

THE WEEK

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

CURRENT TOPICS.

The festival in connection with the opening of the Massey Music Hall next week, will be an event of importance to all lovers of music, for two reasons. The intrinsic attractions of the festival itself will, it cannot be doubted, be of the highest character, while the fact that it celebrates the opening of the splendid hall which the liberality of a citizen has provided for the use of the citizens of Toronto, will give to the occasion a special interest of quite another kind. The City Council has done well to honour the donor of this magnificent gift in the most emphatic way. The citizens will not fail to take this, the first opportunity, of showing their appreciation of their fellow-townsmen's generosity.

We have before us pamphlet No. 1, issued by "The Imperial Federation (De-

fence) Committee." This pamphlet deals, and deals very succinctly as well as very ably, with the theme, "The Colonies and Imperial Defence." We can but glance at it to-day, but shall take an early opportunity of dealing at greater length with the question it discusses, which is manifestly the crucial question, to be settled before any real progress in the direction of federation is possible. That question is, we need scarcely say, whether the self-governing colonies are willing to take their share in bearing the cost of an adequate system of maritime defence, based, of course, upon the indispensable condition that they must have a proportionate share in its administration and control. Though we have never been convinced of the practicability, and have sometimes been inclined to doubt even the desirability of the proposed federation, we have always clearly recognized the fairness, the simple justice, of the view advocated in the pamphlet before us, viz., that if the colonies are not willing to bear their share of the cost of a common system of defence, that is the end of the matter. In view of the approaching Ottawa Conference, where the subject is pretty sure to come up, directly or indirectly, the time is favourable for a re-discussion of the question.

The tariff, at least for the next year or two, is now virtually fixed, and the removal of the paralyzing effects of uncertainty upon trade and industry will, it may be hoped, be speedily followed by increased activity along all lines. The net result of the tariff changes is a substantial reduction upon a few articles of importance, a trifling reduction upon a much larger number, and the old rate, or even an increase, upon many. How the reform, falling as it must do very far short of the expectations which had been aroused throughout the country, will be received by the people, cannot be definitely known until the day of reckoning, the next general election. Meanwhile, if that is delayed for a year or two, as is probable, there will be time for many things to happen which will be potent factors in determining the issue. Should the country be favored with returning prosperity, it may be predicted with a good deal of confidence that the Government will be sustained. On the other hand, should the "hard times" continue or become still harder, the chances of the Government will be very seriously impaired and its defeat become probable. And this result, in either case, will follow without much regard to the question whether the policy of

the Government is or is not in any large degree responsible for the country's prosperity or adversity. "After this, therefore on account of this," will be the unconsciously but practically decisive argument in the minds of many.

If we failed to comment last week upon the resolution moved in the House of Commons on the 21st of May by Mr. Edgar, supported by both the Premier and the leader of the Opposition, and unanimously adopted by the House, it was certainly not from any lack of sympathy with the spirit and purpose of the resolution, or from any disposition to belittle the importance of its enthusiastic adoption by the representatives of five millions of Canadians, albeit their country is but a colony. The speech in which Mr. Edgar supported the resolution was worthy of the subject. Full of sober sense and free from impracticable sentiment it presented fairly as well as forcibly the extent to which and the limits within which such resolutions have a real value, endorsed as they are by the rulers and people of the two great English-speaking nations, and re-echoed by the largest dependency of that one of them whose empire is world-wide and still enlarging. It would be well if that speech, and those made by the two party leaders upon the occasion, should be pondered well by those among us—unhappily there are a few such—who are disposed at times to speak or write words which tend to embitter rather than to improve the relations between the people of the great nation at our doors and ourselves. They would do well to reflect particularly upon that part of it which relates to the unique influence which Canada has, by reason of her peculiar position and intimate relations to those two great nations, as a promoter of good-feeling, or the opposite, between them. Perhaps the most significant and hopeful circumstance in connection with the hearty passage of the resolution by the Canadian Commons is the fact that Canada, though just now smarting under the disappointing results of an arbitration between the two great powers, that her faith in the peaceable and Christian method of arbitration is still unshaken.

There can be no doubt, we suppose, that the new French Cabinet is seriously displeased by the recent acquisition by Great Britain of a strip of territory from the Belgian domain in Africa. But it seems hardly necessary to accept the rumour cabled by Mr. Smalley, that France is angry chiefly because she herself had been medi-

tating a filibustering expedition into the very territory which has now been transferred to England. The story lacks probability, and it is not needed to explain any jealousy which the French may feel in view of England's success. The strip of land which has been ceded by Belgium will be useful to England mainly as a connecting link between her possessions in different latitudes in Africa. France would hardly care for such a strip as a separate possession unless, indeed, she were aware, as she may have been, of England's wish to procure it, and was anxious to prevent her from so doing. Even in that case she would hardly, under present circumstances, have been rash enough to put herself in the wrong even with Belgium, by invading her possessions—an enterprise which the other nations would hardly have permitted her to prosecute with impunity. There can be no doubt, we fear, that French statesmen, especially several of those who are now having their probably brief turn at the head of the State, cherish an intense and growing dislike to England; but they have already given too many hostages to fate to make it likely that they will care to come into collision with her, especially in a matter in regard to which the latter is so clearly within her right. It is not improbable that they may agitate afresh the Egyptian question; but it is not easy to see on what ground they can raise even a diplomatic quarrel over the Belgian treaty.

The *Montreal Witness* maintains, not without much force, "that the public has a right to know, and should have the means of ascertaining, that the conditions upon which it grants valuable privileges, or subsidies, to industrial companies, are fulfilled by those companies." This doctrine the *Witness* would extend to the industries and concerns which are protected either by customs duties, subsidies, government grants, jobs, or advertising contracts. All who are thus favoured, the *Witness* argues, should be compelled to make public their business methods and their profits. Why not? If they are making only reasonable profits, why should they object to having the fact made known? It would remove wrong impressions from many minds, and free the parties themselves from the suspicion of receiving help from the public which they do not really need, or to a greater amount than they really need. There is, for instance, a very widespread belief throughout the country that Mr. Drummond, of Montreal, is enabled by reason of the sugar duties to realize a very large yearly income, at the expense of the consumers of sugar. When Mr. Laurier repeated a statement which has been so long current without correction that most persons have accepted it as true, to the effect that Mr. Drummond is in receipt of a yearly salary of \$60,000 from the company of which he is the head, Mr. Drummond denied the statement, but

declined to say in what way or to what extent he is really profited by his connection with a business which is, in effect, subsidized at the public expense, on the ground that it is a private matter, with which the public has no concern. But surely the public are most intimately concerned in knowing whether the aid thus given the company by means of the larger price each individual has to pay for sugar by reason of the tax, is really needed to sustain the refining industry or not. There is certainly much to be said in support of the contention of the *Witness*. Our chief difficulty is that we are not aware that any conditions are imposed in such cases.

The outlook is dark, we fear, for the future of the live-cattle trade with England. It has long been evident that the only reasonable hope for a removal of the embargo rested upon the assumption that the British veterinary experts would be absolutely unable, after the closest investigation, to find any indication of the existence of contagious pleuro-pneumonia in a single Canadian animal. Now that those experts have informed the President of the Board of Agriculture that the lungs of certain slaughtered animals showed signs that were always present in cases of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and that were not met with in animals with any other disease, all ground for hope of a favorable result seems to be taken away. We are not of the number of those who see any reason to suspect the good faith of either the British Agricultural Department or its veterinary experts. We fully accept Mr. Gardner's emphatic repudiation of any secondary motive on his part or that of the Government. At the same time one cannot but be struck with the extreme vagueness of the evidence upon which the conclusion, if an unfavorable one is reached, is based. Does the induction rest on a sufficiently broad basis of facts to make it trustworthy? Does not the brief cablegram, whose substance we have quoted, seem to beg the question in a manner akin to that of a once famous syllogism against the possibility of miracles. Miracles are contrary to experience, and are therefore not to be accepted. It is contrary to experience that these symptoms, whatever they may be, are ever found save in cases of contagious pleuro-pneumonia. But how is pleuro-pneumonia to be detected in its earlier stages? By the presence of these signs. As in the theological question the assertion that miracles are contrary to experience assumes the very thing to be proved, and would be invalidated by proof of a single miracle, so in the latter a single case of the presence of the signs in question in an animal that had not contagious pleuro-pneumonia would invalidate the conclusion. But as those signs are discoverable only after the death of the animal, it is evident that there is no possibility that the surgeons

can ever discover a case which would belie their reasoning, even though dozens of the slaughtered animals should, as a matter of fact, have the signs without having the particular disease. The whole matter turns upon the completeness of the negative induction which forms the basis of the general statement.

"Trinity University and University Federation" is the title of an essay addressed to the "Council of Trinity University and the Members of Convocation," by Herbert Symonds, M.A., Rector of Ashburnham, and formerly Professor of Divinity in Trinity College and Clerk of Convocation. Coming from such a source, the pamphlet, which is a strong argument in favour of the federation of Trinity with the University of Toronto, can hardly fail to attract a good deal of attention, not only from those to whom it is directly addressed, but from all those Churchmen of Ontario who are interested in the University. The practical question thus again raised is one whose discussion and decision belong to the adherents of the church in question. For an independent journal to enter into it directly might seem almost an intrusion. But some of the political and educational principles involved are matters of general interest, and in so far as the essay before us treats of these it is not without a public side. Of course the main argument in favour of affiliation is that better educational facilities would be had under the ægis of the larger and wealthier institution. These are consequent on the greater number of professors and lecturers, whose services may be made available; the better equipments, especially for the study of science; the more complete subdivisions of subjects and courses, with a view to the specialization which is now so much sought for, etc. Over against these, however, the student of educational questions will be likely to set sundry other advantages, which may not be so obvious to the public, but which will no doubt be carefully weighed by those more immediately concerned, before they consent that the old university shall lay aside its charter and take its place as a college of the Provincial University. Among these special advantages may be mentioned the freedom which the true educator so much prizes in regard both to subjects of study and methods of teaching; the individuality which should be one of the strong attractions of the independent institution, and the privilege of selecting and controlling its own staff throughout. Nor can it be altogether forgotten that in the smaller institution the opportunities for direct, personal contact with the individual student, and for bringing constantly to bear those subtler influences which have so much to do with the moulding of character, which is the highest end of a Christian school of learning, are much greater than in the state-ruled institution. Without going more fully into the subject,

we may venture the suggestion that there may be a good deal of illusion in the popular view with regard to the greater advantages offered by the larger staffs and more minute classifications of the great state universities, inasmuch as no one student can profitably avail himself of the services of more than a very few professors at the same time; and he, therefore, who has the privilege of sitting at the feet of, say, three or four, who are scholars and teachers of the highest ability, has really the substance of all that is best and most essential in the way of educational facilities. Nor is it an unmixed good to have all the youth of the country educated under one uniform system. The spice of variety may be as desirable in higher education as in other spheres of human life and activity.

A question of considerable importance, in connection with the land grant promised by the Dominion Government, in 1885, in aid of the University of Manitoba, was brought up in the Commons by Mr. Martin last week. The facts, so far as agreed on by the respective speakers, seem to be that one of the terms of a settlement of certain disputes between the Dominion and the Manitoba Governments, made in the year above named, was that 150,000 acres of land should be set apart by the Dominion Government as an endowment for the Provincial University. This University had been formed by the voluntary affiliation of three denominational colleges: St. John's, St. Boniface, and Knox. As originally constituted the University was to be merely an examining, not a teaching institution, on the plan of the University of London, which was also that of Toronto until a few years ago. When the Manitoba University was made a teaching body, the Archbishop of St. Boniface objected to the transfer to it of the land, save on certain conditions, the purport of which is, as we gather, that the land endowment, or a part of it, should be divided among the colleges, instead of being placed under the control of the University. The other University authorities refusing to agree to this proposal, the Archbishop appealed to the Dominion Government. The Government fell in with his views, and embodied them as conditions in a patent. This the University refused to accept, contending that the land should be conveyed to the University free from conditions. Sir John Thompson at first thought that this had been merely submitted to the University as a draft agreement, but at a later period of the debate learned that the Government had committed itself to the conditions of the draft patent. On the refusal of the University to accept the conditions, the correspondence ceased and has not since been renewed.

Without commenting on the somewhat singular course of the Government in having, so far as appears, acted on an *ex parte*

appeal, without consultation with the other parties in the case, we may say that the first question of importance involved seems to be, whether in finally settling the affair, the Government should deal with the Senate of the University, or with the Provincial Administration. Seeing that under the constitution education is one of the subjects assigned to provincial jurisdiction, and that in this case the original arrangement for the bestowment of the land was made between the two Governments, it is not easy to see on what ground the Dominion Government could justify itself in entering, as Mr. Daly thinks proper, into direct negotiations with the authorities of a University existing in virtue of a Provincial charter. The difficulty becomes the more apparent if we suppose the terms thus agreed on as conditions of the bestowment and acceptance of the endowment to be in some way inconsistent with or contrary to the educational policy of the Province. Would not, in that case, its sphere of jurisdiction have been invaded by the Federal Government? A second question, and one involving a principle which the majority in the Province might deem of special importance, arises in connection with the conditions accepted at the instance of the Archbishop, seeing that these involve, as we understand them, the endowing or subsidizing of denominational schools from the public funds of the Dominion—a thing to which the people of the other Provinces would have a right to object and to which many of them would most strenuously object.

TAXATION AND THE FRANCHISE.

There is a marked tendency in these days, in the more democratic countries, to reverse the old order of things in respect to political rights and obligations. In Great Britain, for instance, it was long practically the rule that the representatives of property owners should make and administer the laws, including the collection and appropriation of revenues, while labour bore its full share, or more than its share, of the financial burdens. Under the new order of things labour is coming to have its full share of responsibility in the making and administering of the laws, while property is being called upon to furnish the larger part of funds for all governmental purposes. Whatever may be said by a certain class of political economists, the old maxim, "Taxation without representation is tyranny," commends itself to common sense, reason, and conscience. We have lately seen it argued by a clever writer that the maxim properly applies, and was originally intended to apply, only to organized communities, not to individual members of the community. Most readers will, we think, agree with us that it is hard to see why the axiom, for so we may venture to call it, should not be true of the individual as of the nation, or how it can be true of the nation and not of the individuals composing it. The nation

is but the aggregation of its citizens. As an organized unit it has but an artificial existence. But men are created as individuals and first principles of natural justice or right can apply primarily to them only as individuals, and only derivatively to them in their organized capacity, as nations. Hence the first principle or axiom in question, if it be accepted as such, is valid in respect to nations only as a logical outcome of its validity as applied to each of the individuals of whom the nation is composed.

If this reasoning be accepted, it follows that every adult citizen in any state who is forced to pay taxes under a law which he has had no share in making, to be appropriated by a government which he has had no voice in appointing, and for purposes which he has no means of approving or opposing, is the victim of tyranny. Hence, wherever a property qualification is made a condition of the franchise, the simplest justice demands that only those who have the right to vote, thereby creating the Government, should be under obligation to pay taxes for the purposes of such government. In other words, the principle underlying free political institutions is that it is the right and duty of every citizen to tax himself for the needs of government, but none has a right to tax one who is not a citizen for that purpose. If it be said that that other, even though he may not be given the right to vote, enjoys the benefit of the protection of his person, and the other advantages provided by the taxes, and should therefore help to pay for them, the ready answer is that, on that principle, the divine right of kings, or any other aristocratic or oligarchic system, may be defended. A despot or an usurper may give good government, but few in these days will admit his right, therefore, to exact from those over whom he has obtained the power to rule, the money needed to carry on his government.

But, while by such reasoning it may be possible to prove to the satisfaction of most minds, that the obligation to pay taxes, directly or indirectly, to the state, should be co-extensive only with the franchise, it would evidently be impossible, on those principles, to justify a system of graduated taxation, such as that now recognized in certain features of the tax on inheritances in Ontario, and proposed to be openly adopted and applied in the income taxes about to be levied in Great Britain and the United States. If the obligation to pay taxes rests on the franchise, which makes or is supposed to make it a voluntary, self-imposed obligation, it follows that one citizen should not be required to pay a higher rate of taxation than another, unless, as in the case of those who have votes in more than one municipality, he has more votes than the other. (In reference to that exceptional case, we may observe in passing that it seems so illogical that of two citizens who pay taxes on equal amounts of property, the one should

have two or three votes because his property happens to lie in two or three localities, and the other only one because all his property lies in one place, that we are surprised that Sir John Thompson proposes to continue the anomaly in his amended Franchise Act. There is certainly no general principle on which it can be justified.)

It is clear, then, that the system of graduated taxation which is rapidly coming into favour cannot be justified on the principle that the obligation to contribute for the support of the State is a logical outcome or concomitant of the right of citizenship, recognized in the bestowment of the franchise. If "one-man, one-vote" be accepted as the true principle of a righteous franchise, why should not one-citizen, one-rate-of-taxation, be accepted as equally the just rule on which taxation for the uses of the State should be based?

How, then, can the system of graduated taxation which is so rapidly coming into favour, be justified? In England the principle, though not Sir William Harcourt's application of it, is approved by both Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain, the two most powerful leaders of the Opposition. Hence, graduated taxation is certain to become the basis of future budgets, whether prepared by Liberal, Tory, or Unionist Chancellors of the Exchequer. In one of the recent budget debates, Mr. John Ellis, who made the leading speech in support of the Government's proposal, approved of the graduated tax on indefinite general principles. It put the burden, he thought, on the right shoulders. It eased those at the bottom of the scale, who most needed to be eased, and made those pay who had the money to pay with. More logically cogent were the arguments of Sir Isaac Holden, who said that those who, like himself, had succeeded in amassing fortunes, had done so under the protection of the law, and it was only right that they should be called on to contribute according to their means to support good government. Wealth was more concentrated and less distributed in England than in any country in Europe. Poor men now paid too much, and he thoroughly approved of the democratic budget. As Sir Isaac is eighty-seven—though said to be still as straight as a drill sergeant, with beard not wholly white and hair retaining much of its original colour—and as he is reputed to reckon his fortune by millions, his utterances no doubt carried great weight. If graduated taxation is logically defensible, it must be on the lines he indicated. Apart from the injustice of those systems of taxation whose effect, if not their direct aim, is to enrich the few at the expense of the many, a very large proportion of all the expenditures of civilized governments is made, directly or indirectly, for the protection of property. Even that which has for its immediate object the protection of the person, is made necessary, in a great many cases, by the

person's possession of property. Perhaps it would not be beyond the mark to say that ninety-nine citizens require protection for property, or for their persons because of their property, where one needs it for any other cause. A very large part of the time of legislatures is taken up with the enactment and amendment of laws relating to property. Reasoning in this way it is evidently possible to make out at least a strong case in favour of the theory that citizens of means may justly be required to pay taxes on an ascending scale in proportion to their wealth, without being entitled to more than their individual share of power to legislate in regard to matters affecting the rights and liberties of all citizens as such. But the subject is clearly entitled to a much larger share of the attention of political economists than it has yet received.

