

# THE WEEK

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

Tenth Year.  
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# THE WEEK.

Vol. X.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, NOV. 10th, 1893.

No. 50.

## THE WEEK:

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

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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.

It is doubtful whether any other single state or country is in a position to derive more direct benefit from the World's Fair than Canada. The remarkable success of the exhibitors in winning prizes for various agricultural products, and especially for cheese and live stock, can scarcely fail to have a favourable effect in attracting attention to her great resources and inducing immigration of the kind that is specially needed. If the suggestion that an exhibition of the prize-winners be held in New York should be carried into effect, a further opportunity will be afforded of showing her superior excellence in those lines of production which she has made more especially her own. As, however, the articles in which Canada chiefly excels are those which find their chief market in Great Britain, a competition of the exhibition there, if it were possible to bring it about, would be of still

greater practical value. In addition to the advertising of our country to foreigners, our success at Chicago should have a beneficial effect upon our people themselves, by inspiring confidence in the resources and capabilities of their own land, and leading them to stronger resolutions and efforts to make the most of those resources and capabilities for their own behalf and that of their country.

A recent number of *The Open Court*, from which we should have expected better things, has as its leading article a paper in defence of prize-fights, or, as they are euphemistically termed, "public boxing-matches," and in condemnation of the legislation which forbids such exhibitions. The writer, who has the prefix "Prof." before his name, is deeply concerned about the mental and moral degeneration which he foresees as the outcome of the state of public feeling which forbids athletes to pound each other's faces in the presence of crowds of admirers. The writer admits that the best type of men do not now appear in the prize ring. He deems the reform of the ring an urgent necessity, but protests against its abolition. "It is true," he says, "that the most conspicuous prize-fighters are not members of the educated classes, and are frequently men of inferior type. Are we to infer from this that physical and mental courage are lost to man as he advances in culture?" That would certainly be an intrepid inference from the premises. If the boxing ring, with all its degrading accompaniments, is the condition of the development and perpetuation of "physical and mental courage," whatever these terms may mean, the future is certainly dark for the race, for nothing can be more certain than that just in proportion to its progress in culture and refinement and the development of any or all of the higher sentiments, does the sense of disgust with the brutality of such exhibitions and methods gather strength. "Prof. Cope" proceeds to laud "the British defence with the fist" as much more manly than the knife of the Latin, or the pistol of the American. We are no admirer of either method, and the less we have of either the better for the community.

Now that the Silver Question is out of the way, there would seem to be no reason why the United States Congress should further delay the long-looked-for tariff reform legislation. To an onlooker the state of the

country seems to make it most urgent that what is to be done should be done quickly. Whether honestly, or for the sake of political effect, there can be no doubt that the inactivity of the manufacturers in many parts of the Union is such as to make the necessity for immediate action urgent. Protected manufacturers plead the uncertainties of the tariff, or the fear of loss of protection as a cause for either keeping their establishments closed, or carrying on their operations on a reduced scale. The probability is that once the uncertainty is removed and the new tariff fixed, very few of those establishments which are on a tolerably sound basis will find any difficulty in carrying on operations with former or even with increased vigor. In many cases the reductions of taxation upon their raw material will go far to compensate for the loss of protection for their finished products. But it is no wonder that, pending the unknown and unpredictable changes, the manufacturing industry continues in many parts in a state of partial paralysis. One of the worst effects of a protective tariff in any country is that it makes the protected industries, from the moment of its introduction, more or less dependent upon the uncertainties of future legislation, and thus renders the business of the country liable at any moment to be interrupted by the dread of changes in the tariff. Where these are promptly made the injurious results are minimized. But with the intolerably slow movement of the legislative machinery of the United States, under which the mandate of the people given three years ago has not yet been obeyed, the evil of such interference with the free course of trade and industry is greatly aggravated. There is some talk now of delay of tariff legislation until after the holidays, which would really make it late in the year before the new tariff could be brought into operation, but it is probable that the fear of the popular wrath, if no other motive, will compel prompt action.

"Of the dead say nothing but good" may be a sound and decorous maxim in itself, but when construed, as it too often is in practice, to mean that of the dead we must say everything good, irrespectively of fact and truth, it becomes morally mischievous. We might perhaps go even further and deny the healthfulness of the sentiment which compels silence in regard to the evil done by the dead, if the position of the latter had been such as to make his evil-doing

positively injurious to the state and to public morality. The recent taking off of Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, affords a striking instance of the popular tendency to canonize as soon as dead the man whom we anathematize while living. Those who remember the circumstances under which Mr. Harrison was elected to the position he occupied at his death, and recall his portrait as then drawn by the friends of order and morality, must have been often surprised at the almost universal homage which has been paid to his memory since his assassination. The New York Nation is one of the few papers which does not shrink from recalling the facts of his life. It points out that he was, during his whole political career, a strong sympathizer with the lawless element in the Chicago population; that he did his best to save the Anarchists from the gallows after their murderous attack on the police; that he undoubtedly helped to keep alive and multiply the class of people who swarm in the streets with concealed weapons, and who do not all "carry certificates of sanity." If it be true, as all that we can recall of the history of the campaign which resulted in Mayor Harrison's election, as well as of his subsequent record, goes to show, that he pandered to the vicious and criminal elements of the population, with a view probably to a senatorship for himself, it cannot be denied that there was a kind of poetic justice in his falling at the hands of one of this same dangerous class. Perhaps it would be better to revise the old maxim and make it read, "Of the dead say nothing but the truth." This need not mean, of course, that the whole disagreeable truth must be always unearthed and paraded, but only that we should not palter with the truth by making a hero of the dead, when he was but a very frail mortal while alive.

A great struggle is now going on in the State of New Jersey. The question at issue is whether the State shall continue to merit the bad distinction its assembly earned for it last winter, that, viz., of being "The Gamblers' State." Our readers may remember the strange history of its gambling legislation of last February, when three bills legalizing gambling or unlicensed race-courses were introduced in the Assembly on Monday, February 20th; read a second and third time, passed, and sent to the State Senate on Tuesday; passed through all three stages under suspension of the rules in the Senate and sent to the Governor on Wednesday; vetoed by the Governor and returned to the Legislature, where under the rules they had to lie for twenty-four hours, on Thursday; and passed over the Governor's veto and made the law of the State, on Saturday. The history of constitutional government contains few records of more infamous legislation enacted with more indecent haste. The results, so far as yet apparent, are thus summarized by The Outlook:

"Race-courses have been in operation at Linden, Elizabeth, Camden, Monmouth, Hudson and Passaic. Races are run nine months in the year, without reference to the weather and without reference to the quality of the horses. There is no sport whatever in the business; it is gambling, pure and simple. In every locality where the gambling tracks are situated there has been a steady fall in the prices of real estate, a rapid emigration of residents, and a swift demoralization. Crowds of disreputable men and women have poured into the State and made these race-tracks their headquarters. Rowdies of every description have frequented the grounds. Decent men, especially young men, have been drawn into the whirlpool, and New Jersey has been a gambling paradise since the passage of the laws. . . . One of the leading race-track men now proposes to go the United States Senate, and unless the character of the Legislature is changed, his ambition will be gratified."

Thus has this little State gathered up the badges of infamy which Louisiana discarded after so violent a struggle, and bound it unblushingly on its brow. As may be supposed, the better sentiment of the State is thoroughly aroused. A Citizens' League has been organized, and the repeal of the gambling legislation is being made the issue on every platform. The best wishes of good people everywhere will be with the upright citizens who are striving to cleanse the statute book from the foul stain. We are glad to learn from reports just to hand that the anti-gambling forces have triumphed.

We have before us a pamphlet issued by "The York Waterworks Company (Limited)" describing a project for the solution of Toronto's water supply problem, which they are about to lay before the citizens. This Company claims to have discovered within about two miles of the city, on the highlands to the north, beneath the layer of surface clay, a bed of water-bearing sand capable of furnishing a supply ample for the city's needs for all time to come. From this source they propose to undertake to supply the citizens with an abundance of water, second to none in the world in quality, with all the advantage of a high gravitation pressure, for very little more than one-half of what it now costs to pump that which we are using from Lake Ontario. They propose to do this without asking the city to pay them for their scheme, or to spend time and money in making tests. It goes without saying that if the Company can convince the city that they have the ability to do all this their offer is too good to be refused. The crucial questions will be, is the water there in sufficient quantity? Can it be made available? Is its quality as described? All these are questions of fact. It was, of course, not to be expected that the evidence in support of such claims could be furnished in a pamphlet of half-a-dozen pages. The instances which are adduced of the successful use of similar sources of supply by other towns and cities,

if the facts be as stated which we know no reason to doubt, would suffice simply to put the scheme into the category of those worth investigating. The theory which is advanced in partial explanation of the alleged existence of so large a source of water-supply, at so great a height above the city level, viz., that the waters of Lake Simcoe find their way thither after percolating by means of underground channels through the intervening thirty miles of distance, is, of course, in the absence of demonstrative proof, but a theory, and as such can have no convincing force. Proof, clear and uncontested, of the various statements put forward is the first thing needed, and a *sine qua non* of serious consideration of the scheme. The Company will, no doubt, be prepared to find no little difficulty, no matter how satisfactory the evidence to their own minds, in popularizing the idea that a great city, bordering on a great lake, should turn its thoughts from the latter and place its entire dependence for its water-supply on a source that is not visible, and about the extent and permanence of which so little can be absolutely known.

Our new Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen have been welcomed to Canada with a warmth which may have verged in some cases on effusiveness, but the genuineness of which they cannot for a moment doubt. Their responses, so uniformly genial and hearty and so refreshingly free from official stiffness, have given not only convincing evidence of their sustained good nature, but gratifying assurance that their interest in the people and institutions of Canada is deep and sincere. Lord and Lady Aberdeen have evidently none of the fear which sometimes leads dignitaries of smaller minds and less assured positions to hold themselves somewhat aloof from the people lest a too close contact might impair official dignity. It is not, in fact, too much to say that their Excellencies have made their way direct to the hearts of the Canadian people. To this end their unaffected interest in every philanthropic institution, and in every form of earnest endeavour to promote the physical comfort and the highest well-being of those who for any cause stand in special need of the help of their more prosperous fellow-citizens, have contributed not a little. Far above all respect due to high rank and official position is the heartfelt tribute which is spontaneously paid to those in whom we recognize the attributes of the noblest Christian manhood and womanhood.

Reverting for a moment to the formal addresses with which Lord and Lady Aberdeen have been almost overwhelmed at the various places they have visited, it may not be amiss to give voice to a query which must have suggested itself to many a thoughtful onlooker. Why is it that when we hear so much of other nationalities in the addresses and replies we hear so little

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of Canadians and Canadianism? Their Excellencies have been welcomed in the name of Scotchmen, of Englishmen, and of Irishmen, but scarcely, unless our memory is at fault, in the name of Canadians. Indeed, a foreign listener might naturally infer that Canada must still be literally an infant colony, peopled by emigrants from various parts of the Mother Country, and quite too young to have a native population worth taking into account. The rose, the thistle, and the shamrock, which, as Lord Aberdeen said in a recent address in Montreal, should flourish side by side with the maple leaf, seemed quite to overlay it and hide it from view. Of course, the representatives of those various sections of the Mother Land are not to blame for any undue prominence which circumstances may seem to have given them in the case. Nothing is more natural, and within reasonable limits, proper, than that those who are united by the close and strong ties which bind together men of the same country and race, who have become fellow-citizens in another land than that of their birth, should turn themselves into societies to foster common sympathies and recall old memories. No true Canadian would be narrow-minded enough to be jealous of such societies or to take exception to their acting together on public occasions, especially in welcoming distinguished visitors from the home land. The fault, if there be one, is with the native born Canadians in not themselves coming more promptly to the front in the name of their own land. The fact that the Governor-General has no doubt seen and heard much more of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen, than of those who know no country but Canada, since he came amongst us, is but another illustration of that slowness of growth of Canadian national sentiment, which we have so often had occasion to deplore.

The edict issued by the Emperor of Germany against gambling in the army reminds us that the passion for gambling, like that for strong drink, is well-nigh universal. It is possible, too, that the producing causes of the two vices are more nearly akin than might at first thought be supposed. Both have their strongest incentive in the craving for excitement, and it is not clear that it is quite correct to regard the one excitement as purely physical and the other mental, as one is at first disposed to do. Apart from the difficulty of conceiving of a purely physical excitement, the phenomena of drunkenness seem to make it at least questionable whether it is not rather an ecstatic mental experience than a mere stimulation of sense-organs, which is the gratification so eagerly sought by the victim of the alcohol habit. The fact that the sensuous organism is dulled rather than quickened by the intoxicant, and that it is so often the most generous and impetuous natures which become slaves

to the drinking habit, go to confirm this view. In fact it can hardly be doubted that both vices spring from the same source. Both are the outcome of a dissatisfaction with commonplace sensations and emotions. The ruling motive in both is a craving for some mental experience keener and more intense than ordinary life affords. It is probably as great a mistake to regard the gambling mania as the product simply of a love of money, combined with a desire to obtain that of others without labour, and without an equivalent of any kind, as to regard the passion for intoxicants as the product of a mere desire for the gratification of the sense of taste.

The similarity in kind between these two great vices of the age indicates, as the physicians say of the results of a diagnosis, similar modes of treatment. Difficulty arises from the fact that the instances of excess in both cases, however numerous, are after all exceptional. Just as a score of persons use liquors in moderation and without obvious injury, where one indulges to ruinous excess, so the number of confirmed gamblers is no doubt small in comparison with that of the habitual players whose moderation saves them from public criticism or censure. If it be said that the cases are not parallel, inasmuch as gaming even on the smallest scale involves the effort to obtain the property of another without giving an equivalent and is therefore morally wrong, it may be plausibly replied that the pleasurable excitement is the equivalent, or that the consent of the other party makes the equivalent unnecessary. Even if this be not admitted, the sweeping condemnation of gambling as immoral *per se* may be offset by the fact that, as many contend, the use of alcoholic liquor even so moderately is an injury to the physical system, a substitution of an unnatural stimulant for the will-power which is the motive-force provided by nature to drive the mental machinery, and so a violation of natural law and detrimental to the highest well-being, both physical and mental. Emperor William's inconsistency in prohibiting gambling in the army and licensing it in the State is strictly in keeping with the illogical course which is almost universally pursued in reference to intoxicants. In logic and in justice the same measure should be meted out to all classes of law-abiding citizens. Either gambling and drinking should be prohibited for all alike as detrimental to the best interests of the commonwealth, or they should be permitted alike to all who can avoid excess, the law's prohibitions and penalties being reserved for those who transgress the limits of moderation and morality. To permit either under high license is virtually to grant to the rich a freedom which is refused to the poor; hence to make unjust and invidious distinctions between good citizens. Unless legislation and government be ad-

mitted to be wholly matters of expediency, and based upon no broad general principles, high license, in the case of either lotteries or liquor-selling, can hardly escape the odium of being a species of class legislation, if indeed it does not incur the greater odium of being a shrewd scheme for making the weaknesses and vices of the people a source of revenue to the State.

THE CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR.

The World's Columbian Exhibition is closed. On all hands it is pronounced "a great success." In order to estimate fairly the validity of the claim and the measure of the success, it would be necessary to form a clear idea of the ends aimed at in the conception and plan of the Exhibition, and to compare carefully with these the results so far as those can be now estimated. Without attempting anything so exhaustive as this, it would not be difficult to set down several particulars in which the Fair has realized or surpassed the expectations of its promoters. Without being at all cynical, we may venture to say that one prominent object was undoubtedly to impress the world more deeply than ever before with the material greatness and unbounded enterprise of the United States. That it has accomplished this purpose goes without saying. It is doubtful whether the resources of any other nation on earth, available for such a purpose, would have sufficed for carrying out the project on the magnificent and unique scale on which this has been conducted throughout. Not that other nations may not possess both the wealth and the organizing ability, but that in no other, probably, would the necessary enterprise and energy have been brought, to the accomplishment of the scheme on so stupendous a scale, and so absolutely "regardless of expense." Seeing that this has been accomplished not only without loss, but with an actual balance of cash in hand, it is impossible to deny the right of promoters, managers, and all concerned to write the word success in the largest possible capitals over every gateway into Jackson Park.

But it would be very uncharitable to suppose that those who were chiefly concerned in planning and accomplishing this unique enterprise had no higher aim than the national glorification, however legitimate that aim may have been within proper bounds. To give a great impetus to trade, invention, art and business enterprise of every kind was no doubt an important factor in the sum of mixed and complicated motives which have resulted in so brilliant an achievement. There may be some room for doubt as to whether this praiseworthy object has been gained to the fullest possible extent. It is conceivable that under different conditions in some respects other nations might have been induced to contribute much more largely to the exhibi-



tion of the best the world has to show, so near the beginning of the Twentieth Century, in the shape of the products of human science, industry, and ingenuity. Other nations, as well as the United States, are not above selfish and mercenary considerations, and it must be confessed that inducements offered for vigorous competition would have been much greater had the sixty-five millions of consumers in the American Union not been fenced around with a tariff which forbids the possibility of fair competition in its markets. One powerful motive for proving to the people of the Union the superiority of foreign productions in any given line was conspicuously wanting, so long as it was known that her people were virtually prohibited, or had virtually prohibited themselves, from purchasing wares of foreign production, no matter what their superiority. While there can be no doubt that the American protective tariff greatly tended to prevent the fullest success of the Fair as an exhibition of the world's manufactures, its effect as a great educational institution was no doubt magnificent. The series of object-lessons it presented of a thousand different kinds, was, beyond all comparison, superior to anything ever before attempted, if, indeed, anything of the kind was ever before attempted, which is doubtful. To take a single instance, it may safely be said that never before in the world's history was it possible for one to study, within the radius of a few miles, the faces, dress, manners, customs, and habits of so great a variety of races as were here assembled, clad each in its native garb, and exhibiting each its native mode of life and industry. A couple of weeks spent in the intelligent observation of these foreign villagers must have been no bad substitute for a year of foreign travel.

Any higher good which we may hope to have been wrought through the agency of the Exhibition, may be said to have been both incidental and designed. There can be no doubt that every occasion which thus brings the people of different climes and nations into familiar and friendly contact, though but for a few days, tends to promote the sense of common interests, to cultivate mutual sympathies, and to hasten the time when "men to men the world o'er, shall brithers be, an' a' that." As a peace-maker, and a promoter of friendship between nations there is nothing, save the spread of true religion itself, which can excel the international exposition, well conducted. There is every reason to hope that influences, direct and indirect, begotten of intercourse at the Chicago World's Fair of 1893, will be felt in many countries, and in various ways, for years, and and if for years, for centuries to come. But in addition to all this indirect good which may be hoped for, there stand out prominently to memory also the series of World Congresses, which were no doubt conceived

in the spirit of the truest philanthropy, and which, as carried out, must have left indelible impressions and ennobling impulses in many minds. To say nothing of something like two hundred departmental congresses for the discussion of special questions, there were no less than about twenty general congresses, which were attended and participated in by many of the most distinguished men of the world, from almost every country. To specify no other, it can hardly be doubted that the Parliament of Religions, though looked upon by many with suspicion, must have set in motion trains of thought, started inquiries, generated impulses, and enkindled desires after the knowledge of the highest of all sciences which will tell upon the moral and religious progress of the world for generations to come. Take it all in all, the Columbian Exhibition, in spite of all defects and objectionable features, was a great triumph of enterprise and a great commercial and moral force, projected into the closing years of the century.

