

THE WEEK:

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

Sixth Year.
Vol. VI., No. 40.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th, 1889.

\$3.00 per Annum.
Single Copies, 10 cents

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.
Paid-up Capital, \$6,000,000
Reserve, 700,000

DIRECTORS:
HENRY W. DARLING, Esq., President.
GEO. A. COX, Esq., Vice-President.
Wm. Gooderham, Esq., Matt. Leggat, Esq.,
Geo. Taylor, Esq., W. B. Hamilton, Esq.,
Jas. Crathern, Esq., John I. Davidson, Esq.,
R. E. WALKER, General Manager.
J. H. PLUMMER, Assist. Gen. Manager.
ALEX. H. IRELAND, Inspector.
G. de C. O'GRADY, Assistant Inspector.
New York—Alex. Laird and Wm. Gray, Ag'ts.

BRANCHES:
Ayr, Goderich, St. Catharines
Belleville, Guelph, Sarnia,
Burlington, Hamilton, Sault Ste. Marie
Brantford, London, Seaforth,
Chatham, Orangeville, Simcoe,
Collingwood, Ottawa, Thorold,
Dundas, Paris, Walkerton,
Dunnville, Parkhill, Windsor,
Galt, Peterboro', Woodstock.

East Toronto, cor. Queen St. and
Boltou Avenue; North Toronto,
763 Yonge St.; North-West To-
ronto, cor. College St. and Spa-
dina Avenue.

Commercial credits issued for use in Europe, the East and West Indies, China, Japan and South America.

Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold. Collections made on the most favourable terms. Interest allowed on deposits.

BANKERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.
Great Britain, The Bank of Scotland (Incorporated 1805); India, China and Japan, The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China; Paris, France, Lazard Freres & Co.; Brussels, Belgium, J. Mathieu & Fils; New York, the American Exchange National Bank of New York; San Francisco, The Bank of British Columbia; Chicago, American Exchange National Bank of Chicago; British Columbia, The Bank of British Columbia.

THE MOLSONS BANK

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1852.
Capital, all paid up, \$2,000,000
Reserve, \$1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.
DIRECTORS:
THOMAS WORKMAN, President.
J. H. R. MOLSON, Vice-President.

R. W. SIBTHOLD, S. H. EWING,
SIR D. L. MACPHERSON, ALEX. W. MORRIS,
K.C.M.G. W. M. RAMSAY.

F. WOLFESTAN THOMAS, General Manager.
A. D. DURNFORD, Inspector.

BRANCHES:
Aylmer, Ont. Montreal, St. Hyacinthe, Que.
Brookville, Morrisburg, St. Thomas, Ont.
Clinton, Norwich, Toronto,
Exeter, Owen Sound, Trenton,
Hamilton, Ridgetown, Waterloo, Ont.
London, Smith's Falls, West Toronto Junc.
Meaford, Sorel, P.Q. Woodstock.

AGENTS IN THE DOMINION.
Quebec.—La Banque du Peuple and Eastern Townships Bank.
Ottawa.—Dominion Bank and Branches and Imperial Bank and Branches.
New Brunswick.—Bank of New Brunswick.
Nova Scotia.—Halifax Banking Company.
Prince Edward Island.—Bank of Nova Scotia, Charlottetown and Summerside.
British Columbia.—Bank of British Columbia.
Newfoundland.—Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, St. John's.

AGENTS IN EUROPE.
London.—Alliance Bank (Limited), Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.; Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co.
Liverpool.—The Bank of Liverpool.
Paris.—The Credit Lyonnais.
Antwerp, Belgium.—La Banque d'Anvers.

AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.
New York.—Mechanics' National Bank, Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co.; Messrs. W. Watson and Alex. Lang.
Boston.—Bank of Montreal, Boston.—Merchants National Bank.
Portland.—Casco National Bank.
Chicago.—First National Bank.
Cleveland.—Commercial National Bank.
Buffalo.—Bank of Buffalo.
San Francisco.—Bank of British Columbia.
Milwaukee.—Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Bank.
Helena, Montana.—First National Bank.
Butte, Montana.—First National Bank.
Tulsa, Oklahoma.—First National Bank.

Collections made in all parts of the Dominion, and returned promptly remitted, at lowest rates of exchange. Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of the world.

THE STANDARD LIFE.

At the 63rd annual general meeting of the Standard Life Assurance Company, held at Edinburgh on Tuesday, the 23rd of April, 1889, the following results for the year ended 15th November, 1888, were reported:
3,379 new proposals for life assurance were received during the year for..... \$9,123,554 60
2,973 policies were issued, assuring..... 7,282,295 07
The total existing assurances in force at 15th November, 1888, amounted to..... 101,258,149 14
Of which was re-assured with other offices..... 6,882,060 00
The annual revenue amounted at 15th November, 1888, to..... 4,525,703 13
The accumulated funds at same date amounted to..... 34,019,523 27
Being an increase during the year of..... 888,470 73

Canada Accident Assurance Company

ISSUES POLICIES COVERING
Railway and Steamboat Disasters
As well as Casualties in the Street, the Home, etc., etc.

DO NOT HESITATE ABOUT TAKING A POLICY
DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS.

H. O'HARA, Managing Director.
HEAD OFFICE:
Manning Arcade, TORONTO.
Call, or write for particulars.

CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OF LONDON, ENG.
Capital, \$10,000,000
Deposited with Government at Ottawa, \$135,000

OFFICES:
4 Wellington St. West, - Telephone 228.
42 King East, - - - Telephone 16.

Fire insurance of every description effected. All losses promptly adjusted and paid at Toronto.
H. M. BLACKBURN, - General Agent,
Residence Telephone, 3376.
W. & E. A. BADENACH, Toronto Agents,
Residence Telephone, 3516.

Glasgow and London Ins. Co.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.
Inspectors:
W. G. BROWN, C. GELINAS,
A. D. G. VAN WART.

J. T. VINCENT, RICHARD FREYANG, } Joint Managers.
Toronto Branch Office, 34 Toronto Street.

THOS. MCCRAKEN, Resident Secretary.
GENERAL AGENTS:
WM. J. BRYAN, WM. FAHEY,
Telephone No. 418.

CHEQUE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON, 1873.
Chief Office:
4 WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.

Trustees:
The Right Honourable John Bright, M.P.
The Right Honourable Earl Beauchamp.

Bankers—Bank of England.

The Capital, in addition to the Guarantee Fund of 50 per cent., is invested in British Government Securities.

The Bank does not discount Notes or Bills, nor speculate, but invests its deposits against Government Securities, thus making the Cheque Bank Cheques Equal to Cash—as Bank of England notes are.

The Bank issues Cheques in amounts from One Pound upwards, either singly or out up in Books, as required, for the use of Travellers, or for those remitting money to Europe, or any other part of the world.

The Cheques are cheaper than Post Office Orders, and can be Cashed on Presentation without Charge in every town in Great Britain and Ireland; in every town in Europe, and in every part of the world.

Visitors to the Paris Exhibition this summer can cash the Cheques at upwards of 70 Banking Houses in all parts of Paris.

Travellers holding Cheque Bank Cheques can have their mail matter addressed to them care of the Cheque Bank, London, who will take charge of the same and forward to any address.

For Handbook containing list of upwards of 2,000 Banking Houses, situated in all parts of the world, who Cash Cheque Bank Cheques on presentation, without charge, apply to The Agency, Cheque Bank, Ltd., United Bank Buildings, 2 Wall Street, New York.

E. J. MATHEWS & CO., Agents.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

Head Office and Branches,
From whom Cheques and all information may be obtained.

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION:—John W. Mackay, Esq., President Commercial Cable Company, Mackay-Bennett Cables, New York. F. O. French, Esq., President Manhattan Trust Company, New York and many others.

NOT AN EXPERIMENT

But five years successful business without the loss of a dollar in principal and interest is the satisfactory record of the largest Real Estate Company in the South-West.

WINNER INVESTMENT CO.

CAPITAL, - \$500,000 00
SURPLUS, - 644,975 00

This Company does strictly an investment business, and shares with investors the results of conservative and profitable investments. They offer a fixed income, large profits, and absolute security. Nearly \$2,000,000 net profits paid to investors since 1883, from Kansas City (Mo.) real estate investments. At the present time opportunity is offered to invest in desirable Kansas City real estate, secured by a first mortgage bond, bearing eight per cent. guaranteed interest, in amounts of \$500 and its multiple. The entire net profits given to purchasers of the bonds. Write for full information.

8 % Guaranteed First Mortgages
On Kansas City real estate always on hand, based on an actual selling price, principal and semi-annual interest absolutely guaranteed, payable at maturity, and 25 per cent. deposited with the American Loan and Trust Company, of Boston, as additional security. No safer investment possible. Amounts \$250.00 upwards.

10 Syndicate Investments 10 per cent.
Kansas City realty.

SEND FOR MONTHLY CIRCULARS.
WILLIAM H. PARMENTER,
GENERAL AGENT,
Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company Building,
50 STATE ST., - BOSTON, Mass.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1809.
NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Fire Premiums (1884)..... \$7,000,000
Fire Assets (1884)..... 13,000,000
Investments in Canada..... 982,517
Total Invested Funds (Fire & Life) 33,500,000

Toronto Branch—26 Wellington St. E.
R. N. GOOCH, H. W. EVANS, } Agents, Toronto.
F. H. GOOCH,
TELEPHONE—Office, 423. Residence, Mr. R. N. Gooch, 1081; Mr. Evans, 3034; Mr. F. H. Gooch, 3575.

BISHOP STRACHAN SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Wykeham Hall, College Avenue, TORONTO.

The School RE-OPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4th. A thorough English education is provided, together with languages, music, and art. For information, or admission, address the Lady Principal, Miss GRIER, who may also be seen by appointment after 16th August.

Upper Canada College, FOUNDED 1829.

The sixtieth year begins on Wednesday, Sept. 11th. New boys will be enrolled on Wednesday and Thursday at 10 a.m. Old boarders must return on Thursday to claim their rooms.

The boys will all assemble in the Public Hall on Thursday at 2 p.m., for class enrolment.

Regular classes begin on Friday at 9 a.m. All vacancies will be filled according to priority of application, preference, however, being given until September 16th to applicants resident in Ontario.

For particulars apply to the PRINCIPAL, U. C. College, Toronto.

TRAFALGAR INSTITUTE, MONTREAL.

For the Higher Education of Young Women.

TRUSTEES: Rev. James Barclay, President; Sir William Dawson, Vice-President; Sir Donald A. Smith, Rev. Principal Grant, Rev. Prof. Ross, Rev. J. Edgar Hill, A. T. Drummond, Andrew Allan, Hugh McLennan, Alexander Macpherson, Alex. Mitchell, Ven. Archdeacon Evans, John Hope, E. B. Greenshield, A. F. Riddell, Secretary, 22 St. John Street, Montreal.

STAFF: Miss Grace Fairley, Principal (M.A. certificate with first-class honours, Edinburgh); Classics and English Literature; Miss Cecile Huguenin, Modern Languages; Miss B. L. Smith, Mathematics; Miss Constance Mitchell, English Subjects; Miss M. Sym, Piano; C. G. Geddes, Vocal Music; F. Jehin Prume, Violin; Miss Macdonnell, Painting and Drawing; Miss Burroughs, Gymnastics; Miss Labatt, Lady Housekeeper. The Institute will re-open on 10th September, 1889. The fees payable by resident students are \$300, including board, drawing and music extra. The situation is on the mountain side, covering one and a half acres of ground tastefully laid out in lawns, flower beds and shrubbery. With the large extension to the present building now in course of completion, accommodation will be afforded for forty resident students, most of whom may have separate rooms. For further information apply to the Secretary.

DRESDEN.

A Comfortable Home for Girls and First-Class Tuition offered at Moderate Terms by an English and a Hanoverian lady.

ADDRESS:
MISS LOWE (late of "Mayfield," Southgate),
Schnorrstrasse 13th, DRESDEN.

MR. SPARHAM SHELDRAKE'S PRIVATE BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The English Branches, Elementary Classics, Mathematics and French.
Extremely healthy locality. Safe bathing, etc., etc.

ADDRESS:
Mr. Sheldrake, "The Grove," LAKEFIELD, ONT.

Bishop Ridley College

A CANADIAN CHURCH SCHOOL FOR BOYS
WILL OPEN SEPTEMBER 17th

Board of Visitors: All the Bishops of the Province.

STAFF:—Principal, the Rev. J. O. Miller, B.A., Univ. Tor.; Classical Master, H. J. Cody, Esq., B.A., Univ. Tor.; Modern Languages, F. J. Steen, Esq., B.A., Univ. Tor.; Mathematics, W. H. B. Spotton, Esq., B.A., Univ. Tor.; Religious Instruction, the Rev. W. J. Armitage; Music, Angelo M. Reid, Esq., Leipzig; Drill Instructor, Capt. Geo. Thair; Master, Miss Cleghorn; Steward, Capt. Geo. Thair; Medical Inspectors, Dr. Goodman and Dr. Merritt.

Information may be obtained from the REV. J. O. MILLER, 26 King East, Toronto, or RIDLEY COLLEGE, ST. CATHARINES

BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES.

GEO. COUTELLIER & MAX INGRES,
81 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.

BRANCHES: New York, W. Madison St.; Boston, Mass., 154 Tremont St.; Philadelphia, 1523 Chestnut St.; Brooklyn, 40 Court St.; Washington, 723 14th St., N.W.; Berlin (Germany), 113 Leipziger Strasse; Toronto, 81 King St. E.; St. John N.B., 74 King St.

FRENCH: G. Coutellier, B.A., D.C.L., of Paris Faculty. **GERMAN:** A staff of best native teachers, graduates of the Berlitz School of New York.

Branch Office: Hamilton, Canada Life Buildings.

MUSIC, ART, EDUCATION and General Culture.

Desirable positions open to progressive students. All interested will receive valuable information FREE, by addressing E. TOURJEE, BOSTON, MASS.

W. S. MARTIN, ACCOUNTANT.

Temporary Address,
Care of A. H. HOWARD, 53 KING STREET WEST.

Every kind of Accountant's work done promptly and accurately. Books designed and opened to suit any requirements. Books kept or posted up, either regularly, or occasionally, at your own office. Terms moderate.

SPECIALTY:—The examination and analysis of the most intricate and complicated accounts.

TORONTO COLLEGE OF MUSIC

Thorough musical education in all branches. Only the most competent teachers employed. Send for prospectus.
F. H. TORRINGTON, Director,
12 and 14 Pembroke St.

AN EXPERIENCED TUTOR

English Public School Man,
Prepares Boys for Entrance Scholarships at the English Public Schools,
also for University Matriculation. Address,
TUTOR, Care of THE WEEK.

REFERENCES:—The Lord Bishop of Toronto, Sir Daniel Wilson, The Provost of Trinity, Elmes Henderson, Esq., Dr. Temple, Mr. Justice Street.

SHORTHAND SCHOOL — F. BARKER, Principal

(for over five years Principal of Bengough's Shorthand Institute, in connection with the "Canadian Business University," of this city. The 620 students who were there under his instruction are his best references. Mr. George Bengough, agent for the Remington Typewriter, has charge of the Typewriting Department. Apply for circular to BARKER'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL, 45 King Street East, Toronto.

Hellmuth College

One of the Most Complete Institutions in America for the EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES.

CIRCULARS SENT ON APPLICATION. Rev. E. N. ENGLISH, M.A. Principal.
LONDON, ONTARIO, CANADA.

EPPS' COCOA.

CRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.
ONLY BOILING WATER OR MILK NEEDED.
Sold only in packets by Grocers, labelled
JAMES EPPS & CO. HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS
LONDON, ENGLAND.

QUEBEC BANK.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
HEAD OFFICE, - QUEBEC.

Board of Directors.
R. H. SMITH, Esq., President.
WM. WITHERALL, Esq., Vice-President.
SIR N. F. BELLEAU, K.C.M.G.
JNO. R. YOUNG, Esq., GEO. B. KENNEDY, Esq.,
SAMUEL J. SHAW, Esq., FRANK ROSS, Esq.

Head Office, Quebec.
JAMES STEVENSON, WILLIAM R. DEAN,
Cashier, Inspector.

Branches:
Montreal, Thomas McDougall, Manager;
Toronto, W. P. Sloane, Manager; Ottawa, H. V. Noel, Manager; Three Rivers, T. C. Coffin, Manager; Pembroke, T. F. Cox, Manager; Thorold, D. B. Crombie, Manager.

Collections made in all parts of the country on favourable terms and promptly remitted for.

JAMES STEVENSON, Cashier

IMPERIAL * BANK OF CANADA.

Capital Paid-up \$1,500,000
Reserve Fund, 600,000

DIRECTORS.
H. S. HOWLAND, President.
T. R. MERRITT, Vice-Pres., St. Catharines.
William Ramsay, Hon. Alex. Morris,
Robert Jaffray, Hugh Ryan,
T. B. Wadsworth.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.
D. R. WILKIE, B. JENNINGS,
Cashier, Inspector.

BRANCHES IN ONTARIO.
Essex Centre, Niagara Falls, Welland, Ferris, Port Colborne, Woodstock, Galt, St. Catharines, Toronto—Yonge St. cor. Queen—Ingersoll, St. Thomas.

BRANCHES IN NORTH-WEST.
Winnipeg, Brandon, Calgary, Portage la Prairie.
Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed. Prompt attention paid to collections.

Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York.

ASSETS OVER \$118,000,000.
Is the largest financial institution in the world, and offers the best security. Its results on policies have never been equalled by any other Company. Its new distribution policy is the most liberal contract yet issued, placing no restrictions upon residence, travel or occupation. No forfeiture and definite cash value.

T. & H. K. MERRITT, Gen. Man'grs,
41 Yonge St., Toronto.

Accident Insurance Co. OF NORTH AMERICA.

HEAD OFFICE, - MONTREAL.
Claims paid, over 15,000. The most popular Company in Canada.

Medland & Jones, Gen. Agents.
Mail Building.
TELEPHONE, OFFICE, 1667
" MR. MEDLAND, - 3092
" MR. JONES, - 1610
Agents in every city and town in the Dominion.

CASTLE MONA COTTAGES.

Straw Point, Rye. N.H.

Will open June 1. These cottages can now be rented entire or in flats. The advantages of a private house without the trouble of house-keeping make it a pleasant way to spend the summer. Particular attention paid to the cuisine. Excellent stable facilities. Address to June 1, Franklin House, Lawrence, Mass., after that at the Cottages.

C. E. HUSE.



W. J. KRAMER FINE WOOD ENGRAVER 21 MELINDA ST. TORONTO.

G. N. W. TEL. CO.



Special Messenger Department.

MESSENGRS FURNISHED INSTANTLY.

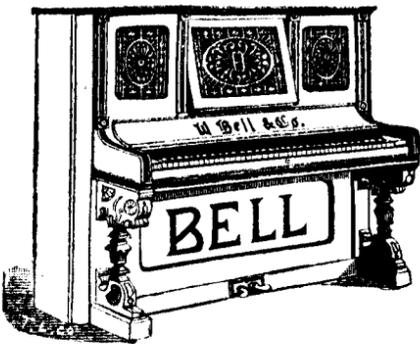
Notes delivered and Parcels carried to any part of the city

DAY OR NIGHT

Special rates quoted for delivery of Circulars, Handbills, Invitations, etc. Rates, etc., apply General Office, or

12 KING ST. EAST, - - TORONTO. TELEPHONE NO. 1144.

PIANOS!



For Catalogues, etc., address.

WM. BELL & CO., GUELPH, - ONTARIO.

SCIENCE (WEEKLY)

Reduced Price. Improved Form

One Subscription, 1 year, \$3.50. Trial-subscript's, 4 mos., 1.00.

CLUB RATES (in one remittance):

One subscription, one year, \$3 50 Two do do 6 00 Three do do 8 00 Four do do 10 00

Every one interested in Sanitary, Mental Educational or Political Science, should read SCIENCE. Especial attention is given to Exploration and Travels, illustrated by maps made from the latest material by an assistant editor constantly employed on geographical matters.

PRESS COMMENTS.

The value of this comprehensive scientific weekly to the student, the scientific worker, the manufacturer, and to the whole of that large and daily-growing class to which scientific knowledge is a necessity, can hardly be over-estimated. No student, business or professional man should be without it.—McAstral Gazette.

It is a scientific journal conducted with enterprise, impartiality and genuine ability.—New York Tribune. We consider it the best educational journal published.—Ottawa Globe.

N. D. C. HODGES,

Lafayette Place, - New York.

THE METTAWAS,

North Shore of Lake Erie, Kingsville, Ont.

THIS NEW AND DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT

Is beautifully situated on the lake shore, close to the station of the Lake Erie, Essex and Detroit River Railway, only thirty miles from Detroit, in a district famous for its fertility and agreeable summer climate, and within sight of Pelee Island, the most southerly point in Canada, celebrated for its fishing and as the home of the Pelee Club.

The hotel contains 120 rooms, and in the arrangement and equipment no expense has been spared to ensure the comfort and enjoyment of its guests. It is furnished with the best spiral spring and hair mattresses, electric bells with return call, fire alarm bells in all rooms, Hale hydraulic elevator, steam heating in corridors and many of the rooms, numerous open fireplaces, incandescent electric lighting throughout, and hot and cold baths on each floor free to guests. The cuisine and service will be the very best. Ample fire protection is afforded by a complete system of water works.

In the grounds adjoining the hotel is a spacious casino, containing dancing, billiard, card, smoking and lounging rooms, and bowling alleys, which, with bowling greens, tennis courts, croquet lawns, excellent and safe boating and bathing, and the charming walks and drives of the neighbourhood, offer unusually abundant means of recreation.

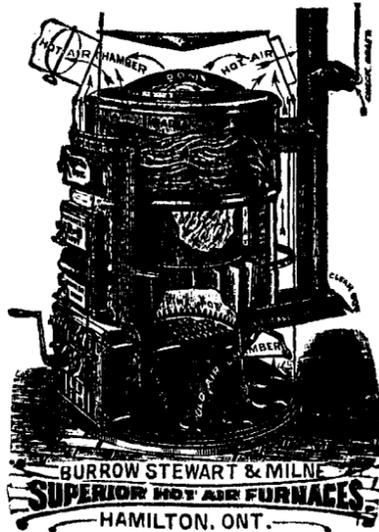
Two miles distant is one of the most remarkable gas wells on the Continent, a recent discovery, which is attracting much attention and promises enormous development. Gas from this well will be used for illuminating the hotel grounds and approaches.

With a season longer and more equable than more northerly summering places, though equally cool and invigorating, this resort presents the choice of complete retirement and rest, or the occasional change afforded by its proximity to Detroit (only one hour's journey), with which there is connection by rail three times daily, and by water frequently by the new and excellent Steamer LAKESIDE, plying between Sandusky, Pelee Island, Kingsville and Detroit. Telephone connection with Detroit and other points.

OPENS JULY 10th under the management of CHARLES S. MATHEWS, for many years Steward of the Palmer House, Chicago, to whom applications for rooms should be made, in advance if possible.

HIRAM WALKER & SONS, - Proprietors.

"SUPERIOR JEWEL" HOT AIR FURNACE



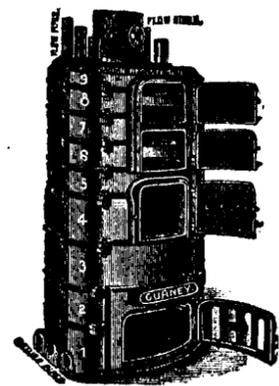
THE FINEST STEEL * FURNACE EVER MADE.

USES LESS FUEL THAN ANY OTHER FURNACE

Has Given Satisfaction in Every Case. Not a Single Failure. Every Person Using them will Give Highest Recommendation.

Write for Circulars with List of References.

BURROW, STEWART & MILNE, MANUFACTURERS, HAMILTON.



SIMPLICITY.

"I am using a GURNEY HEATER for the third winter. It is no more trouble to manage than a Cook Stove."

M. FROST, Winthrop, Mass.

CLEANLINESS.

"No gas, no dirt. We have the GURNEY HEATER and are happy."

W. H. ELLIS, Oswego, N.Y.

PERFECTION.

"THE GURNEY HOT WATER HEATER is a perfect success."

T. D. SMITH, Mascatine, Iowa.

ELIAS ROGERS & CO. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN COAL AND WOOD.

HEAD OFFICE:—20 KING STREET WEST.

