

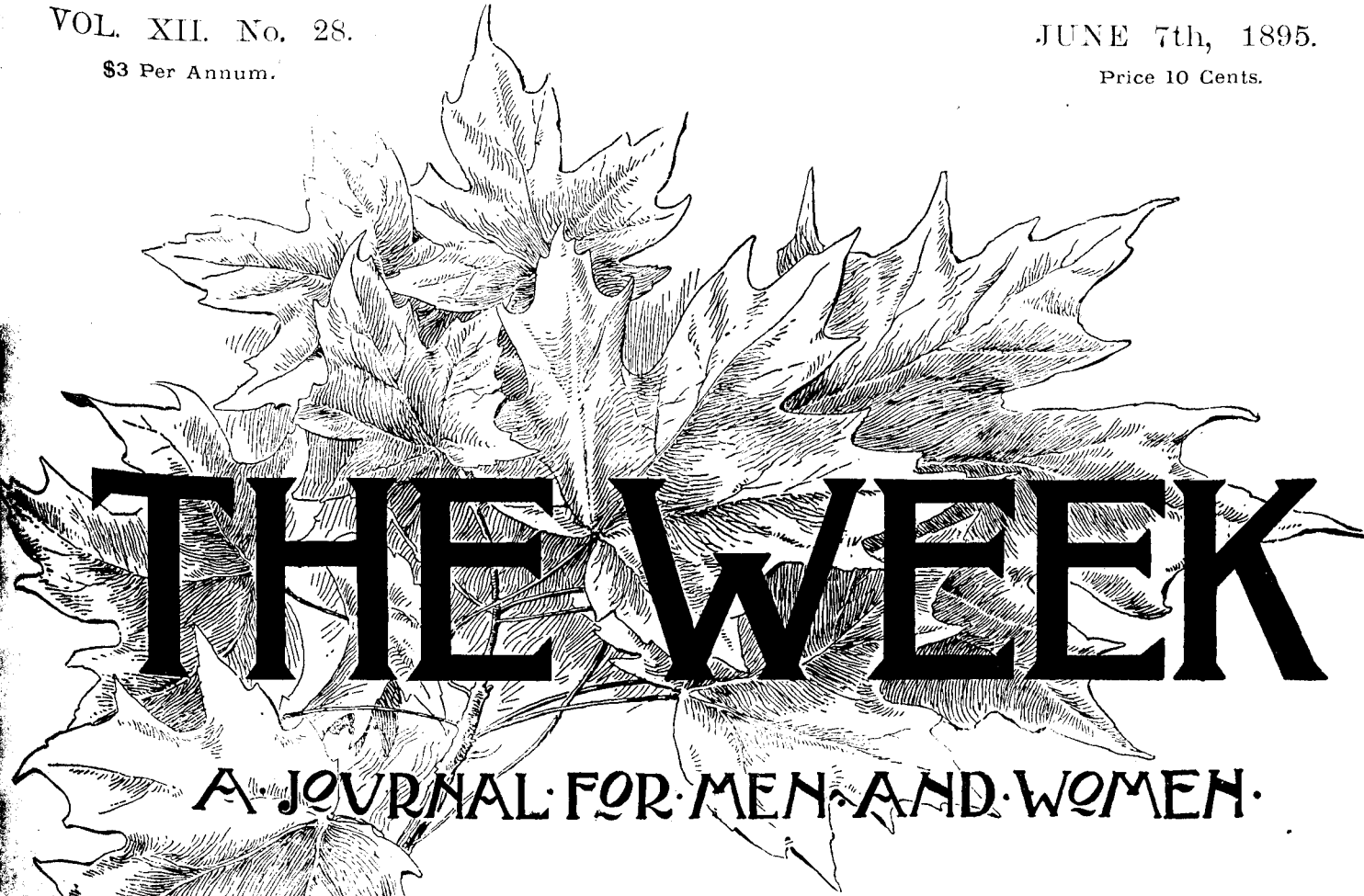
This Number Contains: London Literary Matters, by J. H. Isaacs. The Manitoba School Question, by E. Douglas Armour, Q.C. J. R. N. on King Street, Toronto. Correspondence concerning the Canadian Flag, by Sandford Fleming, C.E., LL.D., and others.

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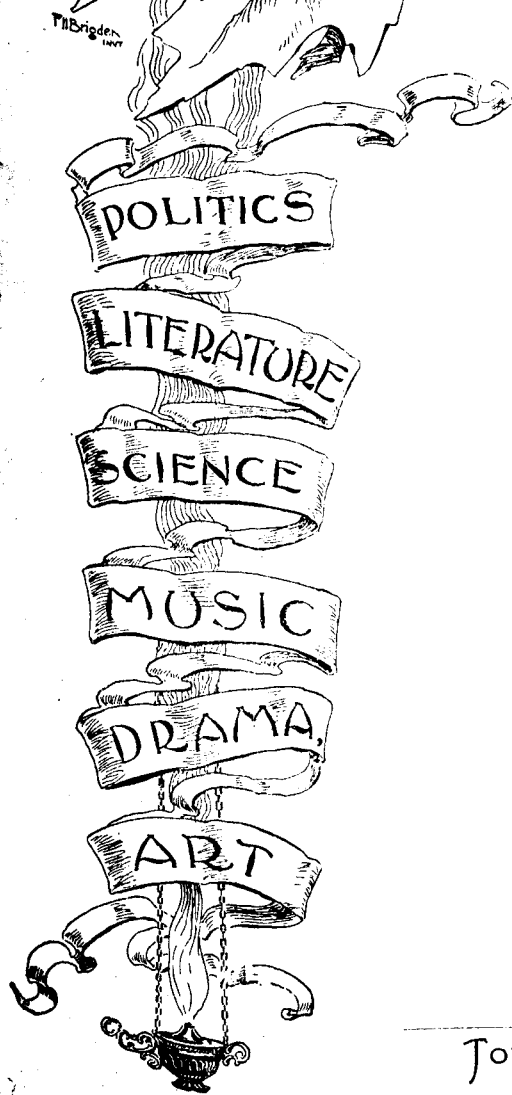
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THE WEEK.

Vol. XII.

Toronto, Friday, June 7th, 1895.

No. 28.

Contents.

	PAGE.
CURRENT TOPICS	651
LEADERS —	
The Universal Rest-Day	653
"Pew and Pulpit in Toronto"	654
CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES —	
The Manitoba School Act.—III..... <i>Edward Douglas Armour, Q.C.</i>	654
The Second Canadian Woman's Council..... <i>Fidelis</i>	656
Canada vs. Barnardo: The Defendant's Case..... <i>Ernest Heaton, M.A.</i>	657
"J. R. N." on King Street, Toronto..... <i>J. R. N.</i>	659
Montreal Affairs..... <i>J. H. Isaacs</i>	660
London Literary Matters..... <i>Z.</i>	661
The Latest News From Paris..... <i>Diogenes</i>	662
At Street Corners.....	666
POETRY —	
April..... <i>Charlotte M. Holmes</i>	653
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR —	
The Canadian Flag..... <i>Sandford Fleming, LL.D.</i>	663
"..... <i>E. M. Chodwick</i>	664
"..... <i>Samuel M. Baylis</i>	664
The Blackbird..... <i>I. Allen Jack</i>	664
Politics and Business Principles.—No. VII..... <i>Critic</i>	665
BOOKS —	
The Real Chinaman.....	665
Briefer Notices.....	665

Current Topics.

The Porte and the Powers.

It seems probable, as we go to press, that strong detachments of the British, French, and Russian fleets are by this time assembled in the Bosphorus. It is pretty evident that the argument derived from such a demonstration is the only one which is likely to convince the Porte of its duty in regard to the joint proposals of the powers touching reforms in Armenia. If it be true, as reported, that Turkey's reply to those proposals is tantamount to a refusal to accept the High Commissioner and joint commission on Armenian affairs which constitute their chief features, and a repetition of the old verbal promises, it is time that the stronger arguments were brought to bear. It is hardly conceivable that the Porte will be so infatuated as to hold out in the presence of so tangible a proof that the powers are in earnest. However it may be with the other powers, it is clear that the British Government cannot, in view of the strength of the national sentiment which insists that the abuses and atrocities of which the Armenians have been so long the victim shall come to a sudden end, accept anything less than the most satisfactory guarantee of future good behaviour. In short, a crisis has now been reached when the Sultan and his Government must either accept the joint proposals of the Powers without reserve, or prepare to have the business of governing Armenia taken out of their incompetent hands and transferred to those of such agencies as can be relied on to maintain good government. Should a judicial madness spur on the Turk to court the utter destruction of his sway over all non-Ottoman peoples, neither the latter nor the civilized world would have any cause to regret the fact.

Freedom of the Press

According to a recent judgment of the Montreal Court of Review, if it is correctly reported, the fact that a statement in a newspaper is an exact and faithful report of the proceedings of a public meeting, does not protect the paper from prosecution for damages, in case the remarks of the speaker thus reported contain any thing actionable. This is a decision which, if generally acted upon, would press very hardly upon the public journal, as well as react injuriously upon the interests of the news-loving reader. If we may say so without offence, it is a judgment which, however strictly it may accord with the law, does not by any means commend itself to the common-sense notion of what is reasonable and just. If the editor or proprietor of a newspaper, in addition to holding himself responsible for the correctness of his paper's report of the speech of a public man, is also to be held responsible for anything libellous which may be contained in that speech,

his position will be a hard one indeed, and he will need to keep, in addition to his reporters and editors, a staff of lawyers to examine hot political and other speeches reported before publication, lest they should contain something which may be challenged as libellous. We are glad to note that the proprietor of the *Montreal Star*, the journal immediately affected by this decision, intends to carry the question to the highest court.

The Tariff Debate.

After thirteen days of debate, during which several times that number of speeches in attack and in defence of the protective

policy of the Government were delivered, the decision of the House of Commons was reached through a division in which every member who was present and cast his vote, with perhaps one exception, that of Mr. Calvin, of Kingston, voted just as every other member knew he would vote, as soon as Sir Richard Cartwright had proposed his motion. Sir Richard Cartwright's motion was defeated, as every person who understood the situation knew it would be defeated, by a strictly party majority. So of the tens of thousands of intelligent electors who have, it may be assumed, followed the course of the debate more or less closely, a statement of the same kind may be made with confidence. One would be surprised to learn that half-a-dozen votes in the whole Dominion were immediately changed by means of any argument presented in the debate. This does not mean, of course, that there may not be, or may not have been during months and years past, many changes of opinion in the electorate in regard to the practical value of protective tariffs in general and the tariff now in operation in Canada in particular. There seems to be, indeed, good reason to believe that such changes have taken place to a considerable extent. But it is obvious to the careful observer that, as a rule, these changes come as the result of observation and personal experience rather than as the result of argument in Parliament or out. It is one of the evils of our party system that the speeches and arguments of the party leaders and their more zealous followers are listened to rather as exhibitions of the cleverness of the several speakers in thrust and parry with their antagonists, than as honest, straightforward efforts to set forth the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, in regard to the important questions discussed.

The Value of the Parliamentary Debate.

In thus saying we by no means intend to argue either that there is no such thing as honesty and sincerity in a Parliamentary debate, or that the time used in such debates is wholly wasted, so far as the effect upon either the members or the country is concerned. We have been speaking of the immediate, tangible effect, and in so doing we have thought of the hearers, *i.e.*, the electors, as wholly included in the two-fold classification of supporters and opponents of the Government. A moment's reflection makes it clear, however, that there is now a considerable, and as we are glad to believe, a growing class of electors who are no longer blind adherents of either party, and who are, therefore, prepared to listen with comparative freedom from prejudice; to cast aside the purely partisan matter which makes up so large an element in even the best of the speeches—and it is undeniable that there are a number of able debaters in the Canadian Commons—and to balance carefully the really weighty facts and considerations presented on either side. In addition to this there is to be taken into the account what we may call the *insensible* effect often produced by a good argument, even upon the minds which are fortified by loyalty to party, and will not at the time admit that their convictions

have been shaken in the least. After many days, the sum total of changes or modifications of opinion resulting from these insensible impressions would no doubt be found to be considerable, if it could be accurately ascertained and estimated.

The Main Point.

But the most important effect of such a debate as that concluded last week is, we make bold to affirm, its effect upon theoretical opinions. It has become customary in political circles to decry what is often contemptuously spoken of as "mere theorizing," and to claim that practical experiment is the only test which is really reliable in matters of fiscal policy. But little reflection is necessary to enable any one to see that the practical test, in such a question as that of Protection vs. Free-trade, is really a most uncertain and precarious one, seeing that, however prosperous a given country may be under the one or the other, it will always be well nigh impossible to prove that the same country would not have been, other things being equal—as they never are when the results to be compared are taken from different periods—still more prosperous under the opposite system, and *vice versa*. But unless Political Economy must give up all claim to a place among sciences, and is merely another term for governmental expediency, it is evident that either Free-trade or Protection must represent the natural law which governs economical progress. When one of the speakers on the Government side exclaimed, in the recent debate, "Your genuine Free-trader won't permit a cent of taxation except for revenue," or words to that effect, he enunciated the fundamental principle underlying that theory of political economy. We are not at present saying whether it is, in our opinion, the true theory. If it is, its vindication is but a question of time. But it is clear that the words quoted touch the very core of the whole debate. Everyone who accepts constitutional government must admit the right of government to impose taxes in some form or other, in order to obtain the funds necessary for meeting the legitimate expenses of government. But the moment we pass that point, the moment we admit the right of governments to impose taxation for any other purpose than to obtain necessary revenue; say, *e.g.*, for the purpose of encouraging a certain manufacture, that moment it departs from a fixed principle and makes the whole question of taxation one of expediency, and of confidence in the judgment and integrity of the Government and Parliament of the day. It does not necessarily follow, as some Opposition members constantly affirm, that such encouragement cannot be given without increasing the price of the articles to be encouraged. If it gives them a wider market, by excluding foreign competition, it may produce the same effect. All such questions are side issues. The main difference is in a nutshell. If all taxation were direct, how many citizens, when opening their purses to pay it, would cheerfully assent were the collector to say, "So much is for the needs of the Government, the rest is for the encouragement of such and such industries which cannot stand alone?" The chief and lasting value of the debate is proportioned to the extent to which it has helped to throw light upon this prime question of economic principle: For what may free citizens be legitimately taxed?

The By-Laws Defeated.

The overwhelming defeat of the various proposed City by-laws, by the rate-payers on Saturday, speaks emphatically on one point. It declares the unalterable determination of the citizens, or that part of them who went to the polls—only about one-third of the whole—to have no increase of the City debt, at present, for any purpose whatever. The negative vote may have somewhat lacked discrimination, but it

was, probably, on the whole, a wise thing to refuse to have the civic lighting or any other costly experiment tried just at this juncture. It is by no means certain that the experiment is not well worth trying, but not just now. A renewal of the contract with the company which now holds it, but for five years only, and at a largely reduced cost per light, is probably the wisest course which could have been agreed on. The wisdom of dismissing some of the other recommendations is not so obvious. The substitution of a piece of new steel intake pipe for the decaying wooden affair that now does service for the City, but does it so imperfectly is a repair so much needed that to delay it in the supposed interests of economy seems very like a penny-wise and pound-foolish policy. Yet, if the refusal should lead the Council to practice stricter economy for the sake of making the necessary improvement, it may be a good thing after all.

Honouring the Brave.

Canadians may well be proud of the grand record of heroic deeds which received well-merited acknowledgment from the Royal Canadian Humane Association, on Saturday afternoon, in the amphitheatre of the Normal School building. It is, we believe, no national conceit which begets the conviction that, as the offspring of the British race, the Canadian people have in their veins strains of blood which entitle them to rank among the very foremost peoples of Christendom, in point of true courage. The fear is often expressed lest long years of peace and devotion to the arts and industries and commerce which follow in the train of peace, may have a tendency to weaken those nobler traits of the national character which are supposed by many to be cultivated and developed only on the field of battle. We are glad to know that each passing year adds to the accumulating evidence that this is not the fact. In no case that we can recall in recent years has one of those great crises of life which try men's and women's souls, found either individuals or accidental groups of British or Canadians behaving as dastards, even in times of sudden panic. In few cases have such testing occasions failed to bring to the front individual heroes, worthy to take their places beside those of any other age or nation. Ample incidental proofs are being afforded, from time to time, that true courage is an element of character, not a thing of cultivation. And the altruistic is always the highest form of bravery. He who counts not his life dear to him, but promptly risks it in his desire to save others, stand in the very front rank of heroes. The Humane Society has done well to honour the goodly band of men and women who have nobly imperilled their own lives in different ways in the effort to save others. The record should be preserved in the archives and embedded in the school-books of the country. But even here it is impossible to be absolutely just in distributing the honours. There are, in Canadian and other hospitals and in humble city streets, to be found hundreds who are daily risking life itself, without hope of applause, in seeking to alleviate the sufferings and save the lives of fellow beings to whom they are under no obligations save those of Christian charity and human brotherhood. Let not these heroes be forgotten.

Disappointing Fiction.