### NOTES ON DANTE.—III.

#### DIVINA COMMEDIA.

We now approach the great achievement of the genius of Dante, the poem which he called *La Commedia* simply, to which title an early editor prefixed the word *Divine*, an addition which has been sanctioned by universal consent. It is needless to offer apologies for slightness of treatment: the conditions of this undertaking allow of nothing more. The deepest thinkers and the most finished scholars have devoted their erudition to the exposition of Dante, and the results of their labors would form a considerable library. Here no more is attempted than to give hints which may lighten somewhat the necessarily heavy labor of any serious student of Dante.

"Comedy," says Dante, in his dedication of the *Paradiso* to Can Grande della Scala, "is a certain kind of poetic narration, different from every other. As to the matter, it differs from tragedy, because the latter is in the beginning admirable and quiet; at the end or close, foul and horrible. Whereas comedy begins with adversity in something, but its matter ends prosperously. . . . Similarly, tragedy and comedy differ in style; the one being lofty and sublime, the other unstudied and ordinary. [Note here the proud humility of Dante]. Whence it is plain why this work is called a comedy. For, if we look at the matter, in the beginning it is horrible and foul, because it is hell; in the end it is prosperous, desirable and grateful, because it is Paradise. If we look at the style, it is unstudied and ordinary, because it is in the vulgar tongue in which even ordinary women speak to each other."

The original thought of the Divine Comedy was to glorify Beatrice, as we learn from the concluding words of the *Vita Nuova*. But we soon see that there is here much more than a memorial of the angelic child and peerless woman of Florence; we have a poem composed in glory of Divine mercy and grace. The historical aspect of the great composition

will sufficiently reveal itself to the careful reader, and the double meanings will be more or less apparent to one or another, according to their own spiritual discipline and experience. It is to the honor of Dante and his work that both have been ignored or ridiculed by the shallow and the secular; and that the ages and the men who have been distinguished by spirituality and depth have been the readiest to recognize the supremacy of the mighty Florentine.

In the present paper we are to deal with the whole poem in general, its sources, its language, its form, its meaning, its plan. It is intended to add three on the consecutive parts of the poem, the *Inferno*, the *Purgatorio*, and the *Paradiso*.

The Comedy was not the first work of its kind, although most of its predecessors on the same subject are now forgotten, and Dante owed little to them, except perhaps the suggestion. His work represents the whole learning of the time, and there is little difficulty in ascertaining the sources from which he drew. Chief among these are the Holy Scriptures, the Fathers, the Schoolmen, and first of them the great S. Thomas Aquinas, the Christian Mystics, and the Latin poets, especially Virgil. The reader should make himself acquainted with the sixth book of the *Aeneid* which contains the account of the visit paid by Aeneas to Tartarus and Elysium. Dante was probably also acquainted with Homer in a Latin translation.

The poem is in form a vision or a series of visions. The language will be considered in a note on the treatise *De Vulgari Eloquentia*; but it may here be remarked that, according to Boccaccio, it was begun in Latin, the first line running thus:

"Ultima regna canamus, fluvio continens mundo."

We can imagine something of what such a poem would have been, and how much we have gained by the change.

The verse in which the *Commedia* is composed is known as the *Terna Rima*, which, if Dante did not invent it, he at least made his own. Those who have given special attention to this subject declare that it "is not only a good metre for Dante's purpose, but it is the very best metre which human ingenuity and research could have selected. Its only possible rival would be blank verse." This opinion is expressed by a writer in the *Athenaeum* (Oct. 14th) is commonly entertained. Three lines make a stanza, each line consists of eleven syllables, and lines one and three rhyme, while line two gives the rhyme for lines one and three of the following stanza.

Some notion of the structure of the *Terna Rima* may be gained from a specimen in Dante Plumptre's translation, which is a very correct reproduction of the original, except that the lines are usually only of ten syllables instead of eleven.

"When our life's course with me had half-way sped,  
I found myself in gloomy forest dell,  
Where the straight path beyond all seemed  
had fled.  
Ah me! hard task it were in word to tell  
What was that wood, wild, drear, and  
led o'er,  
Which 'e'en in thought renews that tere-  
fell,  
So bitter 'tis—death's self were little more."

Of the translations of Dante, Cary's is still to hold an undisputed pre-eminence. Lowell's fellow's is accurate and literal, and it is accurate

panied by very full and helpful notes. Cayley's, which is in the metre of the original, is much thought of by some. Wright's is very good. Plumptre's is often very happy, although in places he is hampered by the necessities of rhyme; but his notes, both in matter and manner, are beyond all praise. Dr. Carlyle's *Inferno* in prose is admirable and Mr. Butler's *Paradiso* and *Purgatorio* are said to be equally good.

The poem consists of three parts (*Cantiche*), each containing thirty-three cantos, but there is one prefatory canto in the *Inferno*, which has thus thirty-four, so that the whole number amounts to one hundred.

With respect to the date of the composition of the *Commedia*—a question much contested—there is an essential agreement on all important points. The idea of the poem was conceived not later than 1300, when he was thirty-five years of age. This is clear from the first line just quoted. Moreover, it is confirmed by what we have seen of the close of the *Vita Nuova*, which was completed about that time.

Boccaccio said that Dante had completed seven cantos before he was banished from Florence in 1302, and there is a tradition that the *Inferno* was finished in 1308. If so, portions may have been added subsequently. At any rate, there is an allusion to the death of Clement V. (*Inf.* xix. 80), which took place in 1314.

It is generally believed that about this time he gave the final touches to the first of the three poems. The *Purgatorio* and *Paradiso* were written between the death of Henry VII. (1313) and Dante's death (1321) chiefly at Ravenna and Verona, and they seem to have been completed just before his death.

It has been truly said that the *Divina Commedia* is a theology and the work of a great theologian. If it sets forth the various states of man, it shows man always as the creature of God and in relation to Him. To Dante, as to all greater thinkers, this world is but "the time-vesture of the Eternal." Thus he represents S. Thomas Aquinas as telling that the source of all excellence was in God. Whatever virtue was in the side of Adam, from which Eve was taken, or in the side of Christ, pierced for our salvation, was of God (*Paradiso* xiii., 34 ff.).

All evil is in separation from good. All blessedness and good in union with Him and knowledge of Him; and only as our hearts and eyes are purged is that knowledge possible. The creature can find satisfaction only in the Creator, who is the source of light and blessedness. Of man's thirst for truth and of its satisfaction in God he speaks in *Par.* iv., 119: "Of his mistakes in seeking for blessedness in *Purg.* xvi., 86. Because of these mistakes we must be led and guided until we find our good in God (*Par.* xxvi., 19).

The poem is in some senses both literal and allegorical. It may be said to be literal in the sense of representing the current theological opinions of the day, which were almost certainly accepted by Dante without question. But he certainly means far more than this. He sets before us the reality of God's government of men and the world, the prevalence of law, the spiritual education of man under the grace of God. First comes the *Inferno*, with its awful pictures of the consequences of unrepented sin, next the *Purgatorio*, illustrating the prominence by which men are cleansed from sin and made meet for the fellowship of God, and finally the *Paradiso* shows us the blessed in light and glory.

A word or two may here be said as to the symbolical meaning of the persons introduced. Beatrice represents divine revelation and cooperating grace. Virgil is human wisdom, acting rightly and legitimately. Lucia, S. Lucy, is illuminating grace. Cato represents the highest form of merely human righteousness. Other explanations will be given in the proper place. The application of the poem is wide and varied. It refers to the moral, the religious, the social and the political condition of mankind and of the age to which Dante belonged. It is a difficult book to read and has been charged with obscurity. But its obscurity is not that of a confused mind, it arises from his use of imagery and the remarkable terseness of his style.

If we would understand the plan of the poem we should put ourselves under the guidance of the author, especially by mastering the first two cantos of the *Inferno*. The following remarks are made on the supposition that the reader has beside him Cary's translation. If he wishes for help in studying the Italian, he will find that best in Longfellow's version, or in the prose rendering of Dr. Carlyle.

Well, then, Dante tells us that, at the age of thirty-five, he found himself in a rough and savage wood, having lost the path. This is true of himself, lost in sin and unbelief, or it may refer to mankind at large. He could hardly say how he had come into that condition. Reaching the foot of a mountain, he sees the rays of the sun gilding the heights of a mountain and sets forth to reach it. Here is evidently the effort of the soul to escape from sin and ignorance and to reach the heights of truth and holiness.

Three beasts intercept his path—a panther, a lion and a she-wolf. There is here a probable reference to Jeremiah v., 6. The three great classes of sin are represented (1 S. John ii., 16.) The panther represents lust, the lion pride and the she-wolf avarice. But in their political meaning they are thought to represent Florence, France and the Papal Court—the three great impediments to righteous imperial government.

We see this in what Virgil says to Dante about the greyhound; for whether the direct reference here may be to the Emperor or another, it is almost certain that the power which is to drive the she-wolf back to hell is the legitimate imperial authority, with perhaps a reference to Can Grande (great dog).

While Dante is in this state of terror and obstruction, there appears to him one whose voice is weak and hoarse. This is Virgil, the representative of human reason and conscience, but not like the "gentle lady" in the *Vita Nuova*, who was human philosophy in its independence, an influence from which Dante had turned away. Here is human wisdom doing its proper work under the guidance of divine grace.

Virgil tells Dante that he had been sent by a Lady, Beatrice, who had told him how it was that she had been sent upon that errand. A Lady in heaven was the originator of the mission. This lady is explained by Cary and Longfellow to mean the divine mercy, and doubtless they are right; but when Scartazzini Hettinger, Plumptre and others declare that in the first meaning the Blessed Virgin is intended, we are constrained to agree with them. She then represents the divine mercy and prevalent Grace. She, pitying the wandering

Dante, sends Lucia, S. Lucy, the representative of Illuminating Grace, who goes to Beatrice and reproaches her with the neglect of one who had loved her so well. Here, as often, we meet the union of the real to the ideal. Here, upon Beatrice, representing cooperating Grace, goes forth and sends Virgil to Dante's assistance.

Dante at first hesitates and trembles at the prospect set before him of visiting in succession the terrible abodes of the lost, the cleansing fires of those undergoing purification, and the abodes of bliss. At last he plucks up courage, and they go forth on their way. Thus we come to the gate of Hell.

WILLIAM CLARK.

PARIS LETTER.

Paris has put her heart and soul into the Franco-Russian reception. Citizens who truly represent the country look intensely happy and feel more so. They want no parchment deed of alliance; they say that it is impossible that Russia could doubt our sincerity and esteem for her. She has accepted the French bride, a *marriage d'inclination*, as well as a *marriage d'raison*. The union of heads, hearts, and perhaps of interests has relieved France of that terrible night-mare which weighed upon her—that of being alone in the world, for in this age even co-operation must be applied to diplomacy. People, after all, commence to think that the bloated armaments are the best safe-guard of peace, and that national pride and the ambition to be in the first line will become an aim for the foremost nations as is the desire to be first in industry, commerce, science etc., etc. In any case England, being free from European alliances, can exercise a decidedly controlling influence in the softening of international asperities and the pruning down of attempts to kindle continental war. No change by the Russian visit to Toulon will affect the role of England in the Mediterranean; but if Russia has "come to stay" the case will be changed. Cannot the Czar arrange that his little squadron on its way back to Kronstadt for winter quarters pay a visit to Portsmouth? What is Madame Olga Novikoff about? Surely "O.K." are magic letters, and imply success in advance. The Mayor of Portsmouth would present the regulation loaf and quantity of salt to Admiral Avellan, not on a silver, but on a gold salver. That casting anchor in British waters would do more to convert the timid and the cynical to a belief in the trend of the world to peace on earth and good-will towards men than all the honeysuckle yarns of international friendships and elegant extracts from the Sermon on the Mount, and as the Czar is a just man, loves peace, does not want Constantinople, all the Pamir and the whole of Herat, why not think of a visit of his warships to Portsmouth?

I never remember Paris looking so pretty and so smilingly gay as on the present occasion. The display of flags is very general, especially so in the quarters where artisans and trading people live, move, and have their being. Deduction made for the dressing of taverns and shops, the ornamentation of private windows is blossoming into "fair." But it is only right to record that there are numerous blanks, and these chiefly in the well-to-do parts of the city. The zenith of the diplomatic wedding will be when the people in its thousands will descend into the streets

and by their solid masses ratify the Franco-Russian good-fellowship. The Russian bunting being of course quite new, expressly manufactured for the occasion, removes all dowdy and and frowsy look from the feast of the flags. Two Russian flags dominate—it is said she has three tricolors, but only one of the three times three is employed; a parallel ogram on white ground, with blue stripes running from corner to corner. This is the fighting flag of the navy. Strange, the Russian fleet has never been engaged alone in a sea fight with a first-class naval power. The next flag utilized is the Czar's own double-necked eagle, with ugly claws clasping the symbols of power, and the open bills of the Siamese bird revealing a scorpion kind of tongue. All these, however, are images, but no more frighten nowadays than the snapdragons and gorgons, dire chimera of John Chinaman's oriflammes. The Muscovite bird represents or symbolizes "Spread-eagleism" better than the bird o' freedom of the Rocky Mountains. In any case, the colors of the Russian flags blend most harmoniously with the tricolor. All is eye-pleasing. There are triumphal arches, garlands of white and violet flowers, strings of cut flowers, with the united flags stretching across street from window to window. The official establishments only show bouquets of tricolors—nothing Czarish; the railway termini intercalate the blue stripes of Russia, with the tricolor. There is a fair sprinkling of English and American *drapeaux* on the part of the French themselves, to which English and Americans respond by showing those of Russia and of France. Lafayette and, say, Cobden must not wholly disappear in the cloud of enthusiasm for Russia.

Van and cart horses have yellow eagleized *bannerets* placed in the head straps, while tricolors figure near the tail harness. Boys wear cap-bands on sailor's hats where the names of a Russian and French man-of-war are linked. Upper balconies of houses spread yellow and tricolor cloth on window-rests and railings. I noticed one parrot's cage covered with a Russian flag; perhaps, pretty poll was indulging in an *Du Sbravsteouiet Rossia!* to set up this vernacular "God Save the Czar" has already cost more than one sudden death among typographers. Girls wear sashes where the Franco-Russian colors are very happily blended.

Every old sweet meat, the penny ices, the ordinary cakes have been given new names. The revised nomenclature does not affect the stomachs of young people; they are ready to consume even more for the sake of the alliance—which does not happen every day. one poodle dog was dyed, "fore and aft" with tricolor rings, between which was artistically designed on *Totos*' back the yellow flag and eagle. It recalled Saturn and its belts and possibly belonged to astronomer Flammarion. At the balls given reciprocally on board the French and Russian flag-ships in Toulon harbor, the big cannons were encircled with wreaths of olive leaves and forget-me-nots. It is to Harmodius and Aristogiton the honor of garlanding weapons reverts. Paris was never so full as now of French provincials; not many "distinguished" or "intelligent" foreigners have put in an appearance. From the spectacle point of view, they will lose a treat. France now has what she must ever have—an idol! and so much the better. It will be a change Admiral Avellan may defy the most able di-

plomatic microscopist to find in his "minute gun" speeches the slightest word at which the triple allies could take umbrage. He is the Gervais of the Russian Admiralty. The Boulevard politicians devote all their day dreaming to the novelty of the Russian visitors—pity they could not be condemned to that duty for life. The journals commence to emerge from their twilight atmosphere, respecting the visit of a wing of the British squadron to the Italian ports; that visit, they admit, has been warmly welcomed by the mother of the Latin race, and they do not discount it as either a provocation or a manifestation, but simply the fuller assertion of a policy, that England has never hid under a bushel, that she will rule in the Mediterranean, aided to-day by Italy, and tomorrow, if necessary, by the French against a united Germany and Russia, for who knows what is concealed in the womb of time? Did not Louis XIV. ally himself with the Grand Turk who was slaying Christians; did not Richelieu ally himself with Protestant Germany while "running in"—aye, and "out" also—his Huguenots at home?

A softer tone in allusions to England by the French press—something in the chivalrous strain of the speech pronounced by the Mayor who performed the civil marriage of Lord Blackwood and Miss Davis, and that made Lord Dufferin search for an additional eye glass so much was he pleasantly startled—that would pay for France. At same time she might reconsider if she is on the right tack in nagging at Italy. The sympathetic telegram from the King of Italy to poor old MacMahon was also chivalry, not diplomacy. France has purblind ideas on the economic condition of Italy, and the confusion on her own Bourse, the tendency to bull and bear the Italian public funds, ought to show her that Italy has financial backers. Try honey, eschew the vinegar.

The "coal war" continues, and as time rolls on, tends to deepen in gravity because violence looms in the future. To hold out with hands in pocket—therein resides the power of strikers against capitalists, without ever going into the griefs of either. The Socialist deputies keep cracking the miners up to resistance. Yet it is a case where reconciliatory arbitration could well step in and curtail all-round suffering and loss. Public opinion is certainly sympathetic to the principle that the living wage must enable the proletaire to live. Can political economists not extricate work and capital from the dead-lock where both belligerents stand? If not, "out on" the dismal science, as Shakespeare observed of philosophy when it could not cure the toothache. Another *point noir* in France, but which apparently receives no attention, is the drop in the exports. As compared with the revenue returns for September, 1891, those for last month reveal a diminution of 153 million francs. Moral: pay less attention to Italian exports and finish up with the regime of protection. Impossible to effect any serious fiscal reforms while the Chinese wall is left standing; demolish it, leave not one stone upon another, and strew salt on the site.

The Hispano-Morocco question, if not closed rapidly, may produce infinite complications. It would be a "boon and a blessing" if the niggers of Central and Western Africa were allowed to lie over, as also the Shans and the Siamese, and improve the Arabs out

of the Sultanate. Perhaps Russia may lead the way in the subjugation of the fanatics. As to the threat of a "holy war," that ought by this to be a bugbear. If such were a power as terrible as some represent it, France would be the earliest to experience the shock. But she could repay herself. The Sultanate would bear cutting up; a poly-protectorate—for ten powers expect a slice of territory—would be a *fin de siecle* event.

THE HUNTER'S MOON.

Night on the mountain, not a sound  
Save dead leaf falling,  
The growl of hound, the far-off cry  
Of wild-fowl calling.

Mists swimming under the white stars,  
Where the deer drink  
In silence, like dusk shadows looming  
At the lake's brink.

Beyond the summit of black pines  
The hunter's moon,  
Dim growing in the misty dawn  
That breaketh soon.

HELEN M. MERRILL.

October, 1893.

TARIFF REFORM.

