

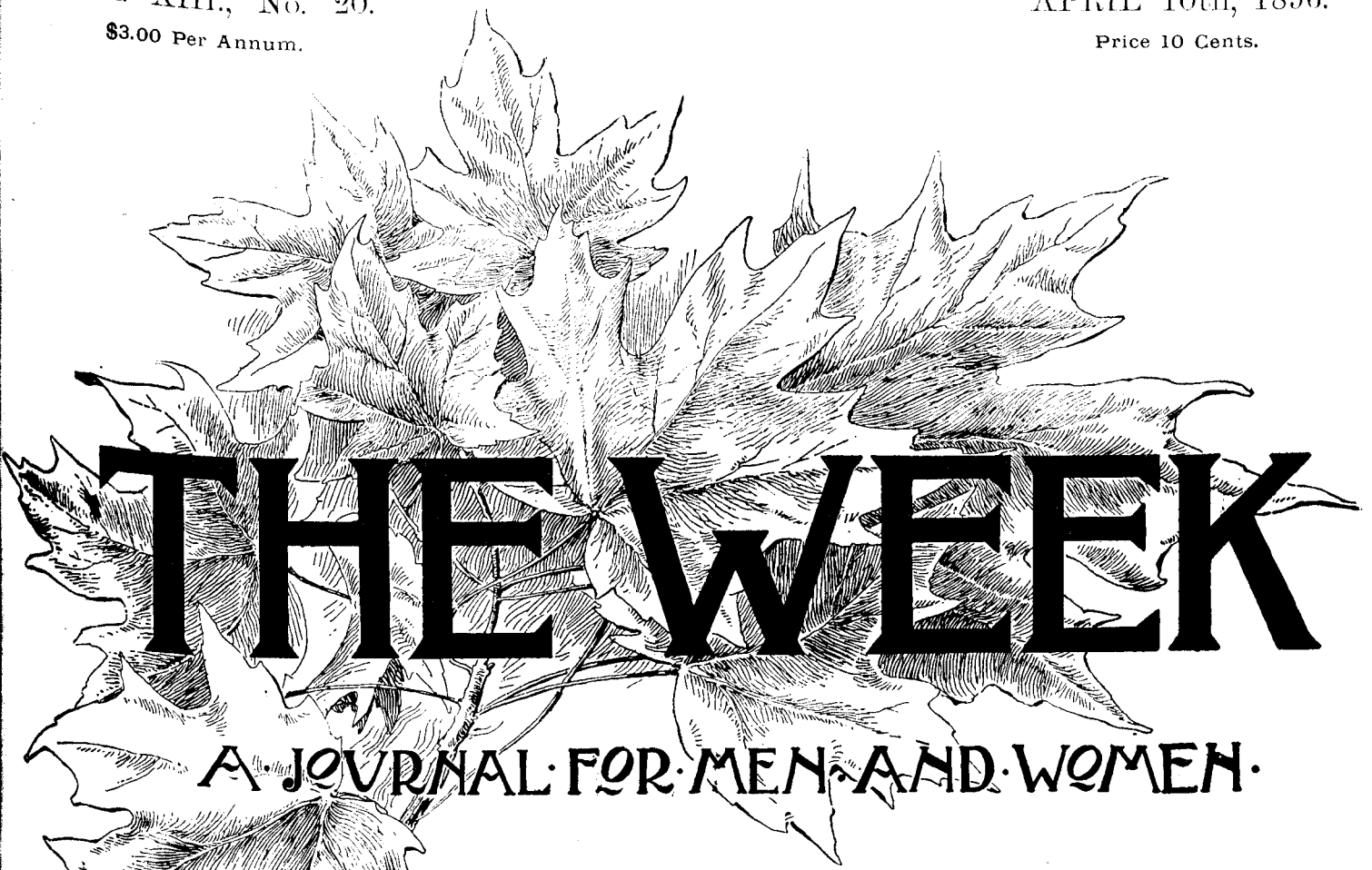
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Vol. XIII.

Toronto, Friday, April 10th, 1896.

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G. T. B.'s
Views.

We have received the following interesting letter on the Remedial Bill from a prominent Canadian whose views and opinions are always of great interest. The communication is signed with the well-known initials, G. T. B.:—"It is surprising that notwithstanding all the eloquence and criticism expended upon the Manitoba controversy, one of the most important points, if not the most important, should pass almost unnoticed. Of course, if the contention of some people that the question is an open one, and that the only point involved is whether we want Separate Schools or no is correct, then anyone may take sides according to his inclination and no harm is done. But in view of the fact that the judgment of the Privy Council in terms affirms that the Roman Catholic minority of Manitoba have a grievance and that that grievance should be redressed, it is difficult to conceive of any honest man holding the opinion that we may do as we please with reference to that grievance, viz., redress it or not. Now, what I wish to point out is the very serious effect likely to be produced not upon the illiterate and uncultivated classes alone, but upon all the orders of society by urging them to refuse that redress which the law requires should be given. Five minutes' conversation with any average layman will show a lawyer that he has no accurate knowledge of the real bearings of the question, which is a purely legal one. I constantly see that clergymen address their congregations against the proposed remedial measure, and yet I venture to affirm that not one of these gentlemen could give a lawyer a list of the documents that bear upon the controversy much less affirm that he had read them, even assuming his capacity to interpret them. In this category are some Methodist divines whose remarks I have seen in the daily papers. Fancy John Wesley being guilty of conduct of this kind! It is the last thing in the world he would have done. He would have been the first to perceive and affirm what is the most serious aspect of this controversy, viz.: that to undermine the foundations of public authority, to impugn the binding character of a solemn public engagement, and above all to debauch the masses from their allegiance to law and order were crimes in comparison with which the question of whether there should be a few separate schools in Manitoba sink into utter insignificance. We have, in respect for constituted authority, so far maintained an honourable pre-eminence over our neighbours to the South, among whom, as we all know, there is a lawlessness which shocks us. But if we are confronted with such exhibitions as are now taking place in which men of talent and authority in the community inculcate the doctrine that we are to abide by the law only so long and in so far as it comports with our own wishes, then we must be prepared to see the same evidences of restiveness and chafing under restraint which we deplore elsewhere. It should be the mission of Protestant divines to condemn these doctrines and to enforce the duty of implicit obedience to constituted authority without reference to consequences. Diatribes against the Church of Rome are utterly out of place and beside the question, even if they were marked by a spirit of Christian charity or truthfulness either in conception or delivery. The fact is that the Roman Catholic minority of Manitoba hold a promissory note against us, and it is no answer to their suit

Current Topics.

Mr. Gilbert Parker
Banqueted.

The banquet given to Mr. Gilbert Parker, at the Toronto National Club, on Monday evening last, was an event of great interest.

The spirited and accurate report of the speeches which appeared in *The Globe* the following morning was an excellent piece of work, but only those who were present could appreciate the full charm and novelty of the evening's entertainment. A banquet in honour of a Canadian man of letters is a rare event here, especially one graced by the presence of so many prominent men. The Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, the Minister of Education, the distinguished Principal of Upper Canada College, vied with one another in paying tribute to the Canadian novelist whose fame has spread throughout the length and breadth of the English-speaking world. Colonel Denison, Mr. Oliver Howland, M.P.P., Mr. J. S. Willison, Mr. Frank Arnold, Q.C., and Mr. A. F. Pirie in the course of their happy speeches said many things which "were pretty to observe" concerning their warm appreciation of the gifts and virtues of the guest of the evening. The applause which greeted every reference to Mr. Parker was only equalled by the applause which greeted every reference to Canada and Imperial Unity the love of our country, and the pride in our British citizenship. Literature has its part to play in Imperial Unity, and Mr. Parker is keenly alive to this fact. The keynote of his admirable speech was the appreciation of the true spirit of manhood, of citizenship, and of nationality. He greatly impressed those present by his evident sincerity and modesty, as well as by his intellectual strength and his grace of manner. The highest literary eminence is seldom attainable by men who stand aloof from the world of affairs, and we are glad to note that Mr. Parker's interest in national and Imperial concerns is not merely academic. He has done much for Canada already and will do yet more. As Fenimore Cooper introduced Americans and their country to the old world so is Gilbert Parker introducing Canadians and their country to the peoples beyond the shores of his beloved native land.

to affirm that we don't like them or that they are well enough off without collecting this debt from us. The Privy Council say they have a grievance. The High Court of Parliament has power to redress that grievance. What would we say of an ordinary court of justice which would say to a suitor, 'Yes, true we have jurisdiction in your cause, true you show a grievance, true it is our function to remedy it, but we don't like you and your opponent is our friend.' The point to be insisted upon, in season and out of season, is, in my opinion, the deplorable effects likely to be produced upon the public conscience by sanctioning any course at variance with the compact at bar. I suppose it would be too much to ask you some time to print *in extenso* Scene III, Act I, 'Troilus and Cressida.' No one reads Shakespeare now, but perhaps some of your readers will read this scene, which is the noblest argument in support of authority to be found in our language."

The Cattle
Question.

The Canadian Gazette of London points out that by persisting in carrying his Permanent Exclusion of Live Cattle Bill Mr. Long has put a severe strain upon the loyalty of many of the supporters of the Ministry, while the Bill violates the cardinal principle of the new Colonial policy. The Gazette goes on to say that the "Canadian Government has shown clearly enough in the vigorous protest which was put into the hands of members just before the debate that even as a protection against disease the Bill is quite unnecessary, and that the existing law provides rigorous means of preventing the risk of contagion. The opposition, it will be noted, came from the representatives of English as well as Scottish constituencies, while the front Opposition bench made a strong protest against this wanton attack upon Free Trade principles and a valuable Colonial industry. The opposition will, we may expect, be renewed when the Bill is in committee, with a view to exacting from the Government some exemption of Colonial cattle from the operation of the measure under due precautions. Meanwhile it is to be noted that Mr. Long made a significant statement in the House of Commons on Friday last regarding the admission of cattle from New Zealand. He had, he said, no reason to doubt the statements made to him by the New Zealand Government as to the absence of disease in the Colony at the present time, and in the case of any vessels coming direct to the United Kingdom from the Colony with cattle he would be prepared to consider the question of landing without the necessity of slaughter. We welcome the admission; but if Mr. Long will believe the New Zealand Government, why not the Canadian Government? His Bill would permanently exclude all Colonial cattle—a nice climax to the new Colonial policy. Mr. Chamberlain was not, we note, present in the House of Commons during the debate on the exclusion Bill."

A Ridiculous
Measure.

The Canadian Gazette has also something pointed to say with respect to Mr. Mildmay's Bill for the registration of dealers in foreign and Colonial meat and cheese, and the marking of such produce. The opponents of the Bill were not able to prevent "the second reading but they did prevent the reference to a Select Committee, and so we may perhaps see no more of the ridiculous measure this session. Even Mr. Ritchie admitted that the provisions of the Bill were not workable, and many members saw in it—as they see in Mr. Long's Cattle Bill—a veiled Protectionist measure. It is also a Bill altogether out of line with the new Colonial policy, for it treats Colonial and foreign produce alike. It seems as though the friends of the British farmer, in and out of the

Government, were intent upon defeating the whole object of Mr. Chamberlain's sympathetic attitude towards the promotion of the trade of the Empire. During the debate Sir A. Acland-Hood is reported to have said that 'a very large proportion of foreign and Colonial cheese was adulterated with fat and even more deleterious compounds.' The Agent-General for New Zealand promptly denied that there was any justification for the charge so far as New Zealand is concerned; and Mr. J. G. Colmer, writing to The Times on behalf of the Canadian Government, says:—"I may state, what is not, perhaps, generally known, that Canada sends more cheese to the United Kingdom than the rest of the world together. In the Dominion there is a law against the adulteration of cheese; and only a few months ago, in your own columns, conclusive evidence was given of the purity and excellence of the Canadian article."

The Death of
Major C. Jones, R.A.

The Army and Navy Gazette contains the following appreciative notice of the late Major Charles Jones, of the Royal Artillery, who died at Constantine, Algeria, on the 6th March:—"Major Jones was regarded as one of the most brilliant members of the corps, and devoted his great abilities to the higher science of artillery. The youngest son of the Hon. Mr. Justice Jones, of Toronto, Canada, Major Jones, who was born in Toronto in 1840, and educated at Upper Canada College, entered the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, in 1858, where he greatly distinguished himself, and although taking a high place on the list of graduates he elected to serve in the Royal Artillery. He remained but a short time as a subaltern in his battery, for his abilities as a scientific officer were soon recognized, and having passed the advanced class became secretary to the Ordnance Select Committee. Shortly afterwards, whilst still a subaltern, he was appointed captain-instructor at the Royal Arsenal. It will be remembered by many old artillerymen how he courageously opposed the introduction of the bronze gun and its system of rifling in a lecture which was at first proscribed by the authorities at Woolwich, since it was regarded as too presumptuous on the part of a mere subaltern to condemn an accepted idea, and to venture to give an opinion on the 'Future Armament of our Artillery.' However, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge asked to see his MS., was struck with the power and weight of his representations and ordered that the lecture should take place, His Royal Highness being present at its delivery. The country was thus saved from an enormous outlay on a gun which subsequent experiments proved to be valueless. Major Jones afterwards became experimental officer at the Royal Gun Factory, and retiring from the Service in 1880 joined Sir William Armstrong's firm as a member of his scientific staff, and for some years rendered invaluable service. He contributed largely from time to time to important scientific questions of the day and was one of the original and most consistent advocates of breechloading artillery. His death at the comparatively early age of 55 may be attributed to incessant work which weakened a constitution naturally robust. He went abroad with his wife and family in November, to spend a portion of the winter in Algeria and was returning to England, *via* Italy, when he was suddenly seized with a hemorrhage of the lungs whilst driving in his carriage and died shortly after reaching his hotel."

An Interesting
Case.

Some of our readers may remember an ecclesiastical case tried in Osgoode Hall rather more than a year ago, which excited an unusual degree of interest. It was the case of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ (an offshoot from the

Moravian community) versus the Seceders from such church. The Church had revised its formularies, throwing them into a more complete and convenient form, and the question arose, whether this had been done in a regular manner, and whether the alterations in the Confession had not been of such a character as to make the community a new and different society from what it had been before. One special feature in the trial was the examination of certain theological experts who were brought to testify that no substantial alteration had been made in the doctrines of the Church. Among these were Chancellor Burwash and Professor Clark, and the efforts of Mr. S. H. Blake—and very remarkably clever and brilliant they were acknowledged to be—were directed to the breaking down of this theological evidence. Mr. Blake and the Professors made sport for the Philistines who highly enjoyed the passage of arms between the Bar and the Pulpit. The learned Mr. Justice Street gave judgment in favour of the Seceders; whereupon the other side carried the case to the Court of Appeal for Ontario. The decision of this Court is now before us and is a very interesting document. The judges were Chief Justice Hagarty and Justices Burton, Osler, and MacLennan, who all four concurred in giving judgment for the appellants. Here is another proof of the impossibility of an absolute separation of Church and State, so long as men live on the earth and must hold property. This can be held only under the Law of the country; and, when disputes arise, the Law must decide to whom the property belongs.

Scotch
Appreciation.

