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THE WEEK.

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Toronto, Friday, August 2nd, 1895.

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Current Topics.

The Ottawa Separate Schools.

A document that will attract attention when made public, is the report of the Commissioners appointed by the Ontario Government to investigate the condition of Ottawa's Separate Schools. It seems to be the impression at the Capital that the report will be somewhat startling as the Commissioners have obtained facts that are a surprise even to themselves. It is said that they have abundant evidence to show that the Roman Catholics had good reason to be dissatisfied with the education their children were receiving. It is further said that the teaching of the Christian Brothers receives the severest criticism, but that the Separate School Boards will be exonerated, and the clerical authorities are to suffer the blame for the lapse of their schools into such a condition of inefficiency. The *Montreal Gazette*, in commenting upon the matter, says that this news "coming after the developments in connection with the French-speaking schools in Prescott and Russell will not help to make the Separate School idea any more popular in the Province whose electoral vote may have a good deal to do with deciding whether or not Separate Schools shall be re-established in Manitoba. If rumour has correctly estimated the situation at Ottawa, the Separate School will have been wounded in the house of its friends and by its friends." The Roman Catholic authorities should not give "the enemy a chance to blaspheme." If they must have Separate Schools they must at least be efficient enough to satisfy the Roman Catholics themselves.

"The Economist" at Fault.

The London *Economist* for July 20th has an article by its special correspondent at Ottawa on "Canada Under Protection." As the article is numbered "one," we presume that more are to follow, which is greatly to be regretted. The present instalment is a severe indictment of the National Policy. We have no objection to that. But we do object to the misrepresentations and half truths which disfigure the article from end to end. It is too much to expect *The Economist* to know anything about Canadian affairs, but it is not unreasonable to expect it to ascertain the trustworthiness of its correspondents before giving publicity to their state-

ments. The article in question is an insult to the Canadian people. It has already done harm, and if the writer is still at Ottawa he should be drummed out of the country.

The North-West Exhibition.

The first North-West Territorial Exhibition was opened at Regina on Tuesday. It is an event of great interest and significance, and it was meet that the opening function should be participated in by the Governor-General and the Premier of the Dominion. The exhibition is of much more than local importance. It is of national concern, and all Canada is interested in its success. It is a demonstration of the capabilities of the great North-West, of that vast and splendid region which has already impressed the imagination of nations, and whose future greatness and influence in the world none can pretend to tell or to limit.

Tories in the Ascendant.

The latest returns from the British elections, when but one constituency remains to be heard from—that of Orkney and Shetland—show that not only have the combined Conservatives and Unionists obtained a large majority over all other parties in the Commons, which was expected, but that the Conservatives alone have obtained a majority over all other parties in the House, the Unionists included, which was not expected. This purely Conservative majority of eight or nine, while it would not be sufficient for working purposes should their Unionist allies at any time secede in a body, is ample under the circumstances to shield Lord Salisbury and his Conservative colleagues from any danger that can reasonably be considered possible. In the supposable though at present improbable event of an early breaking up of the alliance, there would almost certainly be found in the Unionist ranks a considerable number whose predilections would carry them over to Lord Salisbury rather than to Mr. Chamberlain, and the accession of a dozen or a score from this source would make the Conservative Chief easily master of the situation. It cannot escape our thoughts, of course, that the unexpected development of strength on the part of the Conservatives increases, rather than otherwise, the possibilities of such a rupture, by making their leaders much less dependent upon the support of the Unionists than they would otherwise have been. Though the election has been really too one-sided an affair to arouse the deepest interest, we may make bold to prophecy that the development of the policy of the new Administration during the approaching session will be followed with surpassing and anxious attention in all parts of the United Kingdom.

The Hudson Bay Railway.

The discussion which took place in the Senate during the closing days of the session, and which has been followed up in the leading party papers, gives another illustration, little needed, of the difficulty which the independent inquirer often finds in getting at the real merits in a matter of controversial legislation. It is certainly objectionable, if not suspicious, that so important a matter, involving an expenditure of \$1,600,000 of the public funds, with, perhaps, as

much more to follow, should, after having been indirectly under challenge and criticism during the whole session, have been brought up for decision during the closing hours. It seems also, on the face of it, very strange that the Government should have asked its followers to reject an amendment which simply provided that in case the company building the road should fail to operate it after completion, and so be unable to earn the annual appropriation of \$80,000, which is promised as payment for transport of mail and other services stipulated for, those annual payments should not be made. On what grounds the Government saw fit to refuse a condition which appears to the unsophisticated simply fair and just, we have been unable to ascertain. It cannot be denied that there is some possibility of such a default, seeing what has already occurred in connection with the section of the road which was built on an alternative route. The *Mail and Empire* points out that if the \$40,000 is not earned every year the land of the company is to be mortgaged to the Government for the deficiency. We are not sure whether this explanation is intended to meet the contingency in question, or merely to show that security is provided for the full value of the subsidy, in case the amount of Government transportation needed should not be a complete equivalent. But it is highly doubtful whether the land, whose value will depend largely upon the operation of the road, would be worth the money advanced should the road not be kept in operation, and even if it were, the affair would become a strange kind of land transaction. We should really be glad to know, as we dare say would many others who wish to judge fairly between the parties, on what grounds the Government refused to insert a provision so seemingly just and reasonable.

The Drainage Canal.

The facts and figures given by our Montreal correspondent in his letter in this number emphasize still further the necessity that our Government should lose no time in taking action, if it has not already done so, to avert if possible the danger which threatens us from the completion of the Chicago drainage canal. If the lowest calculation of the constructing engineer—an interested party—be accepted, no argument is needed to prove that the lowering of the lakes and river to the extent of even two-and-a-half or three inches may prove a very serious matter for all the dwellers on the shores, seeing that even now the shallowness of the harbours is causing serious inconvenience and loss. It is gratifying to learn that the cities and towns on the other side of these waters are moving to prevent the consummation of the scheme. But the least we, on this side, can do, or ought to do, is to come to their aid with all the information and influence we can command. Some assurance was, we think, given in Parliament that the Dominion Government is on the alert to protect the interests of Canada in the matter. But it would be reassuring were the Government to take the people into its confidence, and let them know what investigations have been made, what action taken, and with what results. Have the Government received satisfactory assurance that there is really no cause for alarm? Or are they still prosecuting their inquiries, or corresponding with Washington through the proper channel? There can surely be no occasion for anything but the most friendly communications in such a case. It is inconceivable that the American Government would hesitate to give every necessary assurance that no city in the wide Republic will be permitted, in the promotion of its own local interests, to inflict injury either upon their own countrymen in other cities, or upon a friend and neighbour in the adjacent territory. But the people whose interests may be at stake would like to know. Why may they not know?

The Holmes Case.

To what pitch of fiendish callousness and atrocity is human nature in its worst development capable of attaining in this humanitarian age? When one reads how one demon in human form butchers an innocent young girl in cold blood to gratify a lustful impulse, and another deliberately plots and plans for months or years the death of his own brother's son as a means of cheating an Insurance Company out of a few thousands of dollars, one is constrained to feel that the very acme of human depravity must have been reached. But now we are, apparently, about to be confronted with authenticated details of a series of murders so numerous, so cold-blooded, so remorseless, that they seem to demonstrate that there may still be beyond the lowest depth of moral criminality of which we have hitherto had evidence, a lower deep which we might have supposed beyond the power of human heart to contemplate, or human nerve to sound. Whatever shrinking one may have at any time had from the methods of those who make it their business to act as sleuth hounds of justice to track and hunt down those who war against society, it is hard in the presence of such facts as are being daily brought to light in connection with the Holmes case, to do otherwise than bless those who perform this service for humanity. We may almost add that, however one may have hitherto recoiled from the thought of the forcible taking off by a most revolting mode of those who have proved themselves unfit to live, it is difficult, in the presence of such revelations as have been brought to light in this almost unique case, to refrain from welcoming any method that can speedily remove such a monster from the earth, and thus free society from the appalling danger which menaces it so long as he is alive upon its surface. Other cases of deep-hued crime, with which we have of late been made all too familiar, may generally be regarded as the offspring of a single abnormally developed criminal propensity. The case of the wretch now before a horror-struck continent seems to show such a combination of the worst propensities as will long give it an easy pre-eminence in the annals of crime, and furnish a study for anthropologists and sociologists for half a century to come.

A Great Political Change

From Home Rule, Disestablishment and Local Option to Mr. Balfour's measures, which, "so far as parties are concerned, may almost be described as non-controversial, but which are nearer the welfare and the happiness of the people than the most controversial measures which have ever been devised," is a long rise or a long fall, according to the view which may be taken of it. Certainly the matter at issue in the Mother Country at this election, almost more than at any other of this generation, has been very far from being one merely of "Outs" and "Ins." Apart altogether from the general question of which is best in the long run for the country, it is evident that the two policies represent two widely divergent lines of political faith. The outgoing Government stood for legislation by the people and into the hands of the people. The incoming Government bids fair to be a Government which will legislate for the people. The guiding star of the one was democracy; that of the other paternalism. The avowed mission of the one is to turn and overturn until the power comes to those whose right it is—according to Radical principles, of course—to rule, that is, the people, which, again, means, of course, the majority, the masses. That of the other has not yet been very distinctly formulated. Whether the re-action shall prove to be merely an impulse, or a conviction having more or less permanence, the people seem to have come to distrust, for the present, their own capacity for self-rule, and to have taken a long stride in the direction of the old principles and methods. Still this way of reasoning and generalizing has, probably, but a modicum

of truth in it. It is but the result of a striking of balances, the fact being that the whole body of the people, high and low, while they may all be broadly placed on one side or the other of the line which separates between democracy and radicalism on the one hand and power and privilege on the other, are distributed at all intervals between the two. Hence there are always many so near the line that but a slight impulse is needed to carry them across in sufficiently large numbers to turn the scale. When, as in the present instance, several powerful influences combine to give impulse in the same direction the equilibrium is changed with a suddenness which astonishes all beholders. Such a conjunction of the forces which shrink from Home Rule, from liquor restriction, from unsectarian state education, from church disestablishment, etc., has, on this occasion, proved irresistible and overwhelming. Whether it will prove to be correspondingly lasting time alone can show.

State and Voluntary
Schools in
England.

An English contemporary of strong Liberal leanings, writing in advance of the political crisis in the Mother Land, said that the most vital question to be decided in the great political battle then imminent was not Home Rule; was not Welsh Disestablishment; was not Local Option; it was "the fate of the schools and the training to be given to the children who will rule the British Empire during the first half of the coming century." Home Rule, it declares, cannot be killed though fifty Chamberlains should fight against it; "Welsh Disestablishment will be all the more drastic and all the more just, as between the Welsh people and their Anglican parsons, for the delay of a year or two; Local Option will come back on a tide of public indignation." But very different, the writer thinks, will be the fate of the schools if they are handed over for even two years to the famous "Archbishop's Committee." Making due allowance for the vehemence of sectarian feeling which prompts this forecast, there is, we believe, much reason to expect that the question of Board or National, vs. so-called Voluntary, schools will furnish the battle-ground for some of the most strenuous struggles for many months or years to come. The extension of the scope of the free schools has pressed heavily upon the resources of many of the Church schools, and the friends of the latter schools, among whom Lord Salisbury has publicly ranged himself, will urge their claims most strenuously. On the other hand, some of the Nonconformist bodies will, it is highly probable, agree with the journal above quoted in regarding this question of national *versus* religious, or as they will regard them, denominational schools, as the crucial question, the one of the most vital and far-reaching importance, in the immediate future.

The Murder of
Stambuloff.

It is to be devoutly hoped, for the sake of civilization and humanity in general, and of Bulgaria in particular, that the current despatches concerning both the murder of Stambuloff and the utterances and conduct of his enemies, particularly Prince Ferdinand, in connection with it, are the inventions of imaginative correspondents. The feelings manifested as well as the deeds described would be well-nigh incredible on the part of prominent members of even a half-civilized community. That there should be room for even a suspicion of complicity on the part of Russia makes the affair still worse. It may be some palliation of the crime, as human nature goes, if it proves to have been really an act of private vengeance, wrought by personal relatives or friends of the victims, by way of retaliation for horrible indignities and tortures inflicted by the dead man while in power, upon the objects of his suspicion or hatred. It is by no means likely that, in such an atmosphere of political intrigue, the facts

will at present be brought to light. The one thing that seems to be affirmed in so many forms and from so many different quarters that it is impossible wholly to discredit it, is that Prince Ferdinand's deportment since the affair has been unseemly and suspicious, and has created a state of feeling in many quarters that bodes ill for his peaceful supremacy in the future. The latest despatches seem to indicate that a formidable movement is even now being commenced against him and his Prime Minister, Stoiloff. A monarch who is afraid to return to his capital is not to be envied.

Venezuela and the
Monroe Doctrine.

In the absence of fuller and more reliable information than we at present possess we are not disposed to pronounce *ex cathedra* upon the merits of the question now in dispute between Venezuela and Great Britain. Our patriotism, genuine though we hope it is, is not sufficiently ardent to enable us to be positively sure that the British Government can do no wrong. It is just possible that in taking possession of the insignificant Island of Trinidad, near the North-Eastern coast of Venezuela, the authorities or officials responsible have been guilty of a wrong against Venezuela. If so, we trust that Lord Salisbury may be led to make prompt inquiry into the case, and hasten to do the right, whatever that may be. But we have sufficient confidence in both the justice and the magnanimity of the great statesmen of both parties who determine the foreign and colonial policies of Great Britain to assume, with a good deal of confidence, that they are within the national right in any such action they may at any time take, until good reason is shown for believing them to be in the wrong. Such good reason certainly is not to be found in the unsupported opinions of the editors and correspondents of American newspapers, or in the swelling periods of American Fourth of July orations, or may we venture to add, in the resolutions of even the American Congress, whose accuracy of information and judicial impartiality are not always in ratio with the vehemence of their assertions, especially when the matter at issue is one which gives opportunity for appeal to the anti-British prejudices which, unhappily, rankle so deeply in the breasts of certain large classes who possess votes in the Great Republic. No doubt we shall in due time learn the reasons for the action of the British Government which is just now causing so much excitement in certain quarters in the United States. The editor of *The Review of Reviews* returns month after month, in a series of paragraphs which are in the main unobjectionable in tone and spirit, to the subject of the deep regret which should, he thinks, be felt because the British Government does not seem to take any notice of such utterances as those of ex-Governor Campbell or Senator Lodge, or hasten to obey the behests of the Monroe doctrine, as expounded by these redoubtable champions of the divine right of the United States to regulate all the relations between any State in South America and any European Power. And yet *The Review of Reviews* admits that the American sentiment which British statesmen are treating with so much disdain has not yet been brought officially to their notice. When any official communication of the United States Government has been received with lack of respect, there will be ground for complaint. Meanwhile it is so very wonderful if the members of the late British Administration did not stop to consider and reply to every communication which Mr. Smalley might send to the *Times* from New York, in view of the extreme courtesy with which they were treated, both by that great newspaper and by that judicially disposed correspondent, in his late capacity of London correspondent of the *New York Tribune*. The editor of *The Review of Reviews* seems to think so.