It is evident that a defence of protection is sheltering itself under the question of revenue and that in some quarters the cry for tariff reform is being hushed after recognizing the difficulty of raising an adequate revenue except under the wise and beneficent principle of free trade, and the alarm at this unquestionable alternative is being sounded. It must be recognized that a tariff reform which falls short of free trade presents the difficulty of raising an adequate revenue, for the reason that if any taxation upon the product of labor is utilized for revenue purposes, it restricts the operations of labor to the extent of the taxation, and in entering the markets of the world Canadian labor would be hampered, to the extent of that taxation, in competing successfully in the world's markets, and the revenue of the country would be restricted accordingly. Under free trade the case is different: the principle which operates in its relation to labor is simple—untaxed labor or the necessities of the product of labor draws from the world at large its sustenance, the field is large and if Canadian labor seeks the most productive portion of that field for the sale of its product in that in which it is most skilled, the wealth of the country is sufficiently increased to maintain a large revenue collected from that wealth without in any degree forcing it out of the industrial necessities of the population.

Quoting from the British Blue Book for 1891 we find the revenue is derived as follows:—

Customs	\$100,000,000
Excise	127,000,000
Stamps	67,000,000
Land tax and house duty	12,000,000
Property and income tax	67,000,000
Post-office	32,000,000
Telegraphs	13,000,000
Miscellaneous	13,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$451,000,000</b>

The Customs revenue is derived as follows:—

Cocoa, coffee and dried fruits yield	\$3,000,000
Spirits, wine, etc.	19,500,000
Tea	16,750,000
Tobacco	50,250,000

Customs per capita is \$2.63; excise per capita, \$3.35; post-office, \$1.37. The duty on



tea is the only duty which enters into the necessities of labor, at the rate of 44 cents per head, or 8 cents per lb., but in putting a tax on tea it does not permit any producer charging a higher price for his product than the open competition of the world permits of, and it is also worthy of note that the consumption of tea in the United Kingdom has increased to 3 1/2 lbs. per head, while there has been a per capita decrease in the consumption of spirits. The internal revenue also shows a due regard to the necessities of labor—for instance, an income of \$600 is exempt from the income tax. On railway passenger receipts per £100 Os. 0d. a tax is levied, but exempting fares of a penny a mile. There is a tax on insurance policies. On \$50, one penny; on \$5,000, \$2.50; on every additional \$5,000 or fractional part thereof, \$2.50, showing that care is taken to levy the revenue on the wealth and not on the industry of the people.

Coming to our own revenue and quoting the articles upon which it would be necessary to raise the revenue, to adopt the same basis as the revenue of Great Britain, we find there was on

Dried fruits and nuts, duty collected in 1892 and 1893	\$340,519
Coffee, chicory and cocoa	10,000
Green coffee (free) imports 3,000,000 lbs. at 4 cents per lb., British rate	120,000
Tea (free) 22,000,000 lbs. at 8 cents per lb., British rate	1,760,000
Tobacco, importation of leaf 14,000,000 lbs., (raw free) at our present rate of excise yields \$1,860,000, at British rate of excise or duty it would yield, at 75 cents per lb.	10,500,000
Ale, beer and porter, on imports present duty collected	295,000
Excise at British rate on malt, 17,000,000 gallons beer consumed, at 4 cents	680,000
Spirits and wine, duty collected	1,500,000
Spirits, excise on 3,521,000 gallons at present is \$4,611,105; at British rate of \$2.50 per gallon on 3,521,000 gallons would be	\$8,802,000

Total, at British rate of taxation under free trade..... \$24,007,519

In addition to the Customs duties we derive a revenue from the following, which would not be lowered but under free trade would naturally increase our income:—

Railways	\$3,204,271
Canals	355,693
Public works	240,150
Post office	2,357,389
Miscellaneous	2,113,000
	88,270,503
Customs and Excise.....	24,407,519
	\$32,678,022

It is worthy of note that the importation of tobacco into Great Britain is fifty-nine million lbs. for thirty-eight million people to fourteen million lbs. for five million people in Canada. If the post-office receipts should increase under free trade to the per capita revenue of Great Britain, \$1.37 per head, it would increase from \$2,357,389 to six million dollars. We therefore find that under our present consumption of duty and excise to the same standard as prevails in Great Britain, we should at once raise a revenue of \$32,678,000, with a prospect of a large increase of postal revenue under the stimulus of free trade without taking into account an increase of population. Taking, however, for the sake of argument, our revenue as it stands to-day, derived under the above mentioned heads at our existing duties, excise and receipts, and we find that there is, including silks, a present revenue of twenty-one million dollars, leaving about fifteen million dollars to be raised out of the increase of population and

increase of wealth consequent upon the economic condition free trade would enable our producers to work under, in order to equal the expenditure now maintained. It is doubtful if anyone will argue that by removing fifteen million dollars of taxation from the shoulders of the producing classes (and what percentage of our population does not contribute to our producing classes?) that the purchasing power of the people will not be increased by fifteen million dollars, and it must not be forgotten that this is not taking into account the taxation imposed by increased prices of articles manufactured in the country in consequence of the protection afforded them. Remove that double taxation from the shoulders of labor and capital and both will be attracted to the country to work upon our available raw materials for export, and thereby increase our population and its wealth. Will that increase in population and wealth contribute the fifteen million dollars to make up the revenue necessary for our expenditure of to-day? Unquestionably, yes! And the experience of the people of Great Britain will justify that affirmative. In 1840 the total foreign trade of Great Britain was only \$665,000,000, and in 1880 it was \$3,400,000,000 and between 1880 and 1890 it increased to \$3,700,000,000 while between 1872 and 1892 our foreign trade decreased, judged by the per capita standard, vide Year-Book of Canada.

When Sir Robert Peel made his speech introducing the free trade measures in 1846 he said:

"Show me one relaxation, one removal of prohibition which has not contributed to the advantage of the great body of consumers. I will go further, I will show you that the removals of prohibition have contributed, not merely to the general weal and advantage of the consumers, but that they are perfectly consistent with the permanent benefit and increased wealth of the producer. A reduction of the tariff on silk and its materials has been followed by the increased prosperity of the silk trade. For centuries the English manufacturer has been protected by a high tariff against the 'pauper labour of France.' He exclaimed, 'Look at the state of your silk trade at this moment.' The French have long been accustomed to plume themselves upon their silk manufactures. But it may, perhaps, surprise a few of those who are listening to me, to learn that last year, with our relaxed tariff, we actually exported to France more silk than we exported to the whole universe in any year of the protective system, and there is no branch of manufactures in which the same improvement is not observable.

The manufacturers of this country have free access to the raw materials which constitute the fabrics of their manufactures. I am entitled therefore, I think, to call upon the manufacturer to relax the protection which he enjoys. I call upon the manufactures of the great articles of cotton, woollen and linen to relinquish their protection."

Those words were uttered by a leader who was elected upon the distinct issue of protection, in 1841, and who for five years fought for protection, when the principle of free trade was entirely theoretical and was not based upon the practical experience of half a century in Great Britain, which is the object lesson now before Canadian statesmen. We can almost hear Sir John Thompson after a trial of free trade, say: Look at our paper industry for which we have an unlimited supply of raw material. We have exported more paper pulp to the United States in the past year than we have been able to manufacture for the whole of the Canadian people under protection. Look at our coal industry, we have exported more coal to the

U. S. than we have been able to supply the Canadian people with in any year. Look at our woollen and clothing factories or our agricultural implements; we have exported more of their products to the world's markets than we have been able to supply the Canadian people with in any year under protection. Will that not attract population and increase our domestic trade? Will not our farmers benefit by that increase of domestic trade? Will it not bring a consuming population closer to our western prairies and lessen the rate of transportation for their products without reducing the price by competition? Is not its value now fixed by the free trade markets which consume our surplus when it has to compete with the world's supply? Will not the competition developed under the free trade policy distribute the wealth of the country more evenly, and out of that wealth will not a revenue flow into the treasury at least commensurate with the revenue producing power of the country to-day, without resorting to the additional methods of taxation rendered necessary in England to maintain the efficiency of the Army and Navy? These are all facts which have to be met by protectionists in their fight against the promotion of individual effort by legislative enactment, and a consequent stationary condition of our population. The Hon. Minister of Finance takes pleasing credit in his budget speech for 1893 for the fact that our imports for the past financial year show a decrease of two million dollars, while our exports increased \$14,000,000. I would respectfully ask the Hon. Minister the following question: If we exported fourteen million dollars more and imported two million dollars less, how did we get paid for the fourteen million dollars of exports? Did it come to us in bullion? The returns do not show it! The product of Canadian labour has gone out of the country without any visible returns to the country for that industry.

The fact is that fourteen million has gone to meet the liability for interest it is necessary to send abroad on our public indebtedness, our railway indebtedness, and private liabilities for loans which in the absence of fresh borrowings has to be remitted and has to that extent impaired the credit of Canadian labor to import. If we held our own bonds and stock, public and private, and the interest on which was due to our own people, would not the twenty or twenty-five million which has to be remitted abroad annually to meet it, be available to pay for imports and thus show a large increase of imports, which, according to the Finance Minister, would be disastrous to the credit of the country. If he had taken credit for the fact that we had been able to meet our liability for interest by the increased industry of the Canadian people, he would have been justified, but it cannot be contended there is any just pleasure to be taken out of the fact that because our imports had decreased and our exports had increased, therefore we were richer by the amount of that difference.

There is one broad fact that must stare every finance minister in the face, that is, we are only paid for exports by imports, and we have to pay for our imports with exports or other earning power; the bullion we annually import or export to regulate our exchange of trade (which in the past financial year was only two million dollars on a total foreign trade of two hundred and thirty million) is a small item in our receipts for exports or payment for imports. If Canada adopted the principles which govern British free trade, the

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people of Great Britain would find that Canada is one of the best fields in which to develop their trade, and under the inexorable law of supply and demand, or the law governing exports and imports, it would of necessity call for a great development of industry in Canada, and if we imported more in proportion to our exports it would be an evidence that the purchasing power of our industry and wealth had increased in proportion to the freedom of our trade.

As an evidence of the exchange of imports and exports and that trade follows our importing power, we may mention tea. The imports of tea into Great Britain from India are 170 million pounds against 57 million pounds from China, whose seaports and rivers used to be crowded with the shipping now transferred to India. India also supplies five million hundredweight of rice against 339,000 hundredweight from Japan, because India is a large purchaser of British goods. England is an open market. The more we purchase from her, the more she will take from us: it may be paper pulp or leather or agricultural implements or agricultural products, or wooden ware, or whatever we can supply her with, but what she sends will call for the employment of labor in Canada, to pay for it, greatly to the advantage of our domestic trade and our carrying trade and the employment of our population at home, and the consequent increase of our revenue.

C. A. BOULTON.

### THE CRITIC.

The great World's Fair, as a fair, has come to an end, and one is tempted, now that its official function is ended, to essay a rough estimate of its general significance in its time and place. Not that this has not been already essayed. One writer rapturously asserts that "it is safe to estimate that our civilization and advance in the liberal arts will be moved forward by a quarter of a century as the result of this marvellous exposition." If that is true the advance has been astonishingly cheaply bought, whatever the deficits. But the word 'our' applied to, 'civilization,' makes us think that the estimate may be just slightly coloured by a very laudable pride in the undertaking as being a sort of national triumph. The same writer speaks of it as an "object-lesson." This indeed it is, and probably the largest the world has ever seen. And to make it a huge object-lesson, the largest the world ever saw, seems to have been the special aim of the projectors of the scheme. True, they tried to make it a beautiful object-lesson; but bigness came first, beauty second. As a big object-lesson the Fair was only too successful.

It was typical of its country and its age—as, of course, it could not but be. Its very site, and the wonderful transformation of marsh and sand-hill into lagoon and lawn is typical of that wonderful mastery over the terrestrial surface which perhaps is the special mark of the American continent, to say nothing of the cost of such transformation in money alone—itsself perhaps equally as typical a feature. Its cosmopolitanism was also typical; from Dahomeyan dancers to Parisian perfumery, such a collection of things certainly was never before in the history of this planet brought together, if not under one roof, at

least within one wall; and this evidently was the object of its promoters, with the added object of bringing these things together in beautiful buildings and on beautifully laid out grounds. Certainly there was much besides a collection of objects of sense; there was a literary congress, there was even a conference of all religions! than which probably a more abstract idea is hardly conceivable. But these, if the phrase may be used, were "side shows," worthy of the great Fair no doubt, but still side shows. It must be admitted also, and we admit to the full, that amongst the objects of sense were very many and beautiful objects of art. The huge Liberal Arts building was obtrusive and insistent evidence of the fact. But, on the whole, it is impossible to deny that the Fair was after all but the concretion and culmination of the spirit of a material age, of an age which has conquered Nature, both when she obstructs and when she pleases;—when she offers obstacles to the engineer in the form of jagged hill or turbulent river, and when she smiles on the artist in placid lake or sailing cloud; and of an age that glories in that conquest. The Fair was the concretion and culmination of the mastery of mind over matter and the pleasure that mastery afforded to mind.

There was a piece of sculpture in front of the Liberal Arts building which was extraordinarily typical of the Fair itself—a sort of nucleolus in fact, of the whole exposition. It was called "The Producer," and represented a hale and stalwart agricultural labourer with his strong and patient farm horse. The group was admirable; the healthy, successful, almost defiant attitude of the man, and the pose of the great horse waiting on his will, bespoke acres of tillage, the result of intelligent power brought to bear upon Nature's forces. But there was also another thing which made this sculptured group an epitome of the whole: did it not represent the apotheosis of this intelligent power brought to bear upon the forces of Nature? "The Producer" it was called, and the attitude of the producer depicted certainly seemed to say: Here you see the moving spirit of all Western civilization. Of Western civilization, no doubt, but has Western civilization absorbed all the elements of civilization properly so called? Is, after all, he who puts the seed into the ground and reaps it when ripe the true "producer"? What of the implements he uses, and what of those who design them—often perhaps with patient thought wholly unconnected with manual labour? Thought, there we hit it. That surely is an element not prominently exhibited in this great show of the achievements of Western civilization. Thought of a certain class undoubtedly there is; the thought that kills time and space, that economizes labour, that increases comfort, that furnishes luxury, which all minister to the senses. In the fine art galleries, also, there was thought that appealed to the intellect, and, to a certain extent to the emotions. The buildings, too, everybody says, were beautiful; though whether a pretty card castle can be rightly beautiful from the point of view of true fine art, we need not here discuss. But, apart from these, the affair was given up to the glorification of man's victory over Nature by the sweat of his brow. Well, and does all civilization, all life, consist in victories over Nature?

Some day, perhaps, we shall be commemorating man's victory over himself.

### AN ARTIST'S THOUGHTS ABOUT THE WHITE CITY.

Standing on the bridge across the lagoon that leads to the southwest corner of the building devoted to liberal arts and manufactures, admiring the very artistic and characteristic looking casts of grizzly bears that adorn that structure and at the same time listening to the remarks made by the incoming crowds of visitors as they come in sight of the lagoons and fountains, surrounded by the vast buildings which, to any old habitué of Jackson Park as it used to be, must seem to have sprung up in a night and to smack of fairyland, genii and Arabian Nights generally, one hears a variety of expressions of astonishment and delight and becomes aware that there must be wonderful differences in the way these vast buildings and elaborate ornamentation strike the eye and awake the slumbering imaginations of the various beholders.

Visitors from "down South," from the "far West," from the East and from the North, all see the same view before them and all see it with a difference. To the commonplace dweller of the city not gifted with much imagination, but very much accustomed to buildings it is a collection of very large and very white buildings; the contractor and the builder may think how much they cost and how much of it was profit; the student of history may be reminded of Greece and Rome, but to the great mass of visitors from country places it is simply vast, white and wonderful. To many it may not look even real, and few are able to give anything like an approximate idea of the size and extent of the buildings.

It may be questioned indeed whether the dweller in country places does not really receive a better idea of the size of, say, the Liberal Arts Building when he hears that it covers thirty acres of ground, or, including galleries, it has about forty-three acres of floor space, accustomed as he is to measurement by acres, than when he stands and contemplates the building itself; for, after all, standing at one corner of the building and so commanding a perspective view of two sides, one sees only the facades, the pillars, and entablatures; and the mind forms no adequate idea of the space enclosed, whereas a thirty or a forty-acre field is a very tangible and comprehensive idea to the bucolic mind.

To the artistic mind, on the other hand, mere size, space and whiteness, especially whiteness intensified by the midday sun, are not quite sufficiently satisfactory, and at first a sense of disappointment, of something wanting, is felt until the unreasonableness of expecting new, staringly and glaringly new buildings, of any size to satisfy the aesthetic desire for color, for light and shade, as well as form, is admitted and judgment is postponed until the friendly shades of evening or of moonlight can be brought to aid and palliate the crudeness of the first startling appearance in broad daylight.

As to the principal buildings composing the so-called White City architecturally considered, they may be considered nearly individually perfect, but there is an intrinsic difference between the architectural and the artistic point of view, the first concerning itself about so many points utterly ignored by the latter, among which may be mentioned fitness, symmetry, and correctness of style, while the artist passes

ing by all these looks for effective light and shade and especially picturesque grouping, notably with a view to breadth of masses, and arrangement against the sky. It may, therefore, for our present purpose, be readily granted that each building is chaste in design, admirably fitted for its purpose and architecturally leaving nothing to be desired, while the imagination displayed in the details in those cases, as in the Fisheries Building, where the architect was at liberty to follow his own bent and not bound down by adhesion to classicism, is of a very high order, especially in its admirable selection of natural objects for ornamentation.

And here I may perhaps add my mite of praise to the successful treatment of the animal forms chosen mostly from the American fauna and the excellent taste displayed in placing them at the entrances of the buildings, on the bridges, and other coigns of vantage. Naturalistic enough, to express the character, even the fur of bear, deer, or puma, they at the same time possess a breadth of treatment, as well as a vigor of attitude, that without all verging on the grotesque is full of character and tells well at a great distance, while perfectly satisfactory from any reasonably near point of view.

Before, however, this fairy city, so soon to vanish away, becomes a thing of the past, a few of the more notable effects to be seen and enjoyed by the lover of the picturesque may be pointed out. It must be again stated that a great deal depends on the time of day and on the kind of day; a sharp, clear, cool day with bright sunshine is perhaps the worst, as the buildings require to be seen through smoke-colored glass to be at all endurable, and one of the redeeming features of the sultry summer days with their hazy, smoky mornings was the fact that the domes of the Administration, Horticultural and Government Buildings could then be seen in all their vastness and together with the massive buildings they surmounted seemed to have felt the softening hand of time and to be dreaming away the days as if they had centuries before as well as behind them.

Of single buildings, one of the best as to sky line is the Fisheries Building, seen in perspective from across the lagoon, with the bridge, which seems from here a part of the building; another, is the dome and main entrance of the Horticultural Building seen under like circumstances, while as part of a single building the main entrance on the east side of the Transportation Building is quite satisfactory as to form as well as in its florid ornamentation, which seems peculiarly suitable to the occasion. So, too, the east doorway of the Horticultural Building is both artistically and architecturally successful, the squareness of the entablature coming between the rounded arch of the entrance and the outline of the dome against the sky making a contrast that results in harmony.