The Scotsman, the principal daily paper published in Scotland, has the following notice of the 5th and concluding volume of Professor Clark's translation of Hefele's "History of the Councils":—Students of the earlier centuries of Christianity will welcome the appearance of the fifth and concluding volume of the English translation of Dr. Hefele's "History of the Councils of the Church." The work, a monument of industrious erudition, has long ranked as perhaps the most important authority on its subject in the wide ecclesiastical literature of modern Germany; and the Bishop of Rottenburg, its author, is excelled by no scholar of his country in the exhaustive minuteness with which he has stated the effect of the original authorities. The translation—the work of a Canadian divine, Professor Clark, of Toronto—is a careful and conscientious piece of work, valuable to English students of ecclesiastical history, although it suggests a rather obvious reflection that any student so deep in his subject that he must consult a book of this character would almost necessarily know German enough to read it in the original. The present volume carries on the history from the period of the rise of the Monothelite heresy at the beginning of the seventh century down to the close of the Second Council of Nicea—which ended the history of a Church not until then divided betwixt East and West. Perhaps the most interesting and important part of this volume, for those who follow the tangled history of dogmatic controversy, is that in which the Bishop deals with the case of Pope Honorius, who was anathematised by the Sixth Œcumenical Council as the originator and patron of false and new doctrines. This part of the history, after an investigation marked by an astonishing learning and no small critical skill, concludes by maintaining that Honorius was really orthodox, but was unfortunate in the expressions he made use of. The controversy is pedantic and subtle, and makes the dustiest possible study. The author's rather metaphysical point of view may be gathered from his lofty observation that "in earlier times tribunals generally troubled themselves much more with the mere facts than with psychological considerations." It is

with considerations of the latter character that this volume, in its most important chapter, concerns itself—with considerations as to what Pope Honorius thought rather than what he said when he used such an expression as the "will of Christ;" and the issue is so fine as to fall out one way if he meant the human will, another may if he meant the Divine will, and perhaps another way still if he meant one will only, both human and Divine. Perhaps a study of the mere facts of history is more important than a consideration of distinctions so fine; but the book gives the facts as well as the split hairs; and the literature in English of theology is made the richer by the completion of so painstaking a version of this important contribution of the history of dogma.

The Late Arch-
deacon Denison.

The death of George Anthony Denison, Archdeacon of Taunton, in his ninety-first year, is quite an event in the ecclesiastical history of the century. Denison was a fellow of Oriel at the time when Whately and Newman were there, and, although never, in the strict sense, a theologian, yet mixed himself up with doctrinal controversies in a very prominent manner. He was, indeed, "a man of war from his youth," and in quite early days, his brother, then Bishop of Salisbury, dubbed him "George without the drag—on"—a designation which clung to him all his days. The first serious controversy in which the Archdeacon was engaged was that occasioned by his teaching on the Eucharist for which he was condemned by a Court held at Bath. This judgment was afterwards laid aside on a legal technicality, and the case was never tried on its merits. Since that time the Archdeacon has been distinguished in different ways, first for his support of the extreme branch of the High Church Party, next for his antagonism to the "Higher Criticism" in every form, and perhaps most of all to secular education and to every compromise which fell short of a complete Church education for the children of the established Church. In regard to the higher criticism, he opposed Bishop Colenso and Essays and Reviews, and was one of the loudest protesters against the appointment of Bishop Temple to the See of Exeter. Later on he opposed Mr. Gore, although the latter was a High Churchman. In regard to education he was a sturdy opponent of the Act of 1870 and the Conscience Clause, maintaining that the clergy could have nothing to do with any schools in which each child was not taught the Church Catechism. Only the other day the Bishop of Bath and Wells assisted at the putting of a monument in the Church yard of East Brent, as a memorial of Denison's having been Vicar of that parish for fifty years; and so this stormy life has come to a peaceful end. The Archdeacon, it need hardly be said, was a man of indomitable courage; yet he made few enemies and kept many friends among his ecclesiastical adversaries.

Imperial Customs Union.

THE editorial in The Times of the 26th ulto., on Mr. Chamberlain's stirring speech at the dinner of the Canada Club is of much interest and significance. The bonds of patriotic sentiment which link the Colonies with the Mother Country, says The Times, are strong and real, "but practical men cannot avoid asking themselves whether it is safe to leave the vast interests involved in the maintenance of the Imperial system dependent upon a sentiment, however vigorous and healthy." Serious obstacles have been thrown in the way of closer union between the Colonies and Great Britain in the form of protective fiscal policies on the part of the Colonies. Colonial statesmen favouring Imperial unity

have hitherto considered that the Mother Country should bring her tariff into harmony with those of the Colonists rather than that the Colonies should adopt theirs to hers, forgetting that the change of free trade to protection in Great Britain would involve much greater disturbance of business than a change in the opposite direction in the Colonies. But *The Times* believes that "the vast majority of the people of the United Kingdom will heartily endorse Mr. Chamberlain's desire to give substantial form and enduring force to the strong Imperialist feeling that the Colonies, and especially Canada, where the risks were most serious, have displayed during the recent period of storm and stress. There is a growing conviction that it is through a consolidation of commercial interests that the great holdings of the Empire can be made secure. As Mr. Chamberlain pointed out, the political unity of Germany had its root in the fiscal relations established, gradually and unobtrusively, by the Zollverein."

Great Britain cannot be expected to make such concessions in her fiscal legislation as would come up to the demands of Colonial protectionists; but *The Times* remarks that a tariff levied for revenue is perfectly consistent with the practical maintenance of the principles of free trade. This would lead us to infer that England might modify her existing system. If she would, it is highly probable that the Colonies, which are already showing signs of wavering in their allegiance to protection, would be prepared to meet the Mother Country more than half way and accept as the starting point the adoption of a tariff for revenue, "with the clear understanding that within the Empire there is to be no attempt at protection. The Imperial Government seems to be prepared to discuss with representatives of Colonial Governments the concessions that might be made by the Mother Country in return for concessions made by the Colonies. "The addition of a few articles to the British dutiable list would have no unimportant bearing on the trade and the development of the Colonies."

In concluding its interesting remarks—remarks which show unmistakably what substantial progress the Imperial unity idea is making in the heart of the Empire—*The Times* wisely says:

"If the people of this country are not prepared to make any sacrifice, however slight, to bind the Colonies closer to them and to secure in the future the control of their immense and rapidly expanding trade, there is no more to be said. If the Colonists cling to the protectionist theories, which have in almost every case ended in bitter disappointment, and renounce the advantages of a favoured position under an Imperial Customs system that will include the unparalleled commerce of the United Kingdom, they are free to make their own choice. But we are inclined to think that the obstacles on each side have been exaggerated. The belief in free trade as the indispensable condition for the growth of an industrial and commercial community like ours is not inconsistent with a growing impatience of the pedantry that would condemn any practical modifications of an abstract doctrine, such as the most rigid economists have themselves introduced when they had to descend from theory to business. A very moderate advantage given to our Colonial fellow-subjects would have scarcely a perceptible influence on the great bulk of our foreign trade. At the same time, it would be a substantial guarantee to the Colonists of a position in the home market the importance of which is likely to increase from year to year. There is, at any rate, very weighty matter for discussion in the suggestions which Mr. Chamberlain has thrown out, and which, as he showed, had been foreshadowed in the despatch of his predecessor in office under the late Government."

The Promise of Spring.

Blue-black like the breast of the gusty sea,
Cumulus clouds where the sun goes down,
Storm-lights against the gold,
Under the arches of even bloom.

Nowhere a white bird beating the storm,
Nowhere a sun ray gilding the sea:
Bud nor leaf on the orchard bough,
Butterfly, nor blossom, nor bee.

Yet, to-night where the blue waves beat,
Under the shadows, the storm-winds bring
Omen mysterious out of the dusk,
Out of the darkness of the promise of Spring.

HELEN M. MERRILL.

* * *

The Craze for Tinsel Titles.

IN the latest number of the *Illustrated London News*, James Payn administers the following gentle rebuke to those who seek notoriety by appropriating to themselves and to the members of their societies high-sounding titles and meaningless dignities:—

"A correspondent, recently settled in Canada, writes me that nothing strikes a newcomer in that country more than the variety of the (more or less) secret societies which absorb the attention of a large part of the population, and delight it with their airs of pomp and mystery. "Their ostensible object is benevolence and mutual help, but their real attraction is the opportunities they afford for the gratification of personal vanity. The number of their titles and the richness of their insignia is addressed as 'Right Worthy Grand Superior Standard-Bearer,' and moves with dignity, with a silver-plated battle-axe over his shoulder." It certainly seems more impressive to belong to the "Knights of the Black Receptory," the "Knights Templar," or the "Knights of Labour" than the "Oddfellow's Society," and it is seldom indeed that the mysteries of these solemn institutions are made visible to the common eye; but an exceptional opportunity has been offered to us by the enterprise of the Ontario Brantford Expositor, which has published a "Souvenir Number on the occasion of a dedication of a New Hall by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows." As regards orders and medals, one can, perhaps, fancy the coming coronation of the Czar presenting a more splendid spectacle, but in the way of grandiloquence of diction this defies comparison. When the Grand Master has called upon the Grand Chaplain to address the Throne of Grace, he bids the Grand Marshal and the Grand Heralds from the north, south, east, and west to enter. "Grand Herald of the North," says the Grand Master (there is not one cottage among all these grands), "where mountain and valley are perpetually robed in crystalline white, as Purity is the first tenet of our order, without which no one can become a true Odd Fellow, bring forth and place upon the base of our altar a white stone." Here herald brings in a white stone. "The next principle," says the Grand Master, "we meet in our annual progress is Friendship, the emblematic colour of which is Pink." This is new to me; but the Grand Herald of the South, "the glow of whose genial warmth bedecks all nature with beauty and fragrance," brings in a pink stone and lays it at the base of the altar.

"It is remarkable how the audience can bear all this without screaming with laughter, but they look upon these proceedings as sublime. Grand Heralds bring in stones of blue, "everywhere and universally the synonym of Love": stones of scarlet for Truth, stones of green for Faith (or, possibly, Credulity), and stones of royal purple, "type of the highest rank and power." This, one would think, is rant enough, but, "leaving the Subordinate Lodge, we now ascend still higher to the Encampment Branch. Here cluster virtuous more ethereal, if not more excellent." To follow this rubbish to its final dust-hold would be tedious; but the strangeness of the matter is that not only is there not one halfpennyworth of humour to all this intolerable amount of verbosity, but my correspondent assures me that similar societies exercise a considerable influence upon Canadian politics, and that it is difficult to reach any municipal position if a man be not a "joiner"—that is, unless he joins one or other of these lodges. The establishment of a Dick Swiveller Guild or a Simon Tappertit Institution would, it strikes one, be a wholesome reproof to these scissors-and-paste societies."

We were under the impression that the disease which Mr. Payn thus so justly characterizes was almost isolated in Toronto. We have so much of it here that our attention to other localities has been diverted. Brantford seems to have caught an even more virulent type of the disease and deserves our sincere sympathy.

* * *

The Late R. L. Gault.

THE GREAT INDUSTRIES OF CANADA.

THE industrial interests of Canada have recently met with a severe loss in the death of R. L. Gault, who, in conjunction with his brother, A. F. Gault, was one of the most active promoters of manufactures in the Dominion. Mr. Gault was of Huguenot descent, and was born in Ireland in 1831, but came with his parents to Canada at so early an age that his sympathies and associations were all connected with his adopted country. His business talents were united to a generous nature which, amidst his multifarious employments, never overlooked the higher duties of life. The Montreal General Hospital, of which he was a governor, the Dispensary, and other eleemosynary institutions of the city, received his liberal contributions and active support, and, indeed, no charitable or deserving cause ever appealed to him in vain. In politics he was a supporter of Sir John A. Macdonald. He was treasurer of the club of that name, also of the Macdonald Memorial Committee, and was one of the selectors of the monument erected in Dominion Square to Canada's greatest statesman. In private life his kind and genial disposition won the regard of all who knew him; whilst, in his business relations his consideration for others begot affection and respect, and his subordinates, to a man, looked upon him as a friend. In 1857 his brother and he founded the firm to whose interests the greater portion of his time and ability was devoted. But their ideas were not confined to trade alone. Like many other Canadians in other walks in life, they were anxious to see Canada progress, and become something more than a mere exporter of raw materials; to see her supplied with the interests she lacked—the complex industrial arts which are essential to a modern state. At that time our industries in this direction were unformed, or rudimentary. There were ideas and inclinations and enterprises, which were all more or less cramped by the circumstances of the time. But with Confederation came new life, and Mr. Gault and his brother were among the first to feel its throb. The conditions were at hand which, other things being equal, naturally invited action: labour, convenient water-powers, and coal, a confederated population of several millions, and a vast new territory capable of sustaining many millions more. Give the counter-stroke to American exclusiveness and the path was clear. It was given in time, and men of action and enterprise immediately plunged into manufacturing. Men like Mr. Gault who had advocated the only method whereby these interests could be maintained, were mainly instrumental in bringing about that great change in our fiscal policy which is assailed so bitterly, but which even its most eminent political opponent admits, is too deeply rooted to be utterly cast aside. There is a flippancy, on the other hand, on the part of some, in dealing with this great question which is not indicative of serious thought. Any negative seems good enough for party strife, and any bone for contention. As de Quincey's cannibal was truculently indiscriminate in his diet—shoulder of man, leg of child, anything, in fact, that was nearest at hand—so nothing comes amiss to the partizan. But however man may palter with the petty questions of the hour, it is dangerous to make sport of grave ones. We cannot "play at bowls with the sun and moon," like Richter's hero. Everyone is aware that without protection our great manufacturing economies would not have arisen; and there are few critics who would maintain that the Dominion would be better to-day without them. The negative arguments are, therefore, more declamatory than sincere. All men are not born with a love for farming, nor would that country be supremely blest which entirely depended upon it. Consider it, if we will, the noblest of employments, and that all other interests perch, at last, upon its giant shoulder. Yet we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that a country would be but half made up which had no other opening for its sons. In reality no important country does entirely depend upon it; civilized

or semi-barbarous—all are alike striving to create and extend their manufactures (and with one great exception and a few small ones) mainly upon a system similar to our own. Free Trade, so indisputable as a theory, so philosophical in principle, has made no headway outside of Great Britain. It has there apparently crystallized into a national faith. Yet it has its seamy side: and German ingenuity and resource are making painfully apparent to the British Free-Trader the competitive forces begot of an opposite system. The technical knowledge, the inventions, and vast capital accumulated by Great Britain under Protection, gave her the start of all other nations when she abandoned it. But other nations have fathomed the methods, have mastered the details, and it is plainly an open question whether England can maintain her present system intact in the face of foreign competition and the threatened ruin of her agriculture. It is apparent, indeed, that a great and serious change is taking place in the public mind. The statesmen and publicists who warned the Colonies, a generation ago, to put their houses in order, and prepare to leave the Imperial roof, are no longer in evidence. Public opinion has turned sharply upon its former path of dismemberment, and the leaders of both parties in England are already pointing to the coming event which is casting its shadow before. That event is Imperial Federation—a system which can only be established on the basis of a uniform customs-rate throughout the whole Empire, and Protection against all other countries. In a vast, yet not too complex, an organization, though it is improbable, yet provision might be made for the entrance of other countries who would like to share in its commercial advantages. Imperial Federation would thus develop a Zollverein which might become world-wide, and through which the dream of universal Free Trade would be realized. Coming home to our own country, it was perfectly plain in 1878 that a change had to be made in our fiscal relations with the United States if we were to hold our own as a people. Reciprocity had been abolished, and a wall built against us before which we were helpless. The country was flooded, from end to end, with American manufactures, paid for mainly in hard cash, so that the so-called "trade" between the two countries, so far as reciprocal advantages were concerned, had become a farce. The country resented it, and did the only thing it could do: like any resolute individual it protected itself. But in building our wall to oppose the Americans, who would only trade with us upon terms which meant annexation, there is a weighty opinion adverse to its breast-high extension against the Mother Country, which, in addition to her other great services, was willing to trade with us fully and freely for all we could send. The recondit reason for this seeming unfairness is perhaps apparent now. Yet withal, and without blinding ourselves to the difficulties of discrimination and the absolute necessity of building up our industries, it rankles in the minds of many as an injustice.