If some of our present-day novelists were convinced that the habit of reading fiction is injurious and ought to be discouraged, they could hardly set about the work of creating a distaste for it in a more effective way than that followed by some of them. Who cares to read a story with a tragic ending? Why should anyone wish to do so? Have we not all of us enough of tragedy mixed with the prosy routine of every-

day life? Is not one of the chief inducements to the weary worker, or the discouraged philanthropist, to seek rest and recreation in a novel, the expectation cherished that he will thereby be transported for a little season into a region in which the course of true love, even if it do not run smoothly for a time, is certain to bring the parties triumphantly through all their seas of trouble into a haven of happiness and peace, where he can leave them with a tranquil heart? What can be more disappointing, not to say exasperating, than for one to follow the fortunes of the faithful pair through all the vicissitudes of parental disapproval, cruel separation, misrepresentation, and calumny, then, after years of separation, to have the lover appear mysteriously at a critical moment, and rescue the heroine and her unappreciative friends from deadly peril, only to be shot down in the moment of triumph, and brought into the presence of his loved one, and her grateful relatives, repentant too late, in a dying condition; and then, still further, to have the bereaved maiden, a year or two after, marry the eminently respectable and approved family friend, who has been for years laying siege to her affections, in the sunshine of family favour? More exasperating still is the case of the two who, being evidently made for each other, and being thrown together for months or years in circumstances most favourable to the growth of mutual attachment, go on year after year each secretly devoured with love for the other, which each, yet, with successful and exasperating perversity, conceals and disguises from the other, until they finally separate and each goes the lonely way of disappointment, without ever having wit enough to divine the true state of the other's heart. Surely one needs but to stumble on a few such tales in succession in order to become ready to disavow fiction forever. And yet such is much of the fiction of the day. And some pretend to enjoy its realism!

* * *

The Universal Rest-Day.

THE fining of four citizens by the magistrate of a suburban village, for the offence of playing golf on Sunday, has brought the question of Sunday laws and their enforcement again to the front in this vicinity. Almost simultaneously a somewhat sensational letter from the Secretary of the International Religious Liberty Association informs us that in the State of Georgia, U. S., a citizen who had, as a matter of religious conviction, scrupulously rested on Saturday, the Old Testament Sabbath, has not only been fined and imprisoned, but condemned to the chain-gang, for persistently working on Sunday; while in Mississippi another Seven-Day observer has been arrested and imprisoned for hoeing potatoes on his farm on Sunday. These instances, though the violation of the laws arose from different motives in the Canadian and the American cases, and though the penalties provided in the Georgia case seem almost barbarously severe, raise, to our thinking, precisely the same question. Whatever may have been the motive of the prosecuting parties in the respective cases, the real question is not, we maintain, theological or religious, but civil and sociological. It is not a question of enforced observance of either a Jewish or a Christian day of worship, but of the maintenance of a national day of rest. If either the Provincial or the State Sunday-laws have been enacted on religious grounds; if those who have violated those laws are being punished for having failed in a religious observance ordered by the statutes, then the legislatures have overstepped the bounds of legitimate civil administration and intruded within a sphere with which they have nothing to do—that of the individual in his relations to God. Their action becomes religious persecution and tyranny. We have to confess that most of the discussions which we hear from

day to day in regard to the subject, seem either to take openly or tacitly, the high religious ground. By some the Laws of Moses, by others, the precepts and example of the Apostles and early Christians, are pleaded as binding upon what is called, with questionable accuracy, "the Christian State." Those who so reason forget that we are not, as were the ancient Jews, under a Theocracy, and that the modern Legislative and Executive Authorities of the Modern State would find it very difficult indeed to establish their right either to interpret or to enforce any religious mandate. Religion is an individual, personal thing, and the more scrupulously our civic rulers can leave it untouched, save in their individual, personal capacities, the better for all concerned.

But that is merely one side of the question. It settles nothing with reference to the question of a weekly rest-day, binding upon all good citizens, and to be enforced by the civil authority. The question, and we hold it is a very large and vitally important question, is simply, Do the best interests of the State, *i.e.*, does the greatest good of the greatest number of citizens, demand that every seventh day be made legally a day of rest for all classes of workers? Can any intelligent student of Old Testament Scriptures doubt that the Sabbath, as originally instituted, free from the superstitious accretions of degenerate days, was more than a mere arbitrary religious institution, that it was based upon a profound physical and psychological principle? Can any candid thinker, with a fairly good knowledge of human nature, with all its physical and moral propensities and weakness, conceive clearly and patiently what would be the effect upon either the physical, the intellectual, and the moral condition, say even of the people of Canada, were all idea of a uniform rest-day to disappear, and every day be absolutely like every other day, and not shrink from the picture? Would not the physiologists be practically unanimous in assuring him that the regular recurrence of a day of rest and change is one of the most potent, not to say indispensable, of all agencies for conserving the physical energies of the race? Will not the psychologists agree that precisely the same law holds in the intellectual sphere, and that opportunity for rest and recuperation intervals is a *sine qua non* of the retention of a sound mind in a sound body? Who would not shrink in horror from his own conception of the terrible moral declension which would surely follow were there no quiet Sunday to cool the ardour of the greedy mortals working at fever heat along all the ten thousand lines of occupation in which human acquisitiveness lavishes the energies of body and soul for material good? Nay, we may go further. Would not a great moral degeneration of the race quickly begin were there no longer one day in seven in which men and women may not only have opportunity but find themselves in a manner constrained to the currents of thought and feeling, from the channels whether of business or pleasure, by which they are prisoned on the working days, and think for a little on those mysterious relations to the unseen, those higher problems of duty and destiny, which surely stand no less closely related to the highest development and true well-being of rational intelligences than the more practical and dulling pursuits of the work-a-day life?

Our question, though we have put it but feebly, is just this: Is it not true that a day of rest, hebdomadal, or otherwise, is, by the constitution of our natures, and the dulling influence of everyday circumstances and occupations, a necessity to the well-being, if not to the very existence, of the race? Grant, for argument's sake, that it is, and what follows? Is it not capable of the clearest demonstration that such a rest-day can be secured for the millions only by what will always seem to many a harsh, uncalled for, and unjust interference with their freedom of action? It is useless to

pass legislation recognizing the right of everyone to such a day of rest, unless rigid measures are taken to enforce, to the fullest extent compatible with the reasonable requirements of everyday duties and necessities, its observance by all classes. It is easy to see that such a rest cannot be obtained without large sacrifices of individual inclination and personal freedom. Its enjoyment by the masses is just as incompatible with the free pursuit of public pleasures by the pleasure-seeking classes, as with the free operation of industries by the money-loving classes. We need not add that within the limitations indicated, the rest-day, thus provided for and enforced on physiological, sociological and moral grounds, will naturally afford the best opportunity for philanthropists of all classes, and that it will be both legitimate and wise for the authorities not merely to permit, but to encourage those who are labouring for the moral and religious well-being of others, to make use of the opportunities the day affords for wielding whatever uplifting influences they can bring to bear without transgressing the necessary limitations of the day of rest. In a word, while it is, we hold, no part of the business of the State authorities to aid or legislate for any religious organization as such, it is clearly a part of its duty to see that free play is given for the operation of every voluntary agency which aims at promoting the intellectual, moral, or spiritual well-being of the people.

The proposition, then, is that a day of rest is essential to the best interests of any people; that with its abolition a period of physical and moral degeneration would inevitably set in; and that it is, therefore, the bounden duty of the State to see that such a day of rest is secured to the whole people, at whatever cost to the inclinations of individuals. We need hardly add that it is equally the bounden duty of all good citizens to cheerfully surrender so much of personal liberty for the time being as may be necessary to the enforcement of the rest-day laws for the good of the whole.

* * *

"Pew and Pulpit in Toronto."

IT is as true of the world religious, as of the world social, that one half of it does not know how the other half lives. It may be claimed for the series of church sketches, which have been written for THE WEEK during recent months by "J. R. N.," that they are an effort towards supplying this lack of information, and that they attempt a fair criticism of those who, by ascending the elevation of the Pulpit, invite the attention of the public.

Many testimonies as to the truthfulness of these sketches have reached THE WEEK from various sources. These, as well as the news agents' sales, show that "J. R. N." has hit the mark in these descriptions of Toronto churches, their ministers, their congregations, and their worship. They have been sent to distant friends in all parts of the world, and we understand that they have excited as much interest in some of the homes of the Old Country as they have here. This journal has been congratulated upon retaining, in the person of "J. R. N.," the services of a writer who, to a discerning penetration, adds a sympathetic insight into human nature, and who, in forcible and expressive English, moderated by the touch of a wide experience, writes so impartially of men and things. We are glad to announce that he will continue to contribute to these columns, although it has been thought well to drop the church sketches during the holiday season, which more or less occupies the interval from now till the first week of September. All being well, our esteemed collaborateur will then resume his visits to the churches of Toronto and give our friends the benefit of his impressions.

April.

The deep impassionment of life,
That Nature's bosom shields,
A forceful surge of joyous strife,
Comes blooming down the fields.
Dumb earth, an April quiver shows,
Dumb earth, quick as fate,
From wreaths of rain, all thronging grows,
Pale and determinate.
Oh pulse of God, that quickens thus
The unconsidered mould:
Touch resurrective force in us:
Transfusive—as of old.

CHARLOTTE M. HOLMES.

Picton, Easter, 1895.

* * *

The Manitoba School Act.—III.

I HAVE endeavoured to establish that the Ministers of the Crown did not, and had no right to, act judicially; that such functions do not belong to the Cabinet, and never have been exercised by it under the British constitutional system since the Court of Star Chamber passed out of existence; that the functions of the Ministers, other than departmental and legislative, are advisory only, by custom and practice and by the express terms of the B.N.A. Act; and that, in this particular case, which is unique in constitutional practice, the Judicial Committee expressly declared that the appeal was a political, and in no sense a judicial, one. But, apart from the necessary political complexion of the Cabinet, there were grave reasons why the judicial mask should not have been worn in this case. The late Minister of Justice himself dispatched his deputy to Manitoba to prepare the first case for argument before the Courts; and he promised that the Roman Catholic minority's expenses of the appeal to England should be defrayed. These two matters, or even one of them alone, entirely disqualified the Cabinet from acting in a judicial capacity. If a judge or arbitrator prepared the case for a litigant, or contributed to or procured contributions towards his expenses, he would deserve the severest censure, and in the case of an arbitrator his award would be promptly set aside.

The fact is, and it cannot successfully be disputed, that the action of the Government was purely political, an advisory proceeding, for which responsibility must be accepted before Parliament and the electors. There are only three apparent methods of explaining the utterances of the Ministry on this branch of the subject, and their like statement in the report to His Excellency upon which the remedial order was based, that they were acting judicially and without responsibility.

1. They had not read the proceedings before the Judicial Committee, in which it was iterated and re-iterated that their action would be political and not judicial.

2. They had read them but misinterpreted them.

3. They had read them and thoroughly understood them, but deliberately "loaded" their deliverance.

These solutions, of course, postulate unbecoming conduct, ignorance or incapacity on the part of the Ministers, and for that reason I should hesitate to adopt any one of them. The uprightness and ability of the present Minister of Justice, to whose lot it fell to deal with the subject, make impossible any of these postulates as a true proposition, and lead me to believe that there is some other solution which conforms to the moral canons of political action which I am unable to discover.

There remain for consideration the other apologies for the action of the Government in making the remedial order. They are that the Judicial Committee had decided that a grievance existed which ought to be remedied; that there was no recourse but to grant relief; that the question was not a political one but a constitutional one, and that they would act according to the constitution. It has already appeared to some extent that these excuses are not based upon fact. They, to a great extent, answer themselves, for a particular duty cannot at once be judicial, rigidly to be exercised in one way only, and at the same time constitutional. But they deserve some examination by themselves.

Referring to the words of the report to His Excellency, we find it there stated as follows:—"In the opinion of this Committee, 'The Manitoba Act' as construed with regard to the present case by the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council so clearly points to a duty devolving upon

Your Excellency in Council, that no course is open, consistent with both the letter and the spirit of the constitution, other than that recommended. To dismiss this appeal would be not only to deny to the Roman Catholic minority rights substantially guaranteed to them under the Constitution of Canada, etc." Now, we may search from one end to another of the case without finding any duty pointed out by the Manitoba Act save the right to hear the appeal, any recommendation of the Judicial Committee or any assertion that the rights in question were guaranteed by the Constitution of Canada, substantially or otherwise. I was particular to point out in a previous paper (ante, p. 631, col. 2, p. 632, col. 1) that the Privy Council were not asked for a recommendation, or what course ought to be pursued; and that if they had been asked their advice would not have bound the Government to act on it (ante, p. 631, col. 2); and that the Privy Council were particular to say that they left the Governor-General in Council and Parliament free to act as they thought best. Their action being entirely political they could not be hampered and were not hampered in the least. It would be an extraordinary thing to find alongside of these unequivocal statements, a particular or even a general course of political action outlined for the Government and Legislatures. The Privy Council were asked the further question "whether the Governor-General in Council has power to make the declarations or remedial orders asked for in the memorials and petitions, or has any jurisdiction in the premises" (case, pp. 285, 286). And their Lordships, after saying that he has power, but that he must judge of the particular course to be pursued, proceed as follows:—"It is certainly not essential that the statutes repealed by the Act of 1890 should be re-enacted. . . . All legitimate ground of complaint would be removed if that system [the Public School System] were supplemented by provisions which would remove the grievance upon which the appeal is founded." Taken alone, and without the question to which this is an answer, it is, of course, open to say, that there was a grievance found and that its removal was recommended. But taken in connection with the question, without impairing its significance by tearing it out of its surroundings, it does not bear even the semblance of a finding that there was a grievance which ought, at all events, to be removed. Taken in connection with the precise statements that perfect freedom was left to the Government, and that Parliament might legislate or not as it saw fit, the answer amounts only to this:—"Your Excellency has asked whether you have power to make the order asked for in the petitions, or whether you have any other jurisdiction in the premises, and we answer: Yes, you have power to grant the petitions, and if you do so you need not order the complete restoration of the Separate School System; you are not bound to do that, but you may supplement the present statutes by others which will remove the grievance complained of; your jurisdiction will compass such an order as that; but recollect that we have already said you are perfectly unfettered in this your political action, and Parliament may legislate or not as it sees fit." The cause of complaint was not that an illegal Act had been passed or that anything improper in a constitutional sense had been done. The same body had previously declared that it was not the law that was at fault, but it was owing to religious convictions that Roman Catholics found themselves unable to partake of the advantages which the law offered to all alike. The grievance was technical; the question was whether the repealing of the Act of 1871 constituted a grievance which gave a right of appeal, and what jurisdiction His Excellency had in the premises, if it did. The complaint was that the policy of the Legislature of Manitoba, as voiced by the electors of that Province, was harsh in the eyes of the complainants, and they desired an appeal to the policy of Canada at large as voiced by its electors. In the same way a protective tariff is a grievance to free traders who find themselves unable to accept it, and the remedy is the same—appeal to the country at large to change the policy.

As to the assertion that the rights in question were substantially guaranteed by the Constitution of Canada—it only requires to be stated to show its own inaccuracy. The very case in question decided that the Constitution of Canada, the B. N. A. Act, did not apply. The Manitoba Act governs. This may have been a slip of the pen, and perhaps statesmen may be allowed to make mistakes even in important state papers, and with a judgment of a Court to follow. *Humanum est errare*, as we were taught by the Latin gram-

mar. But, substituting "The Manitoba Act" for "the Constitution of Canada," the allegation is still incorrect. The previous case, *Burret vs. Winnipeg*, decided that the Manitoba Act did not guarantee Separate Schools, but left the Legislature free to legislate with the right of appeal only. In fact the report of the Cabinet to the Governor-General itself in one part impliedly contradicts it. "If Your Excellency should see fit to approve the foregoing recommendation, etc." Here the true spirit of an advising Minister unconsciously crops out. Had His Excellency a *locus penitentiae*? Certainly. He might have rejected the advice of his Ministers tendered in the report, and compelled them to resign—an unusual, but a possible, course. His Excellency might well say, "Why do you make it an hypothesis that I may not accept your advice, when you have already told me that I am under constraint to make the order? Is it possible, that, upon being so advised, you suppose that I may not accept your advice and approve the report? If Separate Schools, or their restoration, are 'guaranteed by the Constitution' what right has any one to discuss the matter at all?"

Consider the position, for a moment, on the very reason of the thing. The proposition put by the Government stands thus: "The Judicial Committee have decided that to abolish Separate Schools was a grievance within the meaning of the Manitoba Act. Whenever that is done they must be restored, because the Manitoba Act 'points to a duty' to do so. Therefore His Excellency is constitutionally bound to restore them whenever abolished; for if it is a grievance once under the Constitution, it is a breach of it, and must always be a breach of it until the Constitution of Manitoba is altered." This proposition is as unsound as it is possible to make it. The Constitution of Manitoba did not guarantee Separate Schools. It was supposed to do so; but the Privy Council decided that it did not. The report of the Cabinet indicates that they would now repair the mistake; but to do so legitimately the Constitution of Manitoba must be amended. The Government professes to act according to the Constitution. If so, then the Constitution permits the abolition of Separate Schools as at present framed. And the report is entirely inaccurate in stating that Separate Schools were, by the present Constitution, guaranteed to the Province. The fact is that, as the result shows, entire freedom was given to deal with the whole school system, with the right of appeal only. To give power to abolish Separate Schools, accompanying it by the rigid direction that they should be restored whenever abolished, would certainly have been a curiosity in constitution-building. The proposition is as absurd as is the claim to exercise judicial functions, under constraint, in one way only. If they were to be restored whenever abolished, as a constitutional necessity, why interpose an appeal, and why give the Manitoba Legislature freedom to obey or disobey the order on appeal, and why give jurisdiction to the Dominion Parliament to restore them if the Manitoba Legislature should not do so?

