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THE WEEK.

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CURRENT TOPICS.

If President Cleveland in his inaugural address failed to honour the traditions of the country in the matter of boastfulness, no such charge can be laid at the door of Vice-President Stevenson. He evidently believes that to exalt the office is a good way to exalt the man chosen to fill it. Thus, when he pronounces the Senate over which he is called to preside "the most august deliberative assembly known to men," who can fail to be impressed with a due sense of the greatness of the man chosen by the nation to preside over such an assembly? The United States Senate has undoubtedly from time to time numbered many able and eminent men among its members. It undoubtedly contains such at the present time. But comparisons are invidious, and in view of the numerous lapses

from dignity and sweet reasonableness which have from time to time marred its career and of the brevity of that career in comparison with that of such a deliberative assembly as e.g., the British Commons, the term "august," in the superlative, is a pretty brave one to apply to it; not to refer to the further fact that filthy lucre is even now more potent than wealth of brain as a passport to the chamber.

However deeply we may sympathize with some of Dr. Weldon's objections to the Nova Scotia coal deal, we cannot but think that the doctrine of Provincial rights, so clearly enunciated by Sir John Thompson, is clear and unassailable. No injury that could possibly result to the Dominion from the worst abuse by the coal syndicate of the too great powers granted to it by the Provincial Government, could compare with the evil that would ensue to the Confederation from such an invasion of the rights of a Province as that advocated by Dr. Weldon. The right of each Province to do what it pleases with its own property and to legislate as it pleases within its own sphere is the very corner stone of the federal system. Let the General Government or Parliament attempt to deprive a Province of that right and the whole structure would be undermined and in danger of toppling to the ground like a house of cards. Dr. Weldon must surely have strong predilections in favour of an impossible legislative union, or he could not have failed to see what mischievous consequences would follow from the adoption of his motion. No Province would submit to such an infringement upon its constitutional rights. The principle at stake is precisely the same that was involved in the Jesuits' Estates Act, and substantially the same that is involved in the Manitoba school difficulty. The Premier's assertion of the doctrine of Provincial Rights was admirably clear and emphatic. Let us hope that he will not fail to be guided by it in the case of the Prairie Province as well as in that of his own.

The second discussion of the question of Church Union, in the Toronto Ministerial Association, seems scarcely to have advanced the project to any perceptible extent. Principal Caven's paper on "Points of Agreement, etc.," was, as was to be expected, able in substance and admirable in spirit. But unfortunately the points of agreement seem to be largely those which belong rather to the invisible than to the tangible side of union. This is indeed implied in the fact

that they already exist without union, save in the invisible or spiritual form in which many would find its essential characteristics. It is at least evident that no degree of unanimity in regard to doctrinal and ethical tenets can make possible a formal union, such as that under discussion, in the absence of agreement on such externals as forms of government, modes and subjects of rites and ordinances, source and grades of official authority, &c. Is it not certain that no committee that can be constituted, representing the different views enunciated in the Conference, can have the least hope of reaching agreement by compromise, or otherwise? If we were sure that it would not be deemed presumption in a layman to say so, we should be disposed to ask whether the circumstances do not clearly point to one or other of two methods as affording the only ground of hope. Must union not come, either in the way suggested, if we mistake not, by one or two members of the Association, through the labours of a competent mixed commission, appointed to examine the whole subject of Scripture doctrine, orders and ordinances, de novo, or in the more promising shape of a federal instead of a legislative union? Why not try the latter as a first experiment?

We are not at all surprised to learn, as we do from Mr. Foster's statement of the result of the interview had by Sir John Abbott and himself with Lord Rosebery, that the proposal to have a representative of the Dominion Government attached in some capacity to the British Embassy at Washington meets with little encouragement from the British Minister. There is a good deal of force in Mr. Laurier's charge that the Ottawa Government have failed in duty in that they have had no written and formal communication with the Foreign Office, and consequently have nothing definite to lay before Parliament as the answer to its resolution. It is, to say the least, very undesirable that the practice of making verbal reports to Parliament of important transactions, such reports depending for their accuracy upon the memory of a Cabinet Minister, should be encouraged. It seems neither respectful to the people's representatives nor consistent with the dignity of Parliament. Moreover a glance at the history of Canadian self-government will make it clear that important concessions have not usually been gained in the past as the result of informal chats with a British Minister. If the Canadian Parliament is in downright earnest in

wishing for this arrangement, it must see to it that the Government goes more resolutely and persistently about the business. But it has always seemed to us that the position of the proposed Canadian attaché would be nondescript, uncomfortable, and essentially useless. Unless accredited by the British Government, which is not asked or expected, he could have no influential or representative relations with the American Government; while as a mere adviser of Her Majesty's Minister his presence would but still further complicate a method of procedure which is already tediously roundabout. We need less rather than more red tape in international affairs.

As we write we have before us the report of the first day's debate on the Manitoba school question, brought on by Mr. Tarte, and to this our brief comment must necessarily be restricted. Of Mr. Tarte's speech the criticism which at once suggests itself is that his whole argument is a superstructure without a foundation. We can all heartily agree in respect to the folly and the wickedness of permitting any majority to deprive any minority of any right bestowed upon it at the union, or at any other time. We are speaking now of a right, not of a privilege or favour. What Mr. Tarte and those who think with him need, in order to make their argument logical and their appeal irresistible, is to establish the fact that the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba has been deprived of some such right. And in order to do this they must of necessity show that the alleged right exists. To this point Mr. Tarte did not address himself at all, so far as we can see. Hence his argument, so far as he attempted one, is logically worthless. Mr. LaRiviere's speech was made up mainly of denunciations and historical statements. It scarcely attempted argument. The most noticeable point it contained was, perhaps, its intimation that the appeal of the minority is based upon the B. N. A. Act. Mr. Ewart, it will be remembered, told us a week or two since that it was based mainly upon the Manitoba Act. Which is correct? Sir John Thompson confined himself mainly to a laboured defence of the course which the Government has pursued in the matter up to date. This, Mr. Tarte's motion, though not his speech, justified Sir John in doing. With the Premier's emphatic denial that the wording of the report of the sub-committee of the Privy Council implied any attempt to evade ministerial responsibility, Mr. McCarthy will no doubt deal, and his speech will be before our readers before these lines can meet their eyes.

In his communication in another column, Mr. Louis Simpson, General Manager of the Montreal Cotton Company, uses some strong language in reference to Mr. Edgar's statements in the House of Commons touching the workings of the Cotton combines; but it will be observed that, save in one particular,

his letter contains no satisfactory refutation of Mr. Edgar's charges. Mr. Edgar stated that the report of the Montreal Cotton Company, submitted at the recent meeting, showed the output during the last year to have been \$1,468,000 worth. Mr. Simpson says that the amount was a little less than \$900,000. This is a very serious discrepancy, no doubt, which Mr. Edgar must be left to explain. Moreover, as his calculation of the output of all the other mills was based upon the figures above quoted, it will be seen that unless he can verify this statement, his subsequent figures will need to be reduced by nearly one-half. But even after this reduction is made a strong presumption remains in favour of the view that the Cotton combines are enabled by the tariff to levy a large sum upon the consumers of their goods. The fact, which will not we presume be disputed, that the combines can afford to pay the proprietors of several mills handsome gratuities for keeping their mills closed, seems in itself conclusive. Can there be any reasonable doubt that the amount of those annual gratuities is added to the price paid by consumers? Our comments, to which Mr. Simpson takes exception, were distinctly made conditional upon the correctness of the facts and figures. If Mr. Edgar's figures are wrong—we do not know whether he will admit that they are—it is scarcely in reason to suppose that he would make a gross and wilful misstatement of a kind so easily exposed, it will be seen that Mr. Simpson's denials, with the exception above noted, are too general, not to say vague, to settle the question. In regard to the postscript, it may be observed that the gravamen of Mr. Edgar's charges in respect to the companies whose capital has already been so greatly enlarged is that the Government allowed them to make the increase contrary to the provisions of the charters. We certainly have no wish to abet an attack on the companies, but in the public interest we repeat that the purchasers of cotton goods should inquire carefully into the facts, as denoting the working of the protective tariff and govern themselves accordingly.

Mr. Jeannotte, M. P. deserves all the popularity the publication of his views can give him. The member of Parliament who has the intrepidity to stand up in Committee of the House and protest against a bill to deprive of their franchise electors who sell their votes, as a violation of the liberty of the subject, is a legislator of no common order. His name should become a household word throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion. We are by no means sure that the thirty-three who voted for his motion the other day, thereby causing Dr. Weldon's bill for the disfranchisement of venal voters to be thrown out of Committee, should not be regarded as entitled to the same publicity. We are glad to see that the Bill has been replaced upon the order paper. The principle of this mea-

sure is so obviously sound that it is hard to understand the mental or moral attitude of those who oppose it on other grounds than that so frankly taken by Mr. Jeannotte, who is reported as having said "It was a recognized fact that every body bought votes and every member of the House knew it. He had bought them himself." The Member perhaps deserves credit for his frankness. His aim may simply be to tear the veil from the face of political hypocrisy, but it may be questioned whether it is not better after all that vice should continue to pay tribute to virtue, than that she should stand forth unblushing in all her deformity until we all become so familiar with her features that they cease to be repulsive.

We confess ourselves unable to understand the attitude of some of the members who are, there is every reason to hope, honestly opposed to the use of corrupt measures in elections, in failing to support this bill. The reasons assigned seem unsatisfactory. It is, as both Dr. Weldon and Sir John Thompson maintained in effect, no valid argument against a bill designed to punish a certain notorious class of offenders that it contains no provision against another distinct class, whose offence may be even more heinous, but who are either already subject to punishment under another Act, or whose case may call for further legislation. Nothing could be more just and appropriate than that the men who sell their votes, whether through ignorance or baseness, should forfeit the right to vote. It may be and probably is in most instances true that the individual who accepts the bribe, is somewhat less guilty than the individual who bestows the bribe, inasmuch as the sin of the former may be largely due to ignorance or poverty, while that of the latter is designed and wilful. For this reason it is desirable that the offences should be placed in different categories. Mere disfranchisement would be, by no means, an adequate punishment for the briber. It is argued by some that it would be bad policy to punish the bribe-taker, as it would prevent him, in many cases the only possible witness, from testifying against the bribe-giver. But the same argument would hold good against legislation for the punishment of any other crime which in the nature of the case could hardly be proved save by the evidence of one of the two parties concerned. Nor are we by any means sure, to refer to another argument, that the giver of the bribe is always the tempter and the receiver the tempted. Mr. Jeannotte's words rather suggest that his experience may have been the opposite, as no doubt is that of many another, if they would testify. Not the least consideration in favour of Dr. Weldon's Bill is the effect that the enforcement of such a bill would have in educating the consciences of the least intelligent classes, for whose benefit it is intended. As we have before had occasion to observe, the old

platitude that you cannot make men moral by act of Parliament is very far from the truth. The case in question is one in which such a law as that proposed by Dr. Weldon would, if properly enforced, prove a most effectual educator of the consciences of a large class of those who would thereby be taught to regard the selling of a vote as a crime against the State.

CRIMINOLOGY.

The report of Mr. Moylan, Dominion Inspector of Prisons, published not long since, contains some very serious statements in regard to the character and history of young criminals, alleged to be imported into Canada after a very insufficient period of training and testing in reformatories and other institutions in Great Britain. The matter is one of great importance in relation to the moral welfare of the Dominion. If it could be made clear that a large percentage of the boys and girls brought into the country through the agency of charitable individuals and institutions relapse into vicious or criminal courses, there would remain little question as to the necessity of taking some effective measures to prevent such contamination of our population by the constant influx of a polluted stream. The views presented in Inspector Moylan's Report are quite in accordance with those held by many citizens and advocated by some of our newspapers, on what are supposed to be scientific principles. The tendency of the day is to lay great, possibly undue, stress upon the ineradicability and persistence of inherited traits and tendencies. We are constantly meeting with dissertations the aim of which is to impress the public with the comparative hopelessness of contending against the influence of native impulses and of early associations. The impression is conveyed that it is rather the exception than the rule when one of the boys or girls who have been rescued from the gutters and underground dens of London and other great cities, and, after months or years of training in some charitable institution, transplanted to Canadian soil, so far overcomes the inborn and inbred corruption as to lead an honest and industrious life.

The question is one of fact and can be settled only by a careful study of the history of a sufficiently large number of the waifs to warrant an induction. It is not sufficient, when from time to time we hear of some lapse from right paths of one of the Barnardo boys or one of the MacPherson boys, to jump to the conclusion that nothing better is to be expected. For our own part we have not yet seen any reliable statistics to warrant any such generalization. In the isolated instances in which individuals of the classes referred to have turned out badly, the fact has too often transpired that harsh and cruel treatment on the part of those into whose hands the unfortunates

have fallen has had much to do with their failures. It is in the nature of the case difficult if not impossible for those who have, with true Christian charity, constituted themselves guardians and benefactors of the waifs, to watch over them with any degree of efficiency when they have become scattered from end to end of this great Dominion. Experience seems to establish as a humiliating fact, that the percentage of those who cannot be trusted with virtually irresponsible power over children not their own, or other helpless fellow-beings, is astonishingly large. Here is one of the great but probably unavoidable evils of the system of child immigration.

It would of course be too much to expect that as large a proportion of the children thus transplanted from the very worst environment into Canadian homes would turn out well, as of the children native to the soil and brought up carefully under virtuous influences and amidst favourable surroundings. But there seems good reason to believe that the ranks of the great army of criminals are recruited much more largely from the waifs of our own cities than from those coming to us from over the sea. This is easily explained from the fact that the latter have received a valuable training in the various "Homes," such as, in too many cases, has not been enjoyed by the wretched products of our own defective civilization, and from the further fact that the immigrant children are in so many instances transplanted to the healthful surroundings and influences of country life, while in the case of the neglected natives no one of the right stamp has any such power to dispose of them after the most approved fashion.