But as regards the justice of protection against the United States there can be no manner of doubt. The experience of the last few years has forced many of us to this conclusion.

Our agriculture to-day is undoubtedly helped by it, and the prices of products all along the line are generally better to the north of it than to the south. Our farmers' profit, like everyone else's in these times, is a slim one; yet there is a profit which would disappear under other conditions. This advantage is perhaps more noticeable in British Columbia than elsewhere. Here is one of the numerous wheat-growing valleys of the interior (for it is a mistake to suppose that this is not, to a considerable extent, an agricultural Province) that staple has never been less than 45 cents at the rollers, or less than 40 cents anywhere. But in the interior of the State of Washington, at an equal distance from the boundary, it is difficult of sale at 20 cents, and much wheat has changed hands there within the last two years at 15 cents. In the Pelouse, in Idaho, prices are even worse. One American emigrant from that region told me that last winter he sold his wheat at 30 cents a sack, and paid for the sack, leaving him ten cents a bushel. Another told me of an offer, which he refused, of a large, well-broken team of farm horses for two hundred pounds of bacon. I asked him why he declined so good a bargain. Well, he said, I could eat the bacon, but I could neither sell nor eat the horses. I mention these things to show the condition to which the agricultural interest has sunk amongst our neighbours; but I have heard more startling things than

these with regard to the farmers' condition in the interior of the Washington slope, and in the mountain States. Speaking, therefore, for this part of the Province, admitted to be one of its finest agricultural regions, I have no hesitation in saying that protection is a benefit. The condition of agriculture in the adjoining states is desperate, and the recklessness with which their products are often forced upon our markets is a proof of it. The respectable American farmers who have left their holdings, and have settled here within the last three years, are of one voice; and I have yet to hear from any of them, other than an expression of thankfulness, that they had left a state of things wherein it was becoming impossible to make a decent living. The mining interest, which, along, but within our boundary, is mainly in the hands of aliens as yet, objects to protection on the ground that it is an injustice to the miner. I do not believe that a change would benefit the miner; on the contrary I think he would assuredly suffer. His wage, which now stands in West Kootenay and the Slocan at three dollars a day and upwards, would fall at once if American slaughtering prevailed; and the "benefit" would speedily accrue not to the miners, but to the mine-owners. As for these, who are getting virtual gifts of immensely valuable properties, they have surely little ground for complaint, excepting, perhaps, that the impost upon certain specialties in mining machinery should be reduced.

But whatever merits or demerits our fiscal system may possess it has had one notable effect—it has helped to make us a self-reliant and autonomous people, and has contributed to the national sentiment which extends to-day from ocean to ocean. I do not say that it has created it, for it was born with Confederation. But it has done much to distribute it, and to transmute it into practical power. And what have we escaped through it? A glance at American public feeling is enough. The contempt which is poured upon us and upon everything British; the glib forecasts of easy conquest, recalling the boastings of 1812, have their farcical, but still their dangerous meaning. The United States care little for the people of Canada—as little as they did before our last war—but they care much for our half of the continent. It is the craving for our soil which puts the "American's" threats upon paper. His own public domain is exhausted. He is face to face with a impoverished working class, a degraded agricultural class, an unparalleled horde of alien and home-bred "irreconcilables," and depressed men and women crowding each other for existence and aiming at revolution, and saddled with a hidebound Constitution, the produce not of time and experience but of a few political doctrinaires, there are no statesmen, seemingly, able to cope with these deadly perils. They may exist; it is to be hoped they do. But, though the trials of statescraft have begun, so far as any human eye can discern the Republic is without rational guides. It is inevitable that such leaders as the Morgans, the Chandlers, and the rest—incapable of grappling with their crying home-problems—should turn their eyes upon our undeveloped territory. Here is a way to get rid of the growing turmoil, the discontent, the spectre of revolution. It is absurd to see a people allied to us in language and blood trying to pick a quarrel with an Empire which, in an after generation, may prove to be their saviour. Yet, turning almost where we will, we read in the American press nothing but a record of headlong hate. We may explain the latest message—the boiling over of an inexplicable doctrine—as a political dodge—a bid for party power; yet there is an alacrity of response from the ranks of both parties which is ominous. Notwithstanding, Canadians feel assured there will be no war. The finer elements of American society, though politically powerless, are still morally strong; the Republic of letters, the religious world; but, above all, the need of money and the utter unreadiness of the country for war with such a power as the British Empire are all against it. Yet, in view of such a contingency, and as Canada would inevitably, for a time, be the seat of war, it will be well to prepare for a trial which sooner or later may be thrust upon her. There is nothing "jingoish," nothing but common prudence in such a proceeding, since it is morally certain that, as in 1812, Canada will not be the aggressor. It is profoundly important to be in the right, but it is equally important to be prepared. Should, however, against all forecasts, the turbulent elements

in the States provoke a war, it is inspiring to know that from end to end of the Dominion the people would defend themselves. This is the note which runs through the mountain fastnesses of British Columbia, where almost every man is familiar with the rifle, as well as in the East. If war come it will be faced—here as elsewhere. Meanwhile, in view of it, it is scarcely a misfortune that so many needful industries have been set agoing in the country. Our fiscal policy gave us our first start in self-reliant life, and, though placing our tariff in sharp contrast with Great Britain's, yet perhaps it has atoned for its defects by preserving us to the Empire. Philosophically man is a free-trader; in the recesses of his complex nature he sighs for a true socialism. But the great goods never yet came by leaps and bounds, unless to defeat themselves. The masses must be humanized, the criminal instincts sterilized. A community, for example, which claims to lead civilization, and which illuminates its claim by ten thousand murders in a single year, which counts wealth, no matter how attained, the highest good, whose Courts of Justice are a by-word, whose executive legislators and press insultingly traverse every principle of international law and systematically ignore the "imperfect rights" of others is certainly not on the path of true civilization; it is manifestly on the road to chaos. Against such a State, until our industrial interests are thoroughly consolidated, our population rightly increased, and Imperial Federation an accomplished fact, we cannot stand without a tariff wall. The "imaginary line" we can cross as easily as the birds; but our fiscal line is a wall built by the Canadian people in self-defence, which cannot be crossed; and, until the conditions cease which make that wall imperative, it will be practically maintained no matter what party is in power.

Our statesmen and politicians are so much in the public eye that we are apt to overlook the as truly distinguished men who have established the great industries which are essential to us as a self-reliant nation. Amongst these there was no finer nature than his whose name heads this paper. A good man in mind and heart, he was also a far-seeing benefactor of his country.

C. MAIR.

Kelowna, B.C.

The Fall in Prices.

IN my papers on "Silver and Gold" I tried to show that the demonetization of silver was not responsible for the fall in the price of commodities.

My present purpose is to look for the cause of the fall in commodities themselves.

Prices, on the whole, are now about 40% lower than in 1871. The decline began in 1874, as a reaction from the inflated prices prevailing in 1873, and, with some interruptions, has continued until the present time. It has been by no means uniform, some important staples having fallen 50 and 60%, whilst the price of others has risen. As a rule, it has been greatest in manufactured goods, and least in animal foods.

As a preliminary, it may be advisable to say a word as to the meaning of "value" and "price." The value of a commodity, its exchange value, is anything else for which it can be exchanged. It is not any one thing, but anything which is exchangeable for the commodity. There can thus be no such thing as a universal rise or fall in values; that would mean that everything had risen or fallen with respect to everything else.

The value of a commodity, the proportion in which it will exchange for other commodities is, on the average, determined by cost of production. Demand and supply have much to do with fixing temporary values, but cost of production will rule in the end. When the cost of production of any article varies greatly, even in the same country and at the same time, owing to differences in fertility of land, richness of ores, etc., "cost of production" means the cost of the most expensive portion which the then existing demand calls forth.

The precious metals are not exempt from this rule, but inasmuch as the total quantity of them which is supposed to be in existence is so great as compared with the annual production, a considerable time may elapse before a differ-

ence in cost of production is followed by an equivalent difference in the value of the whole amount on hand. But if the altered cost of production prove permanent, the exchange value will gradually but infallibly conform to it.

The value of a thing, as we have seen, may be any other thing, but price is value expressed in one thing—money. As our monetary standard is gold, price for us is value expressed in gold so that when we speak of the fall in prices we mean that the value of commodities in general has fallen as compared with the value of gold.

It is, of course, possible that the value of gold itself might have risen, whilst the average value of commodities had remained constant, but as we have seen (THE WEEK, 27th March) this does not appear to be the case. We must therefore investigate any possible changes in the values of other commodities, and it is here, I think, that the true reason for the fall in prices will be found.

The last half century is distinguished above all other periods by the remarkable advance which man has made in the art of producing wealth.

Many of the best and brightest intellects of the day have devoted their lives to minute and laborious investigations into the methods of more easily, more quickly, and more cheaply rendering the cruder productions of the earth fit for human use. And the mechanic has kept pace with the man of science. In all branches of manufacturing we see the same wonderful results of his skill; mills where, without the touch of a hand, the wheat from countless acres is converted into flour, barrelled up for the market; factories where one man, tending his machines, can turn cotton into cloth faster than hundreds could have done with hand looms. Everywhere, in all highly organized industries, the machine does the work, the man directs.

In broader fields the application of steam and electricity has revolutionized communication and transportation. Regions unknown to our grandfathers are now opened up for production, the waggon has been superseded by the locomotive, the sailing vessel by the steam boat. The telegraph and the telephone have been brought into almost every village, and the sea has been girdled with cables.

See how these new conditions have operated in reducing prices.

During 1870-71-72, the average cost of sending a bushel of wheat from New York to Liverpool was 15 cents; in 1880-81-82, 9 cents; in 1890-91-92, 5 cents. In 1870 it cost £25 to send a ton of general merchandise from London to Sydney; in 1890 30 shillings. Mulhall calculates that the reduction in the freight rates of ocean going vessels as between the average of rates prevailing from 1861 to 1880, and the rate in 1884 was 33%, equivalent to a reduction of 5% in the average value of all commodities carried. And beyond the reduction in freight rates on old routes is the regular connection which has been established with new countries, thus creating trade and traffic.

In transportation by land, the effect is even greater. Sixty years ago the railroad was practically unknown; now every civilized country is a network.

The authority just quoted estimates that by 1884 railways had reduced land carriage to 1.6 of previous charges, a saving equal to a reduction of 9% in the average prices of commodities. And during the last twelve years the reduction has continued.

The effect which telegraphy has had in reducing cost must in various ways have been very considerable, but it is hardly possible to give it any numerical expression. This may also be said of the improvement and extension of banking.

We see, then, that in transportation and communication alone, there are sufficient reasons for a considerable fall in prices, a fall which will be larger or smaller in particular articles according to circumstances.

See also how transportation facilities have had an indirect effect. Take wheat, for instance. The predominant reason for the fall in its price appears to be that the cheap and fertile lands of Russia, of South America, and Australia have become sources of supply. In the three years ending 1893 the crops of these countries show a specially large increase. And as the supply of their cheap and good land is for the present unlimited, and cost of production on a large scale being still further reduced by the use of machinery, prices have had to come down to the figure at which the wheat from these countries can be laid down in Liverpool.

In animal foods, too, the wants of the older countries are now supplied from the flocks and herds of Australia and America. In addition to the trade in live animals, large quantities of frozen meat are shipped.

In cotton and wool, in both of which the fall is above the average, the same shifting of production to more suitable localities may be noticed. From the United States, India, and Egypt for cotton; from the Cape, Argentina, and Australia for wool, comes the same account of immensely increased production, whilst in some other countries the yearly output tends to diminish. How can the European farmer, who counts his sheep by tens, hope to produce as cheaply as the Australian who, with unlimited land and a splendid climate, numbers his sheep by thousands?

In manufactured goods of all kinds we shall find that the cheap factor of cheapness has been the advances made in the application of science and mechanics to practical uses. Production has changed from the retail to the wholesale, labour has been specialized so that each man is enabled to acquire the greatest possible skill in his own particular branch, the expense of superintendence has been reduced and working space has been saved.

Wonderfully ingenious machinery has been introduced which in all divisions of the textile industries has increased to almost an incalculable extent man's capacity of production.

With advance in chemical knowledge many improvements have been made in printing and dyeing, and what was formerly refuse has been utilized as the raw material of new industries.

On the whole we may say that whatever part of the decline in the prices of manufactured goods is not due to the decline in the price of raw materials may be readily accounted for by the advance in chemical knowledge, by the better utilizing of material, and, above all, by the more extensive use of machinery.

Many other similar arguments might be adduced but I hardly think it is necessary. It appears to me to be beyond a doubt that the permanent decline in the prices of general commodities is due to lessened cost of production which has been brought about in the way which I have attempted to indicate.

But Mr. Harkness objects to this explanation; he says (THE WEEK, 28th Feb.): "No period of the world's history has been more prolific in invention and the improvement of appliances that facilitate production than that extending from 1840 to 1870; yet during that period, though there were variations from time to time, the prices of commodities on the whole increased, and no diminution was observable until other causes began to operate."

It appears to be probable that in many sorts of machinery as great improvements were made in the ten or fifteen years prior to 1870 as in the ten or fifteen years next succeeding. Steam, too, had been largely applied to ocean traffic, and many miles of railway had been built. There is no doubt but that by 1870 great advances in the modern methods of production had been made. But it is equally beyond doubt that far greater advances have been made since that date.

Take as an instance the extension of railways.

	MILEAGE IN	
	1870.	1883
Europe	64,692	114,196
Outside Europe	65,981	165,864
* Total	130,673	280,060

These figures show that in thirteen years only the mileage of 1870 was more than doubled, the interest being greatest in the newer year.

The opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 not only rendered almost entirely obsolete an immense fleet of sailing vessels (two million tons, some authorities say) but it necessitated a complete change in the character of steamers. It was probably 1875 before the world was really able to take advantage of the change, and it is only since that date that the most important improvements in steamships have been made.

It may be doubted whether the full effects (which amounted to a complete revolution in the carrying trade) were felt before about 1885.