We have, of necessity, but touched the outskirts of a very large and complicated problem, or rather class of problems. The inheritance dues, which the British budget is raising to a much higher ratio than any hitherto reached, open up a somewhat similar question, yet one which differs in some respects and so demands separate discussion. Might does not create right. It is evident that with the increasing power of the un-moneyed classes in politics and legislation, property will henceforth be compelled to bear a much larger proportion of the burdens of the State than heretofore. But it will make a vast, a vital, difference, whether this be done simply from selfish motives, because those who will profit by it have the power; or thoughtfully and logically, on principles which are believed to be in accordance with economic and political righteousness.

THE HISTORICAL ARCHIVES OF CANADA.

At the last meeting of the Royal Society of Canada the Council made the following brief report on the Archives of Canada, which will show our readers the progress that is being made in the work.

The Council refer the Royal Society and all those interested in the collection of historical archives to the following report by Dr. Marmette, Assistant Archivist of the Dominion:—"The importance of that branch of the public service, which has had charge of the historical archives of Canada since its foundation in 1872, has been shown more clearly year by year, with the steady accumulation of new and numerous copies of unpublished documents which come to us from England and France. Hardly a day passes without our receiving from all parts of Canada and the United States requests for information on certain questions to which we can alone give a satisfactory reply, if not always a complete solution, in view of the fact that we alone in America possess the copies of unpublished historical

documents relating to matters of war, politics and diplomacy affecting these two countries and England.

"Apart from the copy of the Bouquet collection, which comprises thirty written volumes and covers the years from 1757 to 1765, and the Haldimand papers, which take up one hundred and thirty-two volumes and include the historical records from 1758 to 1787, we have at present in hand three hundred and sixty-four volumes copied from the State papers of the Colonial Record Office at London, and containing the correspondence between the English authorities, the governors and other official personages in Canada, commencing with 1760 and coming down to 1831. The copying of these interesting documents is now going on in London under the direction of Dr. Brymner, who has nearly closed the investigations which are necessary for the guidance of the copyists charged with completing a collection which is unique in America.

"At the same time there is going on in London the copying, commenced this year, of the War Office papers, of which we have already fifteen volumes, as well as of the Board of Trade papers, of which we have now twenty-nine volumes collected.

"Besides this collection, so rich in new material relating to the history of the country under English dominion, we have also the advantage of possessing one thousand and sixty-three manuscript volumes of military records—all quite original—touching the public events and military works during the occupation of Canada by the English troops from 1760 to 1867.

"The French portion of the archives—somewhat behind for reasons beyond control—comprises a hundred volumes of manuscript relating to the 'terrier,' the judgments of the intendants under the French regime, as well as the commencement of the correspondence between the Court of France and the French governors and intendants of Canada.

"The arrangements continue for copying in Paris the numerous State papers relative to our history, which are found, for the greater part, in the archives of the new Minister of Colonies (formerly Minister of Marine and Colonies) where I had the advantage of examining and cataloguing these documents some years ago.

"I am referring here only to the manuscript section of our archives, and leave out of consideration our consulting library of printed books, which already comprises several thousand volumes.

"It is much to be desired that the Government would soon take measures to provide the department with accommodation more suitable for a library already so important in the way of manuscripts and printed books. The three small rooms set apart for the archives are now so encumbered that we are at straits to place the new collections that we are constantly re-

ceiving. Indeed, the dampness of the quarters, which are situated in a basement, is not only injurious to the health of the staff, but also to the preservation of the valuable documents which are under its care."

The Council hope that the Government of the Dominion will soon find itself in a position to provide suitable accommodation for books and manuscripts, collected at such large expense, and so invaluable to the country, and indeed to the world at large. If it were possible to build a National Museum, worthy of the Dominion, then a section of it could be properly devoted to this service. In the meantime care should be taken to prevent any damage or deterioration to these valuable manuscripts, and to enable the staff to make the best possible arrangements for purposes of reference. THE WEEK most heartily joins in the prayer of the Council and trusts that the Government will not further withhold adequate protection from these invaluable historical records.

OTTAWA LETTER.

What is the use of sending a letter from Ottawa this week? No one in Toronto will read it while the big fight between the Kingston heavy-weight, Professor Cleary, and the London light-weight, Professor Meredith, is in full swing. Mowat is not in it at all. Was there ever a better application of the trite old saying, "Save me from my friends."

The Hon. Mr. Mowat came down from the bench 23 years ago to govern Ontario, and he is now about retiring, after governing the Province for that period. Why does not Archbishop Cleary come down from the penitent's bench, throw off his gown as Mowat did, and take his place. It does not look well for a distinguished prelate to be crossing swords in the political arena, and like a mediæval knight deciding the fate of a cause by a single combat. The lookers-on can enjoy the fun, but what is fun for them is death to Mowat, and he's a loyal man.

Archbishop Cleary received his political education in Ireland at a time when the Home Rule was planned and carried on by means of the boycott, agrarian outrage and other violent methods that have now happily subsided there. His people have no Home Rule to fight for in Canada; they have religious liberty, and enjoy all the privileges of their fellow-countrymen, under free government; therefore it must be Rome rule that the Archbishop is fighting for; a rule that would be as oppressive to his own people as it would be to the rest of the population, and it well may be doubted if his bold utterances reflect the sentiment of his people. Some of the Liberals see the danger of being drawn into this crusade against their liberties, and are, therefore, contesting their elections as independent men—a role assumed by Mr. A. F. McIntyre in this city.

Notwithstanding the statement of Sir John Thompson, that it would be some weeks before an adjournment of Parliament, signs are not wanting that the Government hopes to shorten up the session. The tariff is no longer a "piece de resistance" for your correspondent: so far as that is concerned, "it is at present all quiet on the Ottawa." It has yet to go through its third reading. The estimates are on the "tapis," and in that connection the Finance Minister announced the contract for the fast Atlantic steamship

line and a subsidy of \$750,000 a year to secure it. This will, in all probability, lead to a hot discussion; its practicability, its necessity, its cost and its advantages are all moot points.

Mr. Mills placed Sir Charles Tupper in a difficult position by asking what steps the Government were taking to assert the sovereignty of the country over Hudson Bay and for ascertaining what foreign vessels were exploiting the resources of this "mare clausam" to Canadian enterprise. As Sam Weller, in giving his evidence on the Bardell vs. Pickwick trial as to whether he saw Mrs. Bardell in Mr. Pickwick's arms, promptly replied that if he could have seen through a brick wall, up two pairs of stairs and through a double door, he might have seen the kissing going on, so the Minister of Marine finds a difficulty in seeing through the obstacles that intervene to obscure his vision of the Bay, but, like Sam Weller, were he so disposed, he might if he chose. It is easier work to catch a poacher off the Pelee Islands, and there is more glory in it. If Canada's rights in the Hudson Bay are being tampered with, the matter should be seen to without evasion or delay.

As the fur seals of the Pacific go all the way down to the warm waters in the latitude of San Francisco, the waters of the Behring Sea are modified by the warm currents that flow from the West, so that Mr. Mills' suggestion to transplant a colony of seals from the Pacific to the Atlantic might prove abortive, though the experiment would not be an expensive one, when we have some means of getting them there.

An article in the Montreal *Star*, under the heading of "What would the Liberal tariff be," suggests that the Liberal party should on the third reading "move a series of salient amendments to the leading features of the tariff and then vote solidly in support of them." This is to show the country what they mean by "a tariff for revenue only," for the *Star* says: "The Opposition may be sure that whether their tariff programme be good or bad, the electorate is in no mood to buy a pig in a bog. Very good advice from an independent journal; the only thing is that, moving amendments to the tariff in detail might prove a tedious operation. A twenty or twenty-five per cent. reduction of the old tariff all round would be quite as effective and more equitable. A twenty-five per cent. reduction would appear to be lowering the revenue by five million dollars; but Sir Robert Peel when he was engaged in lowering the English tariff in 1845, prior to the adoption of free trade, said that it was a fact, that when he wanted to increase the revenue he lowered the tariff, so that instead of a falling off of five million dollars there will, in all probability, be an increase of the revenue. Under protection the Government collects one dollar, and monopoly collects two dollars, so that three dollars' taxation is imposed where only one is wanted. Any reduction of this triple burden is sure to increase the revenue paying power of the people.

Whether authentic or merely suggestive, the *Evening Journal* of this city gives a list of the subjects for discussion at the Colonial Conference to meet on the 22nd of June. It commences with: "The better development of trade between the Mother Country and Colonies, even if present tariff policies must continue." How can we have

better trade if we have protection? Protection is a tax upon trade, internal as well as external. "Why must present tariff policies continue?" Because the people cannot get out of the net so skilfully laid by monopoly! Even so—are our powers of suction greater than our powers of vision? These are questions for self-examination before we appear before this conference of world-wide interest and importance. The spectacle of all parts of the United Empire dealing with one another upon the broad basis of free trade, not that selfish free trade that blindly works inside of a ring fence, but that self-reliant free trade that defies the competition of the world, would be a spectacle to astonish the world in the magnitude of its operations, the marvellous purchasing power of its population, and the growth of its power for good. To the extent that we tax the product of the British labourer, to that extent do we reduce the value of his market to us for the sale of the product of our industry. By making our market free we increase our own purchasing power and his, and offer so much greater inducements to British labour in the British Isles, or isles over the sea, to sell to us and to buy from us in return. That is the better development of trade between the Mother Country and Colonies!

The members indulged in the social amenities which their fighting over the floor of the House of Commons is popularly supposed to prevent, by accepting the hospitality of Mr. Edwards, member for Russell, who organized a picnic for them to his pretty place on the Ottawa. A pleasant day was spent, and the shyness of party warriors towards one another for once disappeared.

VIVANDIER.

Ottawa, June 4th, 1894.

AT THE KING'S PLAYHOUSE.

(The Mourning Bride. A tragedy.)

"Music has charms to soothe a savage breast,
To soften rocks or bend a knotted oak."

Such were the words (who ever heard the rest?)
Which, as the curtain rose, Bracogirdle spoke.

There in the Lincoln's-Inn-Fields Theatre
"His Majesty's Servants" laboured through
the part,

And Mr. Congreve dropped a tear with her,
For she could even cheat the author's heart.

Perhaps Selinda sat beside him too,
Sad, pious saint,—in boxes near perhaps,
Belinda and Lady Mary Montagu
Took up their great fans archly from their
laps.

Such smiles and sidelong glances as they threw!
While atmosphere and stage-plot grew more
warm.

"The Mourning Bride"—Ah Beaumont, where
were you

When Mr. Congreve took the town by storm?

Thus through the five acts, while the ladies
cry

And link-boys at the door the dull hours
pass:

Thus till Alphonso reaches by and by,
"Ill-fated Zara! ha! a cup? alas!"

To their sedan-chairs then the ladies rush,
Empty and dark are all the playhouse boxes;

Then cards and ombre until morning's blush
When My Lady with tears turns home, My
Lord with "poxes."

"Ged man, how dare you waken me so soon?"
Roars Mr. Congreve, "Slife, you dog, who's
there?"

"Your pardon, sir," the valet calls, "'tis noon,—
A certain Frenchman waits—Monseer Vol-
taire."

Here is "The Mourning Bride" in leather brown,
With Ovid's verses on the title page ;
You bought it yesterday for half a crown,
The stall-man grinned behind you I'll engage.

A century unopened on the shelf,
Almeria's role is noted, who shall say
But that Bracegirdle connd these lines herself,
Spilling her wine upon the paper gray.

Methinks I catch the odour of civet
Out of the smirched and eaten pages steal ;
I see methinks that lovely woman yet,
Poring above them in her dishabille.

"No more a princess but in statu quo,"
Tears stain the rouge upon her cheek, you see ;
She whose sweet smile met ours an hour ago
In secret lives her real tragedy.

Who through these leaves will somewhat subtly look
Sees much beside the man of letters' care :
A pale-faced actress stares back from the book—
The author's getting dressed to see Voltaire.
EZRA HURLBURT STAFFORD.

OUR ORIGINALS.—III.

(From the French of B. Sulte, F.R.S.C.)

I repeat it, he is ignorant of the history of Canada completely ; he speaks like a blind man of colours ; his lively prose is truthful enough when he describes what he has seen ; upon other matters he simply talks nonsense.

The young women sent to the Antilles and to the Mississippi suffered greatly. Those for the Antilles found themselves rejected and reviled by the planters ; those for the Mississippi had the lot of the unfortunate Cavalier de la Salle, the leader of the enterprise ; they perished of misery. Some few of these latter reached France eventually.

The emigrations to Canada were otherwise organized, God be praised ! It is nothing wonderful that the result should be different.

Is, however, the letter of La Hontan the only writing of its kind ? Yes. Writers came later who repeated the statements in question. Repeated, let us well understand, repeated like parrots, adding nothing to their importance, particularly when account is taken of the constantly increasing number of documents at the first hand that are being discovered, and which completely upset the invention of La Hontan, for it is an invention, a jest of a buffoon.

In the course of this article I shall speak of the authors of letters and papers, who, after La Hontan, have called in question the purity of Canadian origin ; it is proper to forewarn the reader that these new-comers belong, not to the period of 1663-72, which is that of the girls, but to that included between 1697 and 1730, that is to say, the period of the despatching of men to Canada. La Hontan, then, is the only person who sought to throw aspersions upon the character of those persons chosen by the Canadian committee in concert with the French committee, for the peopling of Canada (1663-72)—committees which, it is known, were formed under the best auspices, obtained a complete success, and did not cease operations short of eight or nine years, at which time the king thought proper to stop the emigration, saying that Canada ought by that time to have become able to

look after herself. Colbert would have preferred to continue that which was so well begun, but the king refused.

Only the other day, in reading *Sentences et Jugements* of the Supreme Council of Quebec, which are printed by order of the Provincial Government, I came upon the resolutions and measures taken by the Executive of Canada on the subject of the selection and treatment of the girls and women brought from France, and accused later by La Hontan. There is also among the manuscript correspondence of the Governors of this period (preserved in Paris, and copies thereof at Ottawa) a crowd of explanations relating to it. Nothing could be more paternal, more Christian, more worthy of respect than the precautions of our administrators throughout the whole business. When one has followed the history of the time, and read the documents before mentioned, one is completely stunned on coming to the letter of La Hontan.

Twenty-five or thirty years after the departure of this officer, there was played in Paris a little piece by Le Sage (the author of *Gil Blas*) entitled *Les Mariages au Canada*. (The Canadian Marriages.) As it always happens, the second workman added to the faults of the first. This time, not satisfied with repeating the absurdities of La Hontan, the author inserted some of his own. He set people conversing who never saw each other, for the reason that certain of them were dead before the others were born.

In this silly production a newly-married pair left Quebec for the estate or holding that had been assigned them, but these brave lovers are made to cross the Mississippi before reaching their lot, a short journey of a few miles. And they are clothed in silk and covered with lace to undertake the promenade ; they have neither axe nor shovel, nor anything necessary for people opening up new land ; they also talk seriously of living a poem, of renewing an earthly paradise, etc.

But to return to my point of departure showing that, for the justification of seven or eight repeaters of phrases who have spoken incidentally a disrespectful word of the girls and women sent to Canada under the administration of Colbert, there is but one source, La Hontan.

Such as accept the dictum of this officer, have certainly never unravelled the tales or inaccuracies which so often spoil his account ; and I may add that to believe the assertions of La Hontan upon the point we are here discussing, one must never have read the manuscripts nor printed works which deal with the history of Canada. The text of La Hontan retailed in the United States and in France among people who do not know the first word of our past, has been taken seriously and held as authoritative.

Those who have not seen the large literature upon the history of Canada imagine that we are but a set of barbarians who permit every sort of assertion touching our past. They have read, here and there, a few sheets of the history of certain colonies in the Indies or the Antilles, which recall the sad story of the blunders and abuses of the earlier administrations, and think they are justified in applying the same to Canada. It is an example of the gross ignorance which mars the work of even the most famous. Michelet belongs to this class. He has written without knowledge and with a confidence that is at least surprising. See Volume XV of his history, chapter 8,

where he hits the truth in saying that notorious women have had a bad influence on colonization. In fact, wherever they have not taken women used to field labour to go to the colonies to cultivate the fields, there has been no success, all has gone wrong, misery and debauch have spoiled all.

But let it not come to our ears that they place such doings in Canada, for they will have to reckon with those they thus malign. We who know to the last detail how our country was peopled, have the right, the duty, and the authority to characterize according as they deserve, those injudicious writers who display an ignorance at once so complete and so unpleasant. Their great reputation will not save them ; on this issue even Michelet is but a poor authority.

It would be well if they would send over a man from France to consult merely the five hundred volumes upon the history of Canada that I have in my own library ! Afterwards we would visit my friends who possess twice as many books upon the same subject as I do. Then we would go and see two hundred thousand pages of manuscript, perhaps three hundred thousand, all of which are living witnesses of what took place formerly among us. Beyond that the Abbe Cyprien Tanguay, with his *Dictionnaire genealogique de toutes familles Canadiennes*, has given us three hundred thousand notes. There is a long list of books on the history of the old parishes giving the origin of the meanest families and the historical records of the smallest bit of land. You shall not be able to find even the breadth of a finger-nail on which to place conjecture ; the ground is entirely covered by incontestable facts.

It is by means of the original documents that we can explain each point, that we can speak of each individual. This is unique in the world. Our poets never cease making allusion to it ; our historians cannot conceive that anyone doubts it ; our journalists only, and writers at a distance, find it a hook whereupon to hang a doubtful word ; a proof that they have never studied the subject.

We must now say a few words upon the prejudice against us in the United States.

It seems to be accepted among our neighbors that the Canadian *voyageurs*, and particularly the *coureurs de bois* were not of the Cross of St. Louis. The term used to designate them says more than a long epic ; it is *oullaws*, that is to say, escaped convicts. There is only another step to take in order to affirm that Canada sheltered a crowd of evil wretches escaped from the galleys, or something like it, driven from France, tolerated in Canada, and threading their way westward at every possible chance. I have met this belief in American books, and among circles of readers who are otherwise very well affected towards us. Now is the time to attack it.

The Company of the Hundred Associates had the administration of Canadian affairs for thirty-seven years, when they made over their rights to the West India Company in 1664. Up to that time the men employed as fur-traders were recruited partly from among our *habitants*, partly from France, whither a certain number of these latter always returned after three or four years' service.

