

THE WEEK

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

TORONTO, FRIDAY, SEPT. 15th, 1893.

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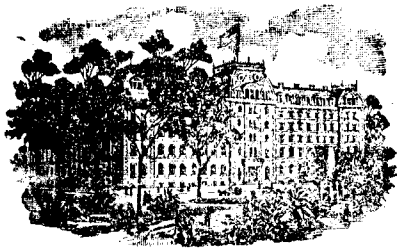
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THE WEEK.

Vol. X.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, SEPT. 15th, 1893.

No. 42.

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CONTENTS.

| | PAGE |
|--|------|
| CURRENT TOPICS | 987 |
| THE LORDS AND HOME RULE | 989 |
| THE HEBLING SEA AWARD.....J. Jones Bell, M.A. | 990 |
| PARIS LETTER | 990 |
| THE STRAIN OF THE WINTER WREN (Poem) | 992 |
| Robert Elliott. | 992 |
| THE STORY OF A FAMILY MIGRATION.....Alchemist. | 992 |
| WOMEN AND WOMEN'S WORK IN FINLAND.—L..... | 994 |
| S. A. Curzon. | 994 |
| TWO BONNETS..... | 996 |
| Alfred Thorold. | 996 |
| THE CRITIC..... | 996 |
| WILLIAM COWPER'S COPY OF ROBERT BURNS'S | 996 |
| POEM: 1787..... | 998 |
| FOLLOW-PROBLEMS..... | 998 |
| THE LIBRARY CONFERENCE OF CHICAGO..... | 1001 |
| AT NOTES..... | 1002 |
| MUSIC AND THE DRAMA..... | 1002 |
| LIBRARY TABLE..... | 1002 |
| LIBRARIANS AND PERSONAL..... | 1003 |
| READINGS FROM CURRENT LITERATURE..... | 1004 |
| PUBLIC OPINION..... | 1004 |
| SCIENTIFIC AND SANITARY..... | 1005 |
| MISCELLANEOUS..... | 1006 |
| CITIES AND CRANES..... | 1007 |

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

CURRENT TOPICS.

It can readily be believed that the agents of the United States Government may have been able to convince the Canadian steamboat and railway companies that it will be to their advantage to have an inspection of immigrants intending to enter the Republic through Canada on Canadian soil, and to have obtained their promise of help and co-operation in carrying out such an arrangement. But it is far from easy to see on what grounds the American Government or its agents could have based their attempt to persuade the Canadian Government to become a party to such an arrangement. We are no advocates of the *lex talionis*. We hold that it is the business of a respectable nation as of a respectable man to treat his neighbor fairly and justly, irrespective of any cause of complaint it may have against the latter. But a Government is

bound to consult first the interests of its own people. If it has any sympathy to expend, why should not that sympathy go out to the victims of a harsh immigration law, who are sure to be in desperate need of it, rather than to the Government and people whose harsh laws have barred the doors against their entrance into the great western world? It is well known that the United States Anti-immigration Act is being enforced with great rigour against Canadians having or seeking employment across the border, though it was not supposed at first to have any direct application to the people of a neighbouring and friendly nation. We can readily believe the latest report to the effect that the Dominion Government will not become a party to this strange arrangement. We can see no good reason why it should give a *quasi* sanction to a harsh statute which is being enforced with so much rigour against its own citizens.

Every Canadian will wish Mr. Bowell success in his mission to our Australian cousins. The greater the extent and variety of our trade the better. The facilities for transportation now offered should help very materially in any exchange of products with our fellow-colonists which may be found mutually advantageous. It is a pity that the protectionist systems of both countries are so obstructive as to make say such arrangement as is presumably contemplated an intricate and troublesome business. The Mail marshals the obstacles in a formidable array. Some of these may be found easily removable if both parties are in downright earnest. But, assuming the possibility of reaching a satisfactory agreement with one or more of the Australian colonies, and assuming further that no one of them which may fail to effect such an agreement with our Government would play the role of Canada in regard to the Newfoundland Bond-Blaine treaty, and invoke an Imperial veto of any arrangement whose benefits it might not share, it is not easy to see how our Government could escape one or the other horn of the dilemma which would still confront them. They must either discriminate against the Mother Country, which is abhorrent to their avowed principles, or lose the chief advantages which might otherwise be derived from such a treaty, by opening the way for the competition on equally advantageous terms, not only of British products but of those of other nations having "most-favoured nation"

clauses in their treaties with Great Britain. Still it would be unreasonable to suppose that all these obvious difficulties were not fully considered by our Government before Minister Bowell's mission was resolved on. We must, therefore, wait in the patience of hope for the unfolding of the plan.

The action of the Jarvis Street Baptist Church of this City in once more handing over to the City Treasurer the amount at which it computes the taxes its property would be called on to pay yearly were all exemptions of church property done away with, has, together with the protest against the system of church exemptions as wrong in principle and unjust in practice, brought up the question anew for discussion. It is noteworthy, though by no means surprising, that a fillip has been given to the anti-exemptionist propaganda by the recent struggle over the question of Sunday horse-cars. In view of the very prominent part taken by ministers and members of churches in that struggle, nothing is more natural than that some of those who advocated the Sunday cars and opposed the ministers should be glad of an opportunity to turn the search light upon their successful antagonists in their personal and professional relations, and bring under the lash of their merciless logic any flaws or inconsistencies that they may be able to discover in their working out of the lofty principles by which they profess to be ruled. We are bound to admit that they have been quite too successful in their search. They have a perfect right to say, it seems to us, that those who are so rigid and conscientious in pressing their views in respect to Sabbath observance as a religious obligation, should so far make the Golden Rule the law of their lives as citizens, as to refuse to accept exemption from taxation for their church properties, knowing as they must that the deficiency thus created has to be supplied in part by the compulsory taxation of many who would never voluntarily contribute to the spread of religion. There can be no doubt that this inconsistency on the part of the churches has more than a little to do with fostering that feeling of distrust and dislike with which the church is coming to be regarded by large numbers of citizens. The Christian churches should lose no time in setting themselves right in this matter, and prove to their severest critics that they propose to do right in this matter at any cost.

In answer to a question asked by Sir Charles Dilke, the Under-Secretary of

State for the Colonies recently gave in the British Parliament an explanation of the action of the Commander of H. M. S. Pelican, in forbidding the inhabitants of St. George's Bay, Newfoundland, "to sell herring to any other parties than the French ships in port, or who may arrive in port, until they are baited," or in proclaiming by poster "the price of herring is fixed for the present at one dollar per barrel." Mr. Buxton's answer was that the notice in question was not issued pursuant to any statutory power, but in the exercise of the discretion conferred on the commanders of Her Majesty's ships on the Newfoundland coast. He further stated that the action was taken in the interests and with the approval of the inhabitants; for it would appear that on the arrival of the French fishermen to obtain bait at St. George's Bay the commander got them to agree to purchase it from the Newfoundlanders instead of exercising their treaty right of catching it themselves uninterrupted by competition. Thus, instead of being prevented from fishing while the French boats were there, the Newfoundlanders obtained remunerative employment. Further, the early baiting of the French boats enabled them to leave more speedily than usual, and the risk of conflict was thus materially diminished. The circumstance shows the unfortunate position in which our fellow-colonists in Newfoundland are placed by reason of the treaty rights of France in connection with their shores and fisheries. It suggests also the unwisdom of the admission of Newfoundland into the Canadian Confederation, even should the people of the Island at any time desire such an arrangement, of which, truth to tell, there seems to be no immediate danger—so long as this vexed question remains unsettled. Canadians, after their long struggles for responsible government and virtual self-rule, would hardly take kindly the employment of such arbitrary measures by the commander of a British war-ship, however necessary or salutary such use of his discretionary power might seem to be. They would prefer to fix the price of their own herrings.

A cable correspondent remarks in substance, with obvious truth, that on no previous occasion has the sailing of a Governor-General for Canada attracted nearly so much attention in Great Britain as has that of Lord Aberdeen. The correspondent adds, probably with equal truth, that the fact is due quite as much to the rising idea of Canada's importance in the British mind, as to the extreme popularity of the Governor-General himself. Both causes are very gratifying to the Canadian people. Referring for a moment to the latter, we may perhaps be permitted to say—and we do so without the slightest failure in the respect and honour due to his predecessors who have so ably and faithfully discharged the duties of a position which is not with-

out its difficulties and responsibilities—that we have especial reason to congratulate ourselves on the choice of Lord Aberdeen. While the various British Governments have, at least since Confederation, selected for the position noblemen of high rank, proved ability, and, in most cases, considerable experience in responsible positions, Lord Aberdeen will be, if we mistake not, the first Governor-General who has come to Canada with an extensive and intimate knowledge of the people, institutions and resources of the country, formed by personal travel and observation. In fact, it would hardly be too much to say that he and Lady Aberdeen are almost half Canadians already. This cannot fail to give them great advantages in the discharge of the functions of their high office. They will have at the outset that understanding of the genius of our people and institutions which those who have come before them have been obliged to gain while in office. It may further be observed that while there is no reason to fear that the new occupants of Rideau Hall will fail in the discharge of any of the social functions which naturally fall to those occupying their exalted positions, there is also good reason to hope, from their known activity in philanthropic work, that they will exert a powerful influence in this direction and thus endear themselves to that large and influential class of Canadians who care less for the niceties and refinements, and recreations of fashionable life, but who are deeply interested in whatever tends to promote the material and moral well-being of the masses. From all classes of Canadians, Lord and Lady Aberdeen are sure of a hearty welcome to Canada.

There can be no doubt that in point of numbers and enthusiasm the series of meetings held by Mr. Laurier in Ontario have so far been, to use the current phrase, a great success. What will be their real and lasting effect in determining the fate of parties at the next general election it is useless to attempt to predict. One had better wait, at any rate, until the completion of Sir John Thompson's tour before hazarding a conjecture. Mr. Laurier's reception has been most cordial. It could hardly have been otherwise, in view of the many attractive qualities of the man and the orator. Of dignified presence; genial, affable, even fascinating in manner; eloquent in speech; with an unspotted record, there is no reason why men and women of all parties should not unite, as they seem to a considerable extent to have done, in giving him such a welcome as manifests their determination to rise above all prejudices of race and sect and estimate the man at his intrinsic worth. In his public addresses Mr. Laurier has amply sustained his reputation as an eloquent and graceful orator, who well understands the art of putting his arguments in the best and simplest language, and in the clear-

est and most effective shape and order. Beyond this, perhaps, we can hardly go. Mr. Laurier does not claim for himself, and his discerning friends will scarcely claim for him, the credit of great profundity in thought. Nor yet does he manifest the highest originality in argument or very great power to give freshness and variety to his modes of presenting it. In making these modifications, however, it is but fair to remember that existing circumstances compel him to deal mainly with fiscal questions, a line of discussion which is not his forte. No doubt, too, he is well aware that Dr. Chalmers' famous motto, "Simplify and repeat," is as applicable to political as to theological oratory, if permanent rather than momentary effects are to be sought.

Many of our readers are no doubt waiting with curiosity, if not with stronger feelings, to hear the reply which Sir John Thompson and his colleagues may be able to make to the arguments of Mr. Laurier and his supporters. We venture to suggest a single example of the kind of difficulties he will have to meet, which occurs to us as we write, by way of illustration. We should like much to know what defence he can make of the tariff on refined sugar which compels Canadian consumers of that indispensable article to purchase it from Canadian refiners at a higher price than that which it could otherwise be procured. That the tax does not pay as a protection to Canadian labour has been again and again demonstrated. That it is not needed to enable the refiners to continue their industry Mr. Laurier seems to make equally clear by the simple statement of the fact, for such we must believe it to be, that the manager of a Montreal refinery is in receipt of the handsome salary of sixty thousand dollars a year! On general principles it is of course, no business of the public what salary a man receives in a private capacity, and it would be an impertinence to inquire the support of which every user of sugar is forced to contribute, the fact becomes one of public interest and concern. Mr. Laurier's argument that protection cannot be necessary to the maintenance of such an industry seems perfectly valid. Will the Premier endorse the remarkable argument which has recently been put forth by a Toronto paper, controlled by a member of Parliament, and contend that it is necessary to compel the people to pay tribute in order to make them patriotic? Will he endorse the astounding assertion that the Canadian people are so unpatriotic that they would not only buy the article they need from a foreigner in preference to a Canadian when the former are cheaper—a weakness which we strongly suspect the editor himself would hardly rise above—but would actually buy from the foreigner in

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preference though his goods were positively inferior or dearer? We can hardly believe that Sir John will resort to that peculiar logic, for he is shrewd enough to perceive that, if such is the spirit which prevails after so many years of drill in the school of protection, the National Policy must have been a huge failure as a mode of teaching patriotism.

THE LORDS AND HOME RULE.

As the Home Rule Bill was passed by the British Commons by a majority which was known within a fraction before it had been introduced, so now it has been rejected by the Lords by a majority equally predictable many months ago. These facts are strongly suggestive of the uselessness of debate in either House, so far as the chief ostensible purpose of debate, the influencing of the opinions of individual hearers is concerned. True, the discussion in the Commons was not wholly useless for another of its purposes, that of improvement or amendment of measures whose passage is a foregone conclusion. Yet, even in this respect the discussion was of comparatively little service, because the bulk of the hostile criticism aimed at obstruction, or destruction, not at amendment. So far as can be judged from the meagre hand, Lord Salisbury's clever and incisive speech, which was of course the chief one against the Bill in the Upper House, was, in addition to its keen criticisms of the speeches of leading Government supporters of the Bill, directed largely against the clause for the retention of Irish representation in the Imperial Parliament. "Much had been said," he is reported as urging, "of the benefits of autonomous government, but had there been for a century a statesman bold enough to propose that an autonomous colony should send eighty members to the Imperial Parliament, representing no interest in England, and bound by no responsibility with respect to the possible application of the laws that Parliament had passed? The absurdity of such a position was enough to drive a man to

We have before commented on what must seem to a Canadian to be the inconsistency of this argument. The great objection to Mr. Gladstone's former Home Rule Bill, and one that always seemed to be well taken, was its failure to provide for the representation of Ireland in the Imperial Parliament. The absence of such representation must mean either that the separation of Ireland from the Empire which is deprecated by all, or the introduction of a principle of responsibility without representation, to which could not people would submit, and which could not fall to be a fruitful source of future trouble. The obvious flaw in such reasoning as that of Lord Salisbury is that it assumes, in

spite of the protestations of its framers and friends, that the Bill is a measure for the dismemberment of the Empire, and then condemns it for that very provision which is the corollary and sign and seal of the retention of Ireland as an integral part of the united Empire. If the words "representing no interest in England," which the ex-Premier is said to have applied to the eighty Irish representatives, are correctly reported, Lord Salisbury has in them unwittingly betrayed that tendency to regard England as synonymous with the United Kingdom, which is not without reason sometimes complained of by other members of the Kingdom besides Ireland. The same tendency appears in other parts of Lord Salisbury's speech, e.g., "If England had told their lordships that she wanted this horror," etc. "As long as England was true to herself she would never allow," etc.

"What appears to shine visibly through all arguments" of the supporters of the Bill, said Lord Salisbury, "is that Home Rule is a policy of despair." This is undoubtedly true. It is the product of a despair of producing peace and content and loyalty in Ireland by any other means. As Lord Rosebery said, it is supported as simply the best of the three courses open, of which the other two are the perpetual coercion of Ireland and her disfranchisement. Would Lord Salisbury approve the latter? The remark in which he speaks of the Irish representatives as men who would be sent by Archbishop Walsh and "seeking to make themselves marketable wares in negotiations with the Ministers," might be so construed, for if the Archbishop would send the representatives under the new arrangement he would do so under the old, and if they would be marketable wares in the one, so would they in the other. And yet one noble lord, if our memory is not at fault, described the Irish Home-Rulers as rebels against the authority of their ecclesiastical leaders. If this discrepancy shows that the ecclesiastical leaders themselves are divided on the question, the force of Lord Salisbury's objection, and of the well-worn epigram that "Home Rule means Rome Rule," is surely broken. But Lord Salisbury's description of Home-Rule as a policy of despair is especially suggestive taken in connection with the pessimistic, not to say contemptuous tone in which he, in common with most opponents of the measure, speaks of the Irish people. They seem to regard the latter not only as utterly incapable of self-rule, or self-restraint of any kind, but as utterly destitute of the sense of honour which would make it safe to trust in the most solemn compact made with them as a guarantee for either the rights of the minority or the national integrity. If this means anything it must mean that the Irish are unworthy of even the rights of representation they have hitherto possessed in the British Parliament and are fit only to be ruled as

a conquered and degraded race. That is, it strikes us, the doctrine of despair with a vengeance. If, as Lord Salisbury further informs us, seven centuries of English rule have rather increased than diminished the party conflicts which unfit Ireland for representative government, the only policy, so far as we can see, which his argument would warrant as a solution of the problem, would be that which some of our American neighbours have from time to time advocated as the only successful mode of settling the Indian question, the policy of extermination.

A noteworthy feature of the discussion both in Parliament and in the press is the plainness of speech with which the growing political power of the democracy is deprecated and sometimes denounced by conservative statesmen. There is undoubted force in the arguments which are urged against a state of things in which the opinions and prejudices of the uneducated and ignorant may at any time become the weight to turn the scale in deciding the most momentous questions—questions affecting, it may be, not only the greatness and prestige but even the very existence of the Empire. But of the modern democracy it may at least be said that they are undergoing a process of political education and that many of them are very apt and attentive students. And the latter are they who, as a rule, become the natural leaders of the voters of their own classes. In fact, it is every day becoming more and more the fact that a man's position and occupation in life can no longer be relied on as data by which we may form a correct estimate of either his education or his intelligence. But admitting that a real danger lies in that preponderance of the masses in government towards which Great Britain is so swiftly moving, what is the alternative? Could the destinies of the nation be more safely entrusted to such a body as that whose votes last week threw the Home Rule Bill out of the Upper House of the British Parliament. We will be slow to accept such descriptions as those cabled across the Atlantic by Harold Frederick and other American or Radical correspondents as fair pictures of the British hereditary rulers. But after making all due allowances for the exaggerations and caricatures of prejudiced observers, can it be doubted that, so far as either a broad, all-round knowledge of political questions, or an ability to rise above the prejudices of education and caste, is concerned, a large proportion of those pleasure-seeking peers are really inferior to many a man who earns his bread in the sweat of his brow? We do not of course forget that there was in that illustrious Chamber on that memorable occasion with which we are dealing a considerable sprinkling of men who are both intellectually and morally the peers of any of the legislative halls the world can produce. But what of the many who, though

for years entitled to take their places among the rulers of the nation, appeared in the Chamber, as is alleged, for the first time last week?