BRANCH OFFICES:—409 Yonge Street, 765 Yonge Street, 552 Queen Street West, 244 Queen Street East YARDS AND BRANCH OFFICES:—Esplanade East, near Berkeley St.; Esplanade, foot of Princess St. Bathurst St., nearly opposite Front St.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

Prepared according to the directions of Professor F. N. HORSFORD.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, EXHAUSTION, TIRED BRAIN,

And all diseases arising from Indigestion and Nervous Exhaustion.

A preparation of the phosphates and phosphoric acid in the form required by the system.

It aids digestion, and is a brain and nerve food. It makes a delicious drink with water and sugar only, and agrees with such stimulants as are necessary to take.

Descriptive pamphlet free.

Rumford Chemical Works, PROVIDENCE, R.I.

Beware of Substitutes and Imitations.

CAUTION.—Be sure the word "Horsford's" is printed on the label. All others are spurious. Never sold in bulk.

TISDALE'S BRANTFORD IRON STABLE FITTINGS

Cheaper than wood fittings. No one lives to see them wear out.

We lose no job we can figure on. Catalogues sent free.

THE B. G. TISDALE CO'Y., BRANTFORD, ONT.



BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla.

The Great Purifier

OF THE

BLOOD AND HUMORS

FOR Cramps, Chills, Colic, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera-Morbus and all Bowel Complaints, NO REMEDY EQUALS

PAIN-KILLER

AND 19 Years Experience proves that PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER is the best Family Remedy for

Burns, Bruises, Sprains, Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Toothache.

Advertisement for Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, featuring a circular logo and text: 4 DECADES HAVE COME AND GONE SINCE THE SUPPER FERERS FROM COLDS LUNG BLES FIRST BY THE WISTAR'S OF WILD AND YET IT OF CURING. SEE THAT "I. BUTTS" IS ON THE WRAPPER.

THE WEEK.

Sixth Year.
Vol. VI. No. 40.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th, 1889.

\$3.00 per Annum
Single Copies, 10 Cents.

THE WEEK :

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL OF POLITICS LITERATURE SCIENCE AND ARTS

TERMS:—One year, \$3.00; eight months, \$2.00; four months, \$1.00
Subscriptions payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS, unexceptionable in character and limited in number, will be taken at \$4.00 per line per annum; \$2.50 per line for six months; \$1.50 per line for three months; 20 cents per line per insertion for a shorter period.

Subscribers in Great Britain and Ireland supplied, postage prepaid, on terms following:—One year, 12s. stg.; half-year, 6s. stg. Remittances by P. O. order or draft should be made payable and addressed to the Publisher.

No advertisements charged less than five lines. Address—T. R. CLOUGHER, Business Manager, 5 Jordan Street, Toronto.

C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, Publisher.

CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

TOPICS—	PAGE
The Science Association	627
The Economic Section	627
The Un-Scientific Spirit	627
Scientific Theories and Political Facts	627
The Commissioners' Report	627
Recommendations of the Commission	627
The Collapsed Debate	628
Can the Constitution be Amended?	628
An Authoritative Opinion	628
The Tithes Bill in Parliament	628
The Dock Labourers' Strike	628
The Catholic University Wedge	628
The Courts and Popular Feeling	628
Will the Pope leave Rome?	628
THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE	629
LETTERS FROM MICHILIMACKINAC.—II.	631
FROM A CAR WINDOW AT MIDNIGHT (Poem)	Valentine, 632
LONDON LETTER	Walter Powell, 632
THE LOBELEI (Poem)	Paul Ford, 633
POPULAR PARISIAN TOPICS	Louis Lloyd, 633
DRIFTING (Poem)	Emily McManus, 634
THE SPOILS OF OFFICE	Prof. Goldwin Smith, in the Forum, 634
CORRESPONDENCE—	
“The Evils of Independence”	True Canadian, 635
“Canadian Loyalty”	Frank Oliver, 636
MUSIC AND THE DRAMA	636
LITERARY AND PERSONAL GOSSIP	637
READINGS FROM CURRENT LITERATURE	637
CHESS	638

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

THE meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science during the past week was an event of no small moment in the life of this growing city. The presence of so many men and women more or less distinguished in the world of science can hardly fail to have given an impulse to our intellectual life which will make itself healthfully felt for some time to come. Were one to forget the history of the past sixty years, and to shut his eyes to the ten thousand beneficent applications of scientific discovery to practical uses which are to be seen on every hand, he might, perhaps, be tempted to regard these quiet workers, delving in their special fields, some of which appear to the untrained eye infinitesimally narrow—as being far removed from the busy life of the day. But observation and experience have long since taught us better. Everyone now knows that to such quiet workers in field and laboratory the civilized world is directly or indirectly indebted for most of those modern discoveries, inventions and appliances which are doing so much to improve the condition and prospects of the race. Even those researches, if there remain any such, which have no conceivable relation to our material well-being, are still admirably adapted, by the new revelations they are constantly making of the harmony and subtlety of the laws and forces which govern the kingdom of nature, to confer practical benefits of the very highest order, by showing us the “increasing purpose” which runs through the universe, and thus enlarging our conceptions of the world, humanity and God.

HOWEVER inviting the field, it would manifestly be useless to attempt in these notes any discussion of even a select few of the great variety of topics dealt with in the various sections of the American Association. Some of the papers presented in the Economic Section are perhaps of more immediate practical interest to the whole community than those of any other section. And yet it is doubtful if this is the class of subjects in which the men and women of science are at their best. It being the true function of science to examine phenomena and deduce laws and generalizations from the actually existing facts, it goes beyond its sphere when it suffers itself to be

tempted into the regions of abstract theorizing and speculation. We hope it may not seem invidious if, passing over the wealth of material for approval and admiration furnished in the transactions of the Society, we refer to one or two indications of a tendency towards a two-fold weakness shown in some of the dissertations on economic subjects—the tendency, namely, on the one hand to make the facts accord with the theory, and the tendency on the other hand to fit the general theory to special and possibly exceptional facts. It is, we may observe, in the treatment of questions of living and practical, possibly personal or political, interest, that this temptation mainly presents itself. Happily, in the great majority of cases, the phenomena presented by nature for scientific investigation are such as may be viewed in the dry light of intellect, and through the colourless medium of genuinely scientific curiosity.

AN illustration of the first tendency referred to may, it seems to us, be found in the address of Mr. Charles S. Hill, the Vice-President, on “The Economic and Sociologic Relations of the Canadian States and the United States Prospectively Considered.” We do not share in the feeling of some of our contemporaries that Mr. Hill was guilty of an act of questionable courtesy, in advocating views which he must have known would be distasteful to those whose guest he was at the moment. To argue that a speaker's mouth should be stopped by such a consideration from uttering the thing he believes to be true is a poor compliment to science. Having chosen, or had assigned to him, that subject for discussion, Mr. Hill was bound on the honour of a man of science to speak the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so far as he was able to find it. No doubt he did so, and his Canadian hearers generally have too much of the scientific spirit to complain of the fact. What seems to us the unscientific side of the effort was that Mr. Hill appears to have set out by unconsciously assuming that the United States system of Government must be the only free, enlightened and successful system, and that there must be serious defects leading to antagonism, want of freedom, and ultimate disruption in every other, and to have wrested his facts and his reasonings accordingly. A single illustration will suffice. Mr. Hill is reported as stating that “Nowhere in the world was a more conspicuous hatred manifested between factions of one people under one government on account of race and religion than was witnessed to-day in Canada,” that “Canada would disintegrate herself upon her racial and religious conditions, for in her was seen at present the anomaly of a predominating race governed under an uncongenial authority,” and that “in the United States this antipathy could not exist, as the form of Government destroyed such feeling of rivalry, because the natural passions of jealousy, dislike, or ambition had nothing to feed upon.” Could anything be more unscientific than the utterance of such sweeping assertions as if they were confessed or demonstrated truths? Can any unprejudiced observer doubt that the race hatred is tenfold more intense, the race difficulty tenfold greater, between negroes and whites in the Southern States to-day, than any which exists or is likely to exist between French and English in Canada? Let recent riots, lynchings, shootings and burnings in effigy in Georgia, Louisiana, Tennessee and Texas answer. What then becomes of the facts upon which Mr. Hill's patriotic, rather than scientific, theory is built?

THE opposite tendency to frame universal theories on the basis of partial and special facts and conditions was, it seems to us, somewhat strikingly shown in two or three papers dealing with the subject of Free Trade and Protection. The complaint that, while the United States is a highly protected country, the chairs of Political Economy in its great Universities, almost without exception, were filled by Free Trade professors, is evidently bearing fruit. A school of economists is springing up who are bound to bring academic theories into accord with Republican facts. The United States have prospered wonderfully under a system of high protection, therefore, protection is “an ingenious economic device which not only brings revenue to the treasury, independence to the State, and prosperity to the people; it changes the nation from the dull, mon-

otonous life of Arcadian simplicity into physical and mental activity and industry, and fills the country with all the characteristics of a free, enlightened, and enterprising nation.” So gushes Mr. Lester F. Ward through pages of rhetoric, almost every other sentence of which is an unproved general assertion which only needs to be met with an equally dogmatic contradiction, and the matter is left just where it was before. We are not now denying that protection to special industries under certain conditions may be the quintessence of economic wisdom, or arguing that Free Trade is a panacea for the economic ills which afflict the race. But surely that is not science which gives us glittering generalities in place of inductive proofs. It is not science which ignores all other great sources of a nation's prosperity—a nation, too, which profits by internal Free Trade to a greater extent than any other nation in the world—and seems to set down all its achievements to the glory of protection. Such papers might almost make one doubt whether there is a science of Political Economy.

THE Report of the Commissioners appointed by the Minister of Education to inquire into the teaching of English in the Schools in the French districts of certain counties in Ontario, show the facts of the case to be very much what those who are accustomed to strike a balance between the contentions of the opposing political factions had supposed them to be. Some attempt at teaching English is made in every school. In a few it is as yet little more than the merest pretence. In a considerable number the knowledge of English possessed by the teacher himself is very defective, and the teaching, as a matter of course, inefficient. In many of the schools in which English is taught more or less passably, a large percentage of the pupils were not studying it at the date of the Commissioners' visit. This fact looks bad in statistics, but its aspect is materially changed by the explanation that in the summer season the schools are largely made up of very young pupils, and the teachers, sensibly as we think, do not as a rule put English books into their hands until they have made a little progress in learning to read in their own language. Next to the serious lack of proper qualifications on the part of the teachers, the worst feature of the case brought out by the report is, in our opinion, the use of text-books which are not merely unauthorized but seriously objectionable. Such are those which “contain teachings peculiar to the Church of Rome,” and those which “are written in a spirit unfriendly to the British Empire, and the development of a patriotism embracing the whole Dominion of Canada.” These last are faults which can be and should be promptly corrected.

TO weed out incompetent teachers and supply their places with educated men and women, not only thoroughly familiar with both languages, but trained in the best methods of instruction, will be a work of time and expense. The recommendations made by the Commissioners are eminently judicious and practical. Seeing that any salaries that can be offered are too small to tempt educated teachers from abroad into the districts, the necessity for establishing a special school for the training of French teachers in the English language, and in professional methods, is obvious. The condition of the schools cannot be greatly improved until an adequate supply of such teachers is forthcoming, though something may be done in the meantime by the incidental training of those at present engaged, by means of institutes and otherwise as recommended. We have on former occasions pointed out the need of a series of bi-lingual text-books, and we are glad to see that the necessity for such books is insisted on by the Commissioners. As before intimated the recommendations of the Commissioners that the use of unauthorized books be discontinued, and the provisions of the law regarding religious instruction be enforced, should be promptly and firmly acted upon. It is pleasing to learn that the French parents, almost without exception, are willing and desirous that their children should be taught English. No one can blame them for wishing them to be taught their own language also, and few English-speaking Canadians would be narrow enough, we think, to object. It is but fair to the Minister of Education to observe that the state of things in regard to these schools has been

improved under his régime, and that he seems to have been the first Head of the Department to recognize the evil and attempt a remedy. To make the remedy effectual with the means in the hands of the Department, or, in fact, with any means that can be devised, will be a work of time and patience, but if it is set about in earnest, and unless it is embarrassed and complicated by the prejudices and conflicts of partyism, it is not one which should create any serious trouble.

THE inevitable collapse of the much-talked-of debate between Rev. Father Whelan and his Protestant opponent, came so quickly and gently that one might almost fancy that both contestants were quietly prepared for it. In this case the old sarcasm about its being easy to be wise after the event is hardly in order. The conditions of the proposed contest were such as to render any other result well-nigh inconceivable. It was, of course, preposterous to suppose that the Protestant arbitrators should accept a Jesuit casuist as umpire in such a case, and the two representatives of Father Whelan must have had admirable coolness and nerve to be able to propose it with apparent seriousness. But what seems scarcely less strange is, that so many friends of the other party seem not to see that it was equally absurd to suppose that the Protestant professor, whose name was suggested by Dr. Hurlbut's representatives, could possibly be accepted by the Jesuits. If the parties were really anxious for a debate, why did they not agree upon a court of four or six. Of course the prospect of a verdict would have been *nil* in such a case, but we should have had the satisfaction of knowing how Father Whelan would dispose of the many Jesuit authorities which seem to teach the dogma in question in so many plain words.

IF the Manitoba Government undertakes in earnest to follow out the radical programme foreshadowed, the question raised will be one of intense interest to the whole Dominion, as the first case in which a Province has sought a change in the Constitution, in other than a financial matter. The question of the French language may not create much difficulty, as it involves neither education or religion. It is by no means clear that the Provincial Government has come to a fixed and final resolve to attempt to do away with the Separate Schools, or rather with the recognition and aid of them as a part of the Public School system. It is possible that a different and less cumbersome system of management with, perhaps, stricter guarantees of efficiency, may be all that will be proposed. If, however, abolition is attempted, it is clear that it can be effected only by Act of the British Parliament, the Manitoba Act having been made a British as well as Canadian Act. This being so, it is idle to speak, as some have done, as if the Province could appeal directly to the Mother Country, ignoring the Canadian Government and Parliament. The hint given by our Colonial Secretary in the matter of the Jesuits' Estates Act would settle that question, even did the Manitoba Act not provide for a special appeal to the Governor-General in Council. It has been said by an authority on constitutional questions that neither the Provincial Legislature nor the Dominion Parliament can alter the fundamental law. This simply means, we suppose, that no provision is made and no power conferred for making such alteration. But it is not to be supposed that either the British North America Act or the Manitoba Act is eternally unchangeable like the laws of the Medes. If the people of Manitoba are sufficiently united and in earnest, they can bring to bear a pressure which no Dominion Government or Parliament can long resist. In that case it is in the last degree improbable that the British Parliament would refuse to be guided by the wishes of the Dominion Parliament. The road seems clear, though it is undoubtedly arduous enough to put the courage and determination of those seeking constitutional changes to a pretty severe test.

IT is announced that Sir Richard Webster and Sir Edward Clarke, law officers of the Crown in England, have reported that the Governor-General was right not to interfere with the operation of the Jesuits' Estates Act; that the Act was clearly within the powers of the Provincial Legislature, and that there is no case to send to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. It is not said at what instance this opinion is given, but a reasonable inference would seem to be that it has been asked for by His Excellency, the Governor-General, or by the Government. Though we have never had any doubt as to the correctness of the view which has now received the sanction of these high authorities, we do not suppose their opinion, given as

it must have been on an *ex parte* statement, or, at least, without any complete presentation of the argument on both sides, will do much to allay the resentment of the Ontario protesters and petitioners. They will be likely to say that if such an opinion was to be procured and used as an appeal *ad verecundiam*, they should, at least, have had an opportunity to have their view of the case presented by some one favourable to that view. It is clear, however, that the question of the constitutionality of the much discussed Act is no longer a living issue. The agitation, if continued, must henceforth be conducted on new lines and with a view to more comprehensive results

THE humiliating course forced upon the British Government before the prorogation of Parliament in the matter of the Tithes Bill shows how perilous it is to touch even incidentally upon matters in respect to which the public mind is in one of the acute stages of a process of evolution, or revolution. The Government had clearly no intention of raising in any shape the tithe question itself. The sole purpose of the Bill, which was introduced with the name of the Attorney-General on its back, was to substitute a better mode of procedure for the barbarous system of distraint, or enforcing tithe by seizing the produce of the land—a process which affords occasion, not to say provocation, for rioting, by thrusting the tithing process before the people in a most obnoxious form. The Bill simply proposed to make the tithe recoverable like an ordinary debt, by due process of law in the County Court. So far, however, from being able thus to confine the Bill to a mere reform of legal procedure, the Government found themselves hardly beset by a host of amendments tending to bring up the vexed question on its merits. After running the gauntlet of a series of divisions, in several of which their majority was perilously small—in one case only four—they changed the whole character of the Bill by accepting an amendment making the tithe collectable from the landlord instead of the occupier, only to find this amendment ruled out of order by the Speaker, as changing the character of the proposal, and making it virtually a new Bill. This left them the alternatives of indefinitely prolonging the session or dropping the measure. The latter was adopted. The matter is of interest in Canada chiefly as showing the state of public feeling on the tithe question. It is noteworthy, too, that the amendment on which the Government came nearest to suffering shipwreck was moved by one of their own Tory supporters, who thereby illustrated the reality of the transformation which Mr. Chamberlain declares to have taken place in the significance of party names. As the *Spectator* says in another connection: "A so-called Tory Government brings in and passes a series of measures far more liberal than could have been got a very few years ago out of any Liberal Government, however advanced."

THE strike of the dock labourers in London is one of the most momentous labour movements that has taken place for years. However objectionable this mode of seeking an increase of wages may be, it is not easy to see how any fair-minded man, with a heart to feel for the miseries of his fellow-beings, can condemn the strikers in this case, until he has pointed out some other way in which these poor men could hope to obtain the removal of some portion of the intolerable hardships of their lot. The half-starved strikers deserve great credit for the self-restraint they have thus far exhibited. The only exception seems to be the violence or threats of violence used towards those who have attempted to take their places. The fact that there are other thousands ready to do so for the same poor pittance which the strikers have now at last rejected is one of the most pitiable features of the case. While we feel the seeming injustice and cruelty of forbidding these would-be substitutes to earn a morsel of bread, we cannot forget how terribly exasperating it must be to those who are risking everything, almost literal starvation for themselves and their wives and children, in the hope of bettering their condition, to see others, wretched as themselves, frustrating their desperate effort by stepping in to take their places. Not only to the parties immediately concerned, but to the citizens generally, the suspense must be terrible. It is impossible to foretell what tens of thousands of infuriated and starving men may do, if driven to desperation. A very hopeful augury may, however, be drawn from the fact of the almost universal sympathy felt for the strikers, and often manifested in a very tangible form, by people of all classes. This assurance of sympathy affords a better safeguard against danger of riot and pillage

than cordons of policemen. The success of the strike would probably result in giving a great upward impulse to this class of labourers. It would be to them like the letting in of a ray of hope to the dark dungeon. Defeat will, almost inevitably, greatly recruit the ranks of Socialism.

THE curtain has once more fallen upon the shifting scenes of the English Parliamentary drama, and no one can foretell what transformation may be effected before it again arises. The latest scarcely credible rumour has it that the next unveiling may show us a Tory Government and Party, assisted by an active brigade of Liberal Unionists, coming forward to proffer to the Irish malcontents the extraordinary bribe of a Roman Catholic University for Ireland, while a strong contingent of Irish Members, headed by Parnell, stretch out eager hands to receive the gift. A strange solatium, one would suppose, for a million or two of ignorant and hungry peasants—a seat of learning to educate the sons of the wealthy! But the gift, while offered ostensibly to the people's representatives, will, of course, be really intended to please the Pope and mollify the priesthood. The scheme, though no doubt now projected and favourably entertained, will, we venture to prophesy, come to naught. It would stir up too many hostile forces even in the Government strongholds. Ulster Protestantism would almost surely range its forces in bitter opposition. It would be too much for many of the Liberal Unionists. The strength of nonconformity would be arrayed against it in almost solid phalanx. However it might seem to be but giving to Irish Catholicism what has long been possessed by English Churchism, multitudes of farseeing Reformers of all classes would rise up to declare that the time had come to agitate for the removal of old abuses, not to offset them with new and aggravated ones. This wedge might, if driven home, effectively rend asunder the Parnellites and the English Radicals, but it would open up fissures along so many other lines of cleavage that the last state of the Government would be worse than the first.

COMMENTING on the killing of ex-Judge Terry by United States Marshal Nagle in protecting Judge Field, the London *Spectator* expresses the hope that Mr. Nagle will be "tried and punished for revenging a slap in the face by a fatal shot." If the facts are as generally stated, it is pretty clear that no Court could punish Marshal Nagle without seriously impairing the value of the safeguard afforded by police protection. The *Spectator's* point of view is revealed in its further observation: "But it is said that popular feeling justifies the murder on account of Terry's violent character, and certainly the oftener popular feeling is allowed to interfere with the course of justice, the more liable we shall be to the condonation which public opinion pronounces on offenders like Mr. Nagle." The underlying reference is evidently to the Maybrick case. And yet the decision of the Home Secretary, based, as the *Spectator* in another place says it should be based, upon a careful review of the evidence, if it be accepted as correct, shows that but for the pressure of English popular feeling the condemned woman would have suffered death for a crime of which she was not satisfactorily proven guilty. The fact is that popular feeling in such cases very often rests upon and roughly represents some more or less solid substratum of fact or justice. It is, therefore, entitled to such consideration as a closer review of the case may warrant. To say, as the *Spectator* does, in another place, that the Secretary of State "is responsible only to his own conscience and his Sovereign for the way in which he uses the prerogative of the Crown," is surely to confuse technical limitations with political and moral ideas most strangely. Morally, and most persons would say politically, the Secretary must be primarily responsible to the nation. It would be very high Toryism indeed which would claim that either the Secretary or the Queen has any power over either the action of the courts or the life of the individual, save that conferred by the people who make up the nation, and from whom all prerogatives, unless we accept the theory of "divine right," are, in the last analysis, derived.

THE rumour is renewed that the Pope contemplates leaving Rome, and that preparations are actually being made for that event. The chief interest of the non-Catholic world in the matter centres in the question whether such a movement would imply a final abandonment of the claim to temporal power. If so, the change of residence would carry with it the removal of a fruitful

cause of political unrest and intrigue. On the other hand it may be that the Pope's advisers would regard his residence in Spain, or some other good Catholic country, simply as affording a more convenient centre of operation and a better leverage for working upon the sympathies of Catholic kings and courts. In any case it is pretty clear that if His Holiness voluntarily leaves the Vatican, the chances of return for him or his successor will be likely to become small by degrees and beautifully less. We do not know, however, that the final advancement of the claim to a worldly kingdom would greatly lessen the dangerous character of the Papal system. It might rather increase it. The most serious danger to national and civil liberties is involved in what Catholics would call the spiritual supremacy of the viceroy of the King of kings. So long as adherents of the Catholic church can be made to believe that the claims of this spiritual despotism upon their allegiance transcend those of the highest civil authority, the doctrines of the Papacy will remain a standing menace to free institutions.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

THE Annual Meeting of this learned and influential body of Scientists was eagerly looked forward to by their Canadian confreres and the people of Toronto generally. The preparations and arrangements of the local committee were remarkably complete, and evoked hearty appreciation from the distinguished visitors.

In the absence of Professor Powell, Professor Mendenhall, of Washington, presided at the opening meeting of welcome. Professor Carpmael, of Toronto; the Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education; Wm. Mulock, M.P., Vice-Chancellor of Toronto University, and E. F. Clarke, M.P.P., Mayor of Toronto, happily expressed the pleasure with which all classes of the citizens welcomed the presence of their illustrious guests. The receptions were tendered to the Association in the Horticultural Gardens, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, and on Friday evening a large audience assembled in the Pavilion to hear Prof. Gilbert, Assistant Geologist in the U. S. Geological Department at Washington, lecture on the Glacial Period in Niagara and Lake Ontario.

MATHEMATICS AND ASTRONOMY.

Vice-President R. S. Woodward, of Washington, delivered an address before the section on the Mathematical Theories of the Earth. The paper, which was somewhat long, contained a great deal of well-arranged matter and many original observations that will, when published in the Annual Report, without doubt excite much interest.

Mr. Henry Farquhar, of the Coast Survey Office, Washington, read a paper on A Proposed Catalogue of Declinations.

Prof. William Harkness, of Washington, D.C., read a paper on The Solar Parallax and its Related Constants, which consisted of a brief account of an investigation soon to be published by the United States Naval Observatory.