This commerce had been almost invariably confined to the borders of Upper Canada by the wars of the Iroquois ; the result was that few or none of the Canadians or Frenchmen took up their abode save in the

territories that stretched westward, a vast region beyond Montreal, and that they had early opened up.

The taking possession by the (West) India Company, coinciding with that of the arrival of troops from France (1665) the Iroquois, forced to retreat, not only withdrew themselves from Lower Canada, but also left the way open for our advances toward the east, the south and the west.

The hired people who came straight from France kept up the custom, and spread themselves afar. At the same time the bulk of those who set out at this date in the service of the new Company, were sons of habitants. The word "habitants" among us signifies a husbandman, and no other. These youths were to add a singular page to our history. Without doubt the greater part of them fully intended to return to the domestic hearth at the close of their engagement. A very different fate befel them.

Human nature has its likings, its gifts, its talents, which only circumstance can reveal, and more than one voyageur, a son of the plough, has felt, with astonishment, awaken within him the love of adventure and the charm of a wandering life, to which he was accidentally serving his apprenticeship. From the beginning of the colony those who have engaged to make the North-west trail have been called *voyageurs*.

Ten years passed. A new class of men, expert, bold, vigorous, accustomed to all hazards—that of the *coureurs de bois*—had arisen. Each of these men worked alone. Their ties to the company grew relaxed. They were no longer bound by contract, *voyageurs*, but free men who "voyageant" (made journeys). Their domain was the unknown of vast America. Neither wave nor mountain barred their way. On the contrary a retreating horizon lured them on. Speaking every (Indian) tongue, exploring, hunting, portaging, camping, fighting as well the savages themselves, they fascinated the tribes by their fearlessness, their tales of old France, their liveliness; and they filled the wigwams with the airs of our popular songs. Strayed sentinels of the Gallic race, they united each in himself the love of the marvellous, the charms of imagination and that knowledge of trades and industries that Europe always regarded as her principal means of conquest among barbarians.

With the flexibility of the French character, they adopted the usages and customs of the people they found themselves among for the time being.

Long previously the savages had frequented the Spaniards to the south, and the English to the east without affecting their customary usages in the least. The reason is not far to seek; these peoples do not adapt themselves; you go to them, not they to you. The French alone of all civilized races know how to become red-skins, Arabs, or Patagonians—negroes at a pinch!

S. A. CURZON.

Bonaparte asked Madame de Stael in what manner he could best promote the happiness of France. Her reply is full of political wisdom. She said, "Instruct the mothers of the French people."—*Daniel Webster*.

Into what boundless life does education admit us. Every truth gained through it expands a moment of time into illimitable being—positively enlarges our existence, and endows us with qualities which time cannot weaken or destroy.—*Chapin*.

TRADITION AND HEREDITY.

You're proud to be a self-made man,
And stand the first of all your clan:
I pity you the rather.
Than wealth of rich or lore of wise,
Or fame of great, far more I prize,
This, that I had a father:

Yes, father and grandfather too,
It matters not how well-to-do,
In what rank or relation:
But men of truth and sterling worth,
Greater than accident of birth,
Or worldly reputation:

Ancestors, small though be their fame,
Who yet have left a stainless name,
A proud name to inherit.
Richer than castled masonry,
And lordly title sounding high,
And golden cross of merit.

For those are out, but this is in,
And only can be lost by sin
Against all blood tradition:
Since blood it is that plays life's part
In hand and mouth, in brain and heart,
Performing each its mission.

And blood for generations bye,
Known to be of one quality,
By many a life-long trial,
Establishes itself in time,
For virtue this, and that for crime,
Scarce brooking a denial.

Thank God! heredity may fail,
Heaven's Court may break the long entail
Of evil generations:
Nor scorn I men of brave strong will,
Who spurn their heritage of ill,
And rise to holier stations.

But true humility is shown
Even in the pride that loves to own
Its debt to those before us,
Whose honest lives exemplified
Traits of Him, on whom they relied,
The Great All-Father o'er us.

When honour points the thorny way,
'Tis no no great merit to obey,
A privilege the rather:
Stronger for truth and right I stand,
Than any new man in the land,
Because I had a father.

J. CAWDOR BELL.

PARIS LETTER.

Yes, one glory of England is, to teach nations how to live. One page in her sample book France ought to study, that of regarding one accused as innocent till he be proved guilty. Instead, French justice, and 104 years after the Revolution to boot, views one accused as guilty and does its best not to see fair play meted to the prisoner, but brow-beats him into culpability as it were. This is the more iniquitous, as the French claim to be a logical and fair-play nation. The magistrates depend for their promotion, not on the number of acquittments, but of convictions they can achieve. Then they are not fixtures. Once an individual is arrested, he remains under preventive arrest till the indictment be prepared. There is no *habeas-corpus* to compel the arrested to appear next morning before a magistrat, in open court, aided by his counsel, to ascertain if there be adequate evidence to sustain the charge for a committal, a bailing, or a discharge. In France, the arrested is kept *au secret*; the examining magistrate interrogates him alone, how he pleases, and pumps out his whole biography; then when nothing is, or can be extracted, and the accused has signed his confessions, he is allowed to see counsel. A very notorious injustice, or miscarriage

of justice, has just occurred before the Paris Tribunal; a contractor, his book-keeper, and a Government employee, have been eighteen months under preventive arrest, for fraud and forgery, in connection with the supplying of stores. Their trial has just taken place, and what the examining magistrate, experts, and law officials could not unravel in 18 months, the judge did in as many minutes; and the public prosecutor confessed the prisoners were innocent, the evidence against them having broken down completely. There was neither fraud nor forgery, but confusion, from the bungling manner the accounts and checks were ordered by the state to be kept. The documents for the defence were handed to two experts; one declared he had forgotten to read and to return them, the other, that he did not examine them because they were too long and too numerous! and it was on the report of the experts the prosecution was based! The innocents have no redress. And the experts are the auxiliaries of Justice, pretending sometimes to infallibility. Not long ago at Versailles, an expert was examined respecting a letter of the accused; to identify the body of the letter, with notes on the margin. He said he was not quite certain as to the writing in the body of the letter, but the marginal notes were by the prisoner. "Be cautious what you affirm, as the life of a human being depends on your assertion," exclaimed the prisoner's counsel. "I'm certain the notes are by the prisoner, but am not sure the letter itself is." "Pardon," said the judge interrupting, "the notes are by me!"

In the provinces, a religious or saint's fete, is always kept—on the Sunday following the anniversary date, should that be on a week day. The public was anxious to know how last Sunday would be celebrated by the rurals, in honour of Joan. Just the same as on the recent ceremony that took place in Paris, at Notre Dame; that is to say, the churches had it all to themselves, while the politicians disputed as to who was to farm her glory. It is finished; poor Joan will never become the national saint; she will remain simply a decoration and a unit more to the calendar of saints. Maid of Orleans—*vale!*

The revenue is tumbling down rapidly, and at a moment when the expenditure augments by 100 million frs. annually. The first four months of this year, as compared with the corresponding months of 1893, reveal a drop of nearly 46 million frs.; and a drop of 28 million frs. for April, 1894, versus April 1893. And the ultra protectionists say, there is no screw loose. The white loaf keeps white, up to orthodox weight, and is low priced—only money is wanted to buy it.

Signor Crispi is being less abused; Italy's finances—though not bright, are ceasing to be ridiculed. He is a resolute man, Crispi; he will not consent to weaken the defensive forces of the nation. If a country desires to uphold its independence, it must have sentinels powerful enough to watch and guard it. That is why every Power sings the hosanna of peace—no war songs.

Shaded reputations never wholly vanish in France; they are neither dear to memory nor lost to sight. Who would have thought that after the Legion of Honour scandals, that M. Wilson would come up smiling in the Chamber of Deputies; that Jules Ferry would have risen to be President of the Senate; that Cornelius Herz, whose sins in Panamaism were declared to

be like scarlet, would be made as white as snow by the Canal Co.; and that though doomed to death by diabetes—and the doctors, he was destined not yet to die. M. Milleroye was a masher Boulangist; then he fell back on the Russian alliance, and next became the champion dupe and agent in the Norton nigger forgeries of the British Embassy. He expatiated on the Franco-Russian alliance—wherever that may be now—and of the necessity of fortifying Corsica and the land-locked harbour of Bizerta, in Tunisia. Though France is bound by treaty not to fortify Bizerta, she will likely do so; that can hardly displease England, as it will justify and solidify her hold on Egypt; augment her battleships in the Mediterranean, knit closer the maritime interests of Italy and England, and necessitate a British coaling station, or a half-way house for ambulatory scientific missions, near Besika Bay or Alexandretta.

The Lyons Exhibition, by all accounts, would well repay tourists to look in upon it. It would afford many hints to those interested in labour questions and the transformation of some industries—that of hat making for example. Lyons, by its strikes, has lost the monopoly of supplying the home and foreign trade of France with hats, or, at least, the finishing processes of them. The city hatters dictated conditions to the suburban villages that prepared the head gear in the rough, they rejected them, they refused to “finish,” so the villages imported new machinery and finished their own works. Those fabricants who have lost the hat trade are doing well in making galoches. Only the skins of rabbits, hares, and beavers, are now employed to make the hats worn by generals, clergymen, bank runners, and gendarmes; the ordinary tiles are made from wool. At Grigny, the hours of work per day have been thus solved: the boilers are ready at five in the morning; the men work by the piece, making from 3 to 5 frs. a day; they come to the factory when they please and retire when they like. The Gler is a crystal stream flowing from the flanks of the gigantic Mont Pilate; it brought down pellicles of gold, and the washings of the sand, or now mud, yielded 3 frs. of precious metal per washer. Riverie is a charming centre to enjoy Alpine scenery, but what is more wonderful is, that at the best hotel, a supper, bed, and breakfast, costs in all but 4½ frs. On Sundays the villagers meet to drink local wine and sing local songs; the only luxury indulged in is lemonade. Chicago had better look to its laurels.

Shakespeare alludes to the heavens raining “comfits.” During the French Revolution it rained corpses—that is, the killed in the houses were thrown into the streets. Paris has just had “a shower of balloons—the weather this season is all *bizarrierie*. Two descended on the chimney-pots of the Boulevards; one was the balloon of the Abbe Garnier—a pupil of Cardinal Vaughan’s—of Montmartre. It is a religious ruse to draw the attention of publicans and sinners to his “French People’s Palace” that he runs against the opposition Palace over the way, and that the Atheists and the Reds work. No harm was done to roofs, and the spectacle made the Anarchists and the projected income tax to be momentarily forgotten.

It is well known that no two men in their beginnings ever suffered more than Emile Zola and Alphonse Daudet. They lived in attics and held there feasts of reason and flows of soul, though the *invites*

had to borrow a few chairs. Daudet on many occasions had nothing to eat, and Zola, when he sent his only coat and sole pair of pantaloons to the pawn office, had to live in his chemise and a bed quilt. During that time of misery, he only planned projects for putting humanity into novels. Yet both men admit such blank miseries were the happiest moments of their lives. So much for never losing heart and for having confidence in one’s own perseverance.

The police have suppressed the “Bourse” held at the fortifications by small boys to exchange eggs robbed from birds’ nests, and the selling of newly-hatched feathered friends.

The Marquis de Montchenu was appointed by Louis XVIII. to watch the movements of Napoleon at St. Helena. The Marquis complained of the prices of all things on the island. In 1816 the rent of his shanty was 17,500 fr., a deal table cost 1,100 fr., bread 13 fr. per lb., a duck 15 fr., and a sheep 65 fr. There was neither butter, milk, nor eggs.

Z.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SCHOOL LAW OF NOVA SCOTIA.

To the Editor of The Week:

Sir,—Hon. Attorney-General Longley while correctly stating that the Free Schools Act of Nova Scotia was passed in 1864, is inaccurate in saying that it “was not brought into force until 1865.” As the one charged at the time with the administration of that Act, I may be permitted to state that it came into operation in October, 1864. My apology for this note is the statement by Dr. Bourinot, in this connection, that, “in a paper like THE WEEK accuracy in every historical matter is absolutely necessary.” Yours,

THEODORE H. RAND.

McMaster University.

THE COLONIES AND MARITIME DEFENCE.

To the Editor of The Week:

Sir,—A pamphlet from London, England, under the above heading, has just come to hand, under special address to the writer, in common, presumably, with others in such membership in Canada. At this juncture, the subject of it is of largest and most important interest to us of Canada, and such literature should, I think, be scattered widely as possible. Be this my excuse for thus obtruding on you.

The immediate object of the pamphlet, as avowed in its ten pages, is for a rateable contribution by the colonies to the expense of naval defence of the maritime commerce of the Empire. The facts prominently advanced in the argument are thus put:

“THE COMMERCE OF THE EMPIRE.”

“The annual value of the commerce of the Empire carried upon the high seas was, in 1891, 970 millions sterling.

695 millions of this belong to the United Kingdom, and 143 millions to the self-governing colonies.

Of this last sum, 95 millions represent trade done by these colonies with countries other than the United Kingdom.

From these figures it will be seen that about one-seventh of the commerce to be protected is that of self-governing colonies in Australasia, North America, and South Africa; and that two-thirds of this trade is

carried on with other countries, the United Kingdom not being concerned with it in any way.

“WHAT THE UNITED KINGDOM PAYS FOR THIS PROTECTION.”

“The navy which protects this commerce is, nevertheless, paid for, almost entirely by the people of the United Kingdom.

The ordinary annual expenditure by the United Kingdom upon the navy is put at 15 millions; in addition to this no less than 33 millions of extra expenditure has been provided by the United Kingdom for increasing the strength of the navy since 1882.”

“WHAT THE COLONIES PAY.”

“The self-governing colonies, during the year 1891, spent upon sea-going forces the following sums:

North American Colonies...	5,000,000	people	nothing
Australasian Colonies...	4,250,000	“	£85,000
South African Colonies....	2,000,000	“	nothing

The small sum spent by the seven Australasian colonies is for ships of their own for coast and harbour defence. These colonies have also undertaken to pay a sum exceeding £125,000 per annum towards the maintenance of a certain number of ships of the British navy on the Australian station. These ships are not available for the general protection of commerce as is the navy provided by the United Kingdom.

But allowing these sums to stand on the same footing as the United Kingdom expenditure, it appears that 38 million people in the United Kingdom spend on the general protection of the Empire and its commerce £18,000,000 a year, while 11 million people in these Colonies spend £200,000 only.

“WITH HALF THE REVENUE OF GREAT BRITAIN.”

Comparing the revenue of these countries, we find that the self-governing colonies have a revenue (annual) “of 43 million sterling, almost half that of the United Kingdom, which is 91 millions; yet they contribute to the maintenance of the navy which protects them and their possessions but a *ninetieth* part of its cost.”

The pamphlet goes on to give other illustrations of such enormous inequalities. The figures given are beyond cavil; are, in fact, within the mark—the navy vote of the hour, by a Radical Government—ultra radical it may be said—being upwards of seventeen million pounds sterling for immediate need, in defence, in face of abnormal increase in menace from all other naval powers, and more particularly France and Russia, and, it may be added, the United States of America.

And so—almost proportionately—is the extra cost to the Imperial Islander of the military arm.

These are grave facts now being laid before us for consideration and action; and will, no doubt, be fully discussed at the coming conference.

It is to be hoped—and there is every reason to assume—that in that conference the colonies, as there represented, will show a due appreciation of their position relatively to that of the “United Kingdom” *per se* in the above matters. Heretofore, especially of late years, there has been, it may be said, an ignorance, more or less, on the part of these so-called “self-governing colonies” of this strictly colonial status, as

mere "dependencies" of the British Crown, owing their existence to the ægis of the British arm.

On the other hand, the parent State, in its policy of free trade, in the widest sense, has—probably in no less degree, or at least, with equal blame—failed somewhat in her duty, as we regard it, of fostering care to her colonies, her "plantations" as they were, until lately, styled in her war department of national administration. Co-ordinately with her own internal material growth and progress, especially within the present Victorian era, has been that of her colonies in every quarter of the globe; but with this difference, that in geographical extent and economic natural resources as now being developed, the increase of the colonies has been, and is so much greater, as to constitute by and with the colonies, the really "Greater Britain" of to-day. In what respects such is the case is now obvious to even the insular mind of the whilom "Manchester School." The experience of half a century of tentative effort the world over, has taught them—so it is to be hoped—that however right in theory they may be, the lesson of the nations, in their practice, is adverse, and that the exigencies of national existence forbid to us for the present such policy in initial amplitude.

The alternative to a Power whose principle of life and growth has ever been *trade*—the flag but *following* trade—a "nation of shopkeepers" as the Corsican dictator of the Berlin Decrees contemptuously called us—the alternative, we would say, now before us is, it would seem,

A ZOLLVEREIN WITH ALL COLONIES, WITH OR WITHOUT "FAVOURER NATIONS" TREATY CLAUSES.

What the effect of such clauses in such Zollverein might be it is impossible to say. In effect, it should make the nation so favoured parties to such Zollverein; for it can scarcely be assumed that such "favour," if not reciprocated in some way, would be continued. In any case the experiment may well be tried. The tendency of the age, with its fast-increasing facilities of transport and communication, is in that direction; and so large, so world wide, is that interest that all socialism or "frog-in-the-well" policy of nations, however great, must give way to it. Sooner or later we—the world in general—must come to that, and it seems but proper that Britain, with her three-fifths of the ocean commerce of the world should lead, *continue* to lead, in such way.

June, 1894.

Yours,

BRITANNICUS.

THE OUTLOOK FOR CHURCH UNION.

To the Editor of the Week :

Sir,—A year ago the signs of the times looked auspicious for the unification of Christendom. Here in Canada there seemed to be a speedy prospect of a fusion between the Presbyterians and Congregationalists. In England, the Lambeth Conference's quadrilateral basis of union was attracting great attention. Such a man as Hugh Price Hughes was ready to accept Episcopal ordination on the ground that there could not be union without concession or compromise. The Lambeth basis received endorsement at the Chicago Congress of Religions. The Presbyterian bodies in the United States, eight in number, were apparently drawing together. Committees were formed in all of them to seek a common

ground of union. These, and many other auspicious circumstances, appeared to indicate the near approach of an era of unity.