Certainly, so far as the effect of their appearance and votes upon the ultimate fate of the Home Rule Bill is concerned, it is easy to believe that the Radical papers are right in regarding the summoning of them as a tactical blunder, which will not only tend powerfully to defeat its own end, but will bring the question of the continued existence of the House of Lords itself into the arena of debate.

THE BEHRING SEA AWARD.

It is not a little amusing to see a large number of people and a considerable section of the press in the United States declaring that the award in the Behring Sea arbitration is satisfactory to them, that it gives them more than they contended for, and indulging in similar expressions which indicate a wonderful capacity for extracting sunbeams from cucumbers. Perhaps they have been so accustomed to having the awards in disputes with Great Britain given in their favour that, without stopping to consider the terms of this one, they jump at the conclusion that it must, as a matter of course, be a victory for them. Perhaps when they come to study it they will discover, as the authorities at Washington have done, and admitted, that they have sustained a signal defeat. If it was a victory, as so many of them profess to believe, is it to be supposed for a moment that Senator Morgan would have declined to give his assent to it?

Having given the subject some consideration, during a somewhat protracted stay in Victoria, B. C., the chief centre of the Canadian sealing industry, while the case was being prepared, let me state how the award impresses me.

The subject, as presented to the arbitrators, came under two heads—the jurisdictional rights of the United States in the waters of Behring Sea, and the regulations which are advisable to prevent the seals from becoming exterminated.

Under the first of these heads the contentions of the United States were set aside in every particular. Strange had it been otherwise. The claims were so preposterous that though the arbitrators listened patiently to the evidence, their minds must speedily have been made up that the claimants were out of court. In truth they were condemned out of their own mouths, since they disputed in 1824 the right of Russia to exercise territorial jurisdiction in these very waters, and Russia could transfer only what she possessed. The award on this point carries very important consequences with it, for it means that the action of the United States revenue cutters in seizing Canadian sealing vessels in 1886 and afterwards, was illegal, and that the government will have to pay heavy damages for the conduct of its officers, who, it is assumed, were acting under instructions. An estimate of these damages places the sum at a million and a half dollars, a nice little sum, though it is questionable if the tribunal to which the fixing of the amount is to be referred will allow such an amount. That it will be considerable is certain. The damages by the seizure and detention of the supply steamer *Cocquittam* alone

last season will be large. On this branch of the case, then, the award is clearly against the United States on all the points involved.

As to the restrictions to be imposed on sealing in future, there is no doubt that the regulations laid down by the commission will interfere with the business, but that was to be expected. Hitherto the sealers have pursued their calling without regard to a close season, which applies in the case of the fisheries and many other kinds of hunting. While it may suit those who wish to derive all the profit possible during their day, it is the duty of Governments to guard the public interests and prevent the killing of the goose that lays the golden egg. There is no doubt that pelagic sealing, as carried on in the past, would soon have destroyed the business, and it is only reasonable that the commission should lay down restrictions which would prevent the total annihilation of the seal herds. Whether the negotiations promulgated are reasonable, there must be a difference of opinion, but with all the information respecting seal life before them, the arbitrators were in a better position to judge than any interested outsider. The restrictions apply in three directions—they fix a neutral zone around the Pribyloff Islands; they provide for a close season; and they prohibit the use of shot-guns in sealing in Behring Sea.

The establishment of the sixty mile zone around the Pribyloff Islands will make little difference to Canadian sealers. They could not approach the islands before, and the extension of the preserve will interfere but little with their operations. The establishment of a close season will hurt the business of our sealers to the greatest extent. The vessels have been in the habit of setting out in February, or thereabout, and returning in September or October. The loss of three months in the middle of the season will curtail the catch, but it is probable it will be made up in some measure by enhanced prices. Besides the close season applies to United States as well as Canadian sealers, so that our hunters are placed at no disadvantage in this respect, so far as pelagic sealing is concerned. Both countries fare alike, and no advantage is gained by either. Nor does it appear that the prohibition applies to territorial waters in British Columbia. It does not apply to taking the seals by the usual methods on the Pribyloff Islands, and if United States sealers are allowed to hunt in their own territory during the close season, the arbitrators would hardly attempt to deny to Canadians the same privilege. If this view is correct, a good many seals will still be taken in British Columbia waters during the close season. In Behring Sea, where they most abound, they will be protected.

The prohibiting of the use of firearms (with certain exceptions) appears to be well advised. The arbitrators were doubtless led to make this regulation by the fact that a considerable proportion of the seals sank and were lost after being shot, before they could be reached. The evidence as to the number was very conflicting, the percentage ranging from three to sixty. Taking the mean between these figures there can be no doubt as to a large destruction to no purpose, and though it may interfere with the catch to resort to the old method of spearing, it will not restrict it to the extent that would at first sight appear. The seals are shot or harpooned when asleep on the surface

of the water, so that it is quite possible to get within spearing as well as shooting distance without alarming them. The Indians, who under the changed conditions, will be more employed as hunters than hitherto, are very expert in the use of the harpoon. Besides, the use of firearms is not altogether prohibited as some seem to imagine.

At first the award will doubtless cause some disappointment among those interested in sealing, but the advantage is decidedly with England, whose contentions as to territorial rights have been upheld in every particular, and with Canada, whose sealers will be entitled to heavy damages for the invasion of those rights. The restrictions which will apply in future are not unreasonable. They will tend to protect a profitable industry. Those engaged in it will simply have to adapt themselves to the new conditions.

J. JONES BELL.

PARIS LETTER.

The capital point to know in the result of the general elections is, will the new Chamber supply a working ministerial majority, or will the Old Adam reappear of fractional parties, preferring their narrow views to the broad interests of the nation. If not, the old game of Cabinet Aunt Sally will be repeated *ad nauseam*. No journal speaks with confidence on this point, but all hope for the best. The evil is that every Frenchman wants to be deputy, then a minister, and ultimately president of the republic. There are two serious results of the general elections that the second ballotings cannot modify: the next the utter defeat of the Monarchists and the rump of the langism. The Pope has also been hit home by the verdict; his programme of Catholic republicanism has not been welcomed by the electors, as the two representatives of his ideas, the Comte de Mun and M. Piou, have been defeated. These gentlemen undertook to lead the Monarchists, who, at the bidding of His Holiness, had "rallied" to the present constitution; the dish was evidently unpalatable: the constituencies clearly showed they did not care whether the Monarchists were or were not their old love or not, and a great many decidedly objected to the Pope, however worthy the intention in mixing the Church up with the internal politics of France. Emile Ollivier says His Holiness has just received what he predicted and what was deserved.

It is impossible to close the eyes to the seven-league-boots stride of the Socialists; but they display robust and unmistakable minorities at the polls. The chiefs of the leading Socialist schools have been elected—Guesoe and Vaillant. The Radicals have won a few seats—what was rather undesired and unexpected. But the Radical leaders, Messrs. Goblet, Floquet, and Clemenceau, have been morally defeated by having to undergo the second ballot with its uncertainties. The gain of the Republicans *per se*, has been at the expense of the played-out Royalists and the mosaic Boulangists. But the sectional minorities united may yet rule the situation, as hitherto.

Gratification is felt, and very properly so, that the majority of the new deputies profess moderate and practical opinions. This is a rather honeymoon view of the situation. The division list on the first test

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It will be a surer guide. It remains for the minister to hold his majority, by at once submitting a series of business measures to the House, and insisting that they be seriously dealt with. These measures can be divided into two groups: the betterment of the finances—much in deficit and sadly confused; and the voting of such remedial Labour questions as are ripe for passing into law. Pan-chaivism does not seem to have weighed with the electors; there were no heroic executions even notoriously daubed by that corruption. The election of M. Wilson, after all his antecedents in the Legion of Honour market, is at least, that the French do not believe in the doctrine of eternal punishment as applied to political sin. He has obtained a great revenge; but then several of his "panchaivist" enemies have since been involved in the Panama scandals. It is said that M. Wilson was never known to laugh; he can be accused if he now splits his sides. The elections passed off amidst tranquil indifference. Every one appears to be satisfied, save the ill-feeling between Italy and France, raised by the international quarrel of the miners at the salt marshes of Aignes-Mortes in the port where St. Louis set sail from twice during the Crusades—near Nismes, is deplorable. Why the present altercation should be taken up so warily by the Italians, is strange. The workmen of both countries are constantly rowing. The Italians, like the Belgians, do not generally appear to be fitted for. It has been as a spark to set Italy ablaze, and un- happily illustrates the slender tie of European harmony, and the Latin Union cause. Clearly the Latin "Sisters" do not appear to "catch on" with the principles. The last thing any one desires is war, because its consequences can be so tremendous. The conditions are so well prepared for fighting, and nations against nations. If M. Crispi returns to power, he may force the hand of Europe. Carlyle said the French were a "Messiah people," and de Lessops, that they were a nation of "Isthmus Cutters." To take up the excavation of a canal across the peninsula of Malacca, as a short cut to Saigon, and a death-blow to Singapore, is new to France. The second object of course has much to recommend it, and if it can be accomplished by the *haute finance*, without calling for a public loan, so much the better. But when the French declined to subscribe to the Russian loan, they are not likely to invest in Malacca scrip. However, England has not backed him up, as expected perhaps, in his quarrel with France. The French Government could offer to invest the war indemnity in the execution of the canal, and for the concession of the territory, the proposed company could offer a certain number of shares, never to be transferred to any foreign power without permission, and a fractional percentage in the profits. Naturally, English commerce would bring the grist to the mill, as at Suez and Panama, and in the Panama venture, if it ever comes to anything, the "fizzle" stage. The proposition, in the opinion of financial men here, is not a good one, and which is not impossible, has all the elements of success about it, and if the names of leading men that I have been told of are backing it, they can well bring

it to a successful termination. But what can England do? Can she out-bid the French at Bangkok?

The establishing of a Russian fleet in the Mediterranean, with harbor accommodation in French ports, does not look as if the Franco-Russian alliance were dead. Nor is it an augury for peace, particularly as, is said, Germany intends to send a few war ships, the nucleus of a future fleet, that Italy will afford hospitality to. Naturally England will respond to the concentration of these naval forces of all kinds, by it is expected, a special fleet of greyhound cruisers. It does appear then not unlikely, that the long pending coming war will be decided, as some French admirals maintain, in the Mediterranean. The future will then be to the best seamanship and the best sailors—as ever. In this respect the Russian navy does not rank high. Cool opinion here does not feel comfortable at the prospects of the moment. People note the great silence of Germany; is she sharpening her weapons?

M. Schirmer, does not agree with Lord Salisbury, that the land of French Sahara is very light; he has "trotted" throughout the territory; and so has a great advantage over his lordship; nay more, he has studied the fauna of the desert, which is not absolutely astonishing, but also the "flora," which makes one feel amazed. The Sahara is not at all the repulsive place that a vain people think; on the contrary it is full of animation—query, Shifting Sands!—only the author is rather reticent of proofs. The best point about his book is that it does not propose any plan for working the Sahara, nor even for "cutting the first sod" of the main line of railway to Timbuctoo.

In the midst of life we are in death. A typhoid fever patient in the hospital Beaujon was prescribed baths, he held at all times a bath in horror, as did Louis XIV, so watching his opportunity, he escaped from the bath room, half dressed, and jumped into a passing omnibus, full of passengers, to return to his residence at Boulogne-sur-Seine. It appears his toilette was excused, as the torrid temperature pleaded for a slight change in manners. The Perfect of Police has only recently placed inside omnibuses, a notice, prohibiting passengers to expectorate on the floor of the vehicle: a post scriptum might be added, requesting typhoid patients to keep away. A few days ago, a conductor drew the attention of a buss passenger, to the police notice bearing on objectionable coughing accessories: "I cannot read," replied the terrible throat rasper from the country; he had explained to him the nature of the ukase: "Well, then," he continued, "pull up the buss till I can expectorate by the window."

It is a bad wind that blows nobody good. During the great heat numbers of persons abstained from eating meat; they have found their health so much improved by the change, that they intend to abstain from flesh pots for the future.

At last it has been officially ruled—what custom never doubted, that a traveller has a right to select his corner in a railway carriage, and to mark possession by placing a rug, cane, or valise, etc., there—a warning off of poachers. An angular-minded man disregarding the *lex non scripta*, has just been reminded that he acted unbecomingly in removing the top coat and rug of a gentleman who had just jumped

out to buy a paper, after marking his place. I remember once witnessing a traveller—he was a German to boot—who with a friend, entered a compartment; only one corner was vacant; he pointed to his friend to take that, and removed the traps in the corner seat opposite. The two travellers then went to have, apparently, a drink. The rightful owner arrived, was bursting with rage at his place being so unceremoniously taken; we told him what happened; he retook his corner and baggage, and placed that of the invader on the top of his friend's. We encouraged the filling up of the compartment, save the one seat with the traps of the two Germans. The doors were being shut to, when the two travellers appeared; only room for one: the station master arrived to ascertain the delay in starting the mail; hot and unscriptural words ensued; a policeman was called, who dragged both of the Germans out, since they declined to descend, and having struck a railway porter, they had to go to the commissary of police. The station master whistled to start the train; when it arrived at Amiens, a telegram had been received to take out the small luggage in the carriage belonging to the arrested, and to impound the remainder of their luggage at Calais.

M. Zenger has sent a paper with proofs, of the "photographing of the invisible." It is not inaccurate; plenty of stars invisible to the naked eye are caught by the photo. In Zenger's case, there are proofs of Mont Blanc between ten o'clock at night and two in the morning, when the "Monarch of Mountains" was invisible to the naked eye, yet plain on the photo slide.

There are dealers who contract with restaurants, public establishments, and schools, for the broken meat, which is all scraped into a common *tinette* throughout the day, and taken away by cock-crow. The contractor then makes the refuse victuals into platefuls, or portions, at the uniform prices of two and three sous; he has a stall in the public markets, and to where the poor flock to purchase the crumbs that have fallen from the tables. The fragments are rolled up in a piece of old newspaper, put up at auction, so there can be no favourings. Sometimes the paper may contain a "bonanza" collection of fish, flesh, fowl, and vegetables, not exactly fresh, but eatable—for the sanitary inspector is close by. One poor widow expended her last mite to buy a "harlequin" for her children, for such the package is called; it was composed of haricot beans, and being bulkier, was selected. The mother and four children indulged in the *regale*, but in the course of a few hours became sick, having been poisoned. The youngest child died, all the others are out of danger. The Commissary of Police was able to trace the haricots to the Louis de Grand College, that had thirteen cases of similar poisonings, caused by, it appears, filthy copper cooking utensils.

The lateness of trains on French lines is becoming a grave danger: 15 to 35 minutes is not uncommon for a train on a main line to arrive late. A traveller at Rochelle states that it is quite usual there for the local trains to start just at the hour their arrival at another point is due. And Rochelle is a line worked by the State. That's not promising for what the Socialists demand—"Collectivism," or, everything to be managed by the State. Z.

THE STRAIN OF THE WINTER WREN.

In a cool recess, where the water-cress
And the velvet-mosses grow,
By the swamp's dim bed, at a fountain's head,
A sylvan seat I know;
And there you may hear, sweet, strong and clear,
At the early dawn, or when
The twilight dews their stars diffuse,
The strain of the winter wren.

A naiad's song the reeds among—
Love's carol across the hills—
A lilting tune o' light-heart June
Along the hurrying rills—
All these and more fling out their store,
Which melt together, when
There breaks on the ear, sweet, strong and clear,
The strain of the winter wren.

Brown bit of clay, no soul could stay
For long in that narrow part,
Thy breast it fills and then it thrills
The greater human heart;
It ripples forth to gladden earth,
The theme of some eager pen,
And the ages hear, sweet, strong, and clear,
The strain of the winter wren!

ROBERT ELLIOTT.

Plover Mills, Ont.

THE STORY OF A FAMILY MIGRATION.

All the records of the early days of any region are of some value. The following is only an account of a family's settlement in Canada, and of its reasons and results, as gathered from old papers, portraits and tradition; but so remarkably meagre are the existing written or authentic contributions to the history of the large district, of whose community they formed part—the western frontier counties of Lower Canada—so completely have almost all early letters and documents relating to their period of settlement (1785-1840) disappeared, that the writer has little doubt that the present sketch, however worthless, will in some degree remain a reference. This will be his excuse for a somewhat excursive narrative. The English-speaking people of the border counties referred to, long formed a community by themselves. Towards the east, they were separated on the one hand, by Lake Champlain and by a wedge of French population along the Richelieu river, from the Eastern Townships proper. On the south, the Adirondack Mountain region, stretching along the frontier in the form of the Chateauguay Hills, kept them apart from any large American centre; while the great St. Lawrence, there widened into Lakes St. Francis and St. Louis, isolated them on the North and West. A few United Empire Loyalists had made some openings in the bush, after the War of the Revolution, but settlement was discouraged by the Government for military reasons, until some time after the war of 1812, when, especially from about 1820, a general movement, chiefly of Scotch immigrants, took place into the present counties of Huntingdon, Chateauguay and Beauharnois, and the country gave promise of rapid improvements. The townships of Lacolle and Odeltown, which had previously made considerable advances, took part.