The Royal Society of Canada.*

WE are glad to learn that the annual meeting of the Royal Society, held recently in Ottawa, was one of the most successful in the annals of the Society. This is a matter of sincere congratulation. It would be a national misfortune if that great Society which has already done so much valuable work for the country should fall into neglect. Yet there is some fear of this happening; and there is one fellow of the Society to whom we are all indebted—perhaps more than any of us are aware—for whatever of vigorous life it possesses; we refer, of course, to Dr. Bourinot. We sincerely congratulate him on the success of its latest meeting, distinguished, as we are informed, by the presence of an unusual number of members, by the excellence and interest of the papers read, by a popular and very successful meeting for the recitation of Canadian poems, mostly by their authors, and for attendant circumstances which added to the *eclat* of the meetings, among which a prominent place must be assigned to the entertainment of the Society and its friends by their Excellencies the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen.

The volume now before us is the twelfth, completing, we might say, the first series of the publications of the Society; since it has been resolved in future to put forth the reports in a large octavo form, instead of the quarto shape hitherto adopted. In this change the Society is not merely following in the wake of some of the great English Societies, but is making an alteration for the better. The volumes already published are undoubtedly handsome and imposing, but they are rather heavy and unwieldy and the form now proposed will be much more convenient.

The contents of the volume are of great variety and of permanent value. First, we have the "Proceedings" for 1894, by which is meant an account of what actually took place at the annual meeting, the names of the members present, the address to His Excellency the Governor-General and His Excellency's reply; the report of the Council, a document of very great interest, containing, among other matters of interest, a tribute to the memory of Parkman, the historian of Canada, and a section on the "Work of the Royal Society." Next come a series of reports from the various literary, scientific, and historical societies of Canada. We observe with interest that, in answer to the question of the Society in regard to the hours of the day being numbered from one to twenty-four, the astronomers of eighteen countries were in favour of the change, whilst only four were opposed to it.

After lists of officers and members and of the previous presidents of the society, there is a new feature of some interest, for which again we are indebted to Dr. Bourinot, a Bibliography of the members of the Royal Society. The list of the publications does not seem to proceed upon a quite uniform principle, since in some cases only volumes seem to be enumerated, in other cases magazine articles, and even less important publications than these. This is not the fault of the editor, and we only note the circumstance for the purpose of gaining a greater amount of uniformity in the future.

Passing from the Proceedings to the "Transactions"—that is to say, to the account of the papers read and addresses delivered at the meetings, we remark that, as our readers are probably aware, there are four sections of the Society. (1) French Literature, History, and allied subjects. (2) English Literature, etc. (3) Mathematical, Physical, and Chemical Sciences. (4) Geological and Biological Sciences.

It is not quite easy to select papers for comment where there is so much that is excellent. But we might mention as being of special interest, in the French section, the article of M. Royal on "Le Socialisme aux Etats-Unis et en Canada," and that by M. Le Moine, on "Le Comte d'Elgin." In the English department we have a valuable monograph on Sable Island, by Dr. George Patterson, the Voyage of the Cabots in 1497 and 1498, by Dr. S. E. Dawson, and Cartier's Course, illustrated, by Bishop Howley. In view of the proposed commemoration, in 1897, of Cabot's discoveries, these papers are of great interest. In the Mathematical and Physical sections we have work so scientific as "Notes on Errors in Meridian Transit Observations," by Mr. C. H. McLeod, and so practical, as "Observations on the Quality of the Air at Ottawa," by Messrs. Shutt and McGill.

In the Biological section we have papers on the Forests of Canada, on Sponges from the Western coast of North America, on the progress of experiments in cross-fertilizing at the experimental farms, etc.

It is out of our power to do more than draw attention to the very important and valuable contents of this fine volume. Canada has reason to be proud of her Royal Society, and of the good work it is doing. These volumes will remain as an evidence of the intellectual vitality of her sons, and as a storehouse from which future historians and men of science will draw with confidence.

* * *

Our Schools.

THE ground upon which the advocates of the entire secularization of our schools stand is, that it is impossible to have any religious exercises therein without injustice and sectarianism. We say that our Ontario schools are non-sectarian, that they are simply Christian. But this, in the last analysis, is sectarian. Ontario is a Christian land only in the sense that the majority of the people are, really or nominally, Christian. The non-Christian minority, moreover, is quite large, comprising Jews, secularists, agnostics, and others. Besides those who, by their own confession, are not Christians, there are also multitudes who call themselves by that name, but are not recognized as such by the churches in general. There are, *e.g.*, the Unitarians. But a Christian here has no political or other rights over a Moham-medan, a Buddhist, or a Confucian. The letters "F.D." on the coins mean that the Queen is the defender of their faith just as much as the defender of the Christian faith.

There are, no doubt, arguments in support of a State Church in certain countries. But we, in English-speaking Canada, are always boasting that we have gone beyond this, that we have no alliance between Church and State. When we come to analyse this boast, however, there is nothing in it. We find that we have a state religion, Christianity, and that we recognize it in our schools. This is unfair to the many persons who, either by their own confession or the judgment of the dominant churches, are non-Christian. It is unjust that they should be forced to support a religion in which they do not believe. It is contrary to the view we profess to hold of a complete severance of State and Church.

But further: our schools are Protestant, and Protestant of an orthodox type. The version of the Bible which is read is the Protestant version. It is not the Douay or any other Bible: it is the King James version or else the Revised. The prayers recited are Protestant prayers; they omit many things which a Roman Catholic considers necessary, and they contain references to belief in which many persons do not share. It is true that Roman Catholics have Separate Schools, when they are sufficiently numerous. But they are not always sufficiently numerous, and they have no separate high schools. Agnostics and others have no separate schools of any kind. It is true, further, that pupils may be excused from attendance upon religious exercises. But all this does not change the fact that our schools are Protestant, and Protestant of an orthodox type. This is unfair to those who do not share such views; and these persons have a perfect right to complain that they are called upon to support that in

* Proceedings and Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, for the year 1894. Vol. XII. Ottawa: John Durie & Son. 1895.

which they do not believe. This is the first objection against religion, as we have it, in the schools: that it violates the principles of justice.

Closely allied with this is the other objection, that it produces continual bickerings, and perpetuates religious distinctions. How much more happy and united we should be if our Roman Catholic friends could only be induced—not forced—to give up their Separate Schools! The same thing will apply to Protestant Separate Schools, for in parts of Ontario there are Protestant Separate Schools. But Protestant or Roman Catholic, they produce the same results: religious hostilities and the dividing of our people into opposing camps.

It is not the Province of the State to teach religious doctrines. It is the Province of the State to teach morality, ethics, good citizenship. It is not its province to teach that there is one God or that there are three Gods; that there is a heaven or is not a heaven; that Jesus Christ was a man or more than a man; that the Bible is inspired in a peculiar sense or not. These are not state functions, as we profess to understand such functions. The office of our schools is to impart secular instruction—to teach arithmetic, geography, and so on. And it is a remarkable thing that people see this truth in other matters, but not in this matter. There are national art schools: there is no doctrinal teaching in them. There are national law schools: there is no religious questions cropping up in them. There are national medical colleges: there is no question of separate schools as far as they are concerned. Why? Because in these cases the correct principle is recognized, viz.: that students attend these institutions to be instructed in law, art, medicine, not in religious doctrines. Schools should be for secular, not for religious teaching. This would cast no slur upon religion. It is no slur upon religion that there is no Bible-reading in the cases mentioned. It is no slur upon religion that a court is not opened with religious exercises, or that there are no Bible mottos in shops. It is merely that it is recognized that there is a time for everything and a place for everything, and that the school is the time and place for the study of secular subjects.

Let us see, however, what is urged upon the other side. It is said that a parent has the right to decide what shall and what shall not be taught his child. Now, this is a very nice point. It certainly seems a hard thing that a parent shall be ignored in this way. But this is simply in a line with all state control in educational and many another matter. Suppose a father does not wish his child to be taught at all, suppose he requires his child to stay at home and help him: does the State listen to his wishes? Not at all. It says, your child may not be brought up in ignorance, because it is not for the general good that this shall be the case. This is just what the State says when it takes men and makes them fight, or forces a man to serve on a jury, or compels him to be a special constable. The principle is the same: the State's rights override private considerations. But the State does not stop here; it says, your son must learn certain things and not others. He must learn arithmetic, *e.g.*, but not Spanish, although, perhaps, he may be going into something where Spanish will be peculiarly useful to him. Why is all this? Simply because the State finds it impossible to have everything taught; and it, therefore, chooses those things which it deems the best for the great majority. It were an infringement of individual liberty if the Government were to prevent a parent from having his son taught the tenets of his faith at all. But it does not do this. It simply says: If you send your son to our school, you must abide by our regulations. You may send him to another school, a private institution; but you will have to pay for that yourself; and we cannot exempt you from taxation merely because you will not avail yourself of what we offer. That is your own loss. If we deny the State this right we shall need to revise entirely our views of the general rights and duties of the state and of the individual.

Another objection is, that if the present religious exercises be abolished, the children will grow up in utter ignorance of religion. This objection has, I think, no weight. What does a child learn of Christianity from the hearing of a prayer and from the reading of a chapter of the Bible? Even if he pay any attention thereto, he cannot obtain from such scanty instruction any real knowledge of the Bible and Christian doctrines as currently held. The average pupil in Ontario knows virtually nothing of scripture history and

geography, notwithstanding the Sunday Schools and the religious exercises of the public schools. Why does he know nothing? Simply because he has no lessons on these subjects that he is obliged to learn. At Sunday School he gets up his work—if there is any work—as a sort of compliment to the school or teacher; he cannot be made to learn it. In the day school there is no such work on the time-table. The only way in which children will really learn Bible history and cognate subjects is to have these subjects taught as school lessons; that is, to have a text book on the history (without any reference to the miraculous occurrences related in the Bible) of the Israelitish people. I cannot see why our children should not learn the history of the rise and fall of the Jewish nation, just as they learn the history of the rise and fall of the Athenian or of any other nation, as a mere matter of history. But whether this could be arranged or not, one thing is certain: the knowledge of Bible events obtained from hearing a few verses read each morning is so small as to amount to nothing. But, again: it is said that, if the Bible be omitted, our children will grow up without any moral instincts. This objection, also, is without weight. Morality can be taught apart from the Bible, even if the Bible were not used at home or in the church. There are multitudes of moral men who never read the Bible. The Mohammedan, the Japanese, the Parsee, they all may be—and in many cases are—moral men, without our Bible. Personally I agree with the Roman Catholic Church, that the Bible ought not to be read in its entirety by young people. Like many other good books, it contains certain parts, which, however necessary, are not suitable for children or for public reading. Any teacher who would read habitually certain chapters would be at once dismissed by his Board of Trustees. Let moral precepts be studied, if necessary, in books of ethics; it will be found that they will appeal to the better nature of the children from their innate truth, not by reason of any name or authority. But ethics and morality will be taught far more effectually than through books by the silent influence of the teacher and the general surroundings of the school. If the teacher is straightforward, honourable, gentlemanly, his influence will inevitably be felt. It is by such means, far more than by any text-books, that morality can be inculcated. It is like learning to speak. If the teacher speaks correctly, his example will affect the scholars far more than formal lessons in grammar.

There is one further objection urged. This is, that religious exercises produce a reverence for religion. The pupils, it is said, are filled with a reverence for sacred things, when day by day they listen to, or take part in, these exercises. There may be a measure of truth in this. Many persons believe that there is. I must say, however, that my experience does not bear this out. I believe that, in the majority of cases, the exercises are looked upon as perfunctory. They are like chapel attendance at college, a something to be avoided, if possible. So that in many colleges such attendance has been done away with, because it has been found that it produces no good effect. I am convinced that in these cases familiarity too often produces contempt; and the pupils feel that there is an incongruity in thus mingling religious exercises and secular studies.

Let the home, the church, and the Sunday school teach religion; surely they ought to be enough for the purpose. If our young people are not instructed in religion the fault must lie in these churches and agencies; and the little school time devoted to Bible-reading, prayers, and the Ten Commandments will not rectify the fault.

Let the churches, the Sunday schools, the other religious agencies, the homes: let these be the means of imparting religious instruction, but let the Public Schools, Collegiate Institutes, High Schools, and Universities, be free to fulfil their legitimate function, the imparting of secular knowledge.

This is the only way in which we can ever hope to induce our Roman Catholic friends and others to consent to the abolition of Separate Schools; this is the only plan which shall do away with sectarian differences in educational, and eventually in other spheres. All compromises will fail. No Bible selections or statements of belief will be satisfactory to all. If the New Testament is read, the Jews will feel aggrieved; if the Old Testament, the orthodox Christians; if the Bible in any form is read, agnostics and secularists will object. If the Douay Bible is used, Protestants will object; if the ordinary version, the Roman

Catholics. It is impossible for the wit of man to devise a scheme of religious instruction which shall not infringe upon the rights of certain persons. It is said that we can all agree upon the Sermon on the Mount and the Ten Commandments. But there are multitudes of persons who hold that the Sermon on the Mount is poor philosophy, and who do not believe in all the Commandments. We may think these persons mistaken. But they are free citizens who pay taxes and have as much right to have their views respected as we have to have ours.

No! the only solution of the problem is the complete separation of Church and State. Such separation will help both—yes, help the Church, in freeing it from the reproach that it cannot stand by itself. It will also be carrying out Christ's words, "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's."

J. H. LONG.

Religion Now.

Many the Churches are : little the charity—
Pope, Pagan, Protestant, zealous and grim :
SELF, universal God : LOVE, what a rarity !
Wrangle and Wrath the one world-wide hymn.

Protestants fighting the Pope and each other, too,—
Each to himself an infallible pope :
Infidel clamour, and Atheist pother, too,
Drowning the voices, Faith, Charity, Hope

Romanist dealing out prayers with a rosary,—
Opening, shutting, at so much a head :
Scaring poor beggars with solemn imposery
While they are living, and when they are dead !

Children of Abraham, griping and grinding :
Preacher and Priest hitting hard at each other,
Save when on Platform hugging, and blinding
The crowd, by embracing each other as "brother."

Lastly, your tambourine piety, hammering,—
Scaring Old Nick with a cymbal and drum :
And the "saved" man (the latest) persistently clamouring
Into your ears that you're going to—*nuum*.

Oh ! how the sickening pother is thickening !—
Anglican, Methodist, Puritan grim
Fighting for "facts" with ferocity sickening,
With a stray shot for the poor little "Plym."

Anglican—look at him ! broad his phylactery !
Praying in printers' ink—grinding out thanks !
Plymouthite, Methodist, as from a factory
Turning out saints by a twist of the cranks !

Calvinist floundering deeply ; yet thundering
Doom to that sinner, the infant unborn !
All of them blundering ; most of them wondering
Whether the empty *hush* isn't the *corn*.

Faugh ! I am sick of it, here in the thick of it !—
Shall I away to my wilderness cave ?
Far from this brotherly War, and the prick of it,
Slaying the souls it professes to save !

Nay, let me fight it out, trying to right it out :
Better and braver to stand than to flee :
SHAM and HYPOCRISY rolling their waves on me,
I, Mrs. Partington, brooming the Sea.

BALD EAGLE.

Mr. Ewart's Dialectics.

IT is not my intention to say anything in regard to the controversy between Mr. Ewart and Mr. Armour. But I wish to accept an invitation which Mr. Ewart extended to Mr. Armour. I trust, in view of the fact that the subject is one of public importance, that my acceptance will not be looked upon as an intrusion, either by Mr. Ewart or Mr. Armour.