Prof. Charles H. Chandler, Ripon, Wis., presented a paper called A Desideratum in the Presentation of Mathematical Truth.

Mr. Brathear, of the Astronomical and Physical Instrument Works, Alleghany, Pa., read three important papers, suggesting improvements for telescope glasses. The subjects of the papers were (1) New arrangement for an Astigmatic Eye-glass, (2) The Jena Optical Glass, and (3) The Hastings Acromatic Objective, which last was very interesting, and caused much discussion and inquiry.

Prof. Frank H. Bigelow, in treating on automatic photography, said that in the history of observations of precision there were three distinct periods, (1) an English school, of which John Pond was a type, (2) a German school represented by Bessel, and (3) a modern school of photography, as applied to transits. For the automatic observation of star transits by photographic record and consequent elimination of the personal equation an apparatus is described, whose method and operation seemed satisfactory. It was simple, and could be attached to the telescope now used with a little care, thus rendering them available for the old and the new methods.

Dealing with astronomical observations made with the great telescope of the Lick Observatory since June, 1888, Mr. Edward S. Holden, director of the observatory, said the instrument had now been in use for a year, and had given them data for sound judgment. He then gave a brief statement regarding the proportions of the dome and accessory apparatus. He explained the working of the dome and the elevating floor, which was first suggested to the Lick trustees by Sir Howard Grubb. He gave a brief summary of the work accomplished or begun with the large telescope during the year.

Mr. Geo. C. Comstock, Madison, Wis., gave a paper on the use of a floating mirror as an auxiliary to a meridian circle.

Mr. J. R. Eastman read a paper on the Relations between Stellar Magnitudes, Distances, and Motions.

Prof. Wm. A. Rogers read a paper on the Graduation of Meridian Circles *in situ*, which consisted of a description of this process by which a circle having a diameter of five feet was graduated to degrees with subdivisions to two. After the third time the greatest error of the 6° points,

including the error of eccentricity, was found to be within 14", while the average error was only 0.2". The circle had an axis of six inches in diameter.

Prof. H. S. Carhart read a comprehensive paper called A Review of Theories of Electrical Action. Of the practical applications of electricity he would only say they bore witness of themselves. A million electric lamps nightly made more splendid the lustrous name of Faraday; a million messages daily flashed over land and under sea emphasized the value of Joseph Henry's contribution to modern civilization. Without these things the civilization of the present would become impossible. The value of the purely scientific work of such men was attested by the resulting well-being, comfort, and happiness of mankind.

Mr. H. Carrington Bolton, of University Club, New York, read a paper on Researches on Sonorous Sand in the Peninsula of Sinai, accompanied by magic lantern views illustrative of the subject. It treated of the position of Jabel Nagons, on the Gulf of Suez, its surroundings, the banks of fine brown sand, which were portrayed on the canvas by original photographs. The paper also described a new locality in the desert discovered by the author, where the sand is sonorous throughout cliffs a quarter of a mile long. This musical sand is also discovered on the Atlantic coast of the United States and the south coast of England.

A paper was read, Concerning Thermometers, prepared by Prof. Wm. A. Rogers, and R. S. Woodward. The points made were: 1. The movement of a mercurial column was in all cases by pulsation; 2. These pulsations had a regular recurrence; 3. The period of recurrence was constant in the same thermometer, and varied between 0.25° and 11° in different thermometers; 4. Every pulsation had the same harmonic relation whatever the part of the revolving of the call at which it occurs; 5. The amplitude of the curve which represented the harmonic was inconstant, and varied between 0.13° and 0.53° for the thermometers investigated; 6. As the period is constant and the time required for the completion of the cycle was variable, it followed that the danger of error in random readings of the thermometer was greater for slow than for rapid variations of temperature.

Mr. Woodward then followed with a mathematical investigation of the relations pointed out in the foregoing paper.

The Measurement of Magnification in the Microscope was the title of a paper by Prof. W. Leconte Stevens, of Brooklyn, N.Y. His paper was a criticism of the rule commonly employed for estimating magnification in the microscope, that of dividing 100 by the product of the focal length of objective and eye-piece. The deduction of this rule was given, and its roughly approximate character was shown in the assumption it involved. A method was given and a formula was deduced for determining the focal length of the eye-piece, making allowance for the distance of the eye from the glass. The same was done for the determination of the focal length of an objective without implying any knowledge of the position of its optical centre.

Prof. H. T. Eddy, University of Cincinnati, considered a molecule of a perfect gas as a free body which has motions of rotation and translation about each of its three principal axes of inertia. The paper resolved this actual screw motion into two screw motions, both of them about x , and of such pitch that they perfectly replace the actual motion both kinematically and kinetically. It appeared that since during the fortuitous molecular encounters, which control the rotary and translatory motions, the rotary impulse is independent of the translatory impulse, positive and negative notations were therefore associated with positive and with negative translations indifferently. Hence motions on each of the component screws were independent and equally probable. But in each of these component screw motions, into which the actual motion had been resolved, the total energy is half rotary and half translatory. Hence the total kinetic energy of the molecule was half rotary and half translatory.

He also read a paper on Magnetic Rotation of Polarized Light according to the Electro-Magnetic Theory. He said the partial differential equations expressing the propagation of plain polarized light in a magnetic field, published by Professor Rowland, contained terms due to the transverse electro-motive force arising from the Hall effect. The particular solution of these equations which was proposed in that paper, as the one in acceptable accordance with experiment, contained a periodic factor dependent upon the time alone. The author presented a different particular solution containing a periodic factor dependent upon the space which the ray traverses in the magnetic medium, and compared it with the solution already published by Professor Rowland. A comparison of the physical ideas underlying these two forms of solution led the author to think it probable that the transverse electro-motive force due to the Hall effect would cause a retardation of the ray.

Prof. Harris J. Ryan, of Ithaca, N.Y., on a Quadrant Electrometers, said the electrometer needle and quadrants were made of the cylindrical form. To the needle was attached a magnetized steel mirror. The needle was hung by a single silk fibre, and metallic contact was made to the same by means of a very fine platinum wire. About the quadrants and needle with its plane in the magnetic meridian and the steel mirror at its centre was arranged a coil of wire as in a tangent galvanometer. The electrometer needle was deflected, and then brought back to its zero position by balancing with a current in the coil surround-

ing the same, whereby the magnetized mirror was acted upon by a current opposite of sign to that acting on the needle. The current was then a measure of the difference of potential to which the electrometer had been subjected in accordance with the manner in which it might have been arranged.

Prof. Thomas Gray, of Terre Haute, Indiana, read a paper on the Relative Merits of Dynamometric and Magnetic Methods of obtaining absolute measurement of Electric Currents. The paper discussed the methods commonly adopted for the measurement of electric currents by the electro-dynamo and the magnetic methods. The methods of determining the value of the horizontal intensity of the terrestrial magnetic field by using it in the current measurement were examined, and some modifications were suggested both in the ordinary Gauss and in the suspended coil Kohlrausch methods. The measurement of the dimensions of standard galvanometer coil was also examined in connection with this method, and a means of obtaining high accuracy described. The degree of accuracy attainable from the instrumental point of view was found to be within one-twentieth per cent. of absolute. In the dynamometric method a general agreement was expressed with the position taken up by Lord Raleigh, and the opinion given that this method could be made to give an accuracy within 100 per cent. of absolute.

A paper on Globular Lightning, by Prof. T. C. Mendenhall, briefly reviewed the evidence for the existence of globular lightning, as presented by Arago and others, with additional information and quotations drawn from earlier literature. The testimony of recent observers was related, and the conclusion reached that in view of the mass of evidence, and notwithstanding the conflicting character of much of it, the reality of the phenomenon must be admitted.

Prof. H. S. Carhart, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, read a paper on Magnetic Leakage in Dynamos, showing the manner and extent to which leakage occurs in dynamos.

Prof. H. S. Carhart also read a paper called an Improved Clark Standard Cell with Low Temperature Co-efficient, descriptive of certain improvements desirable in a standard cell, and giving some directions respecting the preparation of materials for such a standard.

A paper prepared by Messrs. Edward L. Nicholls and Benj. W. Snow was read on The Influence of Temperature upon the Colour of Pigments. The paper stated that the general law commonly supposed to hold that the change of colour in pigments with rise of temperature was always toward the red was not substantiated. It was found, however, without exception, that the substances experimented with suffered decrease of reflecting power when heated, and all wave lengths of the visible spectrum were subjected to greater absorption by the hot than by the cold pigment. In some cases this increased absorption occurred in nearly like proportions throughout the spectrum, in other cases it was selective.

MECHANICAL SCIENCE.

At the meetings of Section B, Mechanical Science and Engineering, the following papers were read:

Prof. O. Chanute read an interesting paper on Resistance of Air to Inclined Planes in Motion. On this subject the author advanced a new theory based on the generally accepted law that fluid pressures are in direct proportion to the number of molecules affected by the motion. The author suggested that there was no warrant for assuming that the geometrical figure enclosing the molecules is that of a column, but that it might be a prismoid with only the height due to the velocity, and still enclose double the number of molecules of parallelepiped of equal altitude.

Prof. O. Chanute read a paper on preserving wood against decay. He said the growing scarcity of wood in this country was fixing attention upon economical means of lengthening its resistance to decay. The Europeans had been compelled by the same reason to experiment largely with the various chemicals, and during the last forty years had achieved much success. The following methods had proved a success:

1st. Kyanizing, or preserving with corrosive sublimate. 2nd. Copperizing, or preserving with sulphate of copper. 3rd. Burnettizing, or preserving with chloride of zinc. 4th. Creosoting, or preserving with oil of coal tar.

Prof. J. E. Denton followed with a paper on the Relative Performance of Modern Air-Compressors.

Ernest B. Perry read a paper on Steam Injectors. In view of the great scarcity of literature on this subject, especially the experimental part, the aim of the paper was to put in shape for reference such results as were carefully obtained from a series of tests of three well-known machines; also a comparison under actual working conditions of the injector and a Gordon duplex pump.

Mr. M. E. Cooley, of Ann Arbor, Mich., read a paper, The Performance of a Vibrating Piston Engine, showing the friction of an engine under various loads and the efficiency under a constant load, determined and compared with similar results on reciprocating piston engines.

Mr. W. R. Warner, Cleveland, Ohio, read notes on Anti-Friction Construction for Revolving Mechanism for Observatory Domes. According to the method he recommended, the lower trunk or wall-plate was turned to its proper cone, so that the conical wheel would run round freely when in position and both theoretically return to the starting point.

Mr. M. E. Cooley read a paper on The Performance of the Pumping Engine, showing the duty carefully determined in the water cylinders to show the loss by friction

of water in passing through ports, valves, and discharge pipes to force main. Also a friction of pumps and pressure required to lift valves.

Mr. J. E. Denton read a paper on Proposed Principal Cause of Superior Economy for Multiple Expansion Engines, in which he called attention to the fact that most recent experiments on engines indicate that the cylinder condensers of engines were approximately proportional to the product of time of admission, range of temperature, surface exposed to steam during admission, which would make it probable that the percentage of cylinder condensation of multiple expansion engines was not greater, and was possibly less, than the single expansion engines having equal expansion.

CHEMISTRY.

Professor Caldecott presented a report on methods of analysing water.

Professor Seaman presented the report of the committee on Chemical Instruction in Public Schools. The importance of giving due place to science in secondary programmes appears the greater when it is remembered that the larger proportion of their students do not pass on to college or technical schools. This fact is made very clear by the analysis of the results of a recent inquiry by the Bureau of Education as to the number of secondary students preparing for colleges or superior schools of science. The proportion of such students in the several classes of schools was as follows:—High Schools, 15 per cent.; private schools for girls, 10 per cent.; private schools for boys, 63 per cent.; private schools for both sexes, 10 per cent. But a part of the Public School scholars reach the High School, so that, if some instruction is not given in the Grammar School, many children will remain entirely ignorant of chemistry, and our opinion is that it should not only be taught in the High School, but that it should form a part of the instruction given in the higher grades of the Grammar School.

The report of the committee was adopted.

The Explosiveness of Celluloids was discussed by Mr. Chas. E. Munro. He said there were two varieties of celluloid—the translucent and opaque. The opaque variety was the one used more largely in manufacture of articles for wearing apparel and pianoforte keys. Owing to the presence of pyroxylin in these bodies there was a popular belief that they were explosive, but this was denied by manufacturers. The books on the subject showed that similar differences of opinion existed among writers upon the subject. Prof. Munro gave results of experiments for testing the stability, flashing point, and explosiveness of the two varieties.

Prof. Romyn Hitchcock gave an account of some investigations in Spectrum Photography made by Mr. Victor Schumann, Leipzig.

Dr. H. W. Wiley pointed out some of the peculiarities of butter to which he had before called attention. These suggestions referred to the low standard of the volatile oils in butters made from the milk of cows fed on substances such as cotton seed. He also gave an account of the analysis of seed of *calacanthus plaucus* and the discovery of a new alkaloid calacanthine by Dr. Eccles.

Prof. John W. Longley stated that a system of International Standards had been arranged for with England, France, Germany, Sweden, and the United States. A description of the system would be given, and the section asked to name one chemist to act with six others to conduct the analysis on behalf of the American committee of the International Standard, and to co-operate with European analysts.

Mr. R. Hitchcock read a paper on the Action of Light on Silver Chloride. He stated that as a result of experiments with thin films of chloride exposed to light it was found that there was invariably a loss in weight. An apparatus was arranged in which thin plates of glass such as are used for covers of microscopical mounts, covered with translucent film of silver chloride, could be exposed to sunlight in a current of hydrogen gas and the chlorine set free absorbed in a solution of silver-nitrate.

GEOLOGY AND GEOGRAPHY.

A very interesting paper on the Topographic Types of North Eastern Iowa was read by Mr. W. J. McGee. In that country the rivers, instead of flowing through the valleys, flow along the tops of the ridges. This peculiarity was accounted for by showing that during the latter part of the glacial period the valleys of that region were filled with ice, and the ridges of earth being more readily acted upon by the water formed by the melting ice river beds were formed on them, where they continue until the present day.

The Relation of the Lake Ridges in Ohio, New York, and Ontario to the Southern lines of Glacial Drainage was discussed by Rev. G. Frederick Wright, of Oberlin.

The papers of Mr. Frank Leverett also dealt with a phase of the glacial period—the Glacial Phenomena of Northern Indiana and North-eastern Illinois.

Sir William Dawson reviewed Certain Remarkable New Fossil Plants from the Erian and Carboniferous, and on the Characters and Affinities of the Paleozoic Gymnosperms. The paper referred, first, to the discovery of Mr. R. D. Lacey, of Pittston, Pa., of a remarkably perfect specimen of a fossil plant allied to those known as *Corduites*. It was found in the Catskill or Upper Erian formation, and consisted of a stem or large branch with leaves and spikes of fruit laid out on a slab of sandstone. The specimen represented a new genus and species (*Dictyo-corduites Laceyi*), and served to connect together and illus-

trate several types of ancient plants known hitherto only in fragments. Reference was also made to certain curious fruits found by Mr. Lacey in the Carboniferous of Pennsylvania, and to the discovery by Mr. F. Bain in the Permian of Prince Edward Island of specimens showing the structure of the stem of the tree known as *Fylodendron* and also showing its leaves and fruit. These discoveries were applied to the illustration of a number of forms of plant life of the paleozoic rocks intermediate between the modern pines and cycads, and serving to connect these with plants of lower grade allied to the club-mosses and ferns. The whole of the facts showed the existence in the paleozoic period of a great many plants referable to different families, genera and species of gymnosperms, a type now represented by comparatively few forms.

Rev. H. C. Hovey, D.D., of the *Scientific American*, read an interesting paper on the Mammoth Cave.

A paper was presented on Areas of Continental Progress in North America, and the influences of those Areas on the work carried on in them. A special interest attaches to this paper owing to the fact that it was practically a review of the author's own great work, "A Manual of Geology." Professor Dana embodied in the essay all his most recent observations and conclusions, and with the candour peculiar to the class of master-thinkers to which he belongs, pointed out modifications that he would have to make in his past conclusions.

After a slight discussion on Prof. Dana's paper, Prof. Hall gave an interesting talk on the Origin and History of Geological Societies and Associations in America. In 1824 a society for furthering geological study was organized by a few enthusiastic students, but shortly afterwards it ceased to exist. In 1840 the scientists engaged in the State geological surveys throughout America organized into a society called the American Geological Association. Its principal aim was to discuss and devise a suitable nomenclature. After some years had passed this association was united to a society started by the naturalists, and the new organization was known as the American Association of Geologists and Naturalists. Shortly afterwards this society was joined by the Physicians and Chemists, and the result was the organization of the present Association for the Advancement of Science.

Prof. Hall then gave a paper on New Genera and Species of *Dictyo-Spongiae*. In the course of it he recounted his own discoveries in rocks of the Devonian period, and remarked on the age of the rocks in which fossil sponges were found. In the discussion that followed the reading of this paper Sir William Dawson pointed out that in Canadian rocks the fossil sponges were found as far back as the Cambrian period.

Dr. Alexander Winchell, of Ann Arbor, read a paper entitled The Geological Position of the Ogishke Conglomerate. He said the Ogishke Conglomerate was a very remarkable formation named from a little lake in North-Western Minnesota. It was at first supposed to be of only local extent, but now appeared to extend northward to Thunder Bay north of Lake Superior, and thence with frequent exposures to the eastern shore of that lake. It was in fact the slate conglomerate Sir William Logan described from the so-called Huronian system of rocks on the shores of that lake. It had a wide distribution in Ontario.

Mr. Robert Bell, B. A. Sc., M.D., LL.D., assistant director of the Geological Survey of Canada, read a paper on The Origin of Gneiss and other Primitive Rocks. He said that the stratification of some varieties of primitive gneiss was possibly due to flow structure in a molten mass. But this theory was not applicable to the stratification of all gneisses. The great gneiss era of North America was divided into the Upper Laurentian and a primitive gneiss series or Lower Laurentian. The former was of undoubted aqueous origin, and was differentiated into recognizable subdivisions, which could be mapped out. These divisions differed from each other widely in character, and had many points of resemblance to later sedimentary rocks.

Prof. J. Richards Dodge read a paper on Certain Aspects of Agriculture in the Arid Region. This paper discussed the problems which are involved in peculiar conditions, showing how the farmer adopts methods to suit new circumstances, and evolves success from soils which were doomed to barrenness by the partial science of former days, which took no cognizance of the science of practical agriculture. Resolutions were adopted urging upon the United States Congress to establish a proper administration of the timber lands in the hands of the Government, and encourage scientific development of natural resources by legislative enactments.

Carefully prepared papers of botanical and entomological papers were also read in their respective sections.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

Col. Garrick Mallory, of Washington, in his address to the section read an exhaustive and interesting paper, The Israelites and Indians. Referring to the theories held by so many that the Indians of America are the lost ten tribes of Israel, he demonstrated that though at first sight there were apparently good reasons for the supposition, the real similarity consisted in the Indians of the present times and the Israelites of the Old Testament times being on parallel planes of culture. He carefully reviewed and compared the religions of both on these planes, their religious theories and practices, and finally their sociological conditions. His conclusions led him into a review of the religion of the Israelites, which may be summarized as follows:

It has often been asserted that the Israelites were specially adapted to a spiritual religion; that monotheism was in their racial constitution; that whether through revelation, or because they were well adapted to receive such revelation, their idiosyncrasy directly led them to spiritual ideas, which to modern minds means monotheism. This was not the record of the historical books of the Old Testament, even after their manipulation. The prophets of Israel declared the exact contrary; they denounced their own people as rejecting spirituality and as not deserving the favour of Jehovah. This declaration is confirmed. The beliefs and practices of the Israelites were substantially the same as those of other bodies of people in the same stage. The Israelites were not a "peculiar" people. There is, racially, no peculiar people in the sense intended. Mankind is homogeneous in nature though placed in differing and ever advancing grades of culture.

Mr. W. J. McGee, of the United States Geological Survey Corps, Washington, D.C., read a paper on Some Principles of Evidence Relating to the Antiquity of Man. He said the principles of evidence relating to the antiquity of man might be summarized in a series of propositions, which it was the object of the paper to discuss. The primary propositions were: It was a fair presumption that any artificial object found on the surface was modern; also that any stone object of doubtful origin was natural; also that any unusual object found apparently within an unconsolidated deposit was an adventitious inclusion; also that an incongruous association was adventitious. These presumptions might be outweighed by direct or collateral evidence, and indeed had been so outweighed in all those cases which proved a high antiquity for human kind; but in weighing such direct or collateral evidence certain additional and more general principles must be recognized. The more general principles were: In inductive science the value of evidence varied with its consistency and its correlative character; the sufficiency of a given body of evidence varied inversely with the importance of the conclusion to which it tended; and every conclusion was tentative. In exact knowledge the sufficiency of evidence and the validity of conclusions varied inversely with the exactitude of the branch of science affected.

Mr. Walter Hough, U. S. National Museum, read an interesting paper on Aboriginal Fire-making, and gave a practical illustration of the manner in which it was done.

Prof. Romyn Hitchcock, gave a paper on Shinto—the Religion of the Japanese. The system began with three deities formed spontaneously in space, after which came two creator gods, who by natural processes, gave birth to the islands composing Japan, and afterwards to a host of deities to govern it. Some very interesting myths were related, the significance of which was not very clear, and finally the succession of generations concluded with the birth of the Mikado, who was a descendant of the sun or of the goddess Amaleransu, the deity of the sun. The native chronology ran back to 660 B.C., and the mythologic lore purported to go back about 10,000 years more. But no dates in Japanese history could be relied upon earlier than 400 A.D., when the historic era might be said to begin.

Rev. W. M. Beauchamp read an interesting paper on the Iroquois White Dog Feast.

Prof. J. Owen Dorsey read a paper on Siouan Terms for Mysterious and Serpent, and another on Gens and Sub-gens as Expressed in Four Siouan Languages.

Mr. W. H. Holmes, of the United States Bureau of Ethnology, Washington, D.C., followed with a paper, On the Evolution of Ornament—the American Lesson. He said the evolution of ornament was a topic of interest to all men. American art furnished a large body of data bearing upon this subject which deserved very careful consideration. This was especially true since the primitive character of our aboriginal art rendered its use in the study of questions of evolution comparatively easy.

Mr. Henry W. Henshaw, Washington, D.C., read a paper on the Missions and Mission Indians of California, which treated of the mission establishments and briefly described the natives and their aboriginal mode of life.

A paper on the evidences of successors of the successors of the Palaeolithic man in the Delaware was read by Prof. Chas. C. Abbott.

A paper on the Winnipeg Mound Region was read by George Bryce, LL.D. This region is the farthest north yet examined, and the mounds are chiefly on the Rainy, Red, and Souris rivers. Numerous skeletons have been exhumed, and a skull was exhibited by the reader to the members of the section. A large amount of unmanufactured articles, charcoal, red and yellow ochre, and charred birch bark was found. Manufactured articles were also obtained, such as stone implements, scrapers, gouges, chisels, axes, mallets, conjuror's tubes, sets of gaming stones, stone, bone, horn, and shell ornaments, pottery and copper implements. All the mounds of this region are built on prominent headlands and are oval or circular in form. There is a tradition among the Indians that the mound-builders were exterminated by the smallpox, but the essayist held it to be more likely that they were destroyed by the Sioux, Ojibways, Crees, and Iroquois about 300 years ago. It is probable, however, that the date of beginning the erection of the mounds was about 400 years earlier.

A paper was read in the Anthropological Section by Rev. J. O. Dorsey, Takoma Park, D.C., on Indian Personal Names. The writer submits a list of 6,000 Indian names, giving the English meanings of them.

Rev. Dr. McLean, of Moosejaw, in a paper on Gesture Languages of the Blackfoot Indians, pointed out the differ-

ent gestures and their bearing upon the characters of the tribes.

A paper contributed by Sir Daniel Wilson on the Huron-Iroquois of the St. Lawrence and Lake Region dealt with the tribes who preceded the French and English settlers in those regions.

Mr. Alex. F. Chamberlain, in a paper on Algonkin Onomatology, with some comparisons with Basque, pointed out that this subject was of the greatest value in the development of aboriginal ideas.

Rev. W. M. Beauchamp, in a paper on Indian Burial in New York, pointed out that a large proportion of the bodies faced the east and not the west, as was generally supposed to be Indian burial position.