In Lacolle, a few acres from the frontier line, and six miles from Lake Champlain, stand the handsome old house and park, named Rockliffe Wood, the demesne of the Seignory. By its tall fluted pillars, trim-kept lawns and noble trees, it

attracts the traveller's glance. An estate of a thousand acres, much resembling an English one, surrounds it, about half on the Canadian, half on the American side, fenced for the most part by a solid masonry wall running up hill and down dale over the country. Here was established, in 1825, the earliest stock-farm in Canada. The father of Canadian stock-farming was Henry Hoyle, a Lancashire gentleman, whose grandson still inhabits Rockliffe Wood. He was born near Bacupakout in 1785, on lands which for many centuries had belonged to his family. The latter may be described, in the phrase of De Quincey, as "at least belonging to the armigerous portion of the population," as appears by old seals, letters, and similar indications, in the possession of his descendants, though his own occupation was that of farmer and cloth manufacturer. He was a man of upright conscience and strong religious fervour. During the war of 1812, his brother Robert, later generally known as Colonel Robert Hoyle, of Stanstead, came to Canada, and engaging in army contracting for supplies, and in lumbering on the Ottawa, acquired a large tract of land on the Lacolle border, which he named Hoyleville, and in connection with his operations, obtained advances, apparently both in cloth and money, from Henry. After the close of the war, Robert found his estate in difficulties. Henry sailed to Quebec in 1816 to safeguard his interests, travelled through by Montreal to Lacolle, took over Hoyleville in part settlement, and proceeded to New York, where he engaged his return passage. During the journey he kept a diary in three small books, which are preserved. On the evening before the day appointed for sailing, he was present at a party in New York. His diary enthusiastically records his impressions of a Knickerbocker widow and her three beautiful daughters, who were present as visitors from Albany. His heart was at once and irretrievably lost, he gave up his passage, and pressed suit for the hand of the widow, Mrs. Ten Eyck Schuyler, who he was not reluctant to hear was said to be one of the best matches in the State. He was accepted, married her, and forthwith proceeded to her place at Troy, near Albany. The Ten Eyck Schuyler mansion (for by the latter name the houses of the New York gentry were known), the home of Mrs. Schuyler and her first family, now known as the "Old Hoyle House," is still the most prominent historical landmark of the city of Troy. In its day it was one of the great mansions of the Hudson, and was surrounded with gardens and trees and an "estate," or combined grounds and farm, of about 75 acres; now it stands gaunt and bare in the railroad shunting-ground of the vast Burden Iron Works. The Dutch territorial aristocracy of the ex-Royal Province at that period still held a kindly and generous sway, and the old families were bound together by ties of traditional position and alliance. Mrs. Hoyle, a Visseher, of Claverack, was closely connected by blood with Stephen Van Rensselaer, the fifth Patroon Lord of Albany, whose princely manor-house, built in 1765, stood a few miles down the river, on the outskirts of that city, in the midst of his possessions, the two

counties of Albany and Rensselaer. His first husband, Major Ten Eyck Schuyler, represented the leading family in the country historically. He was the favorite nephew of General Philip Schuyler to whom was due the defeat of Burgoyne and therefore the success of the Revolution; and his ancestors, squires of the Flatts, Newark, Saratoga, and Fort Edward, including an extraordinary series of statesmen and soldiers, had no small claim to have been the principal instrument in the breaking of French power in America. Among his cousins by marriage were the Patroon Van Rensselaer and Alexander Hamilton, who, next to Washington, had made the United States a nation. Still another name in the nest of connections was President Van Buren, known in the family as "Cousin Matty."

Even the possessions and household surroundings of Mrs. Hoyle can be enumerated by means of the records referred to and by portions preserved. The Van Buren farm, on part of which the house stood, she had inherited from her mother's family. It now consisted of about 75 acres, valuable on account of its location part of the city of Troy. The house had been erected by her late husband, from whom she held for her children a portion of the great Fort Edward Palace of the Schuylers. She had in bank between six and seven thousand dollars at that time equivalent to perhaps ten times the amount to-day. She had inherited from England out of the estate of her granduncle, General Garsch Fischer, (Visseher) of the Grenadier Guards who had greatly distinguished himself in Guadeloupe, fighting the French towards the end of the last century, a large share of valuables, among which were all his silver plate bearing his arms quartered with the ancient lion of the Traversors, the family coat-of-arms of his wife Lady Sarah Traver. Around the walls of the house—in which, tradition also remarks, the fireplaces were of "marble brought from Italy," hung a great array of portraits, the accumulation of several generations of Schuylers, Van Rensselaers, Vissehers, Ten Eycks, Van Burens, and Van Cortlands. The furniture was chiefly heirlooms, but elegant, for the time were specialists on that point. Her coach and black footman come down in an envious tradition, which pretends that Mrs. Hoyle was misled as to her wealth, a statement easily refuted by his will. The household servants had been manumitted in 1811, a grand ceremony of manumission had been held by Ten Eyck Schuyler, and all were set free. Slavery was not abolished by statute in New York until 1833. Gathering from portraits and tradition, Mrs. Hoyle was a gay dark-eyed, lively-natured woman, fond of society and generous to a fault. Mrs. Schuyler had been like her in these qualities, but he was blonde. Locks from his queue, of a beautiful brown colour, mingled with her own of jet black, adorned a number of brooches of her gold ornaments. In these days the house was a centre of open-handed, uncalculating hospitality. The daughters, who were educated in the best style of those days, especially in the piano and the making of silk pictures. They moved in the Albany society, and there was constant

passing by boat to and from the house of the Patroon, the headquarters of the brilliant and stately regime of New York feudalism. There was one son, a boy of ten years, Stephen.

The Englishman found himself in the midst of surroundings which he could not bring himself to understand. He could have little natural interest in the Dutch genealogies, which were such a pleasure to his wife; he saw in the gaities of society but worldly vanities; in fashionable connections but a course of extravagance and frugality. His first care was to get the property into business shape like his own. In order to place the share of his wife in her English inheritance under his control, a friendly suit was taken against the executors of the Major's estate, which, by the name of Hoyle vs. Schuyler, has remained a well-known precedent in New York law on the question of husband's property rights. He kept books, stopped some of the sources of thoughtless outlay, and made a stock-farm of the homestead. Stock-arming soon began to sigh for its application to his extensive tract in Canada. He thought he saw no future for the children of both families (there were soon three small Hoyles added) in the United States, and perhaps sighed for a return to British citizenship. About 1824 he succeeded in selling the estate for thirty thousand dollars to speculators in building lots, and in 1825 moved to Hoyleville. Great aching of heart befell the Schuylers at leaving their pleasant home, the beloved place—as it is referred to in a letter of the time. Among other things, at the instance of Mr. Hoyle, an act of barbarity was committed. By his order, all the family portraits, with one exception, were brought together in a pile and burnt. The exception was an oil picture of a Tea Eyck, which was begged by Agness Schuyler. It represented a young man of twenty-two with a sad expression, whose hand was placed over his heart, and the tradition went that he had died of a broken heart, the result of some love affair. This picture, painted in 1774, is still kept. The silver and many other heirlooms, and most of the furniture, were brought into Canada and furnished Rockliffe Wood. The Misses Schuyler were left in Troy for a time in the mansion.

The country about Hoyleville was rough, but not in the fles' stage of settlement. Roads existed, a good deal of clearing had been done, even on the wood, and at least the Moore house, that of a large proprietor in the neighbourhood, which had been the social meeting place of the officers of both armies during the war of 1812, was a centre of taste and elegance. The goals of the Schuyler-Hoyle were doubtless carried mainly by boat up Lakes George and Champlain past Plattsburg, and by the little Champlain river to within a couple of miles. Their house had been already begun, and it was for some time after their arrival "full of carpenters." They were yet in this situation and "fall fast approaching," when a letter from Agnes came, causing a commotion. It announced that she had just received proposals from three gentlemen. One was from a clergyman of Stillwater, another from Douw Light-

hall, a kinsman, whose father, Lanaster Lighthall—Dutch, notwithstanding his very English name—had in his lifetime been a Loyalist; the third was not named. She asked advice. Mrs. Hoyle at once left her young children and unsettled household and flew back to Troy. Mr. Hoyle wrote with all the affection of a real father, emphasizing the seriousness of marriage and the necessity of true love, discussing briefly the characters and circumstances of the suitors and recommending prayer for wisdom. He reminded her of the poverty of clergymen, and her own previous comforts. Mr. Lighthall, he pronounced a fine character. The little romance ended in the latter's favour. Agness came to Hoyleville for a short time and love-letters passed between them, with one of which he sends her Washington Irving's book, and declares himself disgusted with the American "political vortex," and deeply attracted for her sake, towards the North. Before the end of the year, he came up and they were married at Caldwell's Manor, after which they returned to Troy and lived in the mansion for some years, until 1829, when he was induced by Mr. Hoyle to become a British citizen, and take up the scheme (proposed by John Bowron, lands agent at the point afterwards called Huntingdon), of founding a town there. The town scheme, including a fine Rockaway coaching line from Montreal to the frontier, for New York, equivalent in its day to a railroad, failed on the whole, but Huntingdon received permanent benefits, and Mr. Lighthall settled into the position of Registrar of the District. To resume concerning Rockliffe. The introduction of a large amount of capital and the establishment of a stock-farm, were immediately felt in the region. The farm book for 1826 exists recording some of the first of the operations. It is a parchment-covered folio ledger marked in neat lettering, "Day-Book, Journal D, Leonard Van Buren, owner. 1786." Leonard Van Buren—1750-'86—was uncle of Mrs. Hoyle and President Van Buren. The manner of keeping the book was that of an English farm. It commenced with entries of things appointed to be done at certain dates throughout the year. It also contained accounts of labourers and of barter with neighbours of the stores. But the chief system of the farm—that for which it was noticeable—was its arrangements with farmers throughout the region, for the raising of stock on shares in a new country of this kind, inhabited by a poor and moneyless class of settlers performing the first labours on their lands, cash payments were impossible. To them, the opportunity of obtaining full-bred or high-grade stock on the easy terms of sharing the progeny, was a great boon, of which they took advantage in large numbers. The cattle favoured by Mr. Hoyle were chiefly Durhams, a line which his successors continue till the present day; the sheep, apparently Leicesters and merinos and the influence of Rockliffe was a large element in the agriculture of the district. The contracts for lease of stock were in an old-fashioned semi-legal form holding the lessee responsible for the return of the animals after so many years, with so many lambs, calves, yearlings, etc., in sound condition, except in case of loss by "the fall of a tree or a stroke of lightning."

Every Autumn, Mr. Hoyle would drive through the region attended by his men, collect his year's crop of share cattle and send them to Montreal for sale, at the same time renewing his contracts and making fresh ones. The district through which this was done—that in which the widely-known Huntingdon fair is held—is now celebrated for its stock, and is in that respect unqualified in Canada and perhaps in America. Credit seems due in part for this to Mr. Hoyle's distribution of high-grade among the earlier settlers. Besides stock-farming he also made large purchases of land. From a list of these, the amount seems to have not been less than seven or eight thousand acres, all of the choicest. Including a thousand acres at Huntingdon and large tracts in its vicinity, of which he thought highly. The purchases were generally also of the sites of possible villages, and were such as to control the best water powers. Adjoining Rockliffe, on the American side, he added some four hundred acres, so as to include a rich natural pasture, celebrated far and near under the name of "Hoyle's Beaver Meadow." The Lacolle mill-power, a large mill, etc., was afterwards given to Merritt Hotchkiss, M.L.A., who married Sarah Schuyler. That at Huntingdon was placed in the hands of Mr. Lighthall. Others were later on sold. He was liberal with the Churches, and the site of St. Andrew's at Huntingdon was his gift. Such was a brief sketch of the founding of the important industry of stock-farming in Canada and of the family immigration which occasioned it. About 1860, the last link with the South disappeared with the sale of a farm at Fort Edward, the remnant of the Schuyler manor at that place. Mr. Hoyle died about 1845 and his wife about 1858. Neither she nor her daughter were ever fully reconciled to their change of life and her last wish was, that she should be buried by the side of her first husband, and their lot surrounded by stone posts each bearing the beloved name of Schuyler. During her life she frequently made journeyed with some of her children to her former haunts and friends, visiting the mansion, and proceeded by rowboat down the river to the Van Rensselaer house, where she would land at the garden and dine with her crou, the old Patroon. Of the family, Sarah Schuyler married Merritt Hotchkiss, the member for Lacolle; Cornelia Schuyler became Mrs. Nye, the wife of a wealthy neighbour; Agness Schuyler, that of Douw K. Lighthall, the Registrar, for many years the most influential man in the district, and chairman for a quarter of a century of every general public meeting; Stephen Schuyler married a Bowron and survives at Huntingdon. John Van Buren Hoyle was established upon a large share of the original Robert's land; the Honorable Timothy Hoyle founded, with his brother, the Honorable George Vischer Hoyle, the Ogdensburg and Champlain Railway, carried on the Rockliffe farm, and was at the same time a Senator of New York and a Canadian Seigneur. The farm was managed by him as a favorite side-interest on the same lines as his father, although adopted to suit modern improvements. Though a banker and railroad man of prominence, he was

proud in all parts of the world to call himself a "successful farmer," and to claim, that even as a business, he made Rockliffe pay seven per cent. regularly on his outlays. At his death a few years ago, it was divided, the American portion going to his daughter, wife of Prof. Burr, of Williams University; while the Canadian part, with the manor-house, is owned by his son, Mr. Henry Hoyle. The name Hoylesville, used in the old letters, has disappeared. **ALCHEMIST.**

WOMEN AND WOMEN'S WORK IN FINLAND.—I.

The main element of a Congress is, and is intended to be, opportunity:—opportunity of statement, opportunity of comparison, opportunity of deduction, and last but not least, opportunity of acquaintanceship. And perhaps the last is, after all, the most valuable; to see one's superior, one's equal, one's opponent, one's co-worker, face to face, to listen to the tones of their voices, to see their meaning glowing in their eyes; to measure one's self and one's cause, with them and theirs, is to grow, and that is what Congresses are for. Whoever attends a Congress, no matter what the subject, or whom the people he meets, and comes back no larger mentally and spiritually than he went, is not a man but a machine.

If the writer is not far out, this was the ground on which the series of Congresses arranged for the period of the World's Fair was based; and it certainly did not fail of its intention in the first of the series held, namely, the World's Congress of Representative Women. There were gathered representative women, indeed, workers of high and long standing in every department of the world's progress: women who could speak authoritatively, of their own knowledge and experience, on every question they were there to represent, and were backed by powerful organizations in the countries from which they came. Take for instance names probably but little known as yet in Canada, but well known to that large body, having its inception in the "National Council of Women of the United States," and called *The International Council of Women*, composed as it is of the National Councils that exist in most of the civilized countries of the world; such councils being composed in their turn of the officers—as representatives—of every woman's organization in that country, both in and out of the Church. Take names of such women—a few of them: Jane Cobden Unwin, Florence Fenwick Miller, Laura Ormiston Chant, the Countess of Aberdeen, Marie Fischer Lette, from *England*; Hanna Bieber Bohm, Augusta Furster, Kæthe Schirmacher, from *Germany*; Kirstine Frederiksen, Nico Beck Meyer, from *Denmark*; the Baroness Thorberg Rappe, Sigrid Storkenfeldt, from *Sweden*; Isabel Bogelot, Cecile Rancz, from *France*; Tauthe Vignier, from *Switzerland*; Meri Toppelius, Ebba Nordquist, from *Finland*; Callirhoe Parrhen, from *Greece*; Signorita C. de Alcalá, from *Spain*; Josefa Humpal-Zeman, Sleona Karla Machova, from *Bohemia*; Sigrid Magnussen, *Iceland*; Marie Stromberg, *Russia*, and consider the necessary quality of the Congress of which these ladies only formed a small part, and it will easily be seen that a great impulse to the onward march of the world towards the Millennium—which will be its highest point—must have been given on those few May days of 1893 in Chicago.

Thus much in apologetics brings us to the subject of the present paper, *Women and Women's Work in Finland*.

A young lady—to whose husband we were afterwards introduced—laden with a couple of hundred pamphlets bound in white paper, hurrying into the writing-room of the Palmer House, Chicago, where several large heaps of the same white books lay on the window shelf, led to an enquiry as to their subject which procured several copies for various libraries in Canada, besides a little private present to ourselves.

That Finland, that far-away, sparsely populated and little-heard-of land, should have sent two ladies of high social standing, and evident education and experience, to the Chicago Congress struck one—with the utmost respect we say it—with a degree of astonishment. That its "Women and Women's Work" could furnish such a record as is contained in the pamphlet of seventy-four pages—still said with the highest respect—seemed more remarkable still. And when, on examining the record, we discovered what the women of Finland have done in less than half a century in raising the status not only of their own sex, but of the people at large, we were more than astonished, in reality, were humbled, lest comparison, our advantages in Canada being so great, might leave us far behind.

The interest awakened by this record is, however, so great to ourselves that it seems impossible it should not be shared wherever known, and thus as rapid a *resumé* of the whole as the space at our command admits, will perhaps not be found tedious or untimely.

The compiler of the excellent pamphlet—itsself a model, of compilation—is "Mrs. Ebba Nordquist (ne Baroness Alftan) of Helsingfors, Finland, delegate from 'The Unionen Alliance for the Cause of Women in Finland,' to the World's Congress of Representative Women in Chicago, 1893," as her cards introduce her, and who will pardon a fuller introduction for the sake of the friendly interest she awakened for herself and her country in the present writer. Mrs. Nordquist is a charming young lady of twenty-eight or thirty, the very picture of happy youth and health, whose dark curly hair, hale complexion, and elegant simplicity of apparel and manners carried one, in spite of surroundings, to the shores of the salt sea whose wholesome breezes and wide horizons can alone bestow the fearless glance, the grace, freedom, and elasticity of carriage, we found so sweet and attractive in our new friend and fellow-worker in the cause of women.

The pamphlet "Women and Women's Work in Finland," formed the supplement to a paper on the same subject read before the Women's Congress in Chicago, and is divided under various heads and sub-heads. These are:

The Position of Finnish Women according to the Laws.

Some Features of the Position of Finnish Women according to Custom.

The Education of Women, and Women as Teachers.

A The Education of Girls at Home.

B The Education of Girls in Elementary Schools (in six divisions from the Infant school to Normal Institutes and schools for the Blind, etc.

C The Education of Girls in Schools

for Higher Education (in five divisions and three branches under the head of Co-education.)

D Women at the University.

Women in Literature and Art.

A Literature.

B The Fine Arts.

C Music and the Theatre.

Women in Municipal Service.

" " Legal Poor-relief work.

" " Schools for Technical Instru-

tion.

Women in Business and Trade.

" " Agriculture.

" " Hygiene.

" " Philanthropic Work.

" " Temperance.

Work for Social Purity.

The Position of Female Servants.

Women in Associations.

" " Government Service.

A glance at this index shows, at any rate to those acquainted with the subject that the Finnish ladies are not a whit behind English and American ladies in the wideness of the area over which their influence and work spread; indeed it is pleasant to find that in connection with more than one branch or subject our pamphlet cites both England and the United States as sources of encouragement and enthusiasm.

Before proceeding to our subject properly will, however, be as well to follow the example of the compiler of "Women's Work," and take a glance at the country of Finland geographically and politically.

"The Grand Duchy of Finland," says the introductory chapter, "is situated between 60° and 70° north latitude and between 20° and 32° east longitude from Greenwich." That it lies in the same latitude as Iceland, Sweden, Greenland, North Rupert's Land, and Hudson's Strait (not Bay) and Alaska, but as there is, speaking roughly, a difference of 20° Fahrenheit in temperature between Europe and America and in favour of the former, the climate of Finland is not so severe as in western latitudes.

The capital of the country is Helsingfors, a beautiful town of 70,000 inhabitants, situated on the Gulf of Finland. It has, moreover, thirty-five other towns of smaller size.

The greater part of the country forms a peninsula, surrounded on the west, north-west and south by the Gulf of Bothnia, the Baltic Sea and the Gulf of Finland. To the north it is bounded by Sweden, to the north by Norway, and on the east by Russia. The character of the surface may be judged from the fact that Finland has been called "The land of a thousand lakes;" there are in fact 30,000. The area of the country is "about the same as that of Great Britain, Ireland, the Netherlands and Belgium put together. The population is only 2,400,000. There are 36,000 more women than men. Six-sevenths of the inhabitants speak the Finnish language; the rest, settled chiefly on the coasts, are Teutonic and speak Swedish.