Mr. Ewart is entirely convinced of the purely patriotic and lofty character of the motives which animated the Dominion Government in issuing the Remedial Order. Mr. Armour apparently believes, either that the members of that Government are imperfectly acquainted with the facts in the question, and completely fail to comprehend their duties and responsibilities, or that if they have a clear conception of the facts and of their duties, they are acting under the influence of unworthy considerations of a selfish or partisan nature. He contends that the Dominion Government were

determined to interpret the judgment of the Judicial Committee as a mandate, and that in pursuance of this determination "matters of fact were completely ignored," and that "matters of assumed and alleged fact were made the basis of the argument and decision." Mr. Ewart takes exception to this and says: "Let Mr. Armour mention a fact which was ignored." Mr. Armour will promptly comply, but as a good many of your readers will more readily apprehend the meaning and bearing of the fact, or facts, when stated by a "layman," I take the liberty of mentioning one or two which, as will be seen, are of the most essential importance, but which have, nevertheless, been persistently ignored or evaded not only by the Dominion Government, but by Mr. Ewart himself in his multitudinous deliverances on this question.

It is a fact that the Judicial Committee had not the power to issue any mandate to the Dominion Government, and that the issuance of such a mandate was entirely outside of the scope of the questions referred to them for decision. This can be proven from passages in the judgment itself. It may be said that it is not, of course, contended that the Governor-General-in-Council was bound to carry out any directions which the Judicial Committee might have given, but that the mere fact that the Judicial Committee had declared that the minority had a "grievance," imposed on the Governor-in-Council a moral obligation to remove that grievance or to do what he could to that end. Now, the expression "grievance" suggests ethical considerations, and it is contended that the use of the word indicates that their Lordships believed that the Manitoba School legislation of 1890 had affected the minority harshly or unjustly. But in their judgment their Lordships make it clear that the ethical character of the enactments is not a question for them to pass upon. Their functions, as they explain, and as was shown in the proceedings, were very limited. In the judgment they say: "The function of a tribunal is limited to construing the words employed." Again, referring to a remark of Justice Taschereau to the effect that the legislation of 1890, having been held to be *intra vires*, could not have illegally affected the rights and privileges of the minority, their Lordships say: "But the word 'illegally' has no place in the subsection in question. The appeal is given if the rights are in fact affected." With the question of the origin or the nature of the "rights" their Lordships have nothing, and take nothing to do. It could be easily shown from their Lordships' judgment in the first appeal, in which the constitutionality of the Act was in question, that they were of the opinion that the Manitoba legislation was sound and just, both morally and economically, as well as legally. Their use of the term "grievance," then, must be an entirely legal, technical one. If it were otherwise they would not only be inconsistent with themselves, but with the facts, and would be exceeding their functions as defined by themselves. If, in the face of all the facts, and of their definition of their functions, and of their own previous judgment, they had actually gone so far as to declare that the Roman Catholic minority had suffered any actual wrong or injustice by the Manitoba legislation of 1890, the uneasiness created in some quarters by the sinister suggestions contained in the communication of Bishop Gravel, would have a very much stronger ground than mere anti-Romanist frenzy. Indeed, a very plausible reason for suspicion that their judgment was as much a political as a judicial deliverance, might be extracted from the fact that, while they expressly declare that the Governor-General in Council has the fullest discretion in the exercise of his functions, they yet suggest a course for him to follow, which it was most improper for them to do, if their own definition of their functions is an accurate one. Yet this palpably obiter suggestion which is inconsistent with even their own expressed opinions, is accepted in the most humble, unreasoning, and unquestioning manner by the Dominion Government as their rule of action.

It is a fact that, it having been decided that they must hear the appeal, the Canadian Government should have investigated the facts on which the prayer of the petitioners was based, and also have considered the nature of the political doctrines involved in the claims of the Separate School party.

It is a fact that the "rights and privileges" which the minority claim, are unjust to, and discriminated against, all other sections of the community.

It is a fact that under the present laws the Roman

Catholics enjoy all the rights and privileges enjoyed by any other section of the community, and that if they decline to avail themselves of any of these privileges, it is, in the language of the Judicial Committee "not the law that is in fault: it is owing to religious convictions which everybody must respect and to the teaching of their Church that "Roman Catholics and the members of the Church of England find themselves unable to partake of the advantages which the law offers to all alike." (This does not sound as if their Lordships considered that the law inflicted much of a "grievance," in the ordinary meaning of the term.)

It is a fact that the claims and pretensions of the Separate School party are based on doctrines which are entirely incompatible with the political principles on which our Government is founded.

It is a fact that when Manitoba became part of the Dominion the population consisted of 12,000 souls, 10,000 of whom were half-breeds.

It is a fact that these persons never thought about nor asked for Separate Schools.

It is a fact that the Provisional Government of Manitoba framed and despatched to Ottawa a Bill of Rights embodying the conditions under which the North-West would become a part of the Dominion. In this Bill of Rights no mention was made of Separate Schools. Three delegates presented the Bill of Rights to the Ottawa authorities. One of these was Father Ritchot, a Roman Catholic priest.

It is a fact that the true Bill of Rights was taken to Ottawa. But it is also a fact that another bill was said to have been presented there, and that Father Ritchot swore subsequently that this spurious bill was the bill given to him as a delegate. The fact that he had handed to Sir John Young the true bill as the bill given to him as a delegate would seem to prove that his sworn statement is untrue. In the spurious Bill of Rights, the clause providing for Separate Schools inserted in its place. Father Ritchot says that the negotiations of the Manitoba delegates with the Canadian authorities were based on this fraudulent bill, which is therefore the groundwork of the "rights and privileges," the withdrawal of which Mr. Ewart now affects to consider a gross violation of all principles of honour and justice.

It is a fact that, even if the fraudulent Bill of Rights had been genuine, still the claims of the Roman Catholics would be inadmissible, because they involve the preposterous contention that a few thousands of imperfectly civilized people, occupying a few thousand square miles of territory, could acquire the right to legislate irrevocably and for all time for an unlimited number of persons of an entirely different degree of civilization and intelligence, occupying a territory many times as great. It seems to me that if there had been nothing more than this one consideration to assist them to a decision, the statesmen who compose the Dominion Government should not have had much difficulty in arriving at it, if their motives had been as lofty as Mr. Ewart declares them to have been.

These are a few facts which can be fully authenticated, and one or two propositions which can be proven to demonstration. I feel pretty sure that Mr. Ewart is quite aware of this, but if not, I shall gladly endeavour to make it clear to him. Yet, although they are obviously very essential facts and considerations, they have been ignored by the Dominion Government, and when not ignored by Mr. Ewart himself, have been dealt with in the most evasive way. There are still some facts which have been similarly treated by the Dominion Government and Mr. Ewart, but those given may serve for the present. I may say that, although these facts have been so ignored by the Dominion Government, their existence is known and their importance fully appreciated in Manitoba. When the readers of THE WEEK understand this, they will easily comprehend why the imposing declarations of the Dominion Government as to the necessity of "preserving the country's honour" and observing the "parliamentary compacts," are looked upon in Manitoba as mere stupid, mawkish, and insincere rant. These readers will also understand why in Manitoba Mr. Ewart's "Dialectics" are contemplated with a good deal of amusement, and are considered more in the light of pyrotechnics.

Mr. Ewart, in his characteristic style, makes the following rather mysterious allusion:—"Throughout the whole controversy there has been but one man that has made as

many mistakes as Mr. Armour, and that man was aware of his error, whereas Mr. Armour has not got this far." If Mr. Ewart had disclosed the identity of this one man whom he thus jauntily charges with deliberate bad faith and dishonesty, the latter might have been able to turn the tables upon Mr. Ewart.

A. B.

Winnipeg, July 23rd, 1895.

* * *
Lundy's Lane.

THE eighty-first anniversary of the victory of the British and Canadian forces under General Drummond over the American invaders was appropriately celebrated on the spot on the 25th ult. by the unveiling of the monument erected by the Canadian Government commemorative of the great event. The monument stands at the top of the historic hill where the brunt of the fighting took place on that hot July night, and but a few feet west of the tomb of Laura Secord, the heroine of the war. The monument is built of granite from Stanstead County, Quebec; the stone being of a bright grey colour and even in texture. The shaft, which is about 40 feet in height, is approached by six steps, which, together with the first two bases, are of fine hammered work. At the top of the upper base and at each angle are placed piles of cannon balls, as also the ornamental parts which terminate the ramps that spring from each angle of the base. The die is octagonal in form, and its four sides are polished and the angles hammered and ornamented with bronze shields. Over the die is a heavily-moulded capital, on the front of which is cut in large letters the words, "Lundy's Lane." A suitable inscription for the die is being prepared, and when it is cut in a bronze figure of a cannon will be affixed over it. The shaft is of one block weighing over five tons, and on its face is a wreath of maple and the date "1812-14" in bronze. The extreme width at the foot of the monument is twenty feet. At the base is a vault seven feet square, with a descent of twelve steps, in which will be placed the bones of any soldiers found in the vicinity, as well as those already discovered.

It was mainly through the untiring efforts of the Lundy's Lane Historical Society, under the active presidency of the Rev. Canon Bull, aided by the official influence of Mr. James Lowell, M.P. for Welland, that the monument was erected.

The ceremonies attending the unveiling began at 2 p.m., with Lieut.-Governor Kirkpatrick in the chair. A platform and booth gaily decorated with national flags had been put up on the east side of the Presbyterian church facing the hill and it was here that the speeches were made.

The people gathered together to witness the proceedings, numbered about three thousand. Among those present were Rev. Canon Bull, President of the Lundy's Lane Historical Society; Mr. J. A. Orchard, Vice-President; Mr. James Wilson, Secretary; Ven. Archdeacon Houston, Corresponding Secretary; Lieut.-Col. Geo. T. Denison; Mr. Wm. Gibson, M.P.; Mr. James A. Lowell, M.P.; Mr. O. A. Howland, M.P.P.; Dr. Ryerson, M.P.P.; Mr. German, M.P.P.; Mr. Alex. Muir, author of "The Maple Leaf Forever"; Major Hanan, Niagara Falls; Warden E. W. Ferris, Port Colborne; Mr. Wm. Kirby, Niagara; Capt. Sheppard, 2nd Dragoons, Queenston; Reeve Heeboll, Chippawa; Mr. T. G. Currie, St. Catharines; Reeve J. H. Perd, of Stamford; Deputy Reeve J. Gallinger, Reeve Cook, Mr. H. C. Synonus, Drummondville; Major Pafford, Capt. Wilkinson, Capt. E. Cruikshank, Fort Erie; Mr. E. W. Fare, Warden of Welland County; Mr. Ross Mackenzie, Rev. Dr. Wagstaff, Macclesfield, England; Mr. J. McCleary, M.P.P., St. Catharines; Lieut.-Col. White, Guelph; Major Farewell, 34th Batt., Whitby; Mrs. Peter Servos, Mrs. S. A. Curzon, Mrs. Willoughby Cummings, Mrs. Munro, Toronto; Miss Fitzgibbon, Mrs. Fessenden, Miss Carnochan, Niagara. Of Hamilton people there were present, President Geo. H. Mills of the Wentworth Historical Society; President C. R. McCullough of the Hamilton Canadian Club and the following members of these organizations: Rev. J. H. Long, Lieut.-Col. Moore, Mr. R. E. A. Land, Mr. J. H. Land, Mr. F. C. Bruce, Dr. Russell, Capt. Tidswell, Mr. A. F. Pirie (Dundas), Mr. R. A. Robertson, Rev. E. J. and Mrs. Fessenden (Ancaster), Hon. Adam Brown, Miss Brown, Miss C. M. Willson, Miss Nisbet, Mr. Chas. Lemon, Mr. H. Spencer Howell (Galt), Rev. Thos. Geoghegan, Mr. Wm. Gib-

son, M.P. (Beamsville), Ex-Ald. Ferris, Mrs. Calder, Mrs. Rosebrugh, Miss Winckler, Capt. Mewburn, Major Snider, Mr. W. A. Davis, Mr. John Hoodless, President of the Board of Trade; Mrs. Hoodless, Mrs. Tucket, and Capt. Walrond, President of the British Veteran Association.

The speakers on the occasion were Col. G. T. Denison (who represented Hon. Mr. Montague, and whose duty and privilege it was to unveil the monument), Mr. German, M. P.P., Mr. Lowell, M.P., Dr. Ryerson, M.P.P., Mr. O. A. Howland, M.P.P., Mr. Muir, Lt.-Col. Moore and Mr. Pirie. In the speeches, eulogies were pronounced upon Gen. Drummond, the heroic commander at Lundy's Lane, Laura Secord, the heroine of Beaver Dam, and the soldiers and sailors of the great war of 1812-14. In all a strong sentiment of Canadian patriotism was evinced, and the sentiments most applauded were those which referred to Canada, the land of the maple leaf, thus exhibiting the growth of a strong Canadian patriotic spirit. Col. Denison alluded to this growth within ten years with evident satisfaction. He concluded a spirited oration by quoting the lines of the Canadian poet:

"Our fathers' lives are passed and spanned,
Our fathers' glorious swords are sheathed;
Shall we, then, fling away the land
The Lord of Hosts to them bequeathed?
From sea to sea, in sun and snow,
The answer thunders southward, 'No.'"

(Cheers.) Mr. German said he did not believe that they could find half-a-dozen men in Canada who would honestly say they believed Canada's best destiny to be connection with the United States. Though he was not in accord with the Government at Ottawa on many things, he was in full and absolute accord with them in their resolve to erect this monument. Mr. James A. Lowell, M.P. for Welland, congratulated himself and the country upon the completion and unveiling of the patriotic reminder of our fathers' deeds. Mr. Howland compared the blood shed for the independence of our country to the blood shed for the redemption of the race. Lt.-Col. Moore expressed the willingness of our volunteers to stand by their colours should occasion again require. Alexander Muir stirred the people present to intense enthusiasm, and Mr. Pirie, of Dundas, thought the recent victory of Hayhurst, at Bisley, proved that Canadians had not degenerated since the early years of the century.

Ven. Archdeacon Houston announced that poems and essays had been invited by the Lundy's Lane Historical Society from the pupils of High Schools and Collegiate Institutes. That deemed worthy of first prize was a poem written by Edward W. Mills, 15 years old, of Deseronto. The second prize was an essay written by M. R. Caler, Stamford. The Archdeacon read the prize poem, which is as follows:—

ON THE ERECTION OF A MONUMENT ON THE BATTLE
FIELD OF LUNDY'S LANE.