Again the report is involved in extraordinary contradiction in dealing with this phase of the matter. Speaking of the recommendation to the Provincial Legislature to pass the necessary Act, the report points to the possible result if it refuses, namely, that Parliament will have to pass the Act which, if passed, might be incapable of repeal; and it proceeds to say that the refusal of the Manitoba Legislature will have the effect, "according to this view, of divesting itself of a very large measure of its authority, and so establishing in the Province an educational system which, no matter what changes may take place in the circumstances of the country or the views of the people, cannot be altered or repealed by any legislative body in Canada." What have the circumstances of the country or the views of the people to do with it, if the Constitution requires Separate Schools to be restored whenever abolished? The Constitution does not change with the circumstances of the country and the views of the people. And if the Governor-General is constrained by the Constitution, as interpreted in this case, to order the restoration of Separate Schools, and if the Parliament of Canada is constrained to restore them upon the refusal of the Manitoba Legislature to do so, and so make them perpetual, is it such a perilous catastrophe that they can never afterwards be abolished? Is it not just as greatly to be deplored that they are "guaranteed by the Constitution" and must remain? Put it as a proposition. "Separate Schools are guaranteed by the Constitution of Manitoba. It is unconstitutional to abolish them. You must never

abolish them. They are perpetual. If you do abolish them we will restore them, and then you cannot abolish them; they will be perpetual. Avoid the perilous catastrophe. Restore them and do not abolish them again; let them perpetually remain." Manitoba may well answer, "How then are we going to avoid this terrible catastrophe of perpetuity that you warn us against? It is just as terrible for us to restore them under constraint from you and keep them forever, as it is for you to do it yourselves and fasten them on us forever." Again I remark that the habits of thought, as reflected in this report, are peculiar. The confusion of ideas involved in this particular part of the report is extraordinary. The secret truth of the whole is that the Government desire to remove from themselves the odium and responsibility of restoring Separate Schools, and anxiously desire Manitoba to do so under what is either a threat or a bugaboo to frighten the infant Province.

To attempt to support this important document as an accurate statement of fact accompanied by a logical and sound defence of the action of the Government on constitutional grounds is hopeless. As a mere exposition of a policy it is indefensible on its own grounds as stated therein. When we find that, after careful deliberation and consideration of the proceedings before the Judicial Committee, it claims (1) that it is a judicial utterance, (2) that it is the mere execution of a mandate which the Cabinet was obliged to obey, and (3) when we find that it contains statements in direct opposition to the utterances of the Judicial Committee, which it professes to follow, it loses all value either as a statement of facts or as an apology for the action of the Government. It confirms the idea already expressed that the Government had concluded to act on the petition, and, having ascertained how far they could go, went the whole distance, casting about for reasons, inconsistent with each other and contrary to all external authority, to excuse their action.

As a mere matter of policy one would have supposed that the contrary course would have been pursued. It must be born in mind that the appeal is from the electorate of Manitoba to the electorate of the Dominion. That is to say, if the policy of the Manitoba Legislature in constitutionally and legally abolishing Separate Schools is unpalatable to the minority in Manitoba, they may appeal to the Privy Council for Canada for redress, who, in their turn, must be responsible to Parliament, and ultimately to the electorate of Canada at large. If it be true that the present Minister of Justice differed from his colleagues, on the ground that there should have been an appeal to the country, on the question of the remedial order, he was unquestionably right and they were wrong. Once the question comes before the Ministers of the Crown for Canada, on the question of policy, they are bound, at some time or other, to take the sense of the people on as important a question as coercing a Province to reverse its own policy. Can any one doubt that an appeal to the country to support the Separate School system would result in a decided negative? Ontario, when Upper Canada, was against them. They were forced upon her by the Lower Canada vote in the Parliament of the late Province of Canada. And Ontario would abolish them to-day if she could. There are none in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick or British Columbia. The whole feeling of Canada may therefore be said to be against them. It is not Canadian policy to establish them, unless we adopt Quebec policy as Canadian policy. The "Roman Catholic conscience" does not absolutely require them. In the United States the direct message of the Pope, conveyed to the citizens of that country by Monseigneur Satolli, was that Roman Catholics might go to Public Schools. *Caelum non animum mutant, qui trans mare currunt.* Is the Roman Catholic conscience different in different countries? The "Non-conformist conscience" in England is a distinct element in English politics. But what does it mean? And how often will it change? When matters of conscience are settled by an ecclesiastical body, and the realm of conscience begins to include politics, it will speedily absorb all phases of temporal Government.

I have to refer now to another phase of the matter—that of the theory and practice of local self-government. Canada has local self-government; and the Provinces have the same measure in certain topics. Canada may legally and constitutionally pass a copyright Act. It has done so, but the Act has been reserved for the assent of Her Majesty in Council. The people of Canada are ready

to support the Dominion Government in its effort to bring into force a perfectly legal and constitutional Act. The people of Great Britain are opposed to it. The Ministers of the Crown in England have to face the electorate of Great Britain if they advise the Queen to assent to the Act. The late Premier of Canada thought it an important enough matter to make a journey to England to endeavour to induce the Ministers of the Crown to advise the assent. He was well supported by the Conservative press in his courageous effort to insist upon Canada's right to govern herself. Although the Queen had the power to refuse assent, the power ought not to be exercised, because it was in derogation of our right as a self-governing dependency to pass the Act. Now, apply this to the case in hand. Manitoba had the right to abolish Separate Schools. An appeal is made to Canada to reverse this policy. The Governor-General and the Dominion Parliament have the power to reverse it. But the same Ministers who are so loud in their protestations that Canada must be free to govern herself, and must not be coerced by England, are rather of the contrary opinion when Manitoba makes a like appeal to them. If it is good for the Canadian Ministers not to be coerced by the British Ministry, although the latter have the power to do so, it is good for the Canadian Ministers not to coerce the Manitoba Ministers, although they have the power to do so.

In a concluding paper I propose to deal with some of the points taken by Dr. Bourinot in his letter to the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, and with the effect of the remedial order if followed by Dominion Legislation.

EDWARD DOUGLAS ARMOUR.

The Second Canadian Woman's Council.

THE proceedings of the second annual meeting of the National Council of Women of Canada have been pretty fully reported in the daily papers, and the annual report, soon to be published, is expected to contain an accurate verbatim report of the papers and discussions; so that all who care to inform themselves upon the subject will have the fullest opportunity for doing so. In the meantime, it may be worth while to give a passing glance at the character and work of the Council, and its promise of future usefulness.

The first thing notable about the Council was its splendidly representative character. Out of sixteen Local Councils, representing cities and towns from Halifax to Victoria, only two or three of the more distant were unrepresented by actual delegates, and even those would probably have had some delegation present, had the railway authorities sooner communicated their decision with regard to reduced fares. But the fact that so many influential and representative women travelled at their own expense from far distant points to attend this meeting for consideration as to how they could best advance the interests of their sex and country, affords sufficient proof, at once of the extent to which this National Council has already established itself in the confidence of the women of Canada, and of the public spirit with which they have responded to its call. And the variety of nationality and creed represented was no less noteworthy than the territorial extent; especially in view of the unity of spirit and harmony of tone which prevailed throughout the discussions, with regard to all problems requiring practical consideration or intervention. No less remarkable was the strictly orderly and "parliamentary" character of the proceedings. This being but the second annual meeting of the Council, the "standing orders," which had been most carefully prepared, were newly adopted; yet so well were they observed, that a "point of order" never needed to be raised, and so excellent was the tone of feeling that, even in the course of warm discussion, scarcely a word was said which need have been regretted by the speaker.

Naturally the keynote of this harmony of feeling was set by the admirable judgment and tact with which its distinguished President conducted the business from beginning to close. Firmness, punctuality, and courteous consideration for all characterised the rulings of the chair, and inspired all the members of the Council, and even the little girl pages, with the same desire that all should be done "decently and in order."

Where all the arrangements were so admirable and so well carried out in detail, there seems little left to desire, yet

it was felt both by members of the Council and by outside observers that it might be well if the representatives of Local Councils received more discretionary power as to their votes, so that the full benefit of the conferences, in comparing views, procuring information and showing questions in new lights might be available to the Council in its action as a whole.

The Countess of Aberdeen, in her spirited and graceful address at the Pavilion on the first evening of the proceedings, vividly presented the rapid progress which the Council has made during the year and a half since it was first inaugurated, the beneficial character of its efforts to the work it has already done, and the groundlessness of the fears and prejudices with which its advent was in some quarters at first regarded. Her eloquent plea was well seconded by His Excellency and the other gentlemen who followed him. Father Ryan, as spokesman for Archbishop Walsh, welcomed the harmonising influences of the Council as one of the most important benefits it could confer on Canada. His declaration that the Head of his Church felt that the present is the age of salvation, not anathema—that unity and conciliation should prevail among Christians of differing views—was hailed with enthusiastic applause from the crowded assembly. Similar sentiments of approval coming from representative men, such as Prof. Clark, Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, Dr. Potts and Hon. G. W. Ross, were satisfactory testimony to the impression already made by the record of the Council.

The days of its session in Toronto certainly did nothing to diminish that favourable impression. Even those who came to look on, with some degree of prejudice, went away feeling that it was doing some good after all! The daily press has testified not merely to the good order and good feeling which prevailed, but also to the practical usefulness of the subjects presented for consideration, and the general ability with which they were discussed.

The loyalty with which the council adheres to its principles of action—especially to that of full toleration of difference of opinion—was both tested and proved by the discussion which excited the strongest and deepest feeling—as to whether the general annual meeting of the Council should follow the practice of a number of the Local Councils in opening with silent prayer, followed by the audible repetition of the Lord's prayer. The Ontario Councils were largely in favour of the audible repetition of the Lord's prayer, both as an inspiration towards the great ideals for which it should strive and as a means of securing definite united prayer for success in its efforts to promote them. The discussion, which was conducted throughout in the calm and temperate, though earnest spirit of the able address of the mover of the resolution, drew forth, in a marked degree, the religious earnestness of the Assembly, and those who contended for silent prayer alone vied with the others in testifying to their love and reverence for the Lord's Prayer; the objection to its use on the occasion of the meeting of the representatives of so many Local Councils not seemingly arising from actual and positive objectors, but from the fear that some possible objectors might find in it an obstacle to joining the Council. The opponents of the resolution were chiefly from Quebec and the distant Councils of the far West, and although they did not, perhaps, form the numerical majority of the women represented in the Council, yet it was strongly felt that unless the resolution could be heartily carried by all, it would be better not to press it. Therefore, although the vote, in favour of silent prayer alone, deeply disappointed many of the most earnest members of the Council, yet, in loyalty to its principles, the vote was received, as requested by the President, in absolute silence; nor was the most distant reference made to the subject in any of the after proceedings of the Council,—a moral victory for self-control and charity which went far to console those whose wishes had suffered defeat. Among the more important of the other subjects taken up for discussion were the long hours during which female operatives are employed in many factories, to their physical, mental, and moral injury, on which an earnest discussion terminated in the unanimous passing of a resolution that the Local Council should devote special attention to the matter and procure all the information within their reach in order that it might be more intelligently dealt with at the next annual meeting. The American delegates declared it to be the most important matter that had been brought before the Council, and urged that it should be dealt with in a broad and comprehensive spirit, as a *human*—not merely a *woman* question.

Other evils presented for consideration were the unsatis-

factory state of our relations with the United States in regard to bigamy committed there by a British subject; also the tendency of many newspapers to publish sensational details of crime, and the further fact that large quantities of most pernicious literature are perpetually pouring into Canada from the United States, corrupting the minds of the young, to whom they are often sent direct through the mails, unknown, in many cases, to their parents. The American delegates expressed the strongest desire to co-operate with the Council in endeavouring to repress this growing evil, which, in part, accounts for the rapid increase of juvenile crime. In addition to these, other questions were discussed connected with our charities and prisons, such as provision for the aged poor, the care of female prisoners, the condition of our police cells, in which those arrested on suspicion or for petty misdemeanours receive less humane treatment than do our condemned murderers, or convicts of the worst type in our penitentiaries. The members of the Council were urged to look into the condition of the police cells in their respective cities, as well as to endeavour to secure the appointment of police matrons for female offenders.

The sanitation of the home, the care of the children, mother's unions, self-education, were among other matters on which interesting papers were read. Literature for children formed the subject of an animated discussion, in the course of which the condemnation, by one voice, of fairy tales evoked many ardent defenders. In this connection the efforts of Lady Aberdeen to introduce pure and wholesome reading through her two magazines received enthusiastic appreciation.

General literature, music, and art were not neglected, and formed the subject of very interesting papers, some of which were read in the evening to large audiences in the Pavilion. The Woman's Art Association held an interesting little exhibition during the sitting of the Council, the public proceedings of which were terminated by a pleasant evening meeting in the interests of art, in which the addresses and papers were rendered more attractive by the charming floral decorations and selections of music which varied the programme.

Enough has been said to indicate the general character and work of this interesting and successful meeting, and to show that both augur well for the success of a movement of much promise, which will be watched by many with a profound and hopeful interest. Our country is menaced by too many dangers not to welcome every purifying and saving influence available. We are told in an ancient book of a city which was saved by a wise woman. May not the "wise women" of Canada, with their gifted and beloved president at their head, have a saving work to do in purifying our national life and raising our national ideals to a point worthy of the high destiny which, we may hope, lies before our great Dominion?

FIDELIS.

Canada vs. Barnardo.

THE DEFENDANT'S CASE

IS the increase of juvenile crime to be attributed to the importation of children through the English Homes? The Deputy Minister of the Interior has stated that, in his opinion, the percentage of convictions among the children of this class is less than two per cent. Mr. Massey has placed the maximum at five per cent. Professor Goldwin Smith and Mr. Howland after investigation both stated that they believed the children to be carefully selected. Mr. Moylan, whose official statement attracted so much attention, upon being called on to defend the adverse position he took in relation to such immigration, was obliged to confess that, although he lived at head quarters, he was unable to quote statistics in confirmation of his opinion respecting the English Homes. He denied any intentional reference to the Barnardo Homes, to which his remarks were popularly supposed to apply, but he failed to explain what particular Home was "so notorious" for mismanagement. It must be borne in mind that not a few boys find their way from England irrespective of these Benevolent Associations, and it has been suggested that Mr. Moylan may have drawn his deductions from that class without enquiry as to their connection with these Homes. Inspector Stark of the Toronto Police Force, speaking before the first conference in Child Saving work in Ontario, made the following statement: "During the summer of 1891

in Toronto we had an unusual series of crimes. From July until November there were 213 convictions for serious crimes, chiefly burglaries. There was some discussion in a section of the press at the time as to what proportion of this crime was attributable to those children, who had been brought out from the Old Country, and, taking an interest in the subject, I looked it up. Of the 213 convictions, 195 were boys under twenty ranging from that down as low as seven years old, of the 105, between the ages of fourteen and twenty, sixty-eight were born in Canada, twenty-seven in the Old Country and ten in the States. Of the twenty-seven born in the Old Country not a single one had been in any of the Homes engaged in the work of bringing out children." At the same meeting, the chairman, Judge McDonald, of Brockville, said: "I have been on the Bench for twenty years and a good many children have been brought before me from time to time. I do not remember to have ever seen before me on a criminal charge any of the girls that have been imported in connection with this work. I have seen some of the boys, but I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that there is not half as large a proportion of those boys brought before the court as our Canadian boys. I have made enquiries from others, and what I have been able to learn bears out my experience." Several others spoke in the same strain. In confirmation of this Mr. Massey, in a letter to the writer, says: "My observation and knowledge of these lads leads me to believe that they are as pure, if not purer in morals, as the average Canadian boys. What our city bred youths don't know in the way of vice and immorality these boys imported from the Homes in England cannot teach them." This unprejudiced evidence is further confirmed by Miss Rye, who informs the writer that of the 4,000 girls she has placed in this country through her Niagara Home, during twenty-six years of patient and arduous labour, only two have found their way to the penitentiary, and by Mr. Owen, Dr. Barnardo's Toronto agent, who says that the proportionate number of convictions among boys from the Barnardo Homes is considerably less than one per cent. Statistics would, therefore, appear strongly in favour of the waif, so far as results go.

People talk glibly of the doctrine of hereditary taint, often confounding it with environment, as if it were an established scientific principle; and yet of all the witnesses examined before the Commission appointed to enquire into the prison and reformatory system of Ontario in 1891, who may be regarded as experts, only one held the extreme doctrine of heredity. Nearly all said that the children of the worst criminals, if removed in time from the evil environments and properly educated, may be saved. Might it not be argued that the children brought out through well managed Homes, who are rescued at an early age, are brought into contact with good men and women, and are given a good school education, in which religious instruction bears a conspicuous part, have an advantage at least over the children of many of the poorer classes in our cities?

