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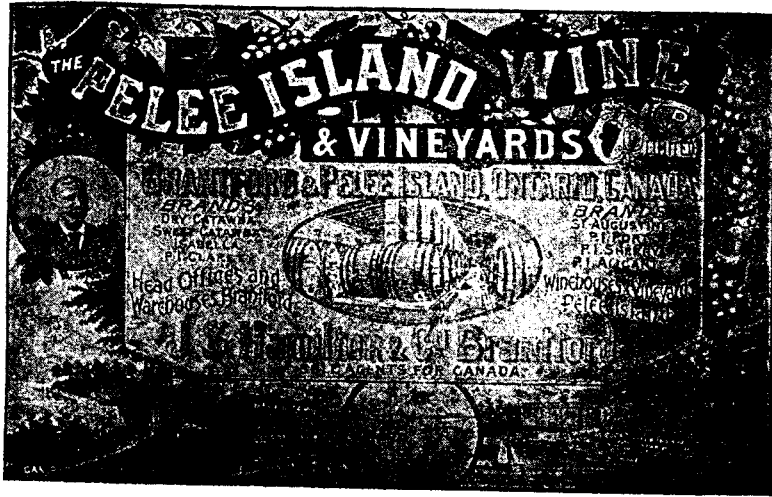
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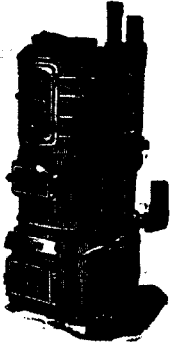


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defence nor of palliation; yet we do not see how the Government can with any regard to consistency refuse the petition for his release, under the circumstances.

“Why, for instance, did he (Col O'Brien) need to blurt out that Mr. McCarthy “had never received a tittle of emolument” from the Conservative party? A repetition of this statement will compel us, in the interest of Eternal Truth, to produce the records and show the thousands upon thousands and tens of thousands of dollars that the Evangel of the New Doctrine has received from the Conservative Government and the Conservative party.”

Is it not more than a little strange that no high-minded Conservative has taken the Empire to task for the above most damaging statement? What does it mean? If it means simply that Mr. McCarthy has performed services, not for the Conservative Government and party, but for the State, for which he has been paid “thousands upon thousands and tens of thousands of dollars” by way of fair and proper remuneration, there is little point to the remark in the connection. To accept fair remuneration for necessary work performed does not surely lay one under special obligation. If it means more than that, it must mean that public funds have been expended for Mr. McCarthy's personal behoof, a statement which would be equally damaging to the Government and the individual.

What a scene of political and social unrest the face of Europe just now presents. In France the Panama affair is still threatening a general upheaval, a weak Ministry holds office by a precarious tenure, and all parties are preparing for a tremendous struggle in the approaching general election. In Germany the trial of strength between the people and the Monarch is still going on in the Reichstag, and unless a compromise can be very soon reached, the fiercest political battle which has ever been fought in the Empire will shortly convulse the nation. In Belgium the demand for political enfranchisement has become mixed with the contests of the labour unions in a novel if not unprecedented manner and the populace are in open revolt against the constituted authorities. The demand for universal suffrage may be successfully resisted for the moment, but is certain to prevail in the end, for when the mass of the people come to prize and claim their right to a voice in their own government, there is no

power in any nation which can long resist them. In Serbia a boy king deposes his regents by an act of treachery and takes possession of the throne, probably for a brief period, in virtue of a false declaration. In Russia the people are being decimated by starvation on the one hand, and tyrannous cruelty on the other, and the masses are too far down to be able effectually to help themselves. Even in Great Britain the dread spectre of possible civil war looms on the political horizon. And this is the last decade of the Nineteenth Century, and the boasted age of enlightenment and Christian civilization.

We commented, a week or two since, on the growing discontent of the farmers in Manitoba and the North-West Territories with the freight rates of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and ventured the opinion that the managers of the road would, if they were wise, not wait until that discontent culminated in forcing some action upon the Government and Parliament, before giving heed to the signs of the rising storm. We are very glad to know that the Winnipeg Free Press, which is generally regarded as having the confidence of the C. P. R. authorities, now says that it is in a position to state as a fact that there will be brought into force in time for moving the crop of 1893, a tariff applicable to all parts of Manitoba and the Territories, at least as far as the C. P. R. is concerned, that will make a very material reduction on the one now in force. Farmers are assured that in determining the area to be devoted to wheat this season they may take this promised reduction into account with the fullest confidence that it will come into fruition. If the pledge thus given on behalf of the company be redeemed and a substantial reduction made, as we see no reason to doubt, for the C. P. R. managers are wise and far-seeing, the Company as well as the farmers of the whole prairie country will have reason to be congratulated. It is evident, now that the wonderful and practically unlimited productive powers of that great country have been placed beyond doubt, that the question of cost of transportation is that upon which the development of the country really depends.

On tactical grounds, to take no higher for the moment, it must seem to an onlooker accustomed to constitutional government that the threat of forcible resistance to Home-Rule so openly made by the Ulster malcontents must be very bad policy. It

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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.

Strenuous exertions are being made by the friends of John R. Arnoldi to secure his release from Carleton prison. It does certainly seem hard that he almost alone of those guilty of similar, and some of them of even worse, offences should be singled out for exemplary punishment. Why for instance, should Mr. Senecal, whose breach of trust was at least equally glaring, be permitted to escape under cover of a technicality from the consequences of a mere civil prosecution, while Arnoldi languishes in goal as a criminal? Who can doubt, after reading Mr. McCarthy's summary of the facts brought out before the Commission, that the Postmaster-General was guilty of a betrayal of a still higher trust, and on a far larger scale, and yet he retains his place as a Member of the Administration? We believe that Arnoldi's crime admits neither of

looks, in the first place, very like a confession of defeat before the tribunal of the national judgment and conscience. But, not to insist on that point, in what position would the Government and Parliament be placed if it should, in consequence of such threat, refrain from passing and putting into operation a measure which had been an issue in more than one election, and to which they were committed by the popular mandate. Such a course would be a distinct surrender to violence and an admission before the world that the will of the majority was no longer supreme in the council of the nation, but that any legislative proposal could be at any time defeated by a comparatively small minority sufficiently determined and ready to resort to violence. Then, again, suppose the Home-Rule Bill withdrawn in view of the threatened forcible resistance, what would be the state of affairs in Ireland after the event? What could be expected from the great majority of Irishmen, who had seen themselves denied what they had so long and earnestly demanded as an act of justice and conciliation, after their claim had been conceded by the constitutional law-makers of the nation, under a threat of rebellion made by a comparatively small section of the population? Could the state of Ireland ever after be better than one in which all the bitterest passions of civil war were perpetually fermenting.

The speech of Mr. Meredith at the Young Conservatives' banquet illustrated the fact that the functions of the local Government are mainly administrative and municipal. Had there been really any broad question of political principle separating the two parties in the Ontario Legislature, he would have no doubt made it clear and based his appeal to his followers upon it. It is noteworthy that though the leader of the Opposition, naturally enough we suppose, chided some of those who vote as Conservatives in Dominion politics for not adhering more faithfully to the party in provincial elections, he did not discuss the tariff or any other of the questions which are most prominent at Ottawa. The omission is, indeed, somewhat noteworthy, and suggests the question whether Mr. Meredith is himself an ardent protectionist. His comments on the burning question of Mr. McCarthy's defection were worthy of his well known liberality of mind, and under the circumstances were courageous. There can be no doubt that in touching upon the tendency to increase the number of those who live at the expense of the country he put his finger upon a vulnerable spot in Mr. Mowat's administration. Mr. Meredith's claim of credit, on behalf of his party, for whatever of liberal and progressive legislation has been had in the Province under the present regime, is doubtless to a considerable extent just, and shows that, an Opposition

even when small in numbers, can do much to promote good government. Notwithstanding the popular belief in Sir. Oliver's immaculateness, the matters to which the Opposition leader referred show that there is yet room for improvement in the methods and morals of the Administration.

One of the most interesting and profitable features of the World's Fair, at Chicago, will be the meeting of the Congress Auxiliary which will attract students of historical and political science from the Continent and Europe. It is to open the discussions on questions of Suffrage and Government in the Art Institute during the week commencing August 7th. It is the aim of the Congress to solicit such papers and encourage such discussions "as will present as nearly as possible a review of human experience and a consideration of pending questions in as logical and systematic a manner as circumstances will permit." It is intended also to present a comparison between the Parliamentary system and Congressional Government, with a special reference to the effects of these systems upon the independence of the judiciary and the efficiency of administration generally. The eminent historical and political writer, Dr. Von Holst, is to open the Congress with an address on the historical phase of the subject, and a Canadian, Dr. Bourinot, is to follow with another from the point of view of a political student who has given special study to the practical aspects of this deeply interesting subject. We congratulate our Canadian author on the splendid opportunity that has been offered him of presenting to a great critical audience his matured thoughts and opinions on English institutions, as worked out in the Dominion. All these addresses are to be published in handsome form and widely circulated by the authorities of the Exhibition, and must have excellent results everywhere by disseminating important information on momentous questions of the day, and suggesting remedies and improvements in Government, especially among our neighbors, who are commencing to agitate radical changes in their own constitution.

The Bill which has been introduced in the Ontario Legislature by the Provincial Secretary for the prevention of cruelty to children and their better protection from bad treatment or neglect is one which will need to be carefully considered and wisely administered, but it is, nevertheless, a movement in the right direction. It cannot be doubted that even in this happy land and despite the best efforts of the philanthropic societies, there are many children who are daily subjected to cruelties such as, if understood and duly considered, would kindle indignation and shame in every humane bosom. To create a body of public officers empowered to look after and deal with such cases will be a boon to hun-

dreds of the defenceless victims of ignorance, selfishness, or greed on the part of worthless parents as well as of others. The most novel and important clauses of the Bill are those which provide for the permanent care and training of those children who, from any cause, are suffering physically or morally for the want of such oversight. To give power, as it is now proposed to do, to the properly constituted authority, to take a child out of the custody of any person who has proved himself unfit or unworthy to have it, and to place such child in charge of some one who can be trusted, will be to supply what has long been a cruel and glaring deficiency in our legislation. We have not yet had an opportunity to acquaint ourselves with the details of the proposed legislation. It is very likely that these details may need to be modified and improved in Committee. But the general principle of the measure is one which has long seemed to us desirable and which we have frequently advocated. When Christian communities shall have learned to take care of the children the adults may be trusted in large measure to take care of themselves, and society will be the gainer to a degree which is practically unlimited.

The most important changes are not always those which come with observation. The recent despatches from Ottawa to the effect that Major General Herbert has set out for England to advise with the Imperial authorities with regard to the Esquimalt fortifications and other military arrangements in British Columbia remind us that a change which may be fraught with most important consequences took place almost without notice during the recent Parliamentary session at Ottawa. We refer to the quiet transfer of authority from the Minister of Militia to the British Major-General commanding the military forces in Canada, for the new arrangement seems to have almost amounted to this. Why has this change been made? Was it at the suggestion of the Government or of the General? Was any communication received from England in regard to the matter? Did the Minister of Militia and Defence actually say, the other day, as reported by the Ottawa Correspondent of the Mail, "It seems to me absurd that it should be said that we are going to construct coast defences at Esquimalt against the United States, when there is merely an imaginary boundary between the Dominion and the United States running across the continent west of the great lakes, which is left unprotected." The absurdity is apparent enough but the remark is a strange one to be made by the very minister in whose department the business belongs and who should, if any one, be cognizant of the causes and purposes of the whole affair. If the defences are being constructed with reference to any nation in particular it is probably Russia rather than the United States. But let that pass. If the manage-

ment of Canadian military matters is really to be given over to the professional soldier whose interest in Canada is but secondary and transient, we are evidently entering upon a new stage in our colonial development and it is as well that we should understand the fact. What does the change foretoken? If we are to spend half a million upon the Esquimalt fortifications at the request and under the direction of the British military and naval authorities, what is the relation of the transaction to the old maxim about the connection between representation and taxation?

Vaudreuil has been lost to the Government by a substantial majority. As is usual in such cases, there is a wide difference of opinion, or at least of statement, as to the causes which led to the election of the candidate of the Opposition. The journals friendly to the Government, or many of them, attribute the change to Mr. Laurier's alleged declarations in regard to the Manitoba school question. The Opposition papers, on the other hand, and if the interviewers may be trusted, the successful candidate himself, assert that tariff-reform was the one great issue. The fact which is, we believe, shewn by the returns, that the Liberal gains were at least as great in the Protestant as in the Catholic districts, support the latter contention. The fact, if it be such, is of no little importance, as going far to confirm the prevalent belief that the revulsion against the National Policy is widespread and genuine, and that the people will refuse to accept any promises of revision which are made by a Government whose members declare, as Mr. Foster and his colleagues have uniformly done and as some of them emphatically did but the other day at the Kingston banquet, that whatever changes may be made, the principle of protection will be maintained intact. But the question before the country, as there is every reason to hope, to be settled at the next general election if not before, is not that between a higher or lower protective tariff, but between protection and tariff for revenue as a fiscal policy.

Touching the Manitoba question, it is to be regretted that the Liberal leader has not spoken in less ambiguous terms. His Delphian responses, both in the House and on the Vaudreuil hustings, have not sustained that reputation for courage and straight-forwardness for which we have been disposed to give him credit. True, some of the Government papers have done him injustice in representing him as having expressed himself on the latter occasion as emphatically in favour of Federal interference to restore Separate schools to his compatriots in Manitoba, the fact being, so far as we can gather from any reports of his speech which we were able to see, that he said at Vaudreuil just what he said in the House, viz., that the only thing which could

justify Federal interference would be satisfactory proof that the present Manitoba schools are Protestant schools. Mr. Laurier knows, of course, that the contention of the friends of the Manitoba Government is that the schools are neither Protestant nor Catholic, but secular. What, then, does he understand by Protestant schools? No doubt some of his co-religionists would maintain that secular schools are, ipso facto, Protestant, seeing that it is a dogma of the Catholic faith, or at least a teaching of the Catholic clergy, that public schools should not be secular, but that religious instruction should form a part of their daily routine. Be that as it may, Mr. Laurier knows pretty well what both the law and practice are, under the present Manitoba School Act, and must have formed his own opinion on the point. Should he not, as leader of a political party, state that opinion for the guidance of his followers? The hypothetical and oracular form of expression may do very well for a class of opportunist politicians, such as Mr. Laurier sometimes vigorously denounces, but a statesman who has the courage of his convictions should not leave his position on such a question open to doubt or misrepresentation.

Referring to "a statement by Sir Charles Tupper to the effect that the most active members of the Imperial Federation League in England are mainly intent on levying a large contribution on the revenues of the colonies for the support of the army and navy of Great Britain," Lord Brassey writes to the Empire to assure its readers that the Federation League was established for a larger and nobler object than that suggested by Sir Charles. "It was," he says, "established to bring the Mother Country and the colonies closer together and to unite them by the bonds of mutual affection and goodwill, while also seeking to form political ties, which should associate the colonies more directly with Great Britain in the control of a common imperial policy and to furnish a permanent guarantee against the risks of separation." Lord Brassey, speaking as Chairman of the Committee to whose report Sir Charles Tupper alludes, goes on to explain and defend in a few words the plans for "the pooling of resources for the purposes of mutual defence" which were formulated by that committee, and to disavow the existence of any desire on the part of any members of the body to see colonial funds expended for the benefit of the Mother Country. For our own part, while Imperial Federation has always seemed to us an impracticable dream, we have never seen any reason to suspect its advocates in Great Britain of selfish or sordid motives. On the other hand, as we have not hesitated to say upon occasion, it has always seemed to us somewhat unreasonable on the part of Sir Charles Tupper and other Canadian promoters of the movement to hope that the colonies could share in all

the advantages, without bearing any portion of the burdens of the federation, save those already assumed in the construction of public works and in making of certain provisions for local defence, which were certainly not undertaken from Imperial motives and could not avail much for Imperial as distinct from local purposes.

This unreasonableness, as we have often pointed out, was particularly manifest in the proposal that has been persistently put forward from the Canadian side, but has received little or no encouragement on that of British Federationists, that the people of the Mother Country should, as a part of the compact, consent to tax their own food for benefit of the Colonies. Mr. Gladstone's emphatic declaration, the other day, puts an end to all hope of any such arrangement so long as a Liberal Government rules, while repeated declarations of Lord Salisbury and other Conservative leaders make the case almost equally hopeless, so far as that party is concerned. It is, therefore, evident that the Canadian advocates of the scheme must either withdraw their preferential trade proposal or range themselves in futile opposition to the views of their British associates in the movement. Withdraw the trade feature and recognize frankly the fairness and necessity of the "pooling of resources for the purposes of mutual defence," and how much vitality will be left in the Canadian advocacy of Imperial Federation? Is not that the question which will, in effect, have now to be faced? We say nothing of the incongruity which will suggest itself to some minds in the idea that under Federation the colonies might still regard themselves as being levied on for "the support of the army and navy of Great Britain," whereas it is clear that Great Britain would no longer possess an army and navy, for these would have become the property of the Federal Empire, in whose councils the colonies are supposed to be fully represented. Lord Brassey's letter suggests a fact of which we were not before aware, though that is perhaps the result of our own remissness, viz. that there must be a serious want of harmony in the Committee whose scheme is under discussion and of which Sir Charles Tupper was himself, if we mistake not, a member. This adds another to the mountainous difficulties which stand in the way of Imperial Federation.