Dear to a land is the name of its heroes,
They who have given their lives for her honour,
Who in the danger and turmoil of battle
Have fought and have died for the land of their fathers.
What is more worthy of lasting remembrance
Than the deeds of our heroes, whose patriot spirit
This day we are praising? Let memory undying
Hold green in our minds the tale of their glory.
Tall be the monument raised to their mem'ry,
Let it be wreathed with the flowers of vict'ry;
Firm be it built as a symbol forever
Of Canada's pride in the deeds of her children,
Of Canada's glory in years that have vanished.
For here where ye tread with your footsteps so eager,
Where rises the pillar so proud to the heavens,
Lay strewn with the dead who had died for their country.
Treble their number the foes that assailed them,
Rank after rank poured the enemy's forces,
Shot after shot belched forth from the cannon,
Thinning their numbers and strewing the meadow
With wounded and dying, whose groanings of anguish
And prayers for relief rose sad on the night air,
And mixed with the roar, dull-murmuring, distant,
Where Niagara rolls on her billows of water.
Up sweep the foemen with musket and sabre,
Shrouded in smoke from the mouths of the cannon;
Loud ring the echoing sounds of the conflict;
Back roll the masses and still on the hill top
Stand our brave soldiers and over them waving
The flag of their country, their symbol of glory.
Faint shone the moon from the depths of the night-sky,
Flinging pale beams o'er the scene of the battle;
Deep the reports of the guns from the forest
Rose on the air, and the rattling muskets,
Sounding like hail on the dry leaves of autumn,
Mingling their echoes, that faint and still fainter

Died in the murmur of down-falling waters.
So all the night raged the battle unceasing,
So all the night fought the men of our country
For children and home and fair Canada's honour;
Till at length in confusion the foemen retreated,
Drew back in defeat and left us the victory.
Few were the men that remained of the forces,
Of those who first stood and defied the invaders;
Weary but dauntless the few that remained,
But still flew the flag o'er the battle-strewn meadow.
Then praise, O ye people, here gathered together,
This patriot act and the names of the heroes.
Long years have passed since the foemen were vanquish'd,
Summers have come and have vanished in distance.
We who now dwell in our peace-bless'd Dominion
Owe all our praise to the men who have saved it
Raise ye the monument, crown it with flowers,
Swell ye the shout, let the meadows re-echo
In praise of those men who with patriot spirit
Confronted and vanquished the foes that assailed them;
Winning for Canada glory and freedom,
Winning for self but the death of a soldier.
Then with the gratefulness memory awakens,
Raise ye this pillar and sing ye their praises,
They who undaunted have given their heart's-blood,
And died for their country, her honour and glory.

EDWARD W. MILLER,
Age 15, Deseronto, Ont.

Among the pleasing incidents of the celebration was the introduction to the audience by the Lieut.-Governor of Mrs. Sutton, who as a girl seven years of age, at the time of the battle, distinctly remembers hearing the noise and din of the conflict, and seeing the wounded in her father's house. She was received with three hearty cheers. Another incident was the decoration of the tomb of Laura Secord by Mr. R. E. A. Land, of Hamilton, in the name of the Canadian Club of that place, and as a descendant of men who fought upon the field. The placing of a wreath of maple leaves upon the monument by Mr. E. R. McCullough, President of the Hamilton Canadian Club, in the name of the Club, was another pleasing incident, in which he was aided by members of the Club. Mr. McCullough afterwards made a stirring address from the steps of the monument, which was received with applause. The band then played the "Maple Leaf."

The proceedings concluded with the annual address of Rev. Canon Bull, President of the Lundy's Lane Historical Society, after which cheers were given for the Queen and the Lieutenant-Governor.

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Nile Vignettes: III. Rameses.

THE magic letters T. C. and S. are fluttered above us on their blue pennon, by the crisp life-breathing northern breeze, and signify the benevolent despotism that for the next three weeks is to govern our lives. Thomas Cook and Son, the modern rulers of the Nile—carriers of the mails—above Assouan absolute monopolists of the passenger service. Their landing stage, near the Kasr-et-en-Nil bridge is a gay scene at 9.30 on a Tuesday morning when the big tourist boats start.

Hotel busses—gilt bedecked Swiss porters from Shepard's and the Continental—mighty piles of luggage, each piece marked with its red label, and number of cabin in Arabic—bewildered tourists rushing about in pursuit of the same luggage and porters. Seventy odd passengers are to stow themselves away in *Rameses III.*, best and newest of the three *Rameses*. A wild babel of confusion—guttural Arab cries and shriller European commands—and the crisis is attained and over. The boat slowly rounds out midstream against the current. The north wind rustles the stiff leaves of the palms that stand about the covered deck, and whispers "Come away to the south, and the hot sun of the desert," and it spreads out the blood-red folds of the Turkish flag under which we sail and says to it—"Come to the borders of the land that you lost, to the land that was watered in vain with heroes' blood—the dread Mahdi land."

The first of the small local excitements that so soon mark shipboard life, is the arrangement of seats at table, and this, like all other social matters, lies mainly in the doctor's hands.

To one used to long sea voyages, it seems rather odd at first to be at sea without a captain as the arbiter of one's destiny, but so it practically is in these Cook's Nile boats.

The staff consists of the doctor, who sits at the head of

one table, is supposed to be the organizer of such social efforts as church, concert, or dance, and I rather fancy is chosen for his good looks, genial manner, and perhaps we might add, powers of flirtation. At any rate, those whom I have met have appeared adepts in the latter art.

All the business work of the steamer—the excursions on shore, and money matters, are in the hands of the manager, generally a Swiss or an Italian, and he and the Arab reis or captain arrange between them matters nautical, such as the hours of sailing, etc.

Our manager is the smallest and thinnest of Italians, and in that dread hour when the second bell gives signal for the waiting passengers to swarm ashore and take possession of the saddled donkeys on the bank, his appearance is truly heroic, as he stands restraining the noisy crowd of donkey boys. On such occasions he wears the highest of yellow boots, and carries the heaviest of hunting whips, and I fear from what I have seen, that when the mob becomes extra unruly, the boots can be made useful to stamp on bare toes, and the whip can curl viciously around the thin blue shirt of a delinquent. But to see our manager at his best, is to see him spurring across the plain on the pick of all the donkeys. No donkey boy does he take, but sits all but on the tail, native fashion, and drums with his heels, and the donkey believes himself bestriden by a native and goes.

The only other Europeans on our staff are a Scotch engineer and two Swiss stewards, who rule over the Arab waiters in the dining saloon. Besides these all are natives. The reis of the boat, who answers to captain—the reis of the crew who answers to first officer. How familiar the faces and figures of the crew get to us during those weeks the heavily-built Nubian with the low negro type of face, who is always to the fore in any necessary exertion of strength, who takes the post of honour in the tug-of-war with rival crews at Luxor sporting meeting and leads the wild Soudanese dance with which the victory is celebrated. As in every group in Egypt the variety of types strikes one's immediate notice. Beside this Nubian their stands a tall thin sailor, whose long slim arms and legs, narrow chest and hips, and high shoulders are facsimiles of hundreds of figures on the monuments of old Egypt. The long oval eye, the drooping nose, the patient repose of the curved lips are all the same as the faces that look out at one with such inscrutable calm from the shadow of temple walls. It is the fellahin, unchangeable, unchanged for thousands of years, the same under the yoke of the Hykses, the Rameses, the Persians, Ptolemies, Arabs, Turks; only now, after all the thousand weary years of oppression, to raise their heads and breathe freely under the just and beneficent English rule. Think what it means that in all these thousands of centuries the last few years are the first in which these hapless fellahin have not been governed by the whip. Is it any wonder that in spite of their Moslem teaching, in spite of the envious hatred of the official classes, they look to England as their redresser of wrongs, as their hope for the future?

But to return to our crew. It is strange to see these essentially Eastern figures in such an English garment as a tight-fitting, blue-worsted jersey with the ubiquitous monogram "T. C. & S." in red letters across the chest. It somehow does not seem to accord with the baggy, white cotton trousers and big white turbans that complete the costume. But it is at night that our sailors display the greatest resemblance to the chorus of an opera. Sometimes, when sitting in the evening around the deck that has such a cozy indoor feeling, with its canvas walls that are put up every night, its bright electric light, its many-coloured Turkish rugs and numerous cane lounging chairs, one is startled to see a row of cowed figures in robes exactly like a Franciscan monk's, only short enough to show the bare legs to the knee, crossing the deck with the silence of unshod feet—a strange contrast to our talkative groups of card-players, or musicians at the piano, all in some modified form of dinner dress. Familiarity with the sight never took away the impression of the chorus of monks in "Fra Diavolo."

The Achmeds and Hassans and Mahmouds who await at table and in cabins, are more of the Cairo or Turkish type than the crew, and are attired in city fashion, in long gabardines of the striped Damascus silk, a texture with more of cotton than silk in it, and in red fez. This attire they wear at table, but when working about a simple change is made by doffing the outer garment and appearing in a lengthier and ampler edition of the white cotton night-shirt of modern fame.

A maddening smattering of English do these same attendants possess. "Jam—marmalade—hot water—brush boots," is about the extent of their English, and they are apt to bring jam instead of marmalade, and boots when hot water is wanted. But still they are friendly and willing, and their patient smile is always ready to greet one, when returning on board, after a long desert ride with dress and hair impregnated with dust and sand, they stand by the gangway with great feather dusters to brush one down before one sets foot on the immaculate upper deck. And on that upper deck two more willing attendants are standing behind the tea-pot and cups, and surely never was tea so welcome to parched throats as the cups thus partaken of.

Tired limbs sink back into deep chairs, and the glamour of the sunset hour is over river and sky, and the day's events are discussed, and the battles of the last arrivals, with their donkey boys on the bank, are watched with the happy consciences of those who have already passed the ordeal.

But I am forgetting two of our most important officials, the head dragoman and his understudy. Gorgeous in attire and wily of countenance is Achmed, grown old in the trade and able on the first day to pick out at a glance the richest Americans and supply them with the best saddles and donkeys.

His manners were unusually abrupt for an oriental, and occasionally when his party wandered and tarried in remote corners of temples, he lost his temper altogether.

He had an ungracious fashion of doing favours. One day when we happened from the bestowal of backsheesh to be up in his good graces, we chanced to be landing at a place where the supply of good donkeys was known to be excessively limited. Before the bell for landing rang, he rushed at us, seized our sun umbrellas, and with one glance of unutterable cunning disappeared. Presently, when we streamed ashore and I hailed him in the midst of the fray, he briefly dismissed me with "Find boys with umbrellas." Sure enough, standing apart from the crowd, were two large grey donkeys, with good saddles, and beside them two blue-clad boys were holding on high our beloved, well-worn umbrellas.

His understudy was a slim young Copt, glib of speech and polished in manners, but report said not half so trustworthy as old Achmed. The golden hour for both was in the quiet afternoon hours of a day that we were not landing; they could beguile some person whom they knew to be buying 'anteekahs' into a quiet corner and there display their store of scarabs. Good and bad there were no doubt mixed together in true dealer fashion. A worthless imitation beside a twelfth dynasty royal one. All scarab buying must be gambling more or less, and perhaps the risks were not greater with them than elsewhere.

One cannot but entertain a friendly memory of every face that surrounded one during such golden days as those three weeks in *Rameses III.*

* * *

Jottings from a Library.

I HAVE a library—no matter whether large or small, wisely or otherwise selected—which represents the growth of over a quarter of a century. For reasons of no interest to the reader, weighty though they were to the writer, that library lay packed in boxes for over a year, but is now once more spread out in shelves that called for a different arrangement than that in which they had before accumulated dust upon their upper edge. As one by one the individual volumes issued from the boxes in which they had been packed, according to size, to be shelved partly according to their subject matter, their contents were, in a measure, recalled, their pages occasionally scanned—much to the delay of furnishing the shelves—memory was refreshed and some meditations aroused. A conviction that the readers of *THE WEEK* might be interested in some of these revived memories leads to this present, and perhaps a future, article.

A first reflection is, what a mass of really good literature lies hidden in past volumes and forgotten. Here, as everywhere, the new supplants the old. Of all that has been written how small a proportion finds a permanent place in the reading of even the general scholar. The Athenian craze for some new thing prevails even in this practical age. Yet shall we say that the best is lost? Were the talents therein displayed spent in vain? Or like the golden autumn har-

vests have thoughts, once fresh, passed into the general life of the race, essential elements of the onward march of the ages? Here are some volumes of sermons that almost began my collection in 1863, by F. W. Robertson, of Brighton. I know of no writings that individually have done more to mould, consciously or unconsciously, the pulpit of to-day than these sermon sketches. They are, in large measure, forgotten now simply because their teachings have passed into the common life. Few pulpits to-day but could, without question, boldly utter such sentiments as these:—"Be generous, consistent, large minded. A man may hold stiff, precise, Jewish notions on the Sabbath, but do not stigmatize that man as a formalist. Another may hold large, Paul-like views of the abrogation of the fourth commandment and yet be sincerely and zealously anxious for the hallowing of the day in his household and through his country. Do not call that man a Sabbath breaker. Remember the Pharisees called the Son of God a breaker of the Sabbath. They kept the law of the Sabbath; they broke the law of love. Which was the worst to break? Which was the higher law to keep? Take care, lest in the zeal which seems to you to be for Christ ye be found indulging their spirit, and not His." These were bold words in 1849, nor was there wanting the persecuting spirit that would have crushed; they are fast becoming commonplace now, and one begins to wonder why such sentiments provoked antagonism then.

Here is another group more germane to our Canadian life. Some volumes of our old *Canadian Monthly and National Review*, which left the field with its thirteenth volume in June, 1878. As one looks over the articles in this purely Canadian magazine no blush need mantle the cheek of any who claim these realms for their home. We miss the engravings which form so necessary a part of our present-day monthlies, but for literary excellence it has no cause to seek a back shelf. We recognize among its contributors well known names: "Fidelis," Dr. Clark Murray, Dr. Scadding, and others. In some we are reminded of the changes time works, e.g., the honoured principal of Queen's University appears simply as Rev. G. M. Grant. Prof. Daniel Wilson stands among the cherished memories. We turn to an article from his pen on "Wolfe and Old Quebec;" we had forgotten that characteristic incident in our hero's life which marks the man even more than his victory on "the embattled heights which are the monuments of his fame," but which we would not let willingly pass from memory. Wolfe was aide-de-camp to General Hanley, who accompanied the Duke of Cumberland in that campaign which culminated at Culloden Moor. Dr. Wilson shall tell the story: "As the Duke rode over the deserted ground, with the young aide-de-camp in his train, the colonel of the Frasers—a youth who had fallen at the head of his clansmen—raised himself with an effort to gaze upon the face of the victor. 'Shoot that Highland scoundrel who dares to look on me with so insolent a stare!' exclaimed the Duke, turning to Wolfe. Pausing for a moment at the brutal order, according to the narrative of an eye-witness, Wolfe replied: 'My commission is at your Royal Highness' disposal; I am a soldier, not an executioner.' Some meaner hand had to be found for the deed of butchery." Wolfe was a young man then of twenty years.

We doubt if any of our present Canadian magazines discuss the fundamental tenets of all theologies with the freedom of this old monthly. Such articles as "Liberty of Thought and Discussion," by Mr. Le Sueur, would do credit to the English *Fortnightly*; while "Some Jottings on Free Thought," by Mr. George Hague, as ably maintain the more orthodox position. Possibly the increasing circulation of the British and American reviews has rendered it more difficult than ever to occupy this field on a purely Canadian soil. We cannot believe that such subjects are less discussed than formerly, we know better; we could wish for the sake of our Canadian spirit that in some measure this field were again occupied.

Before the volumes of this all-but-forgotten Canadian effort are replaced upon the shelf, let the following anonymous gem find a setting in the columns of the journal which is worthily endeavouring, as the monthly, to foster a literary spirit worthy of our growing Dominion:

Goldenhair climbed up on grandpapa's knee;
Dear little Goldenhair, tired was she—
All the day busy, as busy could be.

Up in the morning as soon as 'twas light,
Out with the birds and the butterflies bright,
Skipping about till the coming of night.