Now, let us investigate the conduct of this work! It is not every person that can bring young immigrants to Canada, for any one desirous of so doing must first obtain the authority of the Minister or High Commissioner, and this authority is not given without careful enquiry. The children are carefully inspected by qualified medical practitioners before embarking in Great Britain, or again at the Canadian ports. Each Home in Canada is inspected once a year, and those in charge of the Homes are reminded now and again, in little matters, that they are being closely watched by the Government agents. To Mr. Owen and Miss Rye we are indebted for much interesting and valuable information respecting the management of the Barnardo Homes and the Home at Niagara, the details of which, though to many of our readers they are doubtless familiar, we feel bound shortly to discuss. In both of these agencies the standard of eligibility into the English Home is destitution. Only a small percentage of those in training in the English Homes (Dr. Barnardo is now educating and training nearly 5,000 young people), and these the flower of the flock, are sent out to the Homes in Canada. Both Miss Rye and Dr. Barnardo assert that they have many times more applications than children to fill them. all of which are carefully investigated; special attention being given to the adaptability of each child to its future surroundings. We have further confirmation of the demand in this country for these young immigrants and the confidence

of the farming class in the success of the system by the large demand for children from our Provincial reformatories. Consequently there does not appear at present any danger of the supply exceeding the absorbing capacity of the country. A written contract is made with those who take charge of the children, providing for the boy or girl being properly maintained, cared for and sent to school for the period required by law, and paid a proper remuneration for their services, and the proper fulfilment of the contract and the welfare of the child so placed out is carefully watched by experienced agents, who make surprise visits from two to four times a year, making a full report, which is carefully recorded, and in each case boys or girls who appear not to be likely to make good citizens and who may become a burden upon the country are shipped back to England. Except in one solitary instance there has never been a second conviction recorded against a Barnardo boy and he has been returned to the Old Country, and the only two girls from Miss Rye's Home during the whole twenty-six years of her operations, who have been convicted, were, as soon as possible, returned by her to Great Britain.

Miss Rye and Mr. Owen, although overwhelmed with their duties, so far as our experience goes, spare themselves no trouble in supplying every possible information in their power to those, who express a wish to be informed in regard to the details of their work; and it does seem extraordinary that intelligent people should allow themselves to be carried away by a prejudice, without taking the trouble to make enquiries as to facts. We cannot do better than refer those of our readers, who desire to be informed on this subject, to the exhaustive and most interesting information given by Dr. Barnardo in his evidence before the Commission we have before referred to, both as to the management of his own Homes and to the care exercised in the selection of children imported into Canada by Mr. Quarrie, Miss Macpherson, Mr. Fegan and Mr. Stephenson.

Is there no other way for accounting for the increase of juvenile crime? An eminent United States authority says: "There is a melancholy tendency in the present day of youth crimeward. More than one-fifth of the criminals in our State-prisons are mere boys, ranging from twenty years downwards to the child who has not reached his teens." It is not pretended that this tendency in the United States is caused by juvenile immigration. Colonel Baker, the Minister of Education for the Province of British Columbia, in an able paper recently read in Toronto, pointed out that in France, Australia, New Zealand, and the United States crime increases daily as the increase in godless schools. Others have attributed this tendency to the freedom and want of restraint characteristic of all new countries. We all know that population is drifting year by year in larger numbers from the country into the city. Poor people, who are compelled to work all day to maintain their families, have not the time to exercise a proper supervision over their children, who are thus left to the temptations of the street. The highest authorities on penology tell us that parental neglect is one of the most fruitful sources of crime. The most casual observers cannot fail to note both in Canada and the United States the growing laxity of parents in the treatment of their children, the increasing want of reverence and respect for authority, and the dissipation of home influence in the cities where it is most needed, by the tendency among the better classes to break up the home circle, the old people seeking amusement in societies and lodges and the young in the excitement to be found in the streets and places outside the home.

The unreasoning prejudice, which overlooks family shortcomings to place the blame of moral retrogression upon the back of others, is not altogether surprising, for the information of the public has been derived almost entirely from the newspapers, whose editors, in catering to the feeling of nervous alarm, largely created by themselves, have directed their energies to the suggestion of general deductions from reports of isolated instances of failure; reports which, we have seen, have not always been correct, and, when correct, have done an incalculable amount of harm, especially in cases of seduction of girl immigrants by publishing the facts to the whole community and thereby rendering reformation more difficult. Upon the same line of reasoning, backed by the evidence of Judge McDonald and Mr. Massey, we could argue with greater force in favour of allowing only angels to alight upon our shores, and smothering every Canadian child at it

birth. And we could push this argument further home by reminding our readers that there is no Miss Rye or Dr. Barnardo to ship the young Canadian backslider out of the country. Such a policy indeed would be entirely consonant to the wishes of the Labour-party who would stop all immigration into the Country.

The careful conduct of juvenile immigration within proper limits may well be said to be more beneficial to the interests of colonization than the more expensive immigration of adults, for they have nothing to unlearn, they grow up in touch with the manners and customs of the people, and, what is not less important, the boys, or most of them, as Mr. Howland pointed out, remain in the country, taking the place of the farmers' sons, who crowd into the cities, while the girls fill a crying and widespread want for domestic servants. Nor must we forget that, while the Canadian people recognize the necessity of being just to themselves before they are generous to others, they are not insensible to the broad claims of humanity and they cannot but admire the noble work of those men and women who have given their lives and fortunes to the cause.

We do not think the intelligent public will hesitate long in giving a verdict, but there are points which still call for serious consideration. Although no bonus is given, there does not appear to be any restraint upon the importation of boys and girls from houses of correction in England. We do not know that every person engaged in the conduct of this work is as worthy of support as Dr. Barnardo and Miss Rye. We have no reason, it is true, to believe anything to the contrary, and we could easily satisfy ourselves if we took the trouble to go to each individual or agency and make enquiries, but we have not the time. We have no easy means of knowing from year to year that the supply of young immigrants is not greater than the supply of suitable guardians. The lack of proper information, as we have seen, now that attention has been drawn to the subject, has given rise to prejudice. The continued spread of this prejudice may work great harm to the country and to the interests of the waif, for those people who are most careful in the conduct of their homes, the most desirable guardians, are most easily affected by it. Juvenile immigration has hitherto been supported by the private fortunes of those engaged in the work, assisted when necessary by private subscription. The bonus of two dollars a head, granted by the Dominion Government, is a very meagre contribution, but, in the face of any widespread adverse sentiment, this bonus could hardly be raised, even if it were thought to be wise, and private contributions will become more difficult to obtain.

Everything would seem to point to the necessity of a comprehensive treatment of the subject, that will raise the question for all time out of the sphere of danger, prejudice, and ignorant suspicion. The methods of Miss Rye and Dr. Barnardo have been eminently successful. Their regulations would appear fully to protect the interests of the country, and it would be difficult to suggest any improvements. These methods and regulations, we submit, should be, so far as is practicable, impressed by law upon all the agencies engaged in this work. The public would then have an assurance that their interests are in all cases equally protected. It is most important that the people, and especially the press, should have before them accurate knowledge of the manner, in which juvenile immigration is conducted and the results of the operations of each agency. This information could be effectually provided by an annual report issued by the Government embracing a statement from every agency containing statistics of the number of immigrants brought into the country, the number of applications received for these children, and the number of immigrants placed out from each Home in this country. These figures would show that the importation is not excessive. To these we may add the number of pupils returned to the Homes, with causes for return, the number of convictions with the percentages in proportion to the total number brought out and the number of pupils returned to England. This will provide evidence of care in the selection of both children and guardians. The danger arising from the importation of hereditary criminals, assuming the doctrine of hereditary taint to be true, could be met by providing for a special report by the prison authorities of each case of conviction of this class of immigrants with discretion to the Government, after inspecting his history, to require that such child

should be returned to Great Britain at the expense of those who brought him out; for, if there be any hereditary taint, it would show itself in the child, while still under the supervision of the Home.

Such a course, we imagine, would not only be eminently satisfactory to the most squeamish opponent of the waif, but would be gladly welcomed by the different individuals and societies engaged in the work, for the cause, in which they are interested, cannot but be benefitted by the fullest light of publicity.

That something should be done and done at once must be patent to all, for has there not been a danger of the authorities at Ottawa being forced by suggested petitions, unconsidered official reports, and the opinions expressed by certain members of the House into taking some overt action not in the best interests of the country? The cause whether of philanthropy, colonization, or the moral welfare of the country is too important to be left any longer, without adequate protection, to the tender mercies of wilful jurymen, sensation-hunting editors, half-informed members of Parliament, Toronto Aldermen, and Yankee buffoons.

ERNEST HEATON.

* * *

"J. R. N." on King Street, Toronto.

THE editor tells me that I am to contribute "impressionistic" articles to these columns during the summer season. I wish, first of all, to say a word or two, if I may be allowed, as to the "Pew and Pulpit" sketches I have had the honour to contribute to THE WEEK. Opinions vary on the amount of egotism that is desirable in man or woman. We all have some of it. We shall all be happy in proportion as we can keep it within bounds. The greatest delight of life comes from being so absorbed in something or somebody that one forgets everything else. Nevertheless I want to say a word or two, to such friends as I have made, about those church remarks of mine.

Not long ago I was walking over a firing ground where there were targets for trying the accuracy of rifles at various ranges. Close to each target was a little iron hut with its doorway facing the butts, and from whence the result of each shot might be noted. When they are trying guns a man sits in this hut and telegraphs to him who shoots the result of his shot. Sometimes that shot hits the bull's eye; sometimes it buries itself in the turf surrounding the target; while at others it flattens itself aimlessly against the high brick wall which prevents "wide" balls from doing damage in the fields beyond.

The telegrams of that man in the iron hut must be very useful to the shooter.

Now, with reference to the preachers I have touched upon in former articles, I think I stand somewhat in the position of the man in the iron hut. The pulpit may be compared to a firing stand, and the people to so many targets. It must be very useful to a preacher to have the recorded sensations of one who is thus fired at, and who will give him his impressions about correctness of aim and so forth. On the whole the clergy have been very indulgent to me and even grateful to me for my records, as, perhaps, they ought to be considering that I have no iron hut to shield me from their weapons, unless my anonymity can be regarded as such. They have not, of course, spoken to me directly, but I have heard of what they have said. They are, on the whole, very much better men than they might be expected to be, considering their temptations; with a benevolence, charity, and largeness of view which are very edifying. That is all I have to say on that head. And now for King Street.

Place aux dames. The most interesting women are those you don't know. Here is one coming along near the corner of Yonge Street whom I have seen repeatedly and wondered who or what she is. Twenty eight or nine I should say, in a blue serge costume with a sailor hat. She is tall and long of limb, and always looks preoccupied. Evidently a girl "above buttons," with a mind of her own. Wears scarcely any fal-lals or ornamentation. She has a free swinging gait as though she were strolling in a field; she has an intelligent face; very cool and "all there." I am sure she reads, and is not only unattached but has no wish to be otherwise. Has herself perfectly in hand, and never gave way to an emotion in her life, so far as any outward sign is concerned.

She looks so sensible that one wants to ask her about things. She might have stepped out of Tennyson's *Princess*. I would give something to know who she is.

Little Araminta is quite another sort of person. She is thirty-five if she is a day, and I would, if I could, put the clock of life back for her ten years, because that would give her more pleasure than anything else. She must have been a pretty child—even now she has not lost some of the winning ways of a pretty girl-child. She comes down to the library with two or three volumes of novels, and when she has changed them she walks along King Street looking in at the dry-goods shops. It is strange to see one so innocent looking as she is a maid of thirty-five and more. There is just a little look in the little woman's face that tells you that life has not been all her fancy painted-it twenty years ago. There is style in her face, too, and that delicacy and reserve which are among the chiefest charms of women; perhaps she froze the timorous hearted swains of those bygone days. Then, as now, I suppose, the silly fellows were taken with the free, loud, facile girls, and then, as now, they were irritated if not abashed by an exterior of chastest ice. The idiots! why did they not woo and win Araminta, as dainty a little woman as ever stepped, conservative in all her little ways, who will never lose all of the innocent bloom of her childhood if she lives to be eighty. Out on those booby swains of fifteen years ago!

There is nothing either of the virginal or motherly about this considerable person who gets out of her carriage and waddles across the pavement to buy just one more new bonnet. When the virginal has departed and the motherly is not there—that sacred motherly dignity, which is as pure as the virginal—alas! for the woman. Yes, madam, your haughty walk has become a waddle, for you are fond of eating and drinking, and adipose matter will accumulate and modify the gait. You can see it on the stage when you go to the theatre and the favourite and successful actress you model yourself upon delivers the speech which once thrilled everybody but now begins to pale somewhat on those who are most critical. Too much flesh is prejudicial to the force of tragic sentiment and dignity, and you, poor thing, trying to "travel on your shape" and to walk with the old imperious air that some one called "queenlike" years ago, you are the saddest spectacle on King Street.

It is market day and it is the morning. I must walk on to the market, though it is beyond the fashionable limits of the King street parade. I want to see the woman who looks as though she had stepped straight out of the book of Proverbs and been looking well to the ways of her household ever since. Bless her heart! good, honest sample of the womanhood of Canada and every other wholesome place, there she is just getting out of the car with her two daughters who are being brought up in the conservative old fashioned ways that help to keep the Canadian life sweet. Not quite so chipper as she used to be perhaps, but still with no thought of relinquishing the household keys and the household accounts and all the anxieties of purveying, and wondering whether the butcher is sending quite such good joints as he used to send, and whether the refrigerator is working properly, and that last lot of preserves or canned fruit is keeping as well as it should. She was awake this morning just when the dawn was flinging amber over the eastern heavens and gleaming through the leaves of the chestnuts outside her bedroom window. It was early to wake, but there had been rumbling up and down in her only half-somnolent consciousness that dollar and sixty-nine cents she was "out" in her weekly accounts, and she had begun various exercises in mental arithmetic to try and make it balance. At first, sleep struggled with addition and multiplication, and there were threes and sixes and tens and dollar-signs that seemed like gnomes standing around her bed or creeping over the pillows and saying over liturgical responses in enumeration. Then she grew broad awake, so it seemed, yet with a consciousness of unrest, and that dollar and sixty-nine cents took on an altogether ridiculous importance. Then she thought of her boy Jack, perhaps because he was good at arithmetic, the picture of him at his sums came before her.

The mother-soul of her went out to Jack, and the dollar sixty-nine and the figure-gnomes perplexed no more. Wondering whether Jack got his "things" mended and his stockings darned and how they fed him—those boarding-house keepers were merely hard hearted people of business—and whether he was giving satisfaction in his situation. Then

back for a time to next day's dinner and whether to have another rhubarb pie or a steamed fig pudding, during which inquiry up popped the dollar sixty-nine and the figure-gnomes again, with their threes, sixes, and tens. At last weariness, and a little prayer for Jack and she falls asleep, watched, surely not by gnomes, but by the blessed angels, among them—who can tell?—perhaps the little son whose departure years ago was as a sword piercing her heart, and who comes back from heaven now and then to lay his head once more upon his mother's breast. And hundreds of miles away Jack smiles in his sleep and also dreams of angels who, somehow, take the form and features of his dear old mother.

Step down from the street car, saint of the household; it is no more a prosaic locomotive vehicle, but a heavenly chariot. It is women like you with your priesthood of the sanctities of home that consecrate these pavements. The place of trade becomes a temple in which the commodities are sacred offerings and tributes. May your daughters grow up just like you and have all your old-fashioned ways, your conservatism, your prejudices. Of course your household will rise up and call you blessed. So will I—always—so will I!

J.R.N.

Montreal Affairs.

MONTREAL is to be enriched this summer by the erection of three striking monuments. No city lends itself more readily to decoration of this nature, for it is dotted with beautiful squares which furnish admirable sites. It is a wonder, considering the pride in their town which has always marked the Montrealers, that there are not statues in every public square in honour of the worthies who built the city. Until recently, however, the time-worn monument to Nelson on Jacques Cartier Square, and the statue of the Queen on Victoria Square represented the sum total of Montreal's possessions of this nature. The Nelson monument dates from 1808, though it has since been once restored, and was built by public subscription as a result of the mingled enthusiasm and sorrow evoked by the battle of Trafalgar and the death of the great English admiral. The list of subscribers shows that the French-Canadians of the city contributed freely to the perpetuation in this form of the memory of one of the greatest naval victories of Great Britain over France, the Seminary alone giving a grant of £500. This fact was thrown in the teeth of the Seminary a year or so ago when a little coterie, headed by Old Country Frenchmen, began a crusade against the continuance of the monument in a square in the French portion of the town. New occasions bring new manners indeed, and not always better ones. The upshot of the agitation was the attempt of some hairbrained youths to blow up the statue with dynamite one dark night. The collapse of the project was so complete that we are not likely to see for a long time any new attempt to deprive the marble Nelson of the glory of turning his back on the water and looking upward over the growing city.