Some statistics given by Warden Massie the other day, as the result of an analysis of origins of those now in his charge at the Central Prison, in this city, are instructive in this connection. From this report it appears that, as the result of a careful enquiry made on Sunday, February 5th, of 357 prisoners in that institution but four were from the Barnardo homes and but two from Miss McPherson's homes. A very few had been assisted to this country by other charitable individuals or agencies. There were in all three from Ireland, three from Scotland and nine from England, who had been assisted, but how many of these had been brought out as children, or had had previous training in institutions for the purpose, does not appear in the report before us. Five others, age not stated but probably adults, Warden Massie was led to believe had been in prison in the old lands before emigrating, but those do not affect our present purpose. Mr. Massie stated that the record of Miss MacPherson's boys sent to Canada showed that 95 per cent. had done well after coming to this country, and of Quarrier's, sent from Glasgow, 97 per cent. had done well. He further estimates that of the 20,000 or more children brought to

Canada from the streets of English cities, during the last twenty years, probably ninety-five per cent. have done well. It is questionable whether the same can be said of a larger percentage of all the children born and brought up in Canada.

The question is one of theoretical as well as practical interest. At least it is highly necessary that such facts as the foregoing, if they can be established, should be given their full force in connection with scientific investigations. We have before us, as we write, a new work on Criminology, of considerable interest and value, by Mr. Arthur Macdonald, Specialist in Education as related to the abnormal and weakling classes in connection with the United States Bureau of Education, Member of the Anthropological Society, etc. The book treats of the subject from the physical as well as the psychological side. Our space is too nearly exhausted to permit of the fuller reference which we had in mind to make. We can only say, touching the bearing of the curious facts which it collates with regard to the relation between certain abnormal and defective craniological peculiarities and certain types of criminality, that several questions arise and demand fuller investigation before we are necessarily shut up to fatalistic conclusions, concerning the hopelessness of transforming born criminals into honest citizens. The author himself, let us hasten to explain, draws no such inferences or conclusions, so far as we have observed, but confines himself, in the true scientific spirit, to collating the facts and setting them before the reader. The questions to which we refer are these: Suppose it to be an ascertained fact that those who have developed a certain peculiar type of criminality are invariably found to have certain peculiar craniological features, it is evident that before we can be warranted in drawing the conclusion that those unfortunates were born with an irresistible propensity for crimes of the particular class in question it will be necessary further to show: first, that they were in every case born with that peculiarity of craniological formation; second, that it is in no case the consequent rather than the antecedent of criminal indulgence; third, that all criminals of that particular genus have similar brain, or rather skull formations; and fourth, that all who do exhibit those craniological peculiarities have given way to the criminal propensities supposed to be indicated. The existence of exceptions of either kind would go far to invalidate the general conclusion. Mutatis mutandis, the same remarks will hold good in respect to other physiological peculiarities, such as those of a pathological or physiognomical character, etc. The conclusion happily is, so far as yet appears, that we may, with due deference to all the established results of scientific inquiry, still retain the largest faith in the power of right training under proper moral and religious influences, to overcome, in the great major-

ity of cases, the tendencies however strong implanted by heredity and early environment, and to transform the most unpromising "gutter snipes" into honest and industrious citizens; and further, that the morals of our country are in far greater danger from the neglected and viciously brought up youth of our own land than from those who have had some years of good training in the Mother Country.

THE PRESIDENT'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The inaugural address of President Cleveland amply sustains his well-earned reputation for political intrepidity. His pronouncements on the great national issues of the currency, the pension frauds, civil service reform, and above all, the tariff, are models of statesmanlike frankness. The American people are so accustomed to hearing nothing but adulation and spread-eagles from their public officers that it must have been, one may suppose, a rather agreeable change to listen to the danger-signal sounded by their President on the eve of his taking possession of the White House. Mr. Cleveland, who certainly should know, if any one, has no doubt as to the leading purpose for which the people have given his party a new lease of power. He declares that the verdict of the voters "condemned the injustice of maintaining protection for protection's sake", sanctioned a principle which "leads to a refusal of bounties and subsidies, which burden the labour and thrift of a portion of our citizens", and decreed that "the control of their government in its legislative and executive branches should be given to a political party pledged in the most positive terms to the accomplishment of tariff reform." In the words of the incoming President there is a complete and refreshing lack of the bluster and veiled menace against weaker neighbors, to which we in Canada have of late become so accustomed that we almost instinctively look for something of the kind, as the spice of the official utterances of the Chief Magistrate of the Great Republic. With the Behring Sea dispute in process of arbitration, the Canal Tolls' question set at rest by the wise though tardy action of our own Government, the *modus vivendi* again in operation on the Atlantic coast, and the currents of public opinion in both countries setting strongly in favour of lower tariffs, the two countries enter upon a new period with clean slates, so far as international grievances are concerned, and no sufficient reason is apparent why their future relations may not be those of mutual and cordial good-will, freer commercial intercourse, and friendly, generous, rivalry in the arts of peace and good government.

"Our mission is not punishment, but the rectification of wrongs. If in lifting burdens from the daily life of our people we reduce inordinate and unequal advantages too long enjoyed, this is but a neces-

sary incident of our return to right and justice. If we exact from unwilling minds acquiescence in the theory of an honest distribution of the fund of governmental beneficence treasured up for all, we but insist upon a principle which underlies our free institutions. When we clear aside the delusions and misconceptions which have blinded our countrymen to their condition under vicious tariff laws, we but show them how far they have been led away from the paths of contentment and prosperity. When we proclaim that the necessity for revenue to support the government furnishes the only justification for taxing the people, we announce a truth so plain that its denial would seem to indicate the extent to which judgment may be influenced by familiarity with perversions of the taxing powers, and when we seek to reinstate the self-confidence and business enterprise of our citizens by discrediting an abject dependence upon governmental favor, we strive to stimulate those elements of American character which support the hope of American achievement."

In the foregoing sentences President Cleveland has concisely and well expressed the views and aims of all honest and thorough-going tariff reformers, in Canada as well as in the United States. Each sentence contains a principle which to disinterested and unprejudiced minds must be, one would think, almost axiomatic. If the President and his party are honest and successful in reducing those principles to practice, there can be little doubt that the Republic will enter upon a new era of genuine progress which will cast into the shade all her former great achievements. During several years past there has been a determined effort by an influential section of the better class of citizens in the United States for political reform and purification. The free-trade or revenue-tariff movement may be fairly regarded, we believe, as one of the first and best fruits of the "Mugwump" revolt. During the past year or two we have seen hopeful indications of a similar tendency in Canada to disgust with the old party methods. The present agitation for tariff reform is one of the indications that a brighter day is dawning for us as well as for our neighbours. Having unwisely followed their bad example in class taxation, it cannot be that we shall be long behind them in emancipating trade from its fetters, and the masses from unjust burdens. The pity of it is that, as the greatest of British colonies, we should be content to follow instead of taking the initiative in the paths which lead to true British freedom.

PARIS LETTER.

Reading between the lines of a French interview with the President of the Republic of Colombia, Dr. Nunez, there is no likelihood of the concessions to the Panama Canal Company being either renewed or prolonged, except the works be seriously resumed before the close of the present month, and a solvent company, with the required 700 million francs constituted, and prepared to at once subscribe to the

iron-clad conditions of the renewal treaty. All this means the foreclosing of the concession, and the entering into possession of the works, etc. by the Colombian authorities. Further, it is Uncle Sam to whom will revert the honour and responsibility of completing the de Lesseps break down. It is rumored that Colonel Tysdel, the American heir apparent, is assured of the requisite money in the States, England, and Germany, for terminating the canal; that he will be aided by the United States treaty of 1846, plus the Monroe doctrine. The latter can stretch to Panama, having extended to Hawaii. Of the 1,500 million francs subscribed by France to the canal, like the baseless fabric of a vision, they will leave not a "rack" behind.

Incidentally, Dr. Nunez seems to be a typical president; he is not wholly as difficult to interview as the Emperor of China or the Mahdi; he is a doctor, and commenced life as a journalist. The capital of the republic is Bogota, but for the benefit of the Doc.'s "tottering health," he resides at Carthagena, ten to fourteen days distant, and connected by a wire that suffers from odd flashes of silence when its working is most desirable. Being permanently on sick leave, no foreign ministers can call on the doctor-president, and if they are in a hurry, the Bogota officials demand time to communicate with Carthagena. By the time a decision arrives, the urgent affair will be forgotten. It is said that Napoleon I. deposited all letters in a common receptacle; at the close of each year he ordered the letters to be opened, and found they had been answered by time and events. The Colombian fleet consists of one vessel, the "Papa," a gun-boat, moored in the bay facing the president's Paul and Virginia cottage, so in case of a political cyclone—not uncommon in Central America—he can step on board, to step out again at Venezuela or Costa Rica. It is the Vice-president who lives in Bogota, who bears all the rubs of political life, and acts as the lightning conductor in troubled times for his permanently-provisional absent chief, ever on the diplomatic sick list. Dr. Nunez has had only one misunderstanding with his legislators; every New Year's Day he indulged in the weakness of striking fresh coins, in order to perpetuate the likeness of his amiable and handsome wife, who sat as the model for the Goddess of Liberty on the doubloons, pesos, and centavos. But much was forgiven him, as he loved much.

The French are accused of "burning what they adored," and the condemnation of M. de Lesseps to five years' imprisonment for company-promoting swindling, is adduced as the latest illustration. They have not been known to re-worship what they burned when allowed full religious toleration. Of course every one knows very well, it is not in contemplation, nor had it ever been, to really incarcerate the old celebrity; were a plebiscite taken of his 800,000 canal victims, the verdict would be solid and straight: leave him to end his days, as he at present passes them, admiring the romping of his children, reading old newspapers for the latest intelligence, and turning over albums with the pictures of all the events wherein he figured on the world's stage. M. Carnot would have pardoned the ex-grand-franc-tireur, as readily as Marshal MacMahon commuted the death sentence of the ex-glorious

ons Bazaine. only the formalities of the law do not allow of that express mercy which public opinion rightly anticipates. It is all stage thunder; mere forcing at an open door; beating a tom tom and de-claiming that M. de Lesseps was "cruel-ly" treated.

But why arraign him when he is known to be in as deep dotage as were Marlborough and Swift. The law required that all the directors and their compromised associates should be indicted; it was not urged that M. de Lesseps was afflicted with senility, before the winding up of the bubble; only the court could condone his absence which it at once did; but it could not absolve him from the consequences of his antecedents, because the question of making his estate responsible for the frauds, remains intact. The shareholders of a company, even when not French, when they discover they have been tricked, duped, and defrauded, rarely pass a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors. This offence was rank; he subsidized the whole French press to indulge in hosannas for himself and the bubble, and kept up the chorus so long as the sous could be wrung from his devoted countrymen, who confided in his honour while being dazzled by the magic of his name. M. de Lesseps did not invest one franc of his private fortune in the Canal Company—proof of virile astuteness; but he received and pocketed many hundreds of thousands in the shape of promoters' shares and annual salary. And because the judges inflicted the full penalty of the law, a cry is raised that they have been unduly severe, and that the French are a merciless people. The Tarpeian Rock is ever close to the capital. Let us hold fast to the Decalogue, nod approval to M. Carnot exercising his prerogative of mercy, and heave at least a sigh, though tears are due, for those reduced to beggary, plunged in despair, and driven to self-destruction, by the greatest debacle of the organized lie of modern times.

It is to be hoped that we are more than at the beginning of the end of Panamalism. One is almost tempted to view the return of cholera as a relief from that financial and political plague spot. The moment is excellent for introducing schemes to tax pianos, velocipedes, and liveries; no one will listen to the protests or screams over the Torquemada Screw. A tax in France once inflicted is never taken off; it resembles the "temporary rises" in meat and manant institutions indeed. The manoeuvre to cause a run on the Savings' Bank, with the view of tripping up the republic, has been nipped by the special law—voted at lightning speed. We could hardly expect such conduct even from lunatics; the state's credit, and which remains A. I. despite all political and social turmoil, is the depositors' security; it can repay in stock or gold. What creditor desires more than be paid when he pleases, twenty shillings in the pound?

The first of the four opera balls was not brilliant; they are contracted for by the proprietor of a neighbouring cafe: the expenses figure at 46,000 francs, and not more than 1,000 francs represent the profits. The institution has lived; the balls gave a fillip to industry, but do so no more. It is the season for private masked balls; up to the present only three have been held. Formerly, that is, a

quarter of a century ago, one hundred could be scored. Shrove Tuesday was spoiled by the nasty weather; nothing is now remarkable on these occasions but the crowds in the streets, and the advertising vans; the "apprentice boys" have the monopoly of the masks and faces; a few children of larger growth develop sparks of fun; the infants have their outings in fancy costumes—liliputian marchionesses, peasant girls, and rustic queens; the boys represent generals as a rule; later they pay for their holiday by many varieties of infantile maladies. Bigger folks did not invest in other disguises than false noses, beards, wigs, and colored spectacles. A few hits were of course given at Panama. Heads were dressed to recall M. de Lesseps and Rochefort, but the best was that imitating the ex-King of Dahomey, Behanzin. The trade of mask making is one of the most brisk in France; but the out-put is for the foreign, not the home market.

M. Gouin, the professor of concretism applied to the acquisition of modern languages, resides in a small cottage at Neuilly, outside Paris. His system of teaching living tongues, by calling a spade a spade, and showing how the exact and current words come into play with each application of the implement, is as old as humanity, as language itself. It is based on speech, and this existed before dictionaries and grammars. The latter are only resorted to when the student is graduating for a fauteuil, at the Academy. However, it is something to know how to speak a modern tongue—provided the people to whom the intelligent foreigner addresses himself reciprocally comprehend it. In Bretagne, where the population chiefly speaks Celtic, the primary schools have to teach the pupils "French," and for several years it has been the natural, the baby, and the nursery plan advocated by M. Gouin, that the government employs. The next best method to speak a modern tongue, after living in the foreign country to learn it, is, to follow the rules when there residing; listen well, and cement the actions and the names of things to their every moment application. That was the way Adam commenced to apply names to the beasts of the field; his language was at once an index and a record. He preceded Buffon—le style est l'homme.