In all important changes of methods of production a

* Mulhall; "History of Prices."

long time elapses before all connected and subsidiary industries are adjusted to the new conditions, and even when all the parts of the great commercial machine are again working in harmony, the result is only gradually expressed in lower prices. And it is forgotten that the effects of all improvements are continuous. We of to-day are enjoying the benefits accrued, not only from the advances we have made, but also from those made by the generations before us.

We are in very truth heirs of the ages; our fathers sowed and we reap, whilst we, in our turn, are preparing the way for generations yet to come.

Just as a special cause, an exceptional demand for gold, hastened the beginning of the fall in prices, so now such events as the Baring troubles in 1890 and the panic in the United States in 1893 are partly responsible for the more rapid decline in the last three or four years. But on the whole, lower prices mean simply lower cost of production, and cannot fail, in the long run, to prove advantageous to the community.

The great hardships which a period of rapid change invariably brings to individuals are much to be deplored, but they appear to be the inevitable penalty to be paid for progress, and although we may alleviate them we cannot hope to escape them.

F. G. JEMMETT.

Religion in Schools: What ought it to be?

A RECENT number of the *London Spectator* contains an article of great practical interest to Canadians, at a time when, between political schemers and religious extremists, we are getting into a "confusion worse confounded," which threatens to identify true religion—man's best friend, with pseudo-religious separatism—one of his worst enemies. We can see how this religion tends to play into the hands of a secularising spirit which would regret both friend and foe alike; and how strenuously this tendency must be resisted by those who rightly estimate the influence of true religion in the education of youth. In such circumstances it is refreshing to meet with an article in one of the foremost literary journals of Great Britain which so practically and forcibly points out the true place and method of the religious element on public school training. The following passages are quoted from the article in question:—

"It is a good hearing that the stiff secularism of the Chicago school system is giving way, and that the people of that eager commercial city are beginning to feel that their children want something more, even in their day-schools, than the kind of teaching which will prepare them for earning their livelihood, and enable them to read the newspaper and understand, or half understand, the gossip of the day. The school managers have introduced, we are told, into their schools a book of selections from the Bible. We conclude from the account given us that the object of the selection has been, in the first instance, simplicity and brevity,—the verses from St. Mark with which the volume opens are those in which Christ lays down the two great commandments 'love to God and love to our neighbor,' and in the next place, the most sententious specimens of worldly wisdom and the most sublime impression of the bewilderment and humility of man in confronting the great problem as to the justice of God. The important place given to the Books of Proverbs and of Job, and at these two side by side, is very curious. We should have hesitated to select either the Book of Job or the book of Proverbs as specially well suited to children's education. The one opens a wide and most perplexing problem in language of the most noble poetry; and the other lays down maxims . . . rather in advance of children's experience and not well adapted to appeal to their eager forecast of life. We should have said that no portion of the Bible would be so well adapted to impress and move children's minds as the devotional Psalms, especially those which are marked by the pathetic poetry of a pastoral age." Then follows a passage which we would especially commend to the disputants on both sides of the interminable "school question."

"The true value of a religious education is to supply children with that faith in the destiny of man for a spiritual life, which nothing but a belief that the universe is under the guidance of an infinitely powerful and divine spirit can

possibly give them. Without that belief man drops into a utilitarian secularism, and, unless made of a grain so fine, that his beliefs cannot lower the indomitable idealism of his aspirations he accommodates himself to his circumstances, instead of accommodating his circumstances to his aspirations. What we want, therefore, to use specially in education are all such passages in the Bible as display the highest qualities of human character as it grows under the influence of a pure faith; and especially those which sow in it the seeds of spiritual heroism and of passionate devotion. The child who had heard repeatedly the nineteenth Psalm could not help catching the psalmists feeling of the close connection between the penetrating light and warmth diffused by the sun, and the penetrating light and warmth of the creator's mind, and no child who had repeatedly the one-hundred and third Psalm could help catching the psalmists belief in the universal range of the divine kingdom whether its laws are expressed by the angelic hosts who act as God's ministers, and do his pleasure, or are recognized and obeyed only in the secrecy and solitude of the singer's own soul. What you want in selections from the Bible are those passages which live in a child's memory; . . . and amongst all these perhaps the most fascinating to children are those in which the exile bursts into patriotic lamentations, or the Apostle describes the emptiness of all zeal and knowledge, without the heart of charity."

It is almost too obvious to need remark that no lesson is at present more needed by Canadians,—young and old—than the one which closes the above quotation. While contending for a form of so called religious education, which might easily become merely a hotbed of sectarian feeling, Canada is much in danger of losing the living essence of "charity" or "love" which is the fulfilling of the law. Who can read the recent public history of the country without being impressed with the seriousness of this evil! Yet surely what is of chief importance in the education of a people is the formation of high character,—of a noble and harmonious natural life. We cannot too strongly emphasize Wordsworth's significant warning to Emerson more than half a century ago, that "tuition is not education, and society (in America) is being enlightened by a superficial, tuition out of all proportion to its being restrained by moral culture." As well might we try to rear a sculptured marble monument on a cracked and crumbling pedestal of clay, as try to develop a worthy national life out of mere knowledge and ambition without a firm foundation of truth and nobility of character.

And, as the article in the *Spectator* truly points out, such character can be formed, only as it has been formed in the past by bringing the mind of childhood in living contact with "the highest living force," which is undoubtedly to be found in the Bible. Why cannot our defenders of religion in the schools—all of whom are agreed as to the Divine authority of scripture—agree on a system of ethical and religious training which should have for its aim the moulding of character by the aid of the "highest living force" above referred to, instead of demanding the teaching of dry dogmatic definitions and formulas which is quite another thing and may have a very different effect! The Divine requirements for life and character are neither complicated nor obscure; though they are vital, penetrating and co-extensive with every department of practical conduct. The Golden Rule, the double commandments of love to God and to our neighbour, and the summary of the essence of religious life, to do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God;—surely even these rules of conduct—brief as they are—furnish a comprehensive basis for the highest character and the truest citizenship. And the teacher who, both by precept and example enquires these principles in all the details of life, need offend the belief of none and should deserve the gratitude of all true patriots.

FIDELIS.

Parisian Affairs.

THE French now regard the game as up, respecting the chance of a re-occupation of Egypt. They admit they have been defeated by English diplomacy, at once masterly and audacious. By the same coup, that of reconquering the Egyptian Soudan, platonically, for the Sultan, but effectively for the English Protectorate or Dependency of Egypt, with the Khedive as nominal ruler, and Lord Cromer as his guide, philosopher, and friend. To be definitely bowled out

of the Land of Pharaoh is all that France has gained by her sullen obstruction to the English administration. By opposing the reconquering of the Soudan, the Egyptian Alsace, France has alienated all the natives. It is a bad time henceforth, for the local anglophobian press; to inspire it or endow it would be simply love's labour lost. It is a most righteous retribution to ignore Abdul-Hamid in the decision to march on Dongola *en route* to Kordofan. He is exhibited to the East as the sovereign of Egypt and not a soul consults his wishes as to its government. He receives, momentarily, 700,000 pounds sterling as tribute from the revenue of Egypt, annually; but any attempt to have that drain for the Yidiz Kiosque augmented, when the Soudan shall be Anglo-Egyptianized, may be dismissed from his mind and budgetary calculations.

Reading between all the lines the French do not seem to be in high spirits over their alliance with Russia. They do not say much about it, as yet, but think a great deal. The alliance has been of no practical help to France. It has done nothing to restore Alsace, and is equally powerless to oppose the British policy in the Soudan. In the far East Russia has treated her as a sort of political fag; retaining all the plums of the Sino-Japanese pudding; and for France the opportunity to loan money that France could have secured without Russian influence, as the Anglo-German loan just conceded proves. France has gained nothing in the Yunam province, and those in proximity therewith, as England has the promise of China, to throw open the commerce to all the world as ever, she seeks no privileges. Once in possession of Central Soudan railways, steamers, etc., will soon create trade routes to the British Lake Districts of Eastern Africa. And France could have participated in this golden future had she, since the last fourteen years, aided England instead of crossing her, to set Egypt more rapidly on her feet. Cool-headed and impartial judges do not anticipate the subjugation of the Dervishes as a task, now, of very great difficulty.

Italy and England become now close bound allies in civilizing the Soudan; the former is certain to receive, for the period is within measurable distance, Tripolitana; that will console her for her trials in Abyssinia. Later, if Menelik allows himself to be used for the intrigues of others that will be the moment to wind him up. At present England may be regarded as emerging from the hinterland into the well-defined frontage of the Triple Alliance. A few months ago Great Britain was being howled down by a concerted cry of interested and jealous powers; she faced her baiters, silenced them, kept her powder dry, brushed up her tremendous armaments and defied all comers. Her bellicose spirit roused, it will be as difficult to lay as a Frankenstein. Russia has been pushed back and the Chinese will be freed from Muscovite oppression. The Japanese "Boys in Blue," ought to learn to dance horn pipes, since their navy is organized on British lines. By the quadruple alliance Germany may be regarded, henceforth, as the residuary legatee of Syria, where she has already many important colonies. Austria has no ambition for colonies; extending her frontiers Salonica wards is all the compensation she expects for winning over the English to the Triple Alliance. "Felix" Austria as ever.

The French nation appears to be more taken up with the proposed Income Tax Bill than with the English conquest of the Soudan. The "classes" make a dead set against the measure and try to wrap President Faure in their hate. It was he who bowed to the parliamentary majority by accepting its representative, M. Bourgeois, to be premier, and the latter at once notified his intention to introduce the up-to-date plan of direct taxation. The deputies may not vote the reform, or they may bestow a qualified benediction on its principle, fully assured that the Senate will throw it out. It does not follow that the Cabinet will resign; it can introduce some temporary budget to meet the required expenditure of the country, reserving the income tax for the general elections when the "masses" will plump for it. The political economists have fallen into deep disrepute by their repudiating direct taxation. The best speaking has been on the side of the socialists.

To console them for their disappointment about the loss of Egypt and their anxiety of mind respecting the income tax, they have the trial of the detective Dupas at the instigation of ex-premier Ribot, for betraying State secrets which brought Arton into the witness box. He no longer imi-

tated the silence of the Turk. No screaming farce, at that natural home for side splitting laughter the Palais Royal theatre could surpass the comical incidents of the examinations and where Cabinet Ministers took a pleasure in putting spokes into each others wheels, while subordinates displayed the most humorous contempt for their time-being superiors. There are two classes of detectives in France: one dependent on the Home Office, the other upon the Prefecture of Police. The two departments mutually hate one another. Arton or "Aaron," according to the Talmud, is a German 'Ebrew Jew, but French by naturalization, and was the "Man in the Moon" corruptor of legislators during the pilfering of the Panama infamies. He escaped in time from France, was sought for everywhere, save at the North Pole, or the place where the authorities knew him to be residing. The popular fancy then created the legend that it was as difficult to catch Arton as the Flying Dutchman. M. Loubet was then Premier -- and is now President of the Senate. He issued orders to arrest Arton wherever he could be secured, at the same time he instructed another detective not to have Arton arrested, but to purchase his silence and to name his price for important documents affecting legislators and the Government. When the two detectives were appointed to arrange an interview with Arton, which was affected, the first thing each did was quietly to take confidential information as to the honesty of each. Their search was in Odyssey, across the chief cities of the Balkans, Austria, and Germany. When they arrived at a hotel where they were certain they would secure Arton the hotel keeper had only the regret to inform them he had quit twelve hours before they arrived, but left no address.

M. Ribot succeeded M. Loubet as Premier, but soon perceived that his orders to arrest Arton were checkmated. There were traitors in the public office. Arton, in his examination, explained that in addition to the newspapers he was kept well posted by his London banker as to the movements of the detectives. He escaped definitely from the latter in Hanover, came to London, resided near a suburban railway and passed a tranquil period of three years in his retreat, playing whist and backgammon every evening with his banker, after they read the telegrams in the papers as to the police being on the eve of capturing Arton at Constantinople or Peking. During these three years quite a *cordons* of detectives watched Arton's banker's office and dogged him to his evening train home, but none ever followed him to his private residence. If they did that why Arton would have been arrested and the French Government placed in a fix. M. Goron, the retired *chef* of the detectives was called as a witness. He wanted to be assured at first that he would not be indicted for revealing State secrets; then in reply to a question if the photos of persons "wanted" by the police were always accurately given, he replied that they never were. In the Panama corruptions the leading Satans were Jews; now the Lebandy blackmailers, who drained that young millionaire up to the hour of his death, were, on the contrary, all Christians. Happily God knows how to take care of his own.

The clerk of the weather has made a mistake in sending us the dog days in March; such tropical weather never was witnessed before, even by that ubiquitous individual the oldest inhabitant. It is sufficient to cause a rise in the price of wheat and a reduction in land taxation, and thus dissipate agricultural depression.

The French are astounded at the cool audacity of the Germans. Only think of their selecting Brest, a naval stronghold, as a port of call for their new line of Atlantic steamers which are intended to compete with the French Trans-Atlantic Company.

Paris, March 25, 1896.

* * *

The Horse Show Poster: A Fragment.

THEY were discussing the Horse Show Poster, and the Kicker was objecting to the color of the yellow trees, of the girl's hair and habit; then the Artistic Friend lifted up his protest: "But don't you see, they are *decorative* trees and hair and habit, and they can be any color you like, so long as they look nice; and these are excellently good colors and well contrasted."

The K.: "But surely there is some common sense in Art; if there isn't, there ought to be. Even a 'decorative'

girl ought to be consistent in style—that is an artistic principle, isn't it? Why, she is wearing a skirt of the length her grandmother wore, and sleeves that no one ever will wear on a horse—at least I hope not."

The A. F.: "Can't you understand that drapery must be arranged to look graceful? And Noah's Ark garments are not graceful, without a single fold in them!"

The K.: "Well, I do still think a picture ought to be true to nature. And I do not believe that any girl, if she had a long habit on, would hold it up like that to let such a large audience see how wondrously long her feet were, when she might be covering them up with it."

Here the Ordinary Person broke in: "Why, don't you see, she has overshoes on, poor thing; that's what makes her feet look so big; look at the bit of rubber shining at the tip! I believe you are both wrong. The picture is really quite true, if you consider the obvious meaning of the unfortunate young lady's expression. It is one of deep disappointment, almost sulkiness. She is evidently an unsuccessful competitor, and now knows why. The long habit was meant to cover up her rubbers which were made necessary by the state of the streets up north where she is going—on foot, probably through Queen's Park. She is just saying to herself, "I know it's my habit and sleeves that did it; I might have got a prize if it hadn't been for that. Anyway, I'll walk home at once: before all the people come out and see me." And that explains the whole thing, and also gives a good reason why she is coming away all by herself."

* * *
Monroe.

I.

Oh, Uncle Sam is a man of gall,
He sees the earth, and wants it all;
Likewise each Sea and Ocean:
In all disputes he's bound to win;
For fair-play he cares not a pin;
Of Honour he's no notion!

He's cute, he's smart, he's sharp, he's shrewd;
He pokes his nose in every feud,
His nose so long and pointed!
He's tall and thin, of shambling gait;
He scarcely ever stands up straight;
His limbs seem all unjointed!

He wants to rule from pole to pole;
Ambition vast usurps his soul,
His soul so mean and sordid!
He takes a trip to Behring Straits,
And buys Alaska for the States,
With nickels he had hoarded.