Mr. J. C. Hamilton, of Toronto, contributed a paper on the African in Canada. He gave historical data as to the emigration of the Trinidad Indian to Canada, and gave instances of the loyalty of the Africo-Canadian. He also cited cases of the business prosperity of the coloured population in Toronto, Hamilton, London, St. Catharines, and elsewhere.

Prof. R. Hitchcock gave an address, illustrated with lantern views, on The Ancient Japanese Tombs and Burial Grounds. He stated that the most ancient form of burial in Japan was in a simple mound of earth, perhaps in a wooden coffin. Cave burial was also practised, the caves being hewn out of solid rock and the dead placed in earthen coffins. After this came mounds of two forms, one with stone chambers and the other surrounded by one or two moats. In early times, it was a custom to bury the persons in attendance upon a high officer upright around his grave. As they were buried alive to the neck they suffered greatly, until death put an end to it. One of the Emperors desired to stop this custom, and called his councillors together that they might devise a plan for suppressing it. One of them advised that clay figures should be made to represent men and horses, and that they should be buried instead of living persons. The suggestion met with favour, and now very strange figures are occasionally, though rarely, found about the tombs, which were buried instead of human sacrifices.

Mr. Wm. Houston, Toronto, read a paper on the Abolition of Slavery in Upper Canada. He stated that in 1793 the first Parliament of Upper Canada in its second session passed an Act "to prevent the further introduction of slaves and to limit the term of contract for servitude within the province." The slaves for whose benefit this Act was passed had been introduced under authority of an Act of the British Parliament, 30 Vic. George IV., chap. 27, entitled "An Act for Encouraging New Settlers." It passed in 1790, and its avowed object was to enable subjects of the United States who desired to emigrate to Canada to take with them their negro slaves, provided they obtained a license from the Governor of the province they desired to enter. Some slaves were brought in under the new law, and the evil of slavery attracted the attention of Parliament in 1793. The Act passed in that year prohibited absolutely the importation of slaves, and made them free on their arrival in Canada. Those who were legally slaves were to remain so until set free by their proprietors. The term of servitude was limited to 25 years in the case of children born of slave parents, and the second generation was to be free from birth. Each proprietor who freed slaves was to give security that they would not become a burden on the community. The immediate effect of the law was to decrease the value of slaves, and eventually it resulted in abolition. The latest record of slaves in Toronto was in 1811. Lieut.-Governor Simcoe was probably the instigator of the anti-slavery legislation.

Mr. David Reid Keys, M.A., of University College, Toronto, read an interesting paper on Artificial Tongues. He treated of the scientific value of a universal language, and of the early attempts to create such a language. He spoke of the efforts in that direction by Leibnitz and Bishop Wilkins, and of the modern attempts to popularize such a language. He referred to Volapuk, its merits and defects, and compared it with the Neo-Latin International language. He concluded that both languages were inadequate, and made some remarks on the value of the study of languages to the scientific worker.

The paper on the Parsee Towers of Silence was interesting, not only because of its character, but because of the fact that its author is a well-known lady—Mrs. R. Hitchcock, of Washington. The Parsee Towers of Silence, which were visited by the author, are situated on Malabar Hill, in Bombay.

Professor H. Carrington Bolton, of New York, drew on a blackboard a design of the board used by the Bedouins in playing the game of seega, which he learned from them. He explained the nature of the game and showed how it is played. It is much like draughts, and requires a great deal of skill in working out its movements.

A very interesting paper on a gold ornament found in Florida, giving theories as to how the mineral was brought there, was read by Mr. A. E. Douglass, of New York.

Dr. Hoffman, of the Bureau of Ethnology of Washington, read a paper on the Secret Rites and Incantations of the Medawin, or Grand Medicine Society of the Objibway Indians. After spending three years upon investigation in this line he was accepted as a suitable person upon whom to confer the four distinct degrees of the society, thus being the first white man to receive either the initiation or the explanations of the charts and mnemonic records upon which is recorded the pictorial history of the cosmogony and genesis of the tribe, and the key or groundwork of the ritual of the society.

BIOLOGY.

Vice-President G. L. Goodale, of Cambridge, Mass., the lecturer upon the subject of Biology, said that in the Department of Biology, to which the superb edifice in which they sat was devoted, there was one branch which passed transcendent interest, namely, the living matter or protoplasm of all organisms. In living matter regarded from the point of view of physics, of chemistry, of physiology, or of philosophy, they had a topic which demanded and received the most assiduous attention.

The recent investigations of De Vries in Amerstand, he said, had given a fresh impetus to the theory of Darwin in regard to the division of the hypothesis of pangenesis. The hypothesis in its new form was attractive and suggestive. It seemed likely to stimulate speculation in this important field. In view of De Vries' work and the results of recent study, the statement of Darwin possessed new force. "An organic being is a microcosm-like universe formed of a host of self-propagating organisms inconceivably minute and as numerous as the stars in heaven."

W. H. Dall read a paper on Molluscan Life in the Deep Sea. John B. Smith addressed the section on Some Peculiarities of the Antennal Structure of the Deltoids. L. Stewart read a paper on Some Physiological Traits of the Solid-Stemmed Grasses, especially of Indian Corn. Mr. Thomas Meehan, vice-president of the Academy of Natural Science, of Philadelphia, read a paper on the Genesis of Lonicera and Diervilla. The author stated that one of the great stumbling blocks in vegetable biology was a prevalent conception that growth in plants was regular and continuous, and out of this had grown theories of gradual modification in the evolution of species. He had for years back been almost alone in contending before the Association and elsewhere that nature made no regular continuous efforts. All her work was by leaps or rhythmic motion. It yet remained to be determined what governed the acceleration and retardation of various parts, so as to give so much variation resulting in species, genera, and the various parts of individual plants; but it was a great gain to science to get so near that one could safely say, "In that one room the secret is certainly confined."

Prof. J. C. Arthur read a paper on Bacterial Disease of Carnations, in which he treated of a recent discovery of a very general disease of carnations not before recognized.

He also read a paper by Prof. W. R. Dudley on a Suggestion Concerning Scientific Work. The author affirmed that special biological laboratories should be established to observe and study the fresh water algae, which hitherto had not received the attention deserved. He advocated the appointment of a good scientific man in charge.

ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS.

Mr. Chas. S. Hill, vice-president, addressed the meeting on the Economic and Sociologic Relations of the Canadian States and the United States, Prospectively Considered. He said that this continent was being developed into homogeneity by the inspiring force of the English language, and what was being done on this continent was also being done the world over, and by the same cause—the unification of the English-speaking peoples. Comparing the economic relations of the United States and Canada, he said it seemed singular that the people of Canada should not be unanimously anxious to become united to such a people and form of government as the United States. During the last decade the Dominion had made more rapid strides in the utilization of her possessions and opportunities than ever before. The vast area of the Dominion offered a supply of several natural products in greater abundance than the United States, and even some which they do not possess. With a climate varied but little from that of the States, except in the most northern part, there appeared in the near future a grand prospect for immense settlement and great prosperity. But the historic phrase of British North America was even now a misnomer and would soon become obsolete. There were three Americas—North, Central, and South.

Mr. A. G. Warner, in his instructive paper, Economic Notes Regarding Luxury, touched upon one of the most vital questions of our latter-day civilization. He said that as national wealth increased, it often happened that the spendthrift asked the miser's question, "Shall I not do what I will with my own?" The answers given failed to agree with one another. "If the rich did not spend freely, the poor would starve," said Montesquieu. "Luxurious expenditure enriches many at the expense of the few," said Voltaire, and he added, "Splendour and pomp are the certain mark of a happy reign; the rich are born for the sake of spending much." On the other hand, opinions had been expressed from a long line of notables, from the Hebrew prophets and the Roman Cato down to Emile de Laveleye, which took an entirely different view. Both rigorists and apologists managed to justify anything they chose to say, either in commendation or condemnation of luxury.

Mr. George Iles read an important paper on the Fall in the Rate of Interest. He said that last spring New York city disposed of bonds for the purchase of its uptown parks at a premium of five-eighths of one per cent., although bearing two and a half per cent. per annum interest. Within the past twenty-five years the rate of interest had steadily fallen, so that for a great part of the present year the best commercial paper in Boston and New York had been discounted at four per cent., and best mortgages had been placed at the same rate. In reviewing the causes of the decline, Mr. Iles considered it was largely due to the great influx of European capital, and the thorough organization of banks and insurance companies and building

associations throughout the country. A cause common to Europe and America was the increased efficiency of capital, as the machinery of manufacture and transportation had been perfected year by year. The result was to increase the shares of produced wealth received as rent and wages.

Prof. S. Dana Horton read a most comprehensive paper entitled, What shall we do about Silver? The leading points of the paper, briefly stated, are that it was science turned to politics that engendered the silver question, and it is for the interpreters of science to redeem this error by promoting a speedy settlement of the issues thus raised.

Before the Section on Economic Science and Statistics, Mr. B. E. Fernow read a paper on National Interest in Natural Resources, in which he stated that the interest of society in its natural resources must be a very direct one, for the welfare and continuity of society were based upon natural resources.

Mrs. Nellie S. Kedzie read a long paper on Food Moulds the Race. After pointing out the financial and climatic conditions which affect a nation's food, the authority stated that cheapness in food might become a great wrong. When food was too cheap, labour became cheap in proportion, and the value of life was lessened in proportion, because so great an amount of human strength might be bought for little money. The great want of to-day was ability to prepare food.

Before the Section on Economy and Statistics a paper by Mr. Laura Osborn on Social Economy was read. The author stated that the American people had been justly called the most wasteful people on the face of the earth. This natural tendency has intensified the educational methods of schools and churches. The young man or woman left school with little or no concentration of purpose to fight the battle of life. It was necessary that young people should be taught to economize health, strength, money and talents.

Both the gallery and auditorium of the Horticultural Pavilion were well filled on Monday night with citizens, who turned out to hear Mr. H. Carrington Bolton's interesting lecture on Four Weeks in the Desert of Mount Sinai. A number of excellent views of the country traversed were projected on a large piece of white canvas that hung above the platform. The speaker simply narrated his experience during the trip, and told a number of amusing stories.

On Tuesday, the closing day, several interesting papers were read in the various sections. In the afternoon there was a civic reception at Government House to the Scientific guests, and in the evening in Association Hall the final meeting was held, at which distinguished citizens and illustrious visitors said a number of complimentary things and passed varied votes of thanks; the universal feeling being that the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Toronto had been an unqualified success.

LETTERS FROM MICHILIMACKINAC—II.

THE beauty of the Arch Rock occupied us for a long time. Its geological interest is great. Walking along the shore I have noticed many other smaller formations of the kind, some potential, some defunct, and some in process of construction. Numerous miniature arches, or rather caves—since such arches are generally found beginning in life as caves—occur all along the shore wherever the towering cedars do not clothe the rock to the bottom of the declivity—quite a respectable one, from one hundred to one hundred and sixty or seventy—with the very brightest and sappiest of green. The rock is a brecciated one, mostly of limestones belonging to the Upper Helderberg group, and to quote from Professor Winchell, State Geologist of Michigan, "the individual fragments of the mass are angular, and seem to have been but little moved from their places. It appears as if the whole formation had been shattered by sudden vibrations and unequal uplifts, and afterwards a thin calcareous mud poured over the broken mass, percolating through all the interstices and re-cementing the fragments." The drawback to such a formation is that these fragments are prone to fall at any time, crumbling away at the very touch and under the very foot of the tourist, and the Arch Rock, spanning the chasm of disjointed boulders and moss-grown stones, may before long be itself reduced to a chaotic heap of unpoetical fragments. But its conversion to such debris is scarcely likely to come in our time. Leading to it from the road skirting the top of the hill are steps, ladder-like in steepness, and it is possible, though hardly wise for those who are easily made giddy, to walk around, always carefully, until the extreme verge of the cliff is reached, and one can look through the arch from what may be termed the under-side. However you look at it, it is most beautiful, most precious. Like the great vacant window of Tintern, through which a white moon is seen slowly sailing across its black arc, the Arch to some minds looks loveliest by night. From an open boat propelled near enough to the shore, its height appears the most impressive; and from the hardy climber's point of vision its prodigious vastness, accompanied by beauty of detail, suggests to him all the simplicity and complexity combined which Nature alone so skilfully and divinely employs.

Of course it has its legend. Legend? Why, every stick and stone on the island has its legend, such as it is. Some are of Indian origin—the prettiest; some are strictly colonial, and others are mongrel tales that have no redeeming flavour at all. Three great nations have in turn contributed to the history of the region. The French,

the British, the American are all represented either by their direct descendants or by stories and legends more or less appropriate and edifying.

Schoolcraft, whose home was in this locality, easily recurs to the mind of the reader of Longfellow. One of the finest bluffs in the island, called "Robertson's Folly," commemorates the infatuation of an English officer who imagined on various consecutive evenings that he perceived a beautiful Indian maiden on the ledge of the cliff. Being rallied on this point by his brother officers, he ventured to approach and seize her one eventful twilight, or midnight, I have forgotten which, when she promptly disappeared over the bluff, dragging him with her. There is nothing original about this narrative. It is the most hackneyed version of a stale episode, yet it is better than nothing, and as the height grows upon one standing where poor Robertson is supposed often to have been standing when the aboriginal apparition appeared to him, clad, as we must suppose, in long hair and blanket, we sympathize in a kind of trivial yet consequential way, proud of the acquisition to the small stock of legendary lore this corner of the world possesses. Speaking from a limited personal experience, I must admit that the beautiful Indian maiden has not as yet come under my observation. The guide-book not inaptly says that probably the fair creature alluded to was a figment of the brain, Captain Robertson having had free access to the fine old French brandy which often came here from Montreal. These were indeed days of absolute freedom from teetotalism. Falstaff's historic pennyworth of bread to all that sack has its rival in Ramsey Crooks' laconic letters touching the consumption of spirits and other provisions within the Agency dwelling of the Old American Fur Company in the early part of the present century. *One barrel flour* is noted against 31½ gals. Tenerife wine; 4½ gals. Port wine; 10 gals. Best Madeira; 70½ gals. Red wine; 9 gals. Brandy.

Looking on these interesting old books, contained in the hotel drawer—the hotel itself the old quarters of the Company, I was the other day very much engrossed in the *personnel* of Ramsey Crooks, and in the letters themselves, especially those addressed to French Canadian residents of Montreal, as a certain Labadie, a Laframboise, and a Labelle, all familiar names to us to-day, when a gentleman correctly attired in dark-blue flannels, straw hat, gold-rimmed *pince-nez*, and gold-headed cane, came and looked over my shoulder, apologized, and seated himself on the table. He included the books of the old American Fur Company, the building itself, and most likely the entire settlement, boats, photograph shops, fort and all, in a deprecatory wave of the arm. "Call these antiquities!" he said, with superb disdain in a strong north German accent, picked up, as I afterwards found, in Cincinnati. "Call these antiquities!" His tone was full of a genuine pity. I faintly demurred. "Antiquities!" he said for the third time. "Let me tell you, madam, I go abroad every year. For thirty-seven years I have spent every summer in England. Madam, I have no wish to bore you, on the contrary; but I can see that you appreciate these things, the charms of antiquity, the presence of sentiment, the growth of history as revealed—in short, antiquities. Now—I—I go to England—England, one of the loveliest, one of the most delightful, the most charming countries in the world. I go to Eaton Hall, the seat of the Duke of Buckingham; I make myself at home there; I have been there often. I sleep in a bedroom where kings and princes have slept. I travel to Leamington, I go to Oxford—that town which originated with Alfred the Great. I stay at the Mitre. How refreshing this all is; how old, how genuinely old! Antiquities! Madam—pardon me, but all this—"

And again the gold-headed cane was in requisition, and moved a pitiful protest against the shallow pretensions of the New World. I ventured a slight remonstrance, being, although a lover of England, in the main an affectionate admirer of my own country and continent; but he waved me aside. He skipped the Channel, and alighted in Finland, described the ancient customs and inhabitants of that peculiar country; travelled thence to Southern Africa, where he held forth on the Transit of Venus, submitting all kinds of interpolated remarks on ethical, political and social matters. Next we found ourselves breathless at the top of the Eiffel tower. He was a lover of science, of modern invention, the friend of Edison, the *confidante* of M. Eiffel. He had expected to be in Paris before this, but in awaiting a cablegram from the head of a Scientific Bureau, had just run up to Mackinac. By this time I had shut up the books of the Company, made a mental apology to the shade of Ramsey Crooks, late of Greenock, Scotland, and settled myself to listen. The candid bore is the worst of all bores, and when my friend proceeded to candidly tell me he *knew* he was boring me, but must beg to offer, etc., etc., I had nothing for it but submission. Accordingly another twenty minutes was consumed in reiteration on my visitor's part of all his various qualifications, and due demureness on mine. I ventured on one final question as he rose to leave me, "What is your specialty, then?" said I. "Ethnology or biology?" A moment's stare, and again the gold-headed cane was waved. "Anthropology," said he, and we parted.

It is thus seen that Michilimakinang, or Missilimakinong, or Mishilimakinak, or modern and easy-going Mackinac, is not devoid of characters. Our Indian maid servant, who accosts us in the morning with "Bo-jou!" is another. So is her father, a veritable Indian chief, with copper skin and thin, straggling white hair, a black coat, and a capacious smile. So are many of the livery men, and bus-drivers, and so on. I have a neighbour possessing

the suggestive appellation of Eugene LaChance. Another who styles himself Jerome McGulpin, shews that here, as in Lower Canada and New England, the alien races, French and Scotch, often combine to create a new individual. And this reminds me of that *ciborium* which I have not yet managed to see.

Au reste, the modern American tourist predominates in this place. Though I do not hold with generalization of too assertive a nature, I cannot avoid remarking that nearly all the men wear spectacles, and that nearly all the women dress like Englishwomen. I am aware that this last remark might be attended in certain quarters with dangerous results. But the coast is clear. What has become of the duster-clothed, veiled, sallow and frizzed Americaine of twenty years ago? Once every American dame travelled in black silk, enveloped in a duster of alpaca, her hair and bonnet scrupulously hidden under a brown or dark blue veil, while unimpeachable as to gloves and boots. Air-cushions, Paisley shawls, innumerable lunch baskets and hand-bags were also indispensable. Now the average American woman dons a pleasant suit of some lively or neat colour, wears broad, low boots, is innocent of a veil, and seemingly regardless of her complexion. English yachting costumes, tennis costumes, afternoon tea gowns, round sailor hats, "blazers," aesthetic puffed and aesthetic slim effects surround the observer on every side. As for the men, I do not quite understand about those spectacles. Are diseases of the eye more common among citizens of the Great Union than among us, or is it that the air is actually keener and the sun brighter than in other localities? I do not dare to say. I only find it distinctly remarkable. Little children, young girls, old men and spinsters, it is all the same; almost every third person wears spectacles.

Otherwise I note a great approximation to English standards in the attire of the men. The careless, jaunty tweed is affected now by many who erst were wont to wear melancholy or rusty black, limp white ties and yellow dusters. An amusing sight was afforded us the other day. The question of *American stamina* being at present a somewhat vital one, there are indications on all sides of much keener appreciation of the athletic side of life than has hitherto existed among Americans. We overtook them on the day in question, a noble-looking matron, clad in expanding black, who appeared to be resolutely driving some object in orange and brown in front of her, manifestly home, and in such a manner as to leave no doubt as to her wishes. We were supposed not to look at the object; but the colour standing out prominently against the pale green of the wood and the grey of the road, tempted us. We spurred our horse on, and overtaking the object, looked—but not too long. It proved to be a youth of twenty or so, evidently the son of the Spartan lady in black, arrayed in a cloth cap and coat of vivid orange barred with brown and nothing else. Like Good, of South African fame, he was innocent of trousers, and we were informed that he had been taking exercise—where and how I personally have never quite understood.

I cannot conclude my second epistle better than by giving the following capital advertisement taken from a page of one of the numerous guide books I have been presented with. The special hotel it refers to is the New Mackinac:

"This hotel was built for the special comfort of summer boarders.

"On arrival, each guest will be asked how he likes the situation, and if he says the hotel ought to have been placed upon Fort Holmes or on Round Island, the location of the hotel will be immediately changed.

"Corner front rooms, up one flight, for every guest. Baths, gas, electricity, hot and cold water, laundry, telegraph, restaurant, fire alarm, bar room, billiard table, sewing machine, piano and all modern conveniences in every room. Meals every minute, and consequently no second table. French and German dictionaries furnished every guest, to make up such a bill of fare as he may desire.

"Waiters of any nationality or colour desired. Every waiter furnished with a fan, buttonhole bouquet, full dress suit, ball tablet, and his hair parted in the middle.

"Every guest will have the best seat in the dining hall and the best waiter in the house.

"Our clerk was specially educated for The New Mackinac; he wears the original Kohinoor diamond, and is prepared to please everybody. He is always ready to sing any song, play any musical instrument, match worsted, take a hand at draw-poker, play billiards, "see a friend," loan his eye-glasses, sharpen your pencil, get the cinder out of your eye, take you out rowing, lead the german, amuse the children, make a fourth at whist, or flirt with any young lady, and will not mind being cut dead when Pa comes down. He will attend to the telephone, and answer all questions in Choctaw, Chinese, Chippewa, Volapuk, or any other of the Court languages of Europe.

"The proprietor will always be happy to hear that some other hotel is 'the best in the country.' Special attention given to parties who give information as to 'how these things are done in Boston.' S.

LIKE his brother, Mr. Leslie Stephen, Judge Stephen is an agnostic. Their father, Sir James Stephen, was an evangelical, and wrote the well-known essay on the "Clapham Sect;" and Mr. Leslie Stephen's first book is by the "Rev. Leslie Stephen, M.A." But the clerical title has been long renounced. Mr. Froude was once the Rev. J. A. Froude; and the *Saturday* used to incense him by calling him the "reverend gentleman."

FROM A CAR WINDOW AT MIDNIGHT.

CLOUDLESS the heavens; from myriad far-set stars
Soft radiance flickers through the midnight gloom:
The moon's low sickle hovers far behind
The fleeting train, while ever at our side
In endless race the dim, swift shadow flies.
Far to the right, even now receding slow,
A darker wave against the dusky sky
Marks the cool covert of thick, leafy boughs,
Where the first touch of rosy-fingered Dawn
Will rouse a hundred downy, drowsy heads
To chirpings, warblings, and loud burst of song.
White-cradled 'mid the darkly rolling folds
Of fallow fields the weary village rests,
Each house with closed door and shutters fast,
Bearing upon its hushed and moonlit walls
Some trace of who the sleeper is within.
Hard by the track a lonely cottage stands
Unsheltered; from beneath the low-browed eave
Forth gleams a tiny beacon through the night:
Perchance a sufferer there may move and moan,
Rudely recalled to sense of throbbing pain,
Or one whose heart is sick with hope deferred,
Will wring her hands and wail to hear us pass,
Brooding o'er days long gone when we did bear
Away from home one who returns no more.
Now with a deepening thunder we have passed
The unseen bridge, and still, dark-gleaming pool,
And on the farther side we greet and leave
The dreamless peace of graves that almost seem
Forsaken, could we not discern beyond
The dim, sweet shadow of the watching Cross.

VALENTINE.

LONDON LETTER.

NOTES BY THE WAY: AT MARGATE.

IT seems impossible to connect this vulgar town, crammed with cheap trippers and shrimp stalls, with anything picturesque or interesting, and yet it has two or three points in its favour which, in spite of one's hatred of its crowded streets and impassable sands, its niggers and brass bands, cannot be overlooked.

First there is the sea, no smaller or less wonderful (unlike most things) since we were children, and where, for all we know to the contrary, the Mermaids still live in their coral palaces, still rise on the white-crested waves, when the moon is full, to watch the lights shining on the shore, and the great ships aflame in the darkness. Tossed at your feet are the treasures you left on the beach now many years ago. Here they have lain enchanted ever since, coils of seaweed, starfish, anemones, shells and pebbles of many colours, all of immense value once in the clear far-seeing eyes, grown dim enough since then. Haunting voices murmur as the tide comes sweeping towards the cliffs, voices calling on the Past, crying of days long forgotten. There are ghosts in the spray, in the salt breeze. Sigh, and in the swish and swirl of the waves, as they rush into the rocky pools, you hear countless echoes. Laugh, and the dimpled waters, "blue as the bluest cornflower," nod and beckon, and join in your mirth. With subtle sympathy the God, eternally young and buoyant, waits, and asks no confidences. He stretches out health-giving hands, which soothe your fever by their wholesome touch. His calm, grave eyes meet your troubled gaze, and remind you that if in the depth of his unbounded kingdom there are spars and planks belonging to Golden Argosies shipwrecked within sight of home, there are also many Hopes riding at anchor, many a Good Adventure safe in harbour. An old-world tune, "not cheerful nor yet sad," rings through the August air, a song of many verses, many meanings, indistinct to-day to one's dulled ears. I think we shall hear it again, quite clear and plain, where

On some solemn shore,
Beyond the sphere of grief, dear friends shall meet once more;
Beyond the sphere of time, and sin, and fate's control,
Serene in changeless prime of body and of soul,
That creed I fain would keep, this hope I'll not forego:
Eternal be the sleep if not to waken so.