But when practical measures came up for consideration, it became evident that formidable barriers were yet in the way of the consummation so devoutly to be wished. The proposed fusion between the Presbyterians and Congregationalists of Canada fell through partly because of unwise generalship and partly because of indiscreet utterances on the part of a few Hotspurs. The heresy trial of Prof. Campbell, and the refusal of the Toronto Presbytery to overture the General Assembly for the simplification, modification, and abbreviation of the Confession of Faith have put back the movement for union between Presbyterians and Congregationalists in this country for an indefinite period of time. Some of the most earnest advocates of union among Congregationalists feel that, had the proposal been carried into effect, they would have been placed in a most awkward and inconsistent position. The Conferences held gave hope that there might be union without surrender of their principles, but the action taken by the Presbyteries of Montreal and Toronto are not compatible with the understood basis of union which was laid down. The Congregational Union of England and Wales avowedly fellowships ministers holding such views as those of Dr. Briggs and Professor Campbell. It also gives full liberty not only to believe but to preach Archdeacon Farrar's doctrine of Eternal Hope. Substantially the same ground was taken by the Congregational Union of Ontario and Quebec at its annual meeting in London a year ago. On that occasion I tendered my resignation as a member mainly on the ground that I sympathized with the views of Professor Briggs and Archdeacon Farrar. I had not compromised the body by publicly preaching these views, having only recently arrived at full conviction in regard to them, and not knowing whether the Union was prepared, like its English sister body, to fellowship them. Much to my surprise and pleasure, this resignation was met with the expression of a cordial and unanimous desire for its withdrawal, on the ground that the reasons assigned were not sufficient to justify my retirement from the body. I was completely taken aback by this manifestation of liberality, confidence, and regard, and felt that I could do no other than respond to the wishes of my brethren in a like spirit. I therefore withdrew the resignation, and on my doing so, the Union by a unanimous vote, accepted the withdrawal.

Taking a broader survey, we find that a serious check has been given to the Union movement in the United States by the action of the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in that country. The *New York Independent* addressed a circular to each of these dignitaries, asking them if, as a preparatory step to a closer union, they would consent to a relaxation of the Canon which stands in the way of an interchange of pulpits between Episcopal and non-Episcopal clergymen. Upwards of thirty bishops replied to the circular in letters of a most frank and courteous character, but all of them in the negative. That there should have been such unanimity and decidedness of declination in a country where Episcopacy has been of a far milder and more liberal type than in England, was very surprising.

The eight Presbyterian Committees in the United States have reported unfavorably so far as union and consolidation into one denomination are concerned, but have recommended a plan of co-operation which, if carried into effect, will prevent much of the unseemly rivalry that has existed between these nearly related bodies.

In England, the Lambeth Conference basis of union is evidently unacceptable to a large and influential section of the Church of England, while the mass of Nonconformists indignantly reject the idea of re-ordination by Episcopal hands. It is evident that the bulk of the clergy and bishops are unwilling to recognize any ministry but one that has been Episcopally ordained. Here and there a liberal-minded man like the Bishop of Worcester is prepared to recognize Nonconformist ministers as truly ordained, and other churches are really churches of Christ, but the great majority take the ground that there can be only one church of Christ in one city or country. The Wesleyans, Baptists and Congregationalists are not churches. They are only religious societies. The great error, it is contended, out of which schism has sprung, is that the remedy for abuses is secession. People should protest and remain. It is quite clear that nine-tenths of the ecclesiastical authorities of the Episcopal churches, both in England and the United States, consider that the first step toward union is the resort of all who call themselves Christian ministers to the successors of the Apostles for the laying on of hands. It is equally clear that the great bulk of Nonconformist ministers will not submit to this. They take the ground assumed by the distinguished John Howe, when Bishop Sheldon urged him to conform. "I cannot, my Lord, it shocks my common sense. Nothing can have two beginnings. I am satisfied that I am already a Christian and a minister of Christ. I cannot begin again to be either." There has been a manifest revival of the dogma of apostolic succession since the inception of the Tractarian movement, and it seems quite certain that any attempt at organic union with the Church of England while sacerdotalism predominates in that communion to the extent that it now does, would lead to a violent disruption of its own fellowship. In such a case, there would be no net gain to the interests of union.

The upshot of it all seems to be that the unification of Christendom is farther away than many of the most sanguine and hopeful advocates of it have supposed. It would seem that an age of discussion must precede an epoch of action. The time has not come, and possibly is not within sight, for practical and specific schemes. The ideal of union is not yet sufficiently classified. It is not familiar enough to the mass of the people to be an object of general desire. The duty of the hour is to create, exalt, and popularise the ideal of a re-united Christendom. Out of such a course of action will gradually come a softening of asperities and a more gracious forbearance with conscientious differences. The rest will follow in due time. We know who has said: "Every plant that my Heavenly Father hath not planted shall be rooted up," and we know too, that sectarianism is not a plant of His right hand planting. So it is doomed to extinction. "The Lord will hasten this in His time."

Yours, etc., WM. F. CLARKE.

MR. STEAD'S "IF CHRIST SHOULD COME."

We remember the delight experienced in our school days by reading Belzoni's account of his researches among the antiquities of Egypt; how he crawled through dark passages, among bats and snakes, to be half choked with mummy dust as he essayed to rest on what had promised to be a welcome seat; how too frequently, he had but his labour for his pains, and then on the joy of a discovery found a full reward. He was justly honoured for his wonderful explorings, the inconveniences, even dangers undertaken, only rendered his discoveries the more worthy of attention and esteem. In later years we have experienced similar delight following narratives of explorers in underground Jerusalem: among the debris and tombs of the ancient world, and our admiration has not been withheld as they have told us, even in detail, how at times their search has been in sewerage, dirt and dead men's bones; we have marvelled at their patience, endurance, perseverance, and silent heroism. And society has honoured them. Wisely we believe and well; and what they have told us only intensifies our longing for more; to be a prince of explorers is no vain honour.

Mr. William T. Stead is an explorer in a different region; he has been digging, on his own account, among the wrecks and ruins of our nineteenth century civilization, the waste of professedly Christian society, and he tells some most unsavoury tales, for which society does not thank him, and timid critics pretty generally, if they do not pass him by, write adversely on his work. "If Christ came to Chicago" has been called a blasphemous title, his details have been called a guide book to vice, and the force of his exposures has been met by a sorry truth that similar things might be written of other cities. That similar things can be said about all large cities, even worse, may be true; then let some one else say such things about those cities; manifestly one man cannot do all the work, and to talk of evil in the mass without particularising, is but to perpetuate that general self-complacency with which society enwraps itself with a Pharisee robe, I am at least no worse than my neighbours. Many in the temple respond, "Have mercy upon us miserable sinners," who would scornfully repel a direct charge of sin; and most certainly the crimes of others do not make our own less heinous. As to such exposures being a guide book to vice, one might in the same strain denounce lighthouses as directing the mariner to the rock. An old Book says, "to the pure all things are pure," and within the lines that necessarily limit the application of all proverbs we would emphasize that truth. There is much everywhere in the point of observation. And we apply that principle still further to the title of the book, "If Christ came to Chicago?" We confess to little sympathy with prudery; we fail to see virtuous indignation in denunciatory scandal at a five o'clock tea with one of Zola's novels open on the sofa, or the Christianity that talks spirituality as it passes the wounded of our social life by on the other side.

We have assumed that Mr. Stead's work is wise, a *petitio-principium* the critic will say. There are not many men living that could write as W. T. Stead has done, but then there were not many Isaiahs in Israel when the prophet wrote "Cry aloud, spare

not, lift up thy voice like a trumpet, and show my people their transgressions;" but Mr. Stead has written, and his statement of facts has not been questioned as to veracity. The justification of the book is its truthfulness, and, unlike the truthfulness of some of the scenes depicted by the fleshly school of novelists, in a manner ever suggesting the higher and more desirable conditions. We have not found a base insinuation in a single line. We may not be desirous of seeing the book on the shelves of every library, but its main lines of thought we would have, seriously pondered, by all patriots and wellwishers to society, and those thoughts we would briefly indicate, not as specially applicable to Chicago, but as of general application and interest.

The inspiration of the title is acknowledged to be from a poem of James Russell Lowell which begins:—

"Said Christ our Lord, I will go and see
How the men, My brothers, believe in Me."

and the Christian world prepared to tender a reception, such as does honour to the recipient, but brings greater glory to the giver, the honanna that may prelude the cry of Crucify; but passing by the pageantry, the poet continues:—

"Christ sought out an artisan,
A low-browed, stunted, haggard man;
And a motherless girl whose fingers thin
Pushed from her faintly want and sin.
These set He in the midst of them,
And as they drew back their garment's hem
For fear of defilement, "Lo, here," said He,
"The images ye have made of Me."

And Mr. Stead comments thus:—"How we believe in Christ is shown not by what we say about Him, nor by the temples which we build in His honour, nor by the hymns which we sing in His praise, but by the extent to which we succeed in restoring in man the lost image of God. We are not aware that our author lightly esteems what men say about the Christ, or deems hymns sung in His praise of little worth, we the rather judge that his soul has gone forth with his voice as treading "the long drawn aisle" or shadowed under "the fretted vault" he has joined in "the pealing anthem" swelling "the note of praise." There is nothing iconoclastic in the presentation. These things may well be done provided that they stimulate to a loving activity that will not suffer the other things to remain undone.

Our author deals confessedly with the seamy side of city life and enters into details lest generalities should be questioned: the work does not strike an average, indeed Mr. Stead expressly says that he samples the worst, but that worst is enough to condemn our Christianity in our methods of working it out if we truly believe that Christianity to be the gospel for all men. Vivid descriptions are given from actual observations, in some cases from personal experience, of the police station, the tramps' shelters, the whiskey dives, the outcast, civic politics, assessment anomalies, tax dodging, gambling hells and poverty's misery with degradation; and these, not in exaggerated blackness, but realistic and with these constant glimpses that in a hopeful sense reveal every human heart as human. We freely forgive all extravagances in the graphic pictures realising that the hand which delineates is guided by an enthusiasm for humanity. Nor do we see how the general conscience of Christendom is to be thoroughly awakened to a sense of its great responsibilities and corresponding privileges save by just such exposures as

our friend has made in this. "If Christ came to Chicago —?" Let the blank be filled by each reader with his own sphere of work.

Some time ago we visited a thriving town which has grown around a saw mill industry, and wondered at while we admired the system by which waste was reduced to a minimum; waste not, want not, was a general motto obeyed. By the time a log had been cut up into boards, lath, match timber, small packing-case pieces cut out from the slabs, acid extracted from saw-dust, and refuse used in the furnaces, little was left to be thrown away. Even the office was under the same economical—not parsimonious—management, the envelopes received in correspondence were used for writing the orders given to the various departments of the works. Here was as near an approach to perfection in system as seems possible, and the unseemly waste heap avoided. Is it too much to look forward to a day when what has been termed the waste of civilization should be a thing of the past? The tramp has human possibilities, the outcast some aspirations for a better life, an *esprit de corps* exists even among the world of beggaredom, should we not endeavour to take hold upon these traces of higher destiny and lift up to light and righteousness? To be a millionaire should not be the god of ambition for youth, nor freedom from "labour" the mark of nobility and the Christian churches are called upon to direct their energies not to mere success as organizations but in hastening the day—

"— that come it may,
As come it will for a' that,
That sense and truth o'er a' the earth
May bear the gree and a' that.

For a' that and a' that,
It's coming yet for a' that,
That man to man, the world o'er
Shall brothers be for a' that."

A prurient curiosity will not read with profit Mr. Stead's book, nor will the student care about placing it among his standard authors, but the man or woman who realizes that

"'Tis not all of life to live, or all of death to die,"

will find profitable stimulus in these pages, and we close our comments with our author's closing words to the reader:—"Are you willing to help? If Christ came to your city would He find you ready? If so, you will not have long to wait. For the least of these My brethren are a numerous tribe, and an hour will not pass after you close this book before your readiness will be put to the test. And Christ will then see in your case 'How the men My brethren believe in Me.'"

JOHN BURTON.

Repentance is not so much remorse for what we have done, as the fear of consequence.—*La Rochefoucauld*.

The love of money is a vertiginous pool sucking all in to destroy it. It is troubled and uneven, giddy and unsafe; serving no end but its own, and that also in a restless and uneasy motion.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

Measure your health by your sympathy with morning and spring. If there is no response in you to the awakening of Nature, if the prospect of an early morning walk does not banish sleep, if the warble of the first bluebird does not thrill you, you know that the morning and spring of your life is past.—*Thoreau*.

WHICH ?

Have we life enough to live
While the mighty ages roll ?
Or do endless cycles give
Endless vigour to the soul ?
Through the vast eternity,
Dare we hope to ever be ?

When with toil and care oppressed
We may harbour this sad thought,—
In our longing after rest,—
Death is sleep that endeth not.
Dark and cool oblivion
Satisfies the weary one.

But when brighter burns life's flame,
And our buried hopes revive,
For such poor reward to claim
Seems it scarce worth while to live ;
And we loathe beyond control
Such a slumber for the soul.

Shall we trust, if trust we may,
Either aspect of this life,
That which points to endless day
In the vigor of the strife,
Or that calm and pulseless blight,
Which suggests eternal night ?

WILLIAM MCGILL.

ART NOTES.

Among the many purchasers of Mr. Bruenech's pictures were some of Kingston's most prominent people. The work which perhaps attracted most attention was a striking scene on the Bals' Fjord Norway. Mr. Bruenech's good genius seems to smile upon him even when times are hard.

J. M. Stanly Little has a most interesting article in the *Artist*, from which we select one of the closing sentences for the truth it contains : "A really fine landscape is as much the result of arrangement and adaptation, of the balancing of forms and the juxtaposing of colours, the accentuation or attenuation of objects which have a direct story to tell, of, in short, careful and conscious selection and comparison, as any avowedly decorative picture, design, or pattern."

Lovers of art will regret to hear of the destruction of Mr. Burne-Jones' well-known picture of "Love Among the Ruins," which was painted in 1873, and again exhibited last year—first at the Guildhall, and then at the New Gallery in the winter exhibition of the artist's works. A well-known firm of art publishers, to whom the work was entrusted for photographing, mistook it for an oil picture, and poured on its surface some preparation intended to make it glisten, which has had the effect of totally spoiling it. The picture belonged to Mr. F. Craven, who also owns the series of "Pygmalion and the Image."

A despatch from Delphi (quoted by the *London Standard's* Athens correspondent) announces that the French excavating party there has discovered a fine head of an ancient statue of Apollo belonging to the Classical period. Several interesting inscriptions have also been found on various antique bronze objects which are in a good state of preservation. The excavations will be pursued more actively next month, the snow and heavy rains having hitherto interrupted the work. The American School of Archeology in Athens has solicited permission from the Government to excavate the foot of lower parts of the North Acropolis, and is prepared to spend half a million francs for this purpose.

A correspondent of a London newspaper, writing from Paris about Munkacsy's pic-

ture of "Arpad," painted for the new Hungarian Parliament, says : "The picture, as completed, has an extraordinary vigor and splendor of tone. In certain parts, especially in the left foreground, there is a remarkable treatment of black on black. As the eye passes towards the centre of the canvas, where Arpad stands, the coloring of the picture changes into a brilliant glow. The contrast between the people conquered by Arpad and the victorious company which presses round him is marked by genius, and the effect of the gradation of color starting from either side and going towards the centre is most striking."

The students of Moulton College have a very excellent display of their work at the studio which is in the college grounds, but separate from the main buildings. Mrs. Dignam and some of her pupils received the visitors Friday and Saturday afternoons of last week, and although it rained the first day, on the second it was fair and the rooms were well filled all afternoon. The smaller room is devoted to crayon sketches from the cast and from life, with some interesting modelling in relief. In the larger room the still life studies, studies of flowers, landscape sketches, and pen and ink work, although in many cases having the crudity of the beginner, yet showed a grasp of form not always seen in more advanced work, and some of the groups of flowers—a group of daffodils against a green background, a narrow panel of small daisies, a bunch of field daisies—were very pleasing. Several sketch books showed what some students were capable of in catching action and fixing passing impressions. Mrs. Dignam's methods are thorough, and she is able to impart an enthusiasm to her pupils which helps to carry them over the drudgery attendant on beginnings of all study.

The *Art Amateur* for May has this to say about some pictures at the recent sale of the Wolfe collection: The painting which, probably, attracted most attention was a large canvas, "Returning from Pasture," by Julien Dupré, representing a peasant straining every muscle in her attempt to hold back a refractory cow. Contrary to general impression, this is not the original "Pasturage"—as it was called when exhibited at the salon in Paris in 1882. That picture was sold the same year, by Mr. Schaus, to the St. Louis Institute of Fine Arts for about \$3,500. Mr. Wolfe had declined to give that price and commissioned the artist to paint for him the replica which has just been sold for \$3,000—to a member of the family, it is understood. What Dupré got for this, I do not know; but this duplicating of his work was severely commented on at the time. Mr. Wolfe never seemed, however, to object to buying a replica when the subject pleased him. Such were Cabanel's "Birth of Venus," and Cot's by "Springtime," in his second collection. The original "Springtime" was in the gallery of Mr. A. T. Stewart. It did not appear in the catalogue of his pictures dispersed after his death; for he bequeathed it to his family doctor. Speaking of replicas, there are three of "The Flight into Egypt," by Merson, besides the one now to be seen in the Coale collection; the only difference between them is a slight variation in their backgrounds.

Mr. Forster is about to send from his studio to be placed in Knox College, a three-quarter length portrait of the late Mr. James MacLaren, of Buckingham, one of the college's most generous supporters. The

attitude is easy, the right hand rests in the coat front, and the likeness is considered by those who know the gentleman, excellent. The same may be said even more emphatically of two other portraits which are about to leave the same studio, that of the late Chancellor Nelles, and of the late Dr. Ryerson. Both are in their robes of office; the modelling and flesh tones in each are remarkably fine; we have seen nothing better from Mr. Forster's brush. Dr. Ryerson is represented as seated, holding his manuscript in the left hand, while the right holds a quill pen (a style of pen he invariably used), and in the background a book-case is slightly indicated, but not so as to interfere with the main interest. The fine cheerful face, luminous in color almost, the beautiful white hair against the dark background, and the skilful management of the blacks in the gown, go to make a most excellent portrait. In that of Mr. Nelles the dark, thoughtful face is better than a mere likeness; it gives some idea of the character of the man (as all true portraits should), which the attitude, seated with a book held in the left hand, helps to further. We understand these are to be unveiled at the commencement exercises of Victoria College some time this month.