Then turns on Canada his eyes,
And smiles, and frowns, and glowers, and sighs;
But all in vain his capers!
Fair Canada is not for sale,
Nor GOLD nor GUNS can e'er prevail
To light their wedding tapers!

But still he's bound, by fair or foul,
To win; and, though the Lion growl,
He thinks he will not bite him;
He thinks the curs that round him steal,
And snap, and snarl, and dodge, and wheel,
Back to his lair will fight him.

He does not know the Lion yet,
Although a cub of his, and pet,
And humoured past all reason;
He joins the curs, the ingrate whelp!
And, loud o'er all, his angry yelp
Rings, in and out of season!

II.

While through Guiana's forests wild
The Lion roamed, a monarch mild;
There, guarding and defending
His own, one day, it chanced, that he
Touched, with his tail, a little tree,
All thoughtless of offending;

When out there sprang a furious cat,
That curved her back, and hissed, and spat,
All bristling up with anger;
And vexed the forest with wild yells,
Re-echoed from the hills and dells,
In a demoniac clangour!

She screamed: "'Tis mine, this tree is mine!
You touched it, sir! you've passed the line—
The trail that I've been making";

And, fiercer still, she shrieked and spat,
That vicious Venezuelian cat,
Her sides and visage shaking!

But Leo only smiled, and said:
"Poor Pussy, let me bathe your head
With some of this cool water!"
"You robber vile, I'd have you know
That very stream is mine, also;
You're nothing but a squatter!"

And still she storm'd, and still the din
And uproar, spreading from within
The forest, and ascending,
At length, the mountain heights had scaled,
And there, an Eagle's ears assailed,
Who, wide his wings distending,

By swoops and circles, sailing round,
Down through the forest, quickly found
The source of perturbation;
And, wisely, perching on a bough,
Just out of reach of Leo, now,
Took in the situation.

"Oh, ho!" he cried; "is this your game!
Tyrant, avast! begone! for shame!
To so abuse this lady!
Come up here, Puss, and sit by me;
That monster cannot climb this tree,
And it is nice and shady!"

"And I will whistle for Monroe!"
"Yes!" cried the cat, "just so! just so!
That, sure, will make him scamper!
Just call that grim old Bogey out,
Give him a turn or two about,
And won't it be a damper."

And Pussy, now, the eagle loves;
They're like a pair of turtle-doves,
A-cooing and a-billing!
The Eagle strokes the feline fur,
And Pussy straight begins to purr,
And cast sheep's eyes so killing!

At this the Lion turns away,
In sheer disgust, if *not* dismay,
At conduct so "all-fired"
And silly, on the Eagle's part,
Saying: "You almost break my heart:
At least, you make me tired!"

And, strolling to a mossy mound,
He stretched himself upon the ground,
And soon was lost in slumber;
While still the fools kept on the go,
Monroe! Monroe! Monroe! Monroe!
In sallies without number!

MERLIN.

* * *
At Street Corners.

IT would not do for Madame Sarah Bernhardt to come to such an impressionable place as Toronto too often. I met a young friend of mine at a street corner last Tuesday morning who had on the previous evening witnessed the performance of Izeyl. He looked pale and said he had been awake all night, could not in fact get to sleep, it had been too much for him. Then I met a woman who looked sleepy-eyed and told me the same tale. She was "all broken up." Three performances by Madame Bernhardt would have necessitated a private room at a hospital. I think that both Bernhardt and Paderewski are mesmerists or hypnotists. They absolutely control their audience.

I have heard much of the entertainment given the other day at St. George's Hall by Miss Alexandrina Ramsay, who on that occasion gave a great amount of pleasure to people of taste and culture. Miss Ramsay is decidedly above the usual run of feminine elocutionists. There is nothing provincial about her; she is ladylike, elegant, tall and self-possessed. And she knows that an artist of her calibre should never indulge in low comedy. That is the rock on which some lady elocutionists come to grief, and it is a very tempting rock. But *chacun a son gout*, and there are some lady elocutionists who appear to please their audiences mightily when they imitate vulgar little boys, and give their hearers something broadly comic.

There are probably not ten clergymen in this city who can speak acceptably to children, but the men who can accomplish that very difficult task are those whom everybody likes to hear. There is nothing so demanding as being

perspicuously simple and there is nothing that tells so much in public speech. It is a gift that clergymen should cultivate. It is more worth their while to speak to children than to anybody else. The man who can give ideals to a child is building the state. He is one of the most important men in the community.

The horse is the friend of man. The Horse Show is the friend of woman. It affords her an opportunity and an excuse for getting gowns and millinery of an astonishing and exquisite description. It is the friend of trade, for it causes money to circulate. It is the friend of artists, for it causes their efforts in the way of posters to be much spoken of and written about. It is one of the most successful fads that have taken the town in these decadent days.

Miss Evelyn Ashton Fletcher, of Ontario Street, is to be congratulated on the success that has attended her efforts in introducing in Toronto the very sensible kindergarten method of teaching music. I have the pleasure of Miss Fletcher's acquaintance, and I know how thorough she is in all she undertakes. A friend of mine who spent half an hour at her class for little people the other day describes the experience as a very pleasant one. It seems a shame that children, in order to learn that most delightful art, music, should have to wear their little hearts out in painful and toilsome work. Miss Evelyn Fletcher has shown us how the thorns and briars can be cleared out of the child's musical path.

The tip of John Ross Robertson's hat is sportive; the expression beneath it is that of dogged determination, combined with philanthropy. I know just how he would look when he bid the highest price paid for a Horse-Show box the other day. My respect for the man is qualified by wonder. The Telegram is a fact. Its editorials and "ups and downs" also excite my wonder. There is sometimes a little brutal humour in the latter, but of late it has been somewhat scarce.

I notice that James Payne in his "Our Note Book" in the Illustrated London News, makes great fun of the ceremonial of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, as set forth in the "souvenir number" of the Brantford Expositor. He evidently does not rightly appreciate the proceedings in our innumerable lodges of various kinds, nor the dignity of our "noble grands."

The grey that is tipping the hyacinthine locks of our old friend W. Laidlaw, Q.C., do not indicate a lack of youthful spirit: that will bubble up within him to his latest day. They merely indicate that this is the year 1896, and that he is too much of a downright John Bull to use hair dye.

It does not do for a humourist to be a chairman. I read part of a speech made last Sunday at the Pavilion by the genial J. W. Bengough under the impression that it was that of Mr. G. A. Cox, who had been advertised to preside over the usual nondescript meeting held there on Sunday afternoons. Wondering at the latitude of the style for a bank president I turned back to the beginning and found that the sketchy gentleman had at a pinch taken the place of the graver dignity. Benny's fancy is altogether too vagrant for a chairman.

There were some remarkably witty and clever speeches made at the banquet given to Mr. Gilbert Parker, "our Canadian novelist," last Monday. Mr. Parker himself has a pretty wit, but it was reserved for Mr. Pirie to "bring down the house." He is a genuine humourist, whose energetic epithets lend a delightfully naughty flavour to his remarks. In the course of his speech he had this to say about our literature:—"It was charged that Canada did not produce much literature. That was true, for we were all busy hunting up the Catholic vote or stirring up the Orange lodges. And yet it was not true that Canada did not produce much fiction. There were the editorials in The Globe, and the Remedial Bill, and the ground on which the

order was based. George Johnson's factory statistics for the census were a fine bit of fiction. Col. Denison's book on cavalry tactics was a charming romance, intended to beguile the Russians into handing their cavalry over to England. It should be a school text-book. Not produce fiction? It was a reflection on every politician and journalist in the country."

I am glad to learn that Dr. Louis Frechette is engaged in writing a five-act drama for Madame Sarah Bernhardt, which is to be produced next season by the great tragedienne on her return to Paris. The drama is in verse, and is based on an incident of Italian history at Florence, in the seventeenth century. Dr. Frechette, who has completed the first two acts, is to have the work finished by May 23rd, when Madame Bernhardt returns to Paris. Dr. Frechette will be present on the occasion of the production of his work. It is also understood that he is gathering material for a Canadian drama in verse for Madame Bernhardt.

I am puzzled by the letter "S" which is appended to some of the editorials in the Toronto Evening Star. What does this mean? Is it somebody's name that is indicated? I have read some of the editorials and found them rather "so-so." But if it were meant to indicate this quality surely two S's would be used. It can't be anybody's name, since most writers have two, and the initial letters of both would be given. It may mean "sterling," but this would throw a doubt on the other portions of the paper that do not have this magic letter attached to them. Can anyone enlighten me?

DIOGENES.

You and I.

Listen, oh listen! baby dear,
The robin is singing so sweet and clear,
Hark, ah hark! now 'tis the linnet,
His wee throat swells with the great song in it.
Listen, oh listen! baby dear
The world's all a-song now spring is here.

The brook purling its way to sea
Is happy, as happy, as brook can be.
The south wind comes o'er vale and hill,
To play hide-and-seek with the daffodil.
The world's aglow with life and light
The great round sun is so warm and so bright.

The fields are turning golden yellow
Where grows the dandelion, saucy fellow.
All day long the birds are singing
And the flowers their perfumed censers swinging.
But in this wide world Baby-by
There are none as happy as you and I.

WYNDOM BROWNE.

Art Notes.

IN spite of his undoubted gifts it has always seemed to me that Du Maurier has something of the "distinguished amateur" about him. It is a type frequently figuring in the artist's own work, and indeed, was almost created by him. Du Maurier's amateur is represented, palette in hand, standing before his easel in a room which is a kind of drawing-room with a conservatory extension. Palms, curtains, and ottomans are amongst the furniture of the apartment. The light comes from nowhere in particular. The amateur, arrayed in spotless linen and an immaculate morning coat, is wielding his brush with graceful ease. It is not hard to imagine that Du Maurier's own drawings were produced under just such conditions as these. The constant recurrence in his illustrations of the drawing-room, the stair-way with descending guests, the pretty boudoir, etc., lead one to suppose that the artist is the constant and privileged frequenter of these scenes; and that in the pauses of social intercourse he makes sketches to the delight and amusement of his friends. One can imagine that some early successes—*en amateur*—induced him to consider the propriety of sending his drawings to

the magazines, and that in this way he became a professional artist. This deduction is merely drawn from the quality of the artist's work, and might be disproved by authentic biography; but the lack of a real constructional quality in drawings which are wrought up to a high degree of what is called finish betrays a want of native perception of form and an insufficient basis of training. He is not, like Keene, an impressionist (I use the word in the large sense, outside the narrow limits prescribed by the followers of Manet), but, with all their careful elaboration, they do not reach to a strong, effective, or accurately detailed realization of form.

But, in spite of his limitations, Du Maurier is, in his own way, a charming and clever draughtsman. He is the best possible illustrator of the comedies of the social life of refined and cultured people; and, in drawing the best elements of that society, his tendency to idealization has produced very fine examples of physical manhood and womanhood—has, in fact, created a type which is a desirable and admirable standard. He is also a caustic satirist of the efforts of the vulgar to gain a foot-hold in the exclusive domains of the refined; and he is more especially unsparing in his delineations of the vulgar rich. That riches are a passport into "Sassicty" in England, as well as other countries, is hardly to be denied, but Du Maurier plays the part of a mocking skeleton at every feast of the modern Midas. Social ambitions of all kinds come under the lash of his scorn or are made the subjects of his gentle irony. Mrs. Leo Hunter was a delightful example of the efforts after notoriety by a lady who tries to borrow radiance from the glories of her guests. Mrs. Ponsonby de Tomkyns, too, is equally diverting as an indefatigable, adroit social schemer; and there is something infinitely amusing in the negative part played by her husband who appears in an attitude of middle-aged meekness in the back-ground of the scenes where his spouse figures to such conspicuous advantage. He is an admirable example of the suffering boredom of the husband placed at a disadvantage by the restless activities of his wife; and his position is the more ludicrous because, like the "tar baby," he "keeps on saying nothing."

E. WYLY GRIER.

The Woman's Art Association are holding their annual exhibition, which lasts from the 7th to the 17th April, at Roberts' Art Gallery; the opening, which took place on Easter Monday, was most successful and was largely attended.

Sacha Schneider, a young Russian painter of German extraction, is creating a great sensation in European art circles by his daring originality and great strength of execution. He has recently exhibited a number of sketches, or finished drawings; and intends to make a circuit of every European art centre with this remarkable collection. There is not the slightest shadow of incoherence in the execution of his work, and still it is almost mysticism itself. He cannot be called a realist, inasmuch as his work is impregnated with symbolism while it retains all the strength and virility of real life. Unlike Doré, Schneider depicting the horrible is never grotesque or ridiculous. A deep religious spirit pervades nearly every one of these pictures, he shows a keen appreciation for the values of light and shade, and some of his work is decidedly Rembrandtesque in this respect. Amongst the most striking examples of his style are: "The Thought of Eternity" and "Within the Grasp of Slavery." The subject of the former is a beautifully modeled nude youth, bathed in the luminous light of a starlight sky, leaning against a massive Assyrian sphinx and gazing with deep thoughtfulness into the unfathomable space around him. The intensely dark body of the sphinx serves as an admirable foil for the light supple figure of the youth. The second picture is of a man of vigorous youth also nude, standing with his back turned; around his wrists a heavy iron chain, the token of slavery. His attitude is one of utter helplessness and the abject misery of a broken spirit. Lying on the ground, the body forming the back-ground of the picture, is a hideous monster, typical of the power which has the man, body and soul, in its grasp. It is in the shape of a human being, black as the darkest sin and of immense proportions; the eyes glow with a malignant fiendishness and the arms are stretched out stealthily in cautious eagerness to seize its helpless victim. The other plates are "Christ in Hell," "A Meeting" (Christ and Judas Iscariot), "Christ Speaking to the People," "Mammon and his Slave," "Judas Iscariot" and others too numerous to mention.

Music.

A MEETING of the Normal Society of Musicians was held last Monday afternoon in the theatre of the Normal School, Toronto. Lack of space prevents any detailed account of the proceedings, which were, however, not very lengthy. Motions were passed authorizing the formation of branch societies under certain conditions in cities or towns where not less than ten members can be obtained. Circulars will shortly be sent out containing full particulars. It is expected that a meeting for the organization of the Toronto branch will be held some time during the present month.

Later in the same afternoon a meeting of Toronto musicians was held to consider the examination of Toronto which is being undertaken by the Canadian Society of Musicians. Much general discussion took place; and a resolution in favor of the plan was adopted. Another resolution was also carried favouring the holding of the proposed examinations under the control of Toronto University, as introductory to the existing course for the degree of Mus. Bac. The general feeling of the meeting seemed to be that the Society should continue to work out its own plan so long as there is any uncertainty in regard to the action of the University.

The West Presbyterian Choir will give Farmer's Cantata, "Christ and His Soldiers," in the church on Thursday evening, the 16th inst., assisted by Mrs. Dow and Mrs. Farnham, sopranos; Miss Dingle, contralto; Mr. W. A. Putland, tenor; Mr. F. H. Burt, bass; and Miss Jennie E. Williams and Mr. Arthur Hewitt, accompanists.