And do you remember what crabbed philosopher kept those charming lines in his desk and never forgot them?

Then there are the cliffs, the winding cliffs, edged with cornfields, and sea-side flowers, reviving the magical thoughts of childhood. Up rise a dozen larks, with their trilling mechanical song, the same they sang thirty years back. A blue butterfly (surely the very one we chased in the summer of long ago) spreads its flickering wings. A bee hums drowsily over the hanging brown flowers of the scabions. Clover, golden slippers, field peas, with blossoms like purple shoes, scarlet poppies, deadly nightshade trailing in the hedge among the phantom convolvulus, which perish at a touch, don't you know them all?

Follow the curving, narrow, chalky paths cut across the fields and you come to so many pleasant places. There is King's Gate, for instance, where lived the first Lord Holland, and where (says Trevelyan) "he trained ivy over turrets and cloisters, raffled for statues of Flora and Bacchus, excavated burial mounds, reared a pillar to commemorate a battle between Danes and Saxons, which, in all likelihood, was never fought." The house, a block of white buildings now divided into three, is backed with a pretty stretch of groves and gardens running towards the country. Much of it is unaltered, apparently, since Lord Holland left it. Here he wrote love letters to his wife, trimmed Harry's jacket when it stank of the stable,

and looked to Charles for the comfort of his age as soon as he decided "to retire from the world before it retired from him." At the chalky tunnel, which leads from the house to the beach, Etruscan vases and Roman altars were disembarked straight from Leghorn and the Chiaga, to find a short resting-place before the necessities of Sir Charles brought them to the hammer, along with the lawns and woods of King's Gate. A little beyond is Broadstairs, where the great Uncommercial Traveller spent several summers. His home still stands, brown and solitary, looking out to sea from its odd hooded windows for three points of the compass, or down the same slope of the western cliff to the harbour, which is high and dry at low tide. Du Maurier has drawn the quaint wooden pier, and Leech sketched those verandahed old-fashioned terraces, with their front gardens and creaking wooden gates. An excellent description of the town, called "Our Watering Place," and written by Dickens in *Household Words*, has sent many and many a tourist tramping the roads past the North Foreland (you must recollect a disrespectful allusion in "David Copperfield" by, I think, the flymen, as to that lighthouse being the abode of Miss Betsy Trotwood) to see the original of the humorous kindly little essay. Then there is Westgate to visit, an encampment of bungalows; and Ramsgate, a little more genteel, but only a little, than ourselves; and if you turn your back to the sea and strike across the country, you come to all manner of quiet villages, set among the green meadows and woods. So, as I have said, even Cockney Margate has its advantages, two more of which I should mention—the Hall by the Sea, where Carlyle once, off a yacht, watched some dancing, and the curious shell grotto, of which Cruickshank, you may remember, made a drawing.

Of the Hall and its dancing I know nothing, except that, strolling past in the summer nights the fiddles are always sounding loud and shrill by the open, blazing windows. But the grotto, puzzling, interesting, strange relic as it is, attracts one out of the sunshine again and again to further examine its barren, dark corridor and spacious room.

The story goes that about seventy years ago a man digging in his garden came to a square stone with a ring in it. After a deal of trouble the stone was lifted, and some steps discovered leading into the earth. The light of his lantern shone on mosaic walls on either side of the adventurer, who turning down the slanting path before him found himself in a short time in a species of saloon, where the wonderful shell patterns were more beautiful still than those in the corridors. From that day to this nothing authentic has been discovered regarding this extraordinary Arabian Nights cavern. The walls are encrusted with shells laid into a cement, black and hard as agate. The designs closely follow the tessellated patterns in Roman mosaic. Each panel differs from the other. In one is a classic urn, which Adams, the architect, would have admired; another reproduces the seven-branched candlestick from the arch of Titus; others contain the squares and diamonds familiar in Roman pavement surrounded by a graceful pattern of grape vines and leaves. It is impossible to compare the work with anything that was done in that way in England during the rage for grottoes. There are lotus leaves and flowers, the rising sun with its long rays, heart-shaped ornaments in spar, scrolls, boldly and elegantly designed, running under some of the arches. Here and there you come to niches, for lamps, I think, and high up near the roof stands on a bracket a curious little figure of Phœnician origin. A central pillar supported the ceiling, which in part is domed, and pierced by a shaft for air. They tell you a broken chair and table of the last century were found in the room, and they show you where the work was suddenly discontinued, and the rest of the passage left unornamented. A small round table is supposed, I don't know why, to contain papers, but the owner of the place will not allow it to be broken into, as the shells would have to be destroyed.

Frank Buckland was immensely struck and interested with the grotto, and Dr. Richardson has seen it and written about it. Nearly every one comes to the conclusion that it is not, as was thought at first, of Roman origin, but was probably made under the direction of some clever travelled person with great artistic feeling, who with a large stock of shells on hand from all parts of the world thought this an original mode of disposing of them. One reason, I should think, why the place was blocked up, would be that taste suddenly altered, and grottoes of any sort were considered vulgar, and as the man whose hobby it was, was probably dead, the next owner sealed down and left to decay what no doubt he looked upon as a gigantic folly.

Anything that has been written about the Margate shell grotto has been conjecture only, nothing whatever being known about it. But all who visit it agree that it is a pity, for the sake of the merit of the designs, not to preserve it better, for whether it was made in the time of Julius Cæsar or Queen Anne, it is equally curious and beautiful. 'Arry and 'Arriets stroll through it to-day, poking sticks and fun at all they see. They come in crowds, pushing and laughing out of the dark passages. What would the indignant architect say, however, could he hear some of their ribald remarks on his cherished panels, which must have been the pride of his heart, whether it beat under a Roman toga or a flowered silk waistcoat?

Mrs. Delany's shell work at Delville is not in the least like this. Hers are conventional patterns in relief on a stucco background, while this is a mosaic, geometrical in

design, forming its own background, and in its symmetrical perfection as complete a contrast to any comparatively modern work as can well be imagined.

The old Margate Hoy still sails as often as we choose to set it afloat (October winds whistle as we lounge on deck with Lamb, listening to the Liar, "with an officer-like assurance," as he favours the company with stories of his conquests over Persian and English Princesses), but the golden pinnacles of childhood sail no more for the Castles on the Spanish Main. Our youth, which once one thought immortal, has gone to await us on a further shore. As long as life lasts there will return on the salt breeze and at sight of the sea some lingering traces of the freedom which invests childhood with the glory and the freshness of a dream, and promises to age a realization in the future, yet fuller of liberty, more serene, and more radiant.

WALTER POWELL.

THE LORELEI.

IN the land of song, in the German land,
No legend has half the power to me
As the story that tells of her who sang,
As she lured the sailors to misery.

Yet I know not why it haunts me now,
In this long, lone room where the dim light flees;
When my love comes down in her golden hair,
To wring strange life from the ivory keys—

My own true love with her radiant face,
And eyes that image the crystal soul;
Yet the Lorelei sings from her rock above,
And the waves of the Rhine in the evening roll.

And out from the trembling cords there springs
A melody, binding my heart for aye—
The voice of the Lorelei rings on the night,
And the sailor grows mad in the magic lay.

I see the maid with the cold, proud face,
And the skipper entranced in his mad, mad love;
I hear the crash of his ship on the rock,
And his death-shriek dies in the song above.

But what for the sailor or singer care I
When my love is forever the world to me?
And if only her music would ring on for aye,
Why, death, I care not, might come or flee!

If only that melody rang on for aye,
If only that one sweet face I could see,
No fate, no fame, would have charms for me,
And death, as it liked, might come or flee.

PAUL FORD.

POPULAR PARISIAN TOPICS.

A NATION can't enjoy the distinction of surpassing every other nation in histrionic talent without its histrionic talent affecting more or less everything it does. The *affaire Boulanger* proves this. The revelations at the General's trial savoured more strongly of violet than of gunpowder. The comments on them are as amusingly sham as the arguments of a young lawyer defending his first murder case. The trial itself had rather the interest of high comedy than of the proceedings of a High Court of Justice. When the Attorney General began to write out his address his literary spirit got so much the better of him in face of all the appetizing details of Monsieur Boulanger's private life and the private life of Monsieur Boulanger's friends that the main points of accusation, the General's treason, and his appropriations of the public money, are still open questions in the minds of many. And now that Monsieur Boulanger has been condemned to a lifelong imprisonment in a fortified *enceinte*, that, however the Attorney General elaborated, there can be no doubt of the infamy of the General's acquaintances and the deplorable lack of dignity on the part of French royalty to have associated themselves for an instant with such individuals. The royalist sheets talk about "fortified *enceintes*" being the road to the Elysée, just as Ham was for Napoleon III. the road to the throne, just as Chiselhurst would have been for the Prince Imperial if he had lived, and Sheen House may prove for the Comte de Paris, which contiguity of ideas appears not only declamatory, but manifestly inadmissible.

The rôle the "eternal feminine" plays in the *affaire Boulanger* is the rôle the eternal French feminine has played from time immemorial. The French artist who painted a ring of lovely women around a young shepherd asleep on some mountain was very much indeed inspired by the tale of Carmen Sylva. If he had looked for his inspiration nearer home he would have made his hero a general or a minister, or at least a *député*; and the fair temptresses about him would not have been of the sun and the mists and the sky, but veiled creatures haunting the giddy heights like birds of ill omen. For one Parisienne who risks her pretty neck for sentiment a hundred risk theirs for ambition. This may or may not be a superiority. Perhaps the General could decide.

It is the fashion at present to pull a very long face over the condition of France, to mutter ominously about "crises" and "honour and prestige at stake," to declare the country in the hands of brigands, and that the closing of the Exposition will be the signal for open warfare. Whether or not these pessimistic views are correct, appearances are certainly against them. To the superficial observer nothing could be more ideal than the French

Republic of to-day—for a republic. Hardly a week goes by without its round of fêtes—fêtes the masses may come to on paying almost nominal prices, where the gilded youth of the clubs and the *garçons de café* mingle with delightful promiscuity and Monsieur Carnot presides with the democratic dignity of an ancient.

Recently, Republican France has surpassed herself.

Invited by the President, thirteen thousand mayors, from every village and town from the Mediterranean to the Channel, arrived a few days ago to spend a week of official dissipation in the capital. On Sunday nearly twelve thousand of them dined at the Palais de l'Industrie, and after dinner they repaired to the Exposition, which was especially illuminated for their benefit. Those who still dream there is enough veneration in the heart of a modern Frenchman to support a monarchy must have been enlightened by the reception of these magnates at the hands of the people. Its kindness and good humour only made the utter lack of respect more palpable. The official scarf counted no more than a bit of white tape when the mayors of the villages marched past in their wonderful dress clothes that fitted them after such a fashion as to give rise to conjecture that they must have been their wedding garments a long, long time ago. "Vive Monsieur le maire!" cried the women and the urchins and the men in about the same tone they would have cried, "Bon jour mon vieux!" "Vive Monsieur le Maire Tour Eiffel!" to one who stalked along by two heads taller than the rest, "Vive Monsieur le Maire le gros!" and so on, anything that came into their heads.

The English pictures at the Exposition are infinitely better than the vulgar imagine them, but, though they have been influenced by *le mouvement*, they are not *dans le mouvement*, and not to be *dans le mouvement*, is—not to be *dans le mouvement*. Now, those of *le mouvement*, the modern movement, rank truth of expression before idea, *naïveté* before sentiment, and the poetry of colour before the poetry of thought. They don't demand that your subject should teach anything, that the flesh you paint should mean anything, that your sunlight should lighten anything, but your subject must be true, your flesh must live, your sunlight must have been caught on your canvas. Here lies, generally speaking, all the difference between the modern English and the modern French. The former have a story to tell and they sit down and try to tell it; the latter have very often little more to say than that the opposite wall is gray, but they say it in such a manner that one is apt to forget the final expression of art is not the colour of a bit of plaster. The discrepancy between the two nations' artistic work on the whole—a discrepancy, I need hardly remark, in favour of the French—is far less between their qualities than the faults of their qualities. When a man has a thought to paint, a thought with all its wonderful, subtle tributaries, he sees with his mental rather than with his physical eyes. When a man can paint life, atmosphere that can be breathed, water that is wet, human beings sentient, flesh warm, he very often stops there, stops at the *mise-en-scène*. The ideal is to perceive with the mind and to interpret with the body. If an artist can't do both, then the mind should lie fallow.

As might have been imagined, the Americans are very nearly as much *dans le mouvement* as the French themselves. The American exhibit of paintings is almost a continuation of the French one. The same freshness, the same lack of very deep feeling, the same cleverness—above all, the same cleverness. Indeed, American artists have adopted the methods of *le mouvement* so naturally, that it is difficult to believe they did not originate with them, but they didn't. American artists, who are principally eyes and hands, came over to Paris and saw, understood, and worked with the rapidity of which only an American artist could be capable. They had no artistic ancestry, they had no tradition, they had no public opinion worth considering to fight against. They had nothing but their wits, and the present, and their paint-brush, and with these you can travel far.

In the number of clever pictures, and in almost perfect immunity from bad ones, the American exhibit is far beyond the others, excepting, of course, the French. It has no remarkable thought, but it is in touch with what lives—a body whose organs function admirably and which merely lacks soul.

The Germans, less sure of their ground than the English, and wiser than these, have only given us their best work to judge them by. Again the influence of *le mouvement* is very strong, not so strong as to abolish the worship of the idea, but strong enough to clothe the idea with such freshness of life, such truth, that we might rank some of the pictures high, very high, somewhere near the places where the Bastien-Lepages and the Dagnan-Bouverets hang. Uhde's "Last Supper" has the modern strength of Lepage's "Jeanne d'Arc," and its modern poetry, and its modern religion. A strength which is absolute truth. A poetry which has not been put into a subject, but drawn out of it. A religion no longer an unreasoning passion, but an infinite perception, an immense appreciation.

Because the Spanish and the Italian schools have had the most glorious past, it is only natural their art should reconcile itself the least easily with the notions of to-day. Their art, therefore, is often just a little musty, the dignity of it sometimes prose, and its poetry, an idealization of the real, not a realization of the ideal, but its passions and its fire pardon a great deal, as passion and fire always must.

The Austro-Hungarian exhibit is Munkacz. You have eyes here for little else besides his "Christ before Pilate" and "Christ on Calvary." They are like the embodi-

ment of a Cathedral services, and somehow, as such, criticism passes by. It passes to the picture of one W. Szymanowski (I believe that is the way you spell it) a picture you don't mind standing before with your hat on, till finally the cleverness of it makes you take your hat off. It is only some peasants, men and women, sitting by the window of a beer-house, but there is such anger over the men who have had a discussion and are going to fly at each other's throats, such fear over the women, such light over it all, that it is a thing to dream about. It is more. It is a definite thought truthfully expressed in a form at once unconventional and complete. The artist has employed French methods, but this genuineness and naive fierceness are of another nationality.

After the prudent work of Belgium and Holland, the coldly clever pictures of the Northern countries, Norway, Sweden and Denmark, the bric-a-bracish art of Greece, Servia, and Roumania, there remain only two collections—the Swiss, almost French, and the Russian. Towards the Russian one turns naturally with more curiosity, more interest, than towards any to find peradventure a Tourguéniéff or a Tolstoi of the palette, but there is no Tourguéniéff or Tolstoi. There is the work of a girl of twenty-four, of Maris Bashkirtseff, who had not only talent and truth but wonderful ideas. The little time she lived she painted things where the Slav begins to tell you his fascinating thoughts, his dreamy melancholy, his naive grief, and then she died, so Russia must wait.

Paris, August 19th, 1889.

LOUIS LLOYD.

DRIFTING.

How I love to lie in my pulsing boat,
And drowsily drift and dream!
Where the sheen of the lilies like stars afloat
Is mirrored in the stream;
And the clouds that rest in the golden west
Have the woof of a poet's dream.

How softly the shadows creep out and apart!
Like ghosts of the dying day,
While a breath from an upland meadow's heart
Is sweet with the new-mown hay,
Till it turns to a breeze 'mid the rustling trees,
And shudders and dies away

Then little by little the stars peep out
Till their splendour fills the sky;
And the hurrying swallows all about
Like wraiths go flitting by,
Through the purple night with wings as light
As a tired baby's sigh.

EMILY McMANUS.

THE SPOILS OF OFFICE.

AMONG the questions the progress of which it has fallen to the lot of a bystander to watch in the United States during the last quarter of a century, not the least interesting is civil-service reform. Apart from its intrinsic importance, it is one of the questions on which public opinion has acted independently of the machines. The prime movers were not in Congress. The reform did not emanate from either of the parties, nor did either of them cordially embrace it. It was wrested from them at a juncture when one of them, being on the point of laying down power, was very willing to diminish the prospective spoils of its successor, while the other, with its foot upon the steps of office, did not dare to show itself indisposed to reform.

In the United States the introduction of the examination system was a concession wrung from the politicians by a public demand for reform; and it had two objects—the improvement of the administration, and the reduction of a patronage which served as the means of corruption. Curiously enough, in England, from which the idea apparently was immediately imported, and which formed the special field of preliminary inquiry, neither of the two objects can be said to have prevailed, while the measure, instead of being forced upon the politicians, emanated from them. There was not much fault to be found with the English civil service. The permanent under-secretaries of state, who are the real heads of the departments, were first-class administrators, entirely independent of party; and it mattered little more to the public whose son or son-in-law a clerk in the public office was, than whose son or son-in-law was a clerk in a bank, provided he was capable in doing his office work and was made to do it. Nor was the petty patronage a serious instrument of corruption in a country where the supporters of government were men of wealth, whose objects, if they had any, outside politics, were not pecuniary but social. There was no loud outcry, so far as we remember, on either ground. The politicians themselves wished to be rid of a patronage on which they set little value, and which exposed them to the annoyance of perpetual solicitations and to the constant danger of making ten malcontents and one ingrate.

On the advantages of a permanent and skilled administration it is needless to dilate. They increase with the scientific character of the administrative function. Of this, if any proof were needed, German success would be a tremendous proof. In our municipal governments the evil probably now is not so much stealing, or even jobbery, as the want of permanence and skill, which would be more ruinous if their effects were not in some degree tempered by the employment of experts, such as city engineers.

To say that a permanent and skilled civil service will be an aristocracy, seems nonsense. How can there be an

aristocracy without hereditary succession, family connection, or preference of birth? Aristocracy is as much the bugbear of our democracies as tyranny was of the democracy of Athens. Their alarmed fancy sees it in every thing that rises above the dead level or endures beyond the day.

The fear of bureaucracy, if not so palpably absurd, is really little better founded. An official class with an autocrat at its back, may, no doubt, be a serious menace to liberty. But an official class in the United States would have no autocrat at its back. Supreme power would still be in the hands of the people, who, instead of protecting the official class in tyrannical excesses, would be apt to regard it with jealousy and confine its regular action within the narrowest bounds.

Anything permanent is of course to that extent a restraint upon the will of the people; but it is a restraint imposed by the people itself and removable at the people's discretion. A man who placed no restraint upon his will, and on whose will no restraint was imposed, would be a lunatic or a fiend. If democracy is to live, its government must be the organ, not of anybody's will, but of public reason. Nor is the majesty of the people exalted any more than their interest is promoted by making the public service the sport of electoral change.

In commending a beneficial change it is not necessary to exaggerate the evil. American intelligence and versatility have to a remarkable extent made up for the want of regular training. To European ears rotation in postmasterhips sounds like postal chaos; yet in the twenty-five years during which the present writer has been from time to time a resident or a sojourner in the United States, he has never, so far as he is aware, missed a letter through the fault of the post-office, not even when it was addressed to him at "Cornell University, America." Nor in advocating a change of system ought we to forget that every system has its liabilities. A professional civil service is undeniably liable to red tape. The writer has even heard an experienced administrator in another country express a leaning to the unreformed American system on that ground. Much, however, depends on the medium in which the machine acts. The Chinese machine, so often satirically cited by the opponents of civil-service reform, acts in the midst of an intensely stationary society—a society of which immobility is almost the religion. As the American machine will act in the midst of a highly inventive and progressive people, the danger of red tape is likely to be reduced to the lowest point.

The question of appointment by competitive examination is distinct from that of a trained and permanent service. For competitive examination the writer has no passionate predilection. On the other hand, fantastic objections are sometimes raised to it. The examiner must be incompetent if mere cram prevails over genuine knowledge; while as to the moral effect, it is difficult to see why competition in an examination, if there is fair play, should be more demoralizing than competition in life.

The real danger is rather that these prizes may act as traps for youthful ambition, and tempt it into a service which, as routine work in a government office differs not from routine in other offices, while pay is small and promotion slow, may prove a disappointment and lead to the failure of a career.

It was natural to fear that competitive examination would produce men who might be good scholars but would be wanting in business qualities. This fear seemed particularly well-founded in the case of the civil service of British India, which demands not only business qualities, but powers of action; a handful of men having to hold and administer an empire with a population of two hundred and fifty millions. Perhaps even now it is not certain that the "competition wallahs," as they were nicknamed, are perfectly equal in all respects to the men of the old system, who after their nomination underwent a high course of training, and being taken usually from the circle of a special connection, were animated by a corporate spirit useful where great emergencies had to be faced. But the present writer once asked Lord Lawrence, the prince of men of action, his opinion on this point, and Lord Lawrence pronounced decidedly in favour of the competitive system.

It is, however, the second object of civil-service reform—the abolition of the spoils system and of corruption—that is most before the writer's mind at present. He was the other day at Washington. There he saw the President beset from morning to night with office-seekers, of whom there were said to be five thousand in the city, and some of whom brought deputations to back their claims; while beyond these five thousand again, he was told, there were two hundred and fifty thousand at work over the country. This implies, not only the influence on politics and public life of a vast amount of the lowest motive and the most pestilent activity, but the existence on the largest scale of the most objectionable of trades. When it is considered how small the salaries are, and how brief and precarious is the tenure, such a scramble for the offices seems to prove that myriads must have been drawn away from honest industries, and must be almost in a state of vagabondage, depending on perpetual place-hunting for their bread. These men are of necessity trained in electioneering arts, devoted to the service of faction, and steeped in its sinister morality. What republic can endure such a parasite as this corps of office-seekers in its vitals?

But now we come to the point. It can hardly be doubted that President Cleveland was a sincere friend of civil-service reform. The whole tenor of his public life seemed to show that he was an enemy of abuses, and that

his heart was true to the public service. He did his best, as it seemed to impartial onlookers, to carry the act into effect. Yet his apparent swervings and backslidings often called forth the pensive reflections of his reforming supporters. He was the head of a party. He owed his position to a party nomination, and, in the main, to party votes, though it was currently said that the Independents had elected him, because their votes had turned the scale. Had his party disbanded, or thrown him over, he would have been reduced to impotence—an impotence more complete than even that of Andrew Johnson, to say nothing of his nomination pledges, and the effect on his public character. But how was his party to be held together without patronage? How is any party to be held together without patronage? That is the question which the zealous advocates of civil-service reform and the Independents have to answer, and which, if they try to answer it, may lead them far.

Not only is party at present established; it is practically the Constitution. The legal distribution of power and the other regulations are forms; party is the force which governs under these forms. When one party has the majority in the Senate and the other in the House, legislation is suspended. When the President is a Democrat and the Senate is Republican, the treaty-making power is practically in abeyance; and it is almost futile for foreign governments to open negotiations, because whatever treaties the President frames will be rejected by the Senate. The Independents themselves hold, or at least profess, the common creed. They style themselves still members of the Republican Party, though in suspended communion. One of the most eminent of them not long ago described the operation of the Constitution as "the action of the people divided into parties." We must suppose, then, that they have considered and are prepared to answer the question how a party under ordinary circumstances is to be held together without spoils, or some sort of corruption not less potent than spoils, and to which they would equally, or still more strongly, object.