Eugene Sue, in his "Mysteries of Paris" is accepted as the best authority on sweeps. The poorer parishes of Savoy furnish the boys; the latter, when seven or eight years of age are hired for the season, at the price of 60 francs, payable to the parents when the exploiter returns with his troupe from Paris. The oddest fact is, that you never can encounter a sweep in Paris, and as for witnessing a Jack-in-the-Box head popping up on the summit of a chimney and hallooing, "sweep," that would be a veritable premiere for citizens. The police have recently devoted much attention to these juvenile immigrants, and seem to conclude they are simply formed to sweep the pockets of tender souls, by begging. Very few small boys are to be met begging in the streets of Paris, and if encountered, they will next to invariably be found to have come from Savoy.

Prof. Henry Drummond leaves in March for Boston to deliver the Lowell lectures. His subject is "The Evolution of Man."

"BREAD CAST UPON THE WATERS."

The gray dawn of a winter morning was slowly breaking over a small village on the western shore of Nova Scotia some eighty years ago. All night long the sea had been beating in wild fury along the rocky coast; and occasionally during a lull in the storm, some of the inhabitants fancied they heard the sound of a gun, telling of some ship in distress, but the sounds were so faint and mingled with the roar of the elements that they had hoped they might be mistaken. As soon as it was light, men gathered on the beach looking anxiously seaward; and by the aid of glasses discovered what looked like the hull of a vessel on the rocks several miles away. Although the gale had moderated the sea was very rough, and only with great difficulty was a boat at last launched. Meanwhile women had joined the group, and hearts grew heavy with fear as they saw husbands and sons preparing to make the dangerous attempt to reach the wreck.

"I must go, Mary", said John Berton, looking into his wife's blanched face, "even yet there may be a chance of saving some of the crew."

And so they rowed away and left the women what so often falls to woman's lot, to wait and watch. After two hours battling with the waves, the boat drew near the wreck, but only to find it had already broken up and nearly all disappeared. No sign of life was visible, and the now nearly exhausted men with sad hearts, turned the boat homewards. Just then John Berton discovered something lashed to a floating spar, which looked like a human being; and upon getting alongside, found it to be the body of a man, unconscious and to all appearance, dead. Quickly lifting him into the boat the men bent to their oars and at length the anxious ones on shore, rushing into the surf, helped to pull the boat upon the beach. But, alas, those they had gone to rescue, were all sleeping their long sleep beneath the waves save the man they had rescued who was young, almost a boy, and as they gathered around him, many a mother's eyes grew dim as they thought of their own sailor lads away on the ocean.

"Bring him to our house, John," said Mrs. Berton; and so he was carried there and laid upon a bed. Although it seemed useless, restoratives were applied to try and bring back warmth to the chilled body; and after a long time the workers were rewarded with faint signs of life.

"Well, we have saved some mother's boy," remarked one of the neighbors, as they turned towards their own homes; "if we could only have saved them all."

Several hours later John Berton sat by the window watching the sun, now setting in clouds of purple and gold. The man had regained consciousness and told the sad story of the wreck. He was second mate of the barque "Sea Gull" of Boston, bound for Halifax, and the only one of the crew of twelve men who had been saved from a watery grave.

"Allen Bent, my bitter enemy," mused John Berton, "the man who the last time I saw, I told I would never forgive, and that I hoped I might never see his face again as long as I lived. Strange the waves should have brought his only son to my door."

Years before, John Berton had been a successful ship-master with a comfortable home in one of the New England sea-board towns. As he was away from home months at a time, he entrusted his partner Allen Bent, a friend from his boyhood, with all his business affairs; trusted him to such an extent that on his short visits home he neglected to enquire into matters as he should have done. Several years passed in this way, when on coming home from a long voyage he found the man whom he had trusted so completely had been robbing him for years. Bitterly he regretted his blind confidence but it was too late; his property was so involved that his home had to be sold, and with his wife and two children, he sought a home in Nova Scotia.

John Berton had become a Christian since then, but to-night he found he had never fully forgiven the man who had so wronged him. When the rescued sailor had told that his name was Walter Bent, John Berton knew that he had saved the only son of his old enemy; and he came away where he might be alone, to try and still the tumult in his breast. He was glad they had saved the young man's life, but now he knew who he was and he did not want to see him again.

"Allen Bent ruined my prospects in life and tried to tarnish my good name. I am glad we have saved his son, but I do not want him in my home; and some of the neighbors would gladly take him in," so his thoughts ran.

"If thine enemy hunger, feed him," the words floating through his memory. He had read them in the Bible last night.

"If Christ commanded that of me, I cannot turn Walter Bent from my door," he said at length, just as the last beams of the sun sank below the ocean.

The young man had been sleeping quietly but as night came on, he began to mutter and moan in his sleep. The exposure of the night before, together with a blow on the head, had brought on a fever, and by morning he was tossing in wild delirium. Tenderly John Berton and his wife nursed him; he fancied Mrs. Berton was his mother, and would hardly allow her from his sight. From no other hand would he take medicine and even in his wildest moments her gentle voice and touch would soothe and quiet him.

"Well, mother," said her son Harry, a lad of fifteen, as she came from the sick room one night, "you and father are certainly casting bread upon the waters. I wonder if you will ever find any of it again."

After long weeks of watching, and care, reason returned to Walter Bent, and health came slowly back again.

It was a morning late in the spring, when he stood beside the door of the Berton cottage. He had spent his last night beneath the humble roof which had sheltered him for so many weeks, and on that day a schooner was to sail for Boston, in which he had taken passage.

"How can I ever repay the debt of gratitude I owe to you?" he said to Mrs. Berton.

"By lending a helping hand to another in need, when you have the opportunity" she replied.

"Tell your father," said John Berton at parting, "that I have learned to forgive."

Mails only came at long intervals to the village where the Bertons lived, but they received two letters, the first telling of his safe arrival home, and the other about a year later stated that he had entered the United States navy.

* * * * *

In the close stifling hold of a vessel, a number of men were trying to find forgetfulness in sleep. One of them tossed restlessly and moaned as if in pain, and the companion to whom he was handcuffed tried vainly to find him a more comfortable position on the hard boards.

A few weeks before Harry Berton had left his home on his first voyage to the West Indies. His father and mother had let him go with great reluctance for the war of 1812 had broken out between the United States and England, and American privateers had already seized several merchant vessels belonging to the British Provinces. The outward voyage had however been safely made and they were returning, when their brig had been captured early that morning by a privateer; and the crew handcuffed together had been thrust into the hold of the vessel. Later in the day the privateer had been attacked by a British frigate and for hours a fierce battle had been raging. The imprisoned men heard the roar of canon, the rattle of musketry, the short sharp orders of the officers, and mingling with the other sounds, the groans of the wounded and dying. The fight waxed fiercer, and they heard the captain declare he would blow up his ship before the Englishmen should take her. The long slow hours dragged by darkness fell, and as neither of the vessels had gained a decided advantage, they drew away from each other, bruised and battered with shattered masts and torn sails, but resolute still. Since leaving Antigua, Harry had been ill with a low fever and the foul air and excitement of the day had increased it, until his companion feared for his life, if he should be kept long in his present quarters.

Presently two men entered the hold bringing food to the prisoners who had tasted nothing since their capture that morning. One of the men was evidently an officer, and he began to question the prisoners. He gave a start when Harry told his name, and calling him away from the others began asking him about his home.

"Don't you know me?" he said; and looking closely, Harry recognised, in spite of bearded face and officer's uniform, Walter Bent.

"Your father and mother saved my life, and I must do something to help you," he said. "The wind has sprung up since dark and we are now several miles away from the frigate, and near the coast of Nantucket Island. The captain is a hard man and it is useless for me to appeal to him, but he has been drinking to-night and will sleep heavily. The first mate is severely wounded and it is my watch on deck. There is one of the crew I can trust and if I can manage to launch a small boat I will land you on the Island. Many of the inhabitants are Quakers and I think some of them will aid you to get back home. This is all I can do for you and it is at great risk to myself, but I have not forgotten the kindness your father and mother showed me. Your companion will have to come with you as the man who had the key to the handcuffs was among

the killed to-day, and it would take time to file them apart."

An hour later, Walter Bent and his companions silently lowered themselves over the side of the ship, and the boat with oars muffled, glided away. The wind had died out and the night was dark; but they could faintly discern the shores of the island not far away.

"How will you account to the Captain for our escape?" asked Harry, as they were nearing the land.

"I do not know yet, I shall have to trust to Providence to help me if he should discover it."

In a few minutes more they were landed, and after a parting clasp of the hand, Walter Bent rowed away in the darkness.

"I have an aunt, my mother's sister, living a few miles from here," said Harry's companion, a young man named Stephen Hilton. "If you can keep up until we reach there, I know she will take us in."

The night air had cooled the fever in Harry's veins, and hope lent him new strength, but it seemed as if the last mile would never come to an end. Helped and encouraged by his friend, they kept on and at last, just as the sun had risen, they reached the home of Hilton's aunt.

"Thee are very welcome," was the kindly greeting she gave in her quaint Quaker fashion.

Under her skilful nursing, Harry soon regained his health, and a few weeks later, her son took them in a fishing boat across to Shelburne, from where they soon walked home.

Great was the joy in the Berton home, for as weeks had gone by and nothing was heard from the brig, grave fears were felt for the safety of those on board.

When Harry had finished telling the story of his capture and escape, his mother added softly, "Surely the bread we cast upon the waters has been found after many days."

ELLA J. DURKEE.

Yarmouth, N. S.

*This incident happened to a great-uncle of the writer during the war of 1812.

ANGLO-CANADIAN FEDERATION.

ANGLO-SAXON FEDERATION AND UNIVERSAL FREE TRADE.

So great is the unrest in Canada at the present time that it seems as if a change sooner or later must be considered a certainty. There are three proposed changes before Canada, Imperial Federation, Independence and (as an able and "live" correspondent to The Mail, Jan. 5, Mr. Allen Pringle terms it) Continental Union.

We are all familiar with the titles of the above proposed changes, but we are as far off as ever from any definite scheme, if I may so call it, whereby Canada could obtain one or any of them. The reason is obvious, it has so far passed the wit of any individual to devise one which would be acceptable to Canadians.

Anyone who has studied English public opinion during the last few years cannot fail to have observed that there is among Englishmen and English politicians a grave reluctance to formulate proposals dealing with Imperial Federation or any other change which would affect the colonies as much as, if not more than, the mother country.

If some Canadians sneer at such a

laissez faire' policy it will be, I feel sure from want of thought. No Canadian who gives this subject any attention, can fail to see that our grotesque and humiliating relationship to England is a standing menace to the good will at present existing between us. Whilst Canada acknowledges that she is dependent upon British strength. British Statesmen know full well that there is the greatest danger of any proposal coming from them being treated by Canadians as a covert threat, more especially in the face of the fact that we have since 1878 adopted a protective policy which was and is nothing more nor less than a direct blow at British Commerce.

Now when we turn our attention to Imperial Federation in the colonies we find that they are "at sixes and sevens" upon the subject and the chances of their deciding either for or against are very meagre and of deciding unanimously none.

In Canada we cannot find one of its advocates proposing a practical scheme without a condition being contained in it very similar to if not the same as this; "That England in return for free trade with her colonies shall adopt a preferential tariff in favour of her colonies." Indeed some of our statesmen advised them to take this course. Truly the dogged patience of the English is most marvellous! to be solemnly advised by one-fifth of her traders, as it were, to place a wet blanket upon the energies of the remaining four-fifths.

After showing in a manner which cannot be misinterpreted, their willingness to stand by us in any time of trouble, Englishmen must surely have felt, to use a mild term, disappointment, when told that they must pay for the privilege of doing business with us.

Anyone looking up the commercial relationship between Canada and England can see for himself that this country has had favoured treaties with England, not only since we commenced our career as a nation, but as a colony.

Of all this we showed our appreciation by adopting our National Policy, which we now use as a weapon with which to bring pressure upon Englishmen to cause them to depart from a commercial policy, which, whatever diverse opinions there may be concerning its present practice, has brought them prosperity and is one which is almost universally acknowledged to be the only sound one in principle.

I will give a few statistics for the consideration of those Imperial Federationists, who still cling to the hope that England, in view of her present agriculture depression, will depart from her policy of free trade.

It must be remembered that the present commercial policy was carried into every department of British Commerce before the year 1850. In that year the average weekly wage paid to agricultural labourers in the county of Cheshire was about \$2.30. In 1870 it was about \$3.60. In 1880 about \$4.16. This shows an increase for 1880 over 1850 of 66 per cent.

That followers of agriculture still suffer from the effects of the Federal system can be seen from the fact that the total annual rental of lands in the United Kingdom amounts to \$335,000,000.

In the state of Massachusetts the average weekly wage paid to agricultural labourers in 1850 was about \$3.80. In 1880 it was about \$6.00, showing an increase for 1880 over 1850 of only 55½ per cent.

When it is remembered that the purchasing power of money is much greater in

England than in the United States, living is 40 per cent. cheaper in England, and that the United States farmer does not labour under the same adverse conditions as does his English brother, there is nothing in the above facts to encourage Englishmen to adopt protection whether it be in the shape of preferential tariffs or otherwise.

Protection in England, as in every other country, would directly increase the profits of invested and inherited interests the amount of the increase which the worker (i. e. the people) would obtain altogether depends on the amount of "kicking" he could do and "starving out" he could endure.

The ultimate result would be that, by increasing the cost of production, English manufactures would be unable to compete successfully in their present markets. Imperial Federationists say that, before that time arrives they will have built up a trade with the colonies which would more than compensate them for losses in other quarters. Can this be guaranteed to Englishmen? If not the argument ought in fairness to be withdrawn.

Even the most astute student of commercial laws would hesitate before predicting the results of any trade policy, for, just as the success of free trade astonished Englishmen, the failure of prohibited trade, the McKinley tariff, astonished Americans.

McKinleyites thought, it would appear with reason, that by placing very high duties upon manufactured articles, not only would they force on the development of their home manufactures, but that Europe would be compelled to pay in gold for what farm produce, &c. they bought from the United States. We find, however, that they were not paid in gold and that, for the last three months in 1892 there was \$30,000,000 worth of European manufactured articles imported in the United States over and above the amount imported during the same period, the preceding year, in spite of the enormous duties levied.