A recital was given last week at the Toronto College of Music by pupils of Mr. W. J. McNally. A long and varied programme of piano music was rendered, including numbers by Beethoven, Chaminade, Mendelssohn, Chopin and other composers. The manner in which these selections were performed gave evidence of much careful work on the part of the teacher and the pupils. Those who took part in the recital were Misses Millie Marks, Libby Pearsall, Lulu Ridley, Jennie Williams and Gertie Bourne. Some vocal numbers were contributed by other pupils of the College.

A very successful exhibition of physical culture exercises and drills was given by the pupils of the Toronto Conservatory School of Elocution, on the evening of the 2nd inst., under the direction of Miss Nellie Berryman. The programme was so arranged as to lead up from a simple wand drill and Swedish exercises to more complex and difficult movements. The drills were performed in a very creditable manner and produced a most charming effect—the scarf drill, in particular, introducing a number of singularly beautiful groupings. Miss Berryman's reading of "The Lotus Eaters," illustrated by tableaux, was a novelty which found much favour. A number of vocal pupils of Mr. H. N. Shaw, B.A., gave variety to the programme by their singing.

STUDIES IN VOCAL MUSIC.—SECOND PAPER. MENDELSSOHN'S SONGS.

The songs of Mendelssohn are characterized, as a whole, chiefly by two features, simplicity and prettiness. Their simplicity is especially noticeable when contrasted with the complexity of the productions of more recent masters. The voice part is, as a rule, quite easy, and the piano accompaniment, though occasionally rather formidable looking for the average amateur, rarely presents any real difficulties. The prettiness of the songs is equally striking. Harsh discords and startling harmonic progressions are seldom or never met with; while the melodies flow on smoothly, and in the most natural way. Yet the word *prettiness* is used here advisedly, because, as a characteristic, prettiness involves a very sharp limitation in regard to power: a limitation which, though not noticeable in his greatest works, is quite apparent in Mendelssohn's songs. While some of them deserve the larger title of beautiful, and a few are very beautiful, most of them are only pretty, and it would be going too far to call more than two or three truly great. Mendelssohn excels in giving expression to peaceful, sunny joy, and rises perhaps to his highest heights when the joy to be expressed is the greatest; though he is remarkably skilful in setting to music any words requiring a light, delicate treatment. Notice, for instance, the rare sweetness of that smooth-flowing melody, "Auf Fluegeln des Gesanges," and

the marvellous delicacy of the fairy song, "Neue Liebe," in comparison with which Schumann's "Dichters Genesung"—also a fairy song—shows marked inferiority. His spring songs too are singularly successful. Of these he has composed about ten, at least three of which rank with the best of his songs. There is in them such a rush of joy; such an out-pouring of enthusiasm that the listener is caught up and carried away as by a whirlwind.

But here we have reached the limit of Mendelssohn's power as a song composer. Whether from inherent weakness or from obstinate and uncompromising optimism, his sorrow-laden songs are almost invariably artificial and shallow. Of course some of his joyous songs are shallow too, but as a class they are far superior to those in which an attempt is made to express grief or any kindred emotion. Joy may be pretty, but sorrow—deep sorrow—is not; and yet the songs of Mendelssohn which are supposed to be pathetic are pretty, and therefore often become ridiculous rather than touching. They lack dignity, without which no adequate expression can be given to great grief. A striking example is "Erster Verlust," in which a trivial cadenza serves to increase the impression of artificiality and shallowness. "Winterlied" has similar characteristics. In listening to this song one is apt to feel quite indifferent to the fate of the children. The son may be frozen to death in the forest while searching for his lost sister, or they may both return after much suffering to their mother. It will make no difference to us in any case, for they are only puppets which the composer has set up for us to weep at; and we do not weep on demand. What an enormous gap separates such songs as these from Schubert's "Der Wanderer," or Beethoven's "In Questa Tomba," or Schumann's "Ich grolle nicht!"

Mendelssohn was also unsuccessful in endeavouring to give an impression of the supernatural, as in the witch's song ("Andres Maienlied"). The difference between this composition and such songs as Rubinstein's "Die Waldhexe," and Schubert's "Erlkoenig" is sufficiently striking, and is not, it should be noted, due altogether to the very tragic nature of the words in the latter compositions.

It would be unjust, however, to leave the impression that Mendelssohn has never, in his songs, given adequate expression to any emotion but joy; for there are light shades of sorrow and regret which he has treated exquisitely. His weakness is not apparent until he attempts greater things. The faint cloud of questioning and doubt that floats by towards the end of "Neue Liebe," and the passage in the minor key in "Das erste Veilchen," expressing regret for the fading of the spring flowers, are very beautiful, and serve to mark about the greatest depth of sorrow which the composer can adequately treat. It must be admitted that his abilities do not carry him far in this direction; yet we should be very ungrateful if, on account of the limitations pointed out, we were to ignore the undoubted elements of beauty which many of these songs exhibit, and were to follow in the steps of those who ridicule the composer. After all, is it not more important to have compositions which are adequately joyous than those which are adequately sad? Mendelssohn has certainly done his share towards increasing the brightness and hopefulness of life; and we may delve in vain into many philosophies before we shall find a more emphatic and conclusive reply to the sad questionings and complaints of mankind than is given to us by the glad ring of the words:

"Bist nicht verarmt, bist nicht allein,
Umringt von Sang und Sonnenschein."*

A few facts in regard to the number, compass, etc., of Mendelssohn's songs may be of interest before we proceed to consider any of these compositions in detail. The actual number is about seventy-five, for although some of the editions contain about eighty songs, it should not be forgotten that a few of these (including Nos. 2, 3, and 12 of Op. 8, and Nos. 7, 10, and 12 of Op. 9) are generally admitted to be the work of Mendelssohn's sister, Fanny Hensel. The compass of the voice part of the songs varies from less than an octave to nearly two octaves, the average being a little more than a minor tenth. In the choice of keys Mendelssohn uses about sixteen, but shows a decided preference for the major keys with sharps in the signature, minor keys being used in only about one third of the compositions.

* "Thou art not poor, thou art not alone, surrounded with song and sunshine."

The best of Mendelssohn's songs may be divided roughly into two groups, according to merit. Beyond this no further classification is here attempted, the position of each song in its own group having no significance in regard to its value as compared with that of other members of the same group. The keys mentioned are believed to be those in which the songs were composed. The first group includes:

1. Das erste Veilchen. F maj. and min.
2. Neue Liebe. F sharp min.
3. Auf Fluegeln des Gesanges. A flat maj.
4. Fruehlingslied (Durch den Wald). B flat maj.
5. Fruehlingslied (Der Fruehling naht). A maj.

The second group contains:

6. Reiselied (Bringet des treu'sten). E maj.
7. Fruehlingslied (Es brechen). G maj.
8. Reiselied (Der Herbstwind). E minor.
9. Bei der Wiege. B flat maj.
10. Suleika (Was bedeutet die Bewegung?). E maj.
11. Venetianisches Gondellied. B min.
12. Da lieg' ich unter den Baeumen. E maj. and min.
13. Jagdlied. E min.

There are probably several other songs as worthy of a place in this second group as one or two of the numbers here included; but it is necessary to keep the list small, and to make it represent as many different styles as possible.

According to the various kinds of voices for which they are suitable, these songs may be grouped as follows: For soprano, in the original keys, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, and 10; for mezzo-soprano, in the original keys, Nos. 1 and 9, and, transposed, No. 2 in E min., No. 7 in F maj., and No. 10 in D maj.; for contralto, in the original key, No. 12, and, transposed, No. 1 in E flat maj. and min., and No. 7 in F maj.; for tenor, in the original keys, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 11; for high baritone, in the original keys, Nos. 12 and 13, and, transposed, No. 3 in G maj., No. 7 in F maj., and No. 8 in D min.; for low baritone ("bass"), in the original keys, Nos. 12 and 13, and, transposed, No. 7 in F maj. Of course not all kinds of voices are here mentioned, but only the generally recognized types which are familiar to almost everyone. "Auf Fluegeln des Gesanges" is so beautiful a song that it is frequently sung by sopranos, although the original words are clearly intended for a male voice. However, in translations, this fact may be concealed and the song will then be available for sopranos in the original key, and for mezzo-sopranos either in the original key or in G major. Attention should perhaps also be called to the fact that No. 4 requires a rather high soprano or tenor voice, which need not, however, be very powerful; that No. 5 would lose much of its charm unless given with a good volume of tone; and that No. 7 may be used by some mezzo-sopranos and high baritones without transposition. C. E. SAUNDERS.

* * *

Professor Watson on Hedonism.*

THE volume before us deserved earlier notice at our hands, and but for accidental circumstances would have received such notice. Like all Dr. Watson's contributions to the study of philosophy—metaphysical, mental or moral—it is the work of a man who is thoroughly acquainted with the history of philosophy, and has his own clear views of its importance and significance. But the present volume appeals to a much wider circle of readers than any of the author's previous works: since it will be intelligible and welcome not merely to the expert in philosophical thought and language, but to every fairly educated and intelligent reader.

And it is to the public at large that we would specially commend this treatise, not merely for its speculative value, nor because it will furnish an admirable intellectual exercise, but because it supplies an excellent criticism of theories which have become somewhat prevalent in our own times, and which, in fact, seriously threaten the very foundations of morality.

Our readers can hardly need to be told that Hedonistic theories are those which, in different ways, make Pleasure to be the supreme good; and most of them will probably pitch upon Epicurus as the representative teacher of such a doctrine. But the students of Greek philosophy know that Aristippus not only was the predecessor of Epicurus, but

* Hedonistic Theories from Aristippus to Spencer. By Prof. John Watson, LL.D. London and New York: Macmillan & Co. 1895.

that he carried out the theory in a more thoroughgoing fashion. Professor Watson, therefore, begins with Aristippus; and then proceeds to Epicurus, and so, afterwards, to Hobbes, Bentham, Mill, Spencer, and others.

So much has been written, and well written, on the earlier names that reasonable readers will not expect that that is new under those heads. But Professor Watson states and criticises the teachings of Aristippus and Epicurus with a clearness, a precision, and a thoroughness which leave nothing to be desired. The doctrines, the starting points, and the conclusions of these writers are made as clear as they can be made.

Hobbes, Locke and Hume come next; and some readers may experience a momentary surprise that no criticism is here offered of writers like Cumberland and Paley, for example; but this is to overlook the aim of the writer, which is to give a criticism to the theories, and not a history of the writers. We have here an excellent account of the Hedonism of Bentham, and Bentham may be credited with this doctrine, and of the Endæmonism of Mill, which, under the name of Utilitarianism, represents a theory which can hardly be called Hedonism. As Dr. Watson remarks, the introduction of the idea of quality of pleasure, by Mill, instead of mere quantity, was an abandonment of Hedonism.

But the longest and most satisfactory part of the book is that which is contained in the three chapters on Mr. Herbert Spencer; and this, too, is the most necessary both for the possible reader and for the student of philosophy. It is impossible to follow here the whole course of the examination of Mr. Spencer's attempt to unite the theories of Hedonism and Evolution; but we would direct the readers attention to the discussion, in the last chapter, of the connection between pleasure as the supreme end of life and completeness of life as the practical end. Dr. Watson points out, for example, that it is not for the sake of pleasure, but for the sake of self-realization that a man desires health, or any other good thing. To make all things merely subservient to pleasure would be most immoral; and it is no answer to this to say, what is perfectly true, that the good of the individual is ultimately identical with the good of all. No moral principle can be deduced from such a conception of the end. No reason can be given why preference should be given for the greatest good of all rather than the mere gratification of self. As Dr. Watson concludes, on this theory it cannot be shown "that a man will get more pleasure by self-sacrifice than by selfishness, and hence his ethical doctrine fails in the cardinal point of showing how conduct-subversing the universal good is binding upon us."

Our notice of this important volume is necessarily inadequate; but we trust we have said enough to convey an idea of its great value

WILLIAM CLARK.

Recent Fiction.*

BY the time a popular novel has attained the position of a reprint there seems nothing for a reviewer to say that a reader will not recognize as a hash of sentiments that either he or his friends gave utterance to a year or two earlier. We all read "The Light that Failed" when it first came out three or four years ago. Maisie and Dick, the red-haired girl and Torpenhow were misprinted on the brains in a series of Kiplingesque flash-lights and we all joined in a wail of indignation when, having first read the American edition, we were confronted a month or two later with the English one, with a totally different and much sadder ending. This reprint gives the longer but more melancholy ending Kipling wrote for his English publishers, after his quarrel with the Lippincott's, for publishing the whole story in one number of their magazine.

"Old Pastures" is a story of English country life crammed full of impossibilities calculated to make even the

"The Light that Failed." By Rudyard Kipling. Macmillan's Colonial Library. New York: Macmillan & Co.

"The Old Pastures." By Mrs. Leith Adams. Macmillan's Colonial Library. New York: Macmillan & Co.

"A Lost Endeavour." By G. Boothby. Macmillan's Colonial Library. New York: Macmillan & Co.

"The Return of the Native." By Thomas Hardy. Macmillan's Colonial Library. New York: Macmillan & Co.

"The Comedy of Sentiment." By Max Nordau. New York: F. Tennyson Neely. Toronto: The Toronto News Co.

"Chaon Orr." By Mrs. Eva Rose York. Belleville: Sun Publishing Co. 1896.

most hardened novel reader sit up. Mrs. Leith Adams has a pretty talent in describing scenery, a facile pen, a good deal of invention, but no insight, for her characters lack both humanity and reality. There is a good hero and a good heroine, and a large number of good villagers. Even the bad person is the mother—an unusual thing in fiction. The only complications with a sweet and unmoved countenance. She promptly dies as soon as her villainies are discovered and we cannot help thinking how much pleasanter it would have been had she died in the first chapter, and all these well-meant schemata been allowed to pursue an unruffled existence through the 319 pages.

"A Lost Endeavour" is a strong idea well worked out. The scene is laid on a little island off the coast of New Guinea. The hero—Garfitt by name—has disgraced himself and his family in England, has fled to this remote corner of the world, and now, a consumptive wreck, has been warned by his doctor that he has only three months to live. The horror of darkness that comes over him when the men with whom he had been drinking leave him, is well told. "He saw his start in life, his manifold advantages—he saw all that had been so confidently expected of him, and he grieved for very shame. He was utterly, abjectly, horribly alone, without love, without respect, without even the sympathy of the higher order of friendship. His present only disgrace, and his future eternally despair."

While in this desolate mood a woman crosses his path; an *escapée* from New Caledonia. He marries her, that at least some one may feel a little sorry when he dies, and she marries him for a home. How love comes; how the days he had been so willing to squander grow priceless in his eyes, and how death touches them both, "A Lost Endeavour" tells well. It is a sad story, but it strikes one as being true to life. Garfitt and Cèstele are made better by love than they ever were before; but still they belong to their past, and for that past they "dree their weird."

Messrs. Macmillan have given us, in the Colonial Library, a very handy reprint of "The Return of the Native," with a map at the back entitled "The Wesse of the Novels." "The Return of the Native" is an old book, as novels go, dating back to the days long before Jess and Jude, and the noble Dames were heard of. We are of the party who believe that Hardy has hopelessly deteriorated for the present, and we believe that no better tribute can be paid to his fame than, when he publishes a new book, to leave it severely alone and re-read one of his early works. For this pious purpose we can most strongly recommend this reprint.