Grandpapa toyed with the curls on her head,
What has my darling been doing, he said,
Since she rose with the sun from her bed?

Pitty much—answered the sweet little one,
I cannot tell so much things I have done,
Played with my dolly and feeded my bun.

And then I jumped with my little jump-rope
And I made out of some water and soap
Bootiful worlds, mamma's castles of hope.

Then I readed in my picture book,
And Bella and I went to look
For smooth little stones by the side of the brook.

And then I came home and eated my tee,
And I climbed up on grandpapa's knee,
And I jes as tired as tired can be.—

Lower and lower the little head pressed,
Until it had dropt upon grandpapa's breast—
Dear little Goldenhair, sweet be thy rest!

We are but children. Things that we do
Are as sports of a babe to the Infinite view,
That marks all our weakness, and pities it too.

God grant that when night overshadows our way,
And we shall be called to account for our day,
He shall find us as guileless as Goldenhair lay.

And, oh! when aweary, may we be so blest
As to sink like the innocent child to our rest,
And find ourselves clasped to the Infinite breast.

We linger somewhat over these pages of our literary progress; ah! "Current Events" open up to us the all-but-forgotten Pacific Scandal; let the dust remain upon its record, only a lesson from its unfolding may be culled; needed, as we feel it is, just now when we are face to face with a question which threatens further alienations in the Dominion we would fain see more thoroughly united. "Party confuses the national judgment and opens a door of escape from guilt by placing an opposition in the attitude, not of patriots vindicating the purity of government, but of a coterie ready to clamber into power over the ruins of national honour, so that good citizens hesitate to take part in overthrowing a Government tainted, as they believe it to be, from aversion to its probable successors. If no government is possible but party government, there can be no Government in this country but one of Pacific Scandals, with their moral and political results." It is, perhaps, too much at this stage to hope for, but assuredly if the Government were to step out from its entrenchments and the Opposition from its lines of attack, and confer, the tactics of party warfare would indeed be absurdly set at defiance, but patriotism would be the more likely to prevail and the Manitoba School Question find a peaceable solution.

Gravenhurst, Ont.

* * *

The Flag—Preference by Antipathy.

WHEN Mr. Balfour re-writes "The Foundations of Belief," as he surely must, clever as it is, he will do well to illustrate the best, perhaps the only substantial chapter in it, by a reference to the inverse effect of "authority." He has demonstrated the overwhelming influence of authority by sympathy and environment; he might well treat of the equal power of authority by antipathy and neighbourhood. He would show that even as sympathy with authority renders it almost irresistible, no matter how absurd its dictates, so antipathy to authority entails aversion to all its connotations, however reasonable or even excellent they may be; and that, strangely enough, while environment produces sympathy, neighbourhood breeds antipathy. Disraeli tells us in *Lothair* that "Sympathy and antipathy share our being, as day and darkness share our lives"; and when in *Venetia* he says that "There is a strange sympathy which whispers convictions that no evidence can authorize, and no arguments dispel," he might have predicted the same of antipathy also.

Mr. Balfour would not omit from his chapter (if he should re-write it), that most striking example of preference by antipathy to be found in the motives assigned by Mr.

Gladstone to Moses (1) accounting for the absence from the Levitical code, of "all assertion of a future state." The reason, Mr. Gladstone suggests, was the existence of "a demarcation, between the foreign religions in the neighbourhood and the religious system of the Hebrews." Moses, engaged in formulating a religion, finds his nation's enemy in possession of the doctrine of a future state. The doctrine may be good, but that is wholly immaterial compared with the imperious necessity of a trench, even in religion, between him and his neighbours. There must be a trench; this first, and then as good a religion as is compatible with its antagonizing and separating existence.

The first Christian Emperor followed the example of Moses, and shut *him* off as much as possible with lines and trenches:—"Constantine the Emperor, speaking of the keeping of the feast of Easter saith, 'That it is an unworthy thing to have anything common with that spiteful company of the Jews.'" (2) At another time he said:—"It is convenient so to order the matter, that we have nothing common with that nation." (3).

The Jews being well trenched off from Christianity, there were still the neighbouring idolaters to shut out. Tertullian worked well at this ditch, carrying it so far as to forbid Christians to sit after they prayed, "because the idolaters did so." (4) Walk they might, or stand or stretch themselves prone; but sit they must not—the trench must yawn and antagonism be maintained.

Christians thus fairly well protected, Reformation times came on. Here again the same irrational methods were adopted, and the new systems were not so much the outcome of consideration of right and wrong, as of antipathy to the Church of Rome. "Although the forms and ceremonies of the Church of Rome were not unlawful, neither did contain anything which is not agreeable to the word of God, yet neither the word of God, nor the examples of the eldest churches of God, nor reason, do permit us to use the same, *they being heretics and so near about us.*" (5) And again:—"Common reason also doth teach that contraries are cured by contraries. Now Christianity and Anti-Christianity, the Gospel and Popery, are contraries; and, therefore, Anti-Christianity must be cured, not by itself, but by that which is (as much as may be) contrary unto it." (6) The trenches had threatened to fill. Horrors! Let them yawn again.

I would not be thought to argue that preference by antipathy may not sometimes lead to the adoption of the very best policy, or the very best religion. My point is that as such preference (being the product of antipathy) is always irrational and absurd in its action, it is, therefore, almost certain to be wrong, and injurious in its tendency. A good illustration of its illogical, and many would say pernicious, character may be found in those cases where (as says Archdeacon Farrar) "The disinclination of the inquirer to accept Christianity, has not arisen, primarily, from the obstacle caused by the enmity of his own carnal heart, but from antipathy toward the moral character of those who have professed the Christian faith." (7).

This preference by antipathy, stupid enough though it be, is by no means a thing of the past. On the contrary, it remains very much in evidence in these later times. Indeed, it would hardly be too much to assert that, to-day, it forms one of the chiefest obstructions to progress in the art of civil government. Why do nations refuse to adopt points of excellence in the systems, or institutions, of their neighbours? *Amour propre* furnishes a part of the reason; but preference by antipathy is the great moving power:—it is English—it is American—it is continental. What argument more conclusive? Men carry their antipathy to a neighbouring nation (so often mistaking it for loyalty to their own), into dislike of everything in the least degree associated with that nation; and maintaining their preferences, not by the operation of reason, but by mere antipathy, they progress by force, as it were, and against their wills, save only when, by luck the idea happens to be native. Herbert

Spencer truly says:—"When antagonism has bred hatred towards another nation and has consequently bred a desire to justify the hatred by ascribing hateful characters to members of that nation, it inevitably happens that the political arrangements under which they live, the religion they profess, and the habits peculiar to them become associated in thought with these hateful characters." (8).

And not only between nations, but among individuals, is there to be found this influence daily dominating. We dislike a name because some disliked person bore it; we dislike the little primrose, for it is the adopted emblem of our political opponents; we dislike green because we are Orangemen; and orange because we are Roman Catholics; we dislike free trade because we are Conservatives, and protection because we are Liberals; we dislike skinning-dish yachts, and centreboards, and give reasons too (although most of us know more about the moon), having upon that subject also our preference by antipathy.

As humanity advances our preferences will, no doubt, be more and more governed by reason; and less and less by antipathy. How little progress has yet been made, Mr. Balfour could, probably, best describe. But when his chapter is rewritten there will be found in it no more curious or remarkable instances of preference by antipathy, than the fact that when some Canadians proposed to place upon the flag of the Imperial ensign a large seven-pointed star, in token of the seven-fold character of their Confederation, it was thought by many to be a sufficient objection, that upon a flag of a neighbouring nation there were a good many very small stars, upon a different part of the field. "A trench! a trench! Self-respect and all antipathy demands a trench!"

Were preference by antipathy not absolutely impervious, one might suggest various *reasons* against its application to the proposed star. It might be pointed out that not only is there no property in emblems whether heraldic or national, but that the most favoured of them have been widely adopted without there being a possibility of suggestion of sycophancy to any former adopter. (From whence did the United States get the eagle idea?) The cross is the most popular of all emblems, and there are over a hundred varieties of it; among the lower animals the lion is the favourite, and appears not only upon innumerable family escutcheons, but upon the flags of Spain, Holland, Denmark, Bohemia, Persia, Saxony, and many lesser States, as well as upon the British arms; the stars have been adopted, not only not first, by the United States, but by Turkey, Chili, Liberia, Tunis, Venezuela, and others. But reason was not made for those persons I refer to; and I abandon it for the more subtle and taking suggestion that Sir Francis Drake bore two stars (the Arctic and Antarctic) in commemoration of his voyages; and the insinuating and conquering reminder that Lady Clara Vere de Vere acknowledged the star!

I say that I believe (in spite of many disheartening exhibitions) that the world will improve; for I agree with Mr Crabb (9), that "Antipathies may be indulged or resisted; people of irritable temperament, particularly females, are liable to them in the most violent degree; but those who are fully persuaded of their fallacy may do much by the force of conviction to diminish their violence." Let us hope, and meanwhile, with infirmity be as patient as we can even when, as sometimes, it threatens to become painfully hysterical and shrill.

JOHN S. EWART.

* * *
Parisian Affairs.

THE FRENCH PARLIAMENT AT LAST STRIKES EIFFEL'S NAME FROM THE ROLL OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR; BUT HE KEEPS HIS ILL-GOTTEN MILLIONS—PARIS PROFOUNDLY IMPRESSED BY THE ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION GIVEN TO THE ITALIAN FLEET BY THE ENGLISH—SARA BERNHARDT'S PICTURESQUE ISLAND IN THE BAY OF BISCAY; SHE LIKES TO LISTEN TO WHAT THE WILD WAVES ARE SAYING—SEA-SIDE RESORTS IN FRANCE; PHOTOGRAPHING THE CHIEF AMUSEMENT—THE SINO-RUSSIAN LOAN PROVOKES WAR IN THE FINANCIAL WORLD—SANITARY INSPECTORS KEPT BUSY IN HOT WEATHER; ICES VS. GINGER-BREAD.

THE Parliament has been prorogued till about the middle of October, and its last act was the redressing of a great act of injustice that was a reflection on the name of

(1) The Impregnable Rock of Holy Scripture, p. 242.
 (2) T. C. lib. 1, p. 132 (103). Euseb. de vit. Const. lib. iii. c. 18.
 (3) Socrat. Ec. Hist. lib. 1 c. 9.
 (4) Lib. de Anima.
 (5) T. C. lib. 1 p. 131.
 (6) T. C. lib. 1, p. 134.
 (7) History of Free Thought, p. 15.

(8) Sociology—The Patriotic Bias.
 (9) English Synonyms.

France. M. Eiffel, of tower notoriety, was the most conspicuous sinner in the Panama corruptions; he was accused of securing 33 million francs in the gigantic swindle. Indicted and scathed unmercifully by the Public Prosecutor, he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and so liable to disgorge all gains that were ill-gotten. He appealed, not against his crime which he had confessed, but the sentence, on the technical plea that three years having elapsed since he pocketed the cash, and no steps having been taken during that period to indict him, he was entitled to the prescription, that is, freedom from legal pursuits. And the Appeal Court ruled the law was in his favour, but his crime remained in all its hideousness. It was by that prescription loop-hole that other big fish escaped. But what disgusted everyone was the fact that Eiffel not the less continued to be on the roll of the Legion of Honour, and to wear its decoration. The Chancellor, General Tevrièr, and his Council were quite cognizant of Eiffel's delinquencies, but never struck his name off the roll, though a former Minister of Justice drew the Council's attention to the disgraceful fact. The Chamber of Deputies has just ordered the expunging of Eiffel's name from the roll unanimously, and censured General Tevrièr for not having done his duty. Neither the General nor his Council have resigned—as yet. Eiffel has a light heart and all the millions and a "tower" to immortalize his corruption. There is no prescription for "honour." Of the 1,500 million francs subscribed to the canal bubble only 100 to 200 million francs remain. It is proposed to call all the preference shareholders together and invite them to decide what ought to be done with that relic. That will be a loss for the Botoga Government, which obtains its annual payment for the continuance of the concession. It is full time to remove the corpse somehow from public view.

The enthusiastic reception given by the English to the Italian fleet has made a profound impression on the French. They very naturally interpret the fraternizations as a response to the promulgation of the Franco-Russian Alliance; they are not far wrong in their judgment. It has for effect already to moderate the Anglophobic fever. It is a powerful political aid carried to Italy, and that kingdom must henceforth be treated with studied regard. To wound her will be to strike at England. The Mediterranean is now well guarded; patrolled by the omnipotent Anglo-Italian fleets, few powers will be slow to run amuck against them. There is evidently important shufflings going on of the diplomatic cards; everywhere one can see the evidences of energy and vigour. With the union of the British and Italian fleets a permanent gage of peace, so far, is secured. No power will challenge that alliance of interests and of peoples lightly. On the continent Lord Salisbury has the reputation of a man of action and of great foresight, and the extraordinary flowing tide that is wafting him to power is producing very salutary caution among the Boulevard statesmen. The days, aye the minutes, are counted, till the next Queen's Speech be read. It cannot be a commonplace document, but one that will wring in the ears of diplomatists. Germany is about playing the bull in the china shop in the case of Morocco. That's a Bastille that ought to be toppled over and no longer coddled. It may bring about the general war. If Germany occupies ports in the Sultanate, that she has a right to till reparation be accorded for the wrongs done her people, France may cross the frontier; that moment the English and Italian fleet will sail into Tangiers, and it will be as difficult to get them to leave as for the French to evacuate Tunisia, or the English Egypt. Other nations will help themselves to a bone of Morocco. Already the clubs talk about the reconstitution of Poland, of Germany, protecting Holland, of gobbling up Denmark if the latter says boo, and of Sweden making signals to Finland to return to "Old Virginny Shore." Are these the shadows cast before of coming events?

Sara Bernhardt has taken possession, as lady of the isle, of Belle Isle, in the Bay of Biscay; the wild, out-of-the-way island, is south of Quiberon—where Hoche, in 1795, beat the cargo of Royalists landed on that peninsula by England—and in the department of Norbihan. It takes three to four hours to reach in sailing boat; now a small trading steamer plies there once a week. Sara has rented a chateau for herself for 500 frs. a year. In France, all farmer's houses are called chateaux; only have a bit of the roof rounded for pigeons, and you have your "castle"; some in France can be rented for 250 frs. a year. Belle Isle is occupied by

about 980 fishermen and their families, who board in common. There is little agriculture in the island, but a good deal of kitchen garden stuff is raised; the inhabitants are very simple and primitive in their habits. The capital of the island is the little village *le Palais*. Sara likes to listen to what the wild waves are saying—all the night, as well as all the day long; her chateau is built above a mermaid's cave, into which the waves flow hissing and bubbling. She will plan and commence the writings of her memoirs on the island. A friend tells me the grand Sara bought and borrowed every book obtainable on Solitude. It is to be hoped she has not forgotten "Robinson Crusoe." It was M. Alphonse Daudet who recommended Sara to try Belle Isle—"if only to escape visitors, as I did in my earlier days," added the novelist.

M. Faure will leave in a few days for his maritime lodge at Havre, where he passed his business years. He will be thus able to enjoy his yacht. Can he go beyond the three mile coast line of France without constitutional permission? He might scud up to Cowes, and obtain a sly side look at Emperor William racing his own yacht. Why not the President enter his craft and contest the cup with the Prince of Wales and the Kaiser? Since the Kiel gathering, France and Germany are salt-water friends. M. Faure, who is a fair gunner, ought to rent a shooting box in Scotland and have a good blaze at the grouse; he leaves the Duc d'Orleans to represent France on the moors.