THE M'CARTHY RECEPTION.

In point of numbers and enthusiasm the demonstration in the Auditorium last week must have been very gratifying to Mr. McCarthy and his friends. The numbers might be accounted for on the ground of curiosity; the enthusiasm must have a deeper meaning. It is not easy to determine the political significance of the event. Was it simply a tribute to the ability and worth of the man, as popularly estimated? Was it an outcome of the admiration called

forth by an exhibition of the rare courage which is needed to enable one to break away from the ranks of the party in which he has long held an honoured and influential position? Was it a sudden flaming forth of the smouldering embers of the Equal Rights' agitation of a few years ago? Was it an expression of popular indignation against the Government on account of the course which it is pursuing, under its new Chief, in the Manitoba school matter? Or is the mainspring of the demonstration to be found in the growing discontent with the National Policy? A good deal could be said in support of any of these views. Probably each of the causes indicated was operative in some degree.

Regarded from the point of view of its bearing upon the political situation, the demonstration seems to us to warrant two inferences of considerable importance. The first is that whatever may be the decision of the Supreme Court with reference to the right of the Federal Government to interfere in the Manitoba school question, any attempt on the part of Sir John Thompson and his colleagues to restore the Separate schools in Manitoba, or to compensate the appellants from Dominion or Provincial funds, would evoke a storm of indignation which would sweep the Government from power. That Manitoba must not be interfered with in the matter may be regarded as settled. As a corollary, too, the North-West Territories must, sooner or later, have the same liberty of action.

The second inference is that the dissatisfaction with the "National Policy" is deep-seated and wide-spread. It would probably be too much to say in regard to this question as we have in regard to the other, that it shows that the state of public feeling is such that the Government must either give way to it or be itself swept away. There is, we fear, still great danger lest half measures be accepted from the Government and the root of the evil left in the soil. The friends of equal rights in the matter of trade will do well to bestir themselves and keep the subject before the people during the recess. All that is needed, now that the people are awaking from their long lethargy, is that the discussion be kept up, and the spirit of enquiry and investigation into the workings of protection encouraged and stimulated. Mr. McCarthy's reference to the tariff question was comparatively brief. He was sufficiently clear and emphatic in declaring against protection as a policy for the future, but unfortunately the substitute which is the best he as yet sees his way to propose is so inadequate and open to so many objections that the effectiveness of his campaign cannot but be seriously impaired in consequence. His policy of differential duties in favour of Great Britain and by consequence in favour of all those nations with which Great Britain has treaties demanding "most favoured nation" treatment, has the very serious defect that it involves discrimination against, and almost surely retaliation from,

the one foreign nation whose commercial friendship is worth more to Canada, ten times over, than that of all other foreign nations combined, notwithstanding, and this is the point we wish to make just here, the fact that Mr. McCarthy's unequivocal condemnation of protection as a future policy for Canada met with so hearty endorsement in this City and from that audience means much, though it may not mean all that the friends of free-trade, or of tariff for revenue only, could wish.

While we congratulate Mr. McCarthy on the signal proof the demonstration gave that he stands high in the esteem and confidence of a large and influential body of his fellow-citizens, and while we recognize the ability and oratorical power displayed on this as on many previous occasions, we are bound in frankness to say that his logic seems to us to be singularly at fault in two or three particulars. In the first place, we are quite unable to understand how the man who plants his foot so firmly on the solid rock where the rights of Manitoba and the North-West are concerned in the matter of the dual languages and the public schools, can still defend his former advice to the Government to veto the Jesuits' Estates Act of the Province of Québec, and his subsequent vote for such action. If he defended Manitoba simply because he thought her legislation right, and condemned Quebec simply because he thought her legislation wrong, he might, it is true, save his logic at the expense of his respect for the constitution. But if, as we understand him, he champions the cause of Manitoba and the North-West on the principle of "Provincial Rights," it surely follows that the quality of the legislation could not vitiate the same argument in the case of Quebec.

Equally hard is it to reconcile Mr. McCarthy's denunciation of the injustice of the protective tariff as it operates to-day with his defence of his previous action in helping originally to fasten it upon the country. "Do you realize," he asks, "that if you buy an article worth \$10, \$4 of that is added to the price by reason of this protective policy? Do you realize that all you buy—not the goods you bring into the country, because that goes to pay your taxes, but the goods that are made in the country—are either 30 per cent. dearer or they are 30 per cent. less valuable? Do you realize what that means? You know that you have twenty millions of taxes and you have got to pay them? But, do you know, you are paying three times twenty millions, which don't go into the treasury, but go into the pockets of the manufacturers." These are pointed and telling questions. But what is the aim and end of a protective policy if not to enable the manufacturers to add so much per cent. to the prices of their goods? And what else could be expected by any one who has an astute lawyer's knowledge of human nature than that protection in a country of small population would lead to combinations? What

reason had any one to take for granted that Canadian manufacturers were so much more disinterested and philanthropic than those of other countries that they would continue to sell their goods at a much lower price than the tariff made it possible for them to obtain, or that they were so much more short-sighted than those of other nations that they would continue a ruinous competition when it was so much simpler and wiser to combine for mutual profit? We hope for much effective aid to tariff reform from Mr. McCarthy's able advocacy, but we cannot conceal our opinion that that advocacy will become doubly effective when he shall have seen his way clear to say that the protective policy was a wrong and a blunder from the outset.

THE CHILD PROBLEM.*

We must be more radical in our methods and more active every way if we expect any great degree of success in our efforts to reduce the amount of pauperism and crime in the community. We must begin at the source. If we would cope effectually with this problem we must begin with the destitute and delinquent children, and we must remove them from the evil influence and from the cruel treatment of drunken or criminal parents.

In cases of a serious conflagration, firemen do not hesitate to demolish valuable buildings to stop the advance of the flames, and in case of an epidemic the officers of the Board of Health do not hesitate to force their way, into every suspected dwelling, and, if need be, to forcibly remove the inmates young or old to the pest-house or to the fever hospital. They do not stop to sentimentalize about "the inviolability of the fireside," or in what sense "a man's house is his castle." This is surely radical treatment, but the community looks on and approves. When parents are neglecting their children or bringing them up to a life of vice or crime, in the interests of society, in the interests of the children, and, in many cases, in the interests of the parents themselves, we must interfere—of course, by process of law—and remove the children from their evil surroundings; with the consent of said parents if possible, but remove them we must.

In an admirable paper in the "North American Review," for September 1891, by Mr. Charles Martindale, a high authority and quoted approvingly by Prof. Francis Wayland, Principal of the Yale Law School, he says—

"It is a vulgar supposition that the parent has some natural property in his children; that children 'belong to their parents.' Such is not the legal status of the infant. From the time of his birth, the infant is a subject of the State, having an individuality separate from its parents, with distinct rights of person and property, with separate obligations to and claims upon the sovereign. The only right of the parent recognized by the law is one of guardianship. The right and custody of their children, however, comes to parents not by the course of nature, not by birth or blood, but is derived from the State, and must be exercised under the

* Read before the Canadian Institute, March 4th, 1893, by A. M. Rosebrugh, M. D.

authority and supervision of the State. In all States, the custody and control of children is fixed by statute. This power of custody and control so delegated by the State cannot be transferred without the consent of the State through its proper courts. A parent cannot give away his child or confer upon another any legal right to its custody or control. From time immemorial, the King, in his Court of Chancery, has been the protector of the persons and estates of all the infants in the kingdom; and this power has been conferred upon the Court of Chancery which sits as the representative of the sovereign. The jurisdiction is founded in the prerogative of the crown, and in its general power and duty as "parens patriae" to protect those who have no other lawful protection. Accordingly, Courts of Chancery have exercised their jurisdiction to take the custody of children away from parents, or from one parent to give it to the other, and without regard to parental rights, but looking only to the welfare of the child, to place it where it will receive good care, education and moral training. Parents are intrusted with the custody of the persons and education of their children, under the natural presumption that the children will be properly taken care of and brought up with a due education in literature, morals and religion, and that they will be treated with kindness and affection. But whenever this presumption is removed, and it is found that a father is guilty of gross ill-treatment or cruelty towards his infant children, or that his domestic associations are such as tend to the corruption or contamination of his children, the Court of Chancery may interfere and deprive him of their custody, and appoint a suitable person to act as guardian; care for them, and superintend their education."

If this is good law—and I am assured by high legal authority that it is—the right to remove these children is fully established, but it seems to demand special legislation to make it operative.

In 1889 a bill was passed by the Legislature of Indiana creating Local Boards, one in each County, of six persons, three men and three women, appointed by the Circuit Court of each county, serving without pay, and called "The Board of Children's Guardians."

This Board has the power to take under its control, children under fifteen years of age who are abandoned, neglected, or cruelly treated by their parents; children begging on the streets; children of habitually drunken, or vicious or unfit parents; children kept in vicious or immoral associations; children known by their language or lives to be vicious or incorrigible; juvenile delinquents or truants. It provides a temporary home where such children may be maintained and educated. Under order of the Court such children may be indentured as apprentices, or may be adopted without the consent of their parents, by the consent of the Board filed in the Circuit Court, or such children may be in any manner disposed of as the Court shall direct. Substantially similar statutes have been enacted in Michigan, Connecticut, and, I believe, in some other States as well.

After the strong recommendations of the Prison Reform Commission, the Prisoners' Aid Association, The Children's Aid Society, and the late Prison Reform Con-

ference with reference to the necessity of a radical measure dealing with the Child Problem, we surely may expect that the approaching session of the Ontario Legislature will not be prorogued without the passing of a Bill dealing comprehensively with this most important question.

When we have obtained legal possession of these destitute and delinquent children, the next question is,—What means shall we adopt to give said children the best opportunity of becoming useful members of society? Our methods must be economical, but they must also be efficient. Let us first take the case of the class described as destitute children, or non-criminals, ill-treated children, orphans, and all very young children without proper guardians.

Among the means that may be adopted to give these wails of society a fair chance in life may be mentioned the following, viz.—

1. Emigration. We might collect these children from the courts and alleys of Toronto and ship them to the Northwest Provinces, and allow each one to go with the first person asking, and we might leave them to shift for themselves without proper supervision afterwards. This would be cheap for Toronto, but it would not be a kindness to the North West, and it would not be the best method of dealing with the children. A good percentage might possibly do well even under these disadvantageous circumstances, but the chances would be against them.

2. These Children might be placed in the County Poor-house to grow up in association with paupers and with the degraded as well. This plan is now universally condemned, and in the neighbouring State of New York, the placing or the keeping of children over three years of age in poor-houses or alms-houses is prohibited by law.

3. Or they may be placed in County Orphanages, and subsequently placed out in foster homes. In the State of Ohio there are over 40 such County Orphanages which have cost over \$1,000,000 for buildings and land. The objections to this plan are, first, that it is unnecessarily expensive; and, second, that there is a tendency to keep the children in these institutions longer than necessary instead of placing them out promptly.

4. Another plan is to take a child from the street and place it in a family direct, without seeing the inside of an orphanage or any other institution. This is now done very largely in the State of Pennsylvania. This, it is obvious, is a most economical system, and in the case at least of very young children it seems to work well.

5. A fifth plan, and one that has met with almost universal approval, is a combination of the two plans last mentioned, or rather a modification of both, namely, placing the children temporarily in an orphanage or a district "Home," that is, an orphanage or a children's "Home" common to several adjacent counties. From this "Home" the children are distributed to foster homes after a preliminary course of discipline and education. The foster homes are selected with the greatest care, and the children are kept under supervision, if necessary, during minority. In many cases the children are adopted by their new guardians.

6. A sixth plan of dealing with desti-

tute children is known as "The Michigan System," and it has worked so satisfactorily that it has been adopted in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Rhode Island.

In this system instead of a number of County or District Homes, there is one Central Home or School called the "State Public Schools," established and maintained by the State and under the management of a "Board of Control." The Board, in their last report, points with pride to the fact that since the establishment of the State School at Coldwater in 1874 there has been a marked and constant decrease in the number of dependent children in Michigan. In 1874 there was one dependent child under 16 years of age to every 2233 inhabitants; whereas in 1890 there was one to every 7256, although the population had increased over fifty per cent. during that time. The work of placing out and supervising the children after being placed out is done conjointly by an officer of the Board, called the "State Agent" and the County Agents of the State Board of Charity.

If one State School for dependent children works well in a small State like Michigan, why may not two such schools work equally well in the Province of Ontario? It would be a simple matter to divide the Province into two divisions, namely, into Eastern and Western Ontario, and place one school, say, at Hamilton or London in western Ontario and the other school, say, at Kingston or at Brockville in Eastern Ontario.

Thus far we have been discussing the best methods of dealing with destitute children. It now remains for us to consider the case of delinquents or juvenile offenders, and let me say at the outset that I consider it important that a broad distinction should be made between the two classes. Classification is as important with juveniles as with adults. Some gaolers seem to think they make a proper classification when they separate the boys from the adult prisoners, but if I had to make the choice, I would place a comparatively innocent boy with an adult prisoner rather than with a really bad boy of his own age. I might say just here, parenthetically, that I trust the day is not far distant when our gaols will be conducted strictly on the separate or cellular system, and be used only as places of detention before trial, and that a separate place of detention will be provided for all children under arrest.

With regard to the best methods of dealing with delinquents and with the question of juvenile crime generally I can not do better than to quote from the carefully considered Recommendations of the Ontario Prison Reform Commission, or rather as they relate to juvenile criminality, from a summary of these Recommendations as they appear in three of the resolutions adopted by the Prison Reform Conference held in this city in November 1891. These resolutions are as follows, viz.

1. "Resolved,—That this Convention having carefully considered the sixteen recommendations made by the Ontario Prison Reform Commission for the suppression of juvenile criminality, desires to express its approval of the same, and its conviction that only in their practical adoption can we hope for any material decrease in the criminal population. We therefore urge upon the Provincial Government and the various municipalities of the Province, the paramount importance

of enforcing compulsory education, including the establishment of industrial day schools in every large town or city; the passage of by-laws forbidding the running at large of children after dark; the furnishing of play-grounds and gymnasiums for the use of children after school hours, and the regulation of junk shops and second-hand stores, etc.; the providing for separate trial of children, and separate places of detention while under arrest; that children after trial and conviction should in no case be detained in the police cells or county gaol, but should be handed over to the custody of a probation officer to be dealt with as the circumstances may warrant; and that a law be enacted to give full effect to the probation system. That industrial schools be provided in the centres of population, and that in these the indeterminate sentence should be adopted, with ample provision for the supervision of children after their discharge from such institutions.

2. "That, whereas, the recommendation of the Commission with respect to the re-organization of the Reformatory for boys at Penetanguishene is in accord with the published evidence regarding the working of boys' reformatories in other countries;

"Resolved,—That this Conference fully concurs in the same, and respectfully urges the Ontario Government to take immediate steps for the purchase of a suitable farm, not too far removed from the centres of population with a view (1st) to the adoption of the cottage system, (2nd) a better system of classification, and (3rd) with a view to the adoption of farm life on the part of the boys to a much greater extent than appears to be now possible.

3. "That the recommendation of the Commission with respect to the removal of the Ontario Refuge for Girls from proximity to the Woman's Reformatory in Toronto, and the establishment of the same on farm land and on the cottage plan is hereby endorsed by this Conference, as also the recommendation to make refractory children wards of the Province during minority."

With regard to the recommendation concerning Industrial Schools, there seems to be an impression in some quarters that one of these schools will be established in each of the Counties of the Province. This would be quite unnecessary. In fact, in addition to the most excellent school at Mimico, it seems to me that one similar institution in the West, say, at Stratford or at London, and two in the East, say, one at Ottawa and one at Kingston would meet the requirements for years to come.

With regard to the probation system referred to in these recommendations, it might be well to add that this system had its origin in the State of Massachusetts, and it is in this State that this system had its best exemplification. An officer is appointed in each County to attend the courts in the interest of children under arrest. He makes careful inquiry regarding the child, his parents and his surroundings, and advises the court accordingly. In many cases the child is released on what is practically a suspended sentence. He returns to his home, but he is on probation under the supervision of the probation officer, with the understanding that if the parents fail in their duty or the child is uncontrollable,

he will be taken from them and placed elsewhere, either in a foster home or in an institution. In 1890 out of a total of 878 cases dealt with by the courts of Massachusetts outside of the city of Boston, 134 were committed to the care of the State Board of Charities, 186 were committed to reformatories, and 558 were allowed to return to their homes on probation.

Mr. Pettygrove, the Secretary of the State Board of Prison Commissioners, says he has more faith in the probation system than he has in the reformatories. If need be board is paid for these delinquents in private families rather than send them to an institution. In all cases they are kept under systematic supervision, and they may be moved from one family to another, or they may be placed in a reformatory without reference to the courts.