The three monuments to be unveiled this summer are: the Sir John Macdonald in Dominion Square, the unveiling ceremonies of which take place this week; the Maissonneuve in Place D'Armes; and one to the memory of Chenier, patriot or rebel, in what was once the Viger Gardens but is now a public square. It was worth waiting so long for something to commemorate the steadfastness and courage of the man who founded Montreal to have at last this Maissonneuve memorial, so perfect in design and workmanship. It stands in the little Place D'Armes Square which took its name from an incident in the career of Maissonneuve himself. In March, 1644, thirty men from the fort of Ville Marie, under the command of Maissonneuve, engaged about two hundred Iroquois on the spot which is now known as Place D'Armes. It was then covered with a dense forest in which the Indians lay in ambush. The French were routed and all fled precipitately to the fort except Maissonneuve who retired leisurely keeping the Indians at bay by waving two pistols in their faces. An Indian chief essayed to capture him. Maissonneuve's first pistol missed fire, but the Indian, who then caught him by the throat, was shot dead by a ball from the other pistol. Maissonneuve was not further molested in his retreat. Two hundred and fifty years have passed since then; and the little square is now hemmed in by the finest buildings in Montreal, with the mammoth towers of Notre

Dame overlooking it from the south; while in its centre rises, or rather will rise for as yet only the pedestal has been placed in position, the heroic bronze figure of the warrior of that day, habited in the cavalier accoutrement of that time, holding aloft the banner of France with his left hand while his right rests on his sword hilt. The pose is full of quiet courage. The inscription on the plain granite pedestal is simply "Paul Chomedey, Sieur DeMaissoneuve, Fondateur de Montreal, 1642." At each corner of the pedestal are four minor figures. One represents a husbandman, in one hand a sickle, in the other heads of wheat, while a musket, slung across his shoulders, shows that even the peaceful tiller of the soil lived ever in the midst of war's alarms. Another shows an Indian warrior, tomahawk in hand, crouching in readiness to spring on his unsuspecting foe, the whole figure instinct with suppressed excitement. Of the other figures, one represents Charles Le Moyne, the daring interpreter of the Ville Marie settlement, who was rewarded for his courage with the Barony of Longueuil; and the other Mademoiselle Mance, the foundress of the Hotel Dieu. She is shown tying up the wounds on a child's arms; while Le Moyne appears as scout watching in the woods. He holds his faithful dog with his left hand while a cocked pistol rests in his right. The bronze bas reliefs portray four scenes in the history of early Montreal. The first meeting of the Campagnie de Montreal, Olier, Duversiere, Foucamp, Routy; the first mass and the landing at Point Callieres; Maissonneuve killing the Indian on Place D'Armes; and the combat of Dollard at the Long Sault. At the base four gargoyles in the form of fawn's heads spout water into the fountain from which the statue rises. The pedestal of this monument has been in position for over three years; but hitherto lack of funds, a humiliating fact all things considered, has prevented the statute being placed in position. It is, however, hoped that this obstacle will be overcome; and its unveiling is now fixed for Dominion Day. The monument is the work of Herbert, the Canadian sculptor, whose studio is in Paris.

Before this issue of THE WEEK reaches the hands of its readers the Macdonald monument will have been unveiled and I therefore leave my comments on it to my next letter. It has a commanding site in the south half of Dominion Square looking up towards the mountain; and it is now proposed to further honour the dead statesman by re-naming the square from Dorchester to Osborne streets in which it stands, Macdonald Square.

The Chenier monument will not be unveiled until the fall, though the statue is already in the city. It represents the "patriot" physician in the act of pointing out to his followers the approaching foe, while in the other hand he holds his musket ready for action. He is dressed in the regular *habitant* costume of the period, with the "*ceinture flechee*" around the waist. There was a good deal of opposition to the erection to this statue, not from the English people, as might have been expected, but from a section of the French. Chenier died out of the Church and is buried in unconsecrated ground. The Church has always regarded him as a rebel and he is likely to remain so in its estimation though it is said that an appeal is about to be made to Rome to reverse the decision of the Canadian Church authorities. The Church made some objection to the erection of this statue; but those having the project in hand denied its right to interfere and so strong is the feeling among the French in honour of those who fought in the rebellion of 1837 that it soon became evident that opposition was useless. It was predicted that the city would not give its consent to the erection of this monument, but this proved unwarranted. There is still in the city a remnant of the old British feeling that found vent in 1849 in the pelting of Lord Elgin for signing the Rebellion Losses Bill, and this has been aroused by the building of the statue; but the bulk of the English population show no interest in the matter one way or the other.

While on this question of monuments I might say that there is a growing feeling that some concerted action should be taken to erect in suitable places a number of memorials to eminent citizens who in the past laboured for the advancement of this city. Mr. Laurier, speaking at the Windsor Hall last January, turned aside from politics long enough to say that Sir Hugh Allan and Hon. John Young, of the present century, and Robert Chevalier La Salle, of a much earlier date, should have their images in our public squares, for it was the latter who first grasped the commercial possi-

bilities of Montreal's unrivalled position, and the two former who, two centuries later, achieved the fulfillment of his dream. There are other Montreal worthies as well: Hon. John Molson, the pioneer in the steamboat navigation of the St. Lawrence; the early chiefs of the Northwest company, who a century ago extended the bounds of Montreal's commerce to the Rocky Mountains in the west; Hon. Luther Holton, Hon. D'Arcy McGee, Sir George Etienne Cartier, and others, who long ago worthily represented the city in Parliament. The great men of to-day are building imperishable monuments for themselves in endowments of an educational and charitable nature; but when the time comes that their names are but a memory they too should be given this measure of popular appreciation.

The knighting of Dr. Hingston and Mr. Joly de Lotbiniere, though entirely unexpected, was received almost with enthusiasm by the people; for their fitness for the honour is universally recognized. Dr. Hingston is an eminent physician, he is also a man of affairs. He has been Mayor of Montreal; and his name has been suggested for the Parliamentary representation of one of the new divisions formed in this city by the Redistribution Act of 1892. As for Sir Henri Gustave Joly de Lotbiniere, one could not imagine a man on whom a knighthood would rest with more easy grace. Knightliness has ever been his chief characteristic; and through a long career in the fierce light of public life he has been, indeed, without fear and without reproach. Sir Henri (there is a fine flavour of old time courtliness in his title) has to a degree, unapproached in Canadian annals, shown himself, as a public man, indifferent to the prizes for which others labour. For many years he refused to leave the Provincial Assembly, where the Liberals appeared to be in hopeless opposition, for the Federal Parliament where honours awaited him because he believed that his own Province had need of his services. He declined a Senatorship, and subsequently a portfolio in the Mackenzie Government. When he was called by Lettelier to form a Government he did so; and men of all parties admit that his brief administration is the one bright spot in the long record of extravagance, or worse, which, beginning with Confederation, has marked the allions of successive Provincial Governments. In 1883 he voluntarily relinquished the leadership of the Liberal Party on the ground that his religion was a handicap to it; and three years later, when Mr. Mercier began to develop his peculiar methods, Mr. Joly resigned his seat in the Legislature. He has since been merely a private citizen; but it should be a matter of satisfaction to Canadians to know that he is reasonably certain to be a member of the next House of Commons as M.P. for Portneuf. That county has for many years been represented for many years by a Liberal; and he has been chosen as the Liberal candidate for the coming elections.

Old Country papers speak well of Dr. Peterson, McGill's new principal. In announcing to the Council of Dundee University College his intention to accept the offer, Dr. Peterson said: "If I may presume to think that you hear this intimation with regret, may I not also hope that you feel honoured in a way, along with me, by the generous invitation which has been received from a University of such undoubted standing, and with so interesting a history?" Of Dr. Peterson, the Dundee *Advertiser* says: "His work has been of such a character as to win for him the respect of all, and the prospect of future usefulness on his part was regarded with confidence by everyone acquainted with his many excellent qualities, and who had had experience of his wisdom in counsel, his sagacity, and buoyant perseverance." It will be some months before Dr. Peterson will arrive.

* * * London Literary Matters.

WE are just recovering from the excitement brought on by a somewhat amusing passage of arms between Mr. Edmund Gosse and the Society of Authors. At the Bookseller's Dinner, Mr. Gosse, for reasons best known to himself, but which the *London Daily Chronicle* shrewdly suspects, he permitted himself to make some disparaging remarks on authors, especially writers of fiction, who seemed never to be satisfied with the remuneration they received for their work. He began by comparing the bookseller, the publisher, and the author, to the Three Men in a Boat, and he emphasized the importance of the three holding together.

"But," he went on to say, "as things are arranging themselves at this moment, between these three great friends, I am afraid that the author—the successful author—the novelist (there is no other 'author' nowadays), has got the apple between his teeth and that he is not always anxious that there should be any core left for his two companions. It wants a little courage, or, perhaps, my brother-writers will say, a good deal of impudence, for an author to get up in this year of grace and seem to repudiate the 'author's rights' of which we hear so much. But I do it in the interests of the authors themselves, because I think that some of our popular authors, by their unbridled greediness, are killing the goose that lays the golden egg."

It was the phrase—"unbridled greediness"—which stuck in throats of both the *Daily Chronicle* and the Society of Authors. The former wanted Mr. Gosse to give names; the latter called upon him to retract. There has been a great pother, which has finally ended in the Committee of Management of the Society passing a vote of censure on poor Mr. Gosse. Of course that individual is supposed to be quite snuffed out. But really it has been very amusing. First of all Mr. Gosse spoke the truth, secondly his words were timely ones, and thirdly the Author's Society has made a complete ass of itself. What possessed the Committee to display its fatuity as it did in issuing a portentous protocol of six articles, only the Committee in its wisdom knows. Not satisfied with censuring Mr. Gosse it "wants to know." "If," says article 4, "Mr. Gosse, or any publisher, will bring and prove before the Committee any cases of 'unbridled greediness,' the Committee will take such action against the perpetrator as is in their power." Surely this is too good. What the action is which the Committee will take does not transpire. No doubt it will look very angry and tell the naughty, naughty author that he is a very bad boy indeed for being so greedy. "Don't you know that 1s. 6d. royalty is quite enough on a 6s. novel. You must not want more—to want more is to want more than half profits and that's greedy, don't you know." Half profits, forsooth! If the Society had taken the trouble to calculate the cost of production of a novel it would have found that while the author pockets 1s. 6d., the publisher gets only 9d. and out of that he has to pay for advertising. The whole thing is a farce.

The *Author* devotes nearly five pages to the consideration of the Canadian case of the Canadian Copyright Question, which it takes from a letter of Mr. John G. Ridout's which appeared in THE WEEK. It also includes what it calls "The Other Side." Meanwhile the *Daily Chronicle* has the following notice addressed to its readers:—

"In view of the pressure which is being exerted by Canada upon the Imperial Government to proclaim her new Copyright Act, it becomes a matter of grave importance to English authors and publishers alike that no effort should be spared to show what its results would be. We desire, therefore, to be able to state with authority what are the amounts which have been received in this country, collected by the Canadian Government, under the Foreign Reprints Act. We shall be greatly obliged to any authors and publishers who will inform us what sums they have received—the sums will probably be trifling ones—for books reprinted in Canada, or when in similar cases they have received no returns at all. Whenever it is desired, we will treat all proper names as strictly confidential."

I will most anxiously look out for the correspondence which is sure to pour it. It may afford your readers some amusing reflections.

"Trilby" is being subscribed to the bookselling trade this week, and is expected to be a great success. It ran through seven editions in the regulation three-volume form, and now that it is to be issued in an illustrated one-volume edition the publishers expect to sell a first edition of it of 20,000 copies. Of course this is quite a small affair when one considers the number that has been demanded on your side, but we never did see in Du Maurier's novel what you have evidently seen. However, you have helped largely to make the new issue go.

The "New Vagabonds" is a Club consisting of a number of the best known gentlemen in the literary and artistic world here, who meet once a month at the Holborn Restaurant to discuss a good dinner and to listen to some autobio-

graphical speeches from the guests it invites. Its next meeting is to be on June 6th, and on that occasion the committee of the Club has decided to invite six of the best known lady writers as its guests. These will probably include Sarah Grand, John Oliver Hobbes (Mrs. Craigie), "George Egerton" (author of "Keynotes"), John Strange Winter (Mrs. Stannard), Miss Violet Hunt, and (if they can get her) Mrs. Humphry Ward. The *Evening Star* has got excited about this dinner and has invited its correspondents to give their lists of names of the ladies who ought to grace the festive board. One individual somewhat humourously suggests "Rita," Dora Russell, Hesba Stretton, Emma Jane Worboise (if she is still with us), Miss Loftus Tottenham, and Miss Kate Douglas Wiggin. "It is," says he, "perhaps well to have one in reserve and I, therefore, add the name of John Strange Winter. I have read all their books several times and am, therefore, (as you have no doubt already suspected) INSANE." I am rather grieved no one has yet mentioned my wife. Still, as I am going to take her myself, it does not, perhaps, much matter.

I have just received, through Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, the new quarterly magazine which is to be the counter blast to the *Yellow Book*. It is entitled *The Evergreen*. It is most delightfully printed by the Messrs. Constable, of Edinburgh, and bound in a quaint fashion in brown sheepskin. The illustrations are of that school of art which apes the black and white line effects. However, the letter press makes up for any deficiency in its pictures. The magazine has been projected by a few students of the University of Edinburgh, and they appear to be in dead earnest about it. It is, perhaps, not quite correct to call it a "quarterly." The number which has just appeared is the "Spring Book," and as it is a "seasonal" there will be a summer, autumn, and a winter or Christmas book. But the summer volume will not be published until May, 1896, the autumn until September, 1895, while the Christmas book will appear in November, 1896.

Talking of the *Yellow Book* reminds me of the praise I have heard of Mr. Wyly Grier's excellent criticism which appeared lately in THE WEEK. I have shown it to several friends and they are all delighted with it. That about the Hogarth is too good for words.

The English translation of the *Mémoires of Barras*, the hated marshal of Napoleon, is just published. It has been reviewed at length by most of the leading journals and well received. The French Edition, which Messrs. Hachette & Cie publish, is not so full as the English translation. Messrs. Hachette have omitted all the Marshall's remarks on the Empress Joséphine.

Mr. Crockett's "Bog, Mirtle, and Peat" has done fairly well from a publisher's point of view, Messrs. Bliss, Sands & Foster, having sold some 15,000 copies. From a reader's point of view, however, the book is a great failure. I heard a story yesterday, on the best authority, which goes far to make us understand the reason for this. When Mr. Unwin received the manuscript of Mr. Crockett's "Stickit Minister" it was a somewhat bulky one. He sent it to his reader, who picked out the chapters or sketches which he thought would take best. When he returned the manuscript to Mr. Unwin, he recommended the publication of the selected portions, with the remark that no doubt these would find a ready sale from their similarity to Mr. Barrie's work. They were accordingly published under the title "The Stickit Minister," and we all know the great success which that book achieved. But the remains of the original manuscript were not by any means destroyed. They were furbished up, sent to Mr. Crockett's agent by Mr. Crockett himself and they appear now as "Bog, Mirtle, and Peat."

J. H. ISAACS.

London, England, May 23rd, 1895.

The Latest News From Paris.

(By Our Special Correspondent.)

ISLAMISM is the order of the day. The ex-Père Loyson, who has returned from Algeria, is loud in his praises of the religion of Mahomet. The secret to win the Mussulmans over to French rule in Algeria and in their other possessions

is to run up a Mosque at Paris. The ex-Friar can reconcile himself with the believers in the Coran, but he will accept no quarter from the Pope, at whose head he hurls old Catholicism, but not with much effect to all appearances. Not content with the erection of a Mosque in the city of Light, the *papire* demands also a Mahommedan University. That additional convenience and compliment to the Faithful of Islam would next to supersede Constantinople. Why not France have a Padischah of her own? The French have no objection to the innovation, only where is the money to come from? There is no chance of the Turks or Arabs pitching their tents in Paris. A few sons of the Prophet did, in the history of very modern times, select the capital as their abiding city; but the French men spirited away the doves from the ambulatory harems, and when the foreigner sought to claim his revoluted houris, he was told they were not chattels, and besides they had accepted French naturalisation — *a la mode Bretagne*.

While M. Loyson urges the union of the Crescent and the Cross for political—if not religious—considerations, and as these are always it is said arrangements with heaven—ask Lord Halifax, it is curious to note the gathering of Cardinals and Bishops, at Clermont—Ferrand, to celebrate the 800th anniversary of the Crusades, of the preaching of Peter the Hermit, and the lighting of the Crusade fire in the old capital of Auvergne. The good people of Amiens have, perhaps, a right to feel jealous that their city, the home of Peter the Hermit, and his rallying cry, "*Dieu le Veut!*" has been over-looked. It is curious that it is only now that the clergy should decide to hold any souvenir-cavalcade of that great hysterical movement of our ancestors. But at present, every archaeological curio is finding recognition and trotting out. And when the 3,000th anniversary of Rameses? The Rev. Père Monsabrè, who fills the rôle at the Clermont fêtes of Peter the Hermit, indulged in the "*Dieu le Veut!*" not war against the Saracens, but against the present Government, for taxing the revenue of the religious confraternities, opposing the Jesuits settling in France, refusing to aid Catholic schools because theological dogmas are there inculcated, and of late, breaking up the Catholic Young Men's Societies in the barracks, and placing difficulties in the way of the soldiers going to mass, etc. It is difficult to know if "God wishes" what M. Monsabrè desires, and it seems audacious to assume God wishes any political programme. He appears to wish that the Silent Turk should have policeman charge of the Holy Sepulchre, to prevent Christians tearing each other to pieces, and the Turk is the most tolerant of all human beings in the matter of religion; for he despises all creeds but his own—so can be impartial. The Sultan knows very well that every Western Power, if it could, would split up what remains of his empire, and retain for themselves as many chips as possible. And the sick man is allowed to live, not out of regard for himself, but his permanent moribund condition is in itself a stability for the world; it avoids wars over the heritage. All powers aid the Sultan—just as it suits their playing the game of political Good Samaritanism. Even Russia wishes the Padischah long life, etc., etc.