But it is when we can group some of the buildings together that we learn how much skill and taste has been displayed in selecting the various sites, and what foresight has been shown in their arrangement. This is most distinctly seen in the planning of the buildings around the grand basin and the connecting of the groups by means of the peristyle. It is true the symmetry of the arrangement savours a little of formality when looking eastward from the Administration Building. In the hazy and sultry mornings before alluded to one must

look towards the east to get the full advantage of the mist in the air, which softens and subdues the hard outlines and lends a warm grey tone to the erst cold, neutral shadows, but towards the close of day it is better to watch the domes and big massive blocks loom up against the evening sky, slowly darkening as the sun goes down, till when the twilight deepens it is hard to believe that they have not stood firm and fast for centuries. A striking scene claimed my attention one night when after a stormy sunset I stood gazing from the western entrance of the Manufactures Building. The dome and smaller towers of the Horticultural Building arose from behind the trees across the lagoon, northward rose the high dome of the Illinois State Building, with an electric light shining from an upper story; immediately in the foreground was the figure of a gigantic polar bear, its white lights and dark shadows in full relief under the electric lamp; near by the dark red clouds reflected, together with the building and intensely dark trees in the lagoon grouped with the strong, characteristic bear, made a *tout ensemble* that remains on my memory with great force and distinctness. Late in the evening, too, one can, with a little aid from the imagination, lose sight of the present time and the crowds of surrounding sightseers, as he sits and gazes on the lake shore that it may be seen apart from the heterogeneous buildings that surround it. What with the aloe of various kinds and the old-fashioned herb garden, little surprise would be felt at the sounding of the Angelus and the appearance of a procession of nuns from the steps of the north side door. Another building that has a very realistic effect is the California State Building, and in this case, too, the illusion is much assisted by the palm and orange trees planted near the doors and by the various other shrubs peculiar to Californian scenery and here introduced with excellent taste and judgment. But the building itself, with its terraced roof and circular central tower, speaks unmistakably of a warm climate.

There is, perhaps, little to be said in praise regarding the arrangement and disposition of the various other state buildings, for although they are in many instances truly representative of the styles best adapted to the various climates, they seem to have so little in common and do not lend themselves to harmonious groupings, but give one more the idea of rivalry than friendly communion.

One of the most interesting and, from some points of view, picturesque, is the log building belonging to Idaho. Both the interior and exterior of this building are well worthy of contemplation, and if the large rooms with their grand fire places, picturesque chairs and tables and abundance of bear, puma and deer skin rugs and chair coverings, might be considered fair examples of Idaho homes, one would think it a good place, at all events for sportsmen and artists, to dwell in.

With regard to the various villages and buildings in the Midway Plaisance, they are, of course, professedly imitations, and useful in giving to one part of the world an idea as to how the other parts dwell. They are, on the whole, very well done, especially the German portion, but do not call for special remarks as part of our field of retrospection, which deals more especially with the White City.

It seems a matter of regret that so many fine buildings should be doomed to destruction,

but they are ephemeral in their nature and construction; they have fairly answered the purpose for which they were erected, and have eclipsed all that has preceded them in the same line; and now, like the visions of Aladdin's lamp, they will disappear from mortal view; but the effect will remain and their importance from a social and educational point of view is perhaps not yet properly estimated.

The one building that is to permanently remain is the Fine Art Building. It is possibly the most successful and chaste in proportions and design of any of the group, finely situated at the head of the lagoons, and admirably suited to the purpose for which it was built: perhaps the chief fault to be found with it was from the exhibitors' point of view and consists in the fact that the rooms were not all equally well lighted. It is difficult to see why all the galleries should not be of equal size and lighted under the same conditions; the corridors, for instance, leading to the annexes possessed neither sufficient light nor space to see the pictures properly. The rooms allotted to Canada at no time had what light came in, sufficiently well distributed to enable the paintings to be seen on all the walls. In the mornings the south walls were dark, in the afternoons the west; but the larger galleries and courts left little to be desired. On the whole, however, so far as the general public were concerned, the Art Building and its contents were thoroughly appreciated.

I cannot make the claim overheard on the aforesaid bridge, uttered by some ladies from the Far West, to have gone through everything but the lagoon, but in closing these brief notes, I am reminded while writing the sentence immediately above how little is required to satisfy the eye trained to see beauty everywhere, for it is not the grandeur of the symmetrical white buildings that the artistic or poetic soul carries away with him, but the bit of sunlight on the dead leaves and beech trunks, in Muller's "Beech Wood in Autumn," Litjefor's "Wild geese settling in a frozen marsh," Kratchkoffsky's "New moon in a twilight sky," with its peaceful landscape, or the sad pathos of Zagorsky's "Sore Heart," Josef Israel's "Alone in the world," and Dieffenbacher's "Poacher's wife," with its touching story of bereavement and the sweetness of its low tones of a winter twilight.

These are the themes, "the short and simple annals of the poor" that touch us more closely and come nearer to us than the grandest buildings, and Nature's simplest evening sky will forever outdo man's greatest efforts; but nevertheless as an exposition of the progress of the human race in its various achievements, the World's Fair has been in view of the difficulties overcome a pronounced and unmistakable success.

T. MOWER MARTIN.

We should be able to see without sadness our most holy wishes fade like sunflowers, because the sun above us still forever beams, eternally makes new, and cares for all.—Richter.

As the man of pleasure, by a vain attempt to be more happy than any man can be, is often more miserable than most men are, so the skeptic, in a vain attempt to be wise, beyond what is permitted to man, plunges into a darkness more deplorable and a blindness more incurable than that of the common herd, whom he despises and would fain instruct.—Colton.

## SIMPLIFICATION OF LAND TITLES AND TRANSFERS.\*

Having been invited by the Committee on Organization to say a few words with respect to the operations of the Torrens System of Land Transfer in Canada, while acceding thereto with pleasure, I must express the regret I feel, that not being aware that I should be expected to speak on the subject, until since my arrival in this city on another errand a few days ago, I have not been able to provide myself with those statistics and that accurate information which I should like to be able to lay before you, nor to prepare such an address as befits so important an occasion.

Not being personally known to many, if any, of the members of this large and important assemblage, permit me, Mr. President, to say that for nearly forty years I have been intimately associated with an institution in Toronto whose function it is to supply capital to owners of real estate. Its operations extend from, and including, the Province of Ontario to the Pacific Ocean. The legal proceedings necessary to ensure the Company's title as Mortgagee to the securities offered are to me a matter of daily observation. The difficulties, vexatious delays, expense, and uncertainty attending the old method of transfer have made a deep impression on me. Many a time have I asked the question, why is all this circumlocution required in every transaction in Land, no matter how small its value, when Stocks and Bonds to any amount may be transferred in a few minutes, with safety to the buyer and with little or no expense? For a long time I was led to believe that there was no remedy, that there was something inherent in land which prevented its being dealt with as other kinds of property, that like taxes and death the evil was inevitable and must be endured. The scheme devised and elaborated by Sir Robert Torrens, and now for more than thirty years in successful operation in the Australian Colonies of Great Britain, has demonstrated that this belief is fallacious. Add to this the testimony of the highest legal authority in England, that of Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, who said:—

"I have never been able to perceive the obstacle to applying to land the system of transfer which answers so well when applied to shipping; but, as my learned brethren, one and all, have declared that to be impossible, I had become impressed with the belief that there must be something wrong in my intellect, as I failed to see the impossibility. The remarkably clear and logical paper which has been read by Sir Robert Torrens, relieves me from that painful impression, and the statistics of the successful working of his system in Australia amounts to demonstration; so that the man who denies the practicability of applying it might as well deny that two and two make four." (Extract from a speech delivered by Lord Coleridge, now Lord Chief Justice of England, presiding at the Congress of the Law Amendment Society at Cheltenham, England, in 1872).

Having become convinced that there

\* An address delivered before the World's Real Estate Congress, by J. Herbert Mason, Toronto

was no good reason why land could not be dealt with as easily as other kinds of property—ships, for instance; that the complications surrounding its transfer were of human device and could be removed by human effort, a few gentlemen whose attention had been called to the subject, met in Toronto, in 1883, and formed the Canada Land Law Amendment Association. They immediately began a vigorous agitation for obtaining necessary legislation. To arouse popular sentiment we held public meetings, addressed County Councils, Boards of Trade, Farmers' Institutes, and other local bodies, and distributed thousands of explanatory pamphlets. One of these pamphlets contained an Address I had the honour to deliver before the Canadian Institute on the 1st of December, 1883, which contained the following passage:—

"The method of Land Transfer, and the Registry Laws in force in Ontario, are considered as perfect as any that exist, which aim simply at being a record of deeds and documents that have to be examined, and their legal effect pronounced upon, every time the title is investigated. They are free from some of the difficulties that arise under the system in operation in New York, and some other States of the Union; but the following remarks, taken from the New York Herald, are measurably as applicable here as they are there: 'Lately the Jumel property was cut up into 1,383 pieces or parcels of real estate, and sold at partition sale. There appear to have been about three hundred purchasers at that sale, and no doubt each buyer, before he paid his money, carefully employed a good lawyer to examine the title to the lot or plot that he had bought; so that three hundred lawyers, each of them carefully examined and went through the same work, viz., the old deeds and mortgages and records affecting the whole property (for, as it had never been cut up before, each had to examine the title of the whole, no matter how small his parcel), and each of them searched the same volumes of long lists of names, and picked out from the 3,500 volumes of deeds and mortgages in the New York Registrar's office the same big dusty volumes of writing, and lifted them down and looked them through—in all 300 times, the very same labour.

'Evidently 299 times that labour was thrown away—done over and over again uselessly.

'And the clients, those buyers, together, paid 300 fees to those lawyers (who each earned his money), but evidently 299 of those fees were for repetitions of the very same work.

'By and by, twenty years from now, instead of only 300 owners of those Jumel plots, the whole 1,383 lots will be sold and built upon, and 1,383 new purchasers will again pay 1,383 lawyers 1,383 fees for examining that same Jumel title, only the fees will be larger, for there will, by that time (at the present rate of growth, and unless a remedy is soon applied), be fully 10,000 big folio volumes in the new Hall of Records which the Legislature has just authorized to be built in the city, and the whole 1,383 fees will be for mere repetitions of labour, so far as the whole Jumel estate title is concerned, and will be practically wasted.

'Not only that, but to-day, in examining that title for a purchaser, his lawyer carefully puts in official searches. He makes a requisition on the Registrar for all deeds, conveyances, mortgages and instruments in writing on record in his office affecting the parcel whose title he is examining, and, of course, the Registrar carefully returns on his search all the old deeds, etc., affecting the whole property—because they affect the parcel—and he charges and gets by law five cents for each year for each name searched against for deeds, and five cents per year per name for mortgages. Altogether, say \$20, is paid by each purchaser to the Registrar for those searches; but as there were 300 purchasers, and they put in 300 searches, the Registrar gets 300 times \$20 for the same work; and twenty years hence 1,383 purchasers will again pay the then Registrar 1,383 times \$20, or more, for a search showing those very same facts.

'This sort of thing is daily repeated, year in and year out, in this city, over the whole of its surface.

'And the same thing happens in regard to loans on bond and mortgage. Every man who thus lends money must have the title examined, and very properly so, and the borrower has to pay for it—the same old searches against the same old names—and pay the same old fees.'

This sketch humorously, but it is said not unfairly illustrates the method of transferring lands in the great city of New York.

We interviewed and discussed the question with the members of the Governments of Ontario and Manitoba, with respect to those Provinces, and of the Dominion with respect to the great Territories of the North-West, the home of future millions, who happily will never know from practical experience what the old system of Land Transfer is. Those Territories being as yet only partially provided with local self-government, are under the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament.

As the result, notwithstanding much opposition, in 1884 the Torrens System was adopted by the Legislature of Ontario, for the city of Toronto and the adjoining county of York, by the Legislature of Manitoba for that Province; and it was adopted by the Dominion Parliament after long and patient discussion, in two of its sessions, in 1885 and 1886, for the Territories lying between Manitoba and the Rocky Mountains. The use of the Torrens System has since been extended by the Ontario Legislature to certain new and outlying districts, which in extent comprise more than one half the area of that Province.

The Province of British Columbia adopted the Torrens idea of Transfer by Registration instead of by deed, in 1860, when it was a Crown Colony, and therefore unable to give the necessary guarantee of indefeasibility, which is an important feature of the Torrens System. In that Province, the Registrar's certificates are generally accepted by purchasers and mortgagees, and I am informed have never been successfully attacked, but there being no responsibility, either on his part or on that of the Government, against possible error, careful con-



veyancers still examine the old deeds and investigate the chain of title, before advising as to its sufficiency. It is understood that the Government intends at the next session of the Legislature to introduce a bill to remedy this defect.

It will be seen, therefore, that we have the essential element of the Torrens System—Transfer by Registration—in force in by far the greater portion of the Dominion of Canada.

Accompanying the Torrens System, and necessary to its satisfactory working, other changes advocated by the Land Law Amendment Association, have been adopted, such as abolishing the distinction between real and personal property in the devolution of estates in Ontario, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, and in these Territories, all trouble over the question of dower has been disposed of by simply abolishing the estate of dower. The Torrens System refuses to recognize unregistered claims. This question of dower is therefore the most serious obstacle to its being operated as satisfactorily as could be wished in Ontario.

Where the new system is in force, all lands alienated from the Crown after the passage of the Act are placed under it, but with respect to lands previously alienated, it is optional with the holders. In the older settled parts of Ontario, therefore, the placing of lands under the Act has been comparatively low. Still the aggregate number of instruments registered under the Torrens System in the first seven and a half years of its operations in Toronto, was 18,740. Properties whose present value is estimated at about twelve millions of dollars are now under it. Sufficient business is being done in the Land Titles Office to make it self-sustaining. It already pays its own expenses. A guarantee fund is being formed by charging a fee of one-fourth of one per cent. on the appraised value of property at the time it is brought under the Act. This charge, the investigation of the old titles, and the other incidental expenses, deter owners of valuable improved property from availing themselves of the advantages of the new system, and consequently a large proportion of the properties brought under it has been vacant land adjoining the city, before subdivision for building purposes. The Guarantee Fund now amounts to about \$16,000. No claim has yet been made upon it. The necessity for a Guarantee Fund is open to question, but there can be no reasonable doubt that the contribution required by our law is excessive. As an Insurance Fund, the contribution to it should not exceed the value of the risk incurred. The experience of the Australian Colonies demonstrate that one-twentieth of one per cent. of the appraised value would be amply sufficient, with an equal charge when subsequently the title of the property passed by devolution. I am unable to give statistics of the operations of the system in the Northwest, but it gives general satisfaction there, and no claim has yet been made upon the Guarantee Funds.

It is now universally admitted to be a vast improvement on the old system,

and where it is in use, the people would as soon think of giving it up and going back to that system, as of replacing electric lights with tallow candles, or rail-ways with ox-teams.

Of course there are some difficulties in getting rid of the old system, but they are not insuperable. The old laws and customs governing the transfer of land, originating in feudal times, when rulers desired to keep lands in a few families holding directly from the Crown, permeate and are interwoven with so much statute and common law, that it is not easy to disentangle them. But the evils of the old system are constantly increasing, as was pointed out in the able and interesting report of the Land Transfer Commission to the Governor of the State of Illinois last year. Sooner or later the suffering owners of the soil, hitherto dumb, will become aware of the fact now indisputable, that there is a remedy for the exactions and uncertainties they have so long and so patiently submitted to, and will arise in their might and sweep away the class interests and other impediments which block the way, not only to the adoption of a better system, but also to its most effective administration.

When our Association first promulgated its platform, it was met with a most violent opposition. It was hard for those who had spent their lives in the study and practice of the old methods of conveyancing, to believe it possible that real estate could be handled in the simple manner the promoters of the Torrens System alleged. All open and active opposition, has, however, disappeared. The simplicity and inexpensiveness of the new system and the facility and safety which land placed under it may be dealt with, are matters of daily observation. A bargain being made, the seller executes the following simple form of transfer:—

LAND TITLES ACT.

I, A. B., the registered owner of the land (or leasehold) registered in the Office of Land Titles at ----- as Parcel 6, Township of York, (as the case may be) in consideration of \$-----paid to me, transfer such land to C. D. of-----, etc.

Dated the-----day of-----18

Signature of Registered owner.

Witness. (no seal necessary).

XY.

This instrument acts as an instruction to the Master of Titles to enter the name of the Transferee on the Register as owner. Until that entry is made, the title remains with the Transferor. The certificate of ownership held by the Transferor is surrendered, and a new one is issued to the Transferee. The entry in the Register constitutes him the owner of an indefeasible estate in the piece of land described, subject only to such charges as may appear on the Register and be endorsed on the Certificate.

No length of possession can establish a title adverse to a registered owner.

It has been found that legal assistance in effecting ordinary transfers may be dispensed with.

Land brought under the Act is thereby more readily marketable. Not unfrequently advertisements of lands for sale

may be seen headed with the words "Land Titles Act," indicating that it is held under the Torrens System. The laws respecting the devolution of Real and Personal property having been assimilated, there is no difficulty in passing the title of persons deceased to their legal representatives.

Considering the vast and far-reaching character of this great reform, the difficulties which have arisen in working the new Act have been surprisingly few. They arise not from any defect in the new system, but from the involved and complicated character of the old laws affecting Real Estate, and can all be removed.

In these hastily-prepared remarks, I have only referred to the economic and individual advantages to be derived by land owners from the new system. There is another aspect of the question which may well engage the attention of statesmen and social reformers. Ownership of a portion of the soil in any country may be regarded as a guarantee of good citizenship. No man who owns his homestead, whether it be a mansion, a cottage, or a farm, is likely to be an anarchist. It is among the landless that the dangerous class are to be found. Is it not, therefore, the patriotic duty of all good citizens to encourage the acquisition of their own homes by the masses of the people, and for this reason alone to promote every measure which promises to make the transfer of land simple, cheap, expeditious and sure? These results there is every reason to believe the Torrens System accomplishes.

GLIMPSES AT THINGS.

From some advance sheets which have been shown me, Mrs. Wm. Lawson's "History of Dartmouth" (Halifax Co.), now on the eve of publication, promises to be not only better written but also much more interesting than most local histories. The attacks of the Micmac Indians upon the early settlers of Dartmouth are graphically described in the first chapter, and in a note under the 10th and 11th pages the untiring editor, Mr. Harry Piers, unearths a most important article which appeared in the Nova Scotia Gazette and Weekly Chronicle of September 5th, 1780. This article was a reply to the Abbé Raynal's strictures upon the removal of the Acadians, and contained the following:

(Extract is copied verbatim et literatim.)

"In 1749 the English made a settlement at Halifax. They had scarcely time to erect Houses for their covering, when the Acadians instigated the Indians against us, supplied them with provision and ammunition, and secured their Retreat, by which means many murders were committed; and when we attempted to settle Dartmouth, the Acadians themselves with a few Indians, one Beau Soliel an Acadian at their head, fell on that Town in the Night, murdered above Twenty Persons in Cold Blood, and captured as many more; it would be endless to enumerate Particulars, and a Subject too Shocking; but this practice continued for four or five years, and all our Settlers for that Time were obliged to live within Pallisaded Places, guarded by the King's Troops, and the troops themselves were often attacked by Acadians in travelling from Fort to Fort."

Ten years later, as Mr. Piers also points out, The Nova Scotian Magazine (Vol. II, pp. 287-289) published a similar article in which the name of the Acadian appeared as Beau Soliel. The true spelling is doubtless Beau Soliel.