In placing children out on probation, the greatest care is exercised in the selection of good homes for the children, and this is the case in placing out destitute children as well. Very careful inquiry is made and, if satisfactory, the new guardians enter into bonds to bring the child up properly, to give it a good education, and to see that it attends both Church and Sunday-School.

I believe in all cases where parents are able to do so, they are expected to contribute to the maintenance of their children when the reformation of the latter is undertaken by the State.

Institutionalism is now universally condemned, as it is found that the children herded in asylums and "homes" year after year, not only lose their individuality but lose their self-reliance, and in many cases their self-respect as well; and when they do commence the battle of life in earnest, they are so poorly equipped that in too many cases they become demoralized at the very first skirmish. And, moreover, the retaining of children in asylums and "homes" after they are fitted to be adopted or indentured in foster homes is very bad economy, as it costs as much to keep one child ten years as it costs to keep ten children only one year each. And I might say just here, that it occurs to me that the present system of giving governmental grants to Orphanages and Children's Homes might be improved upon by making the amount of said grant depend upon the number of children placed in good homes rather than upon the collective stay in days of the inmates of these Institutions. That is, it would be well, in my judgment, for the Government to encourage the placing out of children as promptly as is consistent with their obtaining and retaining good homes. If the children in Orphanages were placed out more promptly, vacancies would be made in these institutions which could be utilized by the Government or by a local society acting for the Government. This in many cases, would save the expense of erecting County Children's Homes.

During the sessions of the Prison Reform Conference held in Toronto in December last, a deputation waited upon the Attorney-General of Ontario to urge the Ontario Government to give effect to the recommendations of the Prison Reform Commissioners with as little delay as possible, and recommending the appointment of a Provincial Board of Guardians for children somewhat similar to the State Board of Charity of the United States. They also recommended that a sufficient grant be made to the Prisoners' Aid As-

sociation to enable that Society to form local boards or branches in all the counties of the Province. When these county branches are formed they will co-operate in the cause of prison reform generally, and more particularly in securing efficient classification and proper work for the prisoners in the county gaols, and in giving said prisoners judicious aid upon their discharge. These branch associations, it has been suggested, might also act as a local Children's Aid Society. Such a local board could appoint a visitor for each town and village of the county who would find homes for destitute or delinquent children and who would assist in keeping them under supervision afterwards. This would supply a necessary factor in the agencies required in the placing out and subsequent supervision of these children. These local societies could also take charge of orphans and other children brought into the country by Dr. Barnardo and others. If we would keep these imported children from swelling the ranks of the pauper and criminal classes, I believe this additional supervision to be absolutely necessary.

In order to carry out successfully any system of placing out or supervising of destitute and dependent children, the city, the town and the township must be brought into sympathetic touch with each other with reference to the child question, and this, it seems to me, can best be attained by means of a Voluntary Central Society with Local or County Branches.

The Government may reform the Reformatories; may erect new Industrial Schools, and County, District or Provincial Orphanages; may inaugurate the probation system and appoint probation officers, but without the co-operation of an organization such as here named, the effort, I fear, will be largely in vain.

The formation of a Provincial Central Organization for the placing out and for the subsequent supervision of destitute and delinquent children, with active and sympathetic local or county branches, is in my judgment the key to the solution of the child problem.

* Since this paper was read before the Canadian Institute, the Ontario Legislature has been opened, and in the Speech from the Throne, it was intimated that a Bill would be introduced this session for the better protection of children. Upon enquiry however, I regret to learn that this bill does not provide for a Provincial Board of Guardians as recommended by the Prison Reform Conference, and I also regret to learn that there is nothing in the Bill to indicate that it is the intention of the Government to re-organize the Boys' Reformatory. Possibly a special Bill will be introduced dealing with this important part of the child question.

A French engineer, Mons. Chaigneau, of Clermont, claims to be able to revolutionize present methods of locomotion, both terrestrial and aerial, by means of a system which has for principle the "driving back of air against air." Mons. Chaigneau has constructed an ingenious apparatus, says "London Iron," which draws in air and then expels it, with the aid of which he is said to have propelled a tram at a considerable speed along an iron track. He also claims for his method the satisfactory solution of the problem of aerial propulsion and navigation.

AN APRIL OMEN.

Now o'er the misty lowlands comes the long
Sweet April evening when the idle air
Makes faint like wine, when all the earth is
fair,
And from the pine-wood sounds the robin's
song—

Lone trysting-time of happy night and day,
What hour the olden sun dips in the sea—
Life for a pleasant space from turmoil free,
Harsh sounds of toil to silence hushed away.

A path of amber light across the tide—
Clouds broken on the gold in violet bars,
Beneath yon argent moon two violet stars,
So falleth evening over shorelands wide.

And lo! an omen in the white moonbeams,
Of popped meads, and purple-blossomed clover
Bended by bees and vagrant winds blown over,
Impassioned days and nights of peaceful
dreams.

1893.

HELEN M. MERRILL.

PARIS LETTER.

The Colonialists are sounding the loud
tombrel over the new regions France has
acquired by explorer De Maistre's treaties
with tribal chiefs, and that hook and eye
her Congo take, with the southern shores
of Lake Tchad. M. Allis discounts—and all
lovers of civilization hope it may not be a
day-dream—the future of France in Central
Africa; he boasts his country possesses
now two-thirds of the Dark Continent.
The next century following M. Allis, will
see French locomotives steaming for Lake
Tchad, across the oases and fat pasturages
of the Saharian Desert; the Soudan will
be studded with cotton mills in the centre
of fertile cotton plantations, and Baghimi
will be transformed into the garden
of the world. "Dost thou like the picture?"
as Claude Melnotte says in the *Lady of
Lyon*.

France has possessed Algeria for sixty-
three years, and if her progress there be
accepted as the standard of African ad-
vance, a century will hardly suffice to
make "the very light land of the Sahara"
blossom as the rose. Senegambia is ninety
times the area of Lagos and has triple
its mixed population; yet its mercantile
exchanges are but 18 millions frs. annu-
ally, while those of Lagos are 28 millions
frs. Admiral Veron has just stated in the
full debate on the colonial programme,
only the Isle of St. Pierre and Miquelon
respond to all the conditions of a colony—
Newfoundlanders will please note; next
come the West India Islands, to which
he throws in that of Reunion for compli-
ment's sake. Outside these, he perceives
and conceives that Indo-China, all the
Africas, and Madagascar are nothing but
"only costly mystifications." The *Figaro*
laments that France has not acted to-
wards Dahomey as the English did re-
specting Ashantee and Abyssinia—send a
punitive expedition, and the castigation
effectually accomplished, withdraw. It
also deplures the absence of emigration to
the latter-day grabs of France; and their
remaining undeveloped, while the mania
for territorial expansion has only deepened
the withering blights from which the
ancient colonies suffer.

The settlement of the dispute between
the Lancashire cotton mill owners and
their operatives has been warmly
welcomed by the Labour world here

which follows with feverish interest
every means to avoid recurring to
a strike, well knowing the suffer-
ings it entails. For the last few
years the printers of France, who are
syndicated to the number of 7,000—there
are 9,000 non-union men, have acted on
the Lancashire plan. The printers before
going on strike, must consult the Central
Federated Committee in Paris. Only two
causes can be deemed "striking;" when a
master printer violates the canon of nine
hours a day for work, or employs female
labour to supersede journeymen. The Sec-
retary of the Federation is delegated to
proceed to the scene of the dispute; to
insist on the men abstaining both from
violent language and acts, to gain pub-
lic opinion on their side; next he endeavors
to have an interview with the employer,
to examine the grieves, and to try by cour-
tesy and practical business sense, to effect
an arrangement. If he fails, the Federat-
ed Committee orders the strike, if the mas-
ter be in the wrong and will accord sub-
sistence money, 2 to 3 frs. a day; if the
men disobey their committee, they will
receive no allowance.

If the antagonism between labour and
capital in France be still burning, the
separating lines are more plainly marked
and mutually recognized. This commun-
ism is discarded, and reliance placed on
State socialism, where all the instruments
of production would be concentrated be-
tween the hands of the State, to govern
for the benefit of the Labour world. This
is "Collectivism," and can extend from the
parochial to the universal. Sufficient at-
tention is not given to the chasm widen-
ing for half a century between employ-
ers and employed. The former, fell back
on selfish—"Manchesterism" the Ger-
mans call the egoism, while the latter
drifted away, till at present they view
the capitalist as an exploiter, as the enemy
of the breadwinner. Had employers half
a century ago displayed for their hands
the sympathy that so many do at pres-
ent, the antagonism might have been
spirited away. But the workers have
since been taught to unite, and therein is
their terrible weapon of defence and
attack. Workmen have organized their
own Sick and Provident Funds; Schools,
Libraries and Gymnasias.

Individually, the artizan classes feel
grateful to their employers, but in the
mass they are irritated against them,
and to remove that hostility, to bring
together the parted streams, constitute
the great difficulty of the social question.
The artizan does not want to be either
patronized or led by his employer; if the
latter shares profits, his action is viewed
as a restitution, or an admission that his
operatives are indispensable for his in-
dustry. Then the employer can do noth-
ing? Yes; encourage the hands to help
themselves; to associate them in the ad-
ministration of societies for their better-
ment and assistance; let his sacrifices be
based on those of the workers; impose
nothing, but unite assistance; quietly en-
courage their initiative powers and aid
their economic education.

Palm Sunday passed over next to un-
noticed, perhaps due to Parisians having
only eyes and lungs for the extraordinarily
beautiful weather. Box, that does duty
for "palm," was less plentiful than at
previous fetes; but the trees were all wear-

ing the green; some people preferred to
economize and to botanize in the subur-
ban forests for violets, snow drops and
primroses. What life and juvenility there
is in the warm sunshine and the soft
southern winds. How rapidly under
these influences, one forgets the abomin-
able Panama and weary politics. The
ladies are slightly occupied with algebra;
they are in search of a leading dress-mak-
er, "Madame X—," who has dared to
supply crinolines; her residence is the
equation to be solved. It appears that
pet birds are liable to morbid microbes,
and ladies are warned to avoid tete a tete
with parrots, or putting the bills of can-
aries into their mouths to pass feed. It
is recommended to purchase no birds from
ambulatory dealers.

How have bicycles been submitted to
the new tax of ten francs a year? On
Sundays, everyone with a pair of tread-
mill legs, either hires, or treads his own
wheeler, and makes for the suburban
roads. Once outside the city gates, an
excise officer demands the cyclist to ex-
hibit his license, or pay 10 fr.; if with-
out both, his machine will be impounded
till he returns and seeks the means of
liberation. Respecting pianos; it is the
landlord who is held responsible for the
taxation of that musical piece of furniture
owned by his tenant. The "Ham fair" is
well supplied this year; 216 tons of work-
ed up pork have paid duty; all hams—even
those made from "shoulders," are marked
"York," and it is odd, the latter is one of
the very few English words ever spelt
correctly. Only a few years ago a pork
butcher's sign board, claimed the special-
ity of "Yorrick" hams; the price was the
same, 3 frs. per lb., cooked. In the
fair in question, five tons of hippic sau-
sages pair octroi duty; this cylindrical
pemmican is held to be only in its prime,
musty; as if Stilton, or displaying a bloom
like that on the rye—or grapes. There is
a shop in the rue Montmartre, that among
other pates, advertises "bear pie."

Professor Guinard draws attention to
the curious fact that while morphia acts
with intense energy on the brain of man,
it does not affect cats, and still less so,
goats; he has given the latter a dose suf-
ficient to put 975 men asleep, and with
impunity.

Good news for vegetarians; M. Vland
now "fattens" salads, cress, etc., with
preparations of iron, phosphate of lime
and other flesh and bone strengtheners, so
that sickly stomachs sensitive to such
medicaments taken directly, can now as-
similate them in the vegetable form.

When Dupin was president of the
1848 Assembly, there was a deputy, "Ab-
raham" Dubois, who read his long wind-
ed speeches and fatigued the House. On
one occasion he said, he would deliver the
other moiety of his speech next day, when
the witty old Dupin whispered to him:
"Abraham, complete your sacrifice." Z.

An American device for signalling by
incandescent lights, shows the whole let-
ter at once, in place of instalments as usual
with the Morse code. The apparatus con-
sists of a narrow box, open on one side,
containing a row of 106 incandescent
lamps. Two of these lamps represent a
dot, and ten a dash. The signals, it is
said, have been successfully read at a dis-
tance of ten miles at night, and four miles
in daylight, but the plant seems somewhat
cumbersome.—Engineering.

DONA INEZ.

Visitors to the beautiful city of Monterey, Mexico, who have taken the trouble to investigate the still further beauties of the surrounding country can scarcely fail to remember an old and intensely picturesque wind-mill which stood, and probably still stands, on the outskirts of the village of Aljuarez, on the highway between Monterey and Saltillo. This mill was of most primitive construction, and received its power in the same primitive manner as that other, but traditional one, the sails of which Don Quixote of old tilted at from off his hobby-horse.

Although the last time I saw it, two of the sails were missing, the doors and windows were nailed up, and the roof rotten and moss-grown, yet there it stood, still silently picturesque—a relic of a by-gone generation when the cheerful song of the miller and the joyous, blithesome laughter of the miller's pretty daughter were everyday sounds to be heard within its glistening adobe walls, or in the cosy cottage adjoining.

Don Ricardo told me that there was quite a little romance connected with the old place, and on pressing him further, my Mexican friend gave me the particulars as here set forth.

We were sitting on a grassy knoll smoking our partagas, while the old mill, with its idle sails appeared outlined in silhouette against the darkening western sky.

It was here that old Sylvio Mandez and his beautiful daughter Inez once lived. Sylvio was a sober, industrious miller, who, to all appearances, was the humblest man in the parish. None save his most intimate friends knew that he was proud—proud of his reputation of being an honest man and the ablest miller for miles around; and prouder still of his pretty daughter.

No attention paid to his dark-eyed Inez, in his presence, ever escaped the fond father's eye. How he longed for wealth and station, that he might place her where her beauty and cleverness would be appreciated as he knew they merited. But he was poor—so poor that Inez's little hands, instead of being soft and white, were hard and brown from toll. From the time when she was only a little toddling thing till she was a woman grown, the poor miller had lived in hopes that something would transpire to make his little girl a lady; but now that she was seventeen and he no richer, and she—only pretty Inez Mandez still, the conviction broke upon him that she was only a humble flower after all, and never destined to blossom anywhere but in their own quiet village. So he pondered day after day when alone in the mill, as to which of the young men who called so often at his cottage was best fitted to become his son-in-law, for he was growing old, and wished to see his daughter well settled before he should pass away.

His choice at last fell upon Jose Manrica, an honest ranchero, whose admiration of Inez was openly avowed at all times, and whose heart was set on winning her. Three times a week, as regularly as clock-work, did Jose visit the miller's daughter, and pour into her not unwilling ear words of fond endearment. "Oh, Inez," he would say, "how I do

love thee, cara mia, none other can tell, speak to me and say that you love me in return!"

"Love you, Jose—well really, I can scarcely tell; but I love no one else."

"Are you sure, carissima—sure—sure—sure?"

"Yes, perfectly sure, so there, Jose mia, let it be that way for the present." Jose felt satisfied with this, and went on his way rejoicing; and old Sylvio felt satisfied too, for he thought things were progressing finely, and only waited now for the ranchero to ask him for his daughter's hand.

Inez had known Jose Manrica from childhood. She liked him better than any one except her father. He approached nearer her beau ideal of perfection than any one else she knew. So it was always Jose who went with her to fairs, Jose who walked with her from church, and danced oftenest with her on the green. Often he would pass a half-hour in the mill, helping the father, and then go with him to the cottage to take tea and spend the evening with Inez.

One afternoon he was passing his time very agreeably at the cottage. He made, with a little assistance from Inez, a frame for her climbing roses, and having fastened the vines to it he finished by fastening a rose in Inez' dark hair—just as a dark-eyed young stranger passed the gate. He bowed gracefully to Jose lifting his sombrero when he noticed his companion, and passed on.

"Who is he?" enquired Inez, as her eyes followed the stranger down the street. "The young man who is visiting at the hacienda del Carvalho. A relative I think the landlady said, of the housekeeper's. I was at the inn yesterday when he arrived. What a baby face he has."

This last was said for fear Inez was forming a favourable impression of the really handsome stranger.

"He is very fine looking, I think," said Inez thoughtfully.

"Nonsense, Inez, he's painted. Didn't you notice it, and his teeth are false, too, I'm certain."

Inez wondered at her lover's penetration, and ran into the house to prepare tea. Carvalho, where the stranger was visiting, was a beautiful old mansion a short distance down the road. The owner had died a few months before, and the estate had passed to his nephew who was finishing his school days in New York, and only the housekeeper, with her little family, remained at the hacienda.

One morning, bright and early, Jose had occasion to take some cattle into Monterey. The sun shone as it had never shone before; the gaily plumaged birds among the tall cacti and pecan trees twittered in a particularly joyous manner, while even Jose's step was more than usually elastic, as he cracked his whip and carrolled a merry stave. All the world seemed bright to Jose, for, on his return, was he not going to place the ring on Inez' finger and claim her as his bride.