Kingston has been holding an exhibition of pictures in the Art School, eighty-five in all, the work of Mr. G. Bruenech, A. R. C. A., and Mr. C. E. Wrenshall. Many pictures by the latter artist were seen at a disadvantage from the fact that they were unframed, but three views on the Saguenay are specially fine, says the *Kingston News*. The same paper goes on to say of Mr. Bruenech's pictures: "His work is powerful, sympathetic and conscientious, his attention to detail minute, and his effects true and natural. A most successful study of waves and clouds is 'Clearing Weather, off the Banks of Newfoundland.'" Among the many purchasers of Mr. Bruenech's pictures were some of Kingston's most prominent people. The work which perhaps attracted most attention was a striking scene on the Bals' Fjord, Norway. Mr. Bruenech's good genius seems to smile upon him even when times are hard. The above recalls a very pleasant conversation with Mr. Bruenech, while his exhibition was open here, for he was the most urbane of hosts, adding greatly to the enjoyment of visitors by his comments on and remarks about his work, and the various scenes and circumstances under which they were drawn. His training has not been Academic, having been carried on under no one teacher, in no particular school and in no special country, but is the result of what much travel and constant work can do for inherited ability. Born in France of an English mother and a German father of Norse descent, the greater part of his youth was spent in France in an atmosphere of art. Occasionally visits to London and in Germany in no way interfered with, but rather increased the opportunities for a rather desultory course of training in drawing and painting, at one time under a master in Paris, or again with an English teacher. It was not until some years after arriving at manhood that Mr. Bruenech seriously turned to art as a life-work. He remarked to the writer that he had found, what another knows to be true, that he had learned much more in the Paris studios from his fellow-students than from the criticisms received. Several long visits to Norway, where for nearly three years he and two friends holding government positions spent the time on the northern coast.

away almost from civilization, gave splendid opportunities for studying Norse scenery, which, in addition to its wonderful and varied beauty, has the interest given by the peculiarities of latitude. One of the most remarkable of these studies and one of which those unacquainted with the phenomena can scarcely appreciate the truth, is "The Midnight Sun," which drew many to see it for the strangeness of the subject who afterwards learned to appreciate it for its good workmanship as well. Mr. Bruenech's pictures are, with few exceptions, landscapes, but the subjects very widely the result of work in many countries. His manner is painstaking, yet easy; breadth of treatment and attention to detail are happily combined. During her stay in Canada, the Princess Louise, no mean artist herself, gave Mr. Bruenech some commissions for views of Canadian scenery. Mr. Bruenech expects to go abroad again for the double purpose of study in Paris, and of carrying out a plan for a sketching tour in Norway among his favorite subjects; and here he has so far the field all to himself.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

If our correspondent "Enquirer" had referred to our advertising columns she would have seen the address of Mr. W. O. Forsyth. A letter sent, however, to either of the addresses given below will find him. Care Toronto Conservatory of Music, cor. Yonge and Wilton Ave.; 112 College St., or to his private studio, care A. & S. Nordheimer's, 15 King St. East.

A very choice and interesting piano and vocal recital was that given by some pupils at Miss Veals' excellent school for young ladies on Friday evening last, June 3rd. The programme which was short, embraced some very enjoyable piano, violin and vocal numbers, which were executed in a refined and pleasing style. The work done in each department of Miss Veals' well-known school is of the very best and most thorough description, a fact which is recognized and appreciated by yearly increasing numbers who attend from the different cities and towns throughout Canada.

A piano recital by pupils of Mr. V. P. Hunt, assisted by vocal pupils of Miss Denzil and Sig. F. d'Auria, was played before a fashionable and highly pleased audience in the Conservatory Music Hall on the evening of June 4th. On this occasion the numbers presented were entirely drawn from the works of modern composers, and received at the hands of the competent and well-trained pupils a most satisfactory and artistic performance. They exhibited a well developed technic, and a round musical tone, facts which are in themselves worthy of genuine praise. The vocal pupils did themselves and their teachers much credit likewise, as can easily be imagined.

In the superb edition of the greatest of all musical papers, the New York *Musical Courier*, of May 30, we are presented with four supplements containing the general offices and photographs of those who assist in producing their magnificent weekly editions, which have now become such a power in the musical life of America, and also the home and foreign correspondents, including the facile and brilliant critic, Otto Floersheim. The *Courier* correspondents nearly cover the globe, and so give us

weekly the important musical happenings in great musical centres at home and abroad. In fact it enables us to become intimately acquainted with the musical life of both Europe and America, quite an education in itself. Long live the *Courier* say we!

Before our next paper is issued we will be enjoying our splendid Festival programmes, for our readers will remember that Thursday, Friday and Saturday of next week, June 14, 15 and 16, with two matinee programmes on Friday and Saturday evenings, are set apart as festival days, when we will enjoy good music to our heart's content. A feature of these concerts will be the production of Mr. Arthur E. Fisher's Cantata, "The Wreck of the Hesperus," a work which, it is said, will make a great impression. It is romantically conceived, and contains some effective, dramatic writing, and apart from being interesting on account of the composer living here, the public is sure to enjoy it, because of its intrinsic, musical worth. The "Messiah" will be produced on Thursday evening; on Friday evening, "The Wreck of the Hesperus" and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise"; on Saturday afternoon, the school children's concert with other selections by the soloists, and Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, miscellaneous programmes of piano, violin, vocal and orchestral numbers. Mr. F. H. Torrington, the conductor, and Mr. I. E. Suckling, the general manager, have made strenuous efforts to give the public the best series of concerts ever given in our city before, and we have no doubt their intentions and anticipations will be realized.

The first annual concert by the recently formed society, The Toronto Male Chorus Club, was given in the Grand Opera House on Tuesday evening last, the 5th inst., to a very large and enthusiastic audience. The voices composing this club number exactly 50, and have been selected by the conductor, Mr. J. D. A. Tripp, who, by the way, is the well-known and popular solo pianist, in order to obtain the very best quality of tone. In this respect, the effect is gratifying, although the addition of four or five good bass voices would not be amiss. The Club sang with singular success for a first appearance, Wallenhaupt's, "The Singer's Watchword," Franz Abt's "Vineta," Dudley Buck's "Hark! the Trumpet Calleth," Lamoth's "Breeze of the Night," and Macy's "The Kerry Dance," the latter two being encored. The body of tone on the whole was excellent, and the shading and general finish, a feature which cannot help but elicit praise from musicians and cultivated amateurs, for it shows on the part of the conductor a love for the artistic in musical delivery and interpretation. Miss Mary Howe, who we believe appeared here a few years ago at one of the Convocation concerts in the University, sang an "Aria" from Traviata, and Eckart's "Swiss Echo Song," and later appeared with her husband, Mr. Lavin, in a duet from Don Pasquale (Donizetti). After both of these numbers she was obliged to sing encores, the first being a most beautiful triple by Massenet, "Twilight," which was sung in a most subdued and delightful manner. Miss Howe's voice is one of great beauty, velvety, pure and flute-like, especially in the upper part of her scale. The "Swiss Echo Song" was a superb piece of finished vocalization, in fact it is rare that one hears such absolutely faultless intonation, and such command of vocal technic. But there

appears to be, as is also noticeable in Mr. Lavin's singing, a lack of real sympathy, warmth and tenderness; we were going to say sincerity, but that cannot be; it must be the intense feeling which always comes from a musical nature who uses technic merely as a medium to express it. Miss Howe has, however, great natural gifts, a beautiful presence, an exceedingly handsome face, and a lovely voice cultivated to its utmost. Miss Susie Ryan, who years ago had a reputation in Toronto as a singer of unusual promise, sang here for the first time since her European studies, and was greeted with great applause on her appearance on the stage. Miss Ryan's numbers were, Saint Saens' "My heart at thy sweet voice," Brahms' "Sapphic Ode," and Henschel's "Und weil du bist," singing for an encore Sullivan's "Lost Chord." As may be expected, indeed it would have been strange had it been otherwise, Miss Ryan was considerably affected by nervousness on singing her first number, but for all this gave an exceedingly musical and artistic rendering of her selections. Her voice is rich and of beautiful quality, but apparently is not very extended in compass. But within her range, her singing is distinguished for its warmth, fervor, and musicianly phrasing. She, and Miss Howe also, were presented with some lovely bouquets of roses. Mr. Lavin gave a spirited and sincere rendering of Verdi's Aria from "Luisa Miller," afterwards singing most beautifully, Rogers, "At Parting" and Lucien Howe's (a brother of Miss Howe) "I know not." He was vociferously encored, and gave in response "I'll Sing thee Songs of Araby." Miss Florence Brown was the accompanist, although Mr. Tripp played the accompaniments to the songs. Mr. Tripp can be sincerely congratulated on his debut as a conductor, and on the success of his first concert.

LIBRARY TABLE.

WHERE THREE EMPIRES MEET. By B. F. Knight. London and New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

It is not every day one is privileged to enjoy the reading of a thoroughly satisfactory book of travel and adventure. "Where Three Empires meet"—is such a book. And its present publishers show sound judgment in including this volume in their "Colonial Library" series. Mr. Knight is no novice at his work, hence we have the fruit of the experience of a tried traveller as well as author. In the spring of 1891 Mr. Knight visited the vale of Kashmir, and, as he says in his preface, "for the greater part of a year I was travelling among those desolate mountain-tracts that lie to the north of it, where the ranges of the Hindoo Koosh and Karakoram form the boundary between the dominions of the Maharajah and that somewhat vaguely defined region we call Asia Minor." We cannot do better than continue in our author's own words: "In the course of my journey I was luckily enabled to accompany my friend, Mr. Walter Lawrence, the settlement officer who has been appointed to the Kashmir State, on one of his official tours, and saw something of his interesting and successful work; I visited the mystic land of Ladak with Captain Bower, the explorer of Thibet; reached Gilgit in time to take part in Colonel Durand's expedition against the raiding Hunza-Nagars; and fell in with other exceptional opportunities for observing how things are managed on the frontier both in peace and war." As to how much is condensed in these modest pithy sentences we must leave the readers, and they should be numberless, of this clearly printed, abundantly illustrated

and admirably written book of 528 pages to judge for themselves. The author is himself a fine embodiment of that British pluck, endurance, honour and sagacity which has girdled the globe with our empire. A keen, shrewd observer, he describes the salient features of the wonderful scenes through which he passed; the strange races and their curious habits and customs. He makes clear the good that is being done by British rule and influence, where of late was wrong, outrage and oppression, and he demonstrates beyond all cavil and question the permanence of the indomitable British pluck and the marvellous skill and tenacity of purpose which led to the capture of the mountain fortress "Nilt," the subjugation of the Hunzas and Nagars, and the occupation of Misgar, "the last inhabited spot of the Kanjut Valley, . . . 10,200 feet above the sea." It is needless to say that the "Three Empires" are China, England and Russia, which thereabout meet. The manly, modest tone in which the book is written commends it all the more to the reader in view of the daring feats of its author therein so unpretentiously recorded, "a better soldier he," says a British officer of high rank and much service, "than many a man who wears the uniform."

GUNNER JINGO'S JUBILEE. By Major-General T. Bland Strange, late Royal Artillery. London and Sydney: Remington & Co. 1893.

These reminiscences from the pen of an officer who for a long time was the commander of the Canadian Artillery, and who afterwards took such an active part in the suppression of the North West Rebellion in 1885, cannot fail to be read with deep interest by the people of this country, who still remember the services of the Alberta Field Force, and its long march from Calgary to Fort Pitt, with the engagements of Frenchman's Butte and Loon Lake. It is not the Canadian part of the book, however, that is of the greatest interest. The scenes from the writer's boyhood and school life are numerous and most readable. While the experience of an Imperial Artillery officer on active service carries one into almost every part of the world. The scene shifts from Woolwich with its description of school life, and recollections of General Gordon of Khartoum, who was a class mate, to Gibraltar and Spain, with incidents of travel in the country districts and descriptions of bull fights in the cities. Of garrison life in the West Indies, an interesting sketch is given. From the West Indies the writer was ordered home for the purpose of being sent to the Crimea, but the proclamation of peace prevented his taking any part in that great struggle, and shortly after he was sent to India, where he arrived in good time to take a most active part in the terrible struggle of the mutiny. Some interesting notes on Egypt are given in his account of his voyage to India. The most exciting and interesting part of the book is the account of the writer's experiences in that country. The descriptions of the marches, skirmishes and battles are vivid and lifelike, while the whole story is interspersed with personal incidents and adventures told in the most amusing manner. Personal anecdotes of Outram, Havelock, Sir Colin Campbell and other Indian heroes are scattered through this portion of the work. After the meeting was quelled Gunner Jingo obtained leave and went on a shooting expedition to the upper part of India among the mountains, and a very picturesque description is given of these comparatively unknown and inaccessible regions. The Indian scenes convey clearly to the reader's mind the type of men called "The Jingoos" who have built up and consolidated that wonderful power known as the "British Empire," an Empire that will last as long as the Jingo that survives the enervating influences of luxury and wealth, influences that are doing so much to weaken and lessen that soldierly spirit which has so distinguished our race in the past. The history of the Alberta Field Force in 1885 is principally told in telegrams, letters, reports and orders, and is an important contribution to a very interesting period of our

Canadian history and it fills in a portion about which our information hitherto has been very limited. The book is written in a light, readable way, there is not a dull page in it, while all through it runs the healthy, manly spirit of a soldier who believes in his country, who has fought for it, and who is ready to fight for it again; who believes in the Empire and in maintaining it, who believes in the Pagan virtue patriotism, and has no patience with the pessimistic doctrinaires who are so liberal in their views that they can see good points in every country but their own, and are willing to make sacrifices in favour of every country but that of their birth. This book is well printed, well illustrated, neatly bound in cloth and contains 546 pages. It should have a large sale in Canada on its own intrinsic merits which are exceptional.

PERIODICALS.

June brings a timely number of the *Journal of Hygiene*. This excellent periodical has many sensible suggestions on subjects related to health and the household and on its intrinsic merits should have a wide circulation.

New England for June begins with a sketch of "Neal Dow and his Lifework," by A. A. Miner, D.D. There are two papers on "Government by Commissions," by R. L. Bridgman and Gamalier Bradford respectively. Mr. Webb's descriptive paper on "The Telephone of To-day" gives many instructive details on the practical working of the telephone. Mr. J. D. Greenough has a contribution on the representation of "Phormio" at Harvard in April last, in this number.

Mr. C. C. Van Liew, in the *Educational Review* for June, describes most intelligibly a school journey of the pedagogical seminary university of Jena. Francis W. Kelsey continues his discussion of Latin in the high school and Roy G. Huling that of history in secondary education. Mr. F. G. Ireland has a pleasant short paper on the recent performance of "Phormio" at Harvard. There are, of course, other instructive papers in the number as well as good departmental work.

Mr. Eugene McCarthy's capital paper in *June Outing*, "The Birch Bark Canoe," gives the motive of the spirited illustration which makes a most acceptable frontispiece for the number. It is entitled "The Voyageurs' Loved Craft." Those of us who have "ran a rapid" in a "birch bark" know how to appreciate this clever drawing and the life-like ensemble. This is a most seasonable number of *Outing* and lovers of recreative sport will spend a happy hour over its graphic pages.

St. Nicholas begins its June number most propitiously. An exquisite full page engraving of a beaming flower-adorned little damsel greets the young reader with a wreath of June roses. While Anna Robeson Brown well tells in poetic measure the stirring Norse legend of Olaf the Young. This number is overflowing with good things for our young readers. Captivating illustration, charming story, pleasing poem abound; among the latter is one from Duncan Campbell Scott entitled "The Rain and the Robin."

A pleasant, plump-looking damsel, meagrely clad in view of her frigid surroundings, sits perched on a rock gazing upward—this is, in short, Sir Frederick Leighton's "Spirit of the Summit," reproduced as frontispiece of the *Review of Reviews* for June. In summarizing the Progress of the World the editor not inaptly remarks, "It is an inclement month when no enlargement of the British Empire can be announced." Two very interesting art papers in this number are respectively:

"An American in the Royal Academy, a sketch of John S. Sargent" and "Six Popular Painters of the Royal Academy."

Mrs. De Land's "Philip and his Wife" reaches the 19th chapter in the *June Atlantic*. Bliss Carman's Poem, "The Gravedigger," will touch every imaginative reader. Sir Edward Strachey writes on that apparently inexhaustible topic, "Some Letters and Conversations of Thomas Carlyle." Mr. Stoddart Dewey's "End of Tortoni's" is a brightly written paper. There are a number of pleasantly written contributions in this number which make enjoyable reading. Of graver import are Mr. Albert Shaw's "Hamburg's New Sanitary Impulse" and Mr. H. J. Fletcher's "American Railways and American Cities."

Mr. H. Holtzmann in the learned critical paper with which the *New World* for June begins, entitled: "Baur's New Testament" criticism in the light of the present, remarks that Baur "has brought the original condition of primitive Christianity into the light of historic probability," and further, that he was "a discoverer, a pathfinder and a pioneer in the best sense of the word. Other papers in this excellent number are: "John Kelpius, Pietist," by F. H. Williams; "The Movement for Religious Equality in England," by E. Porritt; "The Religious and the Historical Uses of the Bible," by Frank C. Porter; "The Episcopalian Polity," by W. Kirkus; "The Pauline Teaching of the Person of Christ," by O. Cone; "The Significance of Pessimism," by R. A. Holland, jr.; "Democracy and the Poet," by N. P. Gilman, and "The Book of Job," by B. Duhm.

Everyone who has had at any time occasion to wish for an accurate account of some important event, within a few months or years after its occurrence, must have realized how much more difficult it is to get at the truth with regard to such matters than with regard to those of a half-century ago. Until recently the only means of knowledge in such a case, at least the only one within the reach of the ordinary inquirer, was to be found in either his own or a friend's memory, or in a laborious and generally unsatisfactory research in the columns of newspapers and other periodicals. It was a happy thought which led to the first publication of a periodical magazine of current history. Thanks to the development of that idea, the difficulty referred to no longer exists. Reliable records of current events in the world's history up to within a few weeks of the present moment, or at least records as reliable as it is possible to obtain until the lapse of time shall have brought the secret or confidential documents, which so often conceal the inner history of historical movements, to the surface, are now procurable with regard to any event of importance within a few days, or at furthest weeks, of its occurrence. Among the historical periodicals which are rendering this great boon to all students of affairs, *The Cyclopedic Review of Current History* takes a foremost place. The number of this review covering the first quarter of 1894 is now before us. It is a veritable storehouse of information touching every important event of the quarter, in any part of the world. Nothing seems to have been overlooked. All international questions, all events of importance in America, Europe, Asia, or Africa, are dealt with succinctly, clearly, and seemingly with commendable impartiality. A resume of scientific and literary occurrences is added to that of national events. The back volumes, all of which are procurable, cover the last four years, and constitute the beginning of a steadily growing historical series which are pretty sure to find a place in every good library.

LITERARY AND PERSONAL.

Henry Holt & Co. announce "A Suburban Pastoral" and other tales by Professor Henry A. Beers.

Archibald Forbes, the veteran English war correspondent, contributes to the June *Scribner* a paper on "The Future of the Wounded in War."