For more than five centuries after St. Olaf the Swedish king, conquered Finland in 1157, the country "belonged to the King of Sweden, and shared its destinies, its development and culture. After many bloody wars however, Finland was at last, in 1809, ceded to the Russian Empire as the Grand Duchy of Finland, organized as a state and possessing autonomy in the management of its internal

Ser. 15th, 1893.]

airs. The fundamental laws which had been confirmed during the Swedish dominion were confirmed for the Grand Duchy, hence the Emperor of Russia is the Grand Duke of Finland. The government consists of four Estates—the Nobility, the Clergy, the Burghers and the Peasants, all of which, with the exception of the Nobility and a few of the Clergy, are elected as representatives of the people. The Diet meets every third year in Helsingfors, and an election takes place before each Diet. The Governor-General and the Senate exercise the highest power of government, and they, as well as all government officials, must be Finnish by birth.

Ninety-eight per cent. of the people of Finland belong to the Evangelical Lutheran Religion, which is upheld by the State as the National Church. About 40,000 belong to the Greek Orthodox Confession, and there are some small Methodist and Baptist congregations; dissenters since 1889 being held under many restrictions.

In culture Finland "has brought civilization further north than any other nation." "Character and its patriotism have been developed by the ever present danger of being assailed by powerful neighbors." The general culture is of the same democratic character as that in the Scandinavian countries.

The system of public instruction is making rapid progress. The expenses of primary education are divided between the State and the Communes; those of the higher generally by the State alone. In Helsingfors is a university founded in 1640 maintained by the State, including four faculties. "About 2,000 students (56 women) are entered."

Finland's commerce with other countries is carried on partly by railway, but principally by sea communication with foreign ports when the ice is frozen. This railways of Finland run much further north than those of any other country, and have a considerable length (1,200 kilometers) in proportion to the number of inhabitants.

Coming down to our immediate subject, "Women and Women's Work," we find the status of women under the law and according to custom very fully given. Finnish wives in the past, like those of other nations, were in great measure in subjection to their husbands and were held as their wards; and unmarried women, whatever their age, were regarded as minors, and could inherit property only when there were no male heirs.

In the middle of the thirteenth century, Finnish (and Swedish) women were awarded the right to inherit one-third part of the property left by their parents. "For this purpose," says the record, "our women were indebted to Birger Jarl, the great Swed- ish legislator and statesman, who wears an honored name in our history." This im- provement, however, had many exceptions, and to the women always fell "the crook in the lot."

In 1734, a further advance in the legal status of women was made; the law decreed that sons and daughters of commoners living in the same household should share equally in property left by the parents, but daughters of the nobility and landowners were not included in the measure. A foot note remarks that "During the present century the position of married women has been greatly improved. In 1868

a new Act was passed concerning the separation of goods: in 1878 (July 27) new regulations were made concerning married women's right to a share in the property: and finally, in 1889, another Act concerning separation of goods and marriage settlements—all these to the advantage of women."

The question of the property of a married couple is at present arranged on the general principle that all property is owned jointly by husband and wife; of the personal estate, goods and chattels, each is entitled to equal shares; if landed property in town, or of that in the country, which is acquired after marriage, each owns half. This is called the "marriage right."

There are certain exceptions covering what is regarded as separate property of husband and wife, all of which look towards justice to both parties. The value of the whole legisla- tion is, however, greatly depreciated by the still remaining law that makes a wife a ward of her husband. "As soon as the ceremony has been performed the husband is the natural guardian of his wife, is responsible for her, and manages their property." This clause prevents married women from managing the property, which according to law, is their own. The husband may manage and even spend according to his pleasure, not only his wife's legal share in the common property, but also her special belongings. Only where landed property is concerned, the consent of the wife to its disposal becomes necessary.

"In consequence of this guardianship of the husband, it not seldom happens that, even when it was the wife who brought the money into the house, the husband is considered the sole and rightful owner of it, and that what- ever she receives for the housekeeping expenses is considered almost a gift."

The abuses of the law giving the guardianship of the wife to the husband, have of late years attracted the attention of the legislators. There already exist several exceptions to the guardianship.

Of greater importance to women is, how- ever, the recent law which settles "That married women are entitled to manage what- ever they earn by means of their work." This paragraph in the statutes of 1889 relates only to those marriages which have been contracted since the 1st January, 1890, when the law came into force.

As might be supposed, this reform concerns chiefly the wives of workingmen. Thanks to this law, no husband can, as was formerly the case, draw his wife's wages from her employer. "The idea of man being the absolute master of the house," remarks our record, "is deeply rooted in the popular mind, therefore it will probably be some time before the new law will be everywhere known and acted upon; but it is sure in time to be a blessing to many a home"—a very pertinent comment on the attitude of some of our legislators who insist that the people should first formulate and ask for reforms, and then the legislators act, be- cause otherwise laws will not be supported, overlooking the fact that the great mass of the people have neither the leisure nor the know- ledge to enable them to consider carefully the great issues involved in human progress, and, as a rule, are tied down willingly by the bonds of use and custom, particularly where use and custom minister to their own personal power or authority, as in the cases of the relation of wives and husbands, mas- ters and servants.

In the matter of ante-nuptial agreements in Finland, much advance has been made in favour of women legally, but use and prejudice continue to obviate their usefulness in a great degree. On this head the record speaks thus: "In the statutes of 1889, the law on ante-nuptial marriage agreements was altered to the advantage of the wife. By means of ante-nuptial agreements a woman may now not only retain as her special property what- ever she possessed before marriage, and what- ever she may after marriage have inherited, received as a gift, or legacy; but she may also reserve for herself the right of taking charge of and managing her own property and the income thereof (It is to be observed that such agreement does not cover any joint prop- erty of husband and wife, neither of land, money in a bank, nor goods and chattels, even though these may have come into the joint estate with the wife.) Women have not, how- ever, often secured themselves by this new law. The reasons are not common to Finnish women only. They are thus stated: "Women generally feel as if by requiring previous agreements they showed lack of confidence in their future husbands. Secondly: Many women are still ignorant of this law and there- fore neglect profiting by it. Thirdly: Women often lack the courage of so doing because the making of such agreements requires several official forms. The contracts must be made in writing, must be prepared before the marriage ceremony, and the documents be ready to be shown to the clergyman who is to perform the ceremony, and whose duty it is to sign these documents, which must be, more- over, signed by two other witnesses.

Within a certain time the documents must further be delivered to a court of justice and certified. It is not to be wondered at that all these forms and ceremonies are disagreeable to the woman about to be married. Especially must this be so when we further consider that in the majority of cases, at least at present, the young woman will be conscious of, at any rate, an overt disapprobation of her action on the part of members of the two families or others whose ideas are governed by precedent. "But even the strictest settlements," it is fur- ther remarked "are not enough to completely protect the financial position of the wife. On account of his wardship, an unscrupulous hus- band is still able to get at the property ex- clusively settled on his wife;" the law of 1889 says that "in case a husband, without the con- sent of his wife, wastes or pawns the capital or personal property settled on her, she, when granted separation of goods, has the same right as his other creditors, who sue for the recovery of their loan!"

The relations between the Finnish husband and wife are decided entirely by the husband; his opinion is law in every question concern- ing the children; the place of the family abode; their education and future career are for his decision, and from it, however distaste- ful, the wife and mother has no appeal.

The law of divorce in Finland seems to be well considered and based on just grounds, except in so far as that the equal guilt of the sexes is not legally acknowledged. Adultery, proof of which must be absolute both as to time, place and person, frees the innocent party from the marriage bond. Adultery, after the betrothal, but before the marriage, committed with some one else, frees the in- nocent party, on his or her demand. But if

the wife has been guilty before her betrothal, the husband can claim a divorce, but the wife on the same ground cannot.

Desertion, unfitness, imprisonment for life of either party, constitute divorce; and there are special circumstances under which divorce can be obtained, but only by means of direct application to the Emperor (of Russia) the Grand Duke of Finland, who may grant it as a favour. A divorced wife is considered as a widow; she has no more duties towards her husband and can dispose of her person as well as her property. A divorced couple may peaceably settle all about the children, but if they cannot do this the innocent parent is entitled to take charge of them. Both parents must contribute means for their maintenance and education.

It is, however, satisfactory to learn that "divorces occur comparatively seldom in Finland. After Belgium, our country presents the smallest number of divorced marriages."

The position of Finnish women before the law in relation to marriages is dealt with in this paper more fully than will be necessary in any other relation, because the position of its women is always the measure of a country's moral standing, and it is most gratifying to find that Finland and its legislators have not only kept an alert eye on the foremost countries of the world, but have profited by its observations, and does not appear to have been held back by any consideration short of the best interests of its people.

S. A. CURZON.

TWO SONNETS.

I.

TO THE CITY, FLORENCE: TEMP. 1870.

Thou Tuscan city, by fair Arno's sand,
The story of thy glorious past doth ring
Like sweet-toned bells whose notes accord-
ant bring
Great pride, large hope to each Italian land.
For thou hast many noble. On thy strand
Dante had birth and with his threefold string
In sombre, painful, joyous strains on wing
Seraphic, he with wonder lifts our hand.
He sang a deathless song to death and life.
A brother soul came after; in thy Dome
His words of living fire thundered the good.
These twain suffice thee Spend no strength
in strife
For civic honours lost by thee to Rome
Where Italy's world's capital hath stood.

II.

TO A NAMESAKE OF THE CITY: TEMP. 1893.

Sweet name of nascent promise, like a bud
Just bursting into blossom. Poet's pen
Shall write of famous cities, famous men;
Of maidens young and fair, like flowers that
stud
A grassy plain, by banks of river-flood.
No town is fairer than its fairest. Then
I too may write to fairest in my ken,
And ease the fever that distracts my blood.
By innate grace and goodness thou shalt win
The prize of radiant energy beside
Home's hearth, whose joy art thou. Quick
currents flow
That flush thy mantling cheek and from within
Tell the pure impulses which there abide.
No mightier queen than thou my heart
shall know.

ALFRED THOROLD.

Lord Delamere is having splendid sport in Africa. He has, together with the gentleman who is shooting with him, made a bag of 21 old elephants, four small ones, 25 lions, four cheetahs and one leopard, besides several wart hogs and antelopes. Nice little bag.—Baltimore News.

THE CRITIC.

An interesting book has recently been published by Messrs. Macmillan & Company, namely, a translation of Goethe's "Prose Maxims," by Mr. T. Bailey Saunders. Out of a mass some thousand and more in number, as yet only some hundred and fifty of these maxims have found their way into English. Mr. Bailey Saunders has here given us between six and seven hundred of them, nicely prefaced, numbered, classified, and indexed.

Maxims seem ever to have been the delight of contemplative minds. Almost we might say that it is the mark of a contemplative mind to have expressed itself in maxims. Maxims by the score could be culled from Sanscrit literature, the Upanishad abounds with them. The Seven Sages are noted for them. In every writer of active mind and meditative temperament they are found—in Plato, Marcus Aurelius, Epictetus, Seneca, Bacon, Voltaire, Rochefoucault, Joubert, Amiel, William Hazlitt, Berkeley, Goethe. In fact, a most interesting work might be compiled by culling maxims on particular topics from great writers.

The maxim holds in metaphysics and morals a place analogous to the generalization or deduction in science; it is a crystallization of thought. It is, to utilize a phrase Macaulay applied to Bacon's works, thought packed close and made portable. From this very condensation arises a weakness. There is no finality in thought, the full and complete exposition of any thought would reach to omniscience. And when an attempt is made to confine a thought within narrow boundaries, to give it distinct and definite outlines, there is very great danger of a large mass of thought eluding us. So that epigrams and maxims, much as they may pretend to be pure and undiluted truths, are after all often but fractions of truth. Have we not been taught that truth is "one and eternal"?

At first sight it would seem that in the maxim at all events we are freed from the bias of the writer that in the terseness and concinnity of the aphorism and the epigram there was no room for personal idiosyncrasy, that even if the truth expressed was a fraction not an integer, yet that such fraction was altogether exempt from the errancy of the personal equation. So at first sight it would seem. But a very slight glance at the apophthegms of different writers reveals the fact that it is no more within the power of the writer to keep his own bent and temperament out of the maxim than it is out of the lyric—a fact which goes to corroborate the peccability of this species of expression. We see la Rochefoucault in his "Maximes" as clearly as we see Joubert in his "Pensées," though both the "Maximes" and the "Pensées" pretend to give utterance to absolute thoughts wholly independent of la Rochefoucault and Joubert. So with these "Maxims and Reflections" of Goethe. One of the strongest elements of interest attaching to them is their presentation to us of the views Goethe held upon such topics as life and character, literature and art, science, nature. And not only does it show us how Goethe looked at "all this unintelligible universe," if we take the trouble to compare the maxims of an Englishman, a Frenchman, and a German, it is quite possible to think that there are apparent national as well as individual characteristics. The French mind and manner of thought seem expressly

suiting to apophthegmatic forms of expression, a peculiarity that the French language intensifies. The extreme lucidity combined with concinnity, of which French prose is capable together with that adaptability to delicate and varying shades of meaning, all give the French epigrammatist an immense advantage over his Anglo-Saxon or Teutonic rival. The "Maximes" of la Rochefoucault, we suppose, not only remain unexcelled, but have stood as the exemplars and archetypes of all maxims proposed since their appearance. Certainly William Hazlitt avowedly expressed his indebtedness to them as a stimulus—and the warm admirers of Hazlitt must admit that his attempts fall below the French Duke's. Goethe, with Mr. Bailey Saunders before us, we must judge by the translation. However, making allowances for this, it is not difficult to see that the heavy Teutonic lacks something that seems to come by intuition to the agile-witted Gaul. Bacon's might have been called heavy, at least occupied itself with grave subjects; Goethe is heavier still. How superior, for example, are the well-known maxims in the "Essays and Studies" to the following:—

"Reading ought to mean understanding, believing ought to mean comprehending, when you desire a thing, you will not get it; when you demand it, you will not get it and when you are experienced, you ought to be useful to others."

However, apart from all matters of comparative criticism, these "Maxims and Reflections of Goethe" are most stimulating reading.—As indeed they cannot but be, they give us an insight into the way a great man looked upon those things of sempiternal and universal interest—life, character, literature, art, science.

WILLIAM COWPER'S COPY OF ROBERT BURNS'S POEMS: 1787.

The juxtaposition of the poet of "The Task" and the poet of "The Jolly Beggar"—of the refined and fastidious scholar and the inspired ploughman—is a pleasant literary surprise. And yet it hardly ought to have been unexpected, seeing that they were not only contemporaries, but admittedly the outstanding precursors of William Wordsworth, in England and Scotland respectively, in breaking away from the artificial and conventional in poetry and looking straight at Nature and human nature. Because of this, when we look at the surface subtleties of affinity revealed themselves. I do not refer to mere accidental circumstances, such as the immortal ride and race of John Gilpin running parallel with an equally immortal ride and race of Tam o' Shanter, or even to the simple truth of fact that the greater Hymns of the one mate with the purer Songs of the other. I think rather of their common light of glory of imagination, combined with realism, in their nature, the ever-varying aspects of Nature and in the readings of the red-leaved book of the human heart.

I am not aware that Cowper's name even in the Correspondence of Burns. The first early editions of his successive volumes were expensive and the Scot's resources limited. This perhaps explains how it came about that no knowledge of "The Task" is shown in Burns. All the more satisfying is it that

know that the recluse of Weston (1787) did mark the crossing of the horizon of the new and brilliant orb of song in the rude North; or metaphorically, it gladdens us to find that William Cowper was among the first to recognize the extraordinariness of Robert Burns's Poems. At this point it is inevitable that we give the letter to Samuel Rose, Esq., wherein the gift of Burns's Poems is acknowledged. It is fetched from Southey's Cowper (Bohn, 8 vols. vol. iii., pp. 383-4) :—

“Weston, July 24, 1787.

“DEAR SIR.—
“This is the first time I have written these six months, and nothing but the constraint of obligation could induce me to write now. I cannot be so wanting to myself as not to endeavour at least to thank you, both for the visits with which you have favoured me, and the Poems that you sent me; in my present state of mind I taste nothing, nevertheless I read, partly from habit, and partly because it is the only thing that I am capable of.

“I have read Burns's Poems, and have read them twice, and though they be written in a language that is new to me, and many of them on subjects much inferior to the author's ability, I think them on the whole a very extraordinary production. He is, I believe, the lower rank of life since Shakespeare (I should rather say since Prior) who need not be in consideration of his origin, and the disadvantage under which he has laboured. It will be pity if he should not hereafter divest himself of barbarism, and content himself with writing pure English, in which he appears perfectly qualified to excel. He who can command admiration, dishonours himself if he aim no higher than to raise a laugh.

“I am, dear sir, with my best wishes for your prosperity, and with Mrs. Unwin's regards,
Your obliged and affectionate humble ser-

“WM. COWPER.”

We must return upon this characteristic letter. I have now to state that it is my good fortune to possess the identical copy of Burns's Poems that was thus acknowledged. I cannot be mistaken in assuming that a detailed account of it will prove acceptable to admirers of both poets. The title-page is as follows :—

POEMS
CHIEFLY IN THE
SCOTTISH DIALECT
BY
ROBERT BURNS.
—
THIRD EDITION.
—
LONDON :
PUBLISHED FOR A. STRAHAN ; T. CADELL, IN THE
STRAND ; AND W. CREECH, EDINBURGH.
—
MDCCLXXXVII.

It is a goodly octavo, pp. xlvi. and 372. It is in the original boards, with rough uncut edges. It seems to me a handsomer book than the Edinburgh edition of the same year. The Burn's portrait must have been re-engraved for it by Beugo. On the front board is Cowper's bookplate.

It would appear that the poet continued to be the bookplate that he had had engraved on his appointment as clerk of the Journals of the House of Lords, notwithstanding his precipitate retreat from the too public post. For in the copy of Henry Vaughan's “Silex Scintillans” (1680) ; in his “Thucydides” (Foulis, 8 vols. in 4, 1759), which has also his dated

autograph in each volume ; and in his MS. Commonplace Book—all of which are in my library—it is also inserted.*

But besides the bookplate, there are markings throughout, that testify to the care and sustained interest with which Cowper read the Poems. One little undesigned coincidence ratifies the statement in the letter that he had read the Poems twice. For whereas the dotted and lined markings, on evidently the first reading, are in red pencil, a second less minute series are in blue pencil.