His master's business in the city concluded, Jose hastened to the jeweller's to choose the much thought of ring, and amused the dealer mightily when he asked for a ring having two solitaire stones, as he did not much care for the single ones.

With a smile the jeweller recommended the purchase of a ring set with a single

ruby the price being seven rix dollars, and Jose, after inspecting the rest of the stock at last took his advice. The seven silver rix-dollars were paid over, and the ring transferred to a safe receptacle under his serape.

The journey home was accomplished in no little trepidation, for Jose, at the last moment, began to feel rather nervous at the trying ordeal before him. What if Inez refused him? But, no—that was impossible, for was not he Jose Cabaleros, one of the smartest rancheros in the whole province; and was not every pretty girl in the village head over ears in love with him? No—there was not the slightest danger of Inez not having him!—and yet—and yet, Jose felt uncomfortable, he knew not why.

Quickening his pace he was soon back in Aljuarez, and making his way straight to the old mill.

As he neared the gate he noticed a saddle-horse tethered to the hitching post. It was a beautiful animal—jet black, with proudly curving neck, and finely cut nostrils. As one much used to horses, Jose saw at a glance that this was no mustang nor yet a broncho, but a thorough-bred of the purest type. "Whose horse can it be?" he wondered.

And then a glance through the palings into the pretty garden beyond brought to him an answer that was like a stab from a poniard.

Jose's face blanched and his heart stood still at the picture his gaze beheld.

There, sitting in the little garden seat under the orange trees, was Inez and another—a fine gentleman—the owner of the horse, undoubtedly. Jose did not need to be told who he was, for the ranchero recognized him at a glance.

It was the "baby faced relative of the housekeeper at Carvalho" who now sat so close to Inez—his Inez.

As Jose looked, he saw the young and handsome stranger bend over the miller's daughter, while the words: "Inez, carissima mia" came watted to him like a second stab. Nor was this all, for Inez's face was suffused with blushes as she looked up in the young man's face with love plainly written in hers.

Like a statue Jose stood and saw all this, and then the spell was broken. His muscles relaxed, his face assumed its normal hue, and, taking a last look at the interesting picture before him, he hissed through his clenched teeth:

"Foo! that I've been," and then thrusting the ring, which he held in his hand, back under his serape, he moved silently away.

The stranger came often to see Inez after that, and, in consequence of his marked attention to his daughter, old Sylvio Mandez felt troubled in his mind, for, with the advent of the stranger, Jose's visits ceased entirely, and thus his plans regarding an early union of his daughter with the ranchero seemed likely to be frustrated.

At last Sylvio—who did not fail to notice Inez's preoccupied manner when the stranger was absent, which would suddenly alter to a look of glad expectancy every time a rider bestriding a black horse appeared upon the highway—decided to speak to his daughter and learn the truth.

Coming upon her unawares one bright afternoon, as she sat in the garden seat alone, the old man was about to question her, when a strange look in the girl's face

caused him to pause in alarm. She sat with pale, set face, gazing with wide, staring eyes at something which lay in her lap, while a little slip of white paper fluttered at her feet.

Instinctively Sylvio picked this up and read with the greatest astonishment:

My Darling:

I must leave you forever. Forgive me.
Fernando Paulo del Carvalho.

"Great Heavens! Inez—what is this? Don Paulo of Carvalho! the rich and noble owner of the hacienda yonder. Is he—can he be the stranger who has visited thee, child?", and the father's heart swelled with latent pride as he thought of what a grand match this would make, and the consequent realization of his fondest hopes—hopes that had lain dormant and hidden away as foolish, useless, and unbecoming of such as he—the poor miller of Aljarez.

But, as he again read the note, Sylvio became puzzled and somewhat alarmed.

"Inez, what does it all mean—tell me, child."

"It means, father, that he has gone—gone from me forever, and I shall never see him more. Oh, I shall die!—die!—die!" and the poor girl buried her face in her hands and sobbed hysterically.

"I did not know who he really was, father," she continued, as she threw back the truant tresses from her mobile face, in which was depicted the keenest suffering and anguish. "I knew him only as Senor Roderigo, nephew of the housekeeper at the hacienda, and never imagined for one instant that he was the new hacendado del Carvalho—indeed I did not, father"; as the old man gazes at her with a troubled look; "but, no matter who or what he is, I love him, oh, so dearly, and he has gone from me forever—forever—Oh, father!" and springing up, Inez threw herself into the old man's arms with a cry of desolation.

Gently, old Sylvio led her into the little cottage, while outside the sun came forth from behind a passing cloud, the birds twittered and sang in perfect joyousness, and the big sails of the old mill whirled around merrily in the breeze; but Inez heeded not the bright sunshine, nor the songs of the birds, nor the merry music of the mill. For her the world now held no charms—her heart was broken.

Providence, however, is kind. It seldom permits grief to kill, but lets us live to enjoy happiness and pleasures we wot not of in our present sorrow-stricken hearts.

A month passed, and Inez had recovered from her first wild grief at parting with the one whom she had quickly learned to love above all others; but through those sad eyes could be seen a soul that still yearned for the lost one.

She would not call him faithless; for why, she pleaded, should Don Paulo mar his bright prospects by marrying a poor miller's daughter? She would try and be content with her humble lot, and forget all about Don Paulo, and then, perhaps, she would marry—whom? Not Jose, certainly, for ever since that day on which the ranchero purchased the ring in Monterey, he had never once come to see her, and she—she had never missed him.

Things around the mill soon settled themselves into the usual state of normal quietude, and the miller and his daughter bowed their heads to the contemplation of

a humdrum existence fraught with customary toil.

One day as old Sylvio was engaged in his usual duties at the mill, a horseman pulled up his steed beside the gate, dismounted and entered.

He was an old man, with grey hair and whiskers, and a rather benevolent cast of countenance.

"Buenos dias, senor," he greeted old Sylvio with pleasantly, "Will you be so kind as to direct me to the hacienda del Carvalho—it is hereabouts, is it not?"

"Si, senor," answered Sylvio, sadly, as he led the way outside in order the better to point out the desired house to the stranger.

"I understand the place is vacant," continued the stranger, "and is advertised for sale?"

"Si, Senor,—you see old Don Juliano Alvares, the former owner, died six months ago, and the hacienda came to his nephew, Don Fernando Paulo, who was being educated in the great city of New York."

"And why did not the young Don settle down on the estate?" the stranger asked in a tone of lively curiosity.

"I do not know, senor," Sylvio answered sorrowfully, "He came down to take a look at his estate, but did not stay long, and when he was gone the hacienda del Carvalho was offered for sale—that is the place. See, it shines white through the trees there—'tis the finest hacienda in the whole province."

"Ah, so that is the place. Muchos gracias, senor, I may purchase this famous hacienda—Buenos dias, senor Buenos dias," and the old man mounted his horse and rode briskly down the road.

Old Sylvio Mandez gazed thoughtfully after the retreating horseman, and then slowly re-entered the mill.

All the morning he thought sadly and bitterly of the absent young Don, and the likelihood of Carvalho being purchased by the old man he had just spoken to.—the cup that had been dashed from Inez' lips to be quaffed by an utter stranger.

He had resolved not to enlighten Inez as to the object of the old man's visit; but she pressed so persistently to know, that he told her the horseman of the morning was a possible purchaser of Carvalho.

Inez said no more: but, with a deep sigh that went to the old man's heart, she continued her household duties, listlessly and mechanically; striving in vain to forget the past that could never be recalled.

Two days passed by, when old Sylvio Mandez and his daughter heard that the hacienda del Carvalho had been purchased, and the new owner was pointed out to them. It was the same old gentleman whom Sylvio had directed on a former day.

This piece of news was followed shortly afterwards by the report that Carvalho was to have a grand house warming to celebrate the installation of the new hacendado, and that all the villagers were invited to attend.

This had been an old custom, originating with a former owner, generations back, and the simple village folk were filled with gladness that it was to be observed by the present hacendado—Don Manuel Garcia by name.

Among the invitations issued were included the miller and his pretty daughter. Inez hesitated at first about accepting; but finally, like a sensible girl, decided to

throw off dull care, and the gloom and dejection which had enveloped her of late, and go for once and try to enjoy herself like everyone else.

Sylvio felt glad that his daughter had arrived at this decision, and hoped that the coming event would help to raise her spirits, and cause her to look upon the future more cheerfully.

The night of the ball was typical of Mexico; it was clear and balmy, the heat being somewhat tempered by a delightful breeze from the Gulf. The myriad stars twinkled in the azure vault above like the bright eyes of countless angels; while the moon, nearing her full, cast a glorious radiance over Mother Earth, lighting up the beautiful gardens of Carvalho nearly as much as would daylight itself. Here and there in well-chosen spots—where the eyes of lovers might look into eyes that spoke again, and strangers' curious looks might not their words of love restrain—were cosy nooks embowered in roses, clematis, and sweetest jasmine, which a recent rain had caused to give forth a delightful fragrance—fit accompaniment to words of passionate devotion. Even the bird and insect "voices of the night" might be heard in shrillest forte, or sweet cadenza.

Among the lofty indigenous trees stood the grand old pile, its picturesque facade shining white and beautiful under the moon's silvery rays. Everything spoke of peaceful serenity, and good will towards all mankind, and such was the feeling of Don Manuel as he prepared to receive his guests.

Along the road trooped the village lads and lasses, in twos and fours, dressed in their best and laughing merrily. Anon some dashing swain would lift up his voice in song and tell of the achievements of the Cid Campeador, or the Torreador at a famous bull fight, and the refrain would be taken up and passed along the highway until it reached the ears of the old hacendado himself, who smiled and exclaimed: "How happy they are!"

Jose Manrica was there, too, and on his arm, smiling and simpering, was Nina Gonzalez, a village beauty, on whose finger now shone the ring that Inez might have worn.

And there was Inez herself, in spotless white, with no other adornment save a sprig of lilies of the valley in her dark hair, and a "red, red rose" at her corsage. As she stood under one of the many chandeliers in the large ball room, in all the glory of her radiant beauty, more than one person present, who had known the girl all her life, were startled by her surpassing loveliness.

Her graceful, supple figure lent itself easily to the intricacies of the fandango and bolero, and she had no lack of partners all the evening.

The musicians, who were stationed in the conservatory, struck up a waltz, and through the assembled throng the old hacendado, himself, pushed his way to where Inez was standing speaking with her father.

"May I have the pleasure, Senora?"

"Si, muchos gracias, Senor," replied Inez, blushing, as she had been the first to have the honor of dancing with their host, and as they now glided down the crowded rooms, many of the dancers stopped to watch this extraordinary spectacle

—an old man of seventy, and a young girl of nineteen demonstrating the poetry of motion as illustrated by the waltz divine, while the strains of the band rose and fell, now far away, in dreamy diminuendo, that fancy might have likened to the music of the angels; anon crashing and grand, only to die away again in faint, rhythmic murmur, like waves on a moonlit shore.

Suddenly there was a stir among the crowd, whilst the most intense astonishment was depicted on every face.

Something unusual had happened. What could it be? Every eye was upon Inez and her elderly partner—elderly partner! He was elderly no longer. The old man of but a moment before had undergone a sudden and complete transformation. Grey wig and beard had been cast aside, and there now appeared before the astonished multitude—not Don Manuel Garcia, as their host's name was thought to be—but the young and handsome Don Fernando Paulo del Carvalho, himself—the young student, whose love for Inez had prompted him to try her devotion in this novel manner.

Smiling at the surprise he had created, and with Inez leaning on his arm,—the girl's face radiant with inexpressible happiness—Don Paulo led his partner up to where Sylvio was standing, and kneeling at the feet of the astonished miller, and taking his hand in his, he kissed it and asked a blessing on them both.

Trembling with excitement caused by this most extraordinary denouement, and devoutly thankful that at last he was permitted to see the realization of his fondest hopes, the old miller cast his streaming eyes reverently above, and with outstretched arms, asked the Holy Madre di Dios to bless these—his two dear children.

Then as the assembled villagers recovered from their surprise and became aware of the turn affairs had taken, loud and prolonged were the vivas that rent the air, and caused the crystal pendants on the chandeliers to tinkle a vibratory accompaniment: "Viva le Don Fernando Paulo! Viva el amo del Carvalho! Viva la nueva haciendado! Viva! Viva!"

Then supper was announced and amid the gaiety that accompanied it, the healths of the host and prospective bride were drunk many times and oft, till the sparkling eyes of the women, and the volubility of the men, warned Don Paulo that it was time to return to the ball room.

After supper the band struck up a lively air. It was one of the graceful skirt dances, and the floor was cleared while Nina Gonzalez, who rivalled Inez as a dancer, was led into the centre, by Jose Cabalaros. Smiling sweetly at him, with her gaily ribboned tambourine held aloft in her left hand, Nina rivetted the attention of the spectators by the graceful sensuousness of her every movement, that, in perfect time with the all but perfect music, called forth more than once the hearty bravos! of many a dashing youth, and caused Jose no end of uneasiness lest he should lose her too.

In the midst of it all, while the attention of every one else was engrossed and fascinated by the pretty dancer's voluptuous pirouetting, Don Paulo gently led Inez through an open door into the moonlit gardens, where, in a little vine-clad bower, amid the intoxicating fragrance of many flowers, he poured into her willing ear the oft-told tale of love, while the angel eyes of the myriad stars grew brighter;

the moon shone forth with greater effulgence; and the "voices of the night" broke out in merry serenade of these two hearts that were now as one. And she—too happy by far to utter many words—looked up in his face with passionate earnestness and murmured in broken accents: "Oh, Fernando! Fernando, carissimo mio!"

ALLAN DOUGLAS BRODIE.

HORACE; ODES, III, 13.

("O Fons Bandusie.")

Bandusian fount! whose crystal shine
We greet with flowers and rarest wine,
Next morn a kid we sacrifice
Whose budding forehead prophecies
How he should fight and love at length,
But vainly; for his wanton strength
Outpours itself in streaming blood
That crimson through thy cooler flood.

When those fierce days of Sirius burn,
Thou heedest not; to thee return
The straying flock, the tired kine,
And cool them in thy wave divine.

Thou too shalt be a fount of fame,
Since I have sung thee, named thy name,
And marked the oak above the steep
Whence down thy clamoring waters leap.

JOHN EDMUND BARSS.

Wolfville, Nova Scotia.

OTHER PEOPLE'S THOUGHTS.

"It is not the treasures which I care for," he said to himself; "such covetousness is far from me, but I long to see the blue flower. I cannot get rid of the idea, it haunts me."

The dreamy hero of 'Novalls' was not the only searcher after this blue flower, the emblem of the unattainable in life. It haunted the Trojan Paris as he sailed to far off Argos; it seemed very near to him under the luring glance of Helen but it was not in Greece. It haunted Mark Antony as he left behind him the Roman empire, musing only on the gleam from Cleopatra's eyes; but it was not in Egypt. Alexander could not find it in the conquest of Asia; Charlemagne, grasping a world's civilization in a conqueror's hand, was seeking for it in vain. The energy of Pericles would never reach it, the genius of Mirabeau could not discern its hiding place.

And yet it has existed always—in dreams. To some it has been a source of perpetual longing, to others a burden of despair. For the imaginative, at least, have ever believed in its existence and longed to grasp it. They are divided into two classes—those who continue the search right on to the end and those who abandon it and with it every hope in life.

These two groups comprising, as they do, the thinking portion of mankind, have been styled respectively optimists and pessimists. There are, however, so many subdivisions amongst them, so many modifying tendencies, that the abstractions, optimism and pessimism are overshadowed by more specific qualities, and indeed were it otherwise, it would be strange. A man is judged in this world by what he does rather than by what he says. He is judged, however, more by what he says than by what he thinks. And it is often these unexpressed thoughts, never guessed at by the world, which are devoted to the mystery of the "blue flower."

We read the unconscious expression of these dream-longings in the almost mystic

idealism of Shelley. It is the futility of the search which has prompted the "Wertherism" of Byron. The Romanticists have created beautiful, impossible beings who have really plucked this phantom flower. The realists have coldly ignored it as a myth with no practical bearing upon reality.

Between the two, another school has arisen more subtle perhaps than either. These recognize clearly the fact that a little beyond the topmost crevice of ambition the blue flower is really blooming in all its freshness—always a little beyond. It is so near to the circle of reality that it is difficult always to believe that it is really intangible. They describe it in all its beauty, losing themselves for the moment in a poetic dream, then they remember the actual and with the remembrance comes the bitter sting of self-mockery. Nowhere perhaps has this phrase of thought and feeling found clearer expression than in the following lines taken from a well-known novel of M. Bourget:

"Si les roses pouvaient nous rendre le
baïser
Que notre bouche vient sur leur bouche
poser;
Si les lilas pouvaient, et les grands lis,
comprendre
La tristesse dont nous remplit leur parfum
tendre;
Si l'immobile ciel et la mouvante mer
Pouvaient sentir combien leur charme
nous est cher;
Si tout ce que l'on aime, en cette vie
étrange,
Pouvait donner une ame a notre ame en
echange.
Mais le ciel, mais la mer, mais les freles
lilas,
Mais les roses, et toi, chere, vous n'aimez
pas."