The capitalist reaped profit doubtless, but the Homestead workmen do not seem to have done so, indeed, we hear that they are starving as a result of their endeavour to obtain their share of the general inflation. The Homestead workers were well organized. If they did not obtain their share the question then becomes: did unorganised or inefficiently organised labour obtain it? It must be remembered that about half of labour is inefficiently organised and that, as a rule with very few exceptions the workers' wages are governed by the efficiency of their organisation. Did the farmers, the mainstay of any country, whose prices were governed to a very great extent by foreign demand? It must be likewise remembered that their chief buyer, England, is a country of "cheap prices."

McKinleyism is the thick end of a very finely pointed wedge, Protection, and Canadians would do well to study the National Policy a little more thoroughly, and to ask themselves the question: Where is it going to leave us?

I have made these few comments and quoted these few facts to show that in view of the present insane and almost universal policy of restricting and distorting natural trade, any scheme which is brought before Canadians for discussion with a view to our federating or allying ourselves with England or any other nation should be based upon the principle of "free exchange." It should give us the power we do not at present possess, to deal directly with nations with

whom we wish to negotiate commercial treaties, and, above all, it should be a scheme which will have the chance of being viewed with favour by the majority of Canadians so that it can become an accomplished fact within a reasonable time.

Continental Union, however desirable from certain points of view, will not fill the above conditions. It would be attended by evils which it would be folly to ignore. If we are desirous of becoming first of all a healthy, vigorous, agricultural country, why should we annex ourselves, irrevocably to a country whose agricultural condition is as bad, if not worse than our own? I say irrevocably for it must not be forgotten that the constitution of the United States differs in this respect, as in some others, from that of the British Empire.

Do those Continental Unionists who are farmers know that the five richest States of the Union—Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska, have a mortgage indebtedness of over \$1,100,000,000?

These figures can be read by anyone who takes the trouble, in a paper written in the "Arena," by Mr. Flower, an American citizen, to American citizens. When they have read his figures and compared them to similar figures concerning England—a country with a population of about 387 to the square mile, against about 17 to the square mile in the States, and a country within a few miles of a continent groaning under excessive military taxation—they will find that the respective conditions of the two people, in proportion to their chances of living, will not bear comparison.

Why, again I ask, should we throw in our lot with a people who have so governed themselves? Rather should we retain the power to benefit from the lessons they have taught us, and govern ourselves so that we shall avoid the same errors, at the same time seeking our mutual benefit by endeavoring to obtain as great a freedom of trade with them as possible.

Continental Union might benefit a few Southern Ontario farmers, but would not make any appreciable difference to Canadian farmers throughout the Dominion. Why should it? The United States export more farm produce than we do, and that is a proof, that as a nation, they do not require to buy from any other nation.

Do Continental Unionists imagine that Canadians would submit to the humiliation of being compelled not only to countenance, but to participate in a foreign policy, consisting chiefly in senseless and undignified attempts to embarrass Great Britain, a nation that has always shown herself to be the friend of Canada? No, surely not!

Were an election to be run on Continental Union, the writer firmly believes that it would be negated by the vast majority of Canadians.

Let it be clearly understood that I am far from being a hater of the United States, many of their institutions have been imitated by other nations with great success, but whether they have in a commercial sense, "boomed" themselves and are going to suffer a sickening reaction is another matter. It would be well for those blind unreasoning worshippers of the United States to bear in mind this fact,—“All is not gold that glitters.” They will see what I mean by reading Mr. Flower's article in the "Arena," entitled, "Are we a prosperous people?" The writer, although a well-informed and patriotic American citizen, answers "No," and with sorrow, shews that he looks to

the future of the United States with grave apprehension. I would ask Continental Unionists after reading Mr. Flower's article to ponder deeply, and endeavour to find out why there is such a state of things, as that candid writer depicts, and then to say whether we would ultimately benefit by throwing in our lot with the forces which have brought them about.

Mr. Allen Pringle in a letter to the Toronto "Mail" says:—"I know something about the farmers, and the workers; I am one of them, and can assure Mr. Smith, and sundry other well-meaning patriots (and others not so well meaning) that the very thing to keep the young men at home (in Canada) is to lift the unjust burden of tax from their backs, and give them Commercial freedom. Give them the natural right to buy what they need where they please, and to sell what they produce where they please, without taxing them to death for the privilege. They are willing to be taxed for government, but not to fill the coffers of monopolists and combinesters."

Individually I appreciate the wisdom of the advice, and frankly acknowledge the evil of which the writer complains, but I fail to see how his policy—Continental Union—would cure it. Possibly across the line, but close to the locality where Mr. Pringle lives, there may be a few towns where there possibly exists a local demand for some of the farm produce which he could dispose of were it not for the United States duty imposed, and which towns may contain implements, etc., perhaps held at a cheaper price, than on the Canadian side, were it not for the duty he would be required to pay before bringing same to his farm. These circumstances may, and indeed to a great extent, will exist there, but they do not exist to nearly the same extent, if at all, in the other parts of Canada. This being the case, Canadians as a majority, will not think just as he does.

Again, I do not see how his policy would lighten our taxation, as they have a tax 40 per cent higher than our own. We must not confuse tax and debt. Our debt per head is of course heavier than it is per head in the States; their "monopolists" and "combinesters" are of world-wide renown, who are so powerful that they can buy up everything, not even excluding the Government. The Government at Washington is too unwieldy as it is, were we to make it more so, the people of this North American Continent would be more in the hands of monopolists and boomsters than they are at present, and that, I confess, is saying a good deal.

Protection is the parent of monopoly, with its natural result—corruption, and these evils have found their way into almost all governments, with the exception of Great Britain. If we would endeavour to allay that evil—to cure it by any one measure is impossible—we must seek greater freedom of trade with other nations. Continental union would be—to use a vulgarism—"jumping out of the frying-pan into the fire." It would only aggravate the evil.

The proposal for Independence is subject to the same objection, in one respect at any rate, as Continental Union—the majority of Canadians will not listen to it. Independence would, doubtless, give our representatives the power to deal directly with nations in negotiating treaties or claims, instead of that ridiculous process of negotiating through Great Britain, and

would be preferable from the point of view of dignity—in the case military protection which we do not pray for—but certainly not from that of finance. We would however, have the power to make treaties or claims, but would be without the power of enforcing them unless we went to the enormous expense of building and maintaining a fleet of our own.

We could have all the advantages without the disadvantages of Independence, and take one step towards the accomplishment of Universal Free Trade, and the knitting together of our Empire by an Anglo-Canadian Federation, which should be based upon the *natural*—and only *sound*—principles of co-operation and full exchange with as much scope for independent action as is compatible with these principles.

The conditions could be drawn up roughly as follows:—

(1st.) That Canada shall in the future negotiate her own claims and treaties, with the one condition that she will, in the event of any dispute, submit her case to International arbitration, and abide by the decision given. (2nd.) That Canada shall pay to the Imperial Government of Great Britain her share for the maintenance of the British fleet in proportion to her wealth, as part of the whole of the British Empire. Which amount shall be decided upon between the Canadian and British Governments. (3rd.) That, in the event of an Internationally arbitrated treaty, or disputed of claim, decided in favour of Canada, not being obeyed, the British fleet—or more accurately speaking—Federal fleet shall be called upon in such cases to enforce obedience of International Law. (4th.) That the Federal fleet for the present be left under the control of the British Admiralty. (5th.) That the law of Canada be supreme and be administered in Canada and that the possibility of cases decided by the Canadian Supreme Court being appealed to that of Great Britain be removed. (6th.) That England continue to allow Canadian products &c. to enter her markets as at present, irrespective of any change she may make to protection in the future. (7th.) That Canada allow free importation of British manufacturers, or, if this be found to embarrass our finances and manufacturers, to levy a duty upon same as low as possible. The amount of which duty shall be decided upon between the Dominion and British Governments. (8th.) That Canada shall, by a date agreed upon by the two governments, reduce the arranged taxation of British imports to a minimum amount; which amount shall be settled between the two governments. (9th.) That upon this federation becoming accomplished, the federal powers shall issue a joint invitation to every Anglo-Saxon nation to discuss the possibility of their entering the federation upon the principles here laid down; such invitation not interfering with the freedom of either or all of the federated governments to make commercial treaties with any Anglo-Saxon or other power. (10th.) That upon any of the invited nations entering the Federation, such treaties to become void under the Constitution of the Federation. (11th.) That when every self-governing part of the British Empire shall have entered the Federation, one delegate from each Government be appointed to form a Federal Council which shall control the fleet, army, and such other Federal matters.

Such is the scheme I set before Canadians for discussion. It must be remem-

bered that it is not intended to be a one-sided arrangement, but a fair and co-operative one which will be sufficiently elastic to lead to a much wider Federation than merely Anglo-Saxon, and one which will be a direct step—however small, apparently—to that universal free trade "which all intelligent Protectionists desire."

As regards the expense concerning the fleet, and the lowering of our tariff; the latter according to the spirit of our National Policy, is bound to come, and for the former I can only say this, that if we are not prepared to do our share toward supporting that fleet, we should, in the most ordinary justice to the English people, who are paying for it, declare our ability and readiness to do without its present protection.

Were the present extravagance of our Government cut down, and a sincere policy of retrenchment commenced, the extra expense would be more than met, and the present opportunities—nay, temptations—to "boodling" would be to a very great extent done away with.

We must be prepared for a more direct taxation, whether such a scheme as I have outlined is acted upon or not. It is only by direct taxation that the people have any idea of the debts they are piling up, or indeed, any interest in the matter of economy at all, which it is hardly necessary to say, is essential for every nation under the sun. It is only by a more direct taxation that free trade is possible, so the sooner we turn our attention to direct taxation the better.

T. C. HENDERSON.

A RONDEAU.

If I were rich in lands and gold,
The world would nevermore behold
My weaknesses, but only see,
All magnified, the good in me,
And loudly should I be extolled.

I should not find my friends grow cold,
Nor would unpleasant truths be told,
Oh dear, how perfect should I be
If I were rich.

No doubt I soon would be enrolled
As being born of special mould,
And relatives of high degree
Would crawl forth from obscurity;
Would not my ancestry be old,
If I were rich?

A. MELBOURNE THOMPSON.
The Court House, Pontypridd, Wales.

OTHER PEOPLE'S THOUGHTS.

In spite of the objective tendencies towards Realism and Positivism it must not be supposed that introspection is a forgotten phase of thought. How many of us, "at the bottom of the river," to borrow a suggestive phrase from Ivan Turgeneff, look into ourselves, forgetful of the larger life around us! At such moments this existence of ours, so trivial and unnecessary in the eyes of our friends, appears very real and very important. We become enamoured with the dream-pictures of our lives. The possibilities within us seem to surge upwards, restless and irresistible. The consciousness of limitations seems to involve a world's loss. Our little triumphs appear on a nobler and grander scale. The regrets, the impossibilities, the haunting "might have been," seem chastened with an immortal sorrow. Insensibly we height-

CORRESPONDENCE.

BI-METALLISM.

Editor of The Week :

I thank you much for your kind and careful insertion of my article on Bi-Metallism, in your last issue, and think the discussion of the subject cannot but do good. I have heard a rumor that Mr. Cleveland thinks of adopting silver, of which Uncle Sam has so large a store, as the basis for the issue of their own notes by the National Banks, instead of Government Bonds or Debentures. The plan was mentioned in that useful paper, The Shareholder, and might perhaps be worked out. But though the security would be excellent for the noteholders, there would seem to be a difficulty for the banks, as the silver would not bear interest as the BONDS OR DEBENTURES would, and the banks would not have the double profit or income they would have from the interest on them, and on the issue and loan of their own notes. The President may see a remedy for this difficulty, perhaps: our cousins are too clever not to find a way out of their trouble, and I feel satisfied that they will do all that can be done in the case. There is a rumor of a flood of American silvers coin coming upon us. Sir Francis Hincks arrested such an invasion some years ago by issuing silver of our own bearing the image and superscription of the Queen: our Government should follow the same plan. We could absorb any quantity of halves, quarters, ten cents, and fives, and the issue would be profitable. May we hope our Ministers will give it us? Paper fractionals are abominable.

Let the Government give us plenty of our own silver and we shall have the best currency in the world,—Decimal, convenient and Sound. W.

Ottawa, 26th Feby., 1893.

MR. EDGAR AND THE COTTON COMBINE.

To the Editor of the Week :

SIR,—In your issue of Feb. 24th, you refer in a leading article to what you are pleased to term "Mr. Edgar's exposure (?) of the workings of the cotton combine." It would, I think, have been more correct and just had you used in place of the word "exposure" the word attack.

Mr. Edgar's attack upon the cotton combine was founded upon false figures, was continued by the aid of mis-statements and was finished with slander. Mr. Edgar's attack upon the cotton spinning and cotton manufacturing concerns of Canada was based upon the statement that they were making enormous profits and to prove this assumption he only increased the annual production of the Montreal Cotton Co. from a little less than \$9,000,000 to nearly \$1,500,000, a slight elaboration of figures to the extent of 40 per cent. Mr. Edgar also drags in the duties levied on goods not made by these cotton spinning and weaving mills, but which are levied to protect entirely distinct industries, in order to make the public think that the cotton mills are protected more than they actually are. The only exposure I can see likely to result from Mr. Edgar's speech is the one that it is not safe for anyone to take without strict investigation any of the so called facts and figures supplied by Mr. Edgar and by politicians of that ilk to the public.

Valleyfield, P. Q., Feb. 28th, 1893.

I am Yours truly,
LOUIS SIMPSON.

P. S.—The slander I refer to is Mr. Edgar's insinuation that the late increase of capital ordered by the Montreal Company was arranged for the purpose of watering that stock. The charter of the Company in question not permitting any such procedure, no further comment is needed.

IMMORTALITY.

Nay, tell me not that life is but a dream,
Encompass'd by the shadow-land of sleep;
The harvests that days sow the nights must reap,
For destinies are not the fates they seem,
Inconstant shadows on a changing stream,
But subtler entities, more lasting deep,
To clothe with bloom immortal Time's
scarp'd steep,
Beneath the iris'd play of Heaven's white
beam.

The soul that labours was not born to die,
As seed-germs flutter from the parent tree,
Yet, pregnant, wear the new Spring's liv-
ery,
So toil goes forth upon its mission high,
Deathless to reign, where minds ignobler lie
Whelm'd in the Finite's black immensity.
A. H. MORRISON.

WHAT THEN DOES CANADA WANT ?