I would now proceed to place on record the whole of the markings. They begin with the Dedication (leaves misplaced in the making up.) The following opening sentences have a red dotted line along the margin :—

“A Scottish Bard, proud of the name, and whose highest ambition is to sing in his Country's service, where should he so properly look for patronage as to the illustrious names of his native Land [“The nobleman and gentlemen of the Caledonian Hunt”] ; those who bear the honours and inherit the virtues of their Ancestors ! The Poetic Genius of my Country found me as the prophetic bard Elijah did Elisha—at the plough ; and threw her inspiring mantle over me. She bade me sing the loves, the joys, the rural scenes and rural pleasures of my natal Soil, in my native tongue ; I tuned my wild, artless notes, as she inspired.—She whispered me to come to this ancient metropolis of Caledonia, and lay my Songs under your honoured protection : I now obey her dictates.”

En passant, Is not the famous “New Preface” of Wordsworth only an enlargement of the pregnant words on the sources and resources of poetry here presented ?

Similarly marked is this :—

“I was bred to the Plough, and am independent. I come to claim the common Scottish name with you, my illustrious Countrymen ; and to tell the world that I glory in the title.—I come to congratulate my Country, that the blood of her ancient heroes still runs uncontaminated.”

I have thus far quoted in full. In the sequel, assuming that every reader interested in the matter has his Burns, I must content myself almost wholly with references to the places, going onward from page 1 to the close. It lies on the surface that as in his letter he states “the language was new” to him, many of the words puzzled him and necessitated recourse to the appended Glossary. The following words have a red or blue pencil line drawn under them :—Page 14, “messin” (=a small dog). Page 15, “gash” (=sagacious) ; “sheugh” (=ditch) ; “baws'nt” (=having a white stripe down the face) ; “tousie” (=shaggy) ; “hur-dies” (=loins) ; “fain” (=fond) ; “pack” (=intimate) ; “kain” (=fowls, etc., paid as rent) ; “stechin” (=crammed) ; “pechan” (=stomach) ; “smytrie” (=numerous) ; “dud-die” (=ragged) ; “darg” (=day's labour) ; “thack and rape” (=necessaries) ; “bairdly” (=broad-built) ; “broek” (=animal) ; “poor-tith” (=poverty) ; “grushie” (=thriving growth) ; “ferlie” (=wonder) ; “luntin pipe” (=smoking) ; “sneeshing mull” (=snuff-box) ; “fawsont” (=decent, seemly) ; “gentle” (=noble) ; “foughten” (=harassed) ; “jads” (=jades). These are drawn wholly from “The Twa Dogs, a Tale.” There are like under-linings throughout, and several deeply dented, as though the reader were impatient to get at the meaning. It scarcely seems needful to similarly record the remaining interrogated words.

*I also possess a long autograph letter to Lady Austen, and I mention this here in order to note that it illustrates the loose and perfunctory fashion with which Southey edited (?) Cowper's Letters. A humorous postscript on his turkey and its brood is left out entirely.

Most of them (I fear) would perplex present-day Scots, not to say Englishmen. In “The Twa Dogs” there are several *bits* marked off with blue or red lines, e.g. (blue), “I've noticed on our Laird's court-day” to “But surely poor folk maun be wretches” ; (blue) this couplet, graphic and memorable :—

“My heart has been sae fain to see them,
That I for joy hae barkit wi' them.”

Then the stinging rebuke of the “fast”-living gentry :—

“For Britain's guid ! for her destruction !
Wi' dissipation, feud and faction.”

Noted too is Luath's kindly mitigation of Caesar's censure :

“Except for breakin' o' their timmer,
Or speakin' lightly o' their Limmer,
Or shootin' o' a hare or moorcock,
The ne'er-a-bit they're ill to poor folk.”

Robert Burns was no vulgar demagogue to rail against “the classes” as such. Following this (blue) is enclosure of the admirable lines, “A country fellow at the plough” down to “Wi' ev'n down want o' wark are curst.” The six closing lines of the poem are red lined throughout, and the reader might do worse than turn to them.

The next poem (“Scotch Drink”), in common with “To a Haggis” and “To a Louse,” was doubtless one of those designated in the letter as “subjects much inferior to the author's ability.” Nevertheless, stanza iii. is dot-lined on the margin—“Let husky wheat the laughs adorn,” etc.

The “Postscript” to “The Author's Earnest Cry and Prayer” seems to have specially arrested Cowper : stanzas i. to v. are blue lined. They abide of the “brave translunary things” of the Poet.

In “Death and Dr. Hornbook,” stanzas i., iv., and last are blue lined, the last red lined. They are undoubtedly the three finest stanzas of the poem.

The “Brigs of Ayr” has a hand drawn in red pencil (✓) at the commencement, and probably it was this “pure English” portion that led to the remark that Burns was perfectly qualified to excel in English as distinguished from the “barbarism” (!) of the Scottish Dialect ! The gentle heart of the reader was doubtless touched by the denunciation of the cruelty of sportsmen in the lines, “The thundering guns are heard on ev'ry side” down to “Sires, mothers, children in one carnage lie.” This is blue pencilled. Then, red lined, is the vivid description of the moon-lighted, frosty river—“The tide-swoln Firth,” etc., down to
“The chilly frost, beneath the silver beam
Crept, gently crusting o'er the glittering stream.”

The “Address to the Deil” has stanza ii., “Hear me, auld Hangie,” etc., blue enclosed, and the two closing stanzas red lined, “And now, auld Cloots,” etc.

“A Dream” has stanzas ii. and iii. blue enclosed. Evidently the reader approved of the sound advice and sarcasm addressed to the monarch and his wayward sons. Stanzas x. and xi., to the “Prince of Wales,” are blue marked. “The Vision,” duan second, has the immortal stanzas, “With future hope I oft would gaze” to “Struck thy young eye,” and “I saw thy pulse's maddening play,” and “Thou canst not learn,” etc., to the end, “in light away,” are blue and red lined, and in part underlined. The “Address to the Unco Guid” has stanzas vii. and viii. wholly red underlined—perhaps the highest level of insight and form reached by Burns. Stanza xxv.

of "Hallowe'en" is red lined ("Whyles owre a limn," etc.) "The Cottar's Saturday Night" must have been read and re-read. Stanzas ii., ix., xvi. are blue and red lined. "To a Mouse" has stanza ii. red lined, and close of stanza iii. and the last stanza.

The "Epistle to Davie" is blue lined against stanzas iv. and v. "Despondency" seems to have struck an answering chord, for these sad lines are heavily blue marked:—

"O life! thou art a galling load,
Along a rough, a weary road,
To wretches such as I."

"Man was made to Mourn" has a red pencil hand again (*Red*) at the opening. "To a Mountain Daisy" has the golden second stanza red marked:—

"Alas! it's no thy neebor sweet
The bonnie lark," etc.

The "Epistle to a Young Friend" has the great sixth stanza blue lined. "To a Louse," the closing stanza is blue marked, "O wad some pow'r," etc. The "Second Epistle to Lapraik" has two lines blue marked, as indicating the Poet's age:—

"Now comes the sax and twentieth simmer,
I've seen the bud upo' the timmer."

The kindred epistle to W. S. has a blue pencilled hand (*Blue*) opposite the tribute to Robert Ferguson; and stanzas xiv. and xv. and part of xvi. are blue lined. Of the Songs, only one is specially marked with a red hand—"The gloomy night is gath'ring fast." Finally, the last stanza of "A Bard's Epitaph" is red underlined.

Such are the markings on Cowper's copy of the Poems of Robert Burns. I think most will agree with me in recognizing the perspicacity of the reader, and the staying power that twice over led him to read these poems in a "language new to him," and which language, while it is of Earth's most dulcet and supremest speech (John Ruskin witness), could not but be as "barbarism" to English, peculiarly English William Cowper. I must reiterate that the word-markings throughout testify to the persistence and thoroughness with which the volume was mastered, nor less to his presence of critical insight—Alexander B. Grosart in The Bookman.

PILLOW-PROBLEMS.

The pillow-problem is one of practically universal interest, for he must be healthy and happy far beyond ordinary human experience who can say that he never remembers to have laid down his head on his pillow with the dread of sleeplessness before him. Most men at some times in their lives have known what it is to be in bed in the dark and yet wide awake, and look upon the return of such a condition with horror; for, in truth, the inability to sleep, coupled with the desire, is one of the most distressing sensations which mind and body are capable of enduring. Sleeplessness comes from many different causes, and thus the pillow-problem has a plentiful variety of aspects. First, there is the real disease of insomnia; one of the most painful and one of the most incurable and obscure of maladies. Of that we propose to say nothing, for it is a matter beyond the alleviation of mere palliatives and dodges. Sleeplessness caused by actual pain must, again, be left to the doctors. The sleeplessness produced by neuralgia or toothache can only be attacked by removing the pain. The

moment the pain is gone, sleep falls in an instant, and with the sweep of a heavy curtain released from its cords. If one has had two sleepless nights from a bad tooth and then has the tooth taken out, sleep comes on the third night, not only unimplored, but unawares. The pillow-problem for ordinary men and women under ordinary circumstances is what we have to deal with. Speaking broadly, we want to consider what is the best way of getting to sleep at night when worry or excitement, or overwork, or indigestion, or some such cause has banished sleep. Unquestionably, one of the best ways is to drink a tumbler, or a couple of tumblers of hot water in sips as one is undressing. The soothing effect is wonderful; and if care is taken to let at least two hours elapse since the last meal, no possible harm can come of the treatment. Another excellent device is to get up and take forty to sixty drops of sal-volatile in a wine-glass of water, with a good pinch of carbonate of soda added. That is a prescription which seldom fails. Many persons, however, either find these physical remedies of little or no avail, or else cannot be at the pains to use them. They argue that when they go to bed, they cannot tell whether they are going to sleep or not; and since sleeplessness is the exception, they are not going to swill hot water on the chance. Others, again, declare that sleeplessness is sure to attack them when they have no soda and sal-volatile handy; or that the bore of getting up and blundering about the room, striking matches, opening cupboards, wrenching out stoppers, mixing doses and finally taking them, is worse than the disease. Such people are not ill, they will tell you, but only upset for the moment. If they could distract their thoughts for a few minutes from this or that subject, they would, they feel, be asleep at once. What then they want is some good "tip" for distracting their minds, and so getting rest.

To try to satisfy this demand for a mental anodyne, Mr. Dodgson—better known to the world as the author of "Alice in Wonderland"—has published with Messrs. Macmillan & Co., a little volume entitled "Pillow Problems." The book, as he explains in the preface, is a collection of seventy-two problems, nearly all of which were solved while lying awake at night. The object of the publication is to bring comfort to those who are sleepless because they are "haunted by some worrying subject of thought which no effort of will is able to banish." As Mr. Dodgson says, it is useless to say: "I will not think of it any more! I have gone through it all thoroughly. It can do no good whatever to go through it again. I will think of something else;" for, two minutes after the resolve is made, up pops the head of the mental Jack-in-the-box with a grin and a "Here we are again, old fellow!" Who does not know the process? Your head touches the pillow; and you begin at once to wonder what could have induced you to sell out Corporation stock and to reinvest in Mexican railways. 'Well,' you say, 'what's done is done, and it is sheer madness to make myself ill by thinking of it now. That will only make me incapable of retrieving the blunder by earning more in my profession. Here goes, then to think of something else.' You begin, accordingly, to wonder what you shall think about. One subject after another is dismissed. The Bill for marking foreign

meat, or for stopping the adulteration of feeding-stuffs, is too dull; the utter inability of the Navy to cope with the combined fleets of Hungary, Belgium and Switzerland, too exciting. The cheapest place for a holiday at first sight seems good, but it suggests ways and means, and this suggests investments. No, no; for that way madness lies. Bimetallism! No, that will not do for Mexican railway dividends are paid in silver; or if not, at any rate Mexican fares and freights are, and the currency is therefore little better than a short cut to the tabooed subject. Home-rule! But the mind put to work on Home-rule in bed and in the dark, goes round and round without going in like a screw that has come against a piece of stone or an iron bolt. 'Hang it! what shall I think about? you say' and in an instant up starts the horror, 'Only too happy to oblige.' 'I,' it says, 'alone am constant. I stick to you everlastingly;' and, like a whirlwind on the dykes, thoughts on the folly of not sticking to trustee investments rush upon you, and overwhelming all obstacles, take possession of your mind, riot and revel there, light their constant lamps, and wave their purple wings. It is all no good. You cannot prevent yourself thinking of Mexican railways merely by saying to yourself, 'I will not.' It is utterly impossible, by a mere effort of volition, to prevent these thoughts on present discontents. "Witness," says Mr. Dodgson in his "Alice in Wonderland" manner, the common trick played on a child of saying, "I'll give you a penny, if you'll stand in that corner for five minutes and not once think of strawberry jam. No human child ever yet won the tempting wager." But is it necessary, then, to own defeat, and to proclaim the final triumph of worry—to hail the mental man of the sea? "Ave Cesar Imperator non dormituri te salutant." Assuredly not, else indeed would the curate's misreading be true: "And when they arose in the morning behold, they were all dead men." Thoughts you cannot will yourself not to think of Mexican rails, and cannot easily find ordinary subjects as substitutes, it is possible to select a topic of thought which will keep your mind occupied. The only way to clear your mind of Mexican rails is to fill it full of something else, and of something abstract in its nature, something which will not start, say as microbes in butter, and by a process of evolution end in a new chapter of "hints to small investors." Now, for this purpose, the more abstract the subject chosen the better. If you can take a simple problem in geometry, and hold your mind down on it till it becomes interesting, you can successfully banish the demon. The angles which make up a right-angle never put on the horrid shape of a board of directors recommending the omission of a dividend for the past half-year. No doubt, for this purpose of abstracting the mind, and for getting it rapt into regions of pure thought, mathematics are the best possible resource. Geometry and algebra, in other words, afford the ideal pillow-problems. Unfortunately, however, not all minds will bite on such questions as "Find a general formula for two squares whose sum=2," or on "In a given triangle to place a line parallel to the base such that the portions of sides intercepted between it and the base, shall be together equal to the base." There are thousands of men who would far rather not know than to know the general for-

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bring up breakfast till I ring," is the magic spell which smooths the only crumbled rose-leaf of the "slug-a-bed," as Herrick, who clearly had an evil conscience (he looks in his bust like Heliogabalus turned parson) called a lady who was not such a fool as to get up on May morning, but stuck to the sweet security of her own blankets. Seven to nine has no real pillow-problems, and is the only piece of unspoiled life left us by the mad pursuit of duty to which this generation has abandoned itself.—*The Spectator.*

THE LITERARY CONFERENCE OF CHICAGO.

The Literary Congress held at Chicago from July 10 to July 15 was divided into five departments or sections, named respectively after the Authors, the Librarians, History, Philology, and Folk Lore. All these separate conferences were held simultaneously at the Art Institute, a large and convenient building in the city itself, and not in the buildings of the Exhibition itself, which, as everybody knows, is seven miles distant from the city. There were many advantages in this arrangement. The Congress, although an integral part of the programme of the World's Fair, belonged to the city rather than to the Exhibition; it could hardly be expected that the general run of visitors at the latter—as yet mainly Americans from the Mississippi Valley and the West—would care to assist at discussions on copyright, on realism in Art, or on the relations of literature and journalism. Moreover, a Congress must have its social side, and in a mere summer camp, such as that created by the temporary hotels round the World's Fair, there can be no social side at all. Therefore the librarians and authors and folk lorists met quietly and peacefully in the halls of the Art Institute; their papers were read before an audience largely composed of Chicago ladies, and their proceedings were only interrupted by the bells of the tram and the electric trolley and by the horn of the railway train—noises which in an American city must not be considered as any interruption, because they are part and parcel of the city itself, just as in mediæval times London boasted of its mingled roar of many industries, church bells and rumbling wheels, which could be heard as far off as the slopes of Highgate.

The project of a Literary Conference was first formed in the autumn of last year, when a rough draft of the proceedings was drawn up and sent about tentatively to literary men and women of America and Great Britain. At first the response was extremely disappointing. Very few writers took up the scheme at all; still fewer offered to send papers; none, at first, proposed to be present in person. It seemed as if the proposed Conference must fall through because there would be no authors to confer. Two fortunate accidents saved it. In London, the Society of Authors thought that good might come out of such a public Conference and offered to send papers on some of the more practical subjects proposed, leaving the ornamental part to the Americans themselves. Two members of the society also offered to attend the Conference as delegates, if possible. At the same moment it occurred to a few literary men in New York, for much the same reasons, that the Congress ought to meet with the support of American authors. They therefore formed themselves

into a committee, of which Oliver Wendell Holmes, in order to emphasize the importance of the occasion, was invited to become nominal chairman. On the list of the committee are the well-known names of Aldrich, Cable, Furness, Gilder, Howells, Higginson, Stedman and Dudley Warner, while Professor Woodberry, of Columbia College, acted as secretary. The result of their labours, together with those of the English society, was that the Congress became a truly representative meeting, and that most of the papers produced were written by men whose experience in the subjects treated and whose position in the world of letters entitled them to at least a respectful hearing. The editor of the *Dial*, a literary and critical paper of Chicago—Mr. Francis F. Browne—was the chairman of the local organizing committee, and there was appointed a women's auxiliary committee, on which, among others, was Miss Harriet Munroe, the author of the ode spoken on the opening of the Exhibition.

What is the good of holding such a Conference? A certain English man of letters has asked this question, adding, as his answer, that the author has nothing to do but to sell his wares and have done with it. But suppose he will not sell his wares and so have done with it. Suppose he understands—what many men of letters seem totally unable to understand—that his wares may represent a considerable, even a great property, which is going to yield a steady return for many years; that he ought no more to sell his property "and have done with it" than he would sell a rich mine, or a mill, or a row of houses, and have done with it unless for a consideration based on business principles. To such an understand this axiom—i. e., to all who are concerned in the material interests of literature—such a Conference may prove of the greatest possible use.

For instance, among the questions to be considered were (1) all those relating to copyright, international and domestic; (2) all those which relate to the administration of literary property; (3) all those which are concerned with literature itself—its past, its present, its tendency. In this paper I purposely keep the third branch in the background, because, unless a Congress is to attempt the function of an Academy, this must be either an ornamental section or the battleground of opinions and fashions of the day.

It is manifest that the first two branches may be most important to those concerned with literary property—too often any one but the producer and creator of it. There is, however, another point. It is greatly to be desired that those who belong to the literary profession should from time to time gather together and recognize the fact that they do belong to a common calling. Hitherto the author, though he calls himself a man of letters, has been too apt to refuse the recognition of a profession or calling of letters. He has sat apart—alone; nay, in many cases his only recognition of his brethren has been a cheap sneer or a savage gibe. To this day there remain a few of those of whom Churchill wrote, who can never speak of their brethren but with bitterness or derision. Such a man at such a Conference is out of place; much more important, his very existence comes to be recognized as an anachronism; he will no longer be tolerated.