In these lines one discerns both the idealist seeking for the blue flower which haunts him, and the philosopher of to-day who realizes that to find it is impossible. The "Si" is followed by the "Mais," but it is only with regret that the dream of the impossible has been abandoned. The awakening indeed has been accompanied with sorrow, with bitterness even, but not against the ideal, that is to say the "blue flower."

And was it not enough, you exclaim, that the poet's sadness should be absorbed in the "parfum tendre" of the flowers without the demand that the flowers themselves should share his sadness? Only the impossible is sufficient and only as long as it is impossible. "It is not the treasures which I care for," the immediate blessings which fortune has placed within our reach, it is the blue flower which most of us are craving for, only because the craving is impossible to satisfy.

And if we examine more closely the hazy mysticism of Heinrich Von Osterdingen we shall find that this idea of the blue flower with some good hopes of finding it? And in seeking for the does not belong to poetry alone. The "blue flower" is the idea freed from the symbols which too often obscure rather than enhance its lustre; the idea which lives untrammelled by the conditions of the actual but which remains always unaccomplished by reason of those conditions. There are some who would tell us that it is the "blue flower" which alone is real and that it is the "symbols" themselves which deceive us.

Did not Herr Teufelsdröckh himself, in his youth at least, search for this pale blue flower? And in seeking for the

"Divine Idea," in the heart of the temporary and the artificial, in separating the symbol from the thought which permeates it, was not the professor of "things in general" in reality illustrating its eternal existence, beyond the limitations of this life?

He who could really comprehend this floating dream of "Heinrich" in all its fullness would grasp the "Philosophy of Clothes" a priori; as Herr Teufelsdröckh himself would have grasped it in his youth, when the "blue flower" seemed within the prescribed limits of the actual. That is to say he would reason from the Idea to the symbols which strive to interpret it, instead of from the symbols to the "Divine Idea" which they endeavour to express. It would be "Sartor Resartus" inverted but it would be worthy of a genius equal to Carlyle himself.

In the pages of "Novalis," as in life, it belongs to dreams and not to philosophy.

CORRESPONDENCE.

DR. T. D. INGRAM'S BOOK ON IRISH HISTORY.

To the Editor of The Week:

Sir,—In The Week of Feb. 24, a correspondent signing himself "Fairplay Radical" suggests that when I said the Unionist Guardian and the Athenaeum refused to take Dr. T. D. Ingram seriously, I was really quoting "from some Irish Nationalist journal," and "crediting to the Unionist side."

Your correspondent asks for dates of the articles. I wrote and got them, and submit some extracts to your readers.

But I have to say I was in the wrong. The articles are written on the following book of the author, not on the Unionist Guardian (which the Unionist Guardian praises). Two Chapters of Irish History: I. The Irish Parliament of James II.; II. The Alleged Violation of the Treaty of Limerick. By T. Dunbar Ingram, I.L. D. Macmillan and Co., 1888.

I am very sorry my memory so far failed me. But it surely fittingly reminded me that your correspondent was not fair in recommending any book written by a writer in whom even his own side deplore his "culpable recklessness," his "extraordinary statements," his "exaggeration," his injury done to his reputation, to his party, and to truth.

From the Guardian, Jan. 30, 1889:—"We should be more than grateful if Dr. Ingram would condescend to specify the 'blessings' offered them by Providence" which the Irish "wantonly threw away." Is it to the Plantation of Ulster, or to the composition of Connaught, or to the endeavours of the English Government to persuade the Irish Celt of the truth of Protestant doctrine, or to the precarious toleration enjoyed by the Irish Catholic at the instance of an intriguing Queen that Dr. Ingram is alluding? But this is only the first and perhaps not the most striking of a series of extraordinary statements advanced by our author.

We regret to have to expose Dr. Ingram's pedantry and exaggeration; the more so because in his main conclusions we generally concur. Need we go further to demonstrate the culpable recklessness which characterizes Dr. Ingram's writings?

Lastly, Dr. Ingram labours to prove that the penal code was not the result of religious intolerance on the part of the Irish Parliament. For the penal code of England was more severe than that of Ireland, and with far less justification,

—"In England the Roman Catholics were a small and inconsiderable minority, the Protestants being more than a hundred to one. In Ireland the Catholics formed an overwhelmingly majority, being to the Protestants at least five to one."

Again we are compelled to ask is Dr. Ingram serious? Does he seriously maintain that it is more justifiable to proscribe and to exclude from civil employment, &c., an "overwhelming majority" than an insignificant minority? Granted that there was intolerance in England, but was as undoubtedly existed in Ireland? . . . It is an insult to the intelligence of Dr. Ingram to suppose that he deliberately writes in this way without a purpose. But what can that purpose be? Whose cause does he aspire to serve? Is it the cause of historic truths or the immediate interests of the Unionist party? . . .

For the sake of his own reputation, for the sake of historic truth, for the sake of the Unionist party to which he has done yeoman service in the past, we sincerely regret that Dr. Ingram did not allow his Two Chapters to remain unwritten."

The Athenaeum—after reviewing the following book—

"Two Centuries of Irish History, 1691—1870. Edited by James Bryce. Kegan Paul, Trench and Co., 1888.—continues "The lover of justice and truth will find much to respect not only in the statement of fact, but in the spirit which animates all the joint authors, and to which Dr. Ingram's two chapters are in such striking contrast. . . . As for the second chapter its whole argument is so capricious, fantastic, and original that it is impossible to believe that a writer of Dr. Ingram's position, learning and brilliant gifts intends to be taken seriously." FAIRPLAY.

DIFFICULTIES IN ART.

To the Editor of the Week:

Sir,—What may fairly be called the parent Art Society in Canada, for surely the Ontario Society of Artists, now busily preparing for the opening of its twenty-first annual exhibition is entitled to be so called, is this year going through some of the trials and troubles common to all combinations of workers.

Of course it will be generally admitted that in order to maintain and preserve a position of strength and development at all equal to accomplishing the difficult task which its founders put before them, much self-sacrifice, energy, skill and tenacious organization was necessary. And in order to preserve the usefulness and improve the prestige of such an institution, public support and co-operation were both necessary. But above all, loyalty and unity among its members was absolutely essential. On the whole, these virtues have characterized the conduct and actions of the members of this body to which Ontario, and especially Toronto has owed so much during the past twenty years. Indeed, it has rarely happened that any society of the kind could look back on its past with such just complacency, either when considering difficulties surmounted, tasks accomplished, and progress made.

Few indeed are the instances in which pecuniary reward has been reaped. Many those in which patience and forbearance have been liberally exercised between these craftsmen in an art generally admitted to tend towards special sensitiveness and in many cases to a superdevelopment of egotism. As before observed, this conduct, so difficult, was highly necessary even to preserve the existence of the organization in the community in which we have been living for the two last decades; and it would be nothing short of a calamity to numbers of people to whom the culture and refining influences of art are important, if, after the hitherto nobly sustained effort, a mean and petty desire for undue advantage over their confreres should tempt any of its, thus far, warm and loyal workers to yield to the flattering voice of jealous or disappointed foes of the institution, and by diverting their strength and skill into hostile channels help to fire the train which may, and in such case must, wreck the institution to which they and we are all so much indebted.

In view of the above facts, does it not seem questionable whether the holding of so many minor attempts at exhibitions in

so restricted an art-world as we have in Toronto, is wise, or likely to forward the common object, namely a general and genuine progress in the quality of our annual display and by "a long pull, and a strong pull, and a pull altogether" bringing the ship into port if possible with colours flying and all sails set?

In this connection it seems a pity to see several former props and stays of this, our old and recognized institution expending a portion of their strength in a small preliminary exhibition in the rear of a Yonge street store, which can hardly help but result in the loss of so much strength from what should be the united effort of their own society. Indeed, read by precedent, such a course can but result in injury to all and most of all to those who do the mischief.

ART.

THE TRUANT.

If spring had come we knew it not,
Our four brick walls were stout and true,
If spring had kissed the whispering wind,
Small fear they'd let the secret through.
The school-rooms busy monotone
Held little place for April's lore,
Though swallows twittered in the eaves,
And sunshine mocked us from the door.

The patient clock ticked on its shelf,
Unvexed by all our mirthless din,
Nor paused in wonder when we paused
To see our truant lad come in.
The sun had stained his dusky cheek,
His ruffled locks the winds had kissed,
But flushed and proud he held to view
A prize our graver part had missed.

How could I chide? The trusting hands
Were filled with April's sweetest flowers
And April's self had taught these eyes
The secrets she denied to ours.
I took his gifts the while I thought,
If truants at the Great White Throne
We stood, what gifts had we to bring
Nor blush to call our own?

EMILY McMANUS.

ART NOTES.

Mr. A. H. Heming has been elected a member of the Ontario Society of Artists.

Augustus St. Gandens is to design and execute the bronze statue of the late Bishop Phillips Brooks.

The decision of the Montreal committee has been reversed about Mr. E. Thompson's "Awaited in Vain," and the picture is to go to Chicago.

At the Bernheim Gallery, London, was opened in March a small, but very interesting, exhibition of pictures by Carot with a few by Francois Millet (fils) and Rousseau.

Public Opinion tells us that Munkacsy is at work in his Neuilly studio on a picture of such dimensions (thirteen ft. high by forty-five ft. wide) that the picture has to be raised and lowered by a machine for the purpose.

The Danes of New York and Brooklyn have been raising money by giving a ball, to erect a statue of Thorwaldsen in Central Park. It is a duplicate of one by himself which is in the Thorwaldsen Museum at Copenhagen, and has been sent to America for exhibition at the World's Fair.

Canada is to lose, for a time at least, one of her first artists, Mr. J. C. Forbes, and Canada can ill afford to do this. Mr. Forbes intends leaving for Ithaca in a few weeks and is to paint a number of portraits in connection with the quarter-century celebration of the Cornell University. The most important of these is to be that of the founder of the institution, for which an appropriation of \$3,000 has been made.

"The Flagellants," an immense picture by Carl Marr of Munich, formerly of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, has just arrived in this country, and is to be sent immediately to

Chicago, as no door in the art gallery could admit it unless taken from the stretcher. A cut of this picture appeared in the Globe some time last winter, and at the same time it was described, and played quite a prominent part in a story in that paper by Blanche Willis Howard.

It is given to but few to excel in more than one direction, and those who build high seldom build wide. Here is what the Weekly Review says of an artist who is widely known, and whose choice of subjects seldom varies:-- Childe Hassam's technique is extremely simple. He seems to know, but little of perspective, architecture, foliage, and human anatomy. His strength lies in painting a man with a few dots of color, and yet expressing perfectly the man's movements, whether he be running or walking slowly etc. As soon as he attempts figures on a larger scale they become weak, amateurish, uninteresting. He has a wonderful eye for atmospheric effect, for the endless color suggestions that are revealed to the painter by a crowd of city folks, or a row or group of city houses.

It showed kindly thought, as well as wise foresight, on the part of the Palette Club to have their exhibit open to the public for at least two weeks, and that with no admission fee. The sight of these pictures not only gives pleasure to the lover of art, who could hunt it up wherever the collection might be shown, but it is an education to many, the more so that it is easy of access in the rooms of Matthew Bros., Yonge st. The catalogues were not ready very early on Saturday last, when the exhibition was opened, so it was not possible to learn the titles of many of the pictures, but that is of little importance, they could speak for themselves. On entering the room, one's attention is first caught by the two large canvasses opposite (which would probably each have shewed to better advantage had their place been exchanged) the upper one, a view on the Thames, in which Mr. Bell-Smith has again rendered well the effect of the foggy London atmosphere, with St. Paul's in the distance. The addition of a rather brilliant flag to a vessel in the foreground has not improved the general effect. He has struck a new note in "London Bridge" and has given well the crowded thoroughfare on a rainy day, with its hurrying passengers, its glistening pavement, and suggestions of dull color here and there, while a flower girl sells her wares in the foreground. In the female head Mr. Bell-Smith has been less happy, the color not being clear nor the proportions of the face quite pleasing. Mr. G. A. Reid's musical picture is the figure of a young girl, clad in an old-fashioned pink gown, who is playing on a spinet, while two listening figures complete the background. A strong light comes from the slightly parted curtains. The conception is excellent and the execution fine, in the natural pose of the player, the subordination of the accessories, the general scheme of color, and the grouping of the figures. Possibly the color of the hair or rather lack of finish there, might not be pleasing to all.

Besides this Mr. Reid has a small sketch of blue mountain, bright sky, and sunny foreground—very simple, soft and clear in color. One of Mr. O'Brien's best pictures is a view of Quebec from the island of Orleans. It is a spirited bit of work, bright color in the foreground with point Levis and Quebec in the distance. Another of his marines shews a sail boat at full speed before the wind. One or two landscapes and several studies in roses, a somewhat new departure, but shewing an unaffected delicacy of touch, complete Mr. O'Brien's quota. Mr. Manly has some water colors quite up to his usual standard, one of the best a bit of coast with fishing boats and a cluster of low houses; but it is three views in Dartmoor (oils) that are the most striking. Such a glory of color as the heather and wild gorse gives, we do not see here but can fully appreciate. In two of these latter the groups of shaggy cattle are well done. Mr. E. Thompson has three pictures, two of them snow studies, some-

hard in treatment and none at all equal in either color or atmosphere to the landscape in his larger work. Miss Tully has a very pleasing head in profile with white cap, strong in its harmonious color. Possibly if this picture had some of the lower part of it cut off it would be an improvement, but that is a minor matter. A three quarter child's portrait in pastel and a well modelled male head complete Miss Tully's contribution. Mr. Jacobi sends a picture of a sunset sky with a tangle of shrubbery and low trees in the foreground given in his own peculiar manner, that has an interest and charm of its own. Mr. Challeuer's two landscapes, one a small water color, and the other a cluster of farm buildings in a field, he has made pleasing in his direct and simple way, that looks so distractingly easy to the amateur. He also sends a girl's head in profile. Mr. Grier is again represented by "La Canne d'Ivoire" with its bold, rich coloring, but which conveys little idea to the onlooker beyond a general sense of the artist's power.

Mr. Ahrens has a small and very simple bit of hillside at sunset which is pleasing. Mrs. Reid has an exquisite bit of color in her pinks against a green background. She also sends a group of daisies, and a sunny bit of rolling land suggestive of a hazily bright summer's day, a veritable bit of out of doors with none of the crudities that jar upon one in the work of some impressionists (who follow Monet very far off). Possibly none of our artists though, are avowed impressionists although many show the influence of that school to some extent.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

TORONTO COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

The West End Branch of the College of Music gave a concert in Broadway Hall on Wednesday evening before a large audience, an excellent programme consisting of vocal and instrumental music was rendered by the pupils of the College, all the numbers on the programme were well rendered, special mention might be made of the string quartette: Miss Taylor, 1st violin; Hy. Torrington, 2nd violin; Mr. Welsman, viola; Miss Halliday, cello; and the trio by Miss Bent, piano; Mr. Welsman, violin; and Miss Mossie, cello.

Mr. Torrington has received the following letter:—

Chicago Ill., April 15th 1893.

F. H. Torrington Esq.

Toronto, Canada.

Dear Sir.—I beg to convey to you the invitation of Mr. Thomas and the members of the Bureau of Music to give one or more organ recitals on the Exposition organ, now being built by the firm of Farrand and Voley in Festival Hall. In case of your acceptance please state the exact time of your visit and the number of concerts you desire to give at your early convenience. Kindly send programme. I am, dear Sir,

E. H. WILSON.

Secretary for the Bureau of Music.

KLEISER'S STAR COURSE.

Mr. Lincoln's entertainment at the Pavilion on Tuesday evening of last week was one of the most enjoyable features of this popular course. Mr. Lincoln's powers of mimicry were out of the ordinary. In the representations which were grouped under the various headings: "Characteristics of National Humor;" "Musical Memories;" "Peculiar Orators;" and "Voices of the Night" full scope was given for the display of those peculiar qualities as an entertainer which Mr. Lincoln undoubtedly possesses, and by which, with the aid of a piano and the simplest accessories, his large audience was delighted and diverted. It seems almost unreasonable to object to the repetition of some ancient jokes on such occasions, as they will re-appear. The methods of Mr. Grossmith and Mr. Lincoln are somewhat alike, though of course they

vary, as their nationalities differ—but in music, song, imitation and humorous anecdote and monologue we think it would be hard to find the equal of either. The closing number of this course will be given on Thursday, May 4th, when Mr. Leland T. Powers will appear in "David Garrick," in which representation he has made for himself a reputation as a clever and popular impersonator.

Hans Richter the great Conductor, now living in Vienna, has accepted the position offered him as Conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in place of Nikisch who goes to Buda Pesth. Richter is one of the greatest conductors in the world, and Boston can feel proud on being able to secure his services.

Miss Ethelind G. Thomas, A. T. C. M., a pupil of Mr. Edward Fisher gave a piano recital in the Hall of the Conservatory on Monday evening, April 17., assisted by Miss Edith Miller, the brilliant young soprano, Miss Lillian Littlehales the violinist, cellist, and Miss Lena Hayes, violinist. Miss Thomas has a good technique, and played her numbers with skill and brilliancy, and should have a good future.