The reports from the seaside resorts are more satisfactory this year. Visitors report that great attention has been given to the sanitary improvements of the summerlie-bys. Many landlords have tried to add on to the rent the cost of the hygienic bait for clients, but found the latter rock-opposing all attempts to run up prices. Many French families adopt an excellent plan for the seaside; one of them rents a three or four-storied house, and the occupants of each story pay rent pro rata. They send down the contents of lumber rooms to furnish their rooms—the skeleton articles, but bring the bed and bedding each season. Very frequently the families further economize by associating the servants, and bring out co-operative meals. A friend tells me he thus can do his summer outing for half the sum it formerly cost him, and everything of the freshest and the best. He ordered articles from the market himself—for amusement, but he always allows the cook her market penny just the same. He gave a few good hints: in a small town, where you can select, never patronize any particular shop exclusively; let the tradesmen see you choose what is good and pay fair price, and they will ever be attentive to try and catch you as a permanent customer. Photographing is the chief amusement at the seaside this season; local photographers will lend out instantaneous cameras, primed and loaded for "snap shooting"—just as other dealers hire out fishing rods, shrimp nets, donkies or "dog" carts—that is, carts drawn by trained dogs. I forgot to add, the photographer will do the finishing up of your plates for a trifle. Ladies bathing object to being "shot;" let them dip always. Strange, not many bicycles are to be met with at seascides; the tread mill is rather fatiguing for ladies in hot weather; and the "new woman" is not revered by the yokels. As a compensation a bicycle arrangement is applied to the little Tomkin cart, and the babies in the latter are wheeled along by a page boy. Why not train the nurse for that exercise?

The financial world is fighting over the Sino-Russian loan; for raising 400,000,000 frs. the operators reserve for themselves 40,000,000 frs. commission. Many a hand will be well greased. In the posters inviting the generous public to empty the woollen stocking and invest in the "bonanza," neither England nor Germany are mentioned as open to receive subscriptions. Is Russia to obtain a railway strip of land across Mantchouria, or does she only obtain running powers over Chinese territory? It is said Lord Salisbury must know all about that treaty. The treaty executed between France and China for the Siam-Yunun frontier has not yet been published.

The sanitary inspectors have received special instructions to peep into and watch over the costermonger ice manufacturers. The ices are sold at one sou each, in a glass egg cup, out of which amateurs, generally small boys and girls, lick up the preparation. There are no spoons; sometimes the glasses, after being used, are washed, and as frequently not; consequence, "mouth disease" has spread. Another point; there are three kinds of ice sold in Paris—which, for all her wants, employs 50,000 tons a year; that coming from

Norway and Switzerland; that artificially produced, and that cut in the ponds and pieces of water round Paris, and well known to be full of impurities. The first two kinds cost 30 frs. the ton, the other 15 frs. The inferior ice is in request for butchers, poultry dealers, and fishmongers, and it is exactly that impure variety which the costermongers employ. The Prefect of Police, in presence of the dangers to be caused by bacilled ice, insists that all ice employed for alimantation, must be pure; that from stagnant ponds and uncleaned basins in parks, etc., must be rejected. There are shanties that sell ices by the score, at 50 per cent. reduction in price; several small boys unite and buy a stock. Also other shops vend by a wheel of fortune, where twenty ices can be had for the winning one sou; the ices can be exchanged for ginger-bread—safety that way lies. Z.

* * *
At Street Corners.

THE editor has handed to me a letter from Mr. S. Sherin who is disposed to complain somewhat about certain remarks I made last week as to the Pan-American Congress. I hasten to assure Mr. Sherin that I am very sorry if I have unintentionally hurt his feelings, and that my remarks had no special reference to him at all. In firm but gentlemanly language, which I hope the editor will publish, he demands that I shall retract what I said. I do. I alluded to the "astute and commercially-disposed engineer of the enterprise." As a matter of fact I wrote "engineers," but in the printing the word got transformed from plural to singular. It was quite an impersonal observation and does not apply to Mr. Sherin, as no doubt those who know him have already recognized. I had no intention of suggesting that Mr. Sherin was "in it for money," and from his kindly-expressed letter I feel sure that he will receive this explanation in the spirit in which it is offered.

I am sorry to hear that Mr. J. C. Innes, a talented local artist in black and white, who for the past year has been doing effective work for the newspapers and magazines, is laid aside by illness, and has had to go to country quarters to endeavour to recuperate. Mr. Innes is the son of Dean Innes, of London, and has a large circle of friends who will be glad to hear of his speedy recovery.

I went to the Barnum & Bailey circus and took a small boy there. It was hardish work to sit through the performance, on an inconvenient seat, but to do this in company with about 14,000 others was an experience not to be missed. The animals and anthropological specimens were worth the entrance money. The eye of the hippopotamus, as he (or she) looked plaintively at one from his or her cage, almost made one believe in transmigration, it was so human. It seemed to say, "Am I not a man (or woman) and a brother (or sister)." The theosophists should have arranged to have that hippopotamus at one of their meetings. It would have added weight to their platform.

Twenty-four elephants, too, in a row are not to be sneezed at, nor are a pair of tigers of magnificent proportions, nor a rhinoceros, a number of camels and a giraffe. The small boy had never been quite sure that the pictures in the books were representations of realities. He knew they were now. Within the great tent, the three rings going at once, the acrobats, the riders, and finally the racing, were almost too much for him. He slept till noon next day.

The way that great show moved with all its appurtenances, stock, lock and barrel before midnight, while the last of the visiting crowd was not out until after eleven o'clock, was a wonder. A man of my acquaintance who has long wanted to remove his residence, but dreads the hour and article of moving, says he is encouraged, and is now looking out for another domicile. He is going to remove on the Barnum & Bailey plan. Nine o'clock, breakfast. A quarter-past nine, ten waggons at the door, with twenty-five men. From a quarter-past nine to a quarter to ten a continuous procession of household goods from the various rooms to the waggons. Nine forty-five to ten, packing same. Ten-thirty, arrive at new residence. Ten-thirty to ten forty-five, the twenty-five men put down carpets. Ten forty-five to eleven-fifteen, procession of household goods to various rooms. One o'clock, a

party of friends invited for lunch. My friend says he knows it will work splendidly. Asked if he had told his wife, he answered in the negative.

Strolling along a quiet street the other evening I overheard a unique but forcible way of saying one had been in a fix. A girl was recounting the incident, whatever it was, to a party of friends, and concluded with, "I can tell you I was in the worst muss next to dying." The tone in which it was said conveyed volumes.

While on the subject of original expressions I might mention an effort at coining words by a small maiden of three years. Her aunt had given the dog a drink of water and being a gentlemanly dog he barked his thanks. The little woman afterwards recounting the incident to her mother, was at a loss to describe it as she did not know the verb "to bark." So she just said: Auntie gave him a drink and he just dogged at it."

Here is yet another example of a small child's verbiage. A little fellow of my acquaintance was once very angry with his mother who had corrected him. He didn't say: "I won't love you any more." Oh no, he was much more tragic. He said: "I'll take off my clothes, I'll take off my flesh, I'll take off my bones and sit in my blood." This is genuine, for I heard it shouted at the top of the little fellow's voice, in an agony of wrath.

Mr. E. Frohner, formerly connected with the Ontario School of Art, and who has resided for some years in this city, where he has earned the respect of many friends and pupils as a conscientious teacher of drawing, is, I understand, going to Philadelphia to undertake work in connection with newspaper illustrations. He will carry with him the good wishes of a large circle of acquaintances.

The meeting in the Pavilion the other night, which was called to consider the problem of providing work for the unemployed, proved as abortive as some others that have been held with a like view. I am curious to see what the authorities are going to do with the anarchists who on such occasions endeavour to air their hateful principles. This is a free country, but when a man is fool enough to say, "Down with law and down with property," he should either be promptly placed in a lunatic asylum or given plainly to understand that we will have none of such notions here.

DIAGENES.

* * *
Montreal Affairs.

THE OTTAWA RIVER ROUTE; IT WILL BRING MONTREAL 435 MILES NEARER FORT WILLIAM AND CHICAGO; ONLY 29 MILES OF CANAL NEEDED; AN 18-FOOT CHANNEL CAN BE PROVIDED FOR \$15,000,000—THE CHICAGO DRAINAGE CANAL; CANADIAN WATERWAYS SERIOUSLY ENDANGERED BY IT; THE LEVEL OF THE LAKES MAY BE REDUCED THREE FEET; AMERICAN FRONTIER CITIES ARE ALREADY PROTESTING, BUT CANADIANS LOOK ON IN SILENCE.

THERE is growing interest here in the agitation for the development of the Ottawa River route as a channel for the transportation of the cereals of the Western prairies to the sea-board. It is remarkable what a strong case can be made out for this undertaking. The utilization of the Ottawa and French rivers as proposed would bring Montreal 435 miles nearer to Chicago and Fort William, which translated into transportation charges would, it is estimated, lower the carriage cost of a bushel of wheat over that distance from 2½ to 3 cents per bushel—quite sufficient to deflect the bulk of the carrying trade of the Western States to this port. The attainment of such a stupendous commercial advantage would be worth whatever it might cost since it would enormously increase the tonnage to and from the St. Lawrence ports; but the estimates are that the cost would not be excessive. According to surveys made for the Dominion Government in 1860, by T. C. Clarke, an eminent New York engineer, a twelve-foot channel could be obtained by cutting 29 miles of canal, the cost of the whole enterprise to be \$12,000,000. No further surveys have been made, but those promoting the scheme estimate that an eighteen-foot chan-

nel can now be provided for \$15,000,000. The distance from Montreal to the mouth of the French River in the Georgian Bay, Lake Huron, is about 430 miles, of which 308 are in the Ottawa and the remainder in the Mattawa and French Rivers. The Ottawa River, consisting almost altogether of stretches of deep water interrupted by rapids and falls, lends itself readily to the formation of a system of inland navigation. The overcoming of the rapids and occasional shallow places constitute the principal difficulties. There are many lakes on the route among them. Lake St. Louis, 13 miles in length; Lake of the Two Mountains, 25 miles; Deschenes Lake, 27 miles; Chats Lake, 19 miles; Coulonge Lake, 20 miles, and Lake Nipissing, 40 miles, making a total of over 140 miles. For the most part these lakes have a channel depth of from 20 to 30 feet at low water, very few spots having as little as 14 feet. The Ottawa, which draws its waters from innumerable lakes high up in the north, has a very steady, even flow. The French and Mattawa Rivers, which are also to be utilized, are of much the same nature as the Ottawa, being deep streams, widening from line to line into lake-like expanses. The summit level is obtained by bringing to the same height Trout Lake and Lake Nipissing, the latter a fine sheet, 60 miles in length and from 15 to 30 in breadth. This supply, in the judgment of Mr. Clarke, will be sufficient "for any scale of navigation and for all time to come." The estimate only calls for 29 miles of canal altogether, and of these, 8½ miles are already in existence and would only require deepening.

Another matter that is disturbing those interested in transportation matters is the Chicago Drainage Canal. One of the city journals a short time ago published an article showing the possibilities of danger to our waterways, and since then there has been a growing feeling that the Government should look into the case with a view to protecting our riparian rights if they are to suffer through Chicago's desire to send her sewage off into the Gulf of Mexico. The engineer of the canal in question admits that it will lower the lake levels by three inches, and that alone at the present time, when the water is lower by two or three inches than ever before, is a serious thing. Many regard this estimate as much too moderate. Mr. Baillarge, the city engineer of Quebec, states that if Chicago's population continues to increase, in ten or twenty years, as a result of this canal, the lake levels may be reduced three feet. The immense loss that would, in that event, be imposed upon the shipping interests may be judged from the findings of the secretary of the Lake Carriers' Association who was asked to enquire and make an estimate on the subject. His conclusions were that the lowering of the lakes by three inches would decrease the carrying capacity of the lake fleet by 1,142,370 tons in a single season, involving a diminution in earnings of over half a million dollars. Fortunately the American cities along the great lakes have become alarmed and have induced the United States Government to appoint three engineers who are to meet this summer and investigate the whole matter. If they find that Chicago's action will do immense damage to the shipping of the lakes and the towns and cities along their shores, Congress will no doubt be asked to intervene. But should Canada be forced to rely entirely upon the possibility that the Americans who are in the same boat with her will look after her interests? Should she not do something herself?

* * *

Letters to the Editor.

THE CROWN AND THE STAR.

SIR,—I have read with interest the comments by correspondents in your paper on Dr. Sandford Fleming's suggestion in respect to our national flag. The principal objection raised seems to be the fact that the star savours of republicanism. It is true that many republics have adopted, as an emblem, a star, or a number of stars; but in our case a simple addition would eliminate any idea of republicanism.

I would suggest a star *surmounted by a crown*. Would not this demonstrate clearly that the adoption of the star was by no means "a step towards republicanism and annexation"?

I rather think that Dr. Fleming does not recognize the unanimity with which the maple leaf is accepted as the national floral emblem of the Dominion, not only in the Upper Provinces, but throughout the Maritime Provinces as

well. However, I agree with him that a star would be preferable to the floral emblem on our national flag, particularly if the star be surmounted by a crown.

R. G. EDWARDS.

New Brunswick, July 19th, 1895.

THE DUTY OF THE PRESS.

SIR,—It is generally admitted by all who wish to see the tone of the press kept up to a proper standard that there is much which transpires that had better be passed by, or referred to only in the most casual manner by the newspapers. I was, therefore, much astonished at the position assumed by Major Merwin in the paper read by him before the Pan-American Congress, on "The Press as an Educational Factor," in which he advocated a full and complete report of all that happens, or, to put it in his terse way, "the press must reveal everything to everybody." He put no limitation on this duty; in fact, the inference was that the press, in order to fill its true place as an educator, should deal with all the details of crime and wickedness, which render certain newspapers so objectionable in the eyes of well-thinking people. I was further surprised at the statement of Major Merwin, in support of his view of the duty of the press, with reference to the tone of morality among those who hold positions of trust in the United States, the country from which he comes. He asserted that only the fear of exposure restrained those in high places from indulging in all kinds of rascality. We all know that boodling and other dishonest practices are far too prevalent across the line, but surely a higher motive than the fear of exposure acts as a restraint with very many of those who occupy places of trust.

Yours, etc.,

133 Bedford Road, Toronto.

J. JONES BELL.

THE PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

SIR,—I shall be grateful if you will allow me to protest against the language used by one of your contributors respecting the Secretary of the late Congress, whom he designates as "the astute and commercially disposed engineer of the enterprise." This is language which one man should not use of another, even if he who uses it is not ashamed of the name of Diogenes.

It is very likely that the Secretary led many to believe that there would be a large influx of American visitors for the Congress; and there might have been many more but for the causes which you mentioned last week. But there is no reason whatever for supposing that the Secretary deceived any one, or endeavoured to persuade any one to hope for that which he did not hope for himself. If he was over-sanguine, we may blame his judgment, but it is a monstrous thing that opprobrious epithets should be attached to him. Is it likely that men who had the support of Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul and Bishop Gilbert of Minnesota, who knew them intimately, should be suspected of an attempt to impose upon the citizens of Toronto?