Another kind of literary man is he who is continually inveighing against the baseness of connecting literature with lucre. He ap-

pears in this country, on an average, once a year, with his stale and conventional rubbish. Where this kind of talk is sincere, if ever it is sincere—mostly it comes from those who have hitherto failed to connect literature with lucre—it rests upon a confusion of ideas. That is to say, it confuses the intellectual, artistic, literary worth of a book with its commercial value. But the former is one thing, the latter is another. They are not commensurable. The former has no value which can be expressed in guineas, any more than the beauty of a sunset or the colours of a rainbow. The latter may be taken as a measure of the popular taste, which should, but does not always, demand the best books. No one, therefore, must consider that a book necessarily fails because the demand for it is small; nor, on the other hand, is it always just or useful to deride the author of a successful book because it is successful. In the latter case the author has perhaps done his best; it is the popular judgment that should be reprov'd and the popular taste which should be led into a truer way.

A book, rightly or wrongly, then, may be a thing worth money—a property, an estate. It is the author's property unless he signs it away; and since any book, in the uncertainty of the popular judgment, may become a valuable property, it is the author's part to safeguard his property, and not to part with it without due consideration and consultation with those who have considered the problem. And it is the special function of such a Conference to lay down the *data* of the problem, and so to help in producing, if possible, a solution. But as for the question—is it sordid, is it base, for an author—a genius—to look after money? Well, a popular author is not always a genius. But even those who are admitted to have some claim to the possession of genius have generally been very careful indeed with regard to the money produced by their writings. Scott, Byron, Moore, Dickens, George Eliot, Thackeray, Trollope, Tennyson, Wilkie Collins, Charles Reade—almost every man, or woman, of real distinction in letters can be shown to have been most careful about the money side of his books. It is left for the unsuccessful, for the shallow pretenders, or for some shady publisher's hack, to cry out upon the degradation of letters when an author is advised to look after his property. Let us simply reply that what has not degraded the illustrious men who have gone before will not degrade those smaller men their successors.

The Conference called together in order to throw the light of publicity upon these and similar questions held its first meeting, its opening meeting, on the evening of Monday, July 10. The speeches were complimentary; the English delegates, Dr. Sprigge, formerly secretary of our Authors' Society, and myself, were duly welcomed, and we separated till the next morning. The subject of the first day's conference was literary copyright, under the presidency of the Hon. George E. Adams. This meeting was from the practical point of view the most useful of any. The chairman asked for a fair trial of the present International Copyright Bill; he admitted, however, that the tendency was growing more and more in favour of giving the author larger and fuller rights over his own book. Then one of the papers brought over by the English delegates was read—that by Sir Henry Bergne on the

Berne Convention of 1887, in which the author, after explaining what was meant by that convention, earnestly invited America to send a delegate to the Convention of 1894. Mr. George Cable, the novelist, of Louisiana, read a paper in which, among other points, he contended that authors have a right to demand nothing more than "what will be best for the whole people." As it is certainly best for the whole people that every man should enjoy what is his own, we may cordially agree with Mr. Cable.

Mr. Gilder, the editor of the *Century*, made a forcible appeal in his paper for an extension of the term of copyright. The important paper of the day followed; one which was for the most part quite new to the audience—that, namely, by Dr. Sprigge on the copyright question in Great Britain. No one had suspected or realized the present condition of muddle and mess in which this important subject now stands in our country. The speaker analyzed and explained the new Bill already read by Lord Monkswell in the House of Lords and drafted by the Copyright Committee of the Society of Authors. He pointed out that it is intended in this Bill to reduce 18 separate Acts, all confused and contradictory, which now contain the law of copyright, such as it is, into one comprehensive and intelligible Act. The principal clauses of that Act are (1) the adoption of a uniform term of copyright—the author's life and 30 years beyond—for every class of work; (2) the right of abridgment to remain with the author—this is the so-called "mutilation" clause, not intended to trespass at all on the fair right of fair quotation, but to protect the author from such mutilation of his work as in his opinion is calculated to injure the book or himself; (3) the right of a novelist to dramatize a story, and the converse; (4) the period for which the proprietor of a magazine may keep an article locked up to be reduced from 28 years to three; (5) registration to be compulsory; this provision, for instance, would enable officials to enforce the law of piracy by giving them a list of books which must not be pirated; at present there is no such list; (6) provision for the seizure of piratical books.

Mr. R. R. Bowker, whose paper was read on the following day, advocated, among other things, the protection of the author by making it illegal to sell a copyright for more than a limited period, so that the author should not be allowed by law to give away for a song a work which in after years may perhaps become a property of great value to himself or to his heirs.

The following day, under my own presidency, a paper was read by myself—(1) on the history of the relations between author and publisher; and (2) recent investigations of the British Society into the meaning, the extent, and the value of literary property. In this paper I ventured to offer a solution of the difficulties now existing in the administration of literary property—a solution advanced solely as a personal suggestion, and in no way pretending to represent the official opinion of our Society. Papers on the same questions were read by Mr. Maurice Thompson, a Western poet, and Mr. Stanley Waterloo, a Western novelist. Papers were read for the writers in their absence; by Sir Frederick Pollock (a paper which had already appeared in the *Pull Mall*

Gazette); by Mr. J. M. Lely, barrister-at-law by Mr. W. Morris Collis on "Syndicating and by Mr. J. Stuart Glennie on "The Necessity of a Trades Union." The absence of the American publishers from this day's Conference was marked; with ominous consequence they stayed away from the discussion. It may be noted, however, that the position of the American author is not so independent of the publisher as with us. In the States literary men either have some interest in a publishing house or they are the salaried servants of publishers; with us in England it is of course, exceptional, though not unknown, to find a successful man of letters taking a salary from a publisher.

These were the two meetings of the importance. Then followed other meetings at which papers were read upon various literary points. Charles Dudley Warner (president of the Critical Section), John Burroughs, Professor Moses Coit Tyler, Mr. Marian Harland, Miss Molly Seawell, "Octave Thanet," Mrs. Catherwood, Mr. Anna Rohlf, and Thomas Nelson Page were the Americans read papers. Among the authors papers were read from Mr. Arthur Jones, on the future of the relations of literature to journalism; and from Mr. Charles Sladen, on realism. If it is the intention of the promoters of this Congress that the papers should be edited condensed, published and sent to all the libraries of the United States and Great Britain, the Conference will not fail to do great good by calling attention to the various points for which the English Society of Authors is responsible for bringing them to light.

The Congress of Literature was held in Chicago at a fitting moment. It may be taken as the inauguration of a new Literature of the West, which has just begun to spring up in the West, ignorant until I learned about it on the spot. At present it exists chiefly in promise; but if it is a bantling, it is a vigorous bantling; if what direction this new Literature of the West will develop it would be quite impossible, even for one who knows the conditions of the West, to predict. Enough to place on record at the moment the fact that there has sprung into existence during the last year or two a company of new writers wholly belonging to the West. All over the broad valley of the Mississippi and on the Western prairies there are farmers in vast numbers living for the most part in solitary homesteads; their chief recreation is reading; there are also small towns and villages by the thousand; places where the population is between one and two thousand in every one of which will be found a literary society and a library. The former holds meetings, receives papers, and is generally, a centre of a certain intellectual activity; for the latter, the ladies who manage endeavour to procure as many new books as possible. The whole of this enormous district together with the North-West, containing Alberta, British Columbia, and Manitoba, contains as many readers as there are people in England and the Eastern States. They are now beginning to create their own. To meet this newly-born literature there has been established in Chicago a large number of

publishing houses—more than fifty. If we remember that the Directory shows for London, the centre of the book trade for the whole British Empire, no more than 400 publishers, speaking from memory, and not more than 25 or so who may be considered by literary men as serious and responsible publishers, the 50 of Chicago may be taken to represent a very considerable bulk of business. They are publishers of various kinds, as we find in London—good and bad; those who sail near the wind and those that sail at large. One of them, for instance, has done me the honour to put my name to a new book by myself. Others of them, owing to the trouble and the expense of bringing the long arm of the law upon them, too often "chance it." There are, however, honourable ones, as is reported by those who ought to know, among the Chicago publishers. Meanwhile, what concerns us is that there has been set up, quite unknown to ourselves and not yet reported, so far as I know, by any literary paper, a new centre of publishing, and how great this new branch of Letters has already become may be inferred from the fact that some of the recent books issued by Chicago houses have arrived at sales numbers nearly 100,000—comparing favourably with the greatest successes of English books—and that I learned from one writer of standing and reputation that a work of his, beginning within a short period of three months, and apparently with a local success alone, to 18,000. Again, when the writing of books was first attempted in the West by the sons of the original settlers it was with self-distrust and hesitation. They published their books by subscription; the men who managed their business for them have mostly retired with handsome fortunes. As I have heard no complaints from the authors, it may be supposed that they, too, have retired with handsome fortunes. But this I doubt.

ART NOTES.

The French Commissioner at the Chicago Exhibition, has adhered to his decision, taken in the names and interests of the French artists, to withdraw their works from competition for the honours offered to them. The reasons or his determination are to be found in the facts that they were confined to a single class, and that there was too great an American element in the constitution of those committees with whom the awards rested.

The students are beginning to return to work after the summer vacation, and the G. Health Academy is receiving more than its usual number. In the China Painting Department, which has been well patronized by our society ladies, there are now on exhibition two beautiful vases, the work of the teacher, which are something new to Toronto. The smaller vase represents "Queen Louise," and the larger is entitled "Sweet Silence," represents a pair of lovers. The colouring is very deft, and to any of our readers who are interested in china painting an invitation is extended to call and see these exquisite pieces.

The London Public Opinion gives the following information: The corrected list of awards in the art section of the Chicago Exposition is an instructive document, though it must be admitted that the general sense is not quite clear. The most striking point is, perhaps, the recognition which has been given to the younger school—the impressionists, the Newlynians, &c.—while the Old Guard has not been in any way forgotten. Another point is the generous profusion of medals awarded—not only to this country, but to others; though it is to be noted that England is in receipt of the greatest aggregate. The particulars extend only to oil paintings, water-colours, and black and white; sculpture and architecture being for the moment left out of consideration. Of these we find that a total of 102 have been awarded to Great Britain, ninety-five to the United States, eighty-one to Germany, thirty-eight to Japan, twenty-nine to Spain, twenty-seven to Holland, twenty-six to Austria, sixteen to Sweden, fifteen to Italy, twelve to Denmark, eight to Poland, and two to Switzerland. (Where does Canada come in?) Moreover, it is interesting to see that medals were awarded to Mr. W. Wylie, A.R.A., and to Miss Henrietta Rae for water-colours which, according to the catalogue, they did not exhibit. And strangest of all, in this meteoric shower of awards and recognitions, Mr. Watts, who sent "Love and Life," "Love and Death," "Paolo and Francesca," "The Genius of Greek Poetry," "Robert Browning," and the superb "Walter Crane," have got no medals at all!

A telegram received by the London Times from Nuremberg, which gives the following information about an artist, some of whose works are well known among

us by their reproductions, most notably the "Holy Family," mentioned: "Professor Carl Muller, Director of the Academy of Arts at Dusseldorf, died here last evening. His paintings, which deal principally with sacred subjects, are known all over the world. Carl Muller was born at Darmstadt in 1818. After a course of study at the Dusseldorf Academy, he went to Italy, where he stayed several years. His first work of note was the completion of the beautiful frescoes in the Abbot's Church at Remagen. In 1857 Muller was appointed professor at the Dusseldorf Academy. He painted, or the Prince Bishop Forster at Breslau, as a gift of Cardinal Viale Brera, a Madonna with S. S. Helwig and Heinrich, and also a Holy Family with St. Elizabeth and John the Baptist. His Madonna at the Grotto is in the Prague Gallery, and the Remigius Church in Bonn possesses his S. Anna and Maria and Joseph and the Infant Jesus. His picture of the Holy Family, which he painted for the Marquis of Bute, is celebrated. The Rose miracle of St. Elizabeth, painted for Princess Josephine of Hohenzollern, depicts the Hungarian saint conveying provisions to the poor in a basket, which when opened by a suspicious person was found to contain nothing but roses. Professor Muller also painted an altar piece for the church at Altena representing 'The Queen of Heaven' and an 'Annunciation' in the Dusseldorf Gallery."

The Art Gallery of the Toronto Exhibition has its walls well covered this year, and although it has fewer works of great merit, ever striking pictures than were shown in other years, the average of good work is higher. A large number of the pictures have been seen in the city before, but will be new to the majority attending the Exhibition. Mr. Bell-Smith leads with the greatest number, the most important of which have been already mentioned here. Among the smaller ones, "A Little Dutch Girl," is a simple subject, but given with spirit; "Reverie," is something new from this versatile painter's brush. "Early Morning near Rijsoord, Holland," is a charmingly soft rendering of a morning effect. Mr. W. E. Atkinson shows work ahead of anything he has yet exhibited—bits of nature one would like to possess and never tire of seeing, for the artist has not obtruded himself. One of the finest of these is, "On the River Severn, England." Mr. L. T. Saito has several oils that are very pleasing. Miss Adams, amongst others, shows an old man's head that, although unfinished, has fine colour and a great deal of force.

Mr. W. A. Fraser is well represented. One of his most pleasing in its tender colour is, "The Holy Calm that comes at Eventide." Mr. T. M. Martin's several canvases show the careful finish and fidelity to nature that are his characteristics. Of Mr. G. A. Reid's work, his "Study in the Catskills," will attract the most attention, and, probably, unfavorable notice of any. The figures are an old woman and child seated in an orchard; it is an experiment in impressionism, evidently. As this manner is with most people an acquired taste; one specimen of it will make but few converts. The effect of out-of-door sunshine is good, seen at a distance; but the composition is slight, and the value somewhat sacrificed. Mr. F. M. Knowles shows a number of both water-colours and oils, of which "St. Lavan's Church, Cornwall," is one of the best; his colour is always pleasing. Another who bids fair to be an excellent colourist only in a different line, is Mr. J. M. Kidd. "Lighting his Pipe" is a good example of this. The draughtsmanship in all his work shows lack of practice, but will improve, probably. Mr. Charles Alexander has several fine pictures, showing power and thorough training, but sometimes in rather a low key. Mr. Challener has a number of beautifully rendered landscapes, several in the gem collection. Mr. W. A. Sherwood's portraits are excellent. "King Lear" shows good conception, and two

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Large dogs' heads are spiritedly done. Mr. M. Matthews has a large number of both oils and water-colours; a relation to many of us of the varied scenery of our country. Mr. F. E. Thompson has several canvases as have also Mr. Staples, Miss E. Martin, Mrs. Dignam, Mr. Sandham, Miss Beckitt, Miss Spurr, Mr. R. F. Gagnon, Mr. J. T. Rolph, Mr. W. Revell, Mr. H. Martin, and Mr. C. M. Manly. Some of these exhibit more water-colours than oils. Mr. J. C. Forb's has a portrait of Gladstone and several other pictures; Mr. J. W. L. Forster shows the portrait of the late John Macdonald; Mr. Harris a solidly painted, carefully modelled "Newsboy"; Mr. O. Jacobi's verbal of his highly-finished landscapes. Mr. D. G. McNab has some good broad work, slightly affected in colour, as in "Noon in Valley Inn." Miss Tully has several charming landscapes. "Waiting for a Gossip" is a soft rendering of greens, somewhat blue, with a waiting figure. In the water-colours, Mr. G. Buenech is well represented. Mr. C. W. Jeffrey has some flower pieces that are given with great delicacy and fidelity, and without the hardness that sometimes accompanies these qualities. Mr. W. Smith has several water-colours; some of sea-aring subjects, but his "Spring Blossoms" is something different. The figures are posing rather plainly, but the colour, although very quiet, is pleasing, and the whole effect fine. Mr. T. A. Verner has many pleasing landscapes in water-colours. W. Cantwell has a number of subjects near home. Miss Linton has several studies of heads and some from still life.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Mr. H. M. Field will give some piano recitals during the winter, one of them to be devoted to the works of Liszt.

Mr. Henry Jacobsen, the well known violinist and excellent musician, formerly of Toronto, was recently married in Batavia, N.Y., to a lady of high musical attainments, and will reside in Buffalo. We understand Mr. Jacobsen is making a specialty of voice culture, and has many promising pupils in that branch of the art.

We regret to learn that Mrs. D. E. Cameron, whose delightful singing gave so much pleasure to concert-goers last season, intends spending the winter in the South. Mrs. Cameron has a contralto voice of great beauty, warm and rich, with great depth and carrying power, and its possibilities are great if properly cared for, and further developed. We hope to have her with us soon again.

Mr. A. S. Vogt, the popular and clever organist of Jarvis St., Baptist Church, will give a performance with his choir—supplemented by additional picked voices—of Spohr's "Last Judgment" sometime during the winter; rehearsals to commence very soon. The public can rely on having this beautiful work well presented and will no doubt give the enterprise every possible encouragement.

The appearance of Mons. Felix Guilman, the famous French organist of Paris, in the Metropolitan Church on Tuesday evening the 19th inst., will be an event of more than usual importance, as he is one of the greatest organists in the world. His magnificent recitals are considered one of the features of musical life in Paris, and he always draws immense audiences. He has great extempore power, was a pupil of Lemmens, and has published many valuable compositions for his instrument.

Writing in the English Illustrated Magazine, Mr. Irving says:—"Every actor goes through the experience of being constantly pressed to name his favourite impersonations. It is an embarrassing request, for two reasons. First, the actor who has in his time played many parts, extending over a very wide range, finds it difficult to make a choice, to say he feels happiest in this or that character. Secondly, the choice itself seems to suggest that he is passing a final judgment on his own achievements, that he says to the world,

'This is my best; on this my reputation rests.' As many people will not in the least agree with him, his personal opinion may wear the aspect of a challenge, and of an egoistic display. I am risking this misapprehension, simply to put on record a few impressions of four parts in Shakespeare which I chiefly love—Hamlet, Richard III., Iago, and King Lear."

Hamlet he describes as the "most intensely human of Shakespeare's creations." "Something of the chivalry, the high-strung ecstasy, the melancholy grace of the man, clings to the mind when the sterner grandeur of other creations of the poet may have lost its spell." "Shakespeare's Richard is a Plantagenet with imperious pride of his race, a subtle intellect, a mocking, not a trumpeting duplicity, a superb daring which needs no roar and stamp, no cheap and noisy exultation. Moreover, the true Richard has a youthful audacity very different from the ponderous airs of the 'heavy man.' In this character, as in Iago, the great element is an intrepid calculation. The wooing of Lady Anne, sufficiently startling as an experiment in amorous subjugation, is not carried off by the formidable graces with which tradition invested the part.