These almost contemporary and forgotten testimonies are very valuable, because in the controversies resulting from the story of "Evangeline" there has not hitherto been a superabundance of evidence connecting the Acadians with Micmac atrocities. To The Week of January 3, 1884, I contributed an article entitled "A Side-light on Acadian History." I printed the originals and translations of two commissions to a Micmac chief, which are in the Legislative Library of Nova Scotia, the former one signed by Desherbiers, Governor of Isle Royale (Cape Breton) in 1750, the latter signed by his successor, Count de Raymond, in 1851. "It will be noticed," I observed in The Week, "that those commissions were issued when England and France were at peace. Desherbiers' commission, which speaks of the necessity of appointing a commander 'who may have experience in war, and be entirely devoted to the service of His Majesty,' and which actually appoints the bearer 'to command the savages under the orders of the military leaders,' was signed two years after the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, and one year after the founding of Halifax. \* \*

"There is some reason for suspecting that one object of the governors of Cape Breton in thus formally commissioning an Indian chief was to secure for the savage the furtive aid of the 'neutral' Acadians. On the 16th of May, 1753, the peace still nominally existing between France and England, and the Micmacs having lately concluded a treaty with the latter power, Anthony Casteel deposed ('Selections from the Public Documents of Nova Scotia,' p. 696) that he and six shipmates and their sloop were treacherously captured not far from Halifax by 'Major' Cope, a Micmac chief. After killing and scalping Casteel's comrades, the savages came to a Frenchman's house, where 'they demanded provisions, which the Frenchman would have excused himself from giving, demanding their orders, on which the Indians produced a paper signed "Delaussett" (a French officer commanding at Fort Gasparo), which he was desired to read.' This paper commanded the French inhabitants, as nearly as the deponent could remember the words, 'wherever this detachment passes to furnish them with ammunition and provisions and any other necessaries, they being upon the King's duty.' After reading this, the Frenchman gave the Indians powder and provisions, receiving therefor a certificate, which the deponent was required to draft."

The distinguished historian, Francis Parkman, who thought the commissions of the Indian Sequidoulouet sufficiently important to write for copies of them a year or two ago, will doubtless be glad to secure the more explicit evidence for his contention which is furnished by the old Nova Scotia Gazette and Magazine.

Apropos of The Week article just referred to, there is a communication published in the Boston Transcript of last October 13th, which reproduces the greater part of it with a little alteration but without a word of acknowledgment. The translations of the Indian's commissions, excepting two or three blunders, are taken *verbatim* from The Week. It is true that the writer in The Transcript alludes politely to my "courtesy" in showing him the manuscripts of the commissions, but he says nothing about the prior article upon the same subject from which he has borrowed nearly all of his facts and quotations. Possibly, how-

ever, he may have fancied that the name of The Transcript rendered it superfluous to explain that he was merely transcribing.

F. BLAKE CROFTON.

### THE VISION OF A BROWN COCOON.

Silently the spinning of silk begins, steadily it continues, and in a little time a brown marvel of beauty envelops the lonely spinner, and how full of mystery is this long period of the caterpillar's existence, this isolation of itself for a season to emerge by-and-bye out of darkness into starshine, a new creature bright with wonderful colors and very beautiful.

By the roadside a stream runs rippling over pebbles, violets are in blossom in the grass about it, and near the fence are several barberry bushes full of fresh leaves, among which are hidden two brown cocoons. Yesterday one died, to-day the other mourns. At sunset a spirit appears in a vision, a shadowy form which hovers for a moment among the leaves, then settles on one close to the great cocoon.

"Fool," it said, "to mourn for me! Behold the new life! Yesterday' darkness surrounded me. I could but feel the warmth of light; to-day I can see the sun, I can see its golden light on all things, from my hiding-place under leaves; yesterday I heard but the sound of water, to-day I have dreamed for hours above a green pool where birds come to drink and sing, I can see my wings in it and my plumes; yesterday there was no perfume, but to-day the air is full of the scent of flowers, and to-night I shall float about again for miles on miles under the moon in a silver wind, over flowers and fields and singing fountains, and I shall sip the gods' honey from the hearts of soft roses—oh! cease mourning, since you need no longer doubt."

A stir among the leaves and the vision is ended. Night comes, and from the great cocoon emerges a beautiful cecropia moth which lingers awhile on the barberry bush, then shakes the dew from its dusky wings and floats like a shadow far out into the fragrant night.

HELEN M. MERRILL.

### CHANGES.

Seems it not a waste of souls

If but once a house of clay  
Each inhabits, and controls

Earth-born movements but a day!

Quitting all for evermore

When Death knocketh at the door.

But if Nature's forces shroud

All our lives when they are ended,

Living souls in stormy cloud,

Lightning, earthquake, sunshine blended,

Is it not a pleasing thought,  
Something out of ruin wrought!

Working the Almighty's will,

Ceasing e'en ourselves to govern,

Loyal, though unconscious, still

Subjects of the only Sovereign;

Giving up all vague intents,

Blest to form His instruments.

Or if this the happier fate

That awaits th' immortal spirit,

In another form and estate

Still existence to inherit,

Linked thus our lives may run,

Welded in oblivion.

Let the grave retain its hold

On the poor imprisoned clay,

Miser's clutch of fairy gold

Changed to ashes and decay.

It had no intrinsic worth,

It was only born of earth.

But the spirit will survive,

Though perchance in other form;

Strong the fleecy clouds to drive,

Potent in the raging storm,

Or revisiting the earth

In another human birth.

WILLIAM MCGILL.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### SOME COMMENTS.

To the Editor of The Week:

Let me thank you for the three copies which came safely. I sent two to England, with "Fidelis" article, of which I have now the continuation; very good, but not so new as the first part, of course. I hope we shall have more from the Oriental members of the Parliament. I want to have their accounts of themselves and their creeds from themselves and as nearly as possible in their own words; but they were of course hampered by their insufficient command of English. I believe their papers were read in translations. There is one thing certain, I think; that all agree in respect for the two great commandments of love for God and Man, whatever their peculiar forms of creed and dogma may be; and I am afraid we Christians cannot say we practise and obey them much better than our Oriental brethren. I must ask you to send me one extra copy of last Week to send to England, for I like it well as regards the Manitoba School Question. I hold to the opinion I have expressed in my several articles printed in my *addenda* to my Waifs, and addressed to The Week or the Law Journal, and this for the reasons I have given in them. "That under the provisions of the B. N. A. Act, Mr. Ewart has a right to the appeal he demands, and to be heard on it; but that it is equally certain the Government is not bound to exercise the powers the Act gives them, but may decline to exercise them if they think it for the good of Canada that they should so decline, or may exercise them in such way and to such extent, as they may think most consistent with the welfare of the Dominion, according to the case Mr. Ewart may state and prove." (See p. 307 and 321 of the *addenda*.) In your article on "The Control of Railways," I agree generally with "X," that the railway companies should be compelled to adopt the best arrangements and contrivances for preventing accidents, and compelled to make compensation for injuries occasioned by their neglect to do so, but I cannot think they should abandon locomotives and adopt cable traction; I think you put the argument from averages fairly, and that many more accidents in proportion to the number of travellers arose from the old modes of conveyance. You have made that very clear, though the accidents by rail are more terrible when they do occur. So are accidents to big ships, though perhaps more in number occur in boating. Mr. Clark's "Dante" is very fine, and so is "Sarepta's" "Going of Autumn," which has increased the anxiety I once expressed to know the sex of the author—tell us, please. I am delighted with the article on Dr. Schultz; an honour to Canada and a man of whom she may be proud. It has been said, too truly, that "The world knows little of its greatest men," and this appears to be a case in point. Mr. Hopkins has lifted the veil, and the world of Canada owes him thanks for so doing. I tender him mine very earnestly. Our American friends have much trouble in working their two standards of value, not only differing

ART NOTES.

It is announced that about one hundred of Cazin's works will be exhibited at the art galleries of the American Art Association some time in November. The artist himself is on his way to New York, bringing with him many new canvasses which will be supplemented by the loan of the greater number of his best works, now owned in Chicago, Boston, New York, Philadelphia and elsewhere.

At the annual meeting of the Woman's Art Association, held in their studio, 89 Canada Life Building, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Mrs. M. E. Dignam, President; Miss M. McConnell, First Vice-President; Mrs. D. E. Clark, Second Vice-President; Mrs. Heinsted, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Ansley Sullivan, Recording Secretary; Miss Anna Gormley, Treasurer.

From an American exchange we learn that "a London weekly journal plucks up courage enough to say some sharp things of the pictures and sculptures with which Her Majesty the Queen has been stocking the private apartments at Windsor Castle. They are, it seems, almost exclusively by foreign artists, whereat the native wielders of the brush and chisel are bitterly and naturally chagrined. And, according to the bold critic of royalty, they are bad as well as foreign art, having very little interest and no value as records of historical events. The really celebrated personages, it says, are usually excluded from the pictures to make room for court nonentities."

How many of us have heard the question, in some form or other, asked, often by the parents of young, but budding geniuses, "how long does it take to learn to paint?" and in dumb despair at giving an answer intelligible to the questioner, have answered not a word? What would such questioners say to the following quotation from the French of M. Felix Regamy's "Japan, in Arts and Industry," a translation of which has appeared recently: "Since ever I was six years old," says Hosokusai, an artist of extraordinary power and originality, "I have been possessed with a mania for drawing the forms of objects. When I was well on towards fifty, I had published an indefinite number of drawings, but I am dissatisfied with all I produced, prior to the age of seventy. It was at the age of seventy-three that I came near to a comprehension of the true form and nature of birds, and fishes and plants, etc. Consequently, at the age of eighty, I shall have made much progress; at ninety, I shall touch the bottom of things; at one hundred years, I shall have decidedly attained a state superior, indefinable; at the age of one hundred and ten years, be it a point, be it a line, all will be living. I will ask of those who live as long as I do, to see if I keep my word." But he died at the age when, to use his own words, he "touched the bottom of things."

A few years ago there appeared here, copied from the Magazine of Art, a brief account of an invention for the preservation of paintings in vacuo. The objection has been raised to this, that more injury is done by the action of the light than of the atmosphere—an objection that is met and answered in the last number of the same magazine under the title of Light Colour and Vacuum, a part of which we quote: "Among the many experiments which were conducted under various conditions, were a series of sixty-three in vacuo. Of these, thirty-nine were with single colour, and the remaining twenty-four with mixed colours. In the first case, it was shown that hardly any colour was acted upon by light at all. Here and there a slight change was to be found, but in the words of the report, 'in all cases the action was very feeble.' Vermilion certainly went black; but vermilion always does go black under the influence of any change, and the experiment merely proved once more the

general experience. Prussian blue once more proved its instability; but all other colours passed triumphantly through the ordeal. It was conclusively proved that nearly all the colours that were sensitive to damp, and even under conditions of dryness, are liable to injury by light, are unaffected by light when in vacuum. Even the incriminated mixture of indigo and Venetian red showed absolutely no change. So that if artists will but avoid colours known to be unstable, the judgment of posterity may be unchallenged without the intervening buffer of Sir John Millais' two greatest old masters—Time and Varnish."

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Mr. Arthur Friedheim, the famous pianist, plays in Buffalo on the evening of Dec. 4th, under the engagement of Mr. Henry Jacobsen.

Miss Emma Juch is singing in London at the Crystal Palace concerts and is already a pronounced favourite with the critics and public.

Mr. J. Lewis Browne's concert in Bond St. Congregational church, on Tuesday evening last, was highly successful. The programme was attractive and varied, and was highly appreciated. Mr. Browne is a splendid organist and a decided acquisition to the ranks of Toronto musicians. He had the assistance of Madame d'Auria, Mr. John Bayley, and Mr. Dinelli, all of whom acquitted themselves admirably in their various numbers.

The first performance of Eugene d'Albert's opera, "Die Rubin," took place at Carlsruhe on September 12th, and was a distinct and decided success. The eminent critic, Prof. Martin Krause, of Leipzig, who attended its initial performance, says the work is full of beauty, and displays extraordinary creative strength, and that the composer is the greatest contemporary musical humorist. D'Albert is proving himself as great a composer as he is a pianist, for all his compositions show him to have creative genius and imagination of the highest order.

The three concerts given by Sousa's Band in the Pavilion Music Hall, on Friday and Saturday evenings, with Saturday matinee, of last week, were largely attended. The Band is quite distinct from the late Gilmore's Band, it having been previously organized; but some fourteen or fifteen of the best players of the late organization have been engaged by Sousa, the result being an aggregation of performers of great technical ability and musicianship. The quality of tone produced was excellent, both in loud and soft passages; and the brilliancy and spontaneity which were infused into many of the selections was a feature which excited no ordinary enthusiasm on the part of the audience. The most important items on the different programmes were "Overture" to Semiramide, Rossini; "Overture" to Tannhauser, Wagner; "Overture" to The Flying Dutchman, Wagner; Rubinstein's suite, "Feramors;" Grieg's 1st Peer Gynt suite;" Paderewski's "Minuet;" and Tchaikowsky's suite, "The Nutcracker." The other numbers were of a popular and lighter character, but as played by Sousa were most effective. The two suites by Rubinstein and Tchaikowsky, respectively, were most characteristic of the barbaric music of the Eastern nations. Of course in this class of music there is a certain voluptuousness, and a startling, vivid yet intense reality in the rhythmic fibre, and weird, harmonic combinations, so suggestive of Oriental life, that it produces on our feelings sensations alternating between passionate excitement and subdued, though momentary, calmness. Such an effect followed the performance of the above works, which were faultlessly rendered. The Overtures were all played with due regard to their intellectual and emotional character, and with a keen conception of what constitutes an artistic repre-

from each other but never keeping for long together the same proportionate value in the market, and have been debating for about eleven weeks whether they shall or shall not comply with the President's recommendation to repeal the law compelling him to purchase every month four-and-a-half million ounces of silver for which he has no use, while his treasury is not over rich. The latest amendment proposed seems to be, to repeal the said law, and to declare in the repealing Act that the United States are resolved to maintain the parity of the gold and silver dollar issued by them in intrinsic value and paying power as to all debts and obligations; and this appears to be the law as it now stands: Congress can enforce it in the United States and perhaps elsewhere as to American citizens, but not as to foreigners outside its territorial jurisdiction. The amendment does not say that the legal weight of the silver dollar is to be increased, and therefore its intrinsic value will not be greater in the markets of the world; and though any coin with which goods can be purchased and paid for in the United States must be of considerable value anywhere, it will not be quite equal to gold, and inconvenience must attend its use in transactions with foreign countries, and this inconvenience must be increased by the fact that silver coins of equal weight and purity can be forged with very large profit to the forger, and cannot be distinguished without great difficulty, if at all, from those issued by the lawful authority. The supporters of the amendment may see a remedy for this, but it is difficult to conceive and they have not explained it if they have one.

Since writing the above I have seen a copy of the Senate's Bill in the Montreal Shareholder, and find that it does contain the following "declaration," which I had referred to as the substitute for the demands of the silver men:

"And it is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to continue the use of both gold and silver as standard money and to coin both gold and silver into money of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, such quality to be secured through international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as will insure the maintenance of the parity in value of the coins of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in payment of debts. And it is hereby further declared that the efforts of the Government should be steadily directed to the establishment of such a safe system of bimetalism as will maintain at all times the equal power of every dollar coined or issued by the United States in the markets and in the payment of debts."

And I am anxious to know how this declaration will be carried into effect, and hope soon to see what the President will recommend Congress to do. I think it was once said that he would ask power to coin some of the silver and his predecessors had been compelled to purchase; and the people are short of currency.

Ottawa.

W.

At Newberg, Oregon, the City Council has passed an ordinance forbidding any person under the age of 18 to wander about the town after 7 p.m., between November and April, and after 8 p.m. during the rest of the year, unless bearing a written permit from, or being in company with parents or guardians; the penalty is to be a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$20, or imprisonment for not less than two nor more than twenty days.

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sentation of the composer's meaning. The distribution of light and shade was carefully attended to, and the constantly increasing force in the development of climaxes was admirably observed and effected. In short, the playing of the Band was splendid and gave unbounded satisfaction and enjoyment; and Sousa proved himself a consummate artist and talented leader. A pleasing feature of Saturday evening's programme was the performance of Mrs. Blackstock's tuneful and clever waltz, "The Lotus Eaters." It was brilliantly played and proved highly interesting. The soloists were Mr. Herbert L. Clarke (formerly of Toronto), cornetist, Signorina Nice Moreska, soprano, and Miss Leonora Von Stosch, violinist. Mr. Clarke's playing is characterized by a lovely tone, beautiful phrasing and expression, and a highly developed technique. His several numbers, including Renard's "Berceuse," "Whirlwind Polka," Hartmann; and an Aria from Meyerbeer's Robert le Diable, and all of which were played in a manner which delighted everybody, and in each instance an encore had to be given. Signorina Moreska sang a couple of arias from Meyerbeer's operas, and one from Rossini's "Barber of Seville," in a satisfactory and painstaking manner. Her voice seems well cultivated, but it is somewhat hard and unsympathetic in quality. Still, in a number which she sang as an encore this quality was not so noticeable, and the effect was much sweeter. Miss Leonora Von Stosch is a violinist of remarkable ability and brilliancy. She has a technique which is irreplaceable, and is developed to an extraordinary high degree; her tone is warm and sensuous, and her intonation absolutely faultless. Her playing of the Andante and Finale from Mendelssohn's Concerto was a magnificent exhibition of violin virtuosity. The Andante was given a most poetic, delightful rendering, and the last movement was whirled off at a tremendous pace, with a noble disregard of all mechanical difficulties, every note being clear and distinct. But this is not all; her phrasing, if not exactly as written, is musical and well rendered, showing a mature and intensely musical nature, and it is because of this, coupled with her immense technique, that her playing is so fascinating and enjoyable. On Saturday afternoon and evening she played with great success Sarasate's "Gypsy Dances," in each case being cheered to the echo. The pretty violinist was obliged to respond by playing another number. Miss Von Stosch's playing is somewhat reminiscent of Teresina Tua, the Italian violinist, being as emotional and intense, but she has a larger tone and much more repose. Should she again visit Toronto a warm welcome will undoubtedly await her. Again we present our thanks to Mr. I. E. Suckling for this series of enjoyable concerts, and compliment him on his deserved success.

#### LIBRARY TABLE.

**THE HANGING OF THE CRANE AND** other Poems of the Home. By Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Company.

Not alone to the young does the season of good cheer bring pleasures manifold. The little ones, 'tis true, have their "Brownie" books, and "Topsy-Turvies," but to their elders come such sweet solaces as this exquisite edition of the favorite American poem, "The Hanging of the Crane" and its nine appropriate companions—"The Children's Hour," "To a Child," "Maidenhood," "The Castle Builder," "Weariness," "The Golden Milestone," "Children," "Resignation" and that fine song:

"Stay, stay at home, my heart, and rest;  
Home-keeping hearts are happiest.  
For those that wander they know not where  
Are full of trouble and full of care;  
To stay at home is best."

A happy thought indeed of these good publishers to gather together this choice

bouquet of sweet literary flowers—so redolent of earth's most sacred place, "Home," and to blend so beautifully the art of the poet, the printer, and the delineator within this chaste and comely volume of gold and white.