Mrs. George Hamilton, called the Canadian Songstress, has been winning success in Leipzig by her beautiful singing. She has been given several musical receptions, and sang before the King of Saxony and the Countess of Holstein. Her success has been such that all Canadians should feel proud of her. Mrs. Hamilton will visit Vienna and London and return to Toronto next autumn.

Mrs. H. M. Blight the talented organist of Elm St., Methodist Church, Mrs. Caldwell, the brilliant soprano, and Master Harry Blight, a clever lad who has a good voice and sings well, give a concert this Friday evening in Titusville, Pennsylvania, and will probably give one or two others in that State before returning home. This trio together with Mr. H. M. Blight have been giving concerts in several cities throughout Canada, Ottawa, St. Thomas, St. Catharines, London, etc., with considerable success.

The Boston Symphony orchestra under the leadership of Arthur Nikisch, appear in the Grand Opera House on the evening of May 2nd. This is one of the very best orchestras in existence, every player being absolutely a finished artist, and their performances under Nikisch are said to be ideal, both from an executive standpoint, and in an interpretative sense. On the 27th of the present month we will have an opportunity of hearing the New York Symphony orchestra under Walter Damrosch's direction, they being engaged by the Toronto Vocal Society to assist at their forthcoming concert. We hope our musical people will turn out in force to hear these two great organizations, for nothing is more educating and inspiring than to hear great orchestras perform beautiful music.

There have been two piano recitals of importance last week, that of Miss Neely Stevens of Chicago, in St. George's Hall, on the 11th, and Frederick Boscovitz's recital on the 14th in the theatre of the Normal School. It was unfortunate that Miss Stevens' recital came at a time when counter attractions were numerous, for the audience was not half so large as it should have been, although there should be a sufficient number of earnest piano students in the city to almost fill the hall themselves, to say nothing of pupils pursuing other branches of music study, and the musical public generally. However, those who were there were treated to some excellent piano playing for the programme embraced Bach's Toccata and Fugue, arranged by Carl Tausig, a Beethoven sonata, op 31, No 3, Liszt's 15th Rhapsody, Hongroise, and one of his "Love Dreams," a Chopin Nocturne, and several novelties by Bird, Foote, Barilli, and Moskowl. Miss Stevens was not herself when playing the Bach and Beethoven numbers be-

cause the hall was unmercifully chilly, and her hands were cold, still her performance was dignified, at the same time replete with musical sentiment and general breadth of style. The lovely Chopin nocturne was exquisitely sung on the piano, and several of the smaller numbers, such as Bird's "Humoresque," Bulow's "Intermezzo," and Moskowski's "Caprice Espagnol" were played with surprising ease, and brilliancy of execution, displaying not only a large technique, but also a commendable sense of feeling, expression and intelligence. Her touch is elastic, yet vigorous, her staccato being splendidly developed, but the beautiful refined polish which we are accustomed to hear was lacking, doubtless owing to continued travelling, and the impossibility of obtaining daily practice. Mme. d'Auria was in remarkably good voice and sang with captivating artlessness, and rare brilliancy Rossini's Aria "Bel Raggio" and Ardit's "Daisy Polka," which were received with subdued expressions of delight. Mme. d'Auria is a gifted songstress, and has a soprano voice of capital quality, which is highly cultivated and under complete control. Sig. Giuseppe Dinelli played her accompaniments with excellent judgment, and in a manner which showed the sensitive musician, to which the Knabe grand lent its most efficient aid.

Mr. Boscovitz was greeted with an audience which comfortably filled the pretty Normal School Theatre, and had the assistance of the following excellent vocalists: Miss Minnie Gaylord, soprano, Miss Lilli Kleiser, Mezzo soprano; and Mr. A. L. E. Davies, baritone. The pianist's programme comprised several Chopin numbers, and several novelties, although the programme was not strictly adhered to, probably because of the performer's recent indisposition. It is difficult to say in which number Mr. Boscovitz achieved his greatest success, for although he has a beautiful touch, a capable and well-developed technique, and a good tone, yet to a musician his performances are unsatisfactory. All his numbers were played in the same manner, with little repose, or natural sympathy, which is always a sterling quality of the sensitive artist. On the contrary Mr. Boscovitz is spasmodic in the use of rubato, he indulges in the most sensational and violent contrasts in regard to tone color—that is, he either plays fortissimo, or pianissimo, and makes no grades of tone between these two extremes, although the Steinway Grand palpitates with the most lovely tints of forte, mezzo-forte, piano, and mezzo-piano; still Mr. Boscovitz heeds it not, preferring—not wisely—to use only its softest whispers, and loudest thunders. This style of playing is not adapted to Chopin's music, or indeed, any music, unless it be the wild music of the frenzied Hungarian, or the hot blooded and fiery Gypsy. He played his own clever minuet, with splendid finish of detail, and it is a composition which ought to be better known, but his last number, Liszt's arrangement of Wagner's "Spinning Song" was less satisfactory and technically faulty. Miss Gaylord is improving daily, and is a young lady of great promise, for she has natural talent of a high order. She sang most charmingly, "At the Ball" by Mr. Boscovitz, and Schira's "Sognai", besides an encore number. Miss Kleiser is likewise the possessor of a voice of excellent quality, and sang with refined taste Mr. Boscovitz's new song, "White Shells" and Tostl's "Could I?" and responded by singing in delightful style Goring Thomas' beautiful romantic song, "A Summer Night", Mr. Davies was also obliged to sing an extra song to satisfy his admirers, in response to his singing Mr. Boscovitz's "A Sailor's Love", also new. His voice is of good compass and quality, and he uses it with excellent taste and judgment. With further study there is no reason to prevent his becoming a valued singer. Mr. Boscovitz's songs contain all the elements of popularity, being taking, not too difficult, and flatteringly sentimental, although reminiscent of every other song of like character. He writes well and gracefully, and as-

simulates with remarkable ease the works of other popular composers, and it is to be regretted he intends taking his departure from Toronto, as we understand he leaves shortly for Chicago.

LIBRARY TABLE.

FOR CANADA AND THE OLD FLAG. By Rev. E. H. Burgess. Price 35 cents. Halifax, N.S.: Knight & Co. 1893.

Quite recently we gave a favourable notice of a volume of sermons by Mr. Burgess; and the one before us on 2 Samuel X. 12 is excellent. The sermon, however, occupies not quite one half of the pamphlet which begins with a combative preface, and has moreover, a highly commendatory letter from Sir Charles Tupper. All lovers of a United Empire will prize this brochure.

THE WORLD OF THE UNSEEN. By Arthur Willink. Price \$1.00. New York: Macmillan & Co.; Toronto: The Williamson Book Co. 1893.

There may be a world in which this book would be intelligible; but it can hardly be the world which we know. The explanation of the world of the unseen, of the departed, and of the ministry of angels, is a fourth dimension of space. We know of only three, a fourth is to us inconceivable. If anyone thinks otherwise he may have recourse to this well written book. Its second title is "An Essay on the Relation of Higher Space to Things Eternal."

ORIOLE'S DAUGHTER. By Jessie Forthergill. Price 50 cents. New York: Tait, Sons, & Co. 1893.

Those who have read the "First Violin" and "Probation" will need no introduction to the author of this volume. If we cannot accord it a place quite so high as either of those, we have no hesitation in giving it a hearty welcome as quite above the average. The heroine is the daughter of a selfish and impecunious Italian widow. She has been brought into the world in a manner not quite regular; but she is beautiful and good. Her mother sells her to a wealthy and vulgar Australian. All kinds of misery come of this. The details of the plot are skillfully worked out.

A MERE CYPHER: a novel by Mary Angela Dickens. Price \$1.00. New York: MacMillan & Co.; Toronto: The Williamson Book Co.

This is a distinctly good story. It was originally published in serial form in a magazine under the title of "A Modern Judith"; is here reproduced among Macmillan's Dollar Novels under the title originally given. The heroine is a very insignificant person, married to a self-indulgent, unprincipled physician. She becomes much attached to a patient of her husband's a very interesting character, the real hero of the book. A very sweet girl becomes the heroine; and the scoundrel of a doctor proceeds to blackmail the hero and to wreck his prospects in love and life. How this was prevented by the "mere Cypher" (we prefer this spelling), the other title a "Modern Judith" may suggest. Miss Dickens has written a very interesting novel.

SCHURER'S JEWISH HISTORY. A History of the Jewish People in the Time of Jesus Christ. By Emil Schurer. D. D., Professor of Giessen. Five volumes and index. Edinburgh, T. T. Clark; Toronto: Presbyterian News Coy. (Various dates.)

We give a cordial welcome to the completion of Schurer's great work on the History of the Jews in the time of Christ. Of the importance of the subject there can be no question; and we think the great qualities of Schurer's treatment of it will be universally recognized. With regard to the author's qualifications for the task, few will be in doubt. As editor of the Theologische Literaturzeitung he has now

for a good many years given evidence of an acquaintance with all branches of Christian theology which is both extensive and profound; and he has in various ways dealt with the special subject of the present work. Indeed these volumes are themselves, a reconstruction, as he calls it, of the "Manual of the History of New Testament Times" which the author published a good many years ago; and the difference between the two works gives ample evidence of the amount of time and labour bestowed upon the undertaking.

The new title, the author thinks, will express more clearly the contents of the book, which does not profess to be more than a history of the Jewish people in the time of Christ, leaving out of account all the heathen world, which could not be admitted without making arbitrary selections. The author has preserved the old framework, the sections of his new book running nearly parallel with the old. There are only two additional paragraphs, the principle one being devoted to the Priesthood and the Temple worship. The actual contents of the book, the treatment of the various heads, is almost entirely new. The bulk of the work is about three times as great, and this has arisen partly from extended study and chiefly from the extended literature of the subject which has to be considered and noticed.

Purchasers of the book are aware that the second division (vols. 3 to 5) was first published, since the great changes had to be made in this part of the book. The first part has also expanded, although not quite to the same extent and is now published so as to complete the work. The plan of the work is excellent. First we should mention the very complete literary apparatus which is prefixed to each division and section. The periods treated are two: 1. From Antiochus Epiphanes down to the conquest of Jerusalem by Pompey (B. C. 175-63); 2. From the Conquest of Jerusalem, by Pompey to the Hadrian War (B. C. 63-A. D. 135). These occupy the first division (vols. 1 & 2) and are supplemented by a series of valuable appendices on points requiring separate treatment, for example, the genealogy of the Asmoneans and the House of Herod.

The second division (vols. 3 to 5) deals more immediately with the institutions of Judaism, the state of culture with reference to the mixture of the population and Hellenic influences; the Sanhedrim; the Priesthood and the Temple; the Scribes; Pharisees and Sadducees; School and Synagogue; the Messianic Hope; finishing with a very fine delineation of later Jewish literature, Palestinian and Hellenistic, which occupies the whole of the last volume.

The spirit of the author is at once liberal and conservative. As regards the mere technical aspect of his work, it is clear that old views must be greatly modified. As regards the substantive result, no great difference will be felt. Take, for example, the brief but excellent section on the suffering Messiah which closes the discussion of the Messianic Hope, and we shall find little which has not been accepted by all reasonable students of Hebrew thought in the time of Christ. It is clear that the Jews did not then expect the Messiah to be a suffering one.

If the reader would like to have a specimen of the thorough and almost exhaustive manner in which Dr. Schurer deals with the various topics here handled, let him select any special subject and go carefully through the discussion of it. Take, for example, the section on the Supreme Sanhedrim in Jerusalem. First we have the literature, ranging from the older authorities like Seldon, down to Keine, Wellhausen, Reuss, and Staffer. Nothing of importance seems to be wanting. Then we have the following points carefully treated; 1, Its history—given with every needful detail; 2, Its composition, authorities carefully adduced and references given to modern works; 3, Its jurisdiction, with remarks of great interest as bearing upon the trial of Jesus; 4, The time and place of meeting; 5, Judicial procedure. This is a specimen; but every part of the book is characterized by learning, fairness, and thoroughness.

PERIODICALS.

An article on the Queen's pets opens the April *Idler*. Needless to say, it is well illustrated, and the gossip about Her Majesty's favorite dogs, horses, and donkeys is very readable. "Novel Notes" is finished, a rather gloomy story forming the finale. Mr. Rider Haggard is the author selected to write about "My First Book," and Mr. J. L. Toole is the subject of a clever sketch. "The Reclamation of Joe Hollands" by Robert Barr, and the Colonel's story of "The Cat's Revenge" are both very good. "The Story of an Hour," "Rum Punch at Podbury's," a continuation of the West Indian articles, and "The Idler's Club" are all interesting.

A new periodical has been dropped upon our library table, one to which we extend a hearty welcome. "The Sketch" is an illustrated English weekly, got up with lavish illustration and artistic technical work. It is of the lighter caste, and on the whole shuns politics and the heavier subjects for more entertaining topics. A portrait of, and interview with Mr. R. C. Lehmann, Cambridge's famous coach, opens the number; the Oxford and Cambridge boat race figures in extenso in it; there is a series of pictures of living judges who have been 'Varsity oars, and the turf column is good. The art of the day finds copious reproduction, and there is abundance of gossip of persons and places. Gay Paris figures in a very well written letter. Altogether the new venture has made a brave start.

The Expository Times for April has a great deal of excellent matter, historical, theological and practical, which will be valued by all students of the Sacred Scriptures. In "Notes of Recent Exposition" several controverted points are treated such as the hour and day of our Lord's death. We cannot agree with Bishop Westcott that Thursday was the day; and we think this point has been sufficiently elucidated by Caspar, and the late Archdeacon Norris. Mr. Holcombe returns to his theory of St. John's Gospel being the earliest, which we do not believe at all. Mr. Moulton has a good article on the "Gospel of Peter and the Four." Mr. Horton's "Revelation and the Bible" is pronounced to be interesting but unsatisfactory. The whole contents of the number are valuable.

The Critical Review for April contains a number of really valuable notices of new books in theology and philosophy. The reviewers are, in every case, men well equipped for their work, who have evidently taken the trouble to read with care the books which they notice. Professor Davison writes sympathetically, yet critically, on Kirkpatrick's "Doctrine of the Prophets." Dr. Dods speaks well of Stevens's interesting book on Pauline Theology. The same reviewer gives a very discriminating notice of Hahn's remarkable commentary on St. Luke. The longest and in some respects the most valuable paper is Dr. Dickson's Beyschlag's New Testament Theology. Dr. Schaff's addition to his History of the Church is commended; and several new philosophical publications of no great influence are noticed.

The artistically gotten-up "Harvard Graduates' Magazine" for April is a credit to academic culture. Naturally we expect a frontispiece and biographical notice of the late celebrated and earnest divine, Phillips Brooks, which are both valuable. Phillips Brooks, by the way, was a "helpful supporter", if not the actual founder of the periodical, and his name is especially revered by Harvard graduates for this timely assistance. C. J. Bonaparte, under the heading of "A Serious Question" discusses the application of the federal principle to education. C. H. Moore's "Study of the Fine Arts" treats of a prolific subject which is not sufficiently studied in American Universities, though we agree that "no more fruitful, interesting, or practically inexhaustible fields of work lie open to the modern student." Henry L. Higginson's magnificent "Address of Welcome" is reproduced. A. McF. Davis writes on "The College in Early days," and the

series of papers, "Head masters on Secondary Education" are full of useful hints from various standpoints. Of a lighter order "Anecdote and Reminiscence" is interesting, and "Harvard's Political Preferences since 1860" form a proud record of academic advancement.

The April number of The Methodist Magazine has come to hand with its splendid, oriental sketches. Dr. Withrow's paper on Egypt is replete with admirable descriptive matter, and the illustrations add to the general interest of the whole. In a careful and useful paper on "George Tinworth and His Work," his lowly origin, his early struggles, his great career as an artist, are very ably treated. Mrs. J. H. McMehan writing on "Women Workers in the Mission Field," traces with great earnestness the success of women in the various fields of missionary labour. Rev. W. Harrison's "London's Tragic Tower" is of historical interest and will be read by Canadians with delight. Dr. Shaw's "Plea for Toleration" is broad and catholic in spirit, and Charles Kingsley's "Nature's Easter" is reproduced. Dr. William Hale's "Prayer For Easter-Tide" is very beautiful, and Amelia Barr's "The Squire of Sandal-Side" will be read with delight. The book reviews are also worth reading.

In reviewing the Canadian Magazine for April, which is, though a little heavy in character, a distinct advance on the former issue, we must congratulate the editor on the varied, and, on the whole, excellent fare he has been able to put before the public. Charles A. Stuart opens with a very patriotic paper on "The National State," in which we plainly foresee his enthusiastic and commendable leaning towards Imperial Federation. Stuart Livingston's paper on "Bjornstjerne Bjornson, from a literary standpoint, is the most able piece of prose writing in this number. Frank Yeigh's article on "Ontario's New Parliament Buildings" which is amply and finely illustrated, will be widely and generally read at the present time. "Nova Scotia Coal Mines" by Attorney-general Longley gives us some valuable information from an authoritative source, and Alex. McNeil, M.P. is assured of ultimate victory for the noble cause of Imperial Reciprocity, and puts the Conservative case very strongly. The noble poem by Prof. Edward J. Chapman entitled "East and West," with a prologue, which though a little Swinburnian, will rank with many of the finest efforts in modern poetry, and an argument which is very simple and pathetic, must alone stamp this number with special interest. "Tales of Wayside Inns" by Henry Lye, are good because evidently drawn from scenes in which the author has taken part. J. J. Bell writes on "A Famous Canadian Shrine," and J. Castell Hopkins gives us a sort of biographical notice of the now famous A. J. Balfour. Some agreeable fiction—to wit, "The Three Fives" by Cecil Logsdail, and "From East to West" by Gertrude Bartlett give further variety to the number.