Under certain circumstances parties are natural, and hold themselves together without the aid of machines, or of bribery of any kind. When an issue of overwhelming importance is before a community, the citizens will spontaneously range themselves with reference to that issue; nor will a good citizen find it repugnant to his morality, for the sake of the paramount object of the hour, to submit his individual conscience and judgment within reasonable limits to party leadership and discipline. The issue between free labour and slavery was one of this kind; though even in that supreme crisis, if the oft-repeated story about Lincoln may be trusted, "the public councils," to repeat Washington's words, "were distracted and the public administration was enfeebled" by difficulties about the postmastership of Pedlington. But issues of overwhelming importance are not the daily bread of nations. The time comes when slavery is dead and buried; when all the organic questions, whatever they may be, are settled; when it becomes very difficult, if not impossible, to say on what distinctive principles the parties are based, and when there is no longer anything to absolve a good citizen from the obligation of following his own reason and conscience upon any question that may present itself. Under these circumstances, what is there to keep a community divided politically into two hostile camps; to bind the soldier in each camp to his standard, and induce him to obey the orders of the politician in command rather than the promptings of his own breast?

Burke has a famous passage to which the advocates of party government always appeal, and in which party is defined as "a body of men united for promoting by their joint endeavours the national interest upon some particular principle in which they are all agreed." But what is "a particular principle"? What can it be but an opinion held in common on some organic question or some question of paramount importance? Such questions, as has been already been said, do not present themselves every day, and therefore cannot form the normal basis of government. If they do not present themselves, in course of time they are settled, and what then remains to justify and sustain party?

The answer given by some is, that party is an eternal ordinance of nature, all men being born, as the comic opera says, little Conservatives or little Liberals. Some temperaments, we are told, are active and sanguine; others are quiet and cautious. The active and sanguine are the Liberals; the quiet and cautious are the Conservatives. A singular illustration of the *idolon specus*! As though party were co-extensive with human nature, instead of being, as it is, a special phenomenon of parliamentary governments, and not universal even in these; for there have been cases, such as the parliamentary dictatorship of Chatham, in which party has for a time ceased to exist. The varieties of temperament are infinite, and instead of dividing mankind into two parties and two only, as the party system requires, divide them into groups without number, or rather run through the whole mass without forming any distinct line of cleavage; the same being often Liberal on one class of questions and Conservative on another, as Hume, Gibbon, Strauss, and Hegel were Liberals in theology and Conservative in politics. As a rule, youth is hopeful and fond of innovation; age is timid and reactionary; yet there are no reactionists so violent as the youthful members of an aristocratic party. Wealth and poverty unfortunately form a much stronger and more definite basis of permanent division; but the wealth of the United States probably is pretty equally distributed between the Democrats and the Republicans; junctions in the same party of

the wealthiest with the poorest class are not uncommon; and there are classes of political subjects, such as foreign policy, with which wealth and poverty have little to do. At all events, a division of the community into the party of the rich and the party of the poor is what nobody would propose as the permanent basis of good government.

While people are telling us that party is a necessity of human nature and must endure forever, party is everywhere showing the most decisive symptoms of its mortality. It is everywhere in a state of apparently hopeless disintegration. Hardly in one of the parliamentary countries do we any longer find that clean division into two parties which is essential to the system, since without it no basis can be found for government. Sectionalism has everywhere set in. There are nine sections in the German Parliament; there are nobody knows how many in the French; and the same state of things prevails in Italy and Spain. In the British Parliament there are now six sections—the Conservatives, the Liberal Unionists, the Radical Unionists, the Gladstonians, the Radical Home Rulers, and the Parnellites; and of these sections not one is strong enough in itself to sustain a Government. In the United States not only have we a beginning of disintegration, with semi-secession of the Independents from the Republicans, but other disintegrating sections are being formed by the Labour Reformers, the Anti-poverty men, and the Prohibitionists. Machine managers who are possessed with the belief that the machine is the ordinance of nature, look upon all this as fractious eccentricity, and think that with the aid of some soothing appliances it will all subside, and the game of political poker will go on happily as before. But they will find themselves mistaken. They will find that with the growth of mental activity and independence their troubles will increase.

The only bond which party has other than corruption, when there is no organic question to divide the community, seems to me to be the sporting love of faction fights, which, no doubt, if it is not ineradicable, has deep roots in human nature. My friend, Mr. Bryce, sees something majestic in a presidential election. He is impressed by the spectacle of so many millions of freemen all in one day going to the polls to choose their chief. I have seen several of these spectacles, and I confess there is something in them which strongly reminds me of the Derby. There is the same amount of betting, and an excitement, as it appears to me, very much of the same kind, while the corruption which in the case of the Derby is confined to the jockeys, extends in the case of the presidential election over a wider field. Unhappily the two cases differ in gravity. It seems impossible that the texture of any commonwealth should be firm enough to withstand forever the tension and the laceration inflicted on it by presidential elections.

Setting aside the faction-fights of the middle ages, such as those between the Guelphs and Ghibellines, which were not parliamentary, party government has its origin in English history. England was the cradle of the system, and if her affairs continue in their present course, is not unlikely to be its grave. It arose out of the struggle for supreme power between the Stuart kings and the Parliament, which gave birth to the parties of Whigs and Tories. Coincident with its development was the change from the old Privy Council, which once was the government but is now a venerable shadow, to the Cabinet which is a committee of the dominant party. While civil war was raging or impending, parties held themselves together with a vengeance; there could be no difficulty about submitting your own judgment to that of the general on a field of battle, no conscientious hesitation about wheeling to the right or the left when the word of command was given. But as soon as the fighting was over, the leaders of parties found that cohesion and discipline could be secured only by corruption. The Restoration Parliament, the Revolution Parliament after the final defeat of James II., and the Hanoverian Parliament, were all managed systematically and almost avowedly in that way. Walpole had no natural love of corruption; though coarse and cynical, he was honest and patriotic; but it was only by bribes that he could hold together a majority without which government and the dynasty must have fallen. The French Revolution changed the scene; it welded together the Tory Party by the influence of a great fear, and the Whig Party by revolutionary sympathy and intense antagonism to its opponents. Corruption still went on, and there was a perpetual scramble among the followers of the government for the mess of spoils, both political and ecclesiastical, in its gift, as well as for peerages and baronetcies; but Pitt could probably have led and governed, without patronage or bribery, by mere appeal to party interest or passion. The reform of 1832 was, in fact, a revolution; it transferred supreme power from the aristocracy, which had reigned through its command of the close boroughs, to the people; and it did this after a struggle so violent as to border very closely on civil war. While that struggle was raging, or the passion which it had kindled continued to glow, party once more held itself together by its own force. But the division of that day belongs to the past. The Reform Club, which is its movement, and which formed the chief organization of what was then deemed the revolutionary party, is now in truth a Conservative Association.

The Reform Bill of 1832 did not, in England, close the list of organic questions or terminate the protracted and intermittent revolution by which it seems England is to be finally made democratic; and these have continued to be foundations for what may be termed substantially an aristocratic and a democratic party, besides the question of the established church and that of Ireland. Still patronage and the expenditure of money have been powerful agencies

in holding the parties together. If the Government has given up nomination to clerkships in the public offices and commissions in the army, it has not given up its nominations to peerages, to baronetcies, to the orders of knighthood, to the judiciary, to the viceroyalty of India and governorship of colonies, to the military and naval commands, to the bishoprics and deaneries, canonries and benefices, in the gift of the crown. It has not given up the social influence which it wields through the rank of its own members and its connection with the court. Nor are offices of forty or fifty thousand dollars a year themselves slight inducements to any but very wealthy politicians. It is the belief, sad to say, of those who are well qualified to judge, and who would not speak lightly, that even at the present perilous crisis of the country's destiny men are bartering their convictions for the prospect of place. The severity of the British election law, inflexibly administered by the judges, has probably killed bribery at elections, or at least reduced it to inconsiderable dimensions. But corruption is Protean in its forms, and the suppression of bribery at elections does not prevent the money from being employed in organization, in canvassing, and in what is called "nursing boroughs," that is, spending money in capturing them with a view to elections.

In Canada we have a permanent civil service, and the possibilities of corruption by patronage are limited. But the consequence is that corruption throws itself into other forms, especially that of government appropriations for local works. It seems to me that corruption of this kind is more destructive of public spirit than corruption by patronage or by personal bribery. In England during the last century, side by side with the most terrible corruption by patronage and personal bribery, there was a good deal of public spirit, such as showed itself in the Middlesex election and gave birth to Chatham and Burke. Corruption by public expenditure is hardly recognized as criminal, and it extends to the whole body of electors.

Supposing that all corruption, whether by patronage, by personal bribery, or by government expenditure, could be completely abolished, the party system of government remaining, might not party, in the absence of any natural and moral bond, find means of holding itself together even worse than corruption itself? Might it not regularly sell the policy of the country for votes? A British minister going into a general election puts forth an address, holding out to the class by which the income tax is paid a remission of the tax as an inducement to vote for him. Impartial criticism naturally asks whether this is a great improvement, otherwise than in refinement of form, on the public morality of the last century. Look at what has been going on and is now going on in England. The two parties have been bidding against each other in blind extensions of the suffrage, without any attempt to review and strengthen the upper work of the Constitution, till the country and the empire are completely in the hands of masses of passion-swept ignorance, whose action at any general election no human being can pretend to forecast. At this moment a party leader, rendered desperate by exclusion from power, is labouring to blow into a flame the all-but extinct embers of provincial hatred in the different sections of the United Kingdom, and at the same time to propagate social war by stirring up the "masses" against the "classes," and persuading the people that education, to which he himself owes everything, has always been the enemy of justice. The same man, having been through life the foremost, not to say the most extravagant, of the lay champions of church establishment, is now holding out the hope of disestablishment as an inducement to the nonconformists to support his Irish policy and carry him back into power.

One can imagine a cynic saying that of all the modes of keeping its followers together and perpetuating its existence, to which a political party, in the absence of great and all-controlling issues, will resort, the coarsest after all is the least dangerous. It is limited in its range, and its criminality being palpable it is the less seductive; while the man who takes a bribe, whether in the shape of money or of patronage, is usually one whose vote, if freely given, would be at least as likely as not to be given on the wrong side.

But if party, in ordinary times, cannot do without corruption of some kind, or something not less noxious to the state than corruption, can universal suffrage or representative government do without the organization of party? What else can collect a sufficient number of the particles of sovereign power vested in each of the citizens of a democracy to form a foundation for a government? What else can designate candidates for election, seeing that the members of a numerous constituency are unknown to each other and have an opportunity or power of laying their heads together, as the theory assumes them to do, for the purpose of nomination? How is government of the people, by the people and for the people, to be carried on without becoming government of the boss, by the boss and for the boss? Popular government is supposed to be the last birth of Time, but Time has devoured a good many of his children. This was what we meant when we said that if the civil-service reformers would follow out the inquiry opened by their reform, it would lead them far.—*Goldwin Smith, in The Forum.*

A NAVAL and military exhibition is to be held this summer in the Royal Scottish Academy National Galleries, Edinburgh. The most distinguished names in Scotland are convinced that plenty of material exists in the country wherewith to complete the sections of the proposed exhibition.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE EVILS OF INDEPENDENCE.

To the Editor of THE WEEK:

SIR,—I noticed with very much regret an article in the last number of your paper advocating the separation of Canada from the rest of the British empire and the establishment of an independent government (Republic or Monarchy you do not state which) in this country.

I have recently had occasion to study the future destiny of Canada very carefully and in detail and this study has firmly convinced me of the fact that of all the schemes now before this country independence is the one most calculated to ruin her best interests and retard her progress. And, further, I believe that the secession of Canada from Britain would do an injury to the civilized world by leading to the disintegration of the grandest empire the world has ever known.

I utterly fail to see how you can support your statement that if Canada were independent she would not require a large fleet or army to maintain her independence. To the south of us is a nation of twelve times our population with whom we are continually engaged in such disputes as must inevitably arise between two countries in such close proximity and having such conflicting interests as Canada and the United States. The United States is at present spending many millions of dollars in building a powerful fleet which, in case of a war, would ravage our coasts and ruin our commerce did we not have an equally powerful fleet to oppose it. The United States can call into action at any moment 2,000,000 trained volunteers. The action of the American Senate in rejecting the recent fisheries treaty, their stubborn maintenance of their absurd claims in Behring Sea, their prevention of Canadians living on the border from working in American cities, all very clearly show that the feeling of that nation towards us is anything but a friendly one and there is little doubt that were the United States not afraid of becoming involved in a war with Great Britain she would long before now either have wrested her so-called claims from Canada or enforced them by arms. How much respect would our claims win from any country if we did not have a strong army and fleet to support them if necessary. I think it will be admitted when these things are considered, that it would be absolutely necessary for Canada, if independent, to maintain a powerful standing army and a strong fleet.

With regard to treaty making there can surely be no disputing the fact that Canada, with an immense empire at her back, is likely to obtain much better terms than she would without it.

One of the strongest arguments against the secession of Canada from Britain is that this would create a third great division in the Anglo-Saxon race for whose unity it should be the object of every man speaking the English tongue to strive. When Rome was divided she fell.

The establishment and maintenance of an army and fleet, the maintenance of a diplomatic and consular service, the salary of our sovereign or presidents and vice-presidents as the case might be would involve the expenditure of an immense sum of money, and to a country very heavily in debt would mean almost inevitable ruin.

For the establishment of this fleet, army, etc., the people would require to be heavily taxed and the misery of the poorer classes of this country would be greatly increased.

The separation of Canada from Britain would destroy our credit abroad, for which the latter was always a surety, and would prevent us raising any more loans in the money markets of the world.

You state that the tie that binds us to Britain is very slight. Yet you argue that if that tie were removed, or if Canada became independent, we would become a great nation. Now, the only constitutional tie that binds us to Britain is the office of Governor-General. And your argument, therefore, is that if we remove our Governor-General and place a Canadian as our ruler we will become a great nation. Now, sir, how can this be, since the Governor-General does not exercise the slightest power for good or evil in the country? What is there to prevent us becoming as great under one ruler as the other?

The whole and sole reason which the advocates of Independence and Secession seem to have for supporting that measure is some dim and misty idea that if Canada were separated from Britain she would, for some unknown cause, become a powerful nation. Now, sir, I would remind those gentlemen that in order for a country to become a great nation two things are absolutely essential: (1) Population, (2) Money. I have showed you that owing to our national expenses and the loss of our credit abroad, we will lose and not gain the latter. I need hardly tell you with regard to the former that the immigration from Europe to America is, according to the latest statistics, decreasing. Even were it not, Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotchmen would not be in any greater hurry to flock to this country if the good old Union Jack were hauled down than if it still floated above us. I have given you a few of the arguments against independence and separation. I will not occupy any more of your space at present by enumerating them all.

One word more. You claim that sentiment is on your side. Is it a noble sentiment, I would ask, to incite Canadians to rise in rebellion, without the slightest provocation, against the country whose gallant sons have so often stood between us and destruction, and who, throughout the long

years of our connection with her, has never done us one act of injustice or tyranny? Is it a noble sentiment to demand that Canada should strike the first blow at that grand confederation—whose greatness she shares—and which is at once the wonder and the pride of the civilized world? A fig for such sentiment!

We are already free—free to think, free to vote, free to speak, free to act. And all this freedom we owe, under God, to the example and assistance of Britain, and to the efforts of men who would have died a hundred times rather than serve the cause that you are serving or fight the battle which you are fighting. I feel very strongly on this subject, Mr. Editor, and as I close this somewhat lengthy letter, I do so with an earnest prayer to the Lord and Ruler of nations—in whose hand the future destiny of our beloved country lies—that it will please Him to frustrate the efforts of all those who, like THE WEEK, are endeavouring to undo the work which so many gallant arms and noble minds have laboured to consummate.

TRUE CANADIAN.

CANADIAN LOYALTY.

To the Editor of THE WEEK:

SIR,—An article in a recent issue of THE WEEK by C. P. McLennan, of Halifax, calls strongly in question the loyalty of Canadians generally to their "country, institutions and ideas" as compared with people of the United States. The National idea in Canada, it seems, has race and religious differences to contend with in one part, a spirit of provincial isolation and prejudice in another, and the straggling and disbanded nature of its settlement throughout. The condition of the country is painted as one of "national apathy and threatened disintegration." The reason of this alleged lack of loyalty in Canada as compared with the United States is asserted to be "due to a great extent to the independent status of the one and the dependent status of the other." It must be evident that if the Canadian people are lacking in loyalty—the spirit in which a people make common cause for the common welfare—to the extent represented by Mr. McLennan, they lack the first element necessary to make an independent existence possible, or at least successful. To give such a people independence would be to invite subjection or anarchy. A people must have a national spirit before they are fit to take place as a nation. To say that they lack such a spirit is to say that they are unfit to be a nation.

It appears to be quite the fashion with a number of writers, who affect the coolly unprejudiced, the closely reasoned, the calmly judicial tone, to hold on various grounds that Canada's present is clouded, and its future dark, and that neither the country nor people rank sufficiently high as compared with others to assure a national existence. The view which any person gets of any existing thing depends very much on the standpoint from which he chooses to take it. No doubt an unfavourable and still logically correct view of Canada's condition and prospects can be taken by those who choose to take the view in certain lights or from certain points. If the thing criticized is a failure merely because it does not reach each standard set up for it by its several critics, it is very easy to prove that Canada is a failure. It is quite customary to compare Canada with Great Britain or the United States to its disadvantage. Certainly Canada is very far behind the former in, say, wealth, military prestige and literary achievement, and behind the latter in population, wealth, and many other things of greater or less importance. But those who are inclined to make these unfavourable comparisons should remember that inasmuch as Canada is neither Great Britain nor the United States it is different in many ways from both, and that in these very differences may lie much of its attractiveness to its present population. Although it may be far behind one or the other in this or that particular it may also be as far in advance of either or both in others. While Great Britain and the United States excel Canada in achievement, it is a simple matter of fact that Canada excels either in remaining opportunities and possibilities. Therefore, while Great Britain and the United States are perhaps better countries to talk or read of, Canada is a better country to live in and for than they. Properly, the question is not, Does Canada equal Great Britain or the United States in certain particulars? but, Has it those elements that tend to human welfare in as great a degree as they, so that in due time it may reach a proportionate development? One of these elements is certainly loyalty—the spirit which impels the citizen to do, to dare, and to suffer for the present and future welfare of his country. That Canadians in their present position are quite equal to their neighbours in this particular quality is fortunately easy of proof.

The sweeping charge of lack of loyalty made by Mr. McLennan against the people of Canada as compared with those of the United States is based on the alleged more universal and enthusiastic celebration of July 4th south of the line than of July 1st north of it, which latter celebration, Mr. McLennan says, is mainly confined to Ontario. This is surely a slight foundation upon which to rest such a weighty conclusion, especially if the enthusiasm manifested by the people of the United States is taken at the value placed upon it by Mr. McLennan when he says: "The latter's patriotism too often degenerates into nauseating conceit, and Fourth of July orations, when deprived of froth and fustian, not unfrequently leave nothing but a residue of abominable bumptiousness."

Also, "This is possibly due in great measure to the ignorance of the average American of the resources and capabilities of lands other than his own." Merely because Canadians do not show that national ignorance, that nauseating conceit, that abominable bumptiousness, it is surely unfair to accuse them of national apathy or to assert that their country is threatened with disintegration. The observance of the First of July is not confined to Ontario. It is observed as universally if not as noisily throughout Manitoba, the North West and, perhaps, British Columbia as the Fourth is in the United States. If the city of Montreal were to remain the centre of gravity, as it probably will the commercial capital, of the country for all time, and if the First of July is not celebrated in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, and if the importance attached by Mr. McLennan to that alleged fact may fairly be so attached, the national outlook is not as promising as would meet the hopes of some, although far from as hopeless as others seem to believe. But when it is remembered that the centre of gravity is each year moving westward, to rest ultimately at Winnipeg or some point further west; that, notwithstanding the magnificent distances between, from Montreal to the Pacific Ocean the overwhelming majority of the people are one in race, in religion, in fellow-feeling and in national aspirations, it must be evident that, admitting the worst view of the present case—the possible secession of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces—time is overwhelmingly on the side of a numerous, a powerful, a great Canadian nation.

Admitting—for argument's sake only—that there is a lack of sympathy between Ontario and Quebec on account of race and religious differences, and between both and the Maritime Provinces on account of the feeling of extreme provincial loyalty still ruling in the latter, there are bonds of interest on both sides sufficiently strong to ensure the continuance of the connection between the eastern and the western provinces, unless that connection is subjected to a strain more severe than any yet dreamed of. An outlet to the Atlantic in winter and summer is a commercial necessity to Western Canada and it is very advantageous, if not absolutely necessary, to have such an outlet under some control. On the other hand, the ports of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces stand no chance of being made leading ports of the United States, even if these provinces were annexed to that country, while if separated from Western Canada they would not enjoy any advantage regarding its traffic over those of the United States, which would be their present loss, and the absolute ruin of their prospects of greatness in the future. The people of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces have everything to gain by the support and advancement of the Canadian union, and everything to lose by its disintegration; while the people of Ontario and the west have every confidence in themselves and their country to make it as good and as great as the greatest and best.

But better than any amount of abominable bumptiousness displayed in First of July orations, and better than any amount of speculation as to selfish and sectional interests, as proof of the loyalty of the Canadian people to the national idea is the record of the twenty-one years under confederation. At what period during the history of the United States or any other country was the national spirit displayed to a greater degree than it has been during these years by the four or five millions of Canadians in acquiring control of, governing and developing to a degree that vast area now known as Canada? in which acquirement, control and development the people of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces had and have equal part with those of Ontario. How many years had the United States existed as a sovereign nation, and how many millions of people and of wealth did it contain before it attempted such territorial acquisitions in furtherance of the national idea? How old was the country and how numerous and wealthy the people before the magnificent distances existing in that country, as in this, were annihilated in the first trans-continental railway? And how few the people of Canada and how lacking in wealth, comparatively, when that great work was paralleled and excelled by them? The one reason given for the C. P. R. was that it was a national necessity, and to that consideration, among all the peoples and interests from Cape Breton to Vancouver, all others had to give way. The high tariff policy—foreign to the instincts, and perhaps the interests, of the majority—was carried and is maintained on the national cry. It is strange that a people who have shown such enterprise in the cause and submitted to such sacrifices for the sake of national aggrandisement and progress should be accused of national apathy and their country thought to be threatened with disintegration.

But other proofs of Canadian loyalty than the mere outlay of money, the payment of taxes, the devising of schemes and the passing of bills are available. The grand test of loyalty is the willingness to risk, not property alone, but life itself for the cause of country. Loyalty which does not go to that depth is of little use, but loyalty that does is surely the true metal. Whenever the occasion has arisen for this supreme sacrifice the Canadians of the present day—as well as their fathers—have been ready to make it. The rally to meet the actual and threatened Fenian invasions from '68 to '70, and to quell the Red River and Saskatchewan rebellions, were surely hearty and ready enough to satisfy the most doubtful of the depth of loyalty of the people—a readiness and heartiness that was never equalled in the United States from the time of the declaration of independence to the present day, no matter how loudly the people may talk or how many

fire-crackers they may explode on each succeeding Fourth of July.

That Canada has to face difficulties which threaten the national existence is true—and so has every nation that ever was or ever will be, not excepting the United States. The fact that existing difficulties are discussed freely, generally, interestedly and intelligently, with a view to their solution, is no proof of threatened disintegration, but is rather an indication of healthy life and vigour. Inasmuch as perfection is unattained and unattainable in this world, the nation in which the question of national improvement is not a subject of interested debate is in a condition of stagnation tending to corruption and consequent disintegration. If it is true, as Mr. McLennan says, "that the United States is to the typical American the Alpha and Omega of the universe. Beyond its horizon he sees but faintly, and discerns nothing that removes from his mind the early inculcated idea that his country heads the list and that he himself is the most important citizen that dwells within it," so much the worse for the typical American, and by so much is he handicapped in the race with his Canadian relative, who is not so blinded by conceit as to prevent him from drawing from all sources the best of all the wisdom that the world from the stores of its countless ages affords. The mere fact that a difficulty exists is no proof that it will not be overcome or avoided. There is no reason to suppose that the difficulties now in view in Canada are greater than those which have been successfully overcome in the preceding years. There is every reason to believe that as those who have grown up since Confederation take part in public affairs to a greater degree each succeeding year, the consideration of these difficulties will be directed more and more in accordance with national ideas, to secure national unity and development, as in the nature of things they could not be while under the direction of men trained in the narrow school of provincial politics. The more able these men the more difficult for them to forget their early training and the more slowly must new ideas supplant theirs. Of whom it may truly be said, "they builded better than they knew."