A MEMBER OF THE CONGRESS.

Toronto, July 30th, 1895.

[Diogenes refers to the paragraph in question in this number.—
ED. WEEK.]

GOVERNOR EYRE.

SIR,—Will you give me leave to express the great satisfaction with which I read the remarks of your contributor on the conduct of Governor Eyre in Jamaica. There is no doubt that the Governor did, by his prompt and vigorous action, prevent a terrible calamity. The man Gordon was a plotter of treason and murder, and richly deserved his fate. As one of those who had the honour of Governor Eyre's acquaintance, I can testify that by all his friends, he was regarded as one of the gentlest, kindest, and most humane of men.

Toronto, July 29, 1895.

ANGLUS.

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Natural History Lore and Legend.*

ONE of the latest contributions to scientific study is "Natural History Lore and Legend," by F. Edward Hulme. It is published by Bernard Quaritch, and is an excellent piece of book-making. It has numerous illustrations

* "Natural History Lore and Legend." By F. Edward Hulme, F.L.S., F.S.A. Bernard Quaritch, 15 Piccadilly, London. 1895.

carefully selected from early scientific works. It would hardly do, however, to say that these illustrations were from Natural History. They are all very *unnatural*, and are the product of the childlike imaginations of early world scholars. The title page professes to set forth "some few examples of quaint and bygone beliefs gathered in from divers authorities, ancient and mediæval, of varying degree of reliability." The writer has left no stone unturned to give the world a work that will convey an adequate idea of how the early scholars looked at creation. It is hard to realize that they were serious in many of their beliefs, but the weight of evidence, as Mr. Hulme places it before us, goes to show that the majority, at least, of the writers were convinced of the truth of what they wrote, and that very many of them believed they had seen amazingly strange creatures on land and sea. The books of the "fathers olde" have been thoroughly investigated for material, and although Mr. Hulme professes to give only some few examples, we have more than 300 pages crowded with stories of mermaids and pigmies, strange lions and stranger unicorns, of moon-worshipping elephants and talking hyenas, of the phoenix and the roc, of legless birds of paradise, of singing swans and barnacle geese. No department of science is neglected. Birds, beasts, fish, all are represented in the most unique forms; indeed, unless the form was striking, it was not deemed worthy of consideration by these early scientists. Not content with the material at hand they did not hesitate to construct for their readers beings of which the like "never was on sea or land." The most noteworthy of these credulous exaggerators was our own Mandeville, a traveller who seems to have had so much of the story faculty that his pen could not resist embellishing with a few details every superstitious belief that came his way. He had his rivals, however, and trustworthy writers as Pliny and Marco Polo seem to have been almost as credulous as the Munchausen of England; while Bishop Jordanus, in his "Mirabilia Descripta," Munster, in his "Cosmography," and Philip De Thann, in his "Bestiary," quite cast him into the shade.

Mr. Hulme starts out with the intention of treating nearly all these superstitions seriously. In his opening paragraph he says: "While we shall undoubtedly find from time to time strange errors that greater opportunity of observation has in these latter days rectified, and encounter many things that may provoke a smile, we must in the forefront of our remarks very definitely assert that much of the literary work of our ancestors in this branch of study is worthy of high commendation, and that anything approaching scorn or sneer is entirely out of place." This is, no doubt, the proper attitude in which to do justice to any belief or school of beliefs, but Mr. Hulme is, like ourselves, merely human, and when he tells us of stories of bears who enjoyed the sting of the bee as it served as a kind of Worcestershire sauce to the honey; of hippopotami who, when they got too full blooded, carefully punctured their thick hide to let out some of the superfluous blood, and then filled up the hole with Nile mud; of lions who, when attacked by unicorns, took to trees, allowed the unicorns to stick their horns fast in the trunk, and then descended to kill them at leisure—he laughs outright, and we laugh with him.

While the book is a thoroughly scholarly one in the sense that libraries of material have been investigated for illustrations, it is also scholarly in perhaps a higher sense. The writer is thoroughly familiar with the poets, and it is amazing how many quotations he succeeds in introducing into the body of the book from Spenser, Marlowe, Shakespeare, Milton, and others. Shakespeare seems to be most familiar with legendary lore, and there is scarcely a play but has some allusions to superstitious beliefs in strangely created beings—not that Mr. Hulme asks us to believe that Shakespeare put any faith in these things, but the fact that he used them to illustrate his ideas is proof that they were widely accepted by theatre-goers of his day.

We have said enough to give some idea of the mine that the author worked for his book, and yet he says at the close: "We have not used up one hundredth part of the great store of folk-lore and ancient and mediæval science that is open to investigation." He was wise in not giving us more; only the very scientific antiquarian could have followed him through many more pages. Indeed, in his anxiety to give us all about some one subject he has occasionally crowded his page with a confused mass of details, but this is rare, and the reader will skip but little of it.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

Elizabeth Glen, M.B.: The Experiences of a Lady Doctor. By Annie S. Swan. (Toronto: W. Briggs. 1895.) Elizabeth Glen's portrait forms the frontispiece to this volume and gives us the idea of a handsome young woman, intelligent and strong without being unfeminine or mannish. "I have always," said the the author, "considered Elizabeth Glen to be a beautiful woman, and she is so still. . . . Rather above the middle height, straight as a pole, well moulded, and elegantly dressed, a sweet, grave, attractive face, with a mobile yet firm mouth, and glorious grey eyes capable of a bewildering change of expression—such is my friend as she appears to me; beautiful, womanly, lovable exceedingly." Elizabeth Glen was the only daughter of a Scotch proprietor and as girl and woman had loved the only son of the proprietor of a neighbouring estate. It was all but certain that they would marry when her expressed purpose of studying medicine led to a misunderstanding between them. He went abroad and subsequently married another lady, who died not long afterwards. Elizabeth Glen became a physician in London, and the volume before us contains some stories of her experience as a doctor, and they are extremely good stories, such as one reads without laying down the book. The last chapter of all tells of her meeting with her early lover and of what then happened, which our readers must find out for themselves. The portrait at the beginning of the book looks as though it represented some real person, and so it may. The heroine may be actually an Elizabeth Glen, or she may have some other prototype, or she may be the creation of Mrs. Swan. But, however, this may be, we are glad to make her acquaintance, and hope there may be many more such in the world.

Half Hours With the Best Composers. (Boston: J. B. Millet Company).—This is a work of great merit. The J. B. Millet Company did a good thing when they brought out their very excellent and comprehensive work "Famous Composers," and that it was a necessity can be easily imagined when one thinks of the number sold, some 30,000 copies. In this present work, "Half Hours," which, by the way, comes to us through A. G. Virtue, of this city, general agent for Canada, we have presented to the music lover, musician and amateur, elegantly engraved and meritorious pieces by popular classical composers, including selections from thirty of the best American writers, such as Macdowell, Arthur Bird, Ethelbert Nevin, Reginald De Koven, Adolf M. Forester, Chadwick, Arthur Foote, Paine, Liebling, and Mason. These and many others have written original compositions expressly for this publication. This is certainly a most important feature, and as Theodore Thomas says, "a genuine indorsement of American talent." Another interesting feature is that the portraits of these thirty composers will serve as a frontispiece, and will be followed by a necessarily brief biographical sketch, with a list of the composer's principal works. The editor is Mr. Karl Klauser, a musician of wide experience and culture, who is familiar with the whole field of musical literature, and who has been for many years in almost constant intercourse with the greatest musicians of our time. The work will doubtless circulate widely, and as it is sold by subscription in thirty parts, each containing fifty-two pages, at sixty cents per part, it will not be expensive. It is issued at the rate of two parts a month, and sold *exclusively by subscription.*

Oowikapun: or How the Gospel Reached the Nelson River Indians. By Egerton R. Young. (Toronto: Wm. Briggs. 1895.)—We cannot tell how much of this pretty book is fact, and how much is fiction. But it contains a very interesting story, gives a graphic account of Indian life and customs, and shows us how the Indian mind reaches out for the truth and receives it. The name of the hero signifies "One who is longing for light," and that of the heroine, Astumastao, "One who dwells in the sunshine"—a very charming creation, if it is a creation. The story of Oowikapun, from its first chapter, when he first encounters Christian life in the person and home of Memotas, onwards through many perilous adventures from wild beasts and wild men, to the winning of Astumastao and the adoption of the gospel by the Indians of the Nelson River makes up a narrative which will be read with interest and pleasure by old and young.

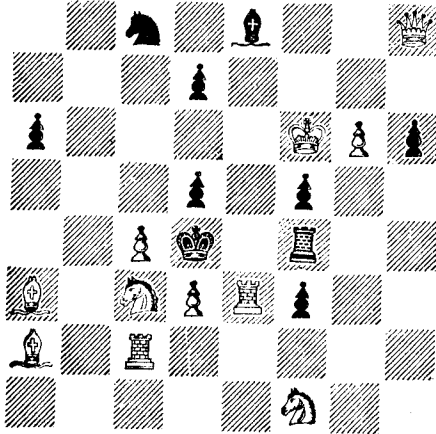
Chess Corner.

PROBLEM No. 700.

Mate in 2, by H. Hosey Davis

2nlb2Q, 3p4, p4KPP, 3p1p2, 2Pkr2, BINPR p2, BIR5, 5N2 (Forsyth).

BLACK, 10-14.



WHITE, 11+14

White to play and mate in two moves.

SOLUTION FOR PROBLEM 689.

By Eddis, 1BK3—2RXP—3RQ7±

N. B.—In resuming this department our editor hopes to prevent all mistakes by repeating problems, a la Forsyth, and adding checkograph style to games.

He boldly offers Steinitz's latest work to the first player proving unsolvable problem; also Chess Button from Baltimore, for first impossible move (in game).

Mr. Davison did not go to Hastings, none but masters being eligible.

Is G. H. D. Gossip a Master???

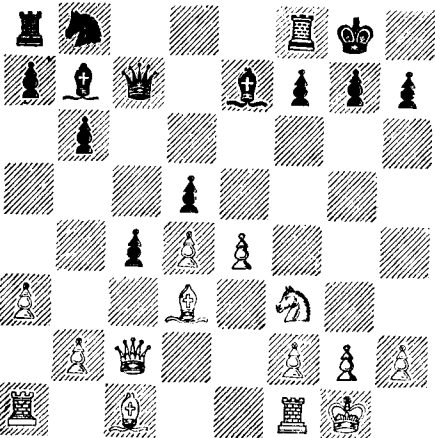
Our Guess, 1st move, Dr. Tarrasch !!!

AUSTRALIAN CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP.

In the second game, just received from Melbourne, Mr. Esling declines the Queen's Gambit. However, Mr. Wallace won handsomely by the following vigorous play.

Table with 4 columns: WALLACE, ESLING, White, Black. Lists chess moves for both players.

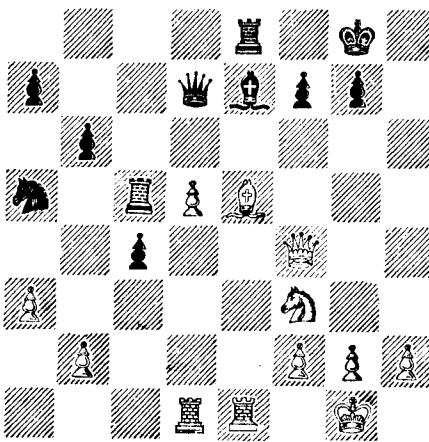
BLACK.



WHITE.

Table with 4 columns: White moves, Black moves, White moves, Black moves. Lists chess moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

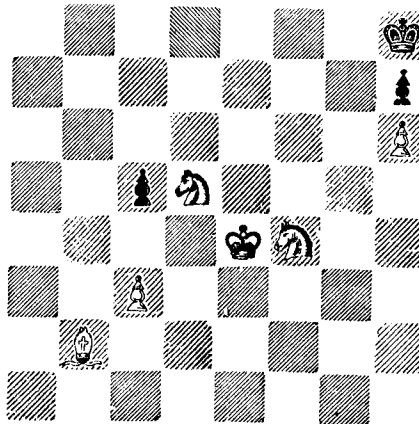
Table with 4 columns: White moves, Black moves, White moves, Black moves. Lists chess moves.

Kindly send critical notes, to the game, for future publication, and acknowledgment.

Algebraic notation key-board with columns 1-8 and rows a-h, j-r, s-z, A-H, J-R, S-Z, 11-88.

KEY-BOARD

We desire to know the players.



WHITE moves, C. C. C.—mated in 3.

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Personal.

The article on Art matters regularly contributed by Mr. E. Wyly Grier to these columns is omitted for this number.

Max Nordau, the author of "Degeneration," is writing a new book, "The Elements of Society."

A life of Sir Thomas More, by the Rev. W. H. Hutton, fellow and librarian of St. John's College, Oxford, is to be published shortly by Messrs. Methuen.

At the Pan-American Congress at Toronto, Charles R. Skinner, State Superintendent of New York Public Schools, delivered, on July 19, an address on "What Does America Owe to Public Schools?" in the course of which he declared that "anything other than unsectarian education is impossible in a country where all religious sects have equal rights."

An address of congratulation is to be presented by English authors to Mr. George Haven Putnam, of the firm of G. P. Putnam's Sons, in recognition of his labours in helping to secure the United States Copyright Act of 1891. The address is signed by Edwin Arnold, Hall Caine, Dr. Conan Doyle, Thomas Hardy, Edmund Gosse, George Meredith, W. Clark Russell, and a host of other literary celebrities.

Mr. Augustine Birrell, the essayist, and son-in-law of the late Mr. Locker, is one of the few noted Liberals (though noted for other than political reasons) to be re-elected to Parliament. Even the brilliant author and orator, Mr. Morley, has fallen outside the breastworks. As for Lord Houghton, the retiring Lord-Lieutenant for Ireland, he has been given an earldom. Like his father, he is a very graceful writer of verse.

August Reichensperger, at one time the leader of the clerical party in the Prussian Diet and the Reichstag, and a well-known writer on mediæval art, died at Cologne on July 16. He was born at Coblenz in 1808. Among his works are, "Notes on the Construction of the Cologne Cathedral," "Statues in the Choir of the Cologne Cathedral," "Christian and German Architecture," "Views on Christian Art," "Monumental Painting," "Profane Architecture" and "Gothic Art of the Fourteenth Century."

The North American Review for August opens with a paper on "The Menace of Romanism," by W. J. H. Traynor, President of the American Protective Association. Major Arthur Griffiths, Her Majesty's Inspector of Prisons, writes interestingly of "Female Criminals," and Andrew Lang, the well-known English writer, contributes a piquant article on "Tendencies in Fiction." "The Solution of War," is thoughtfully considered by the eminent Jewish Rabbi, Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes, in "The Yacht as a Naval Auxiliary." The Hon. Wm. McAdoo, the assistant Secretary of the Navy, writes enthusiastically of the future of the naval militia. A most seasonable paper is that on "What to Avoid in Cycling," by Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson, M.D., and in "The Turning of the Tide," Worthington C. Ford, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, asserts that the commerce of the country has turned from depression toward prosperity. "The New Administration in England," is ably treated by the Right Hon. Sir Charles W. Dilke, M.P., who gives a forecast of what may be expected in British politics from the Unionist administration. A paper on "Leo XIII. and the Social Question," by the Rev. J. A. Zahm, Professor of Physics in the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, is of marked significance containing, as it does, a direct message from his Holiness the Pope to the people of the United States through the North American Review. A thoughtful and scholarly contribution on "Guesses at the Middle of Existence," by Professor Goldwin Smith, is deserving of wide attention. Other topics dealt with are "Revolver or Sabre," by Major W. P. Hall, U.S.A.; "What Men Think of Women's Dress," by C. H. Crandall, and "Historical Nicknames," by F. W. Oswald.