"Iago I take to be a young man about eight-and-twenty ('I have looked upon the world for four times seven years'), not embittered by disappointments which have come in middle age, but instinct in all his manhood with the duplicity which belongs to his temperament and his generation. To me he has also a slight dash of the bull-fighter, and during the brawl between Cassio and Montano, I used to enjoy a mischievous sense of mastery by flicking at them with a red cloak, as though they were bulls in the arena. To impersonate the veritable spirit of a creation so foreign to our native thought and atmosphere demands an abstinence from some obvious devices of the stage which enhance a moral monstrosity at the expense of the intellectual *vraisemblance*. Iago is no monster, but perfectly human and consistent, though there is probably no character in Shakespeare which needs to be represented with more delicacy of suggestion and less rhetorical artifice if we are to saturate the imagination with a cold and constant purpose.

"Of Lear, I may candidly say that I doubt whether a complete embodiment is within any actor's resources. For myself the part has two singular associations. It broke down my physical strength after sixty consecutive nights, and when I resumed it after a brief rest I was forced reluctantly to the conclusion that there is one character in Shakespeare which cannot be played six times a week with impunity. On the first night I had a curious experience. As I stood at the wings before Lear makes his entrance I had a sudden idea which revolutionized the impersonation and launched me into an experiment unattempted at rehearsal. I tried to combine the weakness of senility with the tempest of passion, and the growing conviction before the play had proceeded far that this was a perfectly impossible task is one of my most vivid memories of that night. Lear cannot be played except with the plenitude of the actor's physical powers, and the idea of representing extreme old age is futile."

LIBRARY TABLE.

DAY AND NIGHT STORIES. Second Series, \$1.00, by T. R. Sullivan, New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1893.

So many volumes of short stories are published now-a-days that one is apt to look suspiciously at the latest comer. Some are good and many are indifferent. Of the quality of Mr. Sullivan's tales there can be no doubt. Like a good coin from a first test comes the genuine ring. To those who delight in good material and good literary form we commend Mr. Sullivan's stories. They are really excellent.

MILK AND MEAT: Twenty-four sermons, \$1.25, by A. C. Dixon, New York: The Baker & Taylor Co.

We can understand the interest with which Mr. Dixon must have been followed in delivering to his auditors the twenty-four able and

stirring sermons which comprise the volume with the above title. The style is direct, graphic, forceful. Old truths are presented simply, clearly yet engagingly. Anecdote and illustration frequently aid and enforce the truth presented and such sermons remind us that the energy and enterprise of American character are by no means lacking in the present.

IN BLUE UNIFORM. An Army Novel, by George I. Putnam, \$1.00. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1893.

This is what its name indicates, a story of life in the United States army. It is a plain, straightforward tale with a calm and placid opening and a tragic end. The writer is evidently an army officer, as knowledge of the technique of army life shown in the volume indicates. The monotone of the life described is relieved by the play of humane sentiment and enlivened by the glamour of love. The tone and colouring is distinctly American, and we have no doubt that Mr. Putnam has given us on the whole a real and by no means uninteresting picture of social and regimental life at a remote Texan army post.

PERIODICALS.

The September Bookman presents its readers with a pleasing portrait of Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin. It has also a contribution of unusual interest by Dr. A. B. Grosart, which we reproduce, on William Cowper's Copy of Robert Burns' Poems, 1787. The concluding chapter of the series on Lord Beaconsfield also appears in this number.

No less than the fourteen opening pages of the Overland Monthly for September are devoted to poems on California subjects. Vibret's famous painting, "The Duet of Lore," is then described and illustrated. C. D. Robinson writes with enthusiasm of his large labour of love in "Painting a Yosemite Panorama." Short story, biography, serial and narrative may also be found in this issue of the Overland.

Many young eyes will open wide as they read at the top of the cover of September St. Nicholas the following notice: "With this number Wide Awake is merged in St. Nicholas." But surprise will soon give place to delight as little Jack Horner realizes that his thumb will now have two plums where there was but one before. This bulky number is so full of good things for young people that we need only say that it begins with a thrilling short story by Professor Roberts, of A Narrow Escape from a Panther.

Those who have not read Dr. Tausig's able work on "The Silver Situation in the United States will find some sensible and instructive reading in his opening article in the Popular Science Monthly for September, entitled, "Why Silver ceases to be Money." Dr. Earnest Hart's graphic and well-informed article, "The Pilgrim Path of Cholera," shows how large a part the fanatical pilgrimage of the East plays in the distribution of the world pest. Other important papers dealing with subjects of scientific interest will be found in this well-filled number, not to mention the valuable departmental matter.

"The Political Situation" forms the initial article in The North American Review for September, and is very ably handled, by Speaker Reed. This is followed by two clever papers on "England and France in Spain," one an English view, by the Hon. George Curzon, M.P.; and the other, a French view, by Madame Adam. The Right Hon. the Earl of Donoughmore writes on "The House of Lords and the Home Rule Bill." Then comes an important article, "The Wealth of New York," part 1, by the Mayor of that city. Under the caption "The Silver Problem," two papers: the first "A Word to Wage-earners," by Andrew Carnegie; and the second, "The Present Crisis," from the pen of the Right Hon. Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P. There are several other scholarly essays besides, making up a number fully up to the average.

LITERARY AND PERSONAL.

"A Dictionary of Quotations from Ancient and Modern English and French Sources," compiled by the Rev. James Woolf, editor of "Nuttall's Dictionary," will be issued immediately by Frederick Warne & Co.

The publishers of the New York Critic have removed their offices to the United Charities and Kennedy Buildings, No. 289 Fourth Avenue, New York. We wish this excellent literary journal added success in its new home.

From the Bookman we have taken the following interesting items: Mr. Baring Gould has nearly completed his new story which is to run through Good Words next year. He is also busy on a book on the Deserts of Central France, which is expected to appear in the autumn.

Mr. Parker Gilmore, whose articles on sport signed "Ubique" are well known to readers of Land and Water and other journals, is contemplating collecting his three volumes, "Through Gasa Land," "The Hunter's Arcadia," and "Days and Nights in the Desert," into one volume at a popular price.

It will be learned with interest that the enterprising proprietor of the New York Herald has engaged M. Paul Bourget to go to America and spend several months in American society, with the view of writing an American novel, which is first to be issued in Mr. Bennett's journal.

We are also able to announce that Mr. Bennett has purchased from M. Zola the right to publish his new novel on the Lourdes Pilgrimage. This will appear in the New York Herald before it is published in Paris. The price paid to M. Zola is, we understand, £1,000.

Mr. P. G. Hamerton, who has left his delightful house at Autun, and is now resident at Boulogne-sur-Seine, near Paris, has written his autobiography. It has been placed, we understand, in his publisher's safe, and at present he does not mean that it should see the light till after his death. One may be certain that there will be nothing in Mr. Hamerton's autobiography which might not very well be published in his lifetime, and we hope that he will change his mind.

The English Illustrated Magazine will from October be edited by Sir William Ingram and Mr. Clement Shorter (editor of the Illustrated London News and the Sketch). It has been the property of Sir William Ingram for some time. In the hands of Mr. Arnold the English Illustrated made great progress, but Sir William Ingram has for a considerable time wished to possess an illustrated magazine, and the resources of the Illustrated London News office will no doubt make a notable addition to the strength of the periodical.

Mr. Gosse, in connection with Dr. Jessopp, is engaged on a life of John Donne. How deeply Dr. Jessopp has studied the subject, his article in the 'Dictionary of National Biography' sufficiently shows. Not a few of Donne's manuscripts, never hitherto published, are in his possession. Mr. Gosse, by a lucky purchase at a sale some years ago, acquired a valuable manuscript of the poems, and the new Life will doubtless be a permanent addition to biographical literature. The letters, we believe, will be edited and arranged by Dr. Jessopp, and the memoir written by Mr. Gosse.

Two works, both of literary and musical interest, have recently appeared in Germany. The one is 'Franz Liszt's Briefe,' 2 vols. (Breitkopf and Hartel). Liszt was a copious and a delightful letter-writer, and his correspondence with Wagner is especially full of value and interest. Many of the letters are written in French. The other is Rubinstein's 'Jahren,' The book, which has been translated from the Russian by Eduard Kretschmann, is based on autobiographical papers which appeared in the Russkaja Starina.

Dr. Bourinot's work on "Cape Breton and its Memorials" continues to find appreciative criticism in England. The 'Athenaeum' speaks of it as "an admirable monograph by

an accomplished writer," and the "English Historical Review," a very high authority, after remarking that "of Dr. Bourinot's qualifications for writing on the subject it is superfluous to speak," goes on to review most favourably "this very complete book, which has left little or nothing more to be told of Cape Breton by future writers." The secret of this author's success abroad probably arises from the fact that he treats his subjects invariably not in a provincial, but in a broad literary spirit. In the case of Cape Breton he shows its history is not that solely of an island founded by the waters of the Gulf and Atlantic, but, as the writer in the "Historical Review" says, "it may almost be said to be in miniature the history of North America; nearly all the elements which made up the story of the whole are to be found also in the story of this one small part. Canadian history treated in this way can always find an audience outside of the Dominion.

The Times has the following literary summary:—The Athenaeum says that Matthew Arnold kept up for 20 years a close correspondence with his mother, writing her long letters, telling her of all he did, saw, and read. After her death he used to write to Miss Arnold in the same full way. These letters, at least, a large portion of them, will appear in the selection from his correspondence which Mr. Russell is editing and Messrs. Macmillan are to publish. Mr. R. L. Stevenson has been varying his labours in fiction by the composition of a history of his own family and its engineering works, which he proposes to call "Northern Lights." Meantime the first week in September is fixed for the publication by Messrs. Cassell of his new novel "Catriona," which will bear the sub-title "A Sequel to 'Kidnapped,' being the further Adventures of David Balfour at Home and Abroad." The Scottish History Society have in the press an interesting volume of miscellanies. Mr. G. F. Warner is editing, with facsimiles, the "Library of King James VI." from the manuscript in the British Museum, already described by Mr. Warner in the Athenaeum. Mr. T. G. Law edits the "Memorials" presented to the King of Spain by Dr. John Cecil in 1596, and the "Apologia" by Father Creighton (1598), illustrating the policy of the Scottish Catholics at that period. Mr. H. F. Morland Simpson publishes a number of "Civil War Papers," mainly the letters of Sir John Cochrane to the Duke of Courland (1643-1650), recently obtained from the Mitau archives of Courland. Bishop Dowden prints some unpublished letters of the Duke and Duchess of Lauderdale. The Rev. R. Paul publishes letters of Sir Thomas Hope, of Craighall, the Lord Advocate, and the diary of the Rev. G. Turnbull, minister of Alloa, and some time Covenanter. The volume will conclude with some journals and letters relating to the Rebellions of 1715 and 1745, edited by Mr. H. Paton.—The Academy says:—The memoir of Louisa, Marchioness of Waterford, by Mr. Augustus J. C. Hare, will form a very different book from what was originally intended. It is now decided that it shall be in no less than three volumes, each of about 500 pages, and that it shall tell in full the "story of two noble lives"—those of the Marchioness and her sister, the Countess Canning. The book will be published in October by Mr. George Allen. Among the contributors to the two volumes on "Yatching," which will shortly appear in the "Badminton Library," are the Marquis of Dufferin, the Earls of Onslow and Pembroke, Lord Brassey, Lieut.-Col. Bucknill, the Rev. G. L. Blake, R.N., Mr. E. F. Knight, Mr. G. L. Watson (the Clyde builder) and Mr. Lewis Herreshoff (the Rhode Island builder). The illustrations will be from drawings by Mr. R. T. Pritchett, and from photographs.—A new edition of Mr. Alfred Austin's earliest poem "Madonna's Child" will be published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co., in the course of the autumn. A prefatory note of some length will accompany the poem.

Man is born barbarous,—he is ransomed from the condition of beast only by being cultivated.—J. Martine.

Dyspepsia

Makes the lives of many people miserable, causing distress after eating, sour stomach, sick headache, heartburn, loss of appetite, a faint, "all gone" feeling, bad taste, coated tongue, and irregularity of the bowels. Dyspepsia does not get well of itself. It requires careful attention, and a remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which acts gently, yet efficiently. It tones the stomach, regulates the digestion, creates a good appetite, banishes headache, and refreshes the mind.

Distress After Eating

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia. I had but little appetite, and what I did eat distressed me, or did me little good. After eating I would have a faint or tired, all-gone feeling, as though I had not eaten anything. My trouble was aggravated by my business, painting. Last spring I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, which did me an immense amount of good. It gave me an appetite, and my food relished and satisfied the craving I had previously experienced."

Sick Headache

GEORGE A. PAGE, Watertown, Mass.

Heartburn

GEORGE A. PAGE, Watertown, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar

AN OLD MAN'S STORY.

HIS FRIENDS HAD GIVEN UP HOPE OF HIS RECOVERY.

Mr. George Rose, of Rednersville, Relates the Story of His Suffering and Release—Feels as well as he did at Forty.

From the Daily Ontario, Belleville.

Four miles west of Belleville, in the county of Prince Edward, on the southern shore of the beautiful and picturesque Bay of Quinte is situated the village of Rednersville, a charming place of about four hundred population, composed quite largely of retired farmers. Of late years the picturesque location of the village has given it some prominence as a summer resort, where may be enjoyed the cool health-giving breezes of the bay. But even in this charming locality disease finds its way, and when the epidemic of la grippe swept over Canada, Rednersville was not spared a visitation. Among those attacked was Mr. George Rose, a life-long resident of the village, who had already reached the allotted span of life. Mr. Rose had enjoyed remarkable health until he was taken down with an attack of la grippe, when grave fears were entertained for his recovery. In a few months he recovered sufficiently to again move about, but not with his accustomed vigour. Mr. Rose had scarcely regained his health when he was seized with another attack of this dread disease, worse than the first. This had a telling effect upon him, and his family feared consumption had claimed him for a victim. A physician attended him regularly but seemed unable to give him any relief. However, all that medical skill could do for him was done, but daily Mr. Rose's condition grew worse, and in March of this year his condition was so low, that his family, like himself, had given up hope of his recovery. During the last month the general talk about the village and the surrounding country has been the remarkable cure of Mr. Rose by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The case created such a sensation that a reporter of the Ontario, personally acquainted with Mr. Rose, determined to call on him and learn the facts of the case from his own lips. Mr. Rose was found a picture of health and activity for one of his years, and expressed his entire willingness to tell his story for the benefit of others. "I am," he said, "a well man, and do not hesitate to give the credit to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for saving my life. I had three attacks of la grippe, and continued to grow worse up to March of this year. At that time I was so reduced in flesh and strength I

PUBLIC OPINION.

London Free Press: It is rather to develop than to seek out a new field of business that the mission is undertaken, and Mr. Bowell's efforts will be greatly aided by the regular, rapid and convenient steamship service which has been established between Canada and Australia, and which is susceptible of enlargement and improvement to meet the demands of trade as these arise. Moreover, we have already a business not to be despised. We have sent to Australia in one year \$225,000 worth of salmon, the production of British Columbia, \$267,800 of planks and boards, and deals, laths and planings to the amount of \$65,000. In point of manufactures, the principal article of export from Canada to Australia has been agricultural implements, which were shipped to the value of \$200,000 in 1890, while in organs, pianos, boots and shoes and furniture, a small trade has been done.

Montreal Gazette: The knighthood to Hon. C. H. Tupper, minister of marine, who acted as British agent in the Behring Sea arbitration, is a recognition of hard work well done. As is known, the British case was practically all prepared in Canada, under the direction of Mr. Tupper, who, at Paris, had to discharge the further duty of providing counsel with material for replying to the United States arguments as they were advanced during the long debate. The efficient manner in which his work was done was formally acknowledged on behalf of the British Government immediately after the close of the arbitration, the importance of which, in an international sense, does not need to be here dilated upon. The more visible reward has quickly followed it, and the wearer of the new title will be heartily congratulated on the fact, and not the less because it comes to him as the result of efficient service to the state at an age when most people are only thinking of entering public life. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper is only thirty-eight.

Canadian Gazette: If Canadians had listened to the warnings again and again given in the Canadian Gazette on this very question of the quarantine, they would probably still be enjoying that reputation for healthfulness which their herds formerly possessed in Great Britain. They did not at the time see the force of those warnings, and so played into the hands of the enemies of the trade here that the first breath of suspicion found the ground already partially cut from under their feet, and the trade is for the time gone. So now, if Alberta and British Columbia wish to see their live stock permanently excluded from British markets, they are going the surest way of accomplishing their object by this new agitation. So long as the United States is a scheduled country, so long will the British Government be compelled to prohibit cattle from any land in open contact with it. The President of the Board of Agriculture has pledged his word that the Canadian embargo is not intended to be more than a temporary measure, and it should be removed next spring if the assurances of Canada's freedom from disease are verified by events.

Victoria Colonist: There are some persons in Canada who are quite in love with the plebiscite. They think that the people should have a more direct and a more influential voice in the enactment of laws than they have under our long-tried and, on the whole, successful representative system. These people do not seem to think that the plebiscite gives the people a chance to crystallize into laws their prejudices, their whims and their follies, as well as their wisdom and experience. It can be understood that proposals which agree with the popular whim of the moment may be embodied in law without proper consideration. People carried away by excitement may vote for a law that would not have a chance of being received and acted upon by a representative body composed of fairly intelligent men. This is what has lately taken place in Switzerland. A number of the electors disapprove of the Jewish mode of killing cattle to be used as food. The agitators

have been able to get the requisite number of signatures to a demand for the "Referendum" or plebiscite, to enact a law making the slaughtering of cattle in this manner illegal. Leading citizens of Switzerland are deeply humiliated that the use of the Referendum should be inaugurated in this stupid retrogressive fashion, and a large committee headed by two ex-Presidents of the Republic has issued a circular pleading with voters not to thus disgrace the ancient cradle of liberty and toleration.

READINGS FROM CURRENT LITERATURE.

A MAN-EATER.