LITERARY AND PERSONAL.

M. M. Ballou, the traveller and author, has in the press a volume on Malta.

Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson's new story is to be called "The Justice Clerk." It will be ready in December.

The scene of Miss Marie Corelli's new romance will be laid in ancient Athens, one of her characters being no less a personage than Plato.

The Baker & Taylor Co. announce publication of the following books: "The New Era," by Dr. Joseph Strong; and a new edition of "Our Country" by the same author.

Prof. Max Muller will celebrate the fifty years' jubilee of his Doctorate on September 1, 1893. He took his degree at Leipzig in 1843, and is expected to be present at Leipzig to receive his honorary diploma.

Prof. S. N. Patten is the author of a monograph treating of "Cost and Utility," and published by the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

Julian Hawthorne and his wife will make their summer home at Jamaica, L. I., where he will prepare his sketches for the magazines and syndicates.

A new two-act comedy by Guy de Maupassant, called "La Paix du Menage," has just been successfully put upon the stage of the Theatre Francais. It is the first attempt of its author at play-writing, and is likely to be his last, now that he is insane.

The Critic says of Mr. William Watson, the English poet to whom Mr. Gladstone recently made a Government award of \$1000: "It may be a far cry from Tennyson to Watson: there does not seem to be a shorter cry from Tennyson to any other British poet. His is the one authentic voice and it rings strong and clear above his fellow-singers."

The Athenaeum says: "The Duke of Argyll has been a making a special study of the 'Seven Centuries of English Misrule' in Ireland, and has just completed a work in which are to be brought to light many new and unnoticed facts bearing on this subject. The work which is to be called 'Irish Nationalism, an Appeal to History,' will be published shortly by Mr. Murray.

The Athenaeum states that a posthumous work by Cardinal Manning is on the point of publication. It will consist of essays written on "Honour," "Consistency," "Vanity," "Popularity," and "Gossip." "The Fourth Estate," "Critics," and like subjects, and it has the special interest of being his Eminence's only legacy to secular literature. Messrs. Burns and Oates will be the publishers.

The Messrs. Macmillan and Co. announce among the noteworthy books in preparation a volume of lectures on preaching to be delivered at the Yale Divinity School by the Rev. Robert F. Horton, M. A., London, England. The next volume in the series of "Rulers of India," from the same firm will be Angzib, by Mr. Stanley Lane-Pool, author of the Catalogue of Mughal coins in the British Museum.

Joaquin Miller declares there is a growing antipathy among the reading public to the dialect story. "The world wants ideas, not the distortion of words," he says, and he protests there is no dialect in the West; and "we don't propose having any so-called Western dialect foisted upon us as the product of our people. Dialect is the clown of literature. We must leave the clown to the circus, and the circus is best adapted to children."—Illustrated News of the World.

Miss Partridge, of Alvechurch, Red-ditch, England, has undertaken to compile the "Praise of Chaucer" from his day to ours, for the Chaucer Society. The book will contain all mentions of Chaucer and allusions to him up to 1800, and the chief ones since. Miss Partridge will be grateful for any extracts on the subject sent to her. Next year a trial list of extracts will be printed, and the complete volume will appear in or before 1900, the quincentenary of Chaucer's death.

The valuable library of the celebrated Austrian encyclopaedist, Dr. Constant von Wurzbach, numbering over 8,000 volumes, and especially rich in rare biographical works, is now offered for sale. Also, a collection of 45,000 portraits of eminent persons of all times and countries, which Dr. von Wurzbach has formed during a long and laborious life, can now be purchased at a very reasonable price. It consists of copperplates, steel-engravings, wood-cuts, and drawings, some of them very rare, represents all the Presidents and many of the most prominent men of the United States, and contains 800 portraits and caricatures of Prince Bismarck alone. For further information address R. von Wurzbach, Hermannstrasse 74, I., Munich, Schwabing, Germany.

The result of impartial criticism. — Quite recently a certain new book was reviewed in two leading journals, with a result which is indeed, says Truth, a curiosity in literary criticism:—

"It is not interesting, it is not amusing, it is in fact, one of the most negligible works we have recently encountered. The compulsory reading of these volumes will afford as humiliating discipline as the Penitential Psalms."

"These are most interesting, valuable, and attractive volumes, and their perusal is as delightful as it is instructive. . . . From whichever point of view this book be considered, it is deserving of the highest praise."

Messrs. Sampson, Low, Marston & Co. will publish shortly "The Princely Chandos," a biography of James Brydges, afterwards the Duke of Chandos, by Mr. John Robert Robinson. The volume, which will be illustrated, will give per-sonal traits of the great Duke of Marl-borough and other personages of the reigns of Queen Anne and George I., also curious details on financial matters af-fecting the nation, and the marvellous history of the Duke of Chandos. The strange history of his political and private life, of his great wealth, his vast speculations, his beautiful estate of Canons, his friend-ship with Handel, Swift, Hogarth, Gay, Pope, and others, and of the munificence which procured for him the epithet "Princely," is related for the first time in this work. James Brydges was Pay-master-General to the forces abroad dur-ing the most brilliant part of the Duke of Marlborough's military career, 1705-11.

The Academy says: "Mr Le Gallienne, who recently came out as a defender of the faith in the controversy with Mr. Robert Buchanan, is shortly to publish through Messrs. Elkin Matthews and John Lane, a little volume of essays entitled 'The Religion of a Literary Man.' Mr. Le Gallienne will treat his subject from a reverential, but entirely untheological, standpoint. Messrs. Longmans have in the press 'A Short History Of Ireland,' by Dr. P. W. Joyce, author of 'Irish Names of Places.' The book is written on a new plan and will be divided into five parts:—I. The Manners, Customs, and In-stitutions of the Ancient Irish People; II. Ireland Under Native Rulers (down to 1172); III. The Period of Invasion (from 1172 to 1547); IV. The Period of Re-bellion, Conquest, and Plantation (1547 to 1695); V. The Period of the Penal Laws (1695 to 1829), with some supple-mentary chapters, bringing down the nar-rative to the present day. The first vol-ume coming down to 1608, will be ready in April."

READINGS FROM CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE KISS OF CHILDREN.

No thought or sense unsatisfied
The kiss of little children brings,
No after-taste of bitter things,
No tearful prayer for peace denied,
No shadow of remorse's wings,
No sense of fallen worth and pride,
No feverish search of Lethe's tide,—
But from their lips contentment springs.

The kiss of little children wakes
The hope of endless better things.
It stirs our hearts till memory sings
Of our lost innocence and takes
Us by the hand—that childlike clings
To hers—along her paths, and makes
Us nobler for the truth, that breaks
The dream the kiss of children brings.
—Charles Gordon Rogers, in New England Magazine.

WHAT PASSES FOR BEAUTY.

The ladies of Arabia stain their fingers
and toes red and their lips blue. In Persia
they paint a black streak around their
eyes, and ornament their faces with repre-
sentations of various figures. The Japan-
ese women adopt the singular method of
gliding their teeth, and those of the In-

dians have them red. In some parts of
India the pearl of the tooth must be dyed
black before a woman can be beautiful.
The Hottentot women paint the entire
body in compartments of red and black.
In Greenland the women colour their faces
with blue and yellow, and frequently tatoo
their bodies by saturating threads in
soot, inserting them beneath the skin, and
then drawing them through. In New
Holland the women cut themselves with
shells, and, keeping the wounds open a
long time, form deep scars in the flesh,
which they deem highly ornamental. An-
other singular mutilation is made among
them, for when in infancy they take off
the little finger of the left hand at the
second joint. In ancient Persia an
aquiline nose was often thought
worthy of a crown, but the Sum-
atran mother carefully flattens the
nose of her daughter. The modern
Persians have a strong aversion to red
hair. The Turks on the contrary, are
warm admirers of it. In China, small
round eyes are liked. But the great beau-
ty of a Chinese woman is in her feet.
An African beauty must have small eyes,
thick lips, and a large flat nose, and a
skin perfectly black. In New Guinea the
nose is perforated and a large piece of
wood or bone inserted. On the north-
west coast of Africa an incision more than
two inches long is made in the lower lip
and then filled in with a wooden plug.
European women paint their faces white
and pink, blacken their eyelashes
and eyebrows, and dye their hair
either golden or auburn. They com-
press their figures into queer shapes!
—Well, we all know how it is done!—"Sift-
ings."

ADVANCES IN BRAIN SURGERY.

There is a form of cranial injury in
which surgical aid is especially benefi-
cial and in which by prompt action life
may frequently be saved. A man falls
down an area, for instance, striking his
head on the hard surface below. He is
stunned for a few minutes and then par-
tially recovers consciousness, which, how-
ever, is gradually lost and profound stupor
sets in. In such an instance there is prob-
ably the rupture of a blood vessel in
the membranes of the brain between this
organ and the skull and blood is effused,
which, by its pressure on the brain, pro-
duces stupor and eventually death. Such
cases were until within the last few years
invariably fatal, and even now, such is
the usual result, for comparatively few
surgeons know what great advances have
recently been made in the science and art
of brain surgery. Only a few weeks ago
a case of the kind occurred in Washington
City in which a man was passively allow-
ed to die when in all probability his
life could have been saved by an operation.
And this operation is a very simple one.
We ascertain from an inspection of the
seat of injury on what part of the skull
the blow has been received, and we are
further strengthened in our search for evi-
dence by the symptoms exhibited by the
patient. We trephine the skull at the
injured point and let out the blood that
has been extravasated. As soon as the
pressure is relieved consciousness is re-
gained and the patient lives. Quite re-
cently operations have been performed up-
on the skull in cases of idioy innate or
acquired with a view of removing a sup-
posed disproportion between the size of
the brain and the skull, and thus allowing
the organ space in which to grow. A
French surgeon proposed the removal of
strips of the cranium in cases of idioy in
which as he supposed there was no room
for the brain to expand. Several of his
cases and those performed according to his
method by other surgeons have been in
a measure successful, so that there is
decided encouragement to persevere with
the operation in instances in which it ap-
pears to be suitable. Several years before
the publication of his results the writer
had performed similar operations for the
cure of epilepsy, and in a few cases with
complete success.—From "Brain Surgery,"
by Dr. William A. Hammond, in North
American Review.

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AN Engineer's Painful Existence and Wonderful Rejuvenation—Hospitals and Doctors Failed to Cure Him—Health Restored by a Remedy Almost Forced Upon Him—A Story Worthy of a careful Perusal.

The News, St. John's, Que.

It is now some fourteen months since The News commenced publishing reports of the wonderful results produced by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and every one must admit that many of the cures effected seemed little short of the miraculous. The names of the remedies which claim to cure all the ills flesh is heir to are to-day legion, and whatever the merits and demerits of these preparations may be there is no question as to the great reputation achieved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Some people no doubt laugh at these stories and believe them to be advertising dodges to catch the unwary and rope in some of their shekels. We have now printed and published The News for nearly half a century; it enjoys the reputation of being a high-toned weekly with a large circulation, and we naturally do business with the advertising men of the day, and from the reputation of the Dr. Williams' Medical Company, we have never had any reason to doubt the perfect accuracy of the cures related; but it is only now that we are placed in a position to testify personally as to the wonderful curative powers of Pink Pills. The story we are about to relate though no less remarkable than others regarding the same medicine naturally impresses itself more upon our mind and upon the minds of others in the community because the party chiefly concerned is known to us, and we are enabled to bear personal testimony as to the correctness of his declaration.

The gentleman who was a short time ago so greatly afflicted is now almost as well as he ever was and cheerfully related his story to the representative of The News, in the hope that those who read it might be benefited thereby.

Mr. Camille Dubuque is a man of fifty-three years of age and has been a mechanical engineer for twenty-five years, working on the steamer Reindeer which runs on Lake Champlain, and occasionally on the River Richelieu. "Four years ago," said Mr. Dubuque, "while our steamer had an excursion party on board for an evening run, I was rather tired after a long day's work, and went up on the upper deck to enjoy a smoke before retiring. At that time I felt myself to be in perfect health but, when I went to my room I was taken with chills and was unable to keep myself warm. Although that night I had but little sleep I felt comparatively well the next day. About a fortnight after I was taken with frightful pains in my back near my spine, and in my side. I went to the hospital in Burlington, Vt., and was treated there for three weeks and then feeling but little better I came to my home in Iberville county, five and a half miles from St. Johns. I was then doctored by a medical man from Iberville.

His treatment seemed to relieve me very little and I determined to visit Montreal and see another physician. This I did in March, (three years ago) and put myself in an eminent physician's care who treated me from March until July, and certainly did all he could for me. I did not stay in Montreal all the time but went backwards and forwards to see him. In July I got tired of this and was beginning to feel down-hearted. I then called in a medical man from Henryville, a village a few miles from where I live, and he prescribed for me over and over again, but by this time I was almost powerless to help myself and no one knows what frightful agony I suffered. For seven long months I sat in a chair with my feet on a lounge. I was unable to lie down day or night and often thought that death would be a happy relief. Last spring my wife read an account of a Saratoga miracle in The News and determined to get a box of Pink Pills for me. I remonstrated with her, telling her that it was useless spending more money, but she persisted and wrote to Wright and Co., druggists, of St. Johns, and had a box sent by mail. I took them to please her, never thinking they would do me any good, but much to my surprise, after taking the box I felt slightly better. We then bought another box and by the time that was gone I felt that they were certainly helping me. I could now lie down, something I had been unable to do for seven long months previously. So I kept on taking the Pink Pills and am now on my tenth box, and to-day I am practically a new man. Last winter I had an attack of la grippe. I took Pink Pills and they cured me. We figured up to see the amount of money I had expended in trying to be cured before resorting to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and the figures reached \$825. I willingly tell you my story and my wife corroborates every word I say, in the hope that anyone who is as unfortunate as I have been may attain relief by employing the same remedy. Put it in The News, some of my old fellow-workmen will see it and it may benefit them as it has done me."

When The News representative drove up to Mr. Dubuque's pretty little frame house he beheld the gentleman chopping wood, and looking a strong, robust man. A year ago his neighbours thought him a doomed man—to-day they consider his cure as little short of miraculous.

Messrs. Wright and Co., old and reliable druggists of this town, assure us that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have an enormous sale, which is additional proof that they really are what the manufacturers claim for them.

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 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 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.

These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, of Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and

are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark (printed in red ink) and wrapper, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. Bear in mind that 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. The public are also cautioned against all other so-called blood builders and nerve tonics, no matter what name may be given them. They are all imitations whose makers hope to reap a pecuniary advantage from the wonderful reputation achieved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Ask your dealer for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and refuse all imitations and substitutes.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

SCIENTIFIC AND SANITARY.

A law has been passed by the Reichstag establishing a standard time over the whole of Germany.

No fewer than 25,000 peach-shape jelly fish were counted in a cubic foot of phosphorescent water taken from the sea on the English coast.

The electric light has been introduced into a new flour mill near to the supposed site of Calvary, and close to the Damascus gate at Jerusalem.

Long distance telephoning has called into existence a class of operators who are valuable by reason of the clearness and sharpness with which they can pronounce words while speaking rapidly. It has also developed the fact that the French language is better adapted to the purpose of the telephone than the English.

The usefulness of electricity in chemical science was forcibly demonstrated at a recent meeting of the French Academy of Science when M. Troast presented an ingot of ruthenium weighing 4 1-2 pounds. This metal is only found in the minutest quantities associated with platinum. The mass shown to the Academy is probably greater than the whole of the rest of the specimens possessed by the world's chemical laboratories. It was obtained with the aid of dynamos by heating the residues of the preparation of iridium.

An Englishman named Campbell has, an Odessa correspondent says, in view of the spread of the cholera epidemic in Russia, introduced a patented system of disinfecting the town water supplied at Khar-koff. The patent appears to have been approved by the Minister of War, who proposes to adapt it to all the military camps during the summer. The mechanical appliances, it is stated, vary in cost from 20,000 to 120,000 roubles, the latter figure covering the necessities of the largest cities.

A beautiful and instructive lecture experiment illustrative of the conditions of the heated atmosphere which give rise to the mirage, is described in the Annales de Chimie et de Physique. Water is poured into a long rectangular trough, with glass sides and covered with a layer of alcohol, about two centimetres thick, containing a trace of fluorescence. After a few hours, during which the alcohol diffuses slowly through the water, a flat beam of light is sent through the mixture at a very slight inclination to the horizon. Under these conditions a kind of garland of light is seen to traverse the liquid, due to a series of curvilinear deflections or "mirages" in the less highly refractive water below and total reflections at the upper surface of the alcohol.—Popular Science News.