The Cassell Publishing Company announce a special edition of "The Heavenly Twins" by Sarah Grand; a new story entitled "Wanted a Copyist" and in their Unknown Library "Chaperoned."

"Mayfair and the Muses" is the alliterative and happy title of Mr. Arnold Haultain's paper in June *Blackwood*, in which that clever *littérateur* discusses the relation which society bears to literature and art.

In conjunction with T. Fisher Unwin, London, D. Appleton & Co. will publish "Climbing and Exploration in the Karakoram Himalayas," by Prof. William Martin Conway, with three hundred illustrations and a map, an important book of travel and adventure.

Among the important resolutions passed at the recent meeting of the Royal Society of Canada was one approving of the suggestion of Dr. Bourinot, that the English and French sections should present and publish a review of the best Canadian books of the year. Dr. Bourinot and Mr. B. Sulte are the editors of this department of the society which, if carried out in an impartial spirit, can be of much use to Canadian literature.

We are indebted to the *London Times* for the following notes: The *Athenæum* states that Messrs. Sonnenschein & Co. will shortly publish a biographical and critical essay on "Ossian" Macpherson and the rise and influence of the Ossianic legend, by Mr. Bailey Saunders, who contributed an article on the subject to the "Dictionary of National Biography." The volume, which will include a series of hitherto unpublished letters, partly from the Marquis of Abergavenny's MSS. at Eridge, and partly from the British Museum, will throw a good deal of fresh light on Macpherson's life and character, and contain an account of his famous quarrel with Johnson, very different from that given by Boswell. It will have Romney's portrait of Macpherson as a frontispiece. Mr. Bent is going to give a brief *resumé* of his explorations in the Hadramaut country at a special meeting of the Geographical Society. He is placing the inscriptions found there in the hands of Professor Müller, of Vienna. The latest number of the *Epigraphische Denkmäler* is entirely devoted to the inscriptions brought back by Mr. Bent from Axum.—The *Academy* states that Messrs. Macmillan & Co. will publish in the course of the present month Mr. Rudyard Kipling's new volume of Indian stories, entitled "The Jungle Book." Messrs. Cassell & Company announce for early publication the second volume of "Social England," edited by Mr. H. D. Traill. Besides continuations of chapters in the former volume on law, religion, architecture, trade, the navy, &c., there will be the following special articles: "The Growth of a Common English Language," by Dr. Heath; "Travel and Exploration by Englishmen in the Early Middle Ages," by Mr. C. Raymond Beazley; "Medieval Town Life," by Mr. C. R. L. Fletcher; "Early English Music," by Mr. W. S. Rockstro; "Alchemy and Astrology," by Mr. Robert Steele; and "Some Episodes in Welsh History," by Mr. Owen Edwards. Mr. G.

B. Longstaff has presented to New College, Oxford—of which he was formerly a (non-Wykehamical) scholar—the sum of £1,000, to be given in exhibitions, "as a reward for excellence in any subjects recognized in the honour schools of the University, preferably to the sons of professional men in actual need of pecuniary assistance."

READINGS FROM CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE UNATTAINABLE.

In the years that are past I once cried for the moon,
Having centred my hopes in the heavenly boon;
And I swore I would call it my own very soon,
Or grow highly indignant about it.
But the Fates had decreed (and their writing was plain)
That the moon it might wax and the moon it might wane,
But although I should crave it again and again,
I was doomed to existence without it.

Then—as life seemed too short for an idle regret—
I refrained for awhile from the fume and the fret,
And I made up my mind I would try to forget
There was ever a moon to be cried for.
So I lighted the gas-lamps and left them to flare,
And the candles whereof there were plenty to spare;
And I boastfully said, "In this glorious glare
There is nothing, forsooth, to be sighed for!"
But the air it grew foul and the gas it grew hot;
And, in spite of pretences, I never forgot
How the moon could transfigure the commonest spot
Into Sinbad's bediamonded valley
So I put out the lights and looked up to the sky,
And I cried, "It is better to want what is high
Than to win what is low: I will evermore sigh
For the moon, and will scorn a *pis aller*!"

ELLEN THORNEYCROFT FOWLER, in the *Speaker*.

RIDING A GIRAFFE.

General Sir Evelyn Wood never forgot his ride on giraffe-back. Many years ago, says a writer in *Little Folks*, while passing through Jowra, in India, with a party of friends, he was entertained by the Nawab, who possessed a collection of the rarer animals, such as giraffes, cheetahs, etc. Brigade-Major Wood, as he was then, offering to ride the giraffe, the animal was brought out bare-backed, with no bridle save a rope round his neck. Wood vaulted from a balcony on to the back of the creature, which started off at a great pace; but when it settled down into a gallop the curious movement made the rider, although an old sailor, "sea sick," if the term may be used of a land exercise. Hitherto he had ridden well, the giraffe's queer movements and awkward bounds affording the onlookers much amusement. At last Wood fell off, receiving a blow on the head from the animal's knee, and then in the face from its foot. The fun threatened to end fatally; but although he was carried away insensible, he recovered after a few hours—to ride a giraffe never more for ever.

GOLDEN RELICS IN MEXICO.

A discovery of great scientific interest has been made in excavations being carried on in the district of Tlaxiaco, State of Oaxaca. A number of small images, formed in metal, were uncovered by the workmen in one of the oldest ruins a few days ago. The

images represent people of Oriental appearance and dress, as well as priests in their robes of sacrifices. They bear hieroglyphic of unknown characters and are elaborately wrought, with fine art lines shown in every curve. The images found thus far are of gold, either wholly or in part, and are coated with some unknown enamel, which has preserved them from all harm in the many years they have been buried in the soil. They will probably be shipped to the National Museum in the city of Mexico, where they will be placed at the disposal of the scientific world for further study and discussion. The find is the most important of the year in the domain of antiquities, and preparations are now being made to conduct a complete exploration of the Tlaxiaco ruins for further evidence of the ancient civilization which is known to have flourished in Southern Mexico.—*New York Times*.

A PROTEST.

The *Critic*, although its editors have very clearly defined opinions on the subject of the suffrage for women, has taken no part in the discussion of that burning question, believing the consideration of such a purely political subject unsuited to its columns. In its issue of May 12th, however, a poem appears over the signature of Edith M. Thomas, in which strong ground is taken against the enfranchisement of women. This is printed as a literary, not a political, contribution. Miss Thomas's protest runs as follows:—

And wouldst thou set thy tender hand, my love,
To make the iron law
Whereby to rule the mobile land, my love,—
Commoved by every flaw?
And when the hosts together rush, my love,
And law lies trampled down,
Wouldst thou that sword of thine should blub,
my love,
And win thee dark renown!
Nay, make not law, but be thou Law, my love,
And rule the land through me;
And if, at need, the sword I draw, my love—
Come, winged Victory.
—EDITH M. THOMAS.

CURIOUS SAYINGS OF THE ANCIENTS.

Theopompus was asked if he had ever seen the sun rise. "Often," said the young spendthrift, "it lights me every night to bed."

Zotyus would say, "Take my word for it, the man who will not wait upon himself, will ultimately become a waiter upon others."

Cambyses was a great drunkard, but he was always ashamed of it. He never drank, he said, excepting to forget he had been drinking.

Ephemerides, hearing one Paganone very much extolled because he played better upon one string of the harp than most musicians did upon seven, said, "If he plays so well upon one string, how much better then would he play upon none!"

Socrates was wont to say, "The greatest revenge I wish my worst enemy is to marry."

A young man said to Sophocles, "If you could coin all the silver in your hair, how rich, old man, you would be!" "Not half so rich as you would, young man," answered Sophocles, "if you could only sell all the brass in your face."

It was Chilo, one of the seven wise

men, who said, "A divorce should be allowed in all cases where the wife has a mother-in-law."

ATHIRST ON THE OCEAN

Black in the wake of the moon, in the heart of the trembling spread of white splendour, floated a boat. The night was breathless; beyond the verge of the eclipsing brightness of the moon the sky was full of stars. A man sat in the stern-sheets of the boat motionless, with his chin on his breast and his arms in lifeless posture beside him. From time to time he groaned, and after he had been sitting for an hour as though dead he raised his head and lifted up his eyes to the moon, and cursed the thirst that was burning his throat, then shifted his figure close to the gunwale, over which he lay, with both hands in the water for the chill of it.

The moonshine was nigh as bright as day. The sea line ran firm as a sweep of painted circle through the silver mist in the far recesses. An oar was stepped as a mast in the boat, and athwart it was lashed another oar, from which hung a man's shirt and coat. She looked dry as a midsummer ditch in that piercing moonlight. At the feet of the man, distinctly visible, were two or three little pellets or lumps of rag, which he had been chewing throughout the day; but his jaws were now locked, the saliva had run dry, his sailor's teeth, blunted by junk and ship bread, could bite no more moisture out of the fragment of stuff he had cut off his back. Oh, it is dreadful to suffer the agony of thirst, the froth, the baked and crackling lip, the strangled throat, while beholding a vast breast of cold sea glazed into the beauty of ice by the moon, and while hearing the fountain-like murmur and refreshing ripple of water alongside!

The speed of the boat quickly raised the land, and by noon, under the roasting sun, it lay within a mile. It was one of the Bahama Cays—a flat island with a low hill in the midst of it, to the right of which was a green wood. The rest of the island was green, with some sort of tropic growth as of the guinea grass. The breeze was now very light; the sun had eaten it up, as the Spaniards say. The man thought he saw the sparkle of a waterfall, and the sight made him mad and as strong in that hour as in his heartiest time. He sprang from his seat, pulled down his queer fabric of oar and flapping shirt and coat, and flung the two blades over, bent his back and drove the boat along. In a quarter of an hour her forefoot grounded on a coral-
white beech that swept round a point clear of the foam of the breaker, and the man, reeling out of her on to the shore grasped her painter and secured it to an oar which he jammed into a thickness of some sort of bush that grew close to the wash of the water, and then, rocking and stumbling, he went up the beech.

It was an uninhabited island, and nothing was in sight upon the whole circle of the white shining sea, saving the dim blue haze of land in the north, and a like film or delicate discolouration of the atmosphere in the south-west. The man, with rounded back and hanging arms and staggering gait, searched for water. The heat was fearful; the sunshine blazed in the white sand, and seemed to strike upward into the face in daring and tingling needles, white-hot. He went toward the wood, wading painfully on his trembling legs through the guinea grass

and chick undergrowth, with toadstools in it like red shields, and astir with armoured creatures, finger-long reptiles of glorious hue, and spider-like bunches of jewels.

Suddenly he stopped; his ear had caught a distant noise of water; he turned his back upon the sun, and thrusting onward came presently to a little stream in which the grass stood thick, green and sweet. He fell on his knees, and, putting his lips to the crystal surface, sucked up water like a horse, till, being full nearly to bursting, he fell back in the rank grass with a moan of gratitude, his face hidden in his hands.—Clark Russell, in the *Glasgow Weekly Citizen*.

THE IMAGINATION IN LITERATURE.

Imagination is the wings of the mind; the understanding, its feet. With these it may climb high, but can never soar into that ampler ether and diviner air whence the eye dominates so uncontrolled a prospect on every hand. Through imagination alone is something like a creative power possible to man. It is the same in Æschylus as in Shakespeare, though the form of its manifestation varies in some outward respects from age to age. Being the faculty of vision, it is the essential part of expression also, which is the office of all art. But in comparing ancient with modern imaginative literature, certain changes especially strike us, and chief among them a stronger infusion of sentiment and what we call the picturesque. Art always platonizes: it results from a certain finer instinct for form, order, proportion, a certain keener sense of the rhythm there is in the eternal flow of the world about us, and its products take shape around some idea pre-existent in the mind, are quickened into life by it, and strive always (cramped and hampered as they are by the limitations and conditions of human nature, of individual temperament, and outward circumstances) toward ideal perfection—toward what Michel Angelo called "Ideal form, the universal mold."

We call the imagination the creative faculty. Assuming it to be so, in the one case it acts by deliberate forethought, in the other by intense sympathy—a sympathy which enables it to realize an Iago as happily as a Cordelia, a Caliban as a Prospero. We have the highest, and indeed an almost unique, example of this kind of sympathetic imagination in Shakespeare, who becomes so sensitive, sometimes, to the thought, the feeling, nay, the mere whim or habit of body of his characters, that we feel, to use his own words, as if "the dull substance of his flesh were thought." It is not in mere intensity of phrase, but in the fitness of it to the feeling, the character, or the situation that this phase of the imaginative faculty gives witness of itself in expression. The difference between subjective and objective in poetry would seem to be that the aim of the former is to express a mood of the mind, often something in itself accidental and transitory, while that of the latter is to convey the impression made upon the mind by something outside of it, but taken up into the mind and idealized (that is, stripped of all unessential particulars) by it. The one would fain set forth your view of the thing (modified perhaps by your breakfast), the other would set forth the very thing itself in its most concise individuality. Subjective poetry may be profound and imaginative if it deal with the primary emotions of our nature, with the soul's inquiries into its own being and doing, as was true of

Wordsworth; but in the very proportion that it is profound, its range is limited. Great poetry should have breadth as well as height and depth; it should meet men everywhere on the open levels of their common humanity, and not merely on their occasional excursions to the heights of speculation or their exploring expeditions among the crypts of metaphysics.

But however we divide poetry, the office of imagination is to disengage what is essential from the crowd of accessories which is apt to confuse the vision of ordinary minds. For our perceptions of things are gregarious, and are wont to huddle together and jostle one another. It is only those who have been long trained to shepherd their thoughts that can at once single out each member of the flock by something peculiar to itself. That the power of abstraction has something to do with the imagination is clear, I think, from the fact that everybody is a dramatic poet (so far as the conception of character goes) in his sleep. His acquaintances walk and talk before him on the stage of dream precisely as in life. When he wakes, his genius has flown away with his sleep. It was indeed nothing more than that his mind was not distracted by the multiplicity of details which the senses force upon it by day. The imagination always idealizes, in its highest exercise, for example, as in the representation of character, it goes behind the species to the genus, presenting us with everlasting types of human nature, as in Don Quixote and Hamlet, Antigone and Cordelia, Alcestis and Amelia. By this I mean that those features are most constantly insisted upon, not in which they differ from other men, but from other kinds of men. For example, in Lear, one of Shakespeare's profoundest psychological studies, the weakness of the man is emphasized, as it were, and forced upon our attention by his outbreaks of impotent violence; so in Macbeth, that imaginative bias which lays him open to the temptation of the weird sisters is suggested from time to time through the whole tragedy, and at last unmans him, and brings about his catastrophe in his combat with Macduff. This is what I call ideal and imaginative representation, which marks the outlines and boundaries of character, not by arbitrary lines drawn at this angle or that, according to the whim of the tracer, but by those mountain ranges of human nature which divide man from man and temperament from temperament.—From a hitherto unpublished lecture by James Russell Lowell, in the *Century*.

AUSTRALIAN ROUGH RIDERS.

An area of several acres of level grass was enclosed with a fence, perhaps eight or ten feet high, formed of sawn battens, on which was stretched the coarse sacking known to drapers as Osnaberg. This answered the double purpose of keeping the public who would not pay out and the performing horses in. I had heard of the way in which the selected horses were saddled and mounted, and was therefore partly prepared. But, tolerably versed in the law of the wilderness, I had certainly never seen such primitive equitation before. About thirty unbroken horses were moving uneasily within a high well-constructed stockyard, the regulation four rails and a cap presenting a solid unyielding fence over seven feet in height. As each animal was wanted it was driven or cajoled by means of a quiet horse into a close yard, ending in

a crush, or lane so narrow that, once in, no turning round was possible. A high gate in front was well fastened. Before the colt could decide on a retrograde movement long and strong saplings were thrust behind his quarters and the posts of the crush; he was therefore trapped, unable to advance or retire. If he threatened to lie down, a sapling underneath prevented that last refuge of temper. Sometimes the imprisoned animal preserved an expression of stupid amazement or harmless terror; occasionally he displayed fierce wrath of reckless despair. Before the colt has done thinking what unprincipled wretches these bush bipeds are, a blind (ingeniously impoverished out of a waistcoat) is placed over his eyes, a snaffle-bridle thrown over his head, a bit forced into his mouth; at the same time two active young men are thrusting a crupper under his reluctant tail, have dropped a saddle on his back, and are buckling leather girths and surcingle (the latter run through slits in the lower portion of the saddle-flaps) as if they meant to cut him in two.

This preparatory process being completed in marvellously short time, the manager calls out, "First horse—Mr. St. Aure!" whereupon a tall, well-made young man from the Upper Murray ascends the fence and stands with either leg on the rails immediately over the angry, terrified animal. Deftly he drops into the saddle, his legs just grazing the sides of the crush. "Open the gate!" roars the manager. "Look out, you boys!" and with a mad rush out flies the colt through the open gate like a shell from a howitzer. For twenty yards he races at full speed, then "propping" as if galvanised, shoots upward with the true deer's leap, all four feet in the air at once (from which the vice takes its name), and comes down with his head between his fore-legs and his nose touching the girths. But the rider has swayed back in his saddle with instinctive ease and is quite prepared for a succession of lightning-like bounds—sideways, upward, downward, backward, as the agile and frantic animal appears to turn in the air, and to come down with his head in the place where his tail was when he rose. For an instant he stops; then perhaps the spurs are sent in so as to accentuate the next performance. The crowd, meanwhile, of six or seven hundred people, mostly young or in the prime of life, follow cheering and clapping with every fresh attempt on the part of the frenzied steed to dispose of his rider. A few minutes of this exercise suffice to exhaust and steady the wildest colt. Shortly, with lowered head and trembling fame, he allows himself to be ridden to the gate of egress. There he is halted, and his rider, taking hold of his left ear with his bridle hand, swings lightly to the ground closely alongside of the shoulder. Did he not so alight, the agile mustang is capable of a lightning wheel and a dangerous kick.

A middle-aged, wiry, old-fashioned stock-rider from Gippsland next came flying out on a frantic steed *without a bridle!* For some time it seemed a drawn battle between horse and man, but towards the end of the fight the horse managed to "get from under." One horse slipped on the short green grass and came over backwards, his rider permitting himself to slide off. The next animal was described as an "outlaw," a bush term for a horse which has been backed but never successfully ridden. She fully sustained her character by a preserving exhibition of every kind of contortion calculated to dissolve partnership. At one

time it looked as if the betting was in favour of the man, but the mare had evidently resolved on a last appeal. Setting to with redoubled fury, she smashed the crupper, tore out the girth-straps and then performed the rare, well-nigh incredible feat of sending the saddle over her head *without breaking the remaining girth or the leather surcingle!*

As an Australian I may be slightly prejudiced, but I must confess to holding the opinion that our bush-riders in certain departments are unrivalled. The South American gaucho and the cowboy of the Western States are doubtless wonderful horsemen. But they ride under more favourable conditions than those of our bushmen. The saddle of the American is on the old-fashioned Spanish pattern, heavy and cumbersome. In addition to the high pommel and cantle, it is provided with a horn-like fixture in front to which the lasso is attached generally, but which serves as a sort of belaying pin and an excellent hold-fast for the rider in case of need. The tremendous severity of the curb-bit must also tend to moderate the gambols of any but the most vicious or untamed animal. The horses, too, are mere ponies, compared to the big, powerful Australians, and as such weaker and more easy to control.—Rolf Boldrewood, in *Macmillan's Magazine*.