A correspondent at Lungleh sends the following accounts of the depredations of a man-eating tiger to the Calcutta Englishman: Lungleh has been in a great state of commotion for the past week or two owing to the unpleasant presence of a man-eating tiger. The brute put in an appearance some time ago at Lungleh, where it carried off a mule driver in spite of the fact that the man had a lighted torch in his hand. The tiger re-appeared at Lower Lungleh, where it carried off a road coolie in a very bold way. The unfortunate man with his two companions, was sitting round a fire in the early morning, when he was snatched off. A party of Santal coolies going out to fetch bamboos for building purposes, suddenly returned with the news that the tiger was eating a bullock in a ravine half a mile from the Superintendent's quarters. The officers hurried forth in the hope of getting a shot, but the tiger had gone, the dainty morsel he had got hold of proving to be a bullock that had fallen down the knoll several days back, the carcass being in a horrible state of decomposition. Mr. Plowden had this carcass buried, and tied up a bullock over the spot. The bait was duly killed that night, and Mr. Plowden sat up in very bad weather and great discomfort in the hopes of getting a shot. The tiger came, but it was too dark to risk firing. About 10 p.m., on the night of the 4th, the brute broke into a house below the fort, and carried away an unfortunate Gurga servant of one of the native officers. A search party went out, accompanied by the assistant commandant, and they eventually came across the body. The whole of the left leg from the thigh downward had been devoured, the extraordinary thing being that the tiger after its ghastly meal had carefully covered up the corpse with leaves and sticks. The body was watched till night-fall, but the tiger did not return; it was then buried on the spot, and was fresh bullock tid up. This also was killed early on the morning of the 5th. A man who was carefully made in a tree near the kill by Mr. Hutchinson, who left two men to watch the kill during the day, as Mr. Plowden and himself intended sitting up through the night. Shortly after the departure of the working party, the tiger, who had evidently been close by the whole time, came out, this time succumbed to two bullets from the watchers. The news of the animal's death was quickly brought up to the fort, and every one trooped down to view the scourge. It proved to be an old tiger measuring 8 feet four inches, with a very mangy skin, but terribly powerful limbs. Captain Shakespeare put up a reward of Rs. 100 on the animal, and it was well earned by the shikaris among the Sepoys, who spared no effort to procure its destruction. The carcass was carried in triumph around the married quarters and up in front of the quarter guard, the men saying that as it had given them so much trouble, it must do two years' sentry duty over the fort as a deterrent to any of its companions. A great nautch was held in the evening by the garrison to celebrate the brute's destruction, and everyone experienced a general sense of relief at being rid of its presence.

could scarcely stand alone. In fact I was a mere skeleton. I could not eat because I had no appetite. I could not sleep because my legs and feet became so badly swollen and cramped that my wife would have to rub them before I could get rest. The pain was at times so violent that I could not refrain from screaming, and I would tumble about in bed and long for day to come. If I attempted to get up and walk I was apt to fall from all dizziness. I took medicine from the doctor, but it did not help me and I was so discouraged that I felt death would be preferable to my misery. I did not think I could live more than a few months, when one day I read in the paper of the cure of a man whose symptoms were like mine. I must say I did not have much faith in the remedy, but felt as though it were a last chance. I sent first for a box, and by the time it was half gone I found that my appetite was getting better, and in other respects I could notice an improvement in my condition. By the time the box was gone there was a still further improvement. I continued the use of the pills, found that I could now get a good night's sleep and that the cramps and pains which had formerly made my life miserable had disappeared. The swelling left my limbs, the dizziness disappeared, and I felt better than I had in four years. I know that it was Pink Pills and them only that brought about the change, because I was taking nothing else. I have taken in all seven boxes, and I feel as good now as I did at forty years of age. Last winter I was so bad that I could not do my own chores, and now I can do a good day's work. My friends congratulate me on my regained health and I don't hesitate to tell them that I owe my life to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Many others hereabouts have found similar benefit. Last spring my niece was looking pale and feeling weak, and I advised her parents who were very uneasy about her, to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The result is that she is now the picture of health. You may say that I would not be without Pink Pills in the house, for I firmly believe they will do all that is claimed for them if they are given a fair trial." In fact it appeared that Mr. Rose could not say too much for Pink Pills and as the reporter drove away he again remarked, "do not forget to say that I owe my life to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills." In conversation with several residents of the village, the statements made by Mr. Rose were fully corroborated.

Druggists say that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have an enormous sale, and from all quarters come glowing reports of results following their use. In very many cases the good work has been accomplished after eminent physicians had failed, and pronounced the patient beyond the hope of human aid. An analysis shows that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, nervous prostration, all diseases depending upon vitiated humours in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of what ever nature.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N.Y., and are sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred, and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations sold in this shape) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address.

IMPERIAL
BAKING
 POWDER
PUREST,
STRONGEST,
BEST.

SCIENTIFIC AND SANITARY.

An official notice has been issued in Russia that "physicians shall have the right to make use of hypnotism in the treatment of their patients. In every case of the application they must inform the administrative authorities, at the same time giving the names of the physicians in whose presence the patient was hypnotized."

The Society for the Encouragement of French Industries offers the following prizes, which are open to the world: For a published work of use to the chemical or metal trade \$300, to be awarded in 1894; a prize of \$300 for an experimental study of the physical and mechanical qualities of one or several metals or alloys, chosen from those in ordinary use, which will be awarded in 1894; a prize of \$300 for a scientific examination of any industrial process of which the theory remains imperfectly known.

A new material is proposed as a substitute for leather. It is called "flexus fibra," and is derived from flax, suitably prepared and oiled. It has the same appearance as leather, is particularly supple, and takes a polish equally well with the best kinds of calf. The material is said to possess great tenacity, while affording great ease and comfort to the foot when made into shoes. Flexus fibra being of vegetable origin, is calculated also to facilitate free ventilation, and thereby to obviate the discomfort arising from what is called "drawing" the feet.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

The cholera has appeared in Berlin in a colony of Polish workmen. The German capital was preserved from a visit of the pestilence last year by her incomparable cleanliness, and there will be no alarm now. The great city is in districts, arranged to facilitate drainage. Instead of making a sewer of the little river that runs through Berlin, and which, if treated in the ordinary way, would be an intolerable nuisance, the sewage is driven by force pumps to immense fields of sand a few miles distant, and these are fertilized, while the city is purified.—*Brooklyn Standard-Union.*

The Glenola, a two-masted schooner, which was sunk about six months ago in Great South Bay, N. Y., has been successfully raised by means of air sacks. Messrs. Grant Brothers' air sack system of raising vessels seems to be practically successful. Divers descended into the hold and adjusted huge canvas bags or sacks, which measured twenty by four and one-half feet. Each sack was connected by hose pipes to a powerful air pump, and gradually inflated by air. The gradual inflation of the bag with air slowly lifted the vessel to the surface. It required only about one hour to raise the Glenola after the work of adjusting the bags had been finished.—*Scientific American.*

A Simple Barometer.—A simple but effective barometer can be made, says a contemporary, by filling a common, wide-mouthed pickle bottle within three inches of the top with water; then taking an ordinary Florence oil-flask, and, having removed the straw covering and washed it thoroughly, plunging the neck of the flask as far as it will go into the pickle bottle, you have thus a complete barometer. In fine weather the water will rise in the neck of the flask higher than the mouth of the pickle bottle; in wet and windy weather it will fall to within an inch of the mouth of the flask. Before a heavy gale of wind, at least eight hours before the gale reached its height, the water has it is said, been seen to leave the flask altogether.—*Invention.*

LOOKED LIKE A SKELETON.

GENTLEMEN,—Last summer my baby was so bad with summer complaint that he looked like a skeleton. Although I had not much faith in it, I took a friend's advice and tried Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. He soon got better. I truly believe it saved his life.

Mrs. HARVEY STEEVES, Hillsborough, N.B.

Unlike the Dutch Process
No Alkalies



—OR—
Other Chemicals
are used in the
preparation of
W. BAKER & CO.'S
Breakfast Cocoa

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

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RADWAY'S
PILLS,

An Excellent and Mild Cathartic.

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

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

Radway's Pills

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

DYSPEPSIA.

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

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

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

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

DR. RADWAY & CO., - MONTREAL.

Information worth thousands will be sent to you.

Be sure to get "RADWAY'S"

An ingenious umbrella-maker in London now inserts tiny clocks, with half-inch dials, in the handles of some of his more costly products.

NOW WELL AND STRONG.

SIRS,—It is my privilege to recommend B.B.B. For two years I was nearly crippled with an inflammatory disorder of the kidneys from which six bottles of B.B.B. entirely freed me. I am now well and strong, and gladly recommend the B.B. Bitters which cured me after I had almost given up hope.

EDWARD JOHNSON, Aberdeen, B.C.

The Ideal Food For Infants
 —IS—
MILK GRANULES
 because it is practically identical in composition, taste and appearance with
Mother's Milk.
 It digests thoroughly without causing an undue tax on the vital energies of the infant's stomach.

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Johnston's
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 .. THE GREAT ..
STRENGTH-GIVER
 IF YOU NEED A TONIC
 —TAKE—
STAMINAL
 It not only stimulates, but builds up and strengthens. You get a tonic and a food combined in the form of
Palatable Beef Tea.

FOR THE TEETH & BREATH.
WILD STRAWBERRY.
 PRICE 25c
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HELP IS WANTED



by the women who are ailing and suffering, or weak and exhausted. And, to every such woman, help is *guaranteed* by Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. For young girls just entering womanhood; women at the critical "change of life"; women approaching confinement; nursing mothers; and every woman who is "run-down" or overworked, it is a medicine that builds up, strengthens, and regulates, no matter what the condition of the system.

It's an invigorating, restorative tonic, a soothing and bracing nerve, and the only *guaranteed* remedy for "female complaints" and weaknesses. In bearing-down sensations, periodical pains, ulceration, inflammation, and every kindred ailment, if it ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

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WEST- END BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

No. 2718 St. Catharines St. West, Montreal.

This school, conducted by Miss Lawder and Mrs. Rice, has been well and favorably known for the past twenty years, and will be re-opened on Thursday, September 14. An efficient staff of teachers is employed, and while all the English Branches, Latin, and Mathematics are thoroughly taught, Music and French receive special attention. The number of resident pupils is limited, and every effort is made to make school life as home-like as possible. On application to Miss Lawder, at above address, circulars will be sent and further information given, if required.

KEEPS YOU IN HEALTH. DUNN'S FRUIT SALINE DELIGHTFULLY REFRESHING.

A safeguard against infectious diseases. Sold by chemists throughout the world. W.G. DUNN & CO. Works—Croydon, England.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The wonderful cures of thousands of people—they tell the story of the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla. HOOD'S CURES

The Rev. Edward Everett Hale says that Ralph Waldo Emerson, on one of his ocean trips, committed Milton's "Lycidas" to memory to while away a few days.

It is just 250 years since the first handkerchiefs were made. They were manufactured at Paisley, in Scotland, and were originally sold for one dollar apiece.

GIVES GOOD APPETITE.

GENTLEMEN,—I think your valuable medicine cannot be equalled, because of the benefit I derived from it. After suffering from headache and loss of appetite for nearly three years I tried B.B.B. with great success. It gave me relief at once, and I now enjoy good health.

Mrs. MATTHEW SPROUL, Dungannon, Ont.

The Queen of England recently sent four fat bucks to the Lord Mayor of London. This was an annual tribute arranged for when the city gave up its right of hunting in the royal parks.

SEVERE DIARRHOEA CURED.

GENTLEMEN,—I was troubled with chronic diarrhoea for over three years and received no benefit from all the medicine I tried. I was unable to work from two to four days every week. Hearing of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry I began to use it. Am now all right.

JOHN STILES, Bracebridge, Ont.

Hunters for alligators in Florida are paid less than \$1 for each good skin by the tanners. In 1889, the State shipped away 60,000 alligator skins, but in 1890 the number had dwindled down to 20,000.

AFTER BREAKFAST

To purify, vitalize and enrich the blood, and give nerve, bodily and digestive strength, take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Continue the medicine after every meal for a month or two and you will feel "like a new man." The merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla is proven by its thousands of wonderful cures. Why don't you try it?

Hood's Pills cure constipation. They are the best after-dinner pill and family cathartic.

In society the German Emperor is said to be charming to meet. There is about him a sincerity and simplicity altogether refreshing. He speaks excellently, having been taught the language as a child from his mother and nurse.

WORTH READING.

MR. WM. McNEE, of St. Ives, Ont., had eleven terrible running sores and was not expected to recover, all treatment having failed. Six bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters completely restored him to health. Druggist Sanderson, of St. Mary's, Ont., certifies to these facts.

Montreal, Sept. 5.—Mrs. Elizabeth Nair, aged over 110, and probably the oldest woman in Canada, died yesterday near Huntingdon, where she had lived for 75 years. Her husband died some years ago at the age of 107 years.

FACTS ABOUT DYSPEPSIA.

Wrong action of the stomach and liver occasions dyspepsia. Dyspepsia in turn gives rise to bad blood. Both these complaints are curable by B.B.B., which acts on the stomach, liver, bowels and blood, and tones and strengthens the entire system, thus positively curing dyspepsia, constipation, bad blood and similar troubles.

ALL MIRACLES DO NOT OCCUR AT HAMILTON.

The whole town of Glamis, Ont., knows of a cure, by the application of MINARD'S LINIMENT, to a partially paralyzed arm, that equals anything that has transpired at Hamilton.

R. W. HARRISON.

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A thorough course of instruction will be given in English, Mathematics and Modern Languages. Pupils prepared for University examinations. Classes in Swedish Carving will also be held twice a week.

DUFFERIN HOUSE, TORONTO.

MISS DUPONT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

ESTABLISHED, 1872.

The course of study comprises all the requisites of a thorough English education—Latin, the Foreign Languages, Music, Drawing and Painting. The best masters in the city attend the school, and good resident and foreign governesses. The House is situated in an open and healthy part of the city, with ample ground for recreation, and offers all the comforts of a refined and pleasant home. Terms and Circulars apply to Miss DUPONT, 196 JOHN STREET.



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Graduating courses in literature, languages, music, fine art, commercial, science, elocution. Faculty of University graduates. Specialists in art and music, certificated teachers, etc. Building and accommodations unsurpassed. University affiliation. Prepares for junior and senior matriculation. Re-opens Sept. 1, 1893. B. F. AUSTIN, A.M., B.D., Principal.

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Lessons in Piano Playing and Theory. Private pupil of the great and eminent teachers, Prof. Martin Krause, Dr. S. Jadassohn, of Leipzig, and Prof. Julius Epstein of Vienna. Applications can be made by letter or in person to Address, 112 College Street, - TORONTO.

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 CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
 Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

QUIPS AND CRANKS.

Words in season—"sea" and "son."

Jones, whose next-door neighbor keeps a tame crow, says he is a martyr to the caws.

"And you went up the Rhine, I suppose?" said Mrs. Malaprop. "Indeed, yes; and it was beautiful." "And did you see any rhinoceroses?"

An enterprising hosier has announced a new button which he calls The Old Maid's comes off.

She (an heiress): What made you love me? I know my face is plain. He (with enthusiasm): Perhaps dearest; but your figure is most attractive.

Teacher: Tommy Taddells, what is the meaning of the word transparent? Tommy: Something you can see through. Name something you can see through? "A ladder."

White: I'm astonished at the way Gray treats his wife. Think how much he owes to her! Black: But think how much he owes to his tailor! And see how Gray treats him!

Harry Married well: Let's go to the opera, Rachel. These long evenings are awfully dull. Rachel: Oh, Harry! Before we were married I couldn't afford to.

First Store Boy: How do you like your new place? Second Store Boy: Don't like it. If I don't do things right, they'll get another boy, and if I do do things right, they'll keep me doin' 'em.

Cholly: Yaas. I saved her life yesterday. Mrs. A.: Really! Smith: Cholly and she were crossing a field, and a mad bull attacked them. Cholly ran and the bull followed the red stripes on his blazer.

Livingston: I didn't know that you and Mrs. Peatherspray were so well acquainted. Nina: Oh, yes; we are distantly related. Livingston: How? Nina: We are both sisters to the same young man.

Mr. F. Fledgeby: May I be quite frank with you, Miss Maidenblush? Miss Maidenblush (cooly): Not—not quite Frank; the nearest I can bring myself to go at present will be Francis, dear Mr. Fledgeby.

"What's the matter, Brushe? You look sad." "I am sad, I decorated a set of soup plates for Mrs. Boodelle and what do you suppose she does with them?" "Give it up. What?" "Uses 'em for soup!"

An authority says of bicycling women that the practice of riding on the wheel ruins a woman's carriage on her feet, which is a pity if it is true. A woman who walks well is not so common that she can be spared, even to ride a bicycle.

"Well, Aunt Rachel," said the young lady to the travelling suit. "I shall have to bid you long farewell." "If you're going on this evening, ma'am," said the guard, signalling the driver to go ahead, "you'll have to make it pretty short."

The tramps were trudging along the dusty roads on a hot afternoon, because the harvest hands wouldn't let them stop in the shade to rest, and they had had nothing to eat or drink the night before. "Hungry?" asked one.

"Yes, but I'm drier," was the gloom'd response. "What would you give for a nice cold glass of beer?" "Well," responded the other, earnestly, "I'd almost work for it."

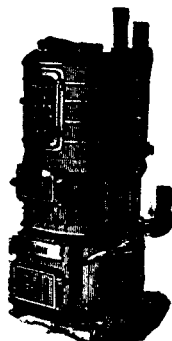
When you're languid and dull in the spring of the year,
When stomach and liver are all out of gear,
When you're stupid at morn and feverish at night,
And nothing gives relish and nothing goes right,
Don't try any nostrum, elixir, or pill,—
"Golden Medical Discovery" just fills the bill.

The sweetest and best of all remedies for all disorders of the liver, stomach and blood, is Dr. Ayer's Golden Medical Discovery.

Ayer's Liniment cures Dandruff.

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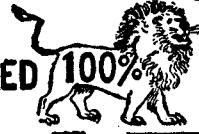
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Burdock BLOOD BITTERS CURES CONSTIPATION.

Constipation or Costiveness is an annoying and dangerous complaint caused by irregularity of the bowels, which produces disastrous results to health, causing biliousness, bad blood, dyspepsia, etc. B.B.B. acts perfectly to cure constipation and remove its effects. If you have never tried it, do so now.

IT NEVER FAILS.

"Was very bad with Costiveness, and one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters cured me. Would not be without it."
 Mrs. Wm. Finley, Jr., Bobcaygeon.

Minard's Liniment cures Burns, &c.

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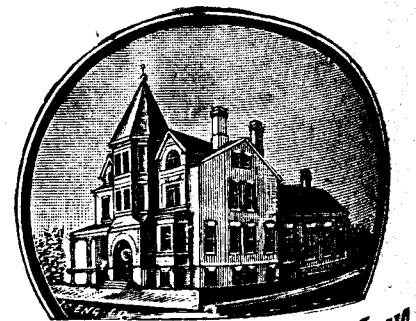
Everything that is cleansing, purifying, and beautifying for the Skin, Scalp, and Hair of Infants and Children, the Cuticura Remedies will do. They speedily cure itching and burning eczema, and other painful and disgusting skin and scalp diseases, cleanse the scalp of scaly humors, and restore the hair. Absolutely pure, agreeable, and unflinching.



they appeal to mothers as the best skin purifier and beautifier in the world. Parents, think of this, save your children years of mental as well as physical suffering by reason of personal disfigurement added to bodily torture. Cures made in childhood are speedy, permanent, and economical. Sold everywhere. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Boston. "All about Skin, Scalp, and Hair" free.

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