How many performers constitute the orchestra of the European concert? Is it essential that they should all fiddle in time? It appears not. The French papers have discovered that three members, or Powers of the legendary Concert, constitute a working quorum, as shown by the union of Russia, France and Germany to compress the expansion of Japan, and the alliance of Russia, France and England to coerce the Sultan not to improve the Armenians out of Armenia. One more vote on the side of France and Russia, and England could receive marching orders to evacuate Egypt; one more vote to the same duality, and Germany could be ordered to quit Alsace. Three orchestra votes following the new Grotian code, would suffice to order France out of Tunisia and Chantaboun, and Russia from Batoun and Kars. The disordant note recalls the fix of poor Paddy. "Captain, I've taken a prisoner." "Bring him in then." "But he won't let me, sor!"

A solution of the unemployed question. The Municipal Council of the village of Romilly-sur-Seine is composed of advanced politicians. They are, in the settlement of social questions, what are called *simplistes*. Judge. A hosier was dismissed because the employer had to reduce hands ere he himself was reduced. It was the occasion to give a lesson to bloated capital while securing employment for labour. The Mayor resigned and the Council elected the hosier as

his successor. But in France the office of Mayor—and also of town councillor—is honorary. Save in Paris where the Prefect-Mayor has 125,000 frs. salary and a palatial residence with everything found. The Paris town councillors vote themselves an indemnity of 6,000 frs. a year each; it is illegal, but the audit officer passes the expenditure all the same. As the priest must live by the altar the Romilly Council voted an indemnity sufficient to enable their Mayor to live and buy clothes. A Lord Mayor in rags and starving would be an anomaly. And as no pleasure can be greater in the eyes of a Frenchman than to tease his Government, the unemployed can henceforth compete for civic honours.

Paris has a club of "Grey Beards" and a club of "No Beards"; another capillary union has been formed, the "Sphénopogones." If of a pious turn of mind you will make the sign of a cross in asking what is the meaning of that linguistic arolite. It signifies a "pointed beard. When so shaped it wags better, as the wearers proved at their inaugural dinner. What a splendid name to patent for a new perfume, soap or elixir; a grocer would make his fortune by it, as the latest name for an old food supply.

The Prince of Bulgaria has arrived at Chantilly, on a visit to his uncle, the Duc d'Aumale, and where his mother is also a guest. The object of the Prince's visit is to squeeze a loan of a few millions out of his wealthy uncle, who is well bled in that respect by all his family. The Prince travels incognito as "Comte de Murany." An Irish printer's devil set the name up as "Count Mulvany." Honours to old Ireland.

M. Siegfried is deputy for Havre, a merchant, a liberal, but not a free trader. He maintains, and rightly so, that one of the chief causes of the non-colonizing character of the French is due to the abolition of primo-geniture, by which a father cannot bequeath his self-made fortune as he pleases, but all his children, whether saints or scoundrels, will, on his death, be entitled to an equal share of the heritage. Thus a younger son has no inducement to go abroad and seek his fortune; he counts upon his little revenue from the parental pile. That, with a starving income from some public department as a clerk, enables him to stay at home, enjoy Boulevard life and its nips of absinthe. M. Siegfried has made an officious tour in Germany to study the socialist and commercial questions. The law of 1883, as to relief in sickness and kindred misfortune, is obligatory for all workers who are free to continue in their old friendly societies or join those newly organized. When the worker himself selects an office, he bears the whole of the annual cost; if a local society be chosen, his employer pays the one-third of the annual fee. In France only 1,200,000 workers are insured against sickness; in Germany there are 10 millions. Insurance against accident is compulsory since 1884. The employer has to pay the premiums, and employes with a salary of 82,500 frs. a year, whether engaged in the industries or agriculture, benefit by the law. If permanently incapacitated, the worker receives a pension equal to the two-thirds of his salary; if only partially maimed, proportional compensation. There are 18 millions who come under this law.

It is calculated that eight out of ten members of the Academy of Medicine, and not 50 years of age, are bald; so do not appear to place much confidence in hair regenerators. It is also a fact that the vendors of hair restorers, that would cause Absalom locks to sprout on a billiard ball, are invariably bald.

Odd: the English packet between Dover and Calais, when carrying the French mail, has to display the French flag, but when the English mail is carried by a French boat in the east, she never shows a Union Jack.

Z.

* * *

Letters to the Editor.

THE CANADIAN FLAG.

SIR,—I deem it proper to add a few remarks to my letter on the subject of the Canadian Flag which you were good enough to insert in your issue of the 31st ult. While, as I pointed out, there are objections to the use of the beaver or the maple leaf on our national ensign, the same objections do not, under all circumstances, obtain to them. Precisely as there is no place on the Union Jack for the lion, the unicorn, the rose, the shamrock, and the thistle, these emblems, nevertheless, find elsewhere their recognized position.

In some parts of Canada there is a feeling in favour of the maple leaf as a national emblem. It is quite natural and proper that we should have a floral emblem just as England, Ireland and Scotland each have one; but if we adopt the maple leaf it does not necessarily follow that it should appear on the flag of the Dominion.

One of the main features of a national flag is that it should be easily distinguished from a distance. To attain this object a design of a complicated or pictorial character should be avoided. The outlines should be simple and distinct, there should be an absence of much detail.

These desirable characteristics are wanting in the Canadian coat of arms, which have been to some extent introduced on our flag; and to this fact may be traced the objections which have been raised to the design. Personally I prefer the British ensign pure and simple, but if it be desirable to add any emblem to symbolize the Canadian Confederation within the Empire, I can see nothing more simple and more suitable for the purpose than a conspicuous white star, composed of seven points representing the seven provinces of the Dominion, as illustrated in the last issue of THE WEEK.

Ottawa, June 3rd, 1895.

SANFORD FLEMING.

Sir,—It is much to be desired that the proposition to which Mr. Campbell refers in his interesting article, or rather letter, addressed to Sir Donald Smith, which was published recently in *The Mail and Empire*, should be carried into effect, and a distinguishing badge of simple design for Canadian ships substituted for the Dominion arms at present so used, and which are difficult to distinguish at even a short distance. But in the selection of such a badge there is much more to be considered than the mere question of simplicity. It must be something appropriate, that is, something which will be recognized and generally accepted as Canadian. In the selection of national badges it is essential that consideration should be given to sentiment. You will, therefore, allow me to enter a protest against Mr. Sanford Fleming's proposal, which you have endorsed in a most striking way. If there is one thing more than another which should be carefully avoided, it is anything which is un-British, or Republican, or which might be regarded as an imitation of our neighbours to the south; and the adoption of a star as a national emblem would offend in each one of these three particulars. The star in the American flag represents Republicanism, pure and simple, the stripes, on the other hand, having been taken from a British flag—the East Indian. A star would be a complete novelty for Canada, and is for that reason objectionable, when it is quite feasible to adopt another badge which is at once simple, heraldic, and universally recognized as Canadian, and appeals to national sentiment as much—the maple leaf; which has also the advantage that it possesses a natural variety and range of colour which enables it to enter into any combination, or to be shown on a field of any colour. If the maple leaf is adopted, it should be in the same elegant form in which it is already officially known.

E. M. CHADWICK.

Toronto, June 1st.

SIR,—Dr. Fleming's letter in your issue of 31st ult., reinforced by your admirable reproduction of his sketch for a Canadian flag, should do much to stir the latent aspirations of our people for one of their own to the point of demanding it.

There can be no question of the Union Jack, but the vigorous and long-time criticism of the "conception" tacked on by the "enterprising printer of bunting in Glasgow" is capped by your correspondent's objection that it "is obviously without warrant." It has been shown that the additions of the crown, maple leaf, and beaver to the arms by "enterprising printers" are clearly so, but this is more serious, and, if true, it is time the people looked into the matter with a view to choosing a device of their own.

Your correspondent's objections to the maple leaf, in itself, will, doubtless, by its advocates, be held to be not well taken—though there may be force in those made against the various colours named for it when surcharged on the red field, as being either indistinct or inappropriate—but his suggestion to "append to the red ensign a single large white

star, with points representing each province," will, no doubt, receive the attention it well deserves, and I would humbly and respectfully ask to be permitted to add another: *that a green maple leaf be placed in the centre of it.*

This would take away what might be the bald look of so much white space—useful in setting forth the federal idea—and meet the demand for what, with due respect, does seem more typical, original, and appropriate as an emblem for Canadians than one, however good, borrowed from outside.

SAM'L. M. BAYLIS.

Sir,—I have read with much interest Mr. Sandford Fleming's suggestion as to the Canadian flag, and I fully concur in all he says. The star upon the red ground is handsome, clear, striking, and simple; and, as it can readily be changed as the number of our provinces increase,—from seven points, as at present, to whatever may represent the actual number in the future—I can see great advantage in accepting Mr. Fleming's admirable suggestion. There is nothing un-British in this that I can see. The stars belong to the whole world and the United States has, so far, not established the Munroe doctrine in reference to the sky; and the Union Jack at the head of the flag emphatically shows our British connection. Personally I vote with both hands for the official adoption of Mr. Sandford Fleming's suggested flag.

STAPLETON CALDECOTT.

Toronto, June 5th, 1895.

THE BLACKBIRD.

SIR,—That venerable ditty "The Song of Sixpence" testifies as to the vocal powers of blackbirds, twenty-four of those birds having been able to sing when the pie was opened in which they had been baked.

Many writers in verse and prose have proclaimed the beauty of their song. Among them Crockett, in "The Lilac Sunbonnet," describing dawn breaking under the eyes of Winsome Charteris, referring to a blackbird pruning his feathers in a bush, describes how "suddenly his mellow pipe fluted over the grove."

Englishmen, doubtless, with the approval of that musical immigrant the English sparrow, ignoring the songs of our thrushes, bob-o-links, yellow-birds, tanagers, and others, generally assert that no bird in Canada or any colony can sing.

In like manner, even if you thrust under their noses a bunch of *Linnaea*, *Spiranthes Cernuce*, or *Nymphaea Odorata*, they declare that our flowers have no fragrance.

I am, however, sorry to observe that Mr. Wetherell, in his letter to THE WEEK of the 11th instant, describes our blackbirds as destitute of song.

It is many years since I have had the pleasure of listening to them singing in the fields beside the Avon in Nova Scotia, and from the branches of the elms in the intervals of the river St. John in New Brunswick in the early days of summer.

I cannot pretend to describe it, but may say that to me their song was very sweet, that it was flute-like, as described by Crockett, and that it comprised "the gurgling notes" which Mr. Wetherell repudiates.

The red-winged variety possesses so much beauty in colour that he can well be content without the gift of song, and certainly he is no musician.

Of the common crow-blackbird (*Gracula quiscalis* of Wilson), Nuttall, in his manual of ornithology of the United States and of Canada, says:—"Their notes and screams resembled the distant sound of a mighty cataract, but strangely attuned into a musical cadence which rose and fell with the fluctuation of the breeze like the magic hark of Clolus." But the singer who leads among these dark plumaged creatures is the rusty blackbird (*Gracula ferruginea*, of Wilson), and of the birds of this species Nuttall writes as follows:—"They sing in the pairing season, but become nearly silent while rearing their young; though when their brood release them from care they again resume their lay, and may occasionally be heard until the approach of winter. Their song is quite as agreeable and musical as that of the Starling and greatly surpasses that of any of the other species. I have heard them singing until the middle of October."

St. John, N.B., 25th May, 1895. I. ALLEN JACK.

POLITICS AND BUSINESS PRINCIPLES.—NO. VII.

Sir,—To illustrate my contention more forcibly, "that the greater the latitude allowed banks to discount the less will their note circulation be, and, therefore, the less will the facilities for the carrying on of the trade of the country be," I shall make a comparison between the Bank of England and our Canadian banks:

The Peel Act requires the Bank of England to carry gold reserves amounting to 40 per cent. of its total liabilities. And notwithstanding this severe restriction the Bank of England's normal note circulation is almost double its paid up capital, which indicates the great power of the Bank to assist the industries and general trade of the country. The Bank has put double its capital or original investment into circulation, and a circulation of the very soundest character as well. It is fulfilling in a grand manner the most important object for which banks of issue were instituted, viz.: to increase the circulation or loanable capital of the country. At the present time the proportion of gold reserve to liabilities is almost 70 per cent. This extraordinarily large gold reserve still further enables the Bank to increase its issue of notes, thus rendering the greatest possible assistance to trade.

What a very different picture is presented by the figures of the banks of Canada. The Canadian Bank Act admits of the banks discounting to an extent that has reduced their gold reserves down to an amount equal only to about 3½ per cent. of their liabilities. The paid up capital of Canadian banks, collectively, is 61½ million dollars in round numbers, while their note circulation (taking the figures of the February statement, the latest I have at hand) is considerably less than 29 million dollars, being much less than half their paid up capital. That is to say, notwithstanding all the latitude allowed Canadian banks, still they are unable to put into circulation more of their notes than an amount varying from 45 to 57 per cent. of their total paid up capital. Is it any wonder there is a chronic scarcity of currency in our Dominion? The usefulness of Canada's banks to her advancement and prosperity is very problematical indeed. They hardly fulfil the object for which banks of issue were established.

The very wise stipulation of the Peel Act, regarding the proportion of gold reserves to the Bank's liabilities, preserves the value of the Bank's assets, and maintains the general trade of the country on a basis of capital, speculation and credit being thus kept within bounds. By the Act insisting upon the Bank carrying this high percentage of gold to its liabilities reckless discounting is checked. The Bank can at no time incur obligations that would reduce its gold reserves to a point below what the law requires. If, at any time, the gold reserves should fall short of the requirements of the Act the Bank has immediately to institute such steps as will reinstate it upon the footing provided by the Act. The Act thus serves as a safety-valve, not only to the Bank itself, but also to the general trade of the country as well.

It is an absurd idea to imagine that the note circulation of our banks can be increased by allowing them greater discounting liberty or latitude. Such liberty only increases the obligations of the country and lessens our power to pay them. It lessens circulation and increases credit. It lessens security and multiplies debts. We cannot have a healthy trade under such conditions.

CRITIC.

* * *
The Real Chinaman.*

THIS is a book upon which the author, the publishers, and the reading public are equally to be congratulated. It is bound in the "Imperial Yellow" and decorated with the Emperor's crest in gold on a black ground. It contains seventy-seven illustrations, most of which add distinctly to the value of the book.

Mr. Chester Holcombe is emphatically a man whose eyes are open. He has had ample opportunities of observing the real Chinaman, having been for many years Secretary of Legation and Acting Minister of the United States at Peking. He is absolutely disinterested. In fact, our author is almost an ideal chronicler of Chinese manners and customs.

* "The Real Chinaman." By Chester Holcombe, Minister of the United States, at Peking. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.

"It is far easier to criticize the Chinese than to understand them. . . . This volume is neither a defence, apology, criticism, nor panegyric. It attempts to give a few of the results of many years of residence among the Chinese, in the course of which the author was brought into close and familiar relations with all classes of the people in nearly every section of the Empire. Facts are dealt with rather than opinions. The book represents an effort to outline with a few broad sweeps of the pen the Chinaman as he is." (Preface, p. 9.) This book leaves with us a distinct impression that our author's estimate of the Chinese people is worth listening to. It is written in an easy and rapid style, and abounds in incidents taken from life.

The following graphic picture of the man who played the part of Bismarck for China from 1860-1884 will give some idea of the raciness of the work:—

"Prince Kun is a past master in the art of Oriental diplomacy. He studies the man pitted against him in any given contest even more carefully than the question at issue. He is overbearing and conciliatory, rude and courteous, frank and reserved, prompt and dilatory, patient and hot-tempered—all exactly as suits his purpose, and with a startling rapidity of change from one role to another. The great secret of his success lies in his ability to determine in advance when it will be necessary to yield. His sudden changes of front are no indication of a vacillating disposition. They are the shifting of so many masks behind which he studies his opponent, estimates the amount of his determination, and thereby decides his own course. He gives no premonitory sign of his surrender, is the more positive and unyielding as the final moment approaches, and then, when his antagonist is bracing himself for a final attack, the enemy suddenly disappears and a smiling, compliant friend takes his place." (p. 23.)

As might be expected, the chapters devoted to the government of China, Chinese courts of law, the official and the people are specially good. In short, Mr. Holcombe has written an able and interesting book on a subject far more entertaining than one would have expected.

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BRIEFER NOTICES.