In France sealing wax has by no means gone out as a consequence of the introduction of gummed envelopes. According to the *Bulletin de la Papeterie*, there is even a sort of code or language of sealing wax among fashionable people. White sealing wax is chosen for communications relating to weddings, black for obituaries, violet for expressions of sympathy, chocolate for invitations to dinner, red for business, ruby for engaged lovers' letters, green for letters from lovers who live in hopes, and brown for refusals of offers of marriage; while blue denotes constancy, yellow jealousy, pale green reproaches, and pink is used by young girls and gray between friends.—*London Daily News*.

There are some financial institutions of which we can say nothing but good. The Toronto General Trusts Company is one of them. It is of the first importance in a country like Canada, and a city like Toronto, that there should be, easy of access, and reliable, expeditious and expert in process, a corporate body to exercise on behalf of the public at large all the functions comprehended in the word "Trusts." This company has a directorate of which all who are concerned in it may well feel proud. The Hon. Edward Blake is President, Mr. John Hoskin, Q.C., LL.D., and Mr. E. A. Meredith, LL.D., are Vice-Presidents and Mr. J. W. Langmuir, Manager. What more need be said, except perhaps that the business of the last year amounted to \$2,550,506.65, truly an enormous sum, showing the implicit confidence deservedly reposed in this excellent organization by all classes of our people.

A man who recently returned from California says: "Nothing like a ranch in the world for fun and health. No man can have dyspepsia or melancholy who spends his afternoons herding and lassoing cattle. You have no idea how much exercise there is in it. Of course you want to do it on horseback—be a cowboy. You get your riding exercise, your work, your free air and all. But you want to do it for fun. Cowboys seem to hate it; I suppose, because they must do it whether they want to or not."

Of Good Watches.

We make a specialty. Full lines from a reliable Nickel case at \$4.50 to our \$250.00 Chronograph. Every one guaranteed. Our Watch Repair Department is a most satisfactory feature of our business and our patrons may rely upon their orders receiving our very best attention.

RYRIE BROS.,

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Mail and Express orders are very carefully looked after.

The new Hungarian marriage law prescribes that betrothal shall give no right to compel the performance of a marriage, although it may justify a claim for compensation.

All railway travellers have, at one time or another, experienced difficulty in opening and closing windows in the cars; and among the ungodly classes much profanity has thereby been provoked. The Pennsylvania Railroad company has adopted, in this connection, a system of weights and pulleys, operated by a very simple device, and through the medium of which the windows may be raised or lowered without the slightest trouble. As a passenger remarked on one of the trains, "Why didn't somebody think of this before?"

Dominion Bank.

Proceedings of The Twenty-Third Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders.

The annual general meeting of the Dominion Bank was held at the banking house of the institution on Wednesday, May 30, 1894.

Among those present were noticed Mr. James Austin, Sir Frank Smith, Col. Mason, Messrs. William Ince, John Scott, William Ramsay, C. Cockshutt, W. G. Cassels, William Roy, T. H. Walmesley, H. M. Pellatt, Henry Cawthra, James Scott, R. S. Cassels, Wilmot D. Matthews, R. H. Bethune, E. Leadlay, Aaron Ross, E. B. Osler, W. J. Baines, William Hendrie, John Stewart, S. Risley, David McGee, G. W. Lewis, Gardiner Boyd, G. Robinson, Walter S. Lee, L. Lorne Campbell etc.

It was moved by Mr. John Scott, seconded by Mr. John Stewart, that Mr. Jas. Austin do take the chair.

Mr. W. J. Baines moved, seconded by Mr. H. M. Pellatt, and

Resolved—That Mr. R. D. Gamble do act as Secretary.

Messrs. W. J. Baines and Walter S. Lee were appointed scrutineers.

The Secretary read the report of the directors to the shareholders, and submitted the annual statement of the affairs of the bank, which is as follows:—

The directors beg to present the following statement of the result of the business of the bank for the year ending April 30, 1894:

June 8th, 1894.

Balance of profit and loss account, April 30, 1893	6,978 27
Profit for the year ending April 30, 1894, after deducting charges of management, etc., and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts	214,350 51
	\$221,328 78
Dividend 5 per cent., paid November 1, 1893	\$75,000 00
Dividend 5 per cent., payable May 1, 1894	75,000 00
Bonus 1 per cent., payable May 1, 1894	15,000 00
	165,000 00
Carried to reserve fund	\$ 56,328 78
	50,000 00
Balance of profit and loss carried forward	\$ 6,328 78

The reserve fund of the bank now amounts to one million five hundred thousand dollars, being equal to its paid-up capital.

Your directors would recommend that for the future, dividends be paid quarterly, commencing on the first day of August next, and they hope the profits of the bank will enable the payment of three per cent. quarterly, equal to twelve per cent. per annum. This will be a convenience to the many small shareholders of the bank, to whom quarterly dividends will be a great accommodation.

The directors are sure that the shareholders will join with them in congratulating Sir Frank Smith, our Vice-President, on the well-deserved honor recently conferred upon him by Her Majesty.

The President, Mr. James Austin, and the Vice-President, Sir Frank Smith, are the only surviving directors of the original board of the bank. The General Manager, Mr. R. H. Bethune, has been its chief executive officer since the day it opened.

J. AUSTIN, President.

Toronto, May 30, 1894.

Mr. James Austin moved, seconded by Sir Frank Smith, and

Resolved—That the report be adopted.

It was moved by Mr. William Ramsay, seconded by Col. Mason, and

Resolved—That the thanks of this meeting be given to the President, Vice-President and directors for their services during the past year.

It was moved by Mr. W. S. Lee, seconded by Mr. George W. Lewis, and

Resolved—That the thanks of this meeting be given to the General Manager, Managers and agents, inspectors and other officers of the bank for the efficient performance of their respective duties.

It was moved by Mr. Gardiner Boyd, seconded by Mr. Henry Cawthra, and

Resolved—That the poll be now opened for the election of seven directors, and that the same be closed at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, or as soon before that hour as five minutes shall elapse without any vote being polled, and that the scrutineers, on the close of the poll, do hand to the Chairman a certificate of the result of the poll.

Mr. C. Cockshutt moved, seconded by Mr. William Roy, and

Resolved—That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. James Austin for his able conduct in the chair.

The scrutineers declared the following gentlemen duly elected directors for the ensuing year:— Messrs. James Austin, William Ince, E. Leadlay, Wilmot D. Matthews, E. B. Oler, James Scott and Sir Frank Smith.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors, Mr. James Austin was elected President and Sir Frank Smith, Vice-President for the ensuing term.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Liabilities.	
Capital stock paid up	\$1,500,000 00
Reserve fund	\$1,500,000 00
Balance of profits carried forward	6,328 78
Dividend No. 46, payable 1st May	75,000 00
Bonus 1 per cent., payable 1st May	15,000 00
Reserved for interest and exchange	89,070 39
Rebate on bills discounted	33,443 31
	1,712,842 48
	\$3,212,842 48
Notes in circulation	\$ 905,544 00
Deposits not bearing interest	1,060,838 86
Deposits bearing interest	8,615,620 91
Balance due to other banks in Great Britain	194,347 52
	10,776,351 29
	\$13,989,193 77

Assets.	
Specie	\$ 248,747 15
Dominion Government demand notes	1,030,107 00
Deposit with Dominion Government for security of note circulation	75,000 00
Notes and cheques of other banks	311,353 58
Balance due from other banks in Canada	109,982 20
Balance due from other banks in the United States	865,615 65
Provincial Government securities	381,695 20
Municipal and other debentures	1,383,343 82
	\$4,405,844 66
Bills discounted and current (including advances on call)	\$9,177,180 30
Overdue debts (estimated loss provided for)	119,082 24
Real estate	12,586 91
Bank premises	269,191 11
Other assets not included under foregoing heads	5,378 55
	9,583,349 11
	\$13,989,193 77

R. H. BETHUNE, General Manager.

Dominion Bank, Toronto, 30th April, 1894.

A PROSPEROUS YEAR.

Annual Meeting of the Toronto General Trusts Company.

Steady and Rapid Growth of Transactions.

The twelfth annual meeting of the shareholders of the Toronto General Trusts Company was held at the company's office on the corner of Yonge and Colborne streets, Toronto, on Monday, the 28th May, at 12 o'clock noon.

In the absence of Hon. Edward Blake, the President, Mr. John Hoskin, Q.C., LL.D., occupied the chair, and among those present were: Messrs. E. A. Meredith, LL.D., Vice-President; W. H. Beatty, George A. Cox, J. D. Edgar, Q.C.; Edward Galley, George Gooderham, Amilius Irving, Q.C.; Robert Jaffray, J. W. Langmuir, A. B. Lee, G. W. Lewis, Mr. Macdonald, J. Kerr Osborne, William Ramsay of Bowland, Scotland; J. G. Scott, Q.C.; James Scott and T. Sutherland Stayner.

Mr. Langmuir, the Manager, was appointed secretary of the meeting, and the report of the directors for the year ended March 31, 1894, was read as follows:

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The directors of the Toronto General Trusts Company have pleasure in submitting their annual report, accompanied by the usual financial statements showing the business operations of the company for the year ended March 31, 1894. The shareholders will be gratified to find that these statements show that the progress and growth of the company's business during the past year have been greater than in any previous year of its prosperous history.

The value of new estates and work assumed by the company during the past twelve months is \$2,550,506.65, as compared with \$2,000,212.38 during the preceding year. This large addition to the company's business brings up the aggregate volume of assets remaining in its charge at the close of the year (after the distribution of estate funds to beneficiaries and the closing up of other matters) to very nearly ten million dollars, not including trusteeships for bond-holders.

The varied character of the new work assumed by the company during the year is seen in the following summary:

Administration of intestate estates	\$ 178,619 68
Administration of estates with will annexed, etc.	755,623 89
Executorships and trusts under will	1,065,067 30
Trusteeships	122,519 78
Guardianships	16,238 00
Receiverships	19,000 00
Committeeships	6,518 75
Investment agencies	343,450 00
Estate management agencies	43,279 75
Total	\$2,550,506 65

While the steady and rapid growth of the company's transactions as executor, administrator, trustee, etc., affords cause for much satisfaction, it necessarily increases in a corresponding degree the duties and responsibilities of the company, which were further enhanced by the large amount of trust funds remaining in the company's hands for investment. To adequately cope with this largely-increased volume of business it became necessary to entirely reorganize and increase the staff of the office and to divide the work into two distinct branches, viz., the estates and agency department and the investment department. The new system

has now been in operation since the close of the financial year, and your directors have pleasure in reporting that it works most satisfactorily, and that with such additions from time to time as may be found necessary it seems capable of meeting all future demands on the staff.

During the past, as in former years, the company has assumed the position of trustee under mortgages made by corporations to secure their bond or debenture issue. The company's duty was simply to see that the issue of the bonds or debentures was correct and regular, and that the holders of the bonds or debentures were secured the benefit of the assets covered by the trust deed, and in none of these cases has anything been advanced by the company upon the mortgages, bonds or debentures, nor has it assumed any part whatever of the mortgage liability. The directors feel it right to make this explanation as to the company's liabilities in such cases, in order to remove a misapprehension which seems to exist in the public mind on the subject, as in recent articles which have appeared in our papers it is erroneously assumed that at least in one of these cases the company had incurred serious pecuniary liability; in fact, that it had loaned a very large amount of its funds to the corporation, instead of, as was the case, simply becoming a trustee for the lenders.

The number of estates which have come into the company's hands during the past year is very large, but not a few of these are estates where the assets are very trifling and where the amount of compensation which the company received is altogether inadequate for the work performed. Filling, however, as it does, the position of a public corporate trustee, your directors have not felt justified in declining, except in very special cases, to undertake the management of these small estates. It has accepted them, however, rather as a matter of accommodation than for the sake of reward.

The profit and loss sheet, herewith submitted, shows the revenues of the company for the year and the various sources from which they were obtained, and also the expenses of management.

The net profits for the year, including \$2,983.74, balance brought forward from last year, as will be seen, amount to \$56,096.11, out of which your directors have declared a dividend of 10 per cent. on the paid-up capital stock, absorbing \$21,787.36. The reserve fund has been increased by \$15,000, and now stands at \$240,000, and there has been added to the contingent account the sum of \$15,000, which increases that fund to \$33,325.78. The unappropriated balance at credit of profit and loss amounts to \$4,308.75

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN HOSKIN,

Vice-President and Chairman Executive Committee.

J. W. LANGMUIR,

Manager.

The adoption of the report was moved by Vice-President Hoskin, seconded by Vice-President Meredith, both of whom congratulated the shareholders on the continued prosperity of the company, which was all the more gratifying at a time when commercial depression is so prevalent. Reference was also made to the misapprehension which seems to exist to some extent in the public mind in respect to the charges of the company, and it was shown that the aggregate compensation of the company for the management of the estates which had passed through its hands during the past year was at least 20 per cent. under what would have been charged by individual executors and trustees.

It was also pointed out that under the new Surrogate Court rules executors and administrators are required to pass their accounts within eighteen months of the issue of probate or letters of administration, when compensation for management of the estate is fixed by the Judge.

The report was unanimously adopted.

The usual resolutions of thanks to the Directors, Executive Committee, President, Vice-Presidents and the Manager and staff were adopted.

Owing to a vacancy on the board a by-law was passed authorizing the appointment of the Manager of the Board of Directors, with the designation of Managing Director.

The election of directors was then held and resulted in the re-election of the following gentlemen: Hon. Edward Blake, LL.D., Q.C., M.P.; E. A. Meredith, LL.D.; John Hoskin, LL.D., Q.C.; W. H. Beatty, W. R. Brock, George A. Cox, B. Homer Dixon, J. J. Foy, Q.C., George Gooderham, H. S. Howland, Amilius Irving, Q.C., Robert Jaffray, A. B. Lee, J. W. Langmuir, Sir Frank Smith, J. G. Scott, Q.C., James Scott and T. Sutherland Stayner.

At a subsequent meeting of the board the Hon. Edward Blake was re-elected President and Messrs. E. A. Meredith and John Hoskin, Vice-Presidents.

Fairport Harbor, Lake Co., Ohio.
WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,
Buffalo, N. Y.:



MRS. LEWIS.

Gentlemen—I cannot tell you how my wife has improved since she began the use of your "Favorite Prescription," coupled with "G. M. D." She has no more trouble with falling of the womb, and she never feels any pain unless she stands too long. She has no bearing-down pains since she began the use of your remedies. She does nearly all of her own housework now, but before she commenced taking your remedies, she could hardly walk across the room.

I do not know how to thank you for all the good your remedies have done her, for the best doctors had given her case up as incurable.

Yours truly,
ALFRED LEWIS.

PIERCE Guar-
antees a **CURE**
OR MONEY RETURNED.

RADWAY'S
READY
RELIEF

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

Instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation and cures congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or mucous membranes.

ACHES AND PAINS.

For headache (whether sick or nervous), tooth-ache, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure.

Strong Testimony of Emigrant Commissioner, the Hon. George Starr, as to the power of Radway's Ready Relief in a Case of Sciatica, Rheumatism.

VAN NESS PLACE, NEW YORK.

DR. RADWAY—With me your Relief has worked wonders. For the last three years I have had frequent and severe attacks of sciatica, sometimes extending from the lumbar regions to my ankles, and at times to both lower limbs.

During the time I have been afflicted I have tried almost all the remedies recommended by wise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to be failures.

I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulation, outward application of liniments too numerous to mention, and prescriptions of the most eminent physicians, all of which failed to give me relief.

Last September at the urgent request of a friend (who had been afflicted as myself), I was induced to try your remedy. I was then suffering fearfully with one of my old turns. To my surprise and delight the first application gave me ease, after bathing and rubbing the parts affected, leaving the limbs in a warm glow, created by the Relief. In a short time the pain passed entirely away. Although I have slight periodical attacks approaching a change of weather, I know now how to cure myself, and feel quite master of the situation. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is my friend. I never travel without a bottle in my valise.

Yours truly, GEO. STARR.

INTERNALLY.—A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.

Malaria Cured and Prevented.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

25 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

RADWAY & CO.,

419 St. James Street, Montreal.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Montreal Herald: There is no reason why Canadians, having done so well with their cheese, should not seek to regain their share of the butter trade in the London market. Canadian butter had a great sale in Great Britain twenty years ago and might have it again if its quality were so improved as to enable it to compete with the Denmark and Australasian butters.

Hamilton Spectator: The recent closing up of manufactories, and the reduction of railway freight service, consequent upon the great coal miners' strike in the United States, have drawn public attention to the Canadian coal supply of Nova Scotia. Not only has the attention of Canadians been drawn to this supply, but the Americans also have been studying the possibilities of the Canadian coal deposits.

Halifax Chronicle: As at first introduced, Minister Fester's new tariff, though it fell a long way short of what the country expected and demanded, did involve some reduction of taxation and would have given a moderate measure of relief to the trade and industries of the country. But with the increased duties imposed in so many cases, at the demand of the beneficiaries of the protective policy, there is practically no tariff reform left in Minister Foster's new edition of the National Policy.

Ottawa Citizen: It was once the custom to describe English power as waning and to say that her sun was about to set. English statesmen themselves and English writers have expressed the fear that the bounds of the empire were widening out of proportion to her ability to defend them. But at no time in her history, not even in "the spacious times of great Elizabeth," has England displayed more energy and enterprise. At no time has she marched forward with a more determined step, and at no time have her sons in distant quarters of the globe shown more of that courage, determination and capacity which mark the breed from which they are sprung.

St. John Gazette: Dealing with the bicycle fad, the fact that the exercise obtained by bicycling is highly beneficial leads a writer on the subject to say that occasionally you see some silly fellow who carries the exercise to excess, and who, in order to be "speedy," is ruining his physique by riding in the sporting position. The wheelman who thus cramps his vital organs by bending nearly double will simply pay the price that every abuse exacts later on. But these mistakes, which either right themselves or increase the death rate, may eventually bring discredit on the very best exercise, with the exception of horse-back riding, of this latter century.