Those who have read "The Right to Love" will anticipate the kind of work that they will be presented with in Max Nordau's "Comedy of Sentiment." It discusses the varying fraud in an intrigue between a Professor Bruchstädt and Frau Paula Ebarin. They seem throughout to be playing fast and loose with each other and neither to be really in love, though each thinks the other is. Their love, so-called, waxes rapidly and takes only six months to ficker out. The story is neither dramatic nor interesting, and thicker work dealing with such subjects as this are being poured forth at present, there is little or nothing in this book to commend it to any refined novel-reader. Judging from some of the passages the author would seem to be singularly lacking in the ability to treat any subject with the delicacy or reserve which in some cases is imperatively demanded.

Chaon Orr is a very pretty story, by a lady who is well known in Toronto for her literary and artistic accomplishments; and whom we are very glad to see as a storyteller. Mrs. York's verses are known to most of us as utterances of a pure and gifted mind; but we think this is the first time she has attempted anything so extensive as this story. Chaon was one of two twins who were both expected to be boys, but who turned out to be male and female. On the previous supposition they were to be called Chaos and Cosmos; but they were actually called Chaon and Cosmorette. The ups and downs of child life are depicted with a sympathetic touch, and the process of education by many influences is carefully described. Of course there is a love story, and here, as elsewhere, the course is not smooth; but all comes right in the end. This is a small book, but it is a very pleasant one, and no one will consider the time thrown away which he bestows upon its perusal.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

History of North American Steam Navigation. By Henry Fay. (London: Sampson, Low & Co. 1896.)—This is, in every way, an excellent and meritorious work and one for which the author had no need to offer any apology. In the first place the subject is one of very great interest, comprehending not only the marvellous development of steam navigation on the Atlantic—i.e., in the world; but also giving a brief but excellent description, in the first two chapters, of early navigators—from Prince Henry of Portugal and Vasco de Gama down to the Cabots, and of early sailing ships.

It is, however, when we come to the history of Atlantic Steam Navigation that the age of miracles begins. "At the beginning of this century there was not a single trading steamship in existence." Let us institute a comparison which will enable our readers to form some notion of the enormous progress made in this department. The first vessel which crossed the Atlantic by the power of steam was the "Royal William," built at Quebec by James Gouldie, who brought out the plans from Greenock. She was launched on Friday, April 29, 1831, and finally left Quebec for London, August 4, 1833, the first of any vessels to steam the whole way, but calling at Pictou for coals. The "Great Western," built at Bristol and launched in July, 1837, was the first to cross without recoaling.

Now for our comparison. The "Royal William" was a vessel of 830 tons. Her dimensions were 146 feet keel, 176 feet over all; beam, 27 feet 4 inches, and 43 feet 10 inches outside the paddle boxes; depth 17 feet 9 inches. Take next the achievement of about 60 years after the building of the "Royal William," that of the two largest and fastest boats in the world, the "Campania" and the "Lucania," the property of the Cunard Co., launched in 1892 and 1893. These two boats are exactly alike in hull, engines, boilers and passenger accommodation. They are 620 feet long, over all, that is on deck, with 43 feet depth of hull, measuring 12,950 tons gross. The engines are 15,000 horse power each, that is, for each vessel, a horse power of 30,000. Each is designed to carry 600 first class, 400 second class, and from 700 to 1,000 third class passengers.

We have selected the Cunard vessels for illustration not only because they are the largest and the fastest, but because the history of that company, which is here given with great fullness, furnishes the best illustration of the development of this traffic. Mr. Fry, however, does full justice to the other companies, and points out that, in some ways and at certain times, they outstripped the Cunard.

One great recommendation of this volume, apart from its absorbing interest, is its great accuracy. Multitudes of erroneous statements and impressions respecting the early history of Atlantic navigation are here corrected.

Pepys' Diary. Vol. 8. Price \$1.50. (New York: Macmillan & Co. 1896.)—The latest volume of the new edition of Pepys' covers only ten months—from July 1st, 1667, to April 30th, 1668; but it contains a good deal that is full of interest, its special importance (as usual) consisting in its admitting us behind the scenes and letting us understand what was really going on at the time. We should recommend a careful study of this volume to the *laudator acti temporis*, and we may be pretty sure that he will not find much "in Good King Charles' Golden Days" to make him dissatisfied with those of Queen Victoria. For example, Mr. Pepys tells us how he "did hear a plain fellow cry out upon the folly of the King's officers above, to spend so much money in works at Woolwich and Deptford, and sinking of good ships laden with goods, when if half the change had been laid out here at [Gravesend], it would have secured all that and this place, too, before now." And Mr. Pepys evidently thinks that the "plain fellow" was right. Further on we read of the peace made with the Dutch, "that though this be a peace worse than we had before, yet everybody's fear almost is that the Dutch will not stand by their promise, now the King hath consented to all they would have"—not the only disgraceful incident in this miserable reign. Again, we read of a most disgraceful slander of Archbishop Sheldon, of Canterbury, which Mr. Pepys is not disinclined to believe—a slander for which there was not the shadow of justification. This is another specimen of the ways of the age. Mr. Pepys tells how the King and Duke of York and Count "come to Sir G. Carteret's house

at Cranbourne, and there were entertained, and all made drunk; and that all being drunk, Armerer did come to the King and swore to him, 'By G—, sir,' says he, 'you are not so kind to the Duke of York of late as you used to be.' 'Not I,' said the King. 'Why so?' 'Why,' says he, 'if you are, let us drink his health.' 'Why, let us,' says the King. Then he fell on his knees and drank it; and having done, the King began to drink it. 'Nay, sir,' says Armerer, 'by G—, you must do it on your knees!' So he did, and then all the company; and having done it, all fell a-crying for joy, being all maudlin and kissing one another, the King, the Duke of York, and the Duke of York the King; and in such a maudlin pickle as never people were; and so passed the day." Mr. Pepys does not speak of this as being "pretty to observe."

The Treasures of Weinsberg and other Poems. By D. W. McComb. Price \$1.00. (Buffalo: Peter Paul Book Co. 1895.)—There is a great deal of poetry produced in these days, and a good deal of it is quite respectable and worth reading by people who have time. The volume before us is decidedly above the average, and shows a real poetic gift in the writer, and we should be glad if we thought he could be numbered among the immortals. Having regard to the numerous prophecies in regard to such subjects which have proved fallacious, we will not rush in with our own prediction.

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Letters to the Editor.

"IAN MACLAREN."

SIR,—THE WEEK does not profess to treat of theology except as it touches and perhaps inspires literature. Your contributor, W. G. J., however, writing of "Ian Maclaren," mingles literature and theology in a most entertaining way. Perhaps it may be allowable to follow up his article by giving an example of the kind of theology of which the Rev. John Watson is the advocate, not only in his stories when he writes as "Ian Maclaren," but also when over his own name he writes in the Expositor, that "high class theological monthly," to which "W. G. J." refers. In the March number of the Expositor Mr. Watson proposes the following creed: "I believe in the Fatherhood of God. I believe in the words of Jesus. I believe in the clean heart. I believe in the service of love. I believe in the unworldly life. I believe in the Beatitudes. I promise to trust God and follow Christ, to forgive my enemies, and to seek after the righteousness of God." This, as "W. G. J." suggests, is not theology of the fossil order, but such as has a living interest. If such a creed should be adopted by the Christian Church, would not all talk about the "Millstones of Christianity" speedily cease as being no longer necessary? Until then, can this talk be said to be "pure nonsense"? LAYMAN.

MR. LONGLEY AND DOMINION DAY.

SIR,—I have just read with some interest Mr. Longley's letter explaining the attitude of his party in the Nova Scotia Legislature with relation to the Dominion Day Bill; and I would ask your permission to add a few words on the subject.

As a justification it is said that the Bill was obnoxious because it would make observance of Dominion Day compulsory. The statement is erroneous.

As our law now stands any school that observes Dominion Day as a holiday loses a proportionate part of its grant. School sections must, therefore, at present choose between keeping the scholars at work on the 1st of July, or, as it has been well said, being fined for giving the children a holiday on our national birth-day.

The Bill would have wiped out this anomalous and unpatriotic condition. If the Bill had passed our schools could be closed without loss to the sections. I need hardly add that scholars, and parents would, nevertheless, be perfectly free to celebrate or not celebrate the day as they choose. We are quite justified, however, in saying that the present law is "compulsory," in as much as it in effect says to trustees—If you give the children a holiday and close the schools, you must forfeit a portion of your grant.

The sentiment of the Hon gentleman Mr. Longley,— "I am for the union first, last and at all times," is very good, the pity is that it has not been always acted upon; and

that so happy an opportunity as the Dominion Day Bill afforded was not embraced.

My impression derived from the debate on the Bill, and from the record of the Government of this Province, is that the sentiment was only skin deep.

There is just one principal reason why the Government would not let the Bill pass, and it is this: Because they desire to hold themselves free to revive the repeal agitation.

It is pertinent to observe that the Dominion Day Bill was the first move made in our legislature since the time of the repeal agitation, calculated to test the Government on that subject and discover if they have finally abandoned their "secession" policy.

It is equally important to note that they failed to take advantage of the opportunity to right themselves. A Government sincerely anxious to blot out the suspicion that their hearts still harbour "repeal," and to establish their reputation as loyal and patriotic Canadians, would have voted for the Bill.

The gentlemen of the Government have need of repentance; and there is necessity for them to give unmistakable tokens of it. It is only a few years since Mr. Longley, in his place in the Legislature, uttered these words:

"I say I am justified—*anxious in my heart to promote the best interests of the country—in declaring this Confederation a failure, a total failure, and in stating that it can never be successful; that God and nature have decreed that there can never be a nationality built up on such a system, and that all attempts will be abortive to the last degree, that every part at least will crumble to pieces or seek its natural prosperity and growth by a commercial identification with the great and prosperous people with which we hope to share the glory of this great English-speaking Continent of North America.*"

A year later in the Legislature, the hon. gentleman moved for commercial union with the United States. And Mr. Fielding put himself and his party on records as follows, on "secession":—

"That this House strongly reaffirms the declaration of the last House, that Nova Scotia suffers great disadvantages in the union, and declares its opinion that unless a material change takes place in financial affairs and commercial relations, whereby the position of the province is improved, the discontent in Nova Scotia will continue and increase, and it will be necessary to again submit the question of separation from Canada to the people of this province for their decision."

The matter rested there until the Dominion day Bill came up this year. The records of the Legislature do not shew that Mr. Fielding has abandoned repeal. And if asked to-day—Has there been a material change in financial affairs and commercial relations whereby the position of the province has been improved? I am quite sure that his reply would be an emphatic—No.

Therefore, I think that my conclusion is a reasonable one. The Government simply wants to be free to revive the repeal agitation if political exigency demands it.

As to awakening bitterness—if the bill had been allowed to pass with a pleasant word from the Government—or even in silence—I venture to say that not a dozen souls in Nova Scotia would be stirred to ill-feeling.

The Dominion Parliament made the 1st of July a public holiday. Did any one hear a murmur of rebellious feeling in Nova Scotia when that Act was passed? Not one word, nor would there have been a word if Mr. Fielding and Mr. Longley were actuated by sincere loyalty to Canada; and had shown by hearty approval of the Bill that they are forever done with "repeal," and are now unflinchingly "for the union first, last, and at all times."

But, instead, they put forward two of their supporters—one, Mr. Roach, being Mr. Fielding's colleague—and those gentlemen having hastened to the political graveyard, and possessed themselves of the bones of the "repeal jackass," with the mournful rattle of the "dear remains" rallied the forces of the party to vote against the bill.

Upon the men, who persistently refuse to be loyal to Canada; who constantly preach national despair; who with rough hands tear open well healed wounds; and who defeated a measure to enable Nova Scotia's boys and girls to enjoy a free holiday on Canada's national feast day must the blame for stirring up "bitterness and ill feeling" be laid.

Pictou N.S., March 24th, 1896. CHAS. E. TANNER.

NOVA SCOTIA AND DOMINION DAY.

SIR,—I have just seen a letter from Mr. J. W. Longley, the Attorney-General of Nova Scotia, trying to excuse (he cannot defend) the disgraceful vote of the Liberal party in the Legislature of this Province to prevent Dominion Day being recognized as a holiday in our public schools. He pretends now that owing to the bitter feeling many people in Nova Scotia entertain towards Confederation, it was deemed better to leave the question of a school holiday for the people of each district to decide for themselves, instead of making the holiday compulsory. There is no such thing as a compulsory holiday with us. All the legislature could do would be to make Dominion Day a permissive holiday, and that is what the bill proposed. As the law is now, any school district which allows its children to have a holiday on Dominion Day is actually fined by the Government for doing so, because a deduction is made from the Government school grants. Moreover, the Council of Public Instruction (the Government under another name) so arranged matters that examinations have been held on Dominion Day, so that teachers and children must attend school. This fact was called attention to in the debate. The principal speech against the holiday was made by a Mr. Roche, a colleague of Mr. Fielding, in Halifax, who appealed to sectional feeling and advocated the celebration of local natal days in preference to the national holiday. The Bill was defeated in the Legislature on a strict party vote, Mr. Fielding, Mr. Longley, and every member of the Government voting against it. There is no such sentiment against the Union as Mr. Longley tries to make your readers believe. Yarmouth was one of the worst "anti-Confederate" counties in the Province, but for years now, Dominion Day has been observed here as generally as Christmas day is, but as a day given up to excursions and picnics, strawberry festivals, yacht and boat races, horse races, etc. The children and teachers, however, are compelled to stay in at work and see the rest of the world enjoy themselves, because we have a set of small-minded men in power in Nova Scotia, who wish the rising generation to regard Dominion Day and loyalty to the Constitution of Canada as of minor importance; certainly not to be rejoiced over.

Mr. Longley accuses Sir Charles Tupper of having brought the Province into Confederation in an "infamous manner," and says: "When it was perfectly apparent that an overwhelming majority were against it, Sir Charles Tupper, ignoring every sound constitutional principle, forced it through the Legislature, and thereby laid the foundation for decades of bitterness and ill-feeling." The facts are that Confederation had long been discussed and advocated by leaders and press of both parties in Nova Scotia for years before it was consummated. After it was decided upon at the Quebec Conference, at the request of the Nova Scotia Liberals, a second Conference was held in London at which some details were changed, then the scheme was passed in Nova Scotia, as it was in other Provinces, in the only constitutional way it could be passed, by the Provincial Legislature. Had "sound constitutional principles" been ignored the British North American Act would not be legal. We are told by Mr. Longley, for himself and Mr. Fielding, that the spirit which animates them is a desire for "the development and prosperity of the great Dominion of which we form a part;" also, for Mr. Longley himself, that he is "for the union first, last and all the time." Can we forget that these very men, who are now refusing the school children permission to celebrate Dominion Day, tried to reawaken any slumbering feeling there was against Confederation by making secession an issue in a provincial election as recently as 1886? Did that show a desire for the progress and prosperity of this great Dominion? Did that look like the work of men "for the union first, last, and always?" If Mr. Fielding and Mr. Longley are sincere in their repentance; if they now wish to enjoy a place in national life and gratify wider ambitions, let them begin by precept and example to show they believe this is a great country worth belonging to. No better commencement can be made than in allowing the children to celebrate our national holiday; letting them realize that the Union was an event big with importance to this country, and the First of July as worthy of being revered and rejoiced over as the Fourth of July.