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From the *Essex Free Press*.

Life is truly a burden to those not blessed with a full measure of health and strength, but when a strong man is brought to the verge of almost utter helplessness, when doctors fail, and there is apparently nothing left to do but wait the dread summons that comes but once to all, the case assumes an aspect of extreme sadness. In such a condition as this did Mr. George Little, of the township of Colchester North, find himself, and recently the *Free Press* hearing incidentally that he had recovered health and strength, a reporter was sent to investigate. When seen, Mr. Little expressed a willingness to state the nature of his case, and his story is as follows:—

Some four years ago Mr. Little suffered from a severe attack of la grippe which left his lower limbs partially paralyzed. He called in one of the best known physicians of Essex county, who appeared to do all that lay in his power for the relief of Mr. Little, but to no avail. For two and a half years he suffered the most intense pain and was confined to his bed for the greater part of the time. The doctor was puzzled with his case, and, as he seemed to obtain no relief, he changed doctors for a period. The second doctor did no better than the other, and Mr. Little returned to the one he had first called in. Finally, despairing of ever obtaining relief, he told the physician that he did not see any further use of taking his medicines, and believed he should die if he did not obtain relief in a short time. He had wasted away to little more than a mere skeleton, and was an object of pity by his neighbors, and felt himself a burden to his family. His wife and family had given up hope, and his neighbors all thought it was merely a question of time when Mr. Little's death would relieve his sufferings. While his limbs were partially paralyzed he

could use them sufficient to hobble about the house and door yard, but if he undertook to walk to the stable he would be confined to his bed for a week after. His limbs grew numb and cold. During the hottest summer days he



"Had to sit with feet in a hot oven."

was obliged to sit with his feet and legs in a hot oven, wrapped in flannels and hot cloths until the skin would come off in scales. Mr. Little believed that his physician was doing all that could be done and has nothing but kindly feelings for the treatment he received at his hands but he is certain that the doctor had no hope of his recovery. He had tried an advertised mineral water, taking in all seven gallons of it, but failed to obtain relief. After suffering for two and a half years, Mr. Little, in the summer of 1893, read of a case similar to his own that had been cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Grasping at this last hope, he sent for a few boxes and began taking them. Before the second box was all used, Mr. Little was satisfied that he had found a remedy that would cure him of his exceedingly painful and mysterious ailment. Mr. Little continued the use of the Pink Pills for several months and was able to get out and do light work about his farm, which he had not been able to do for over two years. He continued taking Pink Pills a while longer, when he was fully recovered and was able to do any of the hardest work on his farm, and in the winter time worked almost steadily at saw-logging and wood-chopping. During the past fall, he says, he was frequently caught out in heavy rain storms when away from home, but he had so far recovered that his exposures have not brought any bad results. During the very cold weather of the present winter he was hauling wood to Windsor, a distance of fifteen miles. He looks at present as if he had hardly seen a sick day in his life time.

Mr. Little feels deeply grateful to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and claims that his complete recovery is entirely due to the use of the pills. He gives his testimony for the benefit of others who may be similarly afflicted. Mr. Little's wife who was present at the interview, corroborated Mr. Little's testimony and believes he owes his entire recovery to the use of Pink Pills. The entire family look upon the husband and father as one rescued from the grave by the timely use of Pink Pills.

On inquiry among Mr. Little's neighbors, we find that he is a man of undoubted veracity. He has lived in Essex county all his life-time, and on his present farm in Colchester North, about four years. He is the superintendent of the Edgar Mills Sunday school, and his case is too well known in that district to be disputed. His neighbors looked upon his cure as a most miraculous one, his death having been expected among them for many months before he began the use of Pink Pills.

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POET-LORE
THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF
LETTERS

DOUBLE SUMMER NUMBER.
June-July, 1895.

ALLADINE AND PALOMIDES. A Prose Play. (Com-
plete). Maurice Maeterlinck.
THE DEVIL INSPIRES THE MONK: An Anglo-Saxon
War Story. Lindsay Todd Dawson.
VIRGIL'S ART. John Abbe.
THEOCRITUS: Father of Pastoral Poetry. Joshua
Kendall.
GREEK TRAITS IN WAIT WHITMAN. Emily Chris-
tina Monk.
URIEL ACOSTA. (Translated). Karl Gutzkow. Trans-
lated by Richard Hovey and Francis Stewart Jones.
RUSKIN'S LETTERS TO CHESNEAU: A Record of
Literary Friendship. III. William G. Kingsland.
CHOICE OF SUBJECT-MATTER in the Poets: Chan-
cer, Spenser, Tennyson, Browning. Part II. of
Annals of a Quiet Browning Club. I. N. Coy.
RECENT BRITISH VERSE. P.
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dents, all Booksellers, or

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Periodicals.

Theodore Roosevelt, President of the New York Police Board, has summarized his recent notable career in the federal service under the title "Six Years of Civil Service Reform." The paper appears in Scribner's for August, and is full of the frank and forcible speaking for which its author is noted. The seven short stories in the number are contributed by a remarkable list of writers, including Anthony Hope, H. C. Bunner, Richard Harding Davis, Noah Brooks, Octave Thanet, and George I. Putnam. The stories are elaborately illustrated by the best men. Eight of the wonderful pastels recently exhibited by Edwin A. Abbey in New York and Boston are reproduced. Hopkinson Smith writes with enthusiasm about Abbey as a colourist.

In the *Arena* for August Hon Walter Clark, of the Supreme Bench of North Carolina, tells the history of the Telegraph in England as a department of the British postal system. The Governmental operation of the telegraph there has resulted in ten times as many messages, thirty times as many press despatches, at less than one-third the cost under private administration, and the telegraph nets big receipts to the Government and makes its postal system complete and self-supporting as the American is not. Prof. George H. Emmott, of Johns Hopkins University, writes on "An Arbitration Treaty between Great Britain and the United States." Prof. Frank Parsons shows how the municipalization of electric lighting would give the people more light, electric lights in all homes and offices, and at two-thirds less cost than now. This is an important collection of facts and statistics.

The complete novel in the August number of *Lippincott's*, "Little Lady Lee," by Mrs. H. Lovett Cameron, narrates the vicissitudes of a faithful heart which found its true mate after its owner, obeying the customs of English high life and match-making fathers, had lost her freedom. "A Friend to the Devil," by Maurice Thompson, is an amusing story of Georgia superstitions. The "Applied Art" of which William T. Nichols treats was akin to that of the late M. Worth, of Paris, but it did not prevent the artist from winning his lady-love. Prof. Charles D. Roberts relates "The Romance of an Ox-team" in the land of the Blue Noses. Our friends in the Maritime Provinces will read this with much interest. In "The Cycling Era," John Gilmer Speed gives something of the history and much of the ethics of a mode of exercise in which he thoroughly believes—a belief shared by a large and steadily increasing number of Americans of both sexes and all conditions. William Trowbridge Larned, an authority on western topics, points out "The Passing of the Cowpuncher." Annie Steger Winston has a second brief paper on "The Pleasures of Bad Taste." Nellie B. McCune tells a good deal about "Caricature," and Will M. Clemens writes on "The Mystery of Sound."

"That is a good likeness of Falstaff," one may say; or, "This is not like Juliet"—speaking of drawings that represent the characters in Shakespeare. Nay, one may go further, and declare "This is Juliet," or "This is not Falstaff," quite as though the illustration in question were a portrait, good or bad—a faithful or a misleading portrait of a living original. And so this living sense, as it appears in the series of drawings which Edwin A. Abbey has made for Shakespeare's comedies, is of the first importance; although, of course, each reader must decide for himself whether these are the very people of the plays—the people who are all, like Master Mustardseed, in "A Midsummer Night's Dream," "desired of more acquaintance." Into the current number of *Harper's* the savory little gentleman just mentioned has been conjured, with *Puck* and *Titania*, the Athenian clowns, the errant lovers, the stately duke and his no less stately bride. All these have slipped from the tip of an ordinary pencil that is a very wand in Mr. Abbey's hand. The announcement will be received with interest that Harper & Brothers are to publish, before the end of the year, an edition of the comedies of Shakespeare, complete in four volumes, containing 130 full-page photogravures, which will reproduce the Abbey drawings in the most artistic manner.

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Periodicals.

The *Critical Review* for July has a great number of very careful notices of the latest books in philosophy and theology, in all their various departments Professor Cheyne's *Isaiah* receives favourable and appreciative notice from Principal Whitehouse, although the reviewer regards Cheyne's methods as being somewhat subjective. Prof Iverach speaks very favourably of Professor Watson's "Comte, Mill, and Spencer." Among other books reviewed favourably are Briggs's "Messiah of the Gospels," Combe's "Grammaire grecque du Nouveau Testament"—evidently a work of great merit, Drummond's "Via, Veritas, Vita," Kidd's "Morality and Religion," already reviewed at length in these columns, and Gladstone's *Psalter*. An article on Douglas's attempt to prove the unity of *Isaiah* questions the conclusion, Jones's *Philosophy of Lotze* is commended, and so is the fourth volume of the translation of Hefele's Councils.

Captain Alfred T. Mahan, since the appearance of his "Sea Power in History," has been declared by European authorities the first among naval tacticians. In the August *Century* he draws some "Lessons from the Yalu Fight," based upon an account of the battle appearing in the same number and written by Commander McGiffin of the *Chen Yuen*. Captain Mahan's conclusions bear upon problems that confront the constructors of ironclads for every maritime power. While recognizing the value of heavy guns for attack upon the motive power of the adversary, Captain Mahan says that the rapid-fire gun of moderate calibre has established its position as the greatest offensive power in naval warfare. He also favours the view that a given amount of tonnage in one or two, or in a few big ships, possesses a decided advantage over the same, or even a greater amount, divided among several. Captain Mahan says that the battle proved that armour is actually a far better protection to vessels than is indicated by trials of the testing-ground, where, for purposes of extreme proof, all the off-chances are given to the gun.

The August *Atlantic Monthly* contains several articles which are of great interest. One of the best contributions is by Jacob D. Cox on "How Judge Hoar Ceased to be Attorney-General." Mr. Cox was a member of Grant's Cabinet with Judge Hoar, and this paper is an important chapter in American recent political history. Percival Lowell, in his fourth paper on Mars, tries to answer the questions, Is Mars inhabited, and, if so, by what kind of people? The second of Mr. Peabody's papers is on French and English Churches. A Poet's Yorkshire Haunts will delight every friend and reader of J. Russell Lowell, as in it will be found descriptions of the regions the poet loved. Among other features are "The Political and Professional Life of a French Macon," by J. M. Ludlow; "A Talk over Autographs, Fourth Paper," by George Birkbeck Hill; "President Polk's Diary," by James Schouler; "The Wrongs of the Juryman," by Harvey N. Shepard; and "The New Art Criticism," by Mary Logan. Fiction is well represented by two instalments of powerful serials, and a delightful anonymous sketch entitled "A Woman's Luncheon." Poems, exhaustive book reviews, "Comment on New Books," and the "Contributors' Club" complete the issue.

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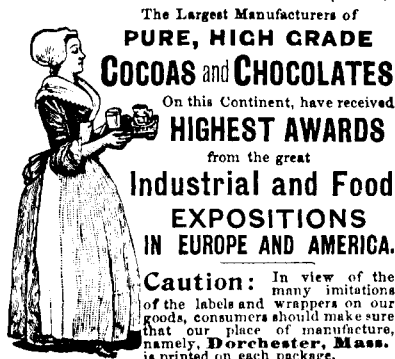
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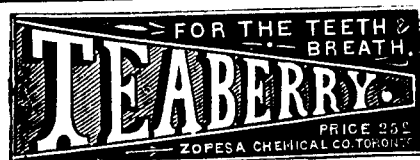
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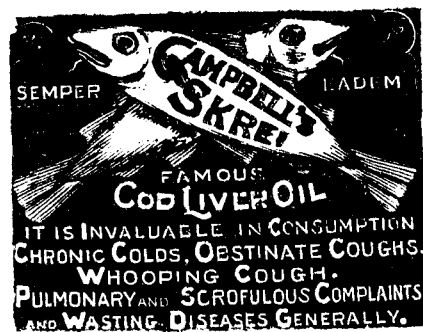
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Literary Notes.

Prof. Charles G. D. Roberts of Nova Scotia has just finished a short popular "History of Canada," on which he has been occupied for two years past

Funk & Wagnalls have in preparation "The Students' Standard Dictionary," "The Students' Standard Synonyms," "The Students' Standard Speller" and five "Standard Readers."

"Twenty-five Letters on English Authors," by Mary Fisher, will soon be published by S. C. Griggs & Co. The work treats of those eminent writers who for more than five hundred years have most influenced the thought of the world.

T. Y. Crowell & Co. will publish in their Library of Economics and Politics "The Insurance of Working Men Against Accidents, Sickness and Old Age," by Dr. W. F. Willoughby of the Department of Labour; and a treatise on psychology, by Prof. Bascom.

Anthony Hope (author of "The Prisoner of Zenda"), who begins a two-part story in the Scribner's Fiction Number, furnishes a most amusing comedy under the title "The Wheel of Love," which narrates the sentimental adventures of two pairs of lovers working at cross purposes.

According to *The British Printer*, the Kelmscott edition of Chaucer, of which only 425 copies were printed on paper and seven on vellum, has been exhausted, bringing about \$47,000 in all. No wonder that William Morris's socialism is of a contemplative and pacific quality!—*The Critic*.

John Murray will publish, this fall, Gibbon's journals, correspondence and autobiographies, the manuscripts of which have been in the possession of Lord Sheffield, who will write the preface. The journals were written in French, and the letters addressed to members of his family. Gibbon wrote seven autobiographies, each on different lines.

T. C. & E. C. Jack, of Edinburgh, the publishers of the Centenary Edition of the Poems of Robert Burns, now in course of preparation under the editorship of W. E. Henley and T. F. Henderson, request all owners of original MSS. to communicate with them for purposes of comparison and collation as it is the editors' aim to present as pure a text as can be obtained. The edition will be completed in four volumes.

A. S. Barnes & Co. have in preparation a volume on "The Signers of the Declaration," by H. Dwight, with fac-similes of their signatures, and a copy of the Declaration and Constitution. They announce, further, an edition, in four volumes, of the works of the Rev. Dr. John Hall; a volume on "The English Versions of the Bible," by the Rev. Dr. Blackford Condit; a new edition of their "Popular History of the United States" brought down to 1895; and an abridged edition of Alison's "History of Europe."

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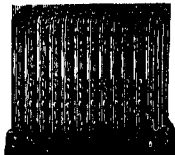
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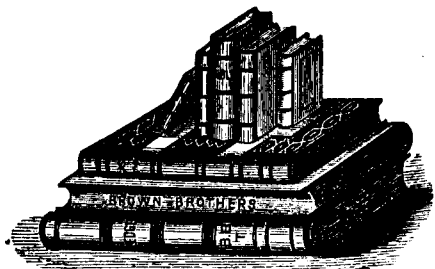
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