Denver people claim that during last year the clear sun shone on their city 320 days of the 365.

The pressure of the atmosphere on the man of average stature is about 15 tons, yet it is not felt.

It is estimated that the standing pine in Ashland, Wis., will measure about 10,000,000,000 feet.

It is believed that mammoth wild animals, now extinct, formerly made their homes in the Okefinokee Swamp in Florida.

M. Moissau continues his researches on the production of diamonds, and in a recent note to the Paris Academy of Science says that metallic iron at its melting point combines very energetically with the diamond and crystals of graphite are deposited as the mass cools.

It is stated that Professor Simmonds, of Hamburg, has shown by experiments that flies can effect entabes—especially those with cholera germs; and it is therefore necessary to keep flies away from articles of food when cholera or other infectious disease is about.

The skeleton of an ichthyosaurus, recently unearthed in the French Jura, weighed a quarter of a ton, and the battery of teeth measured forty-two inches from end to end of the horrid jaws. The monster appears to have been a sort of marine crocodile, abundantly able to swallow tidbits the size of a porpoise, and swift enough to overtake its bat-winged contemporaries, if not the nimble serpent-fish of the fore-world.

The imperial health office of Berlin has issued an announcement to the effect that oranges and lemons are both fatal to the cholera bacillus. Placed in contact with the cut surface of the fruit, the bacteria survive but a few hours. They remain active for some time longer on the unjured rind of the fruit, but even then they die within 24 hours. The destructive property as regards the cholera bacteria is supposed to be due to the large amount of acid contained in those fruits. In consequence of this quality the health officer considers it unnecessary to place any restriction on the transit and sale of these fruits, even if it should be ascertained that they come from places where cholera is prevalent at the time. Not a single in-

stance was noted in which cholera was disseminated by either oranges or lemons.—New Orleans Picayune.

According to a German doctor, who has just published the results of a long course of experiments, the sight is rarely alike in both eyes. He finds that only in one case out of fifteen are both eyes in good condition. In seven cases out of ten one eye is stronger than the other.

The tower of Pisa, with an inclination of six metres over the plumb line of its original axis, is still considered one of the safest buildings of the neighbourhood, and the architect of an observatory on the storm-swept plateau of the Pup de Dome calculates that it would add to the stability of an isolated tower to make it lean slightly towards the compass-point of the prevailing wind.

The garden spots of the temperate zone are mere sand fields compared with the Bottomlands of the equatorial regions. At Port Wilson, near the mouth of the Senegal, the alluvium averages a depth of twenty-two feet of rich vegetable mold, and a farmer equipped with a subsoil plow could raise enormous crops of cereals and root-plants thrice a year without wasting a dime on fertilizers.

Mr. Baden-Powell, of the Scots-Guards, has devised a method of signalling at night by means of paper fire-balloons, which are made to lift a string of "beads" of quick-burning composition attached to piece of quick-match, so as to spell out words on a system similar to the "dot and dash," or Morse plan. The balloon is inflated by hot air, and the "message" string is attached. The portability of the apparatus is an important feature.

If it is true that neglected animals revert to the original types of their species, the wild ancestor of our domestic horse can hardly have been a paragon of beauty. The South American mustang, as well as the more than half-wild horses of the Russian steppes, are mostly small, knob-kneed and thick-headed. On the pampas the silken coat of the Spanish steed has become rough, and frequently marked with the black shoulder cross that betrays an affinity to the African zebra and the wild ass of the Persian tablelands.

The fastest passenger trains, those of the Manchester and Great Grimsby line, for instance, make 60 miles an hour, and the best ice-yachts nearly eighty miles, but that speed is considerably eclipsed by such second-rate flyers as black-birds and wild ducks. Our common domestic pigeon returning from a distant feeding-ground to her cot, or chased by a rain storm, will dart along the sky at the rate of three miles a minute, and a hawk in pursuit of a quail will shoot through the space of half a mile in five seconds.

It has long been known that common flies, which feed on filial, are great carriers of disease germs. A German experimenter, Sawtschwenko, now finds that cholera bacilli pass through a fly's alimentary canal unharmed, and may exist in fly-specks. In fact, he suspects that the bacilli multiply inside of the insect.

We understand, says "London Nature," than an enormous iron meteorite weighing nearly one ton (2044 pounds) has just been received by Mr. J. R. Gregory, of Charlotte street, Fitzroy Square. It is 4 feet long by 2 feet 3 inches wide and 20 inches thick. It comes from Youdegin, in Western Australia.

Lord Raleigh, in lecturing at the Royal Institution on interference bands, exhibited as an illustration of wave action a "bird-call," whose pitch was so high as to be inaudible. The concentration of the air waves, however, on to a sensitive flame, by means of a screen, caused the flame to roar in a remarkable manner. Interference bands are caused by the difference in phase of the lights reflected from two approximately coincident surfaces, such as the middle faces of a pair of glass plates laid together. They appear on the lantern screen as dark, rainbow like bands or rings, affording by their shape and ar-

SCROFULA

Is that impurity of the blood which produces unsightly lumps or swellings in the neck; which causes running sores on the arms, legs, or feet; which develops ulcers in the eyes, ears, or nose, often causing blindness or deafness; which is the origin of pimples, cancerous growths, or "humors," which, fastening upon the lungs, causes consumption and death. It is the most ancient of all diseases, and very few persons are entirely free from it.

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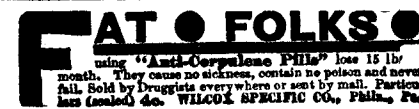
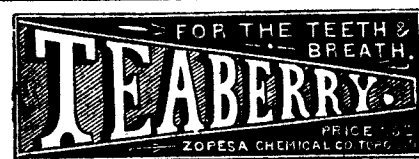
By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by the remarkable cures it has accomplished, has proven itself to be a potent and peculiar medicine for this disease. If you suffer from scrofula, try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"Every spring my wife and children have been troubled with scrofula, my little boy, three years old, being a terrible sufferer. Last spring he was one mass of sores from head to feet. We all took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and all have been cured of the scrofula. My little boy is entirely free from sores, and all four of my children look bright and healthy." W. B. ATHERTON, Passaic City, N. J.

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range the most delicate possible test of the flatness or otherwise of the surfaces under examination.

A Columbus, O. man has invented a trolley balloon line. He proposes to run his trolley wire on poles 100 feet high and use the wires for guides and power supply. Descents may be made by parachutes if necessary.

On the reopening of an old mine at Bangor, Cal., a few months ago, flies were found in a dry slope connecting two shafts, all white except the eyes, which were red, and a white rattlesnake was killed. The animals had lived in the dry passages, where they had been supplied with air but not with light. A few of the flies, exposed to light in a glass case, recovered their proper colour within a week.—Popular Science Monthly.

According to Mr. George A. Allen, the Mohaves believe that the spirits of their dead go up in smoke to the "White Mountain" when their bodies are cremated, and that property which is thrown into the flames goes up with them. They also have a belief that all the Mohaves who die and are not cremated turn into owls, and when they hear an owl hooting at night they think it is the spirit of some dead Mohave returned.

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Gents,—My daughter was apparently at the point of death with that terrible disease diphtheria. All remedies had failed, but Minard's Linctus cured her; and I would earnestly recommend it to all who may be in need of a good family medicine.

John D. Boutilier.

French Village.

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"We are six in family. We live in a place where we are subject to violent Colds and Lung Troubles. I have used German Syrup for six years successfully for Sore Throat, Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Pains in the Chest and Lungs, and spitting-up of Blood. I have tried many different kinds of cough Syrups in my time, but let me say to anyone wanting such a medicine—German Syrup is the best. That has been my experience. If you use it once, you will go back to it whenever you need it. It gives total relief and is a quick cure. My advice to everyone suffering with Lung Troubles is—Try it. You will soon be convinced. In all the families where your German Syrup is used we have no trouble with the Lungs at all. It is the medicine for this country.

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You pay only for the good you get.



The great anaesthetic, chloroform, was discovered by Guthrie in 1831, and was first employed in surgical operations in 1847.

The method of treating snake bites by injections of strychnine is to be submitted to exhaustive trial in India under the sanction and supervision of the Government. The method has proved highly effectual in many cases reported in Australia.—New York Sun.

The new lighthouse, near Havre, France, will have a combined candle-power of 19,750,000. This is said to be the most powerful electric light in the world, and it could be seen for 312 miles in clear weather, according to the "Neuzeit," if the earth's surface were flat.

Hydrogen gas which was used for inflating military balloons in Egypt, several years ago, and was subsequently condensed and stored, was employed again the other day in England. The latter country is the first to adopt this economical scheme. The gas is kept, compressed, in metal cylinders, and seems to lose little of its lifting power with age.

RELIEF AND CURE.

Sirs,—I have used Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam for coughs and colds, and it gives relief in a few hours and always results in a cure. I would not be without it.

Mrs. Alfred Vice, Berlin, Ont.

Germany has by law adopted a uniform time standard for the whole country. Clocks there will now read exactly an hour ahead of Greenwich time. It is expected that Austria will soon follow suit.

Electric lighting by phosphorescent tubes, with a soft moonlight effect, yet bright enough to use where incandescent lamps would do has come into commercial use in England. From 50,000 to 100,000 volts are required with this system.

Photographers, amateurs and professional, will be interested in this contrast in exposures: With an electric spark to light it, a bullet was pictured while flying 2,000 feet a second, and it appeared stationary. The flash must have lasted less than one 150,000th part of a second. Professor Boys recounted this and similar stories at the Edinburgh meeting of the British association. An exposure of eight hours was made in a fine picture taken of a region in a milky way, about Nu Argus, by H. C. Russel, at the Sydney astronomical observatory N. S. W.

The New York Examiner says: Every mother and housekeeper must often act as a family physician in the many illnesses and accidents that occur among children and servants. For many of these cases I have used Davis' Pain-Killer, and consider it an indispensable article in the medicine box. In diarrhoea, it has been used and effected cures. For cuts and bruises it is invaluable. 25c. for the New Big Bottle.

Air and the two gases of which it is a mixture (oxygen and nitrogen) have recently been reduced to a liquid form, like water, by an English scientist, Professor Dewar, who uses intense cold for the purpose. He has been able to get a temperature of 210 below zero, centigrade, or 346 below zero Fahr. He says: "If we could get some 30 degrees lower down we might liquefy hydrogen." His achievement has produced a great sensation in the scientific world.

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Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness, croup and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Price 25c and 50c. at all druggists.

There are now in the United States Patent Office over five thousand different car couplers and there is no estimating the number of new ideas that have been formulated and the number of improvements that have been made on the old link and pin coupler that have not as yet been placed before the public. It certainly appears that in all this vast number there should be some feasible invention which, if adopted on all connecting car lines, would do away with the present murderous method of coupling cars.

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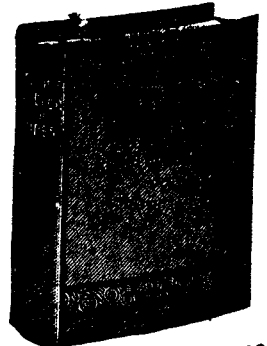
APRIL, 1893.

- Shakespeare's 'Julius Cæsar. Dr. W. J. Rolfe.
- Shakespeare and Lyly. Horace Davis.
- The Use of Alliteration in Shakespeare's Poems. Prof. S. E. Bengough.
- Gentle Will, our Fellow. A History of Shakespeare's Stage Life. F. G. Fleay.
- Iago's Conscience. A. M. Spence.
- The Value of Contemporary Judgment. Helen A. Clarke.
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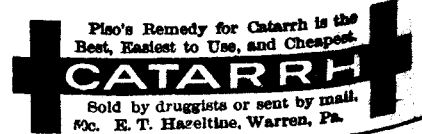
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It is being contemplated to establish an electric tramway between Atami and Odawara, Japan.

Electricity is to be used in the manufacture of bleaching powders, the amperage to be equal to affording sufficient heat to decompose common salt from which chlorine is obtained. Starch of the lower qualities can be bleached by electricity.

\$100.00 reward for always doing the right thing at the right time and in the right place. One of these things is when at the stationer's to order a box of Esterbrook's pens.

According to the Annales Techniques, a gigantic microscope is being constructed in Munich for the Chicago Exposition. It has a magnifying power of 11,000 diameters, but this can be increased to 16,000 by means of an electric light, the image in this case being thrown on a screen.

A scientist who has investigated the matter states that the men who are employed in the Paris sewers are as healthy as the average person, and no other 800 men in that city are so free from zymotic diseases.

The exhibit of fine woods made at the World's Fair by West Virginia in the Forestry Building will consist of 250 splendid specimens, finely polished and finished in a manner which will show the special characteristics and qualities of all growths and varieties to the best advantage.—Philadelphia Ledger.

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Scientists say that if the bed of the Pacific could be seen it would disclose to view several mountains, with truncated tops scattered over it. These mountains would be perfectly bare at their bases, and all around their tops they would be covered with beautiful vegetation of coral polypi.

The blue grotto, on the Island of Capri, in the Bay of Naples, is absolutely unrivaled for the vivid splendor of its colours. Owing to the peculiar nature of the refraction of the sunlight on its waters, wall, roof and sea are tinged a beautiful ultramarine, which shades into a deep violet in the furthest recesses of the cavern.

The first despatches by the electric telegraph in France were sent May 18, 1845, from Paris to Rouen. On the 31st of December, 1851, the submarine cable from Calais to Dover was inaugurated. The number of despatches sent in 1851 was 9,014. In 1864 the rate between different points in Paris was lowered from one franc to 50 centimes, with the wonderful result of an increase of despatches from 577 to 11,250 in one month. The last statistics of the French bureau for one year gives 26,084,742 inland and 5,318,265 international telegrams.

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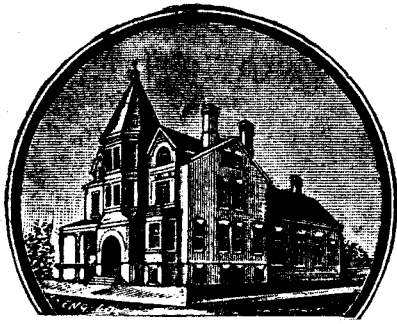
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A railway car-brake has been invented operated by electricity, and is said to be as serviceable as an air brake.

A steel tower, 500 feet high, is being erected in Blackpool, England, to contain a circus at the base and to be surrounded by a fine block of buildings.

Plaster of Paris is being used by the French for floors. Sulphate of iron, applied after laying, hardens the plaster twentyfold, but gives it a rust colour.

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34 Huntley St., Toronto, Ont.

A useful volume of papers, mainly describing the results of chemical investigations carried on in its Research Laboratory has been issued by the English Pharmaceutical Society.

Professor Garner is evidently making progress off his scientific work in Africa, as he reports having hypnotized a gorilla and influenced a pet chimpanzee to fall in love with his valet.

There are about 9,000 telegraphic bureaux in France. They use 12,750 Morse instruments, 993 Hughes, 25 Wheatstone, 53 Baudot, 1,155 Cadran, 1 Meyer, 951 diverse; total, 15,932.—Electricity.

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Wood pulp, dissolved in alcohol, and drawn out like a spider's web into a fibre, is now being manufactured as a substitute for silk at Besancon, France. It is brilliant, tough and elastic. In composition it closely resembles gun-cotton, and to correct its inflammability it is soaked in ammonia.

An electric bit for vicious horses has been invented by a citizen of Hamilton, Ont. A small battery is carried in the vehicle and wires are connected from it through the head gear to the bit. When the animal begins to kick a button is pressed to bring into operation the electricity, which, it is said, will speedily stop such dangerous business.

Professor Stokes, the eminent scientist, has in a most ingenious manner lately demonstrated the presence of suspended matter in flame. The way this is optically proved is by condensing sunlight on the flame, and the light is then scattered by the solid particles in an extremely thin layer, both where the beam enters the flame and where it leaves it. It is polarized in the flame of reflection—an effect however, which is not found in all flames—it being absent, for instance, in that of a Bunsen flame tinged with burning sodium. In the latter case this seems to be due to the fact that the sodium is in the form of vapor, not of solid particles.—New York Sun.

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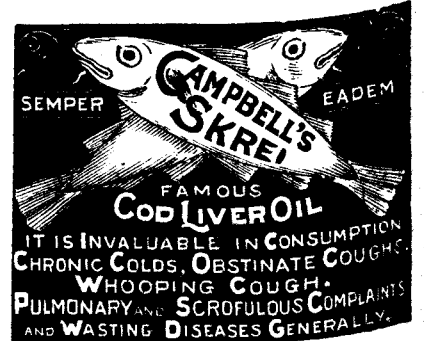
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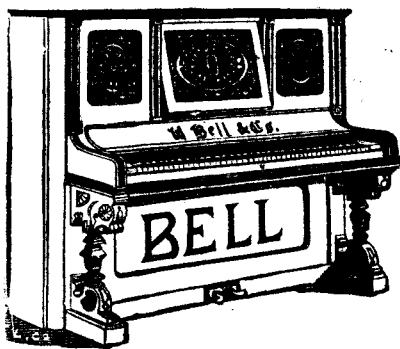
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