That Canada's connection with Britain has tended against Canadian loyalty, Canadian unity, or Canadian progress in the past, or is likely to do so in the future, is an idea so far-fetched as to be ridiculous. As long as that connection is continued on as satisfactory a footing as in the past, on the grounds of the merest selfish interest, it would appear that loyalty to Britain and loyalty to Canada on the part of a resident of Canada were interchangeable terms. The four or five millions of Canadians would never have been able, would never have dared, would never have been permitted to rival their wealthy and powerful neighbours to the south as they have done, are doing, and will do to a still greater extent in the future, did they not enjoy the prestige of being a part of an empire more wealthy and more powerful than those neighbours. It is not conceivable that the fact of Canadians having always had a living part with Britain in all its manifold workings in every corner of the earth can have dwarfed their ideas, shrivelled their loyalty, or unfitted them in any way for the work of national development. Rather the effect must have been, and has been, to widen their ideas, add to their intelligence, intensify their loyalty, increase their confidence, and inform them of their responsibilities to a degree that has been impossible with the people of the United States, wrapped for over a hundred years in the mantle of their own conceited ignorance—if Mr. McLennan is to be believed.

With a country of most immense area, and a yet uncounted wealth of fields of forest and of mine, inhabited by a hardy, a vigorous, an industrious, an intelligent and a prolific people,—excelled by few if any of the nations of the earth in these particulars—possessed of a deep religious feeling, the belief in an absolute right and wrong—under which their social, judicial and political institutions are framed and administered; lacking nothing in energy, in enterprise, or in courage, that falls to the lot of the sons of men; there is everything in the past, the present and the future of Canada to develop to the highest and noblest degree that instinct of loyalty which is born with every man who is worthy of being free—from which birthright Canadians have not been debarred.

Edmonton, Aug. 21, 1889.

FRANK OLIVER.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

MR. TORRINGTON, Mr. Edward Fisher, Miss Hillary, Mr. J. W. F. Harrison, and other well-known members of the local professions are returned to town. The Conservatory of Music issues in good time a very neat prospectus containing several new features. Mr. George Suckling also returns from Europe this week, where he has been making arrangements with Mme. Patey, Sarasate, D'Albert and others, for concerts and recitals in Canada.

MME. MODJESKA and her husband, Count Lozenta, have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Gilder, at Marion, Mass.

THE engagement of Mdlle. Lilian Nordica by Mr. Abbey for his Italian opera season in America was made just before sailing. There is no doubt that it was a wise move on the part of the manager. It seems almost as if Patti, Albani and Nordica in one company would be an embarrassment of riches. Probably the truth of the matter is that Tamagno, who is one of the greatest tenors in the world, did not care to sing with Albani. This, indeed, was the report in London. Of course Patti and

Tamagno are to sing on different nights, for it is hoped that the tenor will "draw" almost as much as La Diva. He demanded a fresher and younger voice than Albani's to support his, and, having heard Mdle. Nordica sing, he was delighted at the prospect of singing with her. Had Mr. Harris been willing to release her this season, she would have sung "Desdemona" to Tamagno's "Otello" and Maurel's "Iago" at the Lyceum Theatre. Nordica will probably make her reappearance in America as "Valentine" in "Les Huguenots" to Tamagno's "Raoul," in Chicago, in November. This is one of her favourite rôles, and she is sure to win golden opinions in her native country, as she has already done in London.—*Boston Evening Gazette*.

"CARMEN SILVA," in other words, Elizabeth of Roumania, has completed the libretto of an opera to be called "Neaga," the composer being the Swede, Ivar Hallström. A second work, similar in character will soon follow.

THE Order of the Iron Crown has been conferred by the Emperor of Austria-Hungary upon Antonin Dvorak.

"PICTURESQUE MUSIC" has furnished some interesting performances at the Paris Trocadero. Finn students, Provençal Tambourine-players and the Japanese Troupe make up the material.

GOUNOD declined at the eleventh hour to have anything to do with setting "Quatre-Vingt-Treize," M. Theodore de Banville's verses, written in glorification of the Revolution Centenary. The Paris Opera has realized the handsome sum of 800,000 francs out of forty performances of the veteran composer's "Romeo et Juliette."

MESSRS. BREITKOPF & HARTEL, of Leipzig, announce the completion of their splendid edition of the musical compositions of Frederick the Great, King of Prussia. Four volumes containing twenty-five sonatas and four concertos, revealing much imaginative talent, attest to the gifts of the royal author.

A CONSERVATORY of Music is about to be established at Buenos Ayres.

THE Ottawa College of Music opens Sept. 4th. The staff includes Mr. F. Boucher, late of the Conservatory of Music.

LITERARY AND PERSONAL GOSSIP.

TENNYSON'S forthcoming volume is to be made up of verses recently composed and of scraps rescued from forgotten books.

MR. GLADSTONE allows all the people in his neighbourhood at Hawarden freely to use his splendid library of 20,000 volumes.

W. M. ROSSETTI has in press in London, for publication in the autumn, a "Life and Letters" of his brother, Dante Gabriel Rossetti.

SIR HENRY PARKES proposes to retire from the premiership of New South Wales and to write a book on the political history of the colony.

LADY COLIN CAMPBELL will give some clearly-marked descriptions of modern society life in a few days, in a novel to be called "Darrell Blake."

MR. HAGGARD will visit Syria this fall, it is said, to qualify himself to write a book about Queen Esther to appear as a "syndicate" serial in 1891.

PROFESSOR ANGELO GUBERNATIS, of Florence, has just issued the first part of a "Dictionary of Living Italian Artists." The work will consist of ten parts.

M. DE LAVELEYE advises Frenchmen to read Mr. Bryce's book on America—"the best since De Tocqueville's"—in order to learn wisdom from our experience.

It is announced that there is to be this autumn an exhibition at Stockholm of copper-plate engraving, woodcuts, lithographic prints, and illustrated books.

LORD TENNYSON devotes the pension of \$1,000 a year which he receives as poet laureate to the relief of members of the literary profession who are in pecuniary distress.

MR. WILLIAM ERNEST HENLEY, whose "Verses" have just been published by Scribner, is a Scotchman, a literary protégé of Robert Louis Stevenson, and the editor of the *Scots-Observer*.

MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS' book, "The Rise and Fall of the Southern Confederacy," is a failure. This is attributed by the publishers to the intense sectional spirit in which it is written.

DR. WILLIAM TORREY HARRIS, the well-known educator and philosophical writer, has been appointed United States Commissioner of Education, a position for which he is eminently qualified.

THE book for which the Shah has been making copious notes during his European tour will be published soon after he returns to Persia. It is to be translated into English and French.

MR. LOUIS J. JENNINGS, M.P., formerly a journalist in New York City, has collected in two substantial volumes the principal speeches, delivered between 1880 and 1888, by Lord Randolph Churchill.

"RECOLLECTIONS of the Court of the Tuileries," by Madame Carette, is a recent book of reminiscences of the court of the last Napoleon, which is being widely read in France. It contains many memories of the Empress Eugénie. A translation will be published immediately by D. Appleton & Co.

MISS ISABELLA BIRD, whose brilliant works of travel have been enjoyed by many readers in many lands, has received from the King of Siam the order of "Kapolani," in recognition of her literary merit.

MR. H. F. REDDALL'S "Fact, Fancy, and Fable," to be published shortly by A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, will be a work of comprehensive and cyclopaedic character, presenting concise information on a great variety of subjects.

THE Rev. A. K. Glover, B.Sc., Ph.D., will shortly publish a small volume entitled "The Jews of the Far East, or the Jews of the Extreme Eastern Diaspora," with the original Chinese texts of the inscriptions discovered at Kai-fung-fu.

MISS F. E. COOKE, the well-known author of biographies of Richard Cobden, Lloyd Garrison, and others, is engaged upon a "Life of Father Damien," for young people, which will be published by Messrs. Swan, Sonnenschein & Co., in September.

THE historical treatise on Columbus for which a prize has been offered by a Spanish Commission must be delivered to the Secretary of the Royal Academy of History, at Madrid, before the first of January, 1892. Works written in Spanish, Portuguese, English, German, French, or Italian, may enter the competition. The two prizes amount respectively to \$5,700 and \$2,895, each of the two successful authors receiving besides 500 copies of his work.

MR. JOHN SKELTON has nearly completed a work entitled "Relics of the Royal House of Stuart." It is to be illustrated by forty plates, which will be reproduction in chromo of drawings by Mr. William Gibb, of Edinburgh, and which have been made from the principal Stuart collections. Mr. Gibb is now engaged in making a series of drawings of the regalia of Scotland, in the crown room at Edinburgh Castle, and, by command of the Queen, special facilities have been granted to him by Lord Lothian.

AN important announcement from Rome is of the approaching publication, in photographic fac-simile, of the Vatican manuscript, Codex B. The work is being done under the auspices of Leo XIII. and the editorship of Abbé Cozza-Luzi. One hundred copies of the New Testament are being issued, and may be had from the Fototopia Danesi, Rome, at the price of 200 lire. The first fifty subscribers will receive also four volumes of the Old Testament at the same rate. The New Testament volume will be of about 300 pages.

THE Lounger writes in *The Critic*: I heard the other day from an authority which I cannot dispute that "The Century Dictionary" has cost the Century Co. over \$500,000, and my informant added parenthetically that when the undertaking was begun, the company had no idea that it would swallow up a sum approximating this. But like Topsy it "grow'd." It has taken nearly seven years of the time of some of the best experts and specialists in the country, at an annual expense of not very much less than \$100,000. This, I believe, is the first time the cost of making this great dictionary has been stated with any degree of accuracy.

Two suits have been brought in the United States Circuit Court against the Henry G. Allen Co., of New York, by Adam and Chas. Black, of Edinburgh, Francis A. Walker, of Boston, and Charles Scribner's Sons, of New York. The Company publish the "Encyclopaedia Britannica" from a reproduction of the ninth edition taken by the "gelatine method." In the original is an article which Gen. Walker claims to have written and copyrighted, called "Political Geography and Statistics," and which is used in Edinburgh by permission of the author. Messrs. Scribner base their suit on the fact that the defendants use in the twenty-third volume a series of maps owned by the complainants.

IN a recent interview Tennyson said that he attributed his success as a poet to his early study of the odes of Horace and the works of John Keats, or, to use his own words: "Keats and Horace were my masters." This is perhaps the greatest tribute ever given to the genius of the youthful Keats, who was literally killed by the merciless criticism of the magazine reviewers who were in his day the absolute censors of English literature. It has seldom fallen to the lot of any literary man to have been so roundly abused as Keats. His sole crime was that he broke away from the traditional stiffness of the age and launched out into new fields, where his wonderful imagination was given full play. It has also seldom happened that a condemned poet has been so quickly avenged.

WILLIAM PATERSON, London, has just published the completion of Professor Knight's library edition of the "Works of William Wordsworth," being a life of the poet, with which are incorporated the solitary canto of the projected "Recluse;" the fragments of "Michael;" the poem on Nab Well (originally designed as a portion of the "Recluse"), and many *nugae* which the lovers of the poet will not willingly let die; the Alfoxden and Grasmere journals of Dorothy Wordsworth; records of tours by Dorothy Wordsworth, Mrs. Wordsworth, and the poet's daughter; and numerous letters of Wordsworth to Coleridge, Southey, Lamb, the Beaumonts, Sir Walter Scott, Landor, Talfourd, Mrs. Barrett Browning, Henry Crabb Robinson, Sir William Hamilton, and Mr. Gladstone, the most of which are published for the first time. The biography is illustrated with an etched portrait from the picture by Haydon, which gave rise to Mrs. Browning's sonnet beginning "Wordsworth upon Helvellyn!" and forms Vols. 9, 10, and 11 of the "Works."

THE story of the last illness of Robert Hamerling, the Austrian poet, is, says the *St. James's Gazette*, as sad as that of Heine's "Matratzengruft." For thirty years the poet lay stretched on his bed, and it was in the intervals of acute suffering that he gave to German literature the volumes of majestic verse which will keep his memory eternally alive. In spite of his sufferings, Hamerling was the most punctual of literary workers. Only once he disappointed his publisher, and then he was almost in his death throes. He had agreed to deliver a poem by the 15th of May, but his tortures were so great that he was quite unable to fulfil his engagement. He asked for a little delay. It was granted. Again the inspiration failed him, and he wrote to the publisher that he feared he should produce no more verse this year. The publisher urged him to try again, and proposed another date for the delivery of the manuscript. This time Hamerling was punctual. On the day appointed he managed to scribble down in pencil some "Aphorisms," which he duly sent off. The last of these deathbed thoughts declares that "Life is a mortal sickness." A week later Hamerling's sickness was ended.

READINGS FROM CURRENT LITERATURE

SAVONAROLA.

SUCH was his first vision, and the message which he soon preached for the first time among the Sienese hills, in San Gimignano, was its necessary sequel to a prophetic soul. "His war-cry and the standard of his whole life" was: "First, that the church will be scourged; secondly, that it will be speedily regenerated; thirdly, that all this will come to pass quickly." The impression made by such a dreamer of dreams of a new heaven and a new earth in which righteousness dwells unto perfection will, of course, vary indefinitely with the spiritual state of those to whom he comes with his message of unworldly wisdom. The living prophet's burning word sweeps away the doubts of the doubters and the denials of the sceptics, and his fiery purpose constrains the city or the nation to follow in his wake, as he steers by the eternal stars in God's heaven above him, leaving behind the shallows and the miseries to which creeping along the coast binds timid souls. His triumph may not last long; Savonarola's soon perished. Yet Florentine history soon vindicated the wisdom of the prophet-statesman, and the Reformation came in a far more thorough fashion than he had announced. But four hundred years later it is easier to criticise the prophet than to believe in him, if one is only the child of his own nineteenth century, and cannot go back in sympathy to the Duomo of Florence and realize the truth as well as the error in those which Savonarola actually set upon his prophecies and visions. Did he himself believe all these, or was he carried too far by the popular demand for signs and portents and fiery denunciations, so that he consciously went beyond the limits of his own superstitions and took advantage of the grosser appetite of the people? Prof. Villari is not a defender of the reality of Savonarola's visions as revelations of divine purpose for man, but he considers them the natural outcome of the fervid temperament of a great preacher of righteousness to a corrupt and licentious generation. In 1484, he was deeply stirred by the indifference of the Florentines to the simple but severe truth of the Gospel. "In this strangely excited state of mind, further increased by prolonged watching and abstinence, it is not surprising that Savonarola should have seen many visions. On one occasion, while conversing with a nun, he suddenly, as he thought, beheld the heavens open; all the future calamities of the church passed before his eyes, and he heard a voice charging him to announce them to the people. From that moment he was convinced of his divine mission, held it to be the main duty of his life, and thought of nothing but how best to fulfil it. . . . The visions of the Old Testament and the Apocalypse stood arrayed in his fancy as living realities, representing the calamities of Italy and the church, and symbolical of their future.—*The Literary World*."

IDEALS OF CHILDHOOD AND OLD AGE.

WORDSWORTH saw "Intimations of Immortality in the Recollections of Early Childhood." To the child, he says, earth and the things of earth are surrounded and filled with a glory and a joy which are not their own; and this glory and joy are tokens and proofs that the child has a life above that of nature—a life from God, and therefore, like the life of God, immortal. But to those who look for them there are "intimations of immortality" in the experiences of old age no less—nay, much more—than in "the recollections of early childhood." It would be a mistake to suppose that old age always is, and must be, unhappy if not cheered by the hope of another life. Death, even without that hope, is accepted as a welcome deliverance to many, perhaps to most, of those to whom nature has been as hard and cruel and hateful in the time of old age as in all other times; and among those to whom she is gentle and kind, and whose habits and circumstances are favourable to tranquillity and contentment, there are many who easily submit to the inevitable, and, without apparent expectation of a future life, give up one by one the activities of life, with more of pleasant memory than painful regret. No one, indeed, can tell what thoughts and hopes of another life may be silently cherished by those who express nothing of them to others. But there are, we believe, many Comtists and modern English Buddhists to whom the cessation of all personal existence at

death is not an unpleasant creed, and who are willing to sleep a long, endless sleep from which there is no awakening, without the sad sense which the Greek poet confesses even if they do not revel in the thought of annihilation, as one of Comte's enthusiastic disciples has assured us that she did. A tree will put out leaves for a time after it has been cut down; and so, perhaps, something of the old Christian belief in a resurrection may linger in the hearts and affect the thoughts of those whose life has been severed from that faith, but who still maintain that strange life-in-death, the worship of the Goddess Humanity, on the basis of a scientifically-ascertained annihilation of the individual. If in our earlier days the joys of earth taught us to forget the "Imperial palace whence we came," memories of that palace—tokens of its real, if far-off, existence—come back upon us as old age takes away those earthly joys one by one. As the bodily frame tends perceptibly to inevitable decay, the human spirit finds in itself a growing conviction that is not sharing in that decay, but ever rising more and more above it. As the stone walls and iron bars of time and space close ever more narrowly upon us, the spirit becomes more and more conscious that these make no prison for it, but that it is getting ready for a freer action that was ever possible in any earlier and more favourable condition of its former life. Even as regards the material universe, the starry heavens, and the mountains, and green fields, as the bodily eye grows dim to these we become more fully aware that this eye at its best could see but a very small part of them, and that we have in us a capacity for infinitely wider and deeper sight of all these things, if only the needful conditions were given us. The ideals of literature, of art, or of action, which we have been striving through our lives to realize, and the realizing of which we have now to give up as a thing of the past—these ideals, which once seemed to us so lofty and so satisfying, we now perceive to be in themselves, and not merely in their possible realization, most inadequate and imperfect. In this world we might be able to do nothing better, if we could begin the past work of our lives over again; but the vision of far nobler—of infinite, not finite—ideals rises before us, for the realization of which there must be fitting conditions possible. If these intimations of immortality from the experiences of old age find their fullest and most assured existence when combined with the Christian faith, this is not because they are not the proper experiences of the human heart, and convictions of the human reason; but because the Christian is the highest and truest form of human life and thought. To the philosopher who declares that all these things, being incapable of verification, must be held to have no objective reality, but to be the projected forms of our imaginations, we grant that no such verification is, from the very nature of the case, possible. If faith is not the highest and truest act of the reason, if there is no substance in hopes until they are realized, and no evidence except that of sight, then we grant the philosopher's conclusions. But we refuse to admit his premises, and content ourselves with saying, "That which is, is." We turn to Cicero again, and from Cicero to Tennyson, and repeat with the latter, that

through the ages one increasing purpose runs,
And the thoughts of men are widened by the process of the suns.
—London Quarterly Review.

GOLDEN KEYS.

A BUNCH of golden keys is mine
To make each day with gladness shine.
"Good morning!" that's the golden key
That unlocks every day for me.
When evening comes "Good night" I say,
And close the door of each glad day.
When at table, "If you please,"
I take from off my bunch of keys.
When friends give anything to me
I'll use a little "Thank you" key.
"Excuse me," "Beg your pardon," too,
When by mistake some harm I do.
Or if unkindly harm I've given,
With "Forgive me!" I shall be forgiven.
On a golden ring these keys I'll bind;
This is its motto: "Be ye kind."
I'll often use each golden key,
And a little child polite I'll be.

"The sky is clouded, the rocks are bare;
The spray of the tempest is white in air,
The winds are out with the waves at play,
And I shall not tempt the sea to-day.

"The trail is narrow, the wood is dim,
The panther clings to the arching limb,
And the lion's whelps are abroad at play,
And I shall not join in the chase to-day."

But the ship sailed safely over the sea,
And the hunters came from the chase in glee,
And the town that was builded upon a rock
Was swallowed up in the earthquake shock.

—Bret Harte.

REVELS OF SUPERSTITION.

THERE has been an extraordinary outbreak of superstition and fanaticism in the Georgia Midlands. A white lunatic suddenly proclaimed himself to be the Messiah reappearing on earth to establish his kingdom, and a profound impression was left upon the minds of a group

of ignorant negro followers, who listened with awe to his incoherent preaching. When he was lodged in jail at Milledgeville, a black Messiah, as mad as the traditional March hare, took up his parable and affirmed his own divinity in blasphemous outbursts, to which a motley throng of awe-struck negroes responded with many a frenzied "Glory to God!" The second Messiah had been justice of the peace, and possessed considerable authority over men of his own colour, although he was known to be a lunatic. He was arrested while encouraging his disciples to offer human sacrifices on a deserted plantation, and was carried off to the Hinesville jail. The negroes in their cabins surrounding the grass-grown ruins of the stately Walthour mansion burned during the civil war were by this time in a state of hysterical excitement. They gathered about the live-oak trees singing hymns, drinking whiskey, and awaiting with superstitious dread the advent of the next claimant for divine honours. When Shedrick Walthour, once a slave on the plantation, declared himself to be King Solomon, armed with a divine commission to release all the prisoners confined in Hinesville on charges of lunacy, his subjects knelt before him in ecstatic reverence. His fame rapidly was noised abroad, and hundreds of negroes from the surrounding country congregated at Walthour to pay homage to their new sovereign. By daylight his majesty was on exhibition in tent, often, it is to be feared, royally drunk. At night wood fires were lighted in the open air, and about the crackling blaze Solomon's loyal subjects sang, prayed, danced, and slept. The king's short reign closed with a mad rush for the Hinesville jail, where the lunatics were to be liberated. He had promised to attest his divinely-appointed commission by many miraculous signs and wonderful works, and had called for fifteen volunteers to attend him in his triumphal progress. With pomp and revelry the king and his retinue swept out of camp and took up the march for Hinesville. Sixteen swarthy warriors started with him; but in the course of the journey of ten miles ten fell out. The king, with his faithful guard of six, appeared before the prison and sought to perform a miracle, but no mighty work could he do. The marshal arrested the seven negroes and clapped them all into jail, lodging Solomon in all his glory in the cell adjoining that in which the black Messiah was swearing like a Hessian trooper of revolutionary days. The direful news was carried back to his court by the stragglers who had prudently halted by the wayside; and a candidate for the vacant throne instantly appeared. This time it was the Queen of Sheba, with two dusky attendants wielding palmetto fans and adjusting the folds of her raiment, which consisted of a soiled cotton sheet and a new pair of men's socks. She assumed no responsibility for miracles, was less aggressive in her idea of sovereignty, and passed the time in prolonged trances, during which she visited heaven and communed with spiritual powers. Scriptural characters multiplied after her reign began, two Nebuchadnezzars being found eating grass in the fields, a King David arising for judgment, and Satan himself coiling himself up in the branches of a live-oak. Indeed, so contagious was this spirit of Biblical impersonation that all the leading rôles in the drama of Israel were in a fair way to be enacted when a sheriff's posse appeared upon the scene to break up the encampment.—New York Tribune.

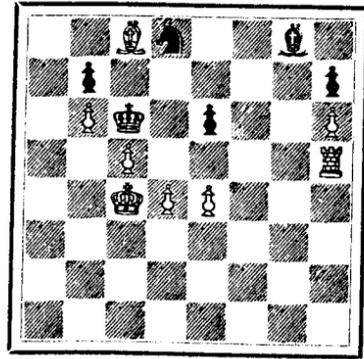
TORONTO COLLEGE OF MUSIC.—Practical proofs were given last season of the excellent work done in every department of the College work, while the artistic performances of the pupils, both as regards refinement of style and proper technique, showed that individual attention on the part of skilled teachers has been the rule of the College. Where each pupil's temperament has to be studied it is of the highest importance to their success that their instructors should make themselves familiar with their individual requirements. The principal and really important features of the leading music schools of England, Berlin, Vienna and Leipzig are incorporated in the system of the College; and the teachers are thinking and earnest men whose minds and ideas have been fostered and expanded among the art-centres of Europe. The exceptional facilities for organ students perfecting themselves in their chosen career are greatly enhanced by the presence in the College Music Hall of a large three-manual pipe-organ built especially for the school by Messrs. Warren. This instrument, which is used for lessons and practice, is complete in all its registers; and has also been made of great value to the students by the frequent recitals given upon it by the professors, students, and Mr. Frederick Archer, the eminent organist, who pronounced it to be one of the best he had played upon, while his programmes proved it to be ample for every style of organ music. The organists who are teachers hold prominent positions in the Toronto churches. To encourage the study of the violin there is a class for beginners which is free to students in any other department. Weekly concerts are given, being designed to give the pupils practical experience before an audience; and frequent concerts and recitals in the College Hall, and elsewhere under the College auspices, are also free to the students. Next season the following honours will be competed for by the students: A gold medal for general proficiency in music, a gold medal in the organ department, and several scholarships, each good for one year's tuition in the vocal, organ and piano departments. The new prospectus containing, beside other important items, a review of last seasons work, can be obtained from the College office, 12 and 14 Pembroke St.