The uncertainty about the future of Canada, and the possibility of its settlement being forced on us at any time, seem not to be fully realized in England. Though loyalty and a desire to continue the connection with the Mother Country undoubtedly prevail, it is equally certain that a feeling of unrest goes along with it. Strong as sentiment is, the power of the pocket is still stronger; and as the Dominion has not made the progress that might reasonably have been expected, especially in comparison with the extraordinary development of her neighbour, the feeling of trying a change exerts itself and has to be reckoned with. Can then nothing be done to allay this feeling, and to increase and renew Canada's prosperity? To drift is dangerous.

There can be no doubt that Canada possesses a magnificent territory. A large part of it has a fertile soil and is available for settlement. The variation from heat to cold is great, but, from the dryness of the air, it is neither unhealthy nor disagreeable. Her mineral wealth is of immense importance, though from want of capital it is but sparsely used, nor is its value even accurately known. Her people are physically fine, and possess qualities necessary to make a great nation. Beyond a little friction between the British Protestant and the French Roman Catholic there need be no great difficulty to seriously agitate the mind or to hinder progress and development. The Provinces have Home Rule, and the Central Government daily grows in strength and efficiency. Without cost the Dominion has the protection of the Mother Country, and the prestige of forming a part of the greatest and most powerful empire that the world has yet seen.

Still, in spite of these and other advantages it must be acknowledged that her rate of progress is disappointing. Where lies the impediment? It is not political, as the Dominion is mistress of her own destinies and possesses freedom and liberty. It is not natural, as the fertility of the soil add the richness of its

the colours and deepen the shadows. We are no longer common place beings, infinitesimal unknown quantities of an equation yet to be solved. We are radiant beings, gurgling with spontaneous laughter, for the world is a fair world, and we are its fairest children. Or we are Promethean figures desolate in sorrow but still majestic.

It would be useless to explain to us in such a mood as this that because life is not a successful comedy it is not necessarily a tragedy or—vice versa. But after the mood has passed and the hum drum of a monotonous existence has reduced us to a milder form of introspection, the natural tints are restored. We see then in a hazy manner that the humorous and the pathetic are closely allied, that the line of demarcation between the sublime and the grotesque is indeed a faint one.

This kinship of humor and pathos, this bond between the lowly and the lofty, has always been recognized by the greatest writers. We see it in every page of Shakespeare. Gavroche, the half-starved gamin of Paris, is one of the noblest of Hugo's creations. "I'm always a movin' on," the cry of a London street Arab, can no more be effaced from the memory than the letters of Wilkins Micawber. We find it in him of whom Mrs. Browning wrote:

Our Euripides the human,
With his droppings of warm tears,
And his touches of things common
Till they rose to touch the spheres.

It is indeed "the touch of nature" and they who would picture life in one colour alone, be it sombre or rosy,—however powerful may be the picture—are not supreme artists.

Still it cannot be denied that even the creative writers have sounded a predominant note of sorrow or of joy, and it is not to be wondered at that smaller minds have pictured life through the medium of their particular temperaments.

And yet to cut off laughter from life is to rob it of that for which there is no compensation. To separate grief from life is to render it unreal and impossible. We cannot do without either of them in our literature, because they are part of ourselves.

To those who would tell us that joy is superfluous, alike in literature and in life, we would repeat the following lines of Owen Meredith:

Some happy souls there are that wear their
nature lightly; these rejoice
The world by living, and receive from all
men more than what they give.

One handful of their buoyant chaff excels
our hoards of careful grain.
Justly! for one man's joyous laugh aug-
ment's earth's joy,—is all men's gain.

And to those who would say to us that laughter is the key-note of existence, that the secret of life is to learn the pleasures of the world, we would recall the words of him who had taken it all, joy and sorrow, laugh-
ter and regret:—

Dieu parle il faut qu'on lui réponde
Et le seul bien qui me reste au monde
Est d'avoir quelquefois pleuré.

Captain Cook's tree on Clapham Com-
mon was blown down on February 11.
For some years past owing to the neces-
sary lopping of dangerous branches, the
tree had become little more than a bare
trunk. Captain Cook planted it shortly
before he left on his famous voyage of
discovery.

products are unquestioned. It is not climatic, as at any rate her climate is not worse, and is probably considerably better than large portions of the United States, whose progress is astounding. Nor is it in the physical, moral, or mental condition of the people. Where then is it to be looked for?

Farmers are dissatisfied, complaining of the heavy expenses of raising crops and the low prices obtained for them. Manufacturers, in spite of a protectionist tariff, do not thrive according to expectations. The general public bears, but suffers from, the high cost of living. Capital comes but slowly into the country, in spite of the rich fields awaiting it. All seems to point to some error in fiscal policy.

The policy of the Dominion is what is called the National Policy, that is, as far as possible to make her independent of other countries for the supply of her wants. It is hoped that Protection will accomplish this by giving employment to her population.

In her fiscal policy Canada is mostly influenced by the example of her great and prosperous neighbour. What is good for the one must be good for the other, is the main argument employed by most Canadians in favour of their present customs tariff. A more fallacious and dangerous opinion never existed. Though the United States have acted contrary to the principles of Free Trade, they have undoubtedly prospered. But their position is different from that of any other nation on earth. Being possessed of almost every kind of climate from the tropical to the arctic, they can produce within their borders nearly all the necessaries and even the luxuries of life. They are able therefore to wall themselves in with impunity. It is true the cost of production is increased by Protection, and therefore also the cost of living. But wages are likewise higher and profits larger. The whole scale of living is increased. For a given standard of comfort more has to be paid; but more also is received, and thus is given the ability to meet this increased expense without inconvenience.

So long then as the United States are content to forego a large foreign trade, they can live in a little economic world of their own. Within that world there is, however, a perfect specimen of Free Trade among the various States in the Union. Hitherto American manufacturers have not produced much more than has been required for a rapidly expanding home trade. But the day will come, and possibly is not far distant, when their manufacturers and merchants will look with longing eyes on foreign markets, now closed to them from their heavy cost of production caused by the high scale of prices imposed by Protection. After a time Protection will be removed; the late elections have already given a warning of this; and prices will then be lowered. The same scale of comfort will be obtained at a lower price, and the cost of production reduced. And such are the energy and capacity of Americans, and the natural resources of their country, that they may, to a larger extent than is thought probable or even possible, supply with their manufactures the markets of the world. The day on which the United States throw aside Protection will be a momentous one for England.

The difference between Canada and the United States in this respect cannot be removed by legislation. Canada cannot wall herself in with impunity; her geographical position is alone sufficient to forbid it. The argument therefore from the prosperity of the United States is both fallacious and misleading.

Various are the proposals to remedy a state of things which is generally agreed to be unsatisfactory, and which cannot be allowed to drift much longer in uncertainty. The most important is that of Commercial Union with the United States.

Before this momentous step be taken it is well that its results should be fully appreciated. In the first place, the seven or eight million dollars paid in Customs duties to the Canadian Government for imports from the United States would practically be given by the Canadian taxpayers to the American producers. None of the amount would be saved by lower prices, as the Protection tariff to the Mother Country, and to all the other nations would stand; in fact prices would probably increase, as the tariff after the proposed union would be higher than now. But in addition to this gift to American competitors, a like sum would have to be raised from the taxpayers to recoup the Treasury for the loss of revenue. Twice then this amount will practically have to be paid by Canada instead of once as at present. Nor is this all. In all probability with a protective tariff American manufactures would to a great extent displace British and foreign manufactures; and to this extent the Canadian revenue would suffer, as British and foreign manufacturers would pay duty while American would be free. In addition to these results a further loss would be involved in a diminution of purchases from Canada by Great Britain and other nations, arising from increased difficulty in making payments, which might or might not be accompanied by increased trade with the United States.

If Canada be commercially attached to the United States she will undoubtedly have opened to her a market of sixty millions. But that market would be found amply supplied by wealthy capitalists and syndicates offering the same natural and manufactured products as she herself has to sell. And it must not be overlooked that Canada would have to face this competition with an increased cost of production arising from the higher cost of living, which must inevitably attend her adoption of the protective duties of the United States tariff, or of such duties as may be agreed upon, which in any case must be high.

Fiscal freedom would to a large extent have to be surrendered on the adoption of Commercial Union. The Customs duties collected in the two countries would probably be divided in a ratio to be agreed upon. But although the tariff would require the sanction of both countries, when one has a population of sixty millions and the other of only about five millions, there would not appear to be much difficulty in determining where the power would actually lie. Canada could not be in an enviable position at Washington.

Commercial Union involves differential duties against the Mother Country. While therefore foreign nations with no tie of

blood, language, or religion, are according to Great Britain the same treatment as to "the most favoured nation," Canada, still claiming from her protection by sea and land with all the other benefits of connection with a powerful empire, would be practically taking from her that which is lawfully hers to give it to a rival. It may be the position of Canada is peculiar and calling for every consideration. It were the Mother Country magnanimous, and were an exception in her case to be made, would success follow?

Before any decision be made as to Commercial Union, there should be full consideration of the important questions as to whether Commercial Union would not be followed by Political Union, and if so, as to whether that momentous and irrevocable step be desired. There can be but little doubt the United States would be glad to obtain at least the whole of North America. But her statesmen are astute enough not to say or do anything to increase the value of the coveted land. They rather ignore it, and trust to raise a demand to enter the Union from Canada herself by as much as possible preventing her use of their own market. It is possible for a country to be in a tariff-union with another nation and yet to be politically distinct. Such is now the case with the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, though it appears uncertain how long the present arrangement may last. The probability, however, must be great that Commercial Union would be followed by Political Union. The Dominion of Canada in that event would practically disappear from the map of the world, and her place would be taken by a few new States, at first, at any rate, of comparative insignificance. It is for Canada to consider whether this should be the object of her ambition, and a gratifying result of past efforts. If not, let her seriously inquire whether her difficulties may not otherwise be overcome.

Some change, however, there must be, as progress is far too slow. There is no reasonable doubt that Canada might become a great nation were immigrants attracted by the cheapness of living, and as a consequence the cost of production lower and employment more abundant. Her energies, then, should be devoted to produce at the lowest possible cost mainly what she is able to produce at as low or lower cost than can be produced elsewhere. Other articles required could be received in exchange for her own produce, which, being cheap, would be in demand. Thus the general scale of prices would be lowered, an equal standard of comfort obtained at a less cost, or a higher standard at the same cost. In other words, living would be cheaper. The cost of production would also be lower, which would be the means of new markets being obtained, profits becoming larger, and employment more abundant. Greater inducements can scarcely be offered to the teeming populations of over-crowded old countries to settle on her millions of fertile acres. This will surely be more efficacious than tons of emigration literature and lectures, and all the many ingenious methods of advertising, useful though they may be. Let it once be realised that the necessaries of life are cheap, and that Canadian grain, cattle and other produce can be laid down in Europe at a low cost leaving a fair profit, and there will soon be settlers for the

west and magnificent prairies of the North-West.

But what of Canada's manufacturers? They too would benefit from such a policy. There might be cases of hardship as occur during all great changes. But with the reduction of Customs duties, rents and other expenses would be decreased, and as the workman would be able to obtain at a less cost the same standard of comfort to which he had been accustomed, labour would be cheaper. Cost of production would thus be diminished, and manufacturers would be in a very different condition to meet competition. In most articles native manufacturers would be able to hold their own in their then rapidly increasing home-market. Foreign markets also would then be within their reach, and with a great difference in cost, large quantities of manufactured goods could with difficulty be prevented from entering even the United States. It is, however, urged that if the duties on manufactures were much reduced the surplus stock of the United States would be sent into Canada to be sold at a loss, or slaughtered, so that prices might be maintained in their home-market. But the greater the difference in the prices of the two countries, the greater would be the loss on such transactions, and the less the inducement to continue the course.

No time can be more suitable for Canada to enter on such a policy than now, when the United States have increased their tariff and added a few feet to their wall of Protection, and so increased their cost of production. After the United States have altered their policy, as probably before long they will, it will be too late to reap the full advantage of such a course, though even then it would have to be adopted. There may be some weight in the plea of the necessity of revenue from Customs duties, and in the difficulty of a resort to direct taxation in a country like Canada. But lower duties do not always bring a corresponding reduction in revenue; and with the experience of other countries available, it cannot surely be beyond the powers of some Canadian Finance Minister successfully to meet the difficulty.

At best, action can only for a time be postponed. Already, especially in the North-West, there is restlessness and a feeling that some change is necessary. This question of the fiscal policy of the Dominion was the main point raised in the last elections, though no doubt to a considerable extent overshadowed by the question of retaining Sir John Macdonald in power.

Both agricultural and commercial interests are seriously affected by the present policy. Both require additional markets. A population of about five millions, scattered over a vast tract of country, does not afford a sufficiently large outlet for Canadian produce and manufactures. The population must be increased and the home market enlarged by immigration, and foreign trade must be encouraged. Only an imaginary line separates the Canadian from one of the largest and most important markets of the world, and it is hard for him to see his American neighbour, whose land is divided from his own not even by a fence, obtaining larger profits. He may not be learned in Political Economy, and may be unable to fight his

own battle, but he ceases not to be discontented, and to feel that there is something wrong somewhere. All the worse if he does not know where; he is in a state to listen to the first political quack he may meet.

If then Canada for some time remain in the Empire with a view ultimately to independence, and in the meantime adopt a wise policy, there is no reason why she may not take her place among the great nations of the world. Let her forbear spending her resources and taxing her people more than is absolutely necessary, and not at too early an age to set up for herself costly establishments. Every deference is paid to her opinion, and she is always consulted in the very little that the Mother Country has now to do with her affairs. She has perfect fiscal freedom. She possesses a constitution which secures, to probably nearly the greatest extent possible, personal liberty, local freedom, and national unity and power. Her territory is rich in mineral wealth, which would be more and more developed if hindrances to the introduction of capital were removed, and she were careful not to borrow, or attempt to attract capital where a profit be not tolerably well assured. Her vast agricultural lands, much of which are probably unsurpassed in fertility, would soon be cultivated if substantial inducements were offered to settlers. Let her then boldly adopt a policy that would lower the cost of living, enable agricultural produce to be raised, and manufactured articles produced, at a less cost, open new markets for her manufactures, and attract capital with which she could develop her immense national resources. It is difficult to believe the only efficient remedy for her present difficulties is one which involves the acknowledgment that the attempt to found a nation on the vast and valuable Canadian territory is fruitless and the task impossible. Surely this would be one of the greatest failures in history.—J. W. in MacMillan's Magazine for February.