**TWO BITES AT A CHERRY, WITH OTHER TALES.** By Thomas Bailey Aldrich. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The Riverside Press, Cambridge.

Mr. Aldrich's novels, stories and poems are well and favorably known. He writes pleasantly and gentlemanly English, tells a story straightforwardly and is not deficient either in humour or in pathos, both of which are quiet. The seven short tales in this book are of varying interest and merit. Yet although the author's strong point as a narrator is disappointment, the collection is far from disappointing. Sometimes the disappointment is pleasing or ludicrous, as in "The Dying Words," and "Goliath;" at others, it is annoying or sad, as in "Two Bites" and "For Bravery." As for "The Chevalier de Ressegnier," and "A Christmas Fantasy," little can be said save that they are nicely told; their model is as old as the everlasting hills of literature. "My Cousin the Colonel" is a by no means over drawn sketch of an audacious and unmannerly sponge, and reminds one in a way of Mary's cousin in the Bon Gaultier Ballads. With the exception of "A Christmas Fantasy," the seven cannot be called children's stories. They will suit the average reader who has an occasional half hour to spare, and they are well enough written to permit of being read aloud.

**THE WORLD'S FAIR, OR THE SUPERNATURAL ELEMENT IN THE WORLD'S PROGRESS.** By Rev. J. R. Mitchell. Findlay, Ohio. 1893.

This is a discourse on Exodus xxxv., 30-35, which tells how Bezaleel and Aholiab were divinely inspired, not to speak and write as prophets, but to superintend all manner of art workmanship. The spectacle of the marvels of mechanical and artistic genius at the Columbian Exhibition inspired Mr. Mitchell with this very able sermon, in which, by many well chosen examples, he shows that the inspiration of the Almighty still gives understanding. It is a very pious and beautiful thought that all wisdom as well as all goodness is with God, and that even now, whether by dreams in the night or by providential leadings in the daylight, He makes the fitting instruments to learn knowledge. True it is that poets, artists and many other workmen in the world are like its birds and insects: "They work better than they know." Some in their humility have recognized this fact, but others, strange to say, have ignored or even blasphemed the Divine source of all their wisdom. Mr. Mitchell's appropriate sermon claims all true labor in the world for the Church and for God, and accuses the Church of wrong-doing when it divides life into two separate portions claiming only the smaller, and in many ways less important, for the service of Divinity.

**THE LOVE OF THE WORLD.** A Book of Religious Meditation. By Mary Emily Case—Second Edition. New York: The Century Company. 1893.

It seems but the other day we heartily welcomed and cordially commended this most excellent book, in first edition, now doubly welcome is it clad, as most meet for virtuous thoughts, in white and gold, and quaint with antique title page of red and black, and pleasing head lines. It is fitting that a noble book should come attired in wedding garment to feast its readers—recalling the oriental imagery, "apples of gold and pictures of silver." So chastely, so delicately, has this new edition been prepared that praise seems superfluous. We cannot forbear making quotation from a page just opened, though we are satisfied that each discerning reader will possess himself of the volume: "We may have a good word for sorrow, but never one for sin; sin is ever and only a hateful, hideous, and abominable thing. It has no good side, no com-

pensations. Is it not sin that has defiled God's pure image in us? Is it not sin that separates us from God? Is it not sin that lays that cruel burden on our Saviour's heart? Our Saviour! Then sin itself, though wholly and for ever without compensation, is not without hope.

Two sorry thynges there be—

Ay, three:

A Neste from which ye Fledglings have been taken,  
A Lamb forsaken,  
A Petal from ye Wilde Rose rudely shaken.

Of gladd Thynges there be more—

Ay, four:

A Larke above ye olde Neste blithely singing,  
A Wilde Rose clinging  
In safety to ye Rock, a Shepperde bringing  
A Lamb, found in his arms—and  
Chrystmesse Bells a-ringing.

**SCIENCE AND HEALTH, WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES.** By Mary Baker G. Eddy, President of Massachusetts Metaphysical College. Boston: W. G. Nixon. 1892.

There are 650 octavo pages in this text book of what is called Christian Science, which is an elaborate attempt to apply philosophical idealism as a practical cure for the ills of life. Its foundation is the gnostic principle that matter, which is essentially evil, has no real existence, but is one of the forms of falsehood. This view Mrs. Eddy supports from the Scriptures, after the philosophical fashion of Philo Judaeus and Swedenborg, in their spiritual interpretation. The victory of mind over matter is the conquest of falsehood by truth. The devil is not a liar, but a lie, death is a dream, and sickness is the subjective result of mortal mind or human error. Health is not a condition of matter, but is truth of spirit, and is of God; hence, he who has found and lives in the truth of God can restore health by freeing the mind of the sick from its falsehood. Indeed, it is easier, according to Mrs. Eddy, to restore the sick or raise the dying than to free the sinner from the power of an evil habit, because the evil habit as sin is a more active lie than ever subjective smallpox. Of course we all know the power that mind has over the material body in certain cases, for good or for evil. Imagination has made cures and has caused disease and death, but we have never heard that it set a broken leg or stopped the ravages of diphtheria. Faith was necessary of old to the reception of Divine healing, but, as in the case of the Divine Master, so in that of the teacher of Christian Science, it has truly been said, "He saved others; himself he cannot save." They suffer and die like other people. The truth in Christian Science is that evil, physical and spiritual, is abnormal and not of God, so that when His kingdom comes and His will is done, as in heaven so on earth, all evil will come to an end. Its errors are many. One is that matter is evil. This is nonsense; matter has no moral quality whatsoever, as Christ plainly taught over and over again. Matter, the body, is simply a medium through which the spirit cognizes and suffers evil. It is also a medium whereby that spirit rejoices in good. As to the matter of lies, one man says protection is false, and another says the same of free trade; Smith says drinking is a greivous error and Jones calls prohibition a fraud and a delusion. Nevertheless all these things are real in their own place. You cannot have free trade in Canada or in the United States by saying that protection is a lie. So long as a majority of your fellow electors support protection, you must put up with it. So it is with the whole world. In the solidarity of our race our fortunes hang together, and moral and physical evil hang together. No man chooses physical evil for himself, but millions choose it for each other, and all of us, in some form, at some period in our lives, have chosen moral evil. The choosers of evil are in the majority, and it matters little whether evil be subjective or objective philosophically, inasmuch as it has the power

LITERARY AND PERSONAL.

Mr. W. R. Le Fanu, late Commissioner of Public Works in Ireland, is soon to publish a volume entitled "Irish Life and Character."

Hon. J. M. Gibson, Provincial Secretary of Ontario and President of the Dominion Rifles Association, has been offered and has accepted the position of extra aide-de-camp to Lord Aberdeen.

Professor Brander Matthews, of Columbia College, will write in St. Nicholas during the coming year a series of carefully prepared articles upon the men who have given America a literature.

Premier McIlwraith, the retiring ruler of Queensland, is a New Brunswicker by birth, having left his native province in 1854 to reside in Queensland. He intends returning to New Brunswick for a visit in quest of health.

We regret to learn that Rev. Dr. Withrow recently met with a severe fall from the effects of which it may take him some days to recover. We hope the learned Doctor may speedily be restored to his usual health and the exercise of his customary literary activity.

What is Germany's present, and what is likely to be her future, stand in the silver matter is explained by Professor Walther Lotz, of Munich, in his paper on the "Monetary Situation in Germany," just published by the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

"The Century World's Fair Book for Boys and Girls," which The Century Co. will publish November 10th, is the story of two bright boys who went to the Fair and saw it all, told by Tudor Jenks. It is to contain more than two hundred and fifty illustrations, including a great number of instantaneous photographs, and Castaigne's famous pictures, first printed in The Century.

An American Exchange has the following item: Francis Parkman, the historian, passed his 70th birthday at his home in Jamaica Plain recently. He is not fully recovered from his late illness, and it grieves him to think of leaving his home, which he has dwelt in 36 years, but which, with other buildings in that region, will be swept away in the extension of Boston's park system.

Dr. William Smith who died recently, and who was one of the best known classical scholars of his day, was born in London in 1813, graduated at the University of London, where he distinguished himself in Latin and Greek. He was called to the bar, but subsequently forsook the law for the study of classical literature and became a most voluminous writer and compiler of classical books.

Jerome K. Jerome's new book, "Novel Notes," will be published in a few days by Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. It contains some clever satire on novel-making and a sprinkling of the grotesque and terrible. The same house will issue simultaneously Arthur Dexter's translation of Karpeles' "Heine," an autobiography made from the poet's writings, and Alice E. Lord's "Days of Lamb and Coleridge," based almost entirely on the writings of these poets and their intimates.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. announce "The Old Garden, and Other Verses," by Margaret Deland; "Deephaven," by Sarah Orne Jewett; "An Old Town by the Sea," and "Mercedes," by Thomas Bailey Aldrich; "Polly Oliver's Problem," by Kate Douglass Wiggin; "Massachusetts: Its Historians and its History," by Charles Francis Adams, and "The Odyssey of Homer," translated into English prose by George H. Palmer, professor in Harvard University. School edition.

Professor Goldwin Smith has reason to be proud of the large, representative and most cordial leave-taking accorded him on his recent departure from Toronto for a winter's visit to England. It is given to but few private citizens

reader, both in portrait and story, the strong-minded woman, but woman still, calm amidst storms. Some lighter stories, well told, give pleasure for a weary hour.

Rather conventional in form and expression is the "Spinster," by Edwin Long, R.A., which is the frontispiece of the November Magazine of Art, but yet it makes one understand the artist's great popularity with certain classes. Claude Phillips writes of the Sculpture of the year, in the Royal Academy Salons, the Champs Elysees and the Champ de Mars; Owen Gibbons tells of the art teacher, the late Francis Wollaston Moody, the key-note of whose work and teachings is given in the sentence, "He used to say: 'Keep in mind Emerson's saying, that art is nature passed through the alembic of man.'" The writer on Jules Breton, Mr. Garnet Smith, touches on the great artist's work as poet as well as painter. Mr. M. H. Spelman speaks with admiring appreciation of John A. Ruskin, and articles on Michael Angelo, and Notre Dame and Mediaeval Symbolism, complete the number.

Is the love of animal food a relic of the ante-human state from which man was evolved? And from the standpoint of the aesthetic, the sentimental and the experimental, are we not more than justified in confining ourselves to a purely vegetable diet? A writer—Lady W. Paget—maintains the affirmative in the November number of the Popular Science Monthly, with much grace. In fact, we are partially converted by her reasoning. The same number, with magazine consistency, discusses the "Conservation of our Oyster Supply." And we confess our sympathy with the endeavour to preserve. That birds form judgment as to man and his intention regarding them, seems probable, and if true that swallows never build their nests under the eaves of quarrelsome homes, the tell-tale bird of the nursery may be more than a fiction. Other instructive articles fill up the issue of this popular scientific monthly number.

The Arena for November gives an excellent portrait of Mr. Proctor, the astronomer, in which you can trace the fine lines of imagination and sweetness which characterized his writings. There are some weighty suggestions as to whether our benevolence does not run mad away from home in the leading article, "Thoughts in an Orphan Asylum": the Lazarus under our table gets often scantier crumbs than are on the dishes we send with our name afar. The growing tendency to read history impartially, is manifest in an appreciative "Study of Thomas Paine," who really did little more as an infidel than antedate by a century modern theological criticism. "Is liquor selling a sin?" is answered affirmatively by a lady with more earnestness than cogency. With much more convincing power does another lady contend that a more frank knowledge imparted in early life of the physiology of the sexes, would tend to purity of life in after years. We have only sampled the number.

It is a mere fiction of the imagination to suppose that organic Christian union can be effected by simply accepting the Bible as the only creed. There are many religious organizations, each of which professes to take the "Bible and the Bible alone" as its creed, but they differ in Church polity and in doctrine, and are notably among the most narrow and sectarian of all the denominations. The denominations must work out their destiny, and organic union come about, if it come about at all, by the survival of the fittest.—Lutheran World.

PERIODICALS.

The Quiver completes with this month its ninth volume. We have but space to note a pleasantly suggestive sermon by Dr. H. Macmillan, on the law of the Rain-fall, where an unselfish Christian life is enforced by reference to an old Roman law, that no man could exclusively claim even the rain which fell upon his own roof, if needy neighbours were by.

The Methodist Magazine for the month—whose genial editor, we are sorry to learn, is temporarily laid aside from outdoor duty by an accident—is brightly popular as usual, and a brief note on Christocentric preaching, is specially noteworthy. We cordially utter an old-time Methodist "amen" to Dr. Withrow's words: "After all, a life of love and sympathy and helpfulness is better than a rigid creed and a sour life."

The old Atlantic Monthly retains its place by the general interest of its stories and articles, for it is all letterpress. Besides the serial stories, we note two items of general import, a brief article on School Libraries, which indicates the socialistic tendencies of our day, and another on the growing use of spectacles among children, which is viewed as indicating the scientific requirements of the day, and as healthy rather than otherwise.

The Cosmopolitan is winning its way to deserved favour: its October number is well sustained. As our readers know, it is a candidate for the suffrages of the lighter hours, not for the weightier studies of life. Yet it is instructive. Such articles as the papyrus plant, and Curious bread-winners of the deep, are popular science talk, and Senator Stanley's story appears as on the borderland of theosophy. Is Buddhism returning the compliment and endeavouring to convert Christianity? The historic studies, "Some rejected Princesses" and "Notes of Ancient Rome," are more than pleasant reading.

With this month, the Century begins its forty-seventh volume. It is said that Sheridan's great oration on the freedom of the press was given under the inspiration of half a pint of brandy. Some unique landscape paintings, which astonished the Parisian a generation ago, were from the brush of a painter who could not write his name, who would study nature in sober mood, and paint under the influence of alcoholic drink. An interesting account of George Michel is given. Another instalment of the diary of the journey to St. Helena with Napoleon, is given, and a free talk regarding that outcrop of our present civilization, "The Tramp."

For general interest, Scribner's for November is in advance of the Century, whose articles are more purely of an American cast. An English M.P. contributes an article on the House of Commons, as to its unwritten codes and practices. We confess to a reverence for some of these traditions. An institution is the stronger for having its progressive tendencies rooted in the soil of the past. A charming sketch of Professor E. A. Freeman, with a clear portrait of the kindly, honest face, opens up to us the sweet simplicity of the impartial critic of history. Madame Roland, too, appears before the

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By Mary Massachusetts

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of any city to win for themselves by their benevolence, moral worth, civic usefulness, social courtesy, and intellectual attainments such lively and genuine esteem at the same time that their political views are so widely regarded with distaste, and by many with extreme displeasure. We hope the learned Professor's visit may be all that he may desire.

Considerable interest is felt in the announcement that the first number of the *Psychological Review* will be published early in 1894. It will contribute to the advancement of psychology by printing original research, constructive and critical articles and reviews. The Review will be edited by Professor J. Mark Baldwin (Princeton) and Professor J. McKeen (Columbia), Cattell, with the help of Professor A. Binet (Paris), Professor H. H. Donaldson (Chicago), Professor John Dewey (Michigan), Professor G. S. Fulterton (Pennsylvania), Professor William James (Harvard), Professor G. T. Ladd (Yale), and Professor Hugo Muensterberg (Harvard). The *Psychological Review* will be published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co., of New York and London.

An exchange has the following: Sir Alexander Galt, whose death is reported from Canada and is elsewhere noticed in our columns, was the distinguished son of a distinguished father. The latter was the celebrated novelist and miscellaneous writer, John Galt, whose first productions—notably the "Ayrshire Legatees"—were generally ascribed to the author of *Waverley*. Galt's most famous works are the "Annals of the Parish" and "The Entail," a translation of the latter into French and German having had a wide circulation on the Continent. Galt was a voluminous writer. Besides many novels, once very popular, he wrote the lives of Cardinal Wolsey, Byron and Benjamin West, and also his own biography. There are many who say that Sir Walter Scott himself does not surpass Galt in the delineation of Scottish character.

#### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- Lew Wallace. *The Prince of India, or why Constantinople Fell.* Toronto: Wm. Briggs. Montreal: C. W. Coates.
- James R. Church. *University Football.* New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. Toronto: Wm. Briggs. \$1.25.
- Maggie Swan. *For the Sake o' the Siller.* Toronto: Wm. Briggs. Edinburgh and London: Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier.
- The Sunny Days of Youth.* New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. Toronto: Wm. Briggs. \$1.25.
- Kirk Munroe. *The White Conquerors.* New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. Toronto: Wm. Briggs. \$1.25.
- Paul Du Chaillu. *Ivar the Viking.* New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. Toronto: Wm. Briggs. \$1.50.
- Thomas Bailey Aldrich. *An Old Town by the Sea.* Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.00.
- Frances Campbell Sparhawk. *A Wedding Tangle.* Boston, Mass.: Arena Pub. Co. 50cts.
- The Century Gallery.* New York: The Century Co. \$10.00.

Miss Mary Proctor, the daughter of the late Professor Richard A. Proctor, is making arrangements to give a series of lectures on astronomy for children all over the country during the coming season. The course consists of three lectures for children, entitled: "The Goblins in Starland," "The Stories of the Stars," and "Giant Sun and His Family." She will also deliver a lecture said to be specially suitable for Normal Schools, on "How to Teach Astronomy to Children." She delivered these lectures at Chicago during the World's Fair.

#### READINGS FROM CURRENT LITERATURE.

##### MORITURA TE SALUTAT.

(The wreck of the *Beaver* lies near the entrance of Vancouver Harbor, within a short distance of the course of the *Empress*, the new steamships of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The *Beaver* was the pioneer steamer of the Pacific Ocean—1835.)

A broken hulk, forlorn and lost am I,  
Above me frown the cliffs in ramparts high,  
Beneath on rocky ledge  
I stranded lie.

Around, the hungry waves await their prey,  
They surge above my head and day by day  
I crumble as they steal  
My life away.

Yet not alone despoiled by wind and wave,  
But Man whom I have served, disdains to save,  
And robs me as I sink  
Into my grave.

The sea-weed damp and chill binds fast my breast,  
Yet deep below in passionate unrest  
There stirs a hope, a dream  
Unknown, unguessed.

At morn, when the first ray of daylight creeps  
Through clinging mists where soft the darkness sleeps,  
And faintly trembles down  
To dusky deeps—

At noon, when clear and bright the waters spread,  
And Ocean scarcely moves to rock my bed,  
While droops the golden moss  
Above my head—

At eve, when shadows fall and winds are free,  
And moaning surges call aloud for me  
To sink to sleep at last  
Beneath the sea—

Still do I gaze afar, still do I wait,  
Watching for her who comes in royal state  
To sweep majestic through  
The Lion's Gate!

Great Empress, proud, serene! thy coming fleet  
Announced by heard echoes wild and sweet,  
The purple hills proclaim,  
The vales repeat.

To my dull vision, from the world apart,  
Thou seem'st a miracle of magic art,  
Strange forces thro' and glow  
Within thy heart!

Fair white Enchantress, from the Orient sped!  
Its fragrance and its spice around thee shed  
Still lingering incense breathe  
About thy head.

Above thy path the gleaming sea-gulls fly,  
Like mystic spirits weave in circles high  
A charm of waving wings  
Against the sky!