Cycling for Health and Pleasure. By Luther H. Porter. (New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.; Toronto: The Copp, Clark Co., Ltd.)—Now that the silent steed has come to us to remain, and remain it will as any unprejudiced observer must admit who notices what is going on around him, any work on cycling will be read with avidity by thousands in search of information on the subject. Mr. Luther H. Porter's little work, intitled "Cycling for Health and Pleasure," we have perused with profit and deem most instructive. The author's experience certainly entitles him to speak with authority, and he has covered a great deal of ground in a very attractive manner from learning to touring and training, not forgetting to look at the subject from a health standpoint, the latter being, perhaps, for the amateur rider, of whom there are thousands now of both sexes, of all callings, conditions, and ages, the most important one, even when compared with the chapter on practical points touching almost every head that can affect either the machine or the rider. A few of these we might mention, viz.: Breathing while riding, hill climbing, legal rights, rights on the road (very full), dress, diet, drinking, besides many others. The description given of learning to ride takes the writer back to his own first experience, and he will vouch for its correctness from actual experience. The book will be read with interest by all who are bicyclists as well as those who hope to become bicyclists. We heartily recommend it to them.

Forest, Lake and Prairie. By John McDougall. Price \$1.00. (Toronto: W. Briggs. 1895.)—We have here an account of twenty years of frontier life in Western Canada, extending from 1842 to 1862. The book, if not laying claim to the highest literary merits, is yet not only readable, but interesting and important. It is by means of these individual experiences that the past becomes real to us, and the author of this volume enables us to understand something of the nature of "these roads before they were made." Here we read of bold enterprise, of sturdy resolve, of patient labour, and of the results of these. Above all, we ought to note the high moral tone and the sincere religious purpose which pervades the whole.

At Street Corners.

I understand that the vote with regard to the civic electric lighting scheme has caused a considerable rise in the Electric Lighting Company's stock. This was to be expected. The city lighting is an important contract for the Company, and it was natural that it should make great efforts to "down" the idea of the city doing its own lighting. The discussion of the subject has, however, considerably cheapened the cost to the city. Formerly the charge was \$108 per light. The Company have come down to \$74. Apart from the bringing to bear of all influences calculated to make the polls of Saturday turn out to their liking, the Electric Company had upon their side the strong disbelief of the electors—the duly qualified rate-payers—in those they have chosen to represent them in the City Council.

The average Toronto municipal elector is an anomalous sort of person. As a rule he does not care a jot about city affairs. He has no notion of doing anything either to help or to hinder the improvement of civic government. When an election comes round, he does not know anything about the merits of the various candidates. He will not go to the trouble of walking the length of a block to vote for a good man, if he can be driven in a hack to vote for a man who is generally deemed to be unsuitable. He knows very well he would never be an alderman himself, and he wonders why on earth any one can want to be an alderman. As for taking a pride in his city; well, he likes well enough to hear it well spoken of, but as for entertaining the idea that he is a member of the body politic, and that it is his bounden duty to do what he can to help the civic welfare—that he thinks nothing more nor less than the idea of a crank.

As a consequence there is a chance in the City Council for pushing mediocrity. That which should be a position of honour, comes to be synonymous with Bumbledom, wire-pulling and the distribution of patronage at the public expense. Our system of electing a council for one year only—instead of for three years, with a third of the members retiring every year—is also a weakness, since it is damaging to that continuity of policy which should mark municipal government. By the present plan the aldermen have hardly got down to their work before they have to turn their thoughts electionwards again. Of course there are always some good aldermen, but citizens of the first class do not come forward to take their share of civic work, and well-meant blundering is just as harmful in its effects as malice prepense.

Now that our regiments are housed in the New Armouries, some of the men are complaining of the results of departmental architectural designing, whereby the rooms allotted to the various companies are wholly without means of ventilation. The windows are fitted with storm sashes without ventilators, and these cannot be got out without the entire removal of the inner sashes and their appurtenances. The clerk who designed this cruel absence of ventilation should have a few hours' work in one of the rooms putting things away when the thermometer outside is standing at 90 degrees or thereabout. He would then remember, in future, to design better.

One who lives at the Island told me that on Monday night, they had to close the windows at his house to "keep the cold out." Those who remember what Monday night was in Toronto, will appreciate this description of coolness. Why we were all sweltering and praying for some drop of iced liquid to cool our tongues. But I always said Toronto was the pattern of cities to live in. You can have any style and any climate. It is just a question of paying for it. Touch that button and there are scores and hundreds of people who will do the rest for you.

I had the pleasure of being introduced the other day to Dr. Grenville Cole, son of Sir Henry Cole, who for years was the magnate of South Kensington Museum and kindred projects. Dr. Grenville Cole is an eminent student of science, who took his Ph.D. at

Freiburg, and has since been prosecuting researches in London. He came across the water as the emissary of an important firm of mining engineers to investigate gold mining, and among the places he went to see was the Ledyard gold mine, at Belmont, near Peterborough, the history of which is most interesting.

Mr. Ledyard, who is a well-known citizen of Toronto, will be remembered as the writer of the "Appendix on Mining" which, with an "Appendix on Banking," forms a part of Goldwin Smith's "Canada and the Canadian Question." He is an experienced mining agent and owner, and among his acquisitions in that line was a purchase of some land at Belmont which he thought contained iron ore. This was, perhaps, fifteen or sixteen years ago. There are difficulties in the way of developing mining resources in Canada as we all know, but in the course of years Mr. Ledyard found he possessed about the most magnificent deposit of magnetic iron ore in Ontario, if not in the Dominion. It was a long time before he succeeded in bringing it to a commercial bearing, but a year or two ago he made highly satisfactory arrangements with a New York syndicate. He had no sooner concluded this business than he began to find deposits of gold on the adjoining property, which also belonged to him. Investigation led to the conclusion that the precious metal existed in paying quantities, and machinery was put down for working the mine in a commercial way. Dr. Cole, who visits the mine last week and made independent explorations, is of opinion that there is a prospect of steady success for years, so that ironstone mining and gold mining will go on side by side.

I saw Rev. W. S. Blackstock on the street the other day, looking very hale and hearty after his globe-trotting experiences. I hear that Jerusalem, Athens, Alexandria, Rome, Paris, Naples, and London are among the places he has visited.

DIAGENES.

* * *

Periodicals.

The Century, for June, is characterized by its usual heavy excellence. The month's instalment of the "Life of Napoleon Bonaparte" occupies thirty pages, and, together with the continuation of "Casa Braccio," by F. Marion Crawford, takes up about a third of the magazine. Among the longer contributions, which are special features of the month's issue, is "The New Public Library in Boston," of which Mrs. Van Rensselaer and Lindsay Smith are joint authors, the first describing the building's artistic aspects, while the second deals with its ideals and working conditions. Another notable article is "The Comédie Française at Orange," in which Thomas A. Janvier describes the production of Oedipus Tyrannus and Antigone in a restored Roman theatre in the south of France, before an audience of eight thousand people. The unique character of the event and the knowledge and artistic feeling displayed in the description, make the article extremely interesting. W. D. Howells, in "The Tribulations of a Cheerful Giver," discusses with considerable humour the difficult question whether or not it is right to give alms on the street, giving by way of illustration many of his own experiences. The second part of "The Princess Sonia" is one of the lighter pieces of fiction. It is made especially charming by C. D. Gibson's graceful sketches of the heroine. In "Two Tramps in England," one of two students tells the curious experiences of himself and his comrade gained in a tour of England, in the character of vagabonds.

In *Harper's Magazine*, for June, we look in vain for the clever short stories of which that periodical used to make a specialty. Only two are to be found and they are not particularly attractive; the first, "What the Madre would not have," is made harassing to the reader by the writer's use of a peculiar Italo-American jargon. "The Grand Prix and other Prizes," by Richard Harding Davis, and "Golf, old and new," by Andrew Lang will attract the attention of those interested in the branches of sport described. A general of the

United States army contributes a spirited account of American military life, entitled: "A Frontier Fight" William Dean Howells describes his first impressions of literary New York. "Rome in Africa," by William Sharp is beautifully illustrated by drawings and photographs of Roman architectural remains. To us the most interesting article of the number is "The New Czar and what we may expect of him," by E. Borges, Ph.D. In the frontispiece is given an excellent engraving of His Imperial Majesty. The writer has reliable "inside" information as to the Czar's early training and his relations with his deceased father. From these and his early official acts his probable line of conduct for the future is deduced. It appears that the alleged French sympathies of his father will not dictate the new Czar's future tactics. The present understanding between France and Russia is not safe-guarded by any State document, and the Czar is said to be actually in favour of a political and economic union of Russia and England.

* * *
Music.

The Sousa Concert Band, on its second visit to the city, Wednesday afternoon and evening of last week, played to large audiences which were as usual delighted with the programmes offered, and the skilful manner in which they were performed. Encores were numerous as may be expected, and the band played with the same precision and general excellence as on its previous visits. The soloists, Miss Carrie Duke, violinist; and Miss Bernard, soprano; were warmly welcomed again, and they repeated their former success. On the 15th of the present month, the Band will begin its season at Manhattan Beach, New York, which extends until September.

Miss Mabel Langstaff, formerly of Toronto, and a pupil of Mr. Walter H. Robinson, has been appointed leading soprano of the Erskine Presbyterian Church, Montreal.

At the last meeting of the Woman's National Council, held in the Normal School, Mrs. J. W. F. Harrison read—or rather had read for her, as she was suffering from a cold—an admirable paper prepared by her on "Music in Toronto," its past development and future possibilities. It was carefully prepared, and showed the writer to be observing, and well versed in the subject. The essay was listened to with much appreciation, and was afterwards commented upon by the writer of these lines.

Mr. P. W. Newton, teacher of the Guitar and Banjo, of this city, has recently published, through S. S. Stewart, of Philadelphia, a very pretty piece for the Guitar entitled "Aurania Waltz." It is melodious and suggestive, but unfortunately the harmonies and notation are not always legitimate or correct. These faults however could be easily corrected in subsequent editions, for there is no doubt the Waltz will become popular with players of the instrument.

The heat for the past few days has been so intense and oppressive in Toronto, that few musicians have exerted themselves in any direction beyond their regular routine work of teaching. Concerts are already thinning out, and consequently there is very little of importance to discuss. During last week the performance of the Greek drama *Electra* in the Grand Opera House by the pupils of the School of Elocution (Mr. H. W. Shaw, B.A., Director) was a most important and successful affair, but much to my regret I was unable to hear it so cannot give a just estimate of its production. A report, however, has been furnished, which will be printed next week and corroborates what I have heard, that Mr. Shaw, and Miss Matthews did nobly, as did many others in the cast, and proved themselves to be actors, as well as elocutionists of power and skill.

W. O. FORSYTH.

* * *

Art Notes.

I have heard Frenchmen say that the coming painters are the Scandinavians. And certainly the yearly exhibitions at the Salons, new and old, have few pictures which are fresher and more vigorous than those which hail from Norway and Sweden. The bloom

of health is on them; they smack of the northern seas. A Vicking fearlessness distinguishes the modern Scandinavian explorations into regions hitherto unconquered in pictorial art; and at least Kroyer and Zorn have a Viking stroke. It is difficult to conceive a technical force and directness more consummate than is shown in the works of these men. Kroyer will do a masterly head, strongly but simply modelled, admirable in colour, in two hours Zorn can knock off a ten foot water-colour, with life-size nude figures, in a few days.

I watched Zorn paint the little canvas which gained him the third class medal at the Salon. The subject is a simple one. A Cornish lover and his lass—fisher-folk—who are leaning lazily over a wall, watching the moon rising over the bay. Their backs are turned to the spectator; therefore those complex expressions of the face which afford such a good opportunity to the emotional critic for the exercise of his descriptive powers are not amongst the charms of this picture. On one of the three evenings which Zorn employed in painting this canvas the wind arose and shook his easel. Zorn, without more ado, detached his picture from its unstable support, laid it on the ground, "straddled" across it, after the manner in which a giraffe takes a biscuit off the floor, and finished his work in this attitude. I saw a most successful water-colour of his representing fishing boats in a misty drizzle. He painted it in the drizzle! Everything he does is some kind of *tour de force*. His work was, however, to my mind, more interesting when its impressionism was his own, that is to say, before he had adopted the now conventional mode of the now conventional impressionists—a mode which is based upon the determination to paint, if not to see, everything in streaks. Zorn is, though, I hope, much too big a man to limit himself to a manner of pictorial expression which is ephemeral; and there is little doubt that he will return to, and develop further, his original style.

He is somewhat of a *poseur*; somewhat given to displaying his technical skill. If he paints a picture in an hour he lets you know it; and his pet assertion (one in the truth of which I have but a wavering faith) is that he is self-taught. His portraits are bewilderingly clever performances, of a kind which, if exposed in Toronto, would be looked upon by the public as some kind of pictorial joke, and by the press as wanton invitations to destruction by the shafts of journalistic satire. But I am free to admit that, able as they are, the portraits by Zorn do not seem to possess the sound and lasting qualities of those by the equally brilliant but mellow Sargent. In fact, his is not, I think, the genius of a portrait painter. He often displays a fine appreciation of character; there is no technical weakness, but the work has often the look of an experiment in brush handling; and there is preoccupation in some fad of stroke or of colour, rather than in the personality of the sitter. In the States Zorn quickly reached that zenith of adulation which is so easily attained by new phenomena in a country which became temporarily insane over the subject of Trilby; and his very moderate endowment of social and intellectual gifts was magnified to such dimensions as to give him most of the qualifications of Velasquez, Lord Chesterfield, Abraham Lincoln, and the late John Bright. But the kindest thing to say about Zorn is the truest; it is, that he can paint.

E. WYLY GRIER.

Messrs. Walter Baker & Co., the largest manufacturers of pure, high grade Cocoas and Chocolates on this continent, have found it necessary to issue a special notice cautioning consumers of their goods against the recent attempts which have been made to substitute other manufactures, bearing labels, and done up in packages, in imitation of theirs. A sure test of genuineness is the name of WALTER BAKER & Co.'s place of manufacture—"DORCHESTER, MASS."

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Importers of High Class Works Art, Engraving, Etching, Etc.
FINE FRAMING A SPECIALTY.
Latest Designs. Good Workmanship.

A Carleton Co. Miracle.

BACK TO HEALTH AFTER YEARS OF EXTREME SUFFERING.

Yielded to the Advice of a Friend and Obtained Results Three Doctors Had Failed to Secure.

From the Ottawa Journal.

Mr. George Argue is one of the best known farmers in the vicinity of North Gower. He has passed through an experience as painful as it is remarkable, and his story as told a reporter will perhaps be of value to others. "I was born in the County of Carleton," said Mr. Argue, "and have lived all my life within twenty miles of the city of Ottawa. Ten years of that time have been years of pain and misery almost beyond endurance. Eleven years ago I contracted a cold which resulted in pleurisy and inflammation of the lungs. Other complications then followed and I was confined to my room for five years. The doctor who attended me through that long illness said that the reason I was unable to move about was due to the contracting of the



I could hobble around on crutches.

muscles and nerves of my hands and feet through long confinement to bed. I could hobble around a little on crutches, but was well-nigh helpless. At this stage a second doctor was called in who declared my trouble was spinal complaint. Notwithstanding medical advice and treatment I was sinking lower and lower, and was regarded as incurable. I was now in such a state that I was unable to leave my bed, but determined to find a cure if possible, and sent for one of the most able physicians in Ottawa. I was under his care and treatment for three years. He blistered my back every three or four weeks and exerted all his skill, but in vain. I was growing weaker and weaker and began to think the end could not be far off. At this juncture a friend strongly urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I yielded to his solicitations, and by the time six boxes of pills were used I found myself getting better. I used in all thirty boxes, and they have accomplished what ten years of treatment under physicians failed to do. Thanks to this wonderful medicine, I am able to attend to my duties and am as free from disease as any man in ordinary health is expected to be. I still use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and they are the medicine for me, and so long as I live I shall use no other. If I had got these pills ten years ago I am satisfied I would not have suffered as I did, and would have saved some hundreds of dollars doctor bills. It is only those who have passed through such a terrible siege as I have done who can fully realize the wonderful merit of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Mr. Argue's experience should convince even the most skeptical that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills stand far in advance of other medicines and are one of the greatest discoveries of the age. There is no disease due to poor or watery blood or shattered nerves which will not speedily yield to this treatment and in innumerable cases patients have been restored to health and strength after physicians had pronounced the dreaded word "incurable." Sold by all dealers in medicine or sent by mail post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y. Refuse imitations and do not be persuaded to try something else.

The Dominion Bank.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE INSTITUTION

Report of the Directors and Financial Statements—Death of the Late General Manager Feelingly Referred to—Election of Officers.

The annual general meeting of the Dominion Bank was held at the banking-house of the institution on Wednesday, May 29th, 1895.

Among those present were noticed: Mr. James Austin, Sir Frank Smith, Col. Mason, Messrs. William Ince, John Scott, William Ramsay, C. Cockshutt, W. G. Cassels, William Roy, James Scott, E. Leadlay, M. Boulton, Aaron Ross, E. B. Osler, William Hendrie, Dr. Smith, John Stewart, David McGee, G. W. Lewis, Gardiner Boyd, G. Robinson, Walter S. Lee, J. J. Foy, Samuel Alcorn, Anson Jones, R. D. Gamble and others.

It was moved by Mr. Edward Leadlay, seconded by Mr. A. Ross, that Mr. James Austin do take the chair.

Mr. Anson Jones moved, seconded by Col. Mason, and resolved, that Mr. R. D. Gamble do act as secretary.