ART NOTES.

Among others who were elected Associates of the Royal Canadian Academy, whose annual exhibition has just been opened in Montreal, were Mrs. Mary Heista Reid, Mr. E. Wyley Grier and Mr. Ernest Thompson.

It is expected that Benjamin Constant will sail for America on the 18th inst. His intention is while here to paint several pictures which will be exhibited in New York at the galleries of Messrs Boussod, Valadon & Co.

At the late meeting of the Royal Canadian Academy it was decided to purchase for the permanent exhibition in Ottawa a landscape by J. A. Fraser of New York; "Chrysanthemums" by M. H. Reid of Toronto, and one of Mr. Brownell's of Ottawa.

Mr. E. Wyley Grier's portrait of Miss Mabel Clithra, which was exhibited last year at the Royal Academy, England, held the place of honor in the exhibition at Montreal of the Royal Canadian Academy.

Sargent's "Carmencita" has been purchased by the French government and accorded a place in the Luxembourg, in the centre of one wall of a room devoted to foreign pictures. Opposite it hangs

Whistler's portrait of his mother, which has been exhibited in this country, and is perhaps a more truly American picture.

Mr. Bell Smith's lecture on Tuesday was largely attended, and was full of interesting information and lightened with humorous incidents. For further notice we will have to wait until next's week's issue. The Hahu's violencello solo, together with songs by Miss Cochrane and Mr. E. Wyley Grier, who was heartily encored, added greatly to the enjoyment of the evening.

Aivazowsky, a Russian painter, has lately been giving an exhibition of his work in New York and Philadelphia, with the sad result of not a single sale. "The Weekly Review" describes his methods as simple, even amateurish, but having an effect that often is exquisite in feeling and true to nature. He attempts the most difficult scenes, such as "Niagara Falls," "Crimean Shore at Sunrise," "Passage of the Red Sea," and has represented the sea at all times of day and under every aspect in his different works.

The twenty sixth annual exhibition of the American Water-Colour Society in New York, although shewing much fine work, has little new or striking, the well known artists sending pictures that are very much "after" their work of former times. Church is represented by one of his fairy tales; Brown has sent one of his roguish boot-blacks; Childe Hassam shows a clever and dashing street scene. "The Weekly Review" thinks, "A stroll through the long galleries with their six hundred pictures, hardly any of which express an idea, is a severe strain on a lover of Art. There are naturally a few dozen that are better than the rest, but the pleasure they give hardly repays the trouble of finding them." Despite this criticism, the sales up to the week directly preceding the day of closing were \$17,425. Mrs. Montgomery Sears there exhibited her "Romola" which took the \$500 prize. Strange irony that this lady is the wife of a Boston millionaire—a fact unknown of course to the jury, who were unaware of the identity of any of the competitors. The original of this picture is Mrs. Bunker, whose husband, a famous New York artist, died some time ago.

A new gallery has been opened in London, England, called the Grafton. Although that city has already a number of galleries outside of the Academy, this one is distinguished from all others in two respects; it exhibits a much larger amount of work by continental painters (whose Art always comes under the head of "French" to the English mind), and it gives the Glasgow school the first opportunity they have had of shewing a good collection of their pictures. At the Munich International Exhibition in 1891, the British room attracted more attention than that of any other nationality, and that owing to the work of these men, who, on account probably of the commercial atmosphere of Glasgow were driven to spending their student life in Paris. In speaking of their work at this exhibition The New York "Nation" says: "Their pictures were characterized by a technical vigour, an individuality and freshness of observation, and a glory of colour not often rivaled. And these are the qualities that give distinction to the portraits of Guthrie and Lavery and Melville; which are to be found in the landscapes of Paterson and Walton, and again of Melville, and in the

more frankly decorative arrangements of Roche, Hornel and Henry. None of them seems to lose sight of the fact that the chief end of picture-making is decoration, but, of all, the three last named are those who most excel as decorators."

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

The choir of the Church of the Redeemer, under the direction of Mr. Walter H. Robinson, are preparing the cantata "Bethany," by Dr. C. Lee Williams, to be performed sometime during the week of Good Friday. The work is spoken of as being interesting and musical, and no doubt will receive a good representation by the above excellent choir.

Verdi's last Opera, "Falstaff," is said to be his greatest work, and the best example of modern contrapuntal writing since the wonderful scores of Wagner were penned. For a man of eighty years to have such imagination, and power of melodic invention, is certainly wonderful, and it is no wonder that Italy loves her famous son, and claims him as one of the greatest musical thinkers of modern days.

Mr. A. S. Vogt has been delighting the people of Owen Sound with his organ playing. The *Times* of that town has the following high pitched but not altogether undeserved notice of his recital: "Mr. Vogt's execution is excellent, whilst his knowledge of the pedals is as complete and their manipulation as smooth as that of the manuals. As an accompanist he has no equal. Every number brought forth a hearty word of applause and a vigorous recall, to which he kindly responded. His numbers included pieces by Bach, Meyerbeer, Gounod, Petrolì, Whiting and Spinney."

An interesting event took place at Moulton Ladies College one evening of last week, when Miss Florence Johnston, a pupil of Mr. A. S. Vogt, gave a piano recital, she having graduated in music at the above praiseworthy institution for the education of young ladies. Miss Johnson played her numbers with considerable skill, and deserves credit for her painstaking work. With further study she should make a really excellent performer, as she has both youth and talent. Miss Howe, a pupil of Miss Mary H. Smart, sang a couple of songs in delightful style. Her voice is fresh, and of very good quality. The College Chapel was well filled by friends of the young ladies.

Miss Neally Stevens, the Chicago pianist and pupil of Liszt and Kullak, who plays in St. George's Hall on April 11th, is spoken of by the American Press as one of the greatest, if not the greatest lady pianist yet produced in the United States. She is thus spoken of by a Philadelphia critic: "The extended and oft repeated eulogies that had reached our ears concerning this woman had roused a feeling stronger than that of mere curiosity, and this feeling which has been held as individual, seemed to be shared by the large audience in attendance. Her programme was well arranged, and served to show her many-sided capabilities. Older readers who remember Essipoff can find tenable ground for comparison, while to the younger set we should

point out Carreno. She has the nerve and dash of the gifted South American, if anything intensified with a reserve fund of delicacy and musical refinement that we never observed in the other. We hope she may soon return." Miss Stevens is under the engagement of Mr. W. O. Forsyth, and the pretty little Hall should be well filled.

KLEISER'S STAR COURSE.

Marshall P. Wilder drew an unusually crowded house to the Pavilion on Monday evening. The entertainment provided was somewhat light and varied in character: the most noticeable feature, apart from Mr. Wilder's share, being the clever and versatile performance by Miss Woolsey on a number of different instruments—that on the bells being very well rendered. Mr. Wilder is without doubt an excellent humourist. He has the happy knack of making people laugh heartily, wholesomely—and no one seems to enjoy the laugh more than himself. Short in stature, and striking though not imposing in appearance, with a pleasing yet not loud voice, he has a very expressive and mobile countenance which he holds under complete control, while his merry brown eyes fairly sparkle with a bright and genial humour, which in expression is droll, unobjectionable and enjoyable. Song, recitation, anecdote, mimicry and even ventriloquism were contributed by Mr. Wilder, and perhaps the chief drawback to the evening's enjoyment was that the entertainment was not confined to that delightful humourist alone. We must confess, however, that we consider Mr. Wilder's strength to be rather in the field of humour than in that of pathos. Some were disappointed—the result of an excessive laudation in advertising, which often arouses superhuman expectations, but of Mr. Wilder we may say that we shall look forward with pleasure to his next visit to our City.

WOLFF-HOLLMANN CONCERT.

Among the most enjoyable concerts Toronto people have been favoured with this season, were those given by the above artists on Friday evening and Saturday afternoon of last week. Unfortunately the attendance was small, so small indeed that it detracted from the enjoyment of those who were there. The musical people of this city are not always discriminative in the matter of concerts, for very often it has happened that when the greatest performers visit this city the slimmest audiences greet them.

If we were really so musical as some maintain, the Pavilion would have at least been comfortably filled at the performances of the above great artists, for their playing is truly magnificent, both in an interpretive and technical sense. The programme on Friday evening opened with a movement from a Trio by Mendelsohn in D minor, which was splendidly played by Messrs. Wolf (violin), Hollmann (cello) and Victor Harris, (piano). Mr. Johannes Wolf is a most brilliant violinist, having a faultless technique, splendid tone and superb finish. His style is broad and sympathetic, and his harmonics are really flutelike in their brilliancy and clearness. His first number was Godard's "Concert Romantique," a composition of no particular musical interest, although showing a mind acquainted with the possibilities of the violin, and the art of writing effectively for it, further than this there is nothing interesting about it. The work is dedicated to Mr. Wolf, and he played it with commendable sureness and ease. His

other numbers were "Andante Religioso," by Thomè, and "Valse Caprice," by Wieniawski. These he played in splendid style: the former with true devotional feeling. Mr. Hollmann is a violincellist of rare attainments, and he draws a tone from his instrument of the most beautiful quality—voluminous in its depth and power, pure and dainty in its refinement and finish. In Cantabile passages he shows to best advantage, these are sung out like the tones of a rich contralto. His numbers were the "Andante and Finale," from Gottermann's concerto in A minor, and a couple of pretty pieces of his own composition. These received a magnificent performance, and he was many times recalled. The supporting artists were Mr. Charles Manners, principal bass of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, and his wife, Mme. Fanny Moody-Manners, each of whom were well received and redemanded. The latter has a voice of considerable purity, well cultivated, though not particularly powerful. She sang the "Jewel Song," from "Faust," and a couple of songs—"Should he upbraid," by Bishop, and "I dreamt I dwelt in marble halls," by Balfe, and sang for an encore number "Robin Adair" most charmingly. Mr. Manners has a voice remarkable for depth, though somewhat lacking in power, yet in quality it is very good. He sang a student's drinking song, "In Cellar Cool," and "The Diver," by Loder; these were rendered in capital style. The accompaniments played by Victor Harris were excellent. The matinee performance on Saturday afternoon was equally enjoyable with that of Friday evening.

LIBRARY TABLE.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AGAINST THE REV. CHARLES A. BRIGGS, D.D.: Argument of the Rev. J. J. Lampe, D. D., a member of the Prosecuting Committee.

One hundred and forty-six large pages contain Dr. Lampe's speech. Alas! for the long suffering Presbytery of New York. It is a good speech, but they could not have listened to it. No modern mortal man could. They might have done so in the days of the Westminster Assembly. He scores some good points against the absolute cuted divine, but, as he holds the absolute inerrancy of Holy Scripture, he is not only at variance with Dr. Briggs, but with one infinitely higher, even Christ, who, in the Sermon on the Mount, abrogated much of Old Testament teaching. Even He could not abrogate God's law.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHAEOLOGY, January 10th, 1893. Published at the office of the Society, 37 Great Russell St., Bloomsbury, London, W.C.

There are sixty-three pages in this fasciculus, and they comprise Mr. Renouf's continuation of a translation of that wearisome document, The Egyptian Book of the Dead. Prof. Dr. Fritz Hommel contributes some Assyro-Accadian notes. Dr. Wiedemann finds cobalt in Egypt, so that the ancient Egyptians had no need to import it. Prof. E. Lefebure has a study on Abydos. But the best thing, in these Proceedings, which have virtually nothing to do with the Bible, is the Rev. A. J. Delattre's translation of several clay-tablet cuneiform letters from Tell el Amarna, letters that passed between the Egyptian Amenophids and Kings of the Mittanni and other tribes in Mesopotamia, Babylonia, and Palestine. Father Delattre is a very learned Jesuit.

CANADIAN COPYRIGHT. By Sir Daniel Wilson, LL.D., F. R. S. E. Transactions Royal Society of Canada.

In fifteen quarto pages, the late Sir Daniel has discussed the relation of the Canadian Copyright Acts to the authors of Canadian, British and American books. He has exhibited their gross injustice, and has presented a strong plea for literary or publishing honesty, citing examples of suffering, of a financial nature and in reputation, endured by authors, whose books have been stolen and reproduced in a vile dress. The lamented author has maintained that the author should have entire control of his own work, even to the form of the production and the question of when it should be stereotyped. All authors will say Amen to this; but the publishers probably will not.

JOURNAL AND TRANSACTIONS OF THE WENTWORTH HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Vol. 1. Hamilton: Spectator Printing Company. 1892.

There are two hundred pages in this brochure of the Society. Place aux Dames. Mrs. John Rose Holden contributes Champlain, the Father and Founder of Canada, and The Crusade of the Seventeenth Century; and Mrs. S. A. Curzon furnishes Historical Societies. Mr. Glasgow's Fifty-seven Years Experience of Canadian Life precedes the Very Rev. Dr. Geddes' Notes of Autobiography. Unfortunately there is not space enough for the most valuable papers of Mr. Land, the Rev. Mr. Fessenden, the Hon. D. Mac Innes, the Hon. A. MacKellar, Mr. J. N. Mills, Mr. T. H. MacKean, the Hon. H. Griffin, and the poems of Messrs. W. T. White, G. H. Armstrong, and Alex. Muir. May the Wentworth Historical Society flourish, and help on as worthily the cause of Canadian patriotism.

THE ARTIFICIAL PROPAGATION OF MARINE FOOD FISHES AND EDIBLE CRUSTACEANS. By the Rev. Moses Harvey, LL.D. Transactions Royal Society of Canada.

Twenty large quarto pages are devoted to this practical subject by a specialist of note. Dr. Harvey can no longer be a young man, for his date of ordination is just fifty years ago, yet he writes with all the vigour of youth. A student of Biology, he shows much familiarity with ichthyology and especially with embryology. The literature and statistics of his subject he is thoroughly at home in, and his recommendations, including that of establishing a Biological Station for the study of ichthyology and all branches of Marine Biology, are worthy of consideration. Dr. Harvey's monograph will repay attentive perusal by those who are interested scientifically or economically in fish culture. The paper is elegantly, and at times, when the subject permits, eloquently written.