Quebec Chronicle: Mr. Foster is a young man, notwithstanding the high position he holds in the statesmanship of the Dominion, and he can afford to wait a year or two for the privilege of adding the letters K. C. M. G. after his name. But if the Sovereign has been slow to recognize his worth, his Alma Mater, the University of New Brunswick, has been prompt to confer honor upon him. At the last convocation, held the other day, the Finance Minister was granted the honorary degree of LL.D. He will appreciate that mark of esteem from the College where he was once Professor of Classics and History. It is a tribute to his standing as a man and a scholar, and his friends, east and west, will be glad to congratulate him.

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THE SATISFACTORY RESULTS OF AN INVESTMENT POLICY.

It must afford the policy-holders of the North American Life Assurance Company, Toronto, Ont., who took out investment policies ten years ago, and which are now maturing, great satisfaction to know that the results payable under the same are proving so handsome, and yielding their owners a good return.

The following is but one of the many letters the company has received from holders of its investment policies:—

"Truro, N.S., May 25, 1894.
"Wm. McCabe, Esq., Managing Director North American Life Assurance Co., Toronto, Ont.

"Policy No. 2150.
"Dear Sir,—Your esteemed favor of the 18th to hand some days ago, announcing the results of this policy of mine, which matures on the 5th of June. I have the four options, each one of which is very gratifying, but I have decided to withdraw the entire cash value of the policy. This exceeds the estimate given when I took out the policy. I have been insured during the ten years for \$1,500, and now you return me more money than I paid in premiums, thus carrying my risk for less than the interest on the premiums. I only regret that I did not take Mr. Laver's advice, and take a policy for double the amount.

"I intend to take out a new policy for \$1,500 fifteen-payment. Will send the application for the new policy when I return the forms for this one.

"Meantime, I am, yours very truly,
S. D. McLELLAN.

The sea drowns out humanity and time. It has no sympathy with either, for it belongs to eternity; and of that it sings its monotonous song for ever and for ever.—O. W. Holmes.

Roughness is a needless cause of discontent. Severity breedeth fear, but roughness breedeth hate. Even reproof from authority ought to be grave, and not taunting.—Bacon.

MR. JOHN HENDERSON, 335 Bathurst street, Toronto, was cured many years ago of a complication of diseases at the Saltcoats Sanitarium, Ayrshire, Scotland, where our remedy is largely used. At home his people were never without it.

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Exceptional facilities for Organ students. Pupils
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Music, Organist Central Presbyterian Church. PIANO,
ORGAN AND THEORY. Toronto Conservatory of Music
and 99 Bloor Street West.

Etching is now done by the aid of elec-
tricity. A wire is soldered to the plate to
be etched, by means of which an electric
current is passed through the etching solu-
tion, which is made much more dilute than
usual. The action is much increased in in-
tensity, and in many cases solutions which
under ordinary circumstances are inert, can
be used; as, for instance, weak solution of
sulphate of copper.

Speaking recently at a meeting in
Newcastle, Sir Robert Hall hinted at the
approach of a time when posterity might
have to construct machinery that would be
worked with heat obtained by the direct
action of the sun's rays. He showed on
the screen a machine which, by means of a
reflector, heated the water in a boiler large
enough to generate the steam required to
move a small printing press.—*London In-
ventions.*

One objection to transmitting power in
the form of steam for a long distance is that
a pipe is apt to radiate heat so rapidly that
the energy is quickly lost. Eckley B.
Coxe recently told the American Society of
Mechanical Engineers, though, of a case
where steam was delivered 4,500 feet away
from the boiled plant, and used effectively.
The pipe was conveyed in a trough made by
nailing two boards together at right angles,
and covered by a similar one, the inter-
vening space being filled in with asbestos.

Peter van Beneden, one of the most
famous savants of Belgium, died recently
at Löwen, where he had filled the chair of
natural sciences since 1835. He was
eighty-two years old. Van Beneden was
one of the founders of modern zoology.
A special subject of his investigation and
study was the whale, and in order to learn
as much as possible about the animal, he
went on a number of whale hunts. He
arranged the fossils of prehistoric sea
fauna found in the excavations made for
the Antwerp fortifications, a work which
attracted widespread attention.

A correspondent of *The London Engineer*
propounds the theory that the molten earth
began to cool at the centre instead of on
the surface as is generally thought; instanc-
ing the case of large iron castings which
always solidify from the bottom. If the
globe cooled in this way it is evident that
near the end of the cooling there were on
its surface molten seas and recently solidi-
fied continents. As the tide rose and fell
the molten matter would solidify in suc-
cessive layers on the continents, and thus
stratified igneous rocks would underlie all
the strata subsequently deposited from
water.

Electric currents in plants are due, says
Kunckel, to the movements of water in
the tissues, and not to differences of poten-
tial, existing independently. It was con-
sidered probable that vegetable electricity
was due to biological processes, especially
respiration and the consequent chemical
changes. In experimenting with leaves
and flowers dicotyledons and on a large
mushroom in an atmosphere of hydrogen,
it was found that the electric current was
diminished, but never quite suppressed,
owing, probably, to intramolecular respira-
tion. The electric current revives on air
being readmitted.

Minard's Liniment the best Hair Restorer.

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Languages, Music
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Teacher of Vocal Culture, Graduate of the
Peabody Institute in Baltimore, will receive a limited
number of pupils. Toronto College of Music, or 505
Sherbourne Street.

WJ. McNALLY,
Late of Leipzig Conservatory of Music.
Organist and Choirmaster, Beverley Street Baptist
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Pupils received for study of Musical Theory.
Open to accept engagements as Tenor Soloist at
Concerts.
Concerts directed.
Studio—Care R. S. WILLIAMS & SON, 143 Yonge St.

Men are but children of a larger growth;
our appetites are apt to change as theirs, and
full as craving, too, and full as vain.—*Dryden.*

Stupid people, who do not know how to
laugh, are always pompous and self-conceited;
that is, ungentle, uncharitable, unchristian.—
Thackeray.

JAMES E. LESLIE, Richmond street,
Toronto, writes:—"It affords me great
pleasure to attest the benefit I derived
from your Guaranteed Acetic Acid in a
case of Pleurisy. It was decidedly effectual;
nothing more need be said. I have also
recommended the Acid Cure system of
treatment to many of my friends, and in no
case has it failed. You are at liberty to
give this certificate publication."

The best way to prove the clearness of
our mind is by showing its faults; as when
a stream discovers the dirt at the bottom,
it convinces us of the transparency of the
water.—*Ovid.*

The Best Advertisements.

Many thousands of unsolicited letters
have reached the manufacturers of Scott's
Emulsion from those cured through its use,
of Consumption and Scrophulous diseases!
None can speak so confidently of its merits
as those who have tested it.

The sure foundations of the State are laid
in knowledge, not in ignorance; and every
sneer at education, at culture, at book learn-
ing, which is the recorded wisdom of the
experience of mankind, is the demagogue's
sneer at intelligent liberty, inviting national
degeneracy and ruin.—*G. W. Curtis.*

I CURED A HORSE of the mange with
MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Dalhousie. CHRISTOPHER SAUNDERS.

I CURED A HORSE, badly torn by a pitch
fork, with MINARD'S LINIMENT.

St. Peters, C.B. EDWARD LINLIEF.

I CURED A HORSE of a bad swelling with
MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Bathurst, N. B. THOS. W. PAYNE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The coopers' craft was first employed among the wine-growers of Italy about the tenth century.

The first hat makers who plied their trade in England were Spaniards, who came to that country in 1510.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* says that a young whale, sixteen feet long and weighing about 3,000 pound, was found washed high and dry on the reef half a mile west of the West Jetty light. It was alive and attracted many visitors from the village.

The ladies who best patronize tobacconists are, next to the Kalmucks, the Russians. The ruling passions of Kalmuck women are ribbons to twist round their long tresses, tea, tobacco and bright handkerchiefs. But if they have to choose between tobacco and tea their option is for the former.

The telephone is said to be in more general use in Sweden than in any country in the world, and in no other is the service so cheap. It has been proposed recently to connect by means of a submarine telephone cable the Norwegian and Swedish capital with Copenhagen. King Oscar is a telephone enthusiast.

The question as to which is "the most fashionable language" has apparently been definitely settled by Professor Vambéry, who recently lectured on the subject of "Fashionable Languages" before the members of the Buda-Pesth English Club. "English," he says, "may now be called the most fashionable language in all parts of the world."

Bishop Potter, of New York, is said to be in active sympathy with the Burial Reform Association of that city, and it has been reported that he has provided in his will that he shall be buried in a wicker coffin. The Association, having found it difficult to obtain wicker coffins, has recommended the use of certain kinds of soft pine wood, which decompose with equal rapidity.

In Belgium it is the custom to give certificates of marriages in the form of little books, which also contain a summary of the marriage laws, and among a mass of other miscellaneous information directions for the feeding and care of infants. There are also places for entering the names and birthdays of the children of the marriage, the authorities considerably affording space for twelve such entries.—*New York Herald*.

The Queen Regent of the Netherlands recently gave to her daughter, the little Queen Wilhelmina, a number of wooden figures, clad in the uniforms used in the army of the Netherlands. The future ruler, it is hoped by her mother, will be able to recognize the grades of the real soldiers by studying the wooden figures. Her Majesty, it is said, asked her mother to add figures of women to her gift, as the "men would be lonely without them."

An English paper tells a good story of clerical presence of mind. A curate who had entered the pulpit provided with one of the late Rev. Charles Bradley's most recent homilies, was for a moment horror-struck by the sight of Rev. Charles Bradley himself in a pew beneath him. Immediately however, he recovered enough self-possession

to be able to say: "The beautiful sermon I am about to preach is by the Rev. Charles Bradley, who I'm glad to see in good health among us assembled here."

A Hindoo professional mendicant lately plunged into the Mombadevie Tank, swim to the upright post in the centre, and climbing to the summit, announced in loud tones and with persistent frequency, his intention of remaining there until such time as five hundred rupees were paid to defray the expenses of his daughter's wedding. St. Simon Stylites, as readers of Tennyson will remember, abode on the column for "thrice ten years;" but it appears that on the very next morning authoritative influence was brought to bear upon this Hindoo imitator, and he was hauled down from his post with his demand still unsatisfied. Whether the wedding had to be postponed in consequence does not appear.

Belgium is the one country in which learning counts for more than wealth as a basis of citizenship. According to the late constitution, senators in that country were required to have property of \$800 and to be 40 years of age. The revised constitution reduces the minimum age to 25, and the property qualification to \$200. It also contains the provision that 20 of the senators must be men who have distinguished themselves in some branch of learning. These need no property qualification. In the next election for the popular chamber universal suffrage will prevail. Every man over 20 will have one vote: proprietors will have two votes, and those who hold certain positions for which learning is required are to have three votes.—*Victoria World*.

A FORTUNATE GIRL.

THE SUBJECT OF SINCERE CONGRATULATIONS FROM HER FRIENDS.

Was Thought to be Sinking into a Hopeless Decline—How Her Restoration to Health Was Brought About—An Example Worthy of Imitation by Other Young Ladies. From the Sherbrooke Gazette.

A number of reports have reached the Gazette office of marvelous cures effected by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. To satisfy a legitimate public curiosity about a fact which, if true, should be proclaimed to suffering humanity, the Gazette requested a reporter to go to Rock Forest and investigate the facts in the case of Miss Maggie Simpson, who was said to have been restored from a very low condition.

The reporter took the afternoon train for Rock Forest, and, after a short walk from the C. P. R. station, reached Mr. James Simpson's home, situated on a well cultivated farm beautifully located on the banks of the Magog River.

Upon communicating the purpose of his visit the reporter was informed by Mrs. Simpson that her daughter was, at the time, absent at the Sherbrooke Convent where he might easily interview her. She spoke with the warmth of genuine gratitude of her daughter's cure, strongly corroborating the facts obtained later from the young lady herself. She told him she lost no opportunity to recommend the Pink Pills, and that, as an immediate result, Miss Delaney, a near neighbor of theirs, had also been recently rescued from premature decline by their use.

Upon his return to Sherbrooke the reporter called upon Miss Maggie Simpson at the Congregation de Notre Dame Convent. Miss Simpson is a handsome blonde of seventeen years, of prepossessing manners and winsome address, whose clear, rosy complexion, full round merry face and bright eyes

are a source of delight to the beholder. Miss Simpson had no hesitation in candidly stating what had brought her to her present happy state of health, of which she is the very picture. She expressed herself as follows:

"Since the age of fourteen up to last spring I had been gradually losing health and strength, without our doctor being able to do anything to help me. For a year preceding my case got to be desperate. I was constantly troubled with headache; my lips were of alivid paleness and sometimes perfectly blue for want of blood; I had to gasp for breath upon the least exertion; I had become a living skeleton and had lost my strength to the extent that I was unable to walk up stairs. I had become discouraged when my doctor could not offer any relief and I found that I was rapidly sinking into a hopeless decline.

"A friend recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but I had tried in vain so many different kinds of medicine that I lost confidence in any further experiment. Very fortunately my mother insisted upon my trying the pills. It was but a short time before I could see that they were doing me good. I continued to use them without interruption, and when I had taken six boxes I was completely restored to my former perfect health and strength. My mother, however, insisted that I should continue the use of the pills until I had used nine boxes. These I had finished taking some time last summer.

"When I returned to the convent, at the opening this autumn, after a long absence through my illness, those girls who had previously known me were astonished at the transformation that had taken place. I frequently have occasion to be amused by the amazement of former friends and acquaintances that I now chance to meet. I can tell you I don't lose an opportunity of recommending Pink Pills to them. I always keep a box on hand, and whenever any of my convent friends are ill I am always ready with a sure remedy. When the girls, as they often do, make the remark to me, "Oh, Maggie, you are a fortunate girl to be so happy and jolly," I tell them I am making up for lost time."

The gratifying results following the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, in the case of Miss Simpson, prove that they are unequalled as a blood builder and nerve tonic. In the case of young girls who are pale or sallow, listless, troubled with a fluttering or palpitation of the heart, weak and easily tired, no time should be lost in taking a course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which will speedily enrich the blood, and bring a rosy glow of health to the cheeks. These pills are a positive cure for all troubles arising from a vitiated condition of the blood or a shattered nervous system, such as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, the tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration, all diseases depending upon humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ontario, and Schenectady, N.Y., and are sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company at either address. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

'Tis a cowardly and servile humor to hide and disguise a man's self under a visor, and not to dare to show himself what he is. By that our followers are trained up to treachery. Being brought up to speak what is not true, they make no conscience of a lie.—*Montaigne*.

QUIPS AND CRANKS.

Even an upright piano is sometimes a downright nuisance.

"Come to stay?" asked the fish. "Oh, no," said the worm, "just dropped in for a bite."

All the diplomas that were ever engraved cannot plant common sense where there is no root originally.

How often we see people who are failures themselves, but who claim to have been the making of some successful individual.

Uncle Treetop: That heifer is two years old. City Niece: How do you know? "By her horns." "Oh, to be sure; she has only two."

Her Mother: I am surprised at Charles squandering so much money on a phonograph. The Wife: I am not. He always did like to hear himself talk.

"You look depressed, Wintie." "I feel depressed, old man." "What's the matter; business or love?" "Business. Alice de Million has just refused me."

Sympathetic Widow: Have you been fortunate in your love affairs? Interesting Subject: Yes, very. I never yet fell in love with a girl who would marry me.

Bookworm: I find that George Washington once attempted writing a poem. Waxen: Yes, he did; but they do say that there was more truth than poetry in his verses.

Winks: I notice that your barber always talks to you in French. I did not know that you understood that language. Jinks: Well, I don't; but you needn't tell him so.

Briggs: I saw a district messenger boy in a horse-car get up and give his seat to a lady the other day. Griggs: What suggested the idea to him? Briggs: He wanted to get out.

"Paw, is there any difference between a cold and an influenza?" "If the doctor calls it a cold, the bill is about \$4. If he calls it influenza, it's about \$18. The difference is \$14, my son."

"I don't know what she saw in him to fall in love with him. He isn't handsome, and he has no money." "That is true, but you must remember that he has the reputation of being wild."

Soldier: Will you promise to be eternally true to me? Servant Girl: Eternally! How can anybody promise for so long as that? Soldier: Then say three weeks, till the reserves are disbanded.

He: Reggy Fitzjames has become recklessly engaged to any number of girls, but he always gets out of it. She: With decency? He: Oh, yes. He merely has to go and ask the father's consent and it's all over.

Officer: What are yes standin' here in the rain fer? Convivial Party: I live two blocksh up er streetsh. Officer: Well, why don't you go home then? Convivial Party (in deep disgust): What yer take me for—think I'm goin' walk all thatsh dishance in thish hard rain?

A few workingmen were discussing names of great scientists in Manchester. The name of Darwin cropped up. One of the company, less learned than the rest, said: "Darwen, I kna that place. A've been ther' monny a toime." "Get out, you fool!" said another. "We're nut talkin' about the place called Darwen, but the mon. Hevn't ye niver heard o' Darwen? Why, if it hadn't been for Darwen we s'ould all hev been chatterin' monkeys, and nut gentlemen, like we are."

One of the foremost Toronto banks is that with the well-chosen name "Dominion." There is something in a name. One can understand a foreigner taking this to be the Government bank of the Canadian Dominion and doing business with it on the strength of its name. No doubt many have done so, and though mistaken as to its political position, they must have been thoroughly satisfied as to its financial standing and the ability and efficiency of its management and staff. The commanding position of the Dominion Bank at the very centre of Toronto's commerce—the south-west corner of King and Yonge streets—makes it most easy of access. We would only further draw attention to the significant fact that the reserve fund of the bank now amounts to one million five hundred thousand dollars, being equal to its paid-up capital. As an instance of a progressive, popular and liberal policy it may also be said dividends are hereafter to be paid *quarterly*, mainly for the convenience of small shareholders.

I venture to suggest that the most developed man is he who has the least reason for not simply obeying his impulses, or that perfect impulses mark the man.—James Hinton.

A LAUGHABLE MISTAKE.

Two ladies entered a book-store recently and the younger asked the clerk for a book called "Favorite Prescription." The puzzled attendant was unable to comply with her request and she left the store disappointed. Inquiry elicited the fact that she had overheard a conversation between two literary ladies in which "Favorite Prescription" was mentioned with extravagant praise, and had jumped to the conclusion that it was a book. She now knows that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a sovereign cure for the ills and "weaknesses" peculiar to women, for she has been cured by its use.

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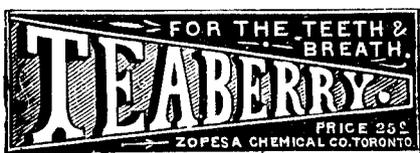
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