WINKIE.

Yarmouth, N.S., March 28th, 1896.

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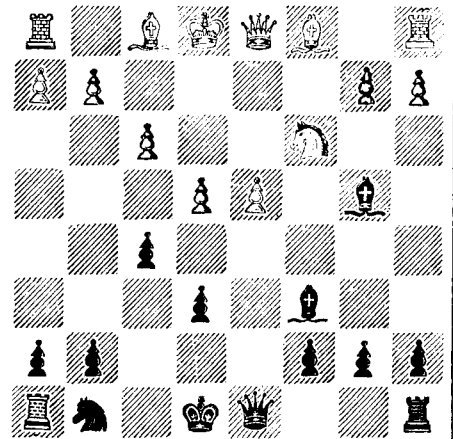
To the April Review of Reviews Albert Shaw contributes a sketch of "Murat Halstead, Journalist," which all newspaper men will appreciate and enjoy. While no longer in harness in the same full sense as his brother editors, Dana, Medill, and Watterson, Mr. Halstead is still active in the preparation of copy and in the latest forms of journalistic enterprise as is shown by his article on "Cuba" in this number of the Review. There is an interesting account of the industrial relief work now being done among the Armenians of Van under the supervision of Dr. Grace Kimball, an American medical missionary, who has profitably expended more than \$12,000 for this purpose, much of which has been contributed in the United States. Under the head of "English Response to the Appeal for International Arbitration," about thirty letters are published, from such representative Englishmen as Lord Rosebery, A. J. Balfour, Mr. Gladstone, James Bryce, Herbert Spencer, William Watson, George Meredith, Prof. Norman Lockyer, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Durham, Cardinal Vaughan, John E. Millais, G. F. Watts, Alma Tadema, Wilson Barrett, H. M. Stanley, and Henry Norman. These letters were read at the great Anglo-American demonstration held in London, on March 3rd, and gave expression to a remarkable unanimity of opinion on the desirability of arbitration as a means of settling international disputes.

Since the publication of the witty book for young people, entitled "Tommy Toddles," the publishers have been somewhat beset with inquiries in regard to its authorship. Valued correspondents have taken for granted that it was the work of John Kendrick Bangs, and that "Albert Lee," on the title-page, was a pen-name; and the question has been asked: "What reason had Mr. Bangs for not claiming it?" It may therefore be stated, as a matter of interest to the many kind readers of the book in question, that Albert Lee is as certainly a real person as Master Toddles and his adventures among the animals of a Noah's Ark are certainly imaginary.

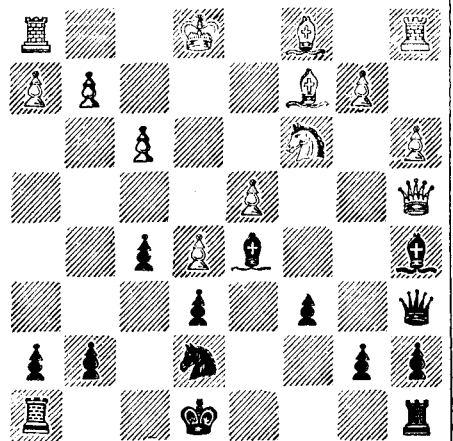
Chess.

The Russian brilliantly declines the Queen's Gambit and wins our game 732, viz:

- | | | | | | |
|----|------------------------------|--------|----|----|-------|
| 1 | P Q4 | P Q4 | 24 | 75 | Black |
| 2 | P QB4 | Kt Q13 | tv | rx | |
| 3 | Kt KB3 | B Kt5 | SM | zv | |
| 4 | P xP | B xKt | v5 | VM | |
| 5 | Better than taking the B. | | | | |
| 6 | P xKt | B xBP | 5x | Mx | |
| 7 | Kt QB3 | P K3 | ju | GF | |
| 8 | P K4 | B Kt5 | BD | Rn | |
| 9 | Kt B3, 8 P B3, B K2, 9 B K3. | | | | |
| 10 | P B3 | P t4 | KM | QO | |
- (R1BKQB1R, PP4PP, 2P2N2, 3PP1B1.)



- 2p5, 3p1b2, pp3ppp, r1kq2r)
 9 P xP, P xP, (10 BK2, Q K2) 10 BQB1, QK2 ch, K B2.
 Castle QR!!
- | | | | | |
|----|--|----------|----------------------------------|----|
| 9 | P K5 | Kt K2 | DE | ZG |
| 10 | Q Q3 | B xKt ch | 11 P xB, P xP, 12 P xP, Q R5 ch. | |
| 11 | P QR3 | B R4 | bc | ne |
| 12 | P K4, B Kt3, 12 B K3, Kt Q4, 13 Kt xKt, Q xKt, 14 R QB1, Castle, 15 BQB4, Q-2, 16 Q K3, BQ4, 17 Castle, etc. | | | |
| 13 | B QB4 | B Q4 | Jv | x5 |
| 14 | Q R4 ch | P B3 | ld† | yx |
| 15 | B K2, Q K3, 14 BQ1, Castle Q R, 15 B Q2!! | | | |
| 16 | B Q3 | Q Kt3 | v3 | 8p |
| 17 | B B2 | Q R3 | 3t | pf |
- (R2K1B1R, PP3BP1, 2P2N1P, 4P2Q)



- 2pPb2b, 3p1p1q, ppln2pp, r2k3r)
- | | | | | |
|----|---|-----------|-----|-------|
| 15 | P Kt4, Q B5, 16 BK2, BK3, 17 Kt xB, QxK1, 18 BK3. | | | |
| 15 | B Q1? | B B5 | t1 | 5v |
| 16 | P B4 | Castle QR | MN | H2 |
| 17 | B K3 | Kt Q4 | sC | G5 |
| 18 | B Q2 | Kt Kt3 | C2 | 5p |
| 19 | Q B2 | R xP | dt | 84 |
| 20 | R B1 | B Q6 | as | v3 |
| 21 | Q Kt3 | Kt B5 | tm | pv |
| 22 | B K2 | Kt xB | AK | v2 |
| 23 | Q xKPch | KKt1 | mF† | zr |
| 24 | BB3 | Q Kt3 | 1M | fp |
| 25 | K Kt3 | Kt xB | KU | 2M |
| 26 | P xKt | B B5 | TM | 3v |
| 27 | Q xKBP | B xKt | FO | eu |
| 28 | P xB | R Q7 | ku | 42 |
| 29 | Q R3 | P Kt3 | 033 | YN |
| 30 | K R4 | P KR3 | U44 | 7766 |
| 31 | Q Kt4 | Q F7 ch | 33V | pK |
| 32 | Q Kt3 | P Kt4 ch | VU | XW |
| 33 | K Kt4 | P R4ch | 44V | 6655† |
| 34 | K B5 | B Q6 ch | VO | v3† |
| 35 | K K6 | Q Kt3 | OF | Kp |
| 36 | Q xP | P B4 ch | UW | xw† |
| 37 | K B7 | B B5 ch | FQ | 3v† |
| 38 | K Kt7 | R Kt1ch | QY | 88Z† |
- (R4R2P3R5P2P1P2P2b2pQ1P1P8q 2K4pp1r4k
 .1) 39KR7, RQ2 ch,.... RxQ (mate).

We present still another Key-board, and suggest comparison

A	F	Z	8	H	R	Z	88
K	q	y	7	G	Q	Y	77
f	p	x	5	F	P	X	66
e	o	w	5	E	O	W	55
d	n	v	4	D	N	V	44
c	m	u	3	C	M	U	33
b	k	t	2	B	K	T	22
a	j	s	1	A	J	S	11

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Periodicals.

The April number of the North American Review opens with a noteworthy article by David A. Wells, entitled "Great Britain and the United States: Their True Relations," which, coming from the source it does, is quite remarkable in its way. Mayo W. Hazeltine thoughtfully discusses "Possible Complications of the Cuban Question," and Prof. Frederick Starr, of the University of Chicago, treats in an entertaining paper of "Pygmy Races of Men." The anniversary of President Lincoln's death is signaled by Seaton Munroe, who graphically dwells on "Recollections of Lincoln's Assassination," and the fourth instalment of "Future Life and the Condition of Man Therein," by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, serves to accentuate the interest taken in this series of articles. "Problems of the Transvaal" are ably considered by Karl Blind, while T. A. Rickhard, State Geologist of Colorado, vividly portrays the present "Gold Mining Activity in Colorado." The widespread effect of "The Raines Liquor Tax Law" is amply set forth by the Hon. J. Raines, the author of the bill. Admiral A. H. Markham, R. N., contributes a thoughtful article on "The North Polar Problem," and a political symposium of much timeliness entitled "Governor Morton as a Presidential Candidate" is participated in by ex Senator T. C. Platt, the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, ex Senator Warner Miller, Edward Lauterbach, and C. W. Hackett, Chairman of the New York State Republican Committee.

Among the social, economic, and political subjects discussed in the April Arena are Prof. Frank Parson's continuation of his paper on the "Telegraph Monopoly." Prof. Parson's legal training and his duties as Professor of the Boston University School of Law, as well as his experience as a legal text book writer for one of the greatest publishing firms of the country, render him especially qualified to sift evidence and deal deadly blows against the great monopolies which are sucking the life blood from the veins of national life. President Gates, of the Iowa University makes some revelations in a paper entitled "Government by Brewery." Dr. John Clark Ridpath, LL.D., the historian, continues his papers which have awakened such interest from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Justice Walter Clark, LL.D., of the Supreme Bench of North Carolina, who has recently returned from an extended tour in Mexico, during which he made a careful study of the actual conditions of all classes in our Sister Republic, discusses the effect of Free Silver as he found it in actual operation in Mexico. Richard J. Hinton, the veteran journalist, who was in the heat of the "Corn Law" agitation in England, the Anti-Slavery Crusade in New England in the fifties, and is now battling for a truer realization of Republican ideals contributes a strong paper on present day conditions. Ex Congressman Davis concludes his notable series of papers on "Napoleon and the Ruin he Wrought."

The Atlantic Monthly for April contains the opening chapters of The Old Things, a four-part story, by Henry James, one of his delicate and yet dramatic delineations of character. Dr. T. C. Mendenhall, formerly at the head of the United States Geodetic and Coast Survey, contributes an able article upon "The Alaska Boundary Line." Dr. Mendenhall was one of the Government commissioners concerned in determining this line. Laffadio Hearn, at the request of the editor of the Atlantic, seeks to set forth the great consequences of the Chinese-Japanese war and its bearing upon western civilization. His article, "China and the Western World," will be read with wide-spread interest. The second paper in the series of "Race Characteristics in American Life" is by Professor Shaler of Harvard University, on "The Scotch Element in the American People." "The Presidency and Senator Allison" is the third paper in the series upon Presidential Candidates. "Some Memories of Hawthorne," by his daughter, tell of Hawthorne's life in Italy. "Old-Time Sugar-Making," by Rowland E. Robinson, is a delightful sketch of a New England industry of a generation ago. Alice Brown gives a charming account of a visit to the town which stood for Cranford in

Mrs. Gaskell's classic tale. Other features of this excellent number include the second paper on "The Case of the Public Schools," and a short story by Octave Thanet.

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Publications Received.

Edited by Sidney Lee. Dictionary of National Biography. Vol. XLVI. New York: Macmillan & Co. London: Smith, Elder & Co.

John M. Tyler The Whence and the Whither of Man. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. Toronto: Wm. Briggs.

E. W. Hornung Irralie's Bushranger. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. Toronto: Wm. Briggs.

Eugene Field. Love Affairs of a Bibliomaniac. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. Toronto: Wm. Briggs.

Q. Wandering Heath. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. Toronto: Wm. Briggs.

Nye and Riley. Poems, etc. New York and Chicago: F. Tennyson Neely.

Bill Nye. Sparks. New York and Chicago: F. Tennyson Neely.

Maibelle Justice. Love Affairs of a Worldly Man. New York and Chicago: F. Tennyson Neely.

Alfred Lord Tennyson. Maud and Other Poems. People's Edition. London and New York: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.

Alfred Lord Tennyson. In Memoriam. People's Edition. London and New York: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.

George Borrow. Lavengro. Illustrated Standard Novels. People's Edition. London and New York: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.

Mary Beaumont. A Ringby Lass. Macmillan's Colonial Library. London and New York: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.

Mabel C Birchenough. Disturbing Elements. Macmillan's Colonial Library. London and New York: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.

Jane Borlow. Maurcen's Fairing. Macmillan's Colonial Library. London and New York: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.

Ella Macmahon. A Modern Man. Macmillan's Colonial Library. London and New York: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.

Rudyard Kipling. Life's Handicap. Macmillan's Colonial Library. London and New York: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.

Thomas Hardy. The Trumpet Major. Macmillan's Colonial Library. London and New York: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.

The Author of Amabel. The Red Star. Antonym Library. London: T. Fisher Unwin. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.

Edwin Lester Arnold. The Story of Ulla. London and New York: Longmans, Green & Co. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.

A. Conan Doyle. The Exploits of Brigadier Gerard. London and New York: Longman's, Green & Co Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.

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Periodicals.

The names of David A. Wells, Herbert Spencer, and Cesare Lombroso on the cover of Appleton's Popular Science Monthly for April at once arrest attention. Mr. Wells in this number brings his account of "Taxation in Literature and History" down through the middle ages, and shows that squeezing the Jews was then the makeshift for a financial system with many European potentates. Mr. Spencer concludes his series of papers on "Professional Institutions" with a general review of the subject, calling attention to the necessity in past times of domination that now appears irksome to many and showing how useless are statutes that do not conform to the natural laws of society. Prof. Lombroso has written for the Monthly an account of "The Savage Origin of Tattooing," showing also its development among criminals. Pictures of the highly decorated bodies of three malefactors illustrate the text. As especially timely topics we note "The X Rays," on which Prof. John Trowbridge, of Harvard, has an illustrated article, and "War and Civilization," which is treated in a thoughtful and temperate vein by W. D. Le Suer, of Ottawa. Surgeon-General Sternberg contributes a splendid record of "The Practical Results of Bacteriological Researches." Other illustrated articles are "Tropical Fruit Trees," by Bertha F. Herrick, and "Quacks and the Reason of Them," by Dr. A. Cartaz. Prof. William Z. Ripley concludes his discussion of "Acclimatization," throwing further light upon the possibilities of colonizing tropical regions by the white race. Prof. W. R. Newbold in an interesting study of "Hypnotic States, Trance, and Ecstasy," shows the essential relationship of these conditions. The educational value of "The New Geography," which describes processes as well as their results, is pointed out by Alfred P. Brigham.

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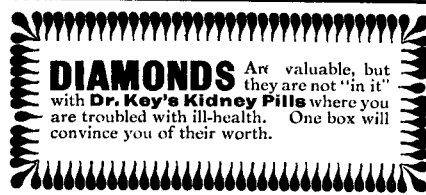
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