EIGHTH REPORT ON THE NORTH-WESTERN TRIBES OF CANADA. British Association for the Advancement of Science. Edinburgh Meeting, 1892.

This document of over seventy pages is really the work of Dr. A. F. Chamberlain, of Clark University, Worcester, Mass., whose valuable treatise on the Canadian ethnology, and other contributions to ethnology, have from time to time, been noticed in The Week. It is an elaborate monograph on the Kootenay Indians of South-eastern British Columbia. Everything that can be said about this peculiar tribe physically, socially, morally and linguistically, is set forth with clearness and graphic accuracy in Dr. Chamberlain's scientific pages. We have before this lamented the loss of men of his stamp to Canada, but it is gratifying to find that Dr. Chamberlain's researches have been true to the land of his education, and that he has enriched our literature, even when published in the United States and in Britain, with documents that will yet be of rare value to the anthropologist.

PERIODICALS.

James H. Robinson opens the February number of University Extension with some "Suggestions for the Study of History." There is also an excellent paper reprinted from The Churchman, entitled "Shakespeare and The Reformation." We cannot refrain from expressing our sympathy for Professor Rolfe, after reading in the Notes of this number, the account of his distressing railway accident, and we heartily wish him a sure and speedy recovery.

A striking face and head is that of Robert Hare, an early scientific investigator, which forms the frontispiece of The Popular Science Monthly for March. Professor C. H. Henderson contributes the opening paper for the number on "The Glass Industry." Very interesting is this, as well as the following paper on "Artesian Wells in the Arid Region" by R. T. Hill. Colonel A. B. Ellis writes on a subject of historical interest in his article on "White Slaves in the Plantations." "The Decrease of Rural Population" is discussed by John C. Rose. Professor C. M. Weed shows the ravages caused by some insects and approved modes of their extirpation under the heading, "An Agricultural Revolution." Mr. Grant Allen provides the second and concluding contribution of his study of "Ghost Worship and Tree Worship." Other interesting contributions and the usual departments close the number.

The opening scene of the new serial, "Miss Stuart's Legacy", by F. A. Steet in McMillan's for February is drawn from India and is not without interest and action. A phase of Eastern antiquity is touched upon in Cecil Smith's paper on "The Ruins of Persepolis." The literary reader will, however, have passed at once to the review article on Landor by Geo. Saintsbury which well illustrates its author's engaging style and fine critical perception and analysis. "Most assuredly," concludes Mr. Saintsbury "if we tried to do without Landor, we should lose something with which no one else could supply us." N. G. P. has a fine poem entitled "Death and the Player." The Rev. Canon Atkinson gives a graphic reason for his "Belief in Ghosts." The article "What then does Canada want" is written by a friendly hand and is wise, temperate and judicial in its tone.

Harper's Magazine for March opens with a graphic description of Florida—"Our Own Riviera"—by Julian Ralph. A descriptive account of the famous Escorial, the great palace and monastery of Spain, was written by Theodore Child. This we regret to say is Mr. Child's last contribution to the magazine. Henry M. Stanley contributes an article on "Slavery and the Slave Trade in Africa," giving a brief yet comprehensive review of the subject. Richard Harding Davis, in "An American in Africa," gives an account of William Astor Chanler's doings in the Dark Continent. The first of a series of papers on "Washington Society," by Henry Loomis Nelson, appears in this number. Conan Doyle's serial "The Refugees," is well sustained. The same may be said of "Horace Chase," the new story by Constance Fenimore Woolson. The short story, "The Face on the Wall," is by Margaret Deland. Nine short poems by W. D. Howells are entitled "Monochromes," and are well illustrated by Howard Pyle.

Scribner's magazine for March commences with "Audobon's Story of his Youth," by Maria R. Audobon. Selah Merrill follows with a most interesting paper on "The Jaffa and Jerusalem Railway." Mrs. Burnett's serial "The One I Knew the Best of All" is continued in this issue. T. R. Sullivan tells a readable story entitled "The Man in Red." Aline Gorren contributes a most interesting paper upon "The French Symbolists." Harriet Prescott Spofford is the author of a poem on "The Violin" which is really pretty. C. C. Nott writes "The Tale of a Goblin House" which is an interesting story rather improbable but labelled fact. "Wood Songs" is the title of a charming

contribution by Arthur Sherburne Hardy. Many other enjoyable contributions help to make up the list of contents of this deservedly popular magazine.

"Waring's Peril" is the title of the completed story in Lippincott's for March. It is a characteristic story by Captain Charles King, the prolific, and popular writer of military stories across the border. We do not think many readers will grow weary over its well filled 80 pages. Elizabeth G. Jordan has something of interest to say of the Newspaper Woman in the "Journalist Series." Miss Thomas' pretty poem "The Light House" has a somewhat vague ending. Charles Robinson will interest the lover of the curious with his paper on "Some Queer Trades". A dainty little morceau is the poem "A Rose" by Florence Earle Coates. A new and ingenuous feature is introduced in this number, in the publication of the first of a series entitled: "Lippincott's Notable Stories." A substantial testimony to the most popular of the series of ten such stories is to be awarded as indicated in the foot note to the first of them "A Rose of the Mire."

LITERARY AND PERSONAL.

Worthington and Co. announce as No. 21 of their Rose Library "The Rag-picker of Paris," by Felix Pyat, translated by Benjamin R. Tucker; and "Antoinette, or the Marl Pit Mystery," by George Ohnet.

J. B. Lippincott Company announce for immediate publication a new (third) edition of the "Life of Benjamin Franklin," edited from original manuscripts and from his printed correspondence and other writings, by Hon. John Bigelow.

With the February issue Canada is enlarged permanently to eight pages of five columns each. It contains original stories and articles worthy of the highest priced magazines. Many of the best writers in the Dominion are among its contributors. Canada has a pure, healthy and patriotic tone, and a high standard of literary excellence. We wish it every success.

Mr. William Morris is preparing an edition of Chaucer, which is described as likely to be the most magnificent edition of a classic ever produced in any country. Mr. Morris has a special Chaucer type; and Mr. Burne-Jones has made about sixty illustrations for the edition. Book lovers and collectors will welcome it with ardor; and many a poor poet will long for it—in vain.

The Williamson Book Company announce the early issue of an historical sketch of the old parliament buildings at Toronto, just vacated, after 62 years use. The earlier buildings will be referred to, as well as the famous Canadian legislators who have figured within their walls. The work will be fully illustrated, and promises to be a valuable addition to our records of the past. Its author is Mr. Frank Yeigh.

Telegrams from Madrid announce the death of Don José Zorrilla y Moral, the celebrated Spanish poet. The deceased was born at Valladolid in February, 1817, and spent some time in France and America. He returned to Madrid in 1876, and delivered lectures before select audiences. Prominent among his works are the Cantos del Trovador, a collection of epic poems, folklore and legends. In addition to his numerous poetical works, the deceased yearly produced several pieces for the stage, the most popular of them being the comedy of "El Zapatero y El Rey." He was made a member of the Spanish Academy in 1885.—Publisher's Circular.

William Briggs has issued a list of works by Canadian authors, books written on Canadian subjects which cannot fail to attract attention, to extend a knowledge of our country and its literature, and arouse a spirit of emulation amongst our litterateurs. The list embraces poetry, history, travel and adventure, theology and other subjects. In it will be found the names of those Canadian authors whose names should be as familiar as household words, and many others.

Lovers of Ruskin will be glad to hear that Mr. George Allen informs me he is about to include in the new edition of "Sesame and Lilies" a lecture on "The Mystery of Life" not before contained therein. This edition will be uniform with the American Brantwood edition, and it will also include the long preface as in the large edition. He also contemplates a half-crown issue of the old "Sesame and Lilies" edition, which may be followed by others later on in the year says—L. B. Walford in the New York Critic.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Lang, the London Literary World tells us, are evidently doing the best that they can to make up in St. Andrews for the lack of city amusements. "Mrs. Lang has got to the hearts of the students by undertaking the management of their dramatic society; and Mr. Lang himself is making free of his wit and his wisdom all round. The other evening he lectured to the Royal Highlanders on 'Early Days in St. Andrews,' remarking at the outset that he had been in love with the little gray town since he first looked on it as a lad of seventeen."

READINGS FROM CURRENT LITERATURE.

PHILLIPS BROOKS.

Great bishop, greater preacher, greatest man,
Thy manhood far out-towered all church, all creed,
And made thee servant of all human need.
Beyond one thought of blessing or of ban,
Save of thy Master, whose great lesson ran,
"The great are they who serve." So now, indeed,
All churches are one church in loving heed
Of thy great life wrought on thy Master's plan!
As we stand in the shadow of thy death,
How petty all the poor distinctions seem,
That would fence off the human and divine!
Large was the utterance of thy living breath;
Large as God's love thy human hope and dream:
And now humanity's hushed love is thine!
Rev. M. J. Savage, in Boston Traveller.

ON GROWING OLD.

But it is a felicity of old age to have no final convictions. In old age one perceives that it does not make a pin's weight of difference to the universe at large whether he holds to this or that theory; and therefore, without offense to his conscience, he declines the gigantic task of settling disputes that have divided great intellects and good men since the dawn of civilization. Who am I, he reflects, that I should pronounce between nominalism and realism, between the idealistic and the materialistic school, between aristocracy and democracy as forms of government? The old man can employ his mind better by pondering the good and the bad in opposing schools and systems. Nay, more, he will have a certain reverence for any system, religious, political, or social, which has arisen spontaneously in the hearts of

men, which has been nourished by their blood and tears. In short, to keep one's mind in a state of sympathetic poise better suits the serenity, the lassitude, if you will, of old age, than to be a partizan in the thick of the fight. Final conclusions seem ideally necessary in youth, practically necessary in middle life, but in old age superfluous and misleading.—H. C. Merwin in the March Atlantic.

In anticipating a favorable report from the Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company, we by no means expected that after providing for all known, as well as anticipated losses, etc., the earnings of this exceedingly successful company would have reached for the last year the sum of \$745,545; and that after applying the handsome sum of \$317,261 to payment of interest on borrowed capital and declaring the usual half yearly dividends to shareholders of six per cent. and paying the income tax thereon there would have remained the sum of \$10,367 to be added to the reserve and contingent sums which have grown to the respective proportions of \$1,450,000 and \$122,619. After such a showing, we are not surprised to read in the report that owing to the legal limit of the power of the company to accept money for investment having been reached, the Directors have been obliged to refuse numerous offers of additional money for investment. The extraordinary success of this company must fairly be credited to its able President, Mr. J. Herbert Mason; his efficient staff and substantial Board.

The report of the Western Assurance Company is one that the Directors and Shareholders may well be proud of. The immediate prospect of a cash capital of \$1,000,000, and a larger sum as a reserve and the increase of the stock to the charter limit of \$2,000,000, of which one half is to be paid up, is very satisfactory indeed. The good connections this Company has made in the United States and the basis of business friendship which it has established with the British America Company also tell greatly in its favour. The increase in its premium income of over half a million, and a fire loss ratio of only 54 per cent. during last year, an exceptionally heavy year by the way, together with increased net profits, reserves and net surplus, add to the elements of success. A net premium income of \$2,265,000 can well afford to spare \$1,385,000 for fire and marine losses. The report as a whole is a worthy tribute to the energy and efficiency of Mr. J. J. Kenny, the able managing Director, and his skilled staff; and the judgment and experience of the President, Vice-President and Board of Directors.

CANADA PERMANENT Loan & Savings Company. ANNUAL MEETING

The Thirty-eighth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company was held on Wednesday, the 22nd inst., in the Company's Buildings, Toronto street, the President, J. Herbert Mason, Esq., in the chair.

The report of the Directors for the year 1892 is as follows:

The Directors have much pleasure in presenting to the Shareholders the Thirty-eighth Annual Report of the business of the Company.

The income for the year, including the cash balance brought over from 1891, was \$3,861,586, of which \$2,720,374 were received for principal and interest on mortgage loans. The principal money thus repaid was all re-invested.

The total assets show an increase from \$12,091,772 to \$12,130,126.

The legal limit of the power of the Com-

pany to accept money loaned for investment on the present Stock Capital, having been reached, the Directors have been obliged to refuse numerous offers of additional funds.

After providing for all known, as well as anticipated, losses and deductions, the earnings for the past year were \$745,545. Of this amount \$317,261 were applied to the payment of interest on borrowed capital. The Directors were enabled to declare the usual half-yearly dividends to Shareholders of six per cent. each, and to pay the income Tax thereon. The surplus profits, \$10,367, were added to the Reserve and Contingent Funds, which now amount to \$1,450,000 and \$122,619 respectively.

In view of the continued depression in the value of real property, and also the lower rates of interest now generally obtained, the Directors believe the Shareholders have much cause for satisfaction with the excellent results of the year's business, and with the undoubtedly sound position of the Company, as set forth in the Financial Statements herewith submitted, which have been duly examined and certified by the auditors.

All which is respectfully submitted.
J. HERBERT MASON,
President.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

PROFIT AND LOSS.	
Interest on deposits, debentures and debenture stock.....	\$317,261 94
Dividends on capital stock.....	\$312,000 00
Municipal tax on dividends.....	4,350 00
	\$16,650 00
Cost of management, salaries, directors' allowances, inspection, etc., including branch offices.....	73,779 83
Charges on money borrowed and lent.....	24,743 07
Reserve fund, addition thereto.....	5,000 00
Contingent fund, Dec. 31st, 1892.....	122,619 09
	\$859,753 93

Contingent fund, January 1st, 1892.....	\$117,252 16
Less loss by forgery.....	3,044 64
	\$114,207 52
Interest on mortgages, debentures, rentals, etc.....	745,545 71
	\$859,753 23

ABSTRACT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.	
LIABILITIES TO THE PUBLIC.	
Deposits and Interest.....	\$1,067,341 70
Debentures (£1,122,477 sterling) and Interest.....	5,462,731 49
Debentures—Currency—and Interest.....	348,553 83
Debenture Stock, (£188,408 Sterling).....	916,918 69
Sundry Accounts.....	16,020 56
	\$7,801,455 69

LIABILITIES TO SHAREHOLDERS.	
Capital Stock paid up.....	\$2,000,000 00
Capital Stock (\$300,000) 20 per cent. paid.....	600,000 00
	\$2,600,000 00
Reserve Fund.....	1,450,000 00
Contingent Fund.....	122,619 09
	\$1,572,619 09
Dividends unclaimed.....	51 69
65th Dividend.....	156,000 00
	156,051 69
	\$12,130,126 67

ASSETS.	
Mortgages on Real Estate....	\$11,532,455 90
Mortgages upon other Securities.....	20,899 65
	\$11,553,355 55
Municipal Debentures.....	122,066 91
Company's Building.....	127,233 54
Accrued Rentals.....	2,099 16
Cash on hand.....	\$ 2,077 70
Cash in Banks.....	253,533 80
	255,611 50
	\$12,130,126 67

GEORGE H. SMITH, Secretary.