I know thou dost not heed my dreary lot,  
Nor mark in passing by the lonely spot  
Where desolate I lie  
By all forgot.

The Past am I, but yet thou canst not chide  
The worship thou hast won from ancient pride  
Whose youth once challenged Fate,  
And time defied.

For had I ne'er traversed this Western sea,  
Nor braved its wrath to find a path for thee,  
Where then thy stately grace  
Secure and free?

I toiled through calm and storm for many a year,  
While yet th' untrodden forest slumbered here—  
Of progress, faith and peace  
The pioneer.

And science made me strong to prove her worth  
Here dawning light was shed upon my birth  
Whose glory now is spread  
Through all the earth!

But now my work is done—I sink to rest—  
Fair Empress! may the wave thou hast caressed  
In music murmur still  
Above my breast.

And when at midnight's hour thou drawest nigh,  
And softly through the mists that sleeping lie  
The star upon thy brow  
Is gliding by—

Oh, may its light that trembles o'er my tomb  
With dreams of thee steal downwards through  
the gloom,  
Where I beneath the sea  
Have found my doom.  
Vancouver, B. C. L. A. LEFEVRE.

##### THE "CLOSURE" IN HYDE PARK.

"It happened this way, your Honor. I was lect'ring on Home Rule, in Hoide Park, and a lot of Orangemen wid no argumnts but leathery lungs was obstructin' me. The debate was at its height when a policeman came up and moved the closure. 'McCarthy,' he says, 'go home, and finish up your soache tomorrow night.' So away I went, but when I turned the corner into Edgware Road, a policeman said I was drunk, though I was as sober as any member of the House of Commons, and here I am, your Hanner." This was the explanation given by John McCarthy, bootmaker and Home Rule lecturer, of his appearance before Mr. Plowden, at the Marylebone police court. "Didn't you have a bottle with you?" asked the constable. "I had," said McCarthy. "Do you carry your arguments in it?" suggested the magistrate. "No," your Hanner, only water to wet my lips to let the words rowl out without thripping themselves up." "Was it pure water?" "As pure as I could get it, your worship. This is the little bottle, sur" (showing the oratorical flask), and I was no more drunk than I am now." The policeman who arrested him maintained the contrary, but the magistrate ultimately decided to discharge McCarthy, with the advice: "In future when you indulge in oratory don't wet your lips." The lecturer left the court rejoicing. Curious that Home Rule seems to bring trouble upon everybody who touches it.—Daily Telegraph.

##### ENDURANCE.

The Marquis de Nadaillac has been writing on the extremes of heat and cold supported by white men. In the mountains of Central Asia, Prince Henry d'Orleans endured a temperature of 40 degs. Cent. below zero and lived through it in ern wind, under which the camels and horses perished. Captain Dawson at Fort Rae (lat. 62.30 N.), registered a cold of 67 degs. Cent. below zero in April 1892. Lieutenant Peary and his wife suffered no great inconvenience from temperature reaching 50 degs. Cent. below zero. Lieutenant Schwatka found 71 degs. Cent. below zero and lived through it in Eskimo fashion, sleeping in egloes or snow huts, wearing reindeer skins, without underclothing, and eating raw meat or blubber. When M. Buyevrier was in the Touareg region of Central Africa he experienced a heat of 67.7 degs. Cent. difference between 71 degs. and 67.7 degs. is nearly 138 deg. Cent., or close upon 250 degs. Fahr. The range of temperature which can be supported by the white man is thus very great.

Diogenes said to one who said to him: "They deride you." "But I am not derided." He accounted those only to be ridiculed who feel the ridicule.—Plutarch.

C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

My son George has suffered with neuralgia round the heart since 1882, but by the application of MINARD'S LINIMENT in 1889 it completely disappeared and has not troubled him since.

Linwood, Ont.

JAS. McKEE.



A TEACHER'S EXPERIENCE.

A SIEGE OF LA GRIPPE AND WHAT FOLLOWED.

The Principal of the Clementsport, N. S., Academy tells how he rid himself of the After Effects of this Insidious Disease—Good Advice to Others. From the Annapolis, N.S., Spectator.

On a number of occasions the Spectator has heard of remarkable cures being made through the county of Annapolis by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but for a time paid no attention to the matter, thinking it was a mere whim that such a small thing could work so much good. Case after case was brought to our notice, until at last we felt it necessary to look into the matter and see if there was any truth in the statements made about the Pink Pills. Hearing of a remarkable cure in Clementsport, a reporter of the Spectator drove to that picturesque little village to see the person that spoke so highly of this medicine.

Mr. W. A. Marshall is a young man well known throughout the county. He has taught school in Maitland and Upper Clements, and last August accepted the principalship of the academy at Clementsport. Mr. Marshall is a man of upright character and sterling integrity, and what he has to say on any subject can be believed.

Mr. Marshall was asked by the Spectator man if there was any truth in the current reports that he had proved Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to be a very valuable medicine. "Yes," said Mr. Marshall, "I have a good word to say for anything that has done so much for me as has Pink Pills." "I was troubled," said Mr. Marshall, "ever since I had a gripe a few years ago, with a terrible headache and backache, and at times the pain was so severe I hardly knew what to do. Time did not decrease the pain although I tried several things that were guaranteed to cure. About nine months ago I resolved to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial, so I purchased a box from the Annapolis Royal Drug store. At the end of the first box I did not feel much relieved, so I got another one. After I used the second box I felt much better and concluded to keep on using till I was made a well man. I have now used seven or eight boxes, and my cure is complete, and I am as strong as before my sickness; and I strongly recommend Pink Pills for all those so afflicted.

Now, this testimonial of Mr. Marshall's is worth a great deal in the county of Annapolis. His reputation as a man would be at stake, and all our readers can be assured he would guarantee no such medicine unless he could conscientiously do so. What is Mr. Marshall's case is the case of a great many others. There are scores of people so afflicted, but they know not what to do. If they follow the principal of Clementsport's advice they will give the Pink Pills a trial and there is little doubt of the result.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a perfect blood builder and nerve restorer, curing such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration and the tired feeling therefrom, the after effects of la grippe, diseases depending on humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions, and are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, and in the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of any nature.

Bear in mind Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y., at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

GROWTH OF ADVERTISING.

THE PUBLISHER AND THE ADVERTISER SHARE THE HARVEST.

How Advertising is Done by a Large Concern—Distributing Advertising Matter in Every Quarter of the Globe—Newspapers the Best Medium for Distribution.

One of the most interesting phases of the growth of business in this country has been the development of advertising. Persons who have watched the newspapers, magazines and other publications for the last twenty years must have noticed with some degree of curiosity the change that has been going on in their appearance and wondered at the increased size of the periodicals themselves, together with the increased proportion of advertising to reading matter. It seems to the average reader that there cannot be a proportionate return to the advertiser to pay him for all this extra expense in advertising, and still it may be said with every degree of confidence that advertising in this country is still in its infancy. The growth of newspapers, magazines and all publications has been the direct result of advertising. The advertising department is the backbone of the newspaper, and at the same time the advertising of any article of merit controls to a large extent its sale; consequently the publisher and the advertiser meet on friendly ground, each helping the other to success.

Twenty years ago it was considered quite a big undertaking for an advertiser to contract for \$50,000 worth of space in the newspapers of the country, whereas to-day there are a number of concerns which spend anywhere from \$300,000 to \$600,000 a year in advertising in this country alone. It must be understood at the outset of this article that no claim is made for the success of advertising unless the article advertised possesses superlative merit. It is true that successes have been made by men who simply impose upon the credulity of readers of newspapers, but their successes have been short-lived, for it is the same in advertising as in every branch of business—it does not take the public long to appreciate the worthlessness of any article advertised and refuse to buy it. In selling an article of merit, however, legitimate advertising paves the way for a ready success, and newspaper advertising is unquestionably the best method to employ. The newspapers are the best means for the distribution of advertising matter, costing less in proportion to the number of people reached and causing the least trouble. Still there are other methods for distribution which are very effective.

It is only necessary to refer to the history of one concern to show the value, as well as good business judgment, of making known to the public any article of merit through the medium of legitimate advertising. In 1876 there was organized the firm of Scott & Bowne in New York city. The members of the firm—Messrs. Alfred B. Scott and Samuel W. Bowne—had for three years prior to that time been experimenting with cod-liver oil and had succeeded in making an emulsion which came up to the standard fixed by physicians. Cod-liver oil had been recognized by the medical world for years as the most nourishing of foods and the possessor of unusual remedial properties. It is a well known fact that physicians had prescribed plain oil for years in cases where there was a wasting away of strength, such as Consumption, Coughs and Colds, Scrofula, Anemia, Loss of Flesh and Blood Diseases. It was also prescribed for Weak Mothers and Children. The mere food did not seem to nourish them properly. The objections to it, however, were that it was nauseating to the taste and taxed the digestive organs of the body in getting rid of it. The plain oil was so difficult of assimilation that even if the stomach could retain it the digestive organs were taxed in dealing with it. When Scott's Emulsion made its appearance, however, cod-liver oil became practicable as both food and medicine, and by the year 1880 Scott's Emulsion was fully established among the medical profession. There was no effort made to conceal the formula or method of its manufacture, as Messrs. Scott & Bowne were very anxious to co-operate with physicians and improve their emulsion in every way possible. It may be said for the purpose of explanation that an emulsion of cod-liver oil means simply the breaking up of the oil into particles so that the oil may readily be assimilated. The great difficulty is in making an emulsion wherein the oil will not separate itself from the other ingredients, thus going back to its old form, and in preserving the strength of the oil by making an emulsion contain a large per cent. of it.

Messrs. Scott & Bowne believed in advertising their preparation from the start, the same as they have always believed in elevating its standard to the highest degree of perfection possible. Not having much money, their advertising during the first few years of their business was necessarily small, but in about the year 1882 they began branching out in newspapers all over this country. In 1880 they had established a factory in Belleville, Canada, and about the



The importance of purifying the blood cannot be overestimated, for without pure blood you cannot enjoy good health.

At this season nearly every one needs a good medicine to purify, vitalize, and enrich the blood, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is worthy your confidence. It is peculiar in that it strengthens and builds up the system, creates an appetite, and tones the digestion, while it eradicates disease. Give it a trial.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

same time that they began their extensive newspaper advertising in this country they started a factory in London. The newspaper advertising brought almost immediate returns and enabled them to extend their business further. In 1861 they opened factories at Barcelona, Spain, and Oporto, Portugal. In 1885 a factory was started at Milan, Italy, and in 1890 the concern went into Paris, France. In the meantime, however, they had introduced their preparation into South America, Central America, Mexico and the West Indies. Wherever they went they introduced their unique trade-mark of a Norwegian fisherman carrying a big cod-fish on his back into the newspapers, together with other advertising matter, and they also distributed cards, circulars, books and calendars free.

Several years ago the firm bought property fronting on Pearl and Rose streets, New York city, and last Spring there was completed the new Scott and Bowne Building which is now the home of Scott's Emulsion. This building is twelve stories high and is the most perfectly equipped building of its kind in the world. On the second floor of the building a large space is set apart for the advertising department, where a force of men is kept busy with the making of contracts in about every country of the world, in preparing advertising literature to be sent all over the world from New York, and in checking newspapers to see that contracts are carried out. To show the vast extent of this advertising department is only necessary to say that the department in the home office at New York controls the advertising of Scott's Emulsion in the following countries: Canada, United States, Salvador, Honduras, United States of Colombia, Bolivia, Guatemala, Ecuador, Venezuela, Mexico, Argentine Republic, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Chili, Peru, Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, West Indies, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Portugal, Spain, Italy, Turkey, Malta, Egypt, Palestine, South Africa, India, Japan, China and the Australian Colonies including New Zealand.

Prior to this full it was the policy of Scott & Bowne to place all their United States advertising through an advertising agency in New York City, but the advertising department has grown to such proportions that it became advisable to handle the United States advertising the same as foreign countries—that is, from the home office. In several countries there are still advertising agencies employed to a certain extent, but the growth of the business necessitates a centralization of work under the one head of the advertising department in New York, which is personally superintended by Mr. Scott himself, although Mr. Scott delegates the details, such as the making of contracts, etc., to his subordinates.

Mr. Bowne attends to the financial part of this great business, and thus the responsibility is divided evenly between the members of the concern.

The purest and best medicinal cod-liver oil in the world is made in Norway, and it has been to an extent through the influence of Scott & Bowne that the standard of its manufacture has been elevated in that country. Scott & Bowne consume a large percentage of all the first-grade medicinal Norway cod-liver oil. They import it themselves to their various factories, and are continually making improvements in their emulsion. Experiments are constantly made with the oil, and it is no injustice to others to say that in its degree of perfection Scott's Emulsion stands head and shoulders above all other for its cod-liver oil.

It has been the growth of Scott's Emulsion, and this is only one instance of the development of the legitimate advertising of an article of merit. Physicians and the public generally have found by years of experience with Scott's Emulsion that it has great merit, being much more effective than plain oil in the cure of Wasting Diseases such as Consumption, Scrofula, Anemia, Lung and Throat Troubles, Loss of Flesh and Wasting away of Children, and this account largely for its sale all over the world in the countries wherein it is advertised. There are many other similar cases, and no one is better fitted to testify to the truth of this article than publishers themselves, who have reaped their share of the harvest.

## CONTAMINATED WATER.

Of two facts we may feel quite confident—first, that water subject to pollution is a very potent factor in the spread of disease; and, secondly, that there is perhaps no readier mode of introducing into the human system any substance which it can absorb than by drinking it in the form of a solution. This being the case, it almost follows, as a natural consequence, that the utmost care should be taken to guard our supply of drinking-water from contamination; and yet we see persons around us who shut their eyes to observed and well-known facts, and speak of the teaching of science and the experience of the world as sentiment, and who would continue to force upon a large number of their fellow creatures supplies of water contaminated with the excreta of millions of men and animals. That wells are frequent sources of death and disease, due to their contamination by house drains, is too patent to require a word of remark; and yet it required the cholera outbreak of 1849, and the deaths of some thousands of persons, to impress that fact on the people of London. And it appears to be forgotten that to drink river water polluted by sewage cost London, in the cholera outbreaks of 1854 and 1866 the deaths of over 16,000 persons. That people will go on for years drinking a supply contaminated by infiltration from graveyards, notwithstanding frequent warning, is proved by the outbreak of enteric fever at Cradley in 1888, which caused 16 deaths in 113 cases. The case of Lachen, in Switzerland, in 1872, proves that typhoid fever can be communicated by spring water flowing miles under ground from a neighbouring valley. The cholera outbreak in Spain, in 1885, showed that, generally, the disease passed down the valleys, decimating the towns which drew their water from the rivers, but not affecting those which were independent of the rivers and had pure and uncontaminated supplies. In India the author has seen a town in which cholera had become endemic almost entirely freed from that dire disease simply by giving up the water supply derived from a populous drainage area, and resorting to a purer and uncontaminated source. And the outbreak, four years ago, of enteric fever in the districts of Stockton, Middlesbrough, and Darlington, which derive their water supply from the river Tees, proves that the germs of that disease were not destroyed either by filtration, or in their passage for more than thirteen miles down that river from Barnard Castle. All these are cases in which chemical science is of little assistance, as it is powerless to detect the germs of disease; it can tell us of the presence of organic matter, but it cannot, without a careful inquiry into the life-history of the water, pronounce that, under all circumstances, it is a safe and pure drinking water.

Nor from the experience of Valencia, in 1885, and of Stockton and Middlesbrough, can we place much dependence on sand filtration as an effectual preventive of disease; sand filtration may arrest the living germs, but it is unable, apparently, to stop the passage of the minute spores from which they spring. The precipitation and clarification of sewage effluent by chemical agency, also, can hardly be relied upon, as it merely abstracts about one-fifth of the more solid impurity, leaving four-fifths of the dissolved organic matter to flow off into the river. What, then, are we to expect from the continuance of supplies to large cities from sources so polluted, except that such cities may go on for years, perhaps boasting of the chemical purity of their water and their low death-rate, forgetting that the constitutions of their water consumers are being gradually prepared, by continually drinking small quantities of diluted sewage, to receive the germs of some violent epidemic, which sooner or later will visit the sources of supply; and then will follow such an outbreak of disease and death as will cause consternation throughout the land.—Alex. Bianchi, in Hygiene.

## PUBLIC OPINION.

Brandon Times: Our only other drawback is the tariff. If the farmers of Manitoba were placed on an even footing with other classes, we would see how quickly our Province would come to the front, and our farmers would indeed be the backbone and sinew of not Manitoba alone, but of the whole Dominion, and there is no reason to doubt that their wrongs will be rectified, if not, they must go to the polls as a farming community and vote for the interests of the farmer.

Quebec Chronicle: Our Government makes no provision for the soldier in his old age or at his retirement. We grant no pensions. We provide no convenient situations, at a fair stipend, for officers who have given the best years of their lives to their country. The cadets of the Military College seek Imperial appointments because they really pay, and they are sure of a career. We give them plenty of hard work, small pay, slow advancement, and no pensions. Surely Canada ought to do better than this for her gallant defenders.

St. John Gazette: Dr. Briggs, the "heretic," is still to the front with his opinions, and publishes in the Forum an article on the "alienation of Church and people," which is being largely discussed and which has already gained a much wider publicity than anything written by his late accusers is likely to ever secure. Dr. Briggs is of the stuff which goes into the composition of pioneers in all great investigations, and while without doubt he is a man of inflexible will, it has never been shown that he has been false to his convictions.

Montreal Herald: For our part, we think Mr. Ellis' language was justifiable, but, as we have said before, that belief is not material to the information of the opinion that the imprisonment of Mr. Ellis was arbitrary and unjust. That opinion is based on the right of a citizen to be tried by his peers, not by his prosecutors. If aggrieved, Judge Tuck had the recourse of the ordinary citizen. That he did not take; but he had his critic hailed before his colleagues, fined and imprisoned. To complete the infamy of the whole proceeding, the work of prosecuting Mr. Ellis was entrusted to George E. Baird, who profited by Judge Tuck's decision.

Victoria Colonist: As far as the government of the country is concerned, the Americans who settle among us are to all appearances quite contented. They certainly do not become preachers of republicanism, for the very simple reason that they have all the freedom they want, and all the political power they care to exercise. So far from becoming radicals, they are conservative in their tendencies, and, with but few exceptions, poll their votes for the Conservative candidates. This is why loyal Canadians are glad to see Americans settling in the country. The great majority of them make intelligent, peaceable, law-abiding citizens, who are delighted to be in a country where law is respected and Judge Lynch unknown.

Princess Christian is deeply interested in all good works. One of her prettiest charities is possible to her through her conservatories, where she has grown the flowers of all nations, and she delights in sending to the foreigners in her employ the blossoms peculiar to their native land. The Princess is always ready to assist girls in finding employment, but her pet hobby is nursing. She is honorary President of the Royal British Nurses' Association, whose design is to protect the public from unqualified nurses of the Sairy Gamp and Betsy Prig stamp, and attends their meetings at least once a week, besides aiding them with her influence in every possible way.—Harper's Bazar.