Messrs. W. G. Cassels and Walter S. Lee were appointed scrutineers.

The Secretary read the report of the Directors to the Shareholders, and submitted the annual statement of the affairs of the Bank, which is as follows:—

To the Shareholders:

The Directors beg to present the following statement of the result of the business of the Bank for the year ending April 30th, 1895:—

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30th April, 1894	\$ 6,328 78
Profit for the year ending 30th April, 1895, after deducting charges of management, etc., and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts	189,561 53
	\$195,890 31
Dividend, 3 per cent., paid August 1st, 1894	\$45,000 00
Dividend, 3 per cent., paid November 1st, 1894	45,000 00
Dividend, 3 per cent., paid February 1st, 1895	45,000 00
Dividend, 3 per cent., payable 1st May, 1895	45,000 00
	\$180,000 00

Balance of Profit and Loss, carried forward \$ 15,890 31

It is with deep regret your Directors have to record the loss the Bank has sustained by the death of the late General Manager, Mr. Robert H. Bethune, who has been the Chief Executive Officer of the Institution since its inception, twenty-four years ago, and mainly to whose energy and ability the Bank owes its present position.

Mr. R. D. Gamble, who has been in the service of the Bank since 1871, and who has until lately been the manager of the Toronto branch, has been appointed General Manager.

JAMES AUSTIN,
President.

Toronto, May 29th, 1895.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid up	\$1,500,000 00
Reserve fund	\$1,500,000 00
Balance of profits carried forward	15,890 31
Dividend No. 50, payable 1st May	45,000 00
Reserved for Interest and Exchange	91,721 46
Rebate on bills discounted	32,456 08
	1,685,067 85
	3,185,067 85

Indigestion

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Is the most effective and agreeable remedy in existence for preventing indigestion, and relieving those diseases arising from a disordered stomach.

Dr. W. W. Gardner, Springfield, Mass., says: "I value it as an excellent preventative of indigestion, and a pleasant acidulated drink when properly diluted with water, and sweetened."

Descriptive pamphlet free.

Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

Beware of Substitutes and Imitations.

For sale by all Druggists.

Notes in circulation.....	957,264 00
Deposits not bearing interest ...	1,413,605 48
Deposits bearing interest	8,733,227 67
	<hr/> 11,104,097 15

\$14,289,165 00	
ASSETS.	
Specie.....	\$ 413,204 69
Dominion Government demand notes.....	772,240 00
Deposit with Dominion Government for security of note circulation.....	75,000 00
Notes and cheques of other banks.....	293,915 85
Balance due from other banks in Canada.....	137,682 25
Balance due from other banks in United States..	767,778 65
Balance due from other banks in Great Britain..	19,782 36
Provincial Government securities.....	388,195 25
Municipal and other debentures	1,586,952 71
	<hr/> \$ 4,454,751 76
Bills discounted and current (including advances on call).....	9,417,660 68
Overdue debts (estimated loss provided for).....	125,754 33
Real estate.....	13,361 98
Bank premises...	279,664 90
Other assets not included under foregoing heads	6,971 35
	<hr/> 9,834,413 24

\$14,289,165 00
R. D. GAMBLE,
General Manager.

Dominion Bank,
Toronto, 30th April, 1895.

Mr. James Austin moved, seconded by Sir Frank Smith, and resolved, that the report be adopted.

Moved by Mr. Aaron Ross, seconded by Mr. William Hendrie, that we, the Shareholders of the Dominion Bank, take this opportunity at our annual meeting to express our deep sorrow and regret at the loss we feel the Bank has sustained by the death of the late General Manager, Mr. Robert H. Bethune, who has been the chief Executive officer of the Bank since its inception twenty-four years ago, a man who was held in the highest esteem by the bankers of the Dominion, and by the business community generally, and to whose ability, energy, and careful management the Bank is largely indebted for its present position. Carried.

It was moved by Dr. Smith, seconded by Mr. John Stewart, and

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

It was moved by Mr. Charles Cockshutt, seconded by Mr. Boulton, and

Resolved, that the thanks of this meeting be given to the General Manager, Managers, and Agents, Inspectors, and other officers of the Bank, for the efficient performance of their respective duties.

It was moved by Mr. George W. Lewis, seconded by Mr. James Scott, and

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

Mr. William Ramsay moved, seconded by Mr. G. Boyd, and resolved: That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. James Austin for his able conduct in the chair.

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

* * *

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

Applications for the position of Principal of Upper Canada College will be received by the undersigned up to the 15th July next. Minimum salary \$2,400, with family residence, heating, light, etc. Duties to begin on 1st September next. Applications must be accompanied by testimonials.

Further particulars can be obtained by application to

ARNOLD MURPHY, Bursar,
Deer Park, P.O., Ont.

* * *

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.

Applications for the position of Professor in Latin in University College, Toronto, will be received by the undersigned up to August 15th, 1895, the initial salary will be \$2,500 increasing by annual increments of \$100 till it reaches \$3,200. Applications must be accompanied by testimonials. Duties will begin on the 1st of October.

GEO. W. ROSS,
Minister of Education.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT (Ontario).
Toronto, 28th May, 1895.

* * *

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

Applications for the position of Lecturer in the Department of Chemistry will be received by the undersigned up to August 15th. The initial salary will be \$1,000, increasing by annual increments of \$100 until it reaches \$1,800. Applications must be accompanied by testimonials.

The duties of the Lecturer will be to assist the Demonstrator in the superintendence of the laboratories under the direction of the Professor of Chemistry; and also to deliver such lectures on Physiological, Organic and Inorganic Chemistry as may be assigned to him by the Professor.

GEO. W. ROSS,
Minister of Education.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT,
Toronto, 23rd May, 1895.

A. M. ROSEBRUGH, M. D.,
EYE AND EAR SURGEON.
Has removed to 223 Church St., Toronto

MR. V. P. HUNT,
Pupil of Dr. Carl Reinecke, Herr Bruno Zwintscher, etc., of Leipzig, Germany. Pianoforte teacher at the Toronto Conservatory of Music, Musical Director Oshawa Ladies' College, Organist Zion Congregational Church.
TEACHES PIANO, ORGAN, HARMONY.
Address TORONTO CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
Or Residence, 104 Maitland Street.

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TEACHER OF PIANO.
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Teacher of Piano Playing and Composition
Pupil of Prof. Martin Krause, Prof. Julius Epstein, and Dr. S. Jadassohn. Modern Principles—Hand Cultivation (technic) and musical intelligence developed simultaneously. Pupils are expected to study diligently and with seriousness.
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Harmony and counterpoint taught by correspondence.
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Open to accept engagements as Tenor Soloist at Concerts.
Concerts directed.
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Engagements and pupils received at
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VIOLIN AND GUITAR MAKER.
My new violins are scientifically constructed of choice old wood and coated with a beautiful oil varnish (my own make). They are equal in tone, workmanship and varnish to the best modern violins. Artistic repairs, bows repaired; the very finest Italian and German strings for sale.
KNAGG'S ORCHESTRA.—The Latest and Most Popular Music supplied for Concerts, Balls, Private Parties, At Homes, etc. For terms, etc. apply to 70 Wood street, or Room 4, 4-1-2 Adelaide street East.

GEORGE F. SMEDLEY,
Banjo, Guitar and Mandolin Soloist.
Will receive pupils and concert engagements. Instructor of Varsity Banjo, Mandolin and Guitar Clubs. Teacher Toronto College of Music, Bishop Strachan School, Victoria University, St. Joseph's Convent, Miss Dupont's Ladies School, Presbyterian Ladies' College.
Studio: WHALEY, ROYCE & CO., 158 Yonge St., or COLLEGE OF MUSIC, 12 Pembroke St.

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45 YONGE STREET
Opposite College
VIOLIN MAKER AND REPAIRER
Over 40 years' Experience. Thirty Hand-made Violins and Celos on hand. Violins bought, sold or taken in exchange by paying difference. Repairing old violins a specialty.

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Latest Music for above instruments always on hand
First class Concert Engagements accepted.

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OPENED SEPTEMBER, 1894.

The Board having determined to make this School equal to the best Ladies' School in England, was most fortunate in procuring as Lady Principal, Miss Knox, who has taken a full course in the University of Oxford, passing the final examination in the two Honor Schools of Modern History and English. Miss Knox, until she came to Havergal Hall, held an important position in "Cheltenham," one of the largest and best appointed Ladies' Colleges in England.

The Board has determined to have a staff of assistants fully competent to sustain the Lady Principal in her work. Mr. H. M. Field, late pupil of Martin Krause of the Royal Conservatory of Music, Leipzig, is the head of the Musical Department. Mr. E. Wyley Grier, R.C.A., the well-known Painter, is head of the Art Department.

The School is open for both day pupils and boarders. Full information may be obtained by circulars on application to Havergal Hall, or to

J. E. BRYRANT, Bursar,
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FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Full English Course, Languages, Music, Drawing, Painting, etc.
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LADY PRINCIPAL,
WYKEHAM HALL, TORONTO.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE
(FOUNDED 1829.)

For circulars giving full information regarding Scholarships, course of study, etc., apply to

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POET-LORE
THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF
LETTERS

Browning Anniversary Number.
May, 1895.

ANNALS OF A QUIET BROWNING CLUB. I. N. Coy (Historian).
"MR. SLUDGE, THE MEDIUM" Rev. Francis B. Hornbroke.
RUSKIN'S LETTERS TO GHESEAU: A Record of Literary Friendship. II. Pre-Raphaelitism. William G. Kingsland.
THE COST OF A POET: Elizabeth Barrett Browning's "A Musical Instrument." Prof. Hiram Corson.
URIEL ACOSTA. IV. Karl Gutzkow. Translated by Richard Hovey and Francois Stewart Jones.
"THE AIMS OF LITERARY STUDY." P. A. C. Some Elizabethan Books: Spenser, Lyly, and Ford. P. & C.
SCHOOL OF LITERATURE: Poems illustrative of American History; Discoveries: Lowell's and Whitman's Columbus. (Conclusion.) P. A. C.
NOTES AND NEWS. In Memoriam Miss Helen Bell.—Ibsen.—Boston Browning Society. E. E. M.

This Single Number, 25 cents. Yearly Subscription, \$2.50.

NEW ENGLAND NEWS Co. and its Correspondents, all Booksellers, or

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Public Opinion.

London Advertiser: Toronto pickpockets are nothing if not courageous. One of them picked a policeman's pocket of \$60 while he was on duty in plain clothes, and the latter maintains he was not asleep at the time.

Hamilton Herald: Isn't it about time to choke off this clatter about Commissioner Cockburn's expenses to Chicago? The few dollars involved make little difference one way or the other, and when a man goes to a great exhibition as the official representative of a great country, who expects him to beat his way on a freight train and put up at a ten-cent lodging house? The whole thing is too picayune to waste words over.

St. Johns (Newf'd) Herald: No one can say that Canada has not shown a friendly and liberal spirit, or refuse to admit that she has gone as far as she could go in the concessions offered. If temporary failure has taken place, the fault does not lie with Canada. Neither can any blame be fairly laid at the door of our delegates. The difficulty has arisen entirely from the immense debt we have piled up, amounting to more than \$75 per head for our entire population.

Montreal Witness: The Newfoundland Government is justified, perhaps, in trying to free itself from its financial embarrassments independently by contracting loans before consenting to union on terms which it does not like, but since the Dominion Government would not be justified in offering any more generous terms than it has offered, it is for the Newfoundland Government to re-open the negotiations which itself broke off, that is if they are broken off, which we very much doubt.

Montreal Star: How would Canada be affected if fire were to wipe out, in two or three of our cities, property to a value exceeding our public debt? Such a blow would stagger us as certainly as the St. John conflagration staggered Newfoundland; but it would not prove that Canadians were bad people to whom to lend money. The very fact that Newfoundland could endure a loss exceeding the amount of her whole public debt, present and prospective, in a side-light on the wealth of the island.

Toronto Mail-Empire: Manitoba, it seems, is not absolutely bare of wheat. Some transactions have been reported from various parts of the province, notably a sale by one farmer of 2,300 bushels at 63c. Those who have not wheat to sell now are offered current high prices for next crop, as buyers are said to be going through the North-West offering 64c. to the farmer. This is an improvement of 15 to 20 cents a bushel on the price of a year ago. The great cereal on which so much of the whole price structure depends is clearly getting to be itself again.

Montreal Gazette: Mr. Davies, in his budget debate speech last night, declared his belief that the principle of free trade is a sound principle, but held that it must be applied with discretion in this country, adding that circumstances do not permit of its being adopted at present. This sounds much more like Mr. Blake's Malvern speech than Mr. Laurier's campaign addresses or the amendment of Sir Richard Cartwright which Parliament will soon vote on. It suggests the question—Which of the Liberal leaders enunciate the Liberal policy, or has the party a policy that it can define? Where are the Liberals at when they are all together?

Montreal Star: The whole difference is about four or five millions for a railway—a very little more than they are talking of giving to a Hudson Bay line in the west that does not go to Hudson Bay. They (the good people of Newfoundland) probably would not be so insistent if they could see anyway of building it for themselves. But they need the railway; and when they become a political factor at Ottawa, they likely will have little difficulty in forcing it from the fingers of the politicians. To refuse them now is probably only to delay the thing, besides creating a vast amount of discontent and ill-feeling. We want them to come in with a right good will; and we want them to come in now.



Hypochondrical, despondent, nervous, "tired out" men—those who suffer from backache, weariness, loss of energy, impaired memory, dizziness, melancholy and discouragement, the result of exhausting diseases, or drains upon the system, excesses, or abuses, bad habits, or early vices, are treated through correspondence at their homes, with uniform success, by the Specialists of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y.

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Toronto Globe: The country has certainly derived no benefit from the delay in calling Parliament, and the inconvenience of the delay is apparent to all. But the fact that the Government has neglected its duty does not absolve the electors from the duty of closely watching the proceedings of Parliament, which almost daily add to the evidence of the weakness and incompetence of those who for a few months longer must be permitted to mismanage our affairs.

A SKELETON IN THE CLOSET.

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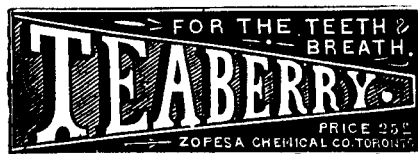
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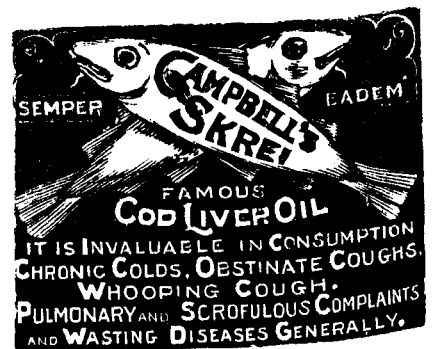
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Barber: How will you have your hair cut, sir? Mr. Gruff: In silence, if possible.

Visitor (in museum): Why don't you get a giraffe? Manager: Can't afford it; they come too high.

"Doctor, I am troubled with shooting pains in my face." "Yes, madam; you use too much powder."

Watts: Saw another girl in bloomers today. Mrs. Watts: Did she wear the regulation bicycle cap and jacket, too? Watts: Great Scott! I don't know.

"The curious thing about my business," said the mosquito, alighting softly upon the nose of the sleeping victim, "is that its more fun to go to work than it is to stay to hum."

In order to reduce his weight
He purchased him a wheel;
Before he'd ridden it a week
He fell off a good deal.

Mrs Strongmind: If women would only stand shoulder to shoulder, they would soon win the suffrage. Dr. Guffy: But, madam, that is something they cannot do with the present styles in sleeves!

LOST.

"Come back, come back!" he cried in grief,
"My daughter, oh, my daughter,"
But she sat hid behind her sleeves,
And hopelessly he sought her.

Teacher (with outline map): What country is this? Class (dense silence). Teacher: Come, can't any of you remember? It is the shape of a boot. Bright Boy: I remember now. It's Italy, the place where the bootblacks come from.

"Papa," said little Wilkins to his father, who was reading the paper—"papa, won't you listen to me? Papa" "Don't bother your father, dear," said his mother. "What is it you want to know?" "Why do sailors trim their sails?" "Oh, why to make them look pretty, of course. Whenever you want to know anything just ask mamma."

Crack Boat Builder: Ah! How de do, Mr. Richman? How did that rowboat I made you last summer suit? Mr. Richman: Perfectly. Boat Builder: Ah! I'm glad to hear it I always like to give satisfaction. Suited perfectly, eh? Mr. Richman; Yes, I left it in front of my boathouse all summer, and every scallawag who tried to steal it got upset or drowned.

When he was a young man Bismarek was for some time an official reporter for one of the courts of justice. In those days his temper sometimes got the better of him; but, upon one occasion at least, his wit saved him from disgrace. This was when questioning a witness. The latter made an impudent retort, whereupon the embryo chancellor exclaimed, angrily, "If you are not more respectful, I shall kick you out of the room!" "Young man," said the judge, interrupting the proceedings, "I would have you understand that this is a dignified court of justice, and that if there is any kicking to be done, the court will do it!" Ah, you see," said Bismarek to the witness, "if you are not more respectful to me, the court will kick you out of the room. So be careful, very careful, sir!"

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