CHESS.

PROBLEM No. 389.

E. H. E. EDDIS, Orillia.

BLACK.



WHITE.

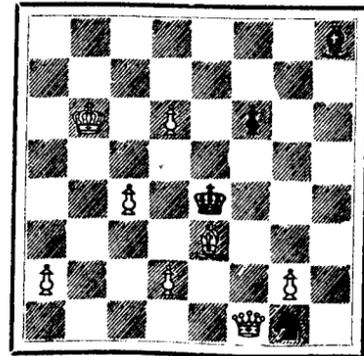
White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM No. 390.

By B. G. LAWS, London.

From Columbia Chess Chronicle.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS.

No. 383.

- | | |
|---------------|------------------------|
| White. | Black. |
| 1. R-K B 4 | R-K B 8 |
| 2. B-B 2 | moves |
| 3. R-R 4 mate | |
| | If 1. R-Q Kt 8 |
| 2. B-Kt 2 | moves |
| 3. R-R 4 mate | |
| | With other variations. |

No. 384.

- | | |
|----------------|---------|
| White. | Black. |
| 1. Q-Q B 2 | K x P |
| 2. Q-R 7 | K moves |
| 3. Q-K 4 mate. | |

GAME PLAYED IN THE SIXTH AMERICAN CHESS CONGRESS BETWEEN MR. MASON AND MR. TCHIGORIN.

From Columbia Chess Chronicle.

Queen's Pawn Opening.

MR. MASON.	MR. TCHIGORIN.	MR. MASON.	MR. TCHIGORIN.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1. P-Q 4	P-Q 4	8. B-Kt 5 +	K-K 2 (f)
2. B-B 4	P-Q B 4 (a)	9. Kt-B 3 (g)	Kt x P
3. B x Kt (b)	R x B	10. Q-Q 2 (h)	Kt x Kt (k)
4. P x P (c)	Q-R 4 +	11. Q-Kt 5 + (m)	P-B 3
5. Kt-B 3 (d)	P-K 3	12. Q x B +	K-B 2
6. P-K 4 (e)	B x P	13. B-K 8 +	and Black resigns.
7. P x P	Kt-B 3		

NOTES.

- (a) Played by Steinitz against Mason in the London tournament, 1883. Mason captured Pawn, Steinitz won.
- (b) A sound move, as it holds the Pawn, or gives Black a bad game, no matter how he plays.
- (c) Sustaining his advantage.
- (d) The counter attack cannot recover the Pawn.
- (e) A bold move also sustaining his advantage.
- (f) This seems to be compulsory, if Bishop interposes B x B and P x P with advantage sustained.
- (g) To enable him to Castle if Q-Kt 3.
- (h) Although a forced move, a very good one.
- (k) A fatal blunder; B-Kt 3 should have been played, but Kt x Kt + and P-B 3 would be the reply.
- (m) K-K 3 would be useless; K-B 1 would be bad also.

TO MONTANA, OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

If you are going west bear in mind the following facts: The Northern Pacific Railroad owns and operates 987 miles, or 57 per cent. of the entire railroad mileage of Montana; spans the territory with its main line from east to west; is the short line to Helena; the only Pullman and dining car line to Butte, and is the only line that reaches Miles City, Billings, Bozeman, Missoula, the Yellowstone National Park, and, in fact, nine-tenths of the cities and points of interest in the Territory.

The Northern Pacific owns and operates 621 miles, or 56 per cent. of the railroad mileage of Washington, its main line extending from the Idaho line via Spokane Falls, Cheney, Sprague, Yakima and Ellensburg, through the centre of the Territory to Tacoma and Seattle, and from Tacoma to Portland. No other trans-continental through rail line reaches any portion of Washington Territory. Ten days' stop over privileges are given on Northern Pacific second-class tickets at Spokane Falls and all points west, thus affording intending settlers an excellent opportunity to see the entire Territory without incurring the expense of paying local fares from point to point.

The Northern Pacific is the shortest route from St. Paul to Tacoma by 207 miles; to Seattle by 177 miles, and to Portland by 324 miles—time correspondingly shorter, varying from one to two days, according to destination. No other line from St. Paul or Minneapolis runs through passenger cars of any kind into Idaho, Oregon or Washington.

In addition to being the only rail line to Spokane Falls, Tacoma and Seattle, the Northern Pacific reaches all the principal points in Northern Minnesota and Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington. Bear in mind that the Northern Pacific and Shasta line is the famous scenic route to all points in California.

Send for illustrated pamphlets, maps and books giving you valuable information in reference to the country traversed by this great line from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and Ashland to Portland, Oregon, and Tacoma and Seattle, Washington Territory, and enclose stamps for the new 1889 Rand McNally County Map of Washington Territory, printed in colours.

Address your nearest ticket agent, or Charles S. Fee, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

R. R. R. — RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD INSTANTLY STOPS THE MOST EXCRUCIATING PAINS. NEVER FAILS TO GIVE EASE TO THE SUFFERER.

A CURE FOR ALL BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

Internally taken in doses of from thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will cure in a few minutes CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, COLIC, FLATULENCE, HEARTBURN, LANGUOR, FAINTING SPELLS, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, SICK HEADACHE, NAUSEA, VOMITING, NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS, MALARIA, and all internal pains arising from change of diet or water or other causes.

MALARIA IN ITS VARIOUS FORMS.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure FEVER and AGUE and all other MALARIOUS BILIOUS and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is a cure for every pain. TOOTHACHE, HEADACHE, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, SWELLING OF THE JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, PAINS IN THE BACK, CHEST, or LIMBS. The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford instant ease and comfort.

Price 25 cents a bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

RADWAY & CO., 419 St. James Street, Montreal.

HEALTH FOR ALL !! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the

LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.

They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For children and the aged they are priceless.

Manufactured only at THOMAS HOLLOWAY'S Establishment, 78 New Oxford St., London; And sold by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

A.B.—Advice gratis, at the above address, daily, between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter.

IF * YOU * WANT
To sell anything which
* FARMERS *
Or their SONS ; or their DAUGHTERS,
DESIRE TO BUY !
Then you should Advertise
in the

WESTERN ADVERTISER

Only 2 cents per word each insertion,
or only
* ONE DOLLAR *
A word by the year. The Great Family
Weekly gets into
NEARLY 50,000 FARMERS' HOMES EVERY WEEK.

ADVERTISER PRINTING CO.,
LONDON, ONTARIO.
BRANCH OFFICE :
11 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

For Liver Disorders

And for all affections of the Stomach and Bowels, prompt relief and cure are afforded by the use of Ayer's Cathartic Pills. They easily correct slight derangements of these organs, and are of incalculable benefit in chronic cases.

I have been using Ayer's Pills, in my family, for over three years, and find in them an effective remedy for Constipation and Indigestion. We are never without these Pills in the house. — Moses Greiner, 72 Hall st., Lowell, Mass.

For years I have been subject to Constipation and Nervous Headaches, caused by Indigestion and derangement of the Liver. After taking various kinds of medicine, I have become convinced that Ayer's Pills are the best. They have never failed to relieve my bilious attacks in a short time, and I am sure my system retains its tone longer, after the use of these Pills, than has been the case with any other medicine I have tried. — H. S. Sledge, Weimar, Texas.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills are the safest and best medicine I ever used for Bowel Complaint. I have never known them fail to cure this disorder. They have been peculiarly effective, in my family, in all cases of Liver

And Stomach Troubles.

Ayer's Pills are prompt and mild in their action; they gently stimulate the liver, and always leave the bowels in a natural condition. — Philip Caldwell, Beverly, Mass.

After sixteen hours of intense suffering with Bilious Colic, I took Ayer's Cathartic Pills. In half an hour the pain in my stomach and bowels subsided, and I quickly recovered. — R. S. Heathfield, 63 Chestnut st., Providence, R. I.

For nearly five years I was a confirmed dyspeptic. During the last three months of this time, my life was a burden to me. I had no appetite, became pale and emaciated, and was unable to work. I tried various remedies, but found no relief until I began taking Ayer's Pills. A few boxes of this medicine greatly improved my appetite, restored my liver and stomach to a healthy condition, and my food now digests perfectly. — Ernest Lewis, 43 Main st., Lewiston, N. Y.

Ayer's Pills have cured a case of Chronic Dyspepsia, here, which resisted other remedies, and had become a very serious affliction. The cure is remarkable, and has created a sensation in this locality. — S. K. Jones, M. D., Brighton, Mich.

For a number of years I was greatly troubled with Dyspepsia. I became weak, nervous, had no appetite, and there were but few kinds of food my stomach would bear. After taking a number of remedies, without obtaining relief, I began to use Ayer's Cathartic Pills, and, at the same time, commenced dieting. This treatment effected a complete cure. — Jeremiah W. Styles, Fort Madison, Iowa.

AYER'S SUGAR-COATED CATHARTIC PILLS,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

Confederation Life

TORONTO.

OVER \$3,500,000 ASSETS

AND CAPITAL.

SIR W. P. HOWLAND,

PRESIDENT.

W. G. MACDONALD, Actuary. WM. ELLIOT, E. HOOPER, J. K. MACDONALD, Managing Director. VICE-PRESIDENTS.

HAMILTON LADIES' COLLEGE.

The 29th Year will begin on September 4th, 1889, with Conservatory of Music added.

MR. CLARENCE LUCAS, of the Paris Conservatory, Director; MADAME ASHER-LUCAS, pupil of Clara Schumann and Marmontel, Solo-Pianiste. Both are to serve this College exclusively. They will be assisted by a strong staff of experienced teachers. Organ, Violin and other instruments fully provided for. Music pupils will have the advantage of weekly recitals in the Concert Hall. Madame Asher-Lucas will take a limited number of advanced pupils on the piano. Voice culture and singing by superior vocalists.

PROF. MARTIN will be Director of the Art Department, and will teach daily as heretofore. Special arrangements for specialists in Music or Art. Collegiate and Literary Department more complete than ever. Elocution, Book-keeping, Calisthenics, etc.

Those wishing rooms should write at once to the Principal.

A. BURNS, D.D., LL.D.

JOHN LABATT'S INDIA PALE ALE & XXX BROWN STOUT.

Highest Awards and Medals for Purity and Excellence at Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia, 1876 Canada, 1876; Australia, 1877; and Paris, France, 1878.



TESTIMONIALS SELECTED.

Prof. H. H. Croft, Public Analyst, Toronto, says:—"I find it to be perfectly pure, containing no impurities or adulterations, and can strongly recommend it as perfectly pure and a very superior malt liquor."

John B. Edwards, Professor of Chemistry, Montreal, says:—"I find them to be remarkably sound ales, brewed from pure malt and hops."

Rev. P. J. Ed. Page, Professor of Chemistry, Laval University, Quebec, says:—"I have analyzed the India Pale Ale manufactured by John Labatt, London, Ontario, and I have found it a light ale, containing but a little alcohol, of a very agreeable flavour, and of a superior quality, and compares with the best imported ales. I have also analyzed the Porter XXX Stout, of the same brewery, which is of excellent quality; its flavour is very agreeable; it is a tonic more energetic than the above ale, for it is a little richer in alcohol, and can be compared advantageously with any imported article."



ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT

JAMES GOOD & CO., AGENTS, - TORONTO.



ILLUMINATED ADDRESSES A SPECIALTY

A HOUSEHOLD REQUISITE.

EVERY HOUSEKEEPER SHOULD HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A SUPPLY OF



It is useful for making RICH GRAVY and for STRENGTHENING SOUPS. Its greatest value lies in its CONVENIENCE and EFFECTIVENESS in TIMES OF SICKNESS. It is EASILY PREPARED, READILY DIGESTED, and POSSESSES GREAT STRENGTH GIVING QUALITIES.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER COMPANY,
106 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

AGENTS WANTED

In all Cities and large Towns.
ADDRESS, THE WEEK, 5 JORDAN ST., TORONTO.



Provident Life and Live Stock Association.

CHIEF OFFICE—
ROOM D, YONGE STREET ARCADE,
TORONTO.

INCORPORATED.

A MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.

IN THE LIFE DEPARTMENT
Indemnity provided for SICKNESS or ACCIDENT and substantial assistance in the time of bereavement.

IN THE LIVE STOCK DEPARTMENT
Two-thirds the loss by death of the LIVE STOCK of its members through disease or accident. Also for depreciation in value for accidental injury.

Those interested send for prospectuses, etc.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.

WILLIAM JONES,
Managing Director.



A skin of beauty is a joy forever.

DR. F. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER

Purifies as well as beautifies the skin. No her cosmetic will do it. Removes tan, pimples, freckles, moth-patches, rash and skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 37 years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure the preparation is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. The distinguished Dr. L. A. Sayer said to a lady of the *haut ton* (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the skin preparations." One bottle will last six months, using it every day. Also Poudre Subtile removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin. FRED T. HOPKINS, proprietor, 42 Bond Street, running through to Main Office, 37 Great Jones St., New York. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers throughout the United States, Canada, and Europe. Beware of base imitations. \$1,000 reward for arrest and proof of any one selling the same.

M. R. HAMILTON McCARTHY, R. C. A., SCULPTOR.
Under Royal European Patronage.
Statues, Busts, Reliefs and Monuments.
Portrait Busts a Specialty.
STUDIO—NEW BUILDINGS, 12 LOMBARD ST. TORONTO.

R. J. LICENCE, PORTRAITURE
(Oil and Crayon).
STUDIO: 59 & 61 ADELAIDE ST. EAST, TORONTO.

R. JORDAN, Plumber, Steam & Gas Fitter.
Estimates given on application. Bell-hanging. 631 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, 1st door north of Isabella St. Phone 3359.

A. FRANK WICKSON, ARCHITECT.
ROOM 4, THIRD FLOOR, MEDICAL COUNCIL BUILDING,
Corner of Bay and Richmond Streets.

R. GAMBIER-BOUSFIELD, ARCHITECT.
Associate Royal Institute British Architects
Member Toronto Architects' Guild.
61 ADELAIDE ST. EAST, - TORONTO.

W. R. MANGER'S BIRD STORE,
263 Yonge Street, Toronto,
Importer of and dealer in all kinds of SINGING BIRDS, TALKING PARROTS, FANCY BIRDS. Mocking bird food a specialty. All kinds of Bird Food and appliances.

RESIDENCES ON SHERBOURNE,
Jarvis, Carlton, St. George and Bloor Sts.
Also a large list of other PROPERTIES FOR SALE.
Loans negotiated at lowest rates of interest. Estates managed.
LEONARD W. BUTLER, 30 Toronto St.

MISS BOYLAN, TEACHER OF PIANO, GUITAR, SINGING AND BANJO.
Second Floor—49 King St. W., TORONTO.

TORONTO STEAM LAUNDRY,
106 York St., near King.
Gents washing a specialty. All mending and repairing done if desired.
GEO. P. SHARP.

A. H. YOUNG, PICTURES,
Picture Frames & Room Moulding
448 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

PETLEY & CO., Real Estate Brokers,
Auctioneers & Valuers, Insurance and Financial Agents.
City and farm properties bought, sold and exchanged. Offices—55 and 57 Adelaide St. East, Toronto.

WINES.

PORTS—Comprise Hunt & Co.'s, Sandeman & Co.'s.

SHERRIES—Julian & Jose, Pemartin's, Yriarte's & Misa's.

Still Hocks—Deinhard's Laubenheim, Mierstein, Rudesheim, Johannisberg Liqueurs.—Curacao "Sec." Menthe Verte Forte, Marasquin, Chartreuse, Creme de Rose, Creme de Vanille and Parfait Amour.

CHAMPAGNES—Pommery & Greno's, G. H. Mumm & Co.'s, and Perrier's.

NATIVE WINES IN GREAT VARIETY

Goods packed by experienced packers and shipped to all parts.

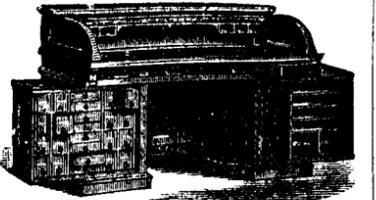
Caldwell & Hodgins,
Grocers and Wine Merchants,
248 and 250 QUEEN ST. WEST.
Corner of John Street

ALWAYS ASK FOR
ESTERBROOK STEEL PENS

Superior, Standard, Reliable.
Popular Nos.: 048, 14, 130, 133, 161
For Sale by all Stationers

THE CANADIAN OFFICE & SCHOOL FURNITURE CO.
Successors to

W. Stahlshmidt & Co., and Geo. F. Bostwick,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Office, School, Church and Lodge FURNITURE.



Rotary Office Desk, No. 51.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST TO
24 Front Street West, Toronto.
FACTORIES AT PRESTON, ONT.

"The twenty-first volume of this magazine is completed, and these volumes, handsomely bound, are a treasure in any library, public or private."—*Pacific Educational Journal.*
"It is a magazine to be commended without stint. It is wonderful in resource. It is of interest to-day, and will be of still greater interest to the generations that come after us."—*Troy Budget.*
"Every parent should place it in the hands of his children. It is ably edited, and its influence for good cannot be estimated."—*Lackawanna Democrat.*

Magazine of American History,

CONTENTS FOR SEPT., 1889.
Portrait of John W. Hamersley. Frontispiece.
Historic Homes and Landmarks. The locality between Wall Street and Maiden Lane, New York City. Chapter III. Illustrated. Mrs. Martha J. Lamb.
Old French Post at Trempealeau, Wisconsin. Illustrated. T. H. Lewis.
Lincoln's Restoration Policy for Virginia. The Truth Brought to Light. Robert Stiles.
Tribute to John W. Hamersley. Major-General John Watts de Peyster. Growth of a Great National Library. Milton T. Adkins.
St. John de Crevecoeur. The First French Consul to New York after the Revolution. William Seton.
New York's Great Landholder, Geo. Clarke.
Mrs. Anna J. Parker. An Interesting Historic Character, 1814-1889.
Historic and Social Jottings. Minor Topics. Original Documents. Notes. Queries. Replies. Book Notices.
Sold by newsdealers everywhere Terms, \$5 a year in advance, or 50c. a number.
Published at 743 Broadway, New York City.

PELEE ISLAND WINE AND VINEYARDS CO., Ltd
Pelee Island and Brantford.

J. S. HAMILTON, PRESIDENT.
OUR BRANDS:
THE CHOICEST CANADIAN WINES IN THE MARKET.
Dry and Sweet Catawba,
St. Emilion, Isabella,
St. Augustine, Claret.

For sale by all leading wine merchants in the Dominion. Ask for our brands and take no other. Catalogues on application.

J. S. Hamilton & Co.,
91, 93 & 95 DALHOUSIE ST.,
BRANTFORD.
SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA.

THE Toronto Paper Mfg. Co.
WORKS AT CORNWALL, ONT.
CAPITAL, \$250,000
Manufactures the following grades of paper:

Engine Sized Superfine Papers,
WHITE AND TINTED BOOK PAPER (Machine Finished and Super-Calendarized) Blue and Cream Laid and Wave Foolscaps, Posts, etc. Account Book Papers. Envelope and Lithographic Papers, Colored Cover Papers, super-finished. Apply at the Mill for samples and prices. Special sizes made to order.

BUY YOUR COAL

CONGER COAL COMPY.
6 KING ST. EAST.
THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

NEW BOOKS.
THE RED LETTER SERIES OF SELECT FICTION.

The Pretty Sister of Jose.
By FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT. 25c.

Mehalah.
By S. HARRING-GOULD. 40 cents.

Lightly Lost.
By HAWLEY SMART. 30c.

FOR SALE AT ALL BOOKSTORES.
The Toronto News Co's.
PUBLISHERS' AGENTS.

Every Person Reads THE EMPIRE, CANADA'S LEADING NEWSPAPER

THE EMPIRE has now the largest circulation of any morning paper published in Canada, and is therefore the BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM in the Dominion.

THE DAILY, sent to any address in Canada, United States or Great Britain, one year for \$5.00.

THE WEEKLY, \$1.00 per year in advance.

Address all communications,
EMPIRE PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.,
TORONTO, ONT.
D. CREIGHTON, Manager.

3 EXCURSIONS TO THE North-West!

In order that the farmers of Ontario may have an opportunity to learn the exact truth about the result of the drought in the North-West during the present season, the

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Offer the following very low harvest excursion rates.

Winnipeg Deloraine Glenboro' Saltcoats Moosejaw
AND RETURN
\$28.
CALGARY, AND RETURN
\$35
Aug. 20, returning Sept. 30.
Sept. 3, " Oct. 14.
Sept. 24, " Nov. 4.

Full particulars from any agent of the Company.

CANADA SHIPPING COMPANY.

BEAVER LINE

OF STEAMSHIPS

SAILING WEEKLY BETWEEN:

MONTREAL AND LIVERPOOL

Saloon Tickets, Montreal to Liverpool, \$40 \$50 and \$60.
Return Tickets, \$80, \$90 and \$110. According to steamer.

For further particulars and to secure berths, apply to F. H. GOOCH, Agent, 25 Wellington Street East; N. WEATHERSTON, 93 Kossin House Block; BARLOW CUMBERLAND, 72 Yonge St., Toronto. H. E. MURRAY, General Manager, 1 Custom House Square, Montreal; or to the local agents in the different Towns and Cities.

TODD WINE CO.

OF TORONTO, LIMITED.

Successors to
Quetton St George & Co.,
Have been appointed Toronto Agents for the sale of the celebrated
ST. RAPHAEL.

This is a tannic Wine, and a strength giver more efficacious than Quinine. A sovereign remedy for young persons, children and aged persons. Prescribed EXCLUSIVELY as feeding Wine in the Hospital of Paris by the principal physicians amongst which we have authority of mentioning the names of Chomel, Rostan, Requin, Grisolles, Trosseau, etc., etc. Preserved by the process of M. Pasteur, of the Institute of France.

For sale by all Druggists and Grocers to whom Catalogues and prices can be given on application.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
16 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO.
TELEPHONE No. 876.



MANLY PURITY AND BEAUTY
CUTICURA REMEDIES CURE SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES FROM PIMPLES TO SCROFULA.
NO MAN CAN DO JUSTICE TO THE ESTERLIN IN which the CUTICURA REMEDIES are held by the thousands upon thousands whose lives have been made happy by the cure of agonizing, humiliating, itching, scaly, and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair.
CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, are a positive cure of every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.
Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c.; SOAP, 50c.; RESOLVENT, \$1.50. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.
Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."
Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.
Rheumatism, Kidney Pains and Weakness speedily cured by CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PASTER, the only pain-killing plaster. 30c.

IMPERIAL



BAKING POWDER

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
CONTAINS NO Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, OR ANY INJURIOUS SUBSTANCE.
E. W. GILLETT, TORONTO, ONT. CHICAGO, ILL.
MANUFACTURER OF THE CELEBRATED ROYAL YEAST CAKES



QUEBEC AND LAKE ST. JOHN RY.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO TOURISTS AND FISHERMEN.
Tickets from Quebec to Lake Edward or Roberval, Lake St. John, and return, including one week's board at the Laurentides House, at Lake Edward, or at the Hotel Roberval, at Roberval, will be issued at the following rates, viz.:

TO LAKE EDWARD \$14 50
" ROBERVAL 17 50

For special hotel arrangements apply to CRESSMAN & BAKER, Proprietors of Laurentides House, or J. W. BAKER, Manager Hotel Roberval.
Lake St. John is noted for its fresh water salmon (winniche), and Lake Edward for its large trout. Fishing privileges free.
Tickets for sale by BARLOW CUMBERLAND, 72 Yonge Street, Toronto.

ALEX. HARDY,
Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.
J. G. SCOTT,
Secretary and Manager.
Quebec, 20th May, 1889.

DAWES & CO.,

Brewers and Maltsters,
LACHINE, - P. Q.
OFFICES:
521 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL,
20 BUCKINGHAM ST., HALIFAX,
383 WELLINGTON ST., OTTAWA.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

W. BAKER & CO'S Breakfast Cocoa

Is absolutely pure and it is soluble.
No Chemicals are used in its preparation. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.