## SCOTCH "BULLS" IN THE HOUSE.

Sir John Lubbock, M.P., gave an evening's pleasant entertainment to the members of the Workingmen's College in Great Ormond Street, by discoursing to them, in an amusing and chatty manner, on his "Reminiscences, Personal and Political." Sir John had, naturally, a good deal to say on his experiences in Parliament, and was bound to admit that the Palace at Westminster was not exactly a Paradise—at least, all the people in it were not angels. There is, it appears, not much humour there, and it is a general mistake to suppose that any which exists is monopolized by Irishmen. In fact, Sir John thinks that Hibernians do not shine as humorists, and he is inclined to "give the cake" to the much despised Scotchmen, who, if they cannot see a joke, at least perpetrate a great many. For instance, it was a Scotchman who gravely informed the House that the vote of two millions sterling to the Afghan War was a "mere fleabite in the ocean," and another remarked, "You may depend upon it, sir, the pale face of the British soldier is the backbone of the Indian army." The strongest piece of humour ascribed to an Irishman was that of a young member who rose to speak, and remained standing for nearly a quarter of an hour, expressing his unuttered arguments with profuse gesticulation. It was in every sense a speech without words, and yet he made it sufficiently clear to the House that he was "agin' the Government." Sir John thinks that the gentleman was speaking simply to himself; but in his nervousness fancied he was talking aloud.—Daily Telegraph.

## A SCHOOL FOR STAMMERING.

This is the age of invention and discovery, and scarcely a day passes that has not to record a step in advance of all previous knowledge in the development of the arts, sciences and industrial pursuits. For some time past it has been the intention of the Globe to draw attention to an institution in this city which during the past three years has been doing a great good in a quiet, unostentatious way, so quietly, in fact, that many who would gladly have availed themselves of its advantages and opportunities, have had no knowledge of its existence. This institution is Church's Auto-Voice School for the cure of stammering, of which Mr. S. T. Church is the founder and principal. After twelve years of theoretical study, followed by three years of practical application, Mr. Church is to-day in possession of a perfected system for the relief of all kinds of stammerers, a system which has already amply proved by its wonderful results that it is the most successful method in the world to-day in effecting the work it professes to accomplish. No advance fee nor deposit is asked of those entering the school, as eloquent a fact as can be offered of the confidence and faith the author himself has in his system, and this is essentially a case where confidence begets confidence. Mr. Church stands high with his friends and acquaintances as a man of sound judgment and good executive ability and with more than ordinary force of character.

The Globe has taken some trouble to examine into the working of the school and the merits of the methods adopted therein, and finds the stamp of worth and efficiency upon both. Stammerers have come into the Globe office unable to utter a word and returned at the end of a course in the school light-hearted and happy and able to talk with perfect ease and freedom. Over 100 stammerers have entered the school within the past two years and those who have completed their course and gone out again into the world are most convincing testimony to the value of the institution and its work.—Toronto Daily Globe.

Not mine this saying, but the sentence of the sage: Nothing is stronger than necessity.—Euripides.

Unlike the Dutch Process



No Alkalies -OR- Other Chemicals are used in the preparation of W. BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

An Excellent and Mild Cathartic.

Perfect Purgatives, Soothing Aperients, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in Their Operation.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen.

Radway's Pills

For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, mineral, or deleterious drugs.

DYSPEPSIA.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS are a cure for this complaint. They restore strength to the stomach and enable it to perform its functions. The symptoms of Dyspepsia disappear, and with them the liability of the system to contract the diseases. Take the medicine according to the directions, and observe what we say in "False and True" respecting diet.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, inward piles, fulness of blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fulness or weight of the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs, and sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above named disorders.

Price 25 cents per box. Sold by all Druggists, or, on receipt of price will be sent by mail. 5 boxes for One Dollar.

DR. RADWAY & CO., - MONTREAL.

Information worth thousands will be sent to you.

Be sure to get "RADWAY'S"

The Best Tonic is

STAMINAL

BECAUSE

the moment the tonic does its good work it carries with it a food to answer to the effect of the tonic.

Can any combination be more happy?

SCIENTIFIC AND SANITARY.

A recent issue of the Proceedings of the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences describes 149 new species of fungi.

The smallest holes pierced by modern machinery are 1-1000 of an inch in diameter. They are bored through sapphires, rubies and diamonds.

"Onchyophagy" is a new word coined by a French doctor, who thinks he has discovered that when schoolgirls bite their nails, it is because of a deranged condition of the nervous system, for which supposed derangement he has invented the above name.

The cost of a medical education, according to the Hospital, is, in London, \$100 to \$500 per year, for five years, plus \$700 to \$1,000 in fees, making a total of \$2,700 to \$3,500. In this city it would be \$600 a year for three years, and \$300 for fees as a minimum estimate.—New York Medical Record.

A vessel recently returned to San Francisco from carrying supplies to the whaling fleet in the Arctic Ocean north of Alaska, reports that one whaler found open water at the mouth of the Mackenzie River, and followed it in a northerly direction until he reached a point a little above eighty-four degrees, or farther north than the Greeley expedition reached. It will be interesting to know whether this report can be verified.—Scientific American.

According to the Medical Record, Dr. A. E. Wright states it to be a fact that colour blindness is very rare; also, that yellow-blue colour blindness is very rare. The common form is the green-red blindness. Most colour-blind men can readily distinguish yellows and blues, and the doctor proposes that the red lights should have a distinctly yellowish tinge, and the green lights a distinctly bluish tinge. In this way the difference between signals could be readily made out by almost all the colour blind.

Paddington, a London district which contains 100,000 inhabitants, burns 30,000 tons of garbage every year in furnaces which furnish sufficient power to light all the streets of Paddington and reduce the cost of electric lights to all the householders in the district. On experiment, it was found that three tons of garbage were equal to about one ton of coal in making steam, so that the garbage of the district is equivalent to 10,000 tons of coal annually for electric light service.—Philadelphia Press.

Ample food for reflection on the possibilities of the English (?) language in the production of compound words will be found in almost any chemical journal. We are told that an eminent chemist when studying paraamidotolueneorthio-sulphonic acid had changed this thio-sulphonic acid into the corresponding sulphinic acid. On diazotizing the para-amidoorthotoluene-sulphinic acid, and decomposing the diazo compound in absolute methyl alcohol, he obtained a non-crystallizing acid, which he called oxy-methyltoluenesulphonic acid.—Youth's Journal.

A very interesting topic, which is winning its way to attention is the periodic and secular variations of the latitude of places on the earth's surface. Professor Chandler has been laboriously investigating these movements for some time. He has examined records extending over the last half century, and including 33,000 observations of latitude, and has come to the conclusion that the observed value of latitude is the reluctant arising from the superposition of two periodic fluctuations. These are— (a) one of 427 days due to a separation of the axis of rotation from the chief axis of inertia. (b) an annual one due to the periodic shifting of the earth's centre of gravity in connection with seasonal redistributions of moisture.—Knowledge.

Educational.

BISHOP STRACHAN SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES

Full English Course Languages, Music Drawing, Painting etc., Apply to MISS GRIER, LADY PRINCIPAL, WYKEHAM HALL, TORONTO

Re-opens on Wednesday, Sept. 6th.

MONSARRAT HOUSE

1, CLASSIC AVE., TORONTO. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES MISS VENNOR, PRINCIPAL (Late Trebovir House, London, Eng.) A thorough course of instruction will be given in English, Mathematics and Modern Languages. Pupils prepared for University examinations. Classes in Swedish Carving will also be held twice a week.

MISS VEALS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

50 and 52 Peter Street, Toronto. English, Mathematics, Classics, Modern Languages, Art and Music. Pupils prepared for entrance to the Universities, and for the Government examinations in Art. Home care combined with discipline, and high mental training. Resident, Native, German and French Governesses. A large staff of experienced Professors and Teachers.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE (FOUNDED 1829.)

A fully equipped residential Boys' School. Besides the Classical and Science Courses, for which the College has long been famous, a thorough Business similar to the one adopted by the London (England) Chamber of Commerce is now taught—eight exhibitions entitling the winners to free tuition are annually open for Competition. Winter Term begins January 8th. For Prospectus apply to The PRINCIPAL, U. C. COLLEGE, DEER PARK, TORONTO.

The heirs of the elder Dumas still have an income of about \$7,000 a year from the sale of his novels. Of his 300 books the most popular are "The Three Musketeers" and "Monte Cristo."

The Missouri muskrat is building his domicile with unusual care this season, and the groundhog is making his subterranean galleries deeper than ever, all of which betokens a winter of unprecedented severity.

ASK YOUR FRIENDS

Who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla what they think of it, and the replies will be positive in its favor. Simply what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story of its merit. One has been cured of indigestion or dyspepsia, another finds it indispensable for sick headache, or biliousness, while others report remarkable cures of scrofula, catarrh, rheumatism, salt rheum, etc.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable.

It is not alone in theology that Christ is all or nothing. He is supreme everywhere, or He is nothing; supreme in business, in politics, in society, in law, in education, everywhere. Men are not wanting whom the world calls respectable citizens and who perhaps are called Christians, who smile incredulously when they are told that Christ should rule in the counting-room, in the workshop, in the courts. But what is Christ? Is He a figure of speech? Is He a theological expression? Is He a sentiment? Or is He a real living being, ruling over the hearts of men according to the law and standard which He has illustrated in His own life? Christ is all in all in everything, or He is nothing, a delusion.—National Baptist.



**"LOOK UP,** and not down," if you're a suffering woman. Every one of the bodily troubles that come to women only has a *guaranteed* cure in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. That will bring you safe and certain help.

It's a powerful general, as well as uterine, tonic and nervine, and it builds up and invigorates the entire female system. It regulates and promotes all the proper functions, improves digestion, enriches the blood, brings refreshing sleep, and restores health and strength.

For ulcerations, displacements, bearing-down sensations, periodical pains, and all "female complaints" and weaknesses, "Favorite Prescription" is the *only guaranteed* remedy. If it ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

In every case of Catarrh that seems hopeless, you can depend upon Doctor Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a cure.

Its proprietors are so sure of it that they'll pay \$500 cash for any incurable case. Sold by all druggists.

*Wedding  
Invitations,  
"At Home" and  
Visiting Cards,*

ENGRAVED OR PRINTED.

\* *Correct in Style,  
and at Fair Prices.*

ORDERS PROMPTLY  
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Write for particulars to.....

*"The Week"*

Printing Department,

5 JORDAN STREET, TORONTO.

**AGENTS WANTED** for our marvellous picture, The Illustrated Lora's Prayer and Ten Commandments, which is a creation of genius, a master-piece of art and an attractive household picture, beautifully executed in eight handsome colors; printed on heavy plate paper 16x22 inches. Sample copies sent by mail on receipt of 25 cts. Special terms.

C. R. PARISH & CO.,  
59 Queen Street East,  
TORONTO, ONT

**KEEPS YOU IN HEALTH.**  
**DUNN'S  
FRUIT SALINE.**  
**DELIGHTFULLY REFRESHING.**  
A safeguard against infectious diseases.  
Sold by chemists throughout the world.  
W. G. DUNN & CO. Works—Croydon, England.

Don't accept a substitute.

**Johnston's Fluid Beef**

is unequalled

In Flavor,

Nutrition,

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**25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.**  
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.  
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Help from without is often enfeebling in its effects, but help from within invariably invigorates.—Southey.

The best medical authorities say the proper way to treat catarrh is to take a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Narrowness of mind is often the cause of obstinacy; we do not easily believe beyond what we can see.—Rochefoucauld.

To thine ownself be true, and it will follow, as the night the day, thou canst not then be false to any man.—Shakespeare.

Fifty thousand Christians of the tobacco growing district of Latakiah have suddenly gone over to the Mohammedan faith. The Sultan is delighted.

Some men use no other means to acquire respect than by insisting upon it; and it sometimes answers their purpose, as it does a highwayman's in regard to money.—Sheustone.

Never let any man imagine that he can pursue a good end by evil means, without sinning against his own soul! Any other issue is doubtful; the evil effect on himself is certain.—Southey.

The whole faculties of man must be exerted in order to call forth noble energies; and he who is not earnestly sincere lives in but half his being, self-mutilated, self-paralyzed.—Coleridge.

"My Optician," of 159 Yonge St., has no doubt as fine a set of testing instruments for the eyes as are anywhere to be found and they should be tried by every one with defective sight. Examination free.

No improvement that takes place in either sex can possibly be confined to itself. Each is a universal mirror to each, and the respective refinement of the one will always be in a reciprocal proportion to the polish of the other.—Colton.

"Satisfactory Results."

So says Dr. Curlett, an old and honoured practitioner, in Belleville, Ontario, who writes: "For Wasting Diseases and Scrofula I have used Scott's Emulsion with the most satisfactory results."

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Burdock Blood Bitters is a medicine made from roots, bark and herbs, and is the best known remedy for dyspepsia, constipation and biliousness, and will cure all blood diseases from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore.

The "Christian Inquirer," of New York, thinks that the World's Parliament of Religions is "the most singular and grotesque" collection of "rattle-headed doctors, creeds and cranks that ever shook hands over the chasm of unbelief," and compares favourably with the Hindu orgies of the Plaisance.

OBSTINATE COUGH CURED.

Gentlemen,—I had a very bad cough which I could not get rid of, but by using Hagar's Pectoral Balsam I was cured in two or three days. It is the best and surest cough medicine I know of.

JOSEPH GARRICK Goderich Ont.

As to the healthfulness of going without shoes or stockings, there can, says the "London Hospital," be no question. Some of the healthiest children of the world are to be found in the Scottish Highlands, where shoes are seldom worn at an earlier age than 12 or 13. The negro and coolie labourers who work barefooted, are usually in robust health.

A CURE FOR COUGHS.

There is no remedy that makes as large a percentage of perfect cures as Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. In nearly every case of coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis hoarseness, croup, etc., its curative effects are prompt and lasting.

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The Mystery of the Man in the Iron Mask seems to be solved at last. A long letter in cipher, addressed by Louis XIV. to his minister of war, the Marquis de Luvois, which is kept in the archives of the ministry at Paris, has, after repeated futile efforts, been deciphered, and proves to be an order to convey General de Balonde to the Fortress of Pignerol, for having raised the siege of Conti contrary to the king's orders. This happened in 1669. The king directs that the general's face should be concealed under a "loup" or black velvet mask. The revelation of the identity is somewhat disappointing. It was Gen. Bulonde who was the Man of the Iron Mask. How disproportionate his offence seems to the punishment which secluded him for 34 years from all communication with his kind save with his jailer.—Springfield Re-publican.



QUIPS AND CRANKS.

Keep cool and you command everybody.

The future of the child rests in the work of its mother.

A woman who wants a charitable heart wants a pure mind.

Men are like wheat—the riper their wisdom the lower they hang their heads.

A man never has so much use for his watch as when listening to a long sermon.

Beware, my son, how you flirt with the intoxicating cup. The great Goliath was brought down by a sling.

By the way, why doesn't the conductor punch the train-robber? He might at least give him a check.

"I know Jack hasn't much money, but we can live on faith, you know." "And hope, too, I suppose?" "Yes, and charity."

Forrester: I hear your six-months old baby has been very sick. Is the worst over? Lancaster: No; we haven't named him yet.

"On what do they base their claims to distinction in society?" "Why, bless you, they have the most aristocratic servants in town."

"Do you take this man for better or for worse?" asked the minister. "I can't tell until I've had him for awhile," returned the bride.

"I was careless at church and put one dollar in the box, when I meant to give only a dime." "A case of contributory negligence, so to speak."

Sophronia: They say that one should always strive to get into company that is better than one's self. George: In your case that would be impossible.

She: Why were you so awkward and embarrassed when you proposed to me? He: Oh, I was trying not to look so cocksure of being accepted as I felt.

Mamie: I believe in woman's rights. Gertrude: Then you think every woman should have a vote. Mamie: No; but I think every woman should have a voter.

Boston Woman: Oh, I do so love the fields of our New England farms. New York Girl: Why? Boston Woman: Because they are so cultivated, you know.

"Well, Miss Billus is married at last." "Whom did she marry?" "Really, my dear fellow, I have no desire to expose any one who is overtaken by misfortune."

Hicks: Well, well, we shall come out of it all right. Congress is working. Wicks: So is the yeast in that pan of dough. But what comes of its working? Gas, sir; simply gas.

"Look here" said Mrs. Taddles to Hungry Higgins, "didn't I give you a dinner yesterday?" "You did, madam," replied Higgins with a courtly bow, "and one good dinner deserves another."

Indignant Father: How is this, sir? I find that you are absolutely penniless. Mr. Impetuous: Yes, sir. "Didn't you tell me that your prospects were the brightest in the world?" "So they were. The prospect of becoming the son-in-law of a wealthy man like yourself, and getting a beautiful wife like your daughter, made my prospects very bright. And, my dear sir, these prospects are realized. Bless you, sir, bless you."

Blotches, pimples, liver patches, G. M. D. right quick dispatches, Drives away incipient tumors, Clears the blood from poisonous humors: Ailing one, who'er you be. Try the worth of G. M. D.—

which is the Great Golden Medical Discovery of Dr. Pierce—a wonderful tonic and blood-purifier. The "Discovery" is a standard remedy for consumption, bronchitis, colds and lung troubles; guaranteed to benefit or cure, if taken in time, or money refunded.

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HOW DYSPEPSIA IS CURED.

I suffered from dyspepsia and was weak and miserable with what the doctor said was nervous debility. Seeing Burdock Blood Bitters advertised I tried it, and after taking three bottles feel perfectly restored to health.

Mrs. J. H. SNIDER, Kleinburg, Ont.

Who feels no ills should therefore fear them, and when fortune smiles, be doubly cautious, lest destruction come remorseless on him, and he fall unpitied.—Sophocles.

A QUARTER OF A CENTURY.

For more than twenty-five years has Haggard's Yellow Oil been sold by druggists, and it has never yet failed to give satisfaction as a household remedy for pain, lameness and soreness of the flesh, for external and internal use in all painful complaints.

Nations are educated through suffering; mankind is purified through sorrow. The power of creating obstacles to progress is human and partial. Omnipotence is with the ages.—Mazzini.

A BUSINESS LETTER

Tilsonburg, March 15th, 1887.

T. Milburn & Co.

Sirs,—Please ship at once three dozen B. B. Bitters. Best selling medicine in the shop. Sold seven bottles to-day.

Yours truly,

C. THOMPSON.

The above sample is but one of hundreds of similar expressions regarding B. B. B.

The United States Supreme Court has decided in the case of the United States against the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company that the company has the right to take timber from the public land adjacent to any portion of its line for use on any part of its line.

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It is a scientific fact that infants under seven months of age cannot digest starchy foods.

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Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 4 per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company has been declared for the current half year, payable on and after the 1st DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT, at the offices of the Company, corner of Victoria and Adelaide streets, Toronto.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 30th November, inclusive.

By order of the Board.

S. C. WOOD, Managing Director.  
 Toronto, 25th October, 1893.

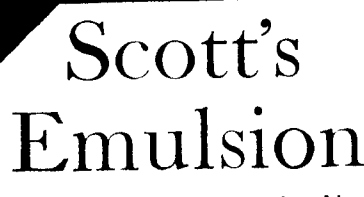
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 because it heals the irritation of the throat and builds up the body and overcomes the difficulty.

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