We, the undersigned, beg to report that we have made the usual thorough examination of the BOOKS of the CANADA PERMANENT LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY for the year ending 31st December, 1892; and hereby certify that the above statements are strictly correct, and

in accordance with the same.
J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
HENRY BARBER, } Auditors.
 Toronto, Feb. 6, 1893.
 The report of the Directors was unanimously adopted, as also were votes of thanks to the President, Directors, Officers and Agents of the Company. The retiring Directors, Messrs. J. Herbert Mason, S. Nordheimer, Henry Cavthra and John Boyd were unanimously re-elected.
 At a subsequent meeting of the Board Messrs. J. Herbert Mason and Edward Hooper were respectively re-elected to the offices of President and Vice-President.

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS.

Forty-second Annual Report—Eminently Satisfactory Results of the Year's Operations—Dividends Substantial and the Reserve Fund Largely Added to—Mr. G. R. R. Cockburn Added to the Directorate and the Old Board Re-Elected.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company was held at its offices in Toronto, on Wednesday, 22nd February, 1893. Mr. A. M. Smith, President, occupied the chair, and J. J. Kenny, Managing Director, was appointed to act as Secretary to the meeting. The Secretary read the following

FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT.
 The Directors have pleasure in submitting to the Shareholders their Report on the business of the Company for the year ending 31st December last, together with accounts relating thereto.

The increase in premium income, which was anticipated on causes referred to in the last Annual Report, has been fully realized: in the total premium receipts of the Company (after deducting the amount paid for reinsurance) having reached the sum of \$2,266,293.59.

It must be a matter of general regret that statistics compiled in relation to fires in Canada and the United States show that the total fire waste on this continent in 1892, as in the preceding year, was considerably in excess of what has, in the past, been the average amount of such destruction. Among the serious losses of the year may be mentioned a conflagration of considerable magnitude at Milwaukee, Wis., and one involving a loss of some \$15,000,000 at St. Johns, Nfld. In this latter disaster, however, this Company was not involved, it having been deemed inadvisable to establish an agency in Newfoundland. During the closing months of the season of inland navigation there were also some exceptionally heavy losses to lake shipping, which materially reduced the profit of that branch of the business.

Taking into account, therefore, the fact that these unfavorable experiences have made the year a trying one generally to companies engaged in Fire and Marine underwriting, your Directors feel that the results of the business of 1892 to the "Western" must be eminently satisfactory to the Shareholders. These results may be briefly summarized as follows:—

The profit balance on the year's transactions is \$221,468.78. Two half-yearly dividends, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, have been paid, and \$190,000 has been carried to the reserve fund, which now amounts to \$1,090,000. The amount estimated as necessary to run off or reinsure existing risks is \$738,772.97; and, after deducting this from the total surplus funds of the Company, a net surplus remains over capital and all liabilities of \$356,281.08.

The Directors regret to have to record the loss during the year of one of their number in the death of Mr. A. T. Fulton, who for the past nine years had been a valued member of the Board. The vacancy thus caused was filled by the election of Mr. G. R. R. Cockburn, M.P.

In closing this report the Directors desire to express their appreciation of the efficient services of the Officers and Agents of the Company during the past year.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dividend No. 62.....	96,701 83
Dividend No. 63.....	22,847 68
Carried to reserve fund.....	190,000 00
Balance.....	5,054 05
	\$ 231,603 24
Balance from last year.....	4,181 26
Premium on new stock.....	25,985 10
Profit for the year.....	221,456 78
	\$ 251,603 24

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock, paid up.....	\$ 600,000 0
Losses under adjustment.....	218,568 5
Dividend payable January 9, 1893.....	29,847 88
Reserve fund.....	\$1,090,000 00
Balance profit and loss.....	5,054 05
	1,095,054 05
	\$1,938,460 48

ASSETS.

United States and State bonds.....	\$ 442,360 00
Dominion of Canada stock.....	262,660 75
Bank, Loan Company, and other stocks.....	204,277 60
Company's building.....	65,000 00
Debentures.....	225,719 95
Cash on hand and on deposit.....	239,199 95
Bills receivable.....	77 110 41
Mortgages.....	15,494 89
Re-assurances.....	38,061 22
Interest due and accrued.....	8,720 50
Agents' balances and other accounts.....	359,976 12
	\$1,938,460 48

A. M. SMITH,
 President,
 J. J. KENNY,
 Managing Director.
 Western Assurance Offices,
 Toronto, Feb. 11th, 1893.

AUDITORS' REPORT.
 To the President and Directors of the Western Assurance Company:
 GENTLEMEN,—We hereby certify that we have audited the books of the Company for the year ended 31st December, 1892, and have examined the vouchers and securities in connection therewith, and find the same carefully kept, correct and properly set forth in the above statement.

R. R. CATRON,
 JOHN M. MARTIN, F.C.A.,
 Auditors.
 Toronto, Feb. 11, 1893.

In moving the adoption of the report, the President said:—
 When addressing the last annual meetings of Shareholders, I referred to the withdrawal from business of a number of Fire Insurance Companies in Canada and the United States during the preceding year; and I predicted that, as a consequence of this as well as from advances in rates that were being affected in many quarters, companies remaining in the field and offering to the public undoubted security in the form of large capital and assets might during the year 1892 look for a considerably increased volume of business.

These predictions, as the accounts now presented to you show, have been fulfilled in the case of the "Western." A net premium income of upwards of two and a quarter million dollars is something of which we may well feel proud, demonstrating, as it does, not only the popularity of the Company, but the energy and zeal of its representatives throughout the extensive field of its operations. But in Fire insurance, as in most other matters, quantity must be regarded as a secondary consideration to quality, and the handsome balance which is shown on the credit side of the revenue account at the close of a year which has been, generally speaking, anything but a favourable one to Fire Insurance Companies, demonstrates, better than any words of mine could do, that sound judgment and care are exercised by the manager, officers, and agents of the Company in the selection of risks and the supervision of its business; in fact the report which you have just heard read, with its accompanying accounts, presents so clear and at the same time what I think must be considered so satisfactory an exhibit of the past year's transactions, that I need do no more, in moving its adoption, than commend the figures to your careful consideration.

Before resuming my seat, however, I may perhaps be allowed, in view of this being the twenty-seventh anniversary of my election as a director, and the tenth annual meeting at which I have had the honour of filling the President's chair, to refer briefly to the past history of the Company. In looking over the annual statements which we have submitted to the Shareholders for the twenty years from 1873 to 1892 inclusive, I find that our total income during that period has been \$25,845,756, and our expenditure for losses and expenses \$23,937,470. Out of the profit balance that remained we have paid in dividends \$1,015,000, and carried nearly \$900,000 to our reserve fund.

It must be remembered, however, that some individual years of those twenty, which as a whole show such favourable results, were unprofitable ones, and this must impress upon us the wisdom, or rather the necessity, in such a business as ours, of increasing our reserve fund in favourable years, so that regular dividends may be maintained in less fortunate seasons. I might also point out that during the twenty years ending 31 December last, to which I have referred, our Shareholders have received an average return of twelve per cent. per annum upon their paid-up capital. This capital in 1873 was \$200,000, and since that date we have, from time to time, as the increase in our business seemed to call for it, made additions to it, until we have reached our present position with \$600,000 paid up, while our stock stands on the share list at a premium of seventy

per cent. So much for the past; and now a word as to the future. As you have been advised by circular, the directors think that the time has come, when, in regard to its paid-up capital, as well as in other respects, the "Western" should take its stand among the "millionaire" companies of the country. The business has now attained such proportions that we think—basing our judgment upon the past experience of the Company—that we may safely assume the responsibility of earning and continuing to pay satisfactory dividends to Shareholders upon the increased capital. If the resolutions are adopted which are to be submitted to you to-day, to complete the issue of the capital which is provided for by the Company's charter, namely \$2,000,000—fifty per cent. of which will be paid up, thus giving us a cash capital of One Million Dollars—this action we feel confident, will materially aid us, and those who are to come after us, in maintaining the position of the "Western" in the front rank of the companies doing business on this continent.

The President then referred to the relations which had been recently established between the "Western" and the British America Assurance Company, and explained at some length the advantages which might be looked for from these two Toronto companies working in harmony, particularly in the management and supervision of their business at the more distant Agencies.

Mr. George A. Cox, Vice-President, in seconding the adoption of the report, said:—
 I am glad to have the opportunity, Mr. President, to second the adoption of a report that must, I am sure, be eminently satisfactory to the Shareholders. I also desire to extend to yourself and to the Shareholders my congratulations upon the magnificent record that you have given us, showing the result of the Company's business for the last twenty years. An average annual dividend of over twelve per cent. for twenty consequent years, notwithstanding the vicissitudes and serious conflagrations that had overtaken the Company during that long period, is certainly very reassuring; but to return to the statement under consideration, it is the more gratifying to be able to meet our Shareholders with such an exhibit as has been made here to-day, when it is evident from the reports published thus far that many Fire Insurance Companies in Canada and the United States, as well as in other parts of the world, have found the year of 1892 an unprofitable one.

In comparing the figures of this report with those presented a year ago, it is encouraging to find that the ratio of losses to premiums is considerably lower in 1892 than it was in 1891, and it is perhaps still more important to observe that while, as a result of the largely increased business, the aggregate amount paid for general expenses is in excess of similar charges in the preceding year, the actual percentage of expenses to premium income is 1.37 per cent. below that of 1891. This saving in itself is equal to a profit of some \$31,000.

In regard to the proposed increase in the capital of the Company, I heartily concur in all that the President has said as to the advisability of taking the final step to bring our capital up to the authorized amount. It may be said that our present assets are quite large enough to command public confidence, but there are few, if any, companies to-day doing the amount of business which the "Western" transacts on a smaller cash capital than \$1,000,000. In reference to the price at which it is proposed to allot the new stock to Shareholders, I would point out that taking into account the present low rate of interest obtainable on investments, and bearing in mind that the Directors desire to maintain the present rate of dividend, 140 must be considered a favourable price to Shareholders. This new issue of stock, besides increasing the cash capital by \$400,000, will, it must be borne in mind, add a further \$160,000 to the surplus funds of the Company.

The Vice-President also fully indorsed the views expressed by the President as to the advantages likely to accrue from the connections which have been established between this Company and the British America Assurance Company.

The report being unanimously adopted, it was moved by Mr. W. E. McMurrich, seconded by Mr. Robt. Thompson, and carried, that a cordial vote of thanks be passed to the President and Board of Directors for their services and attention to the interests of the Company during the past year.

Messrs. J. E. Robertson and J. K. Niven having been appointed scrutineers, the election of Directors for the ensuing year was proceeded with, which resulted in the unanimous re-election of the old Board, viz.—Messrs. A. M. Smith, Geo. A. Cox, Hon. S. C. Wood, Robert Beaty, G. R. R. Cockburn, M. P., George McMurrich, H. N. Baird, W. R. Brock, and J. J. Kenny.

At the close of the Annual Meeting the question of increasing the capital stock of the Company to \$2,000,000 was submitted (as required by the Company's charter) to a special meeting of the Shareholders and unanimously approved; the new stock (\$500,000) to be issued at a premium of \$8 per share (forty per cent. on the amount called up), and allotted to Shareholders in the proportion of two shares to every three held by them on 15th March next, and payable in five equal instalments of \$3.60 per share each on the 1st days of April, June, August, October, and December, 1893, respectively.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held subsequently Mr. A. M. Smith was re-elected President and Mr. George A. Cox Vice-President for the ensuing year.

STATEMENT OF BUSINESS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1892.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Fire premiums.....	\$1,865,351 75
Marine premiums.....	691,709 26
Less re-assurance.....	\$2,557,061 01
	290,777 42
Interest account.....	\$2,266,289 59
	47,629 67
	\$2,313,913 26
Fire losses, including an appropriation for all losses reported to Dec. 31, 1892.....	\$1,007,593 47
Marine losses, including an appropriation for all losses reported to Dec. 31, 1892.....	377,623 16
General expenses, agents' commission, and all other charges.....	707,239 85
Balance to profit and loss.....	221,456 78
	\$2,313,913 26

AN ILLINOIS MIRACLE.

A CASE OF DEEP INTEREST TO ALL WOMEN.

Saved Through a Casual Glance at a Newspaper—Weak, Pale and in a Deplorable Condition When Relief Came—Another Remarkable Triumph for a Great Canadian Remedy.

Dubuque Times—

Among the peculiar conditions with which the people of the present age are endowed, is a remarkable capacity for doubting. A full belief only comes after a careful investigation, and after positive proofs have been presented. Current report said that there had been a remarkable cure in the case of a lady of Savanna, Ill., but as current report is not always accurate, and as the story told is one possessing deep interest for the public, The Times determined upon a thorough investigation into the matter. The result of this investigation proved that not only was the story true, but that the case was even more remarkable than the public had been given to understand.

Mr. A. R. Kenyon is the fortunate owner of a comfortable home, well kept and with pleasant surroundings, situated on Chicago Avenue, Savanna, Ill., and it was there the reporter sought him to learn of the sickness of his wife, and the cure of which so much is being said. In answer to the bell a lady appeared at the door, and to an enquiry for Mr. Kenyon said, he was employed by the railroad company, worked at nights and was asleep. "Is Mrs. Kenyon well enough to see me?" the reporter then asked. With a very suggestive smile she said: "There is no doubt about it," and inviting the reporter in, informed him that she was the lady in question. When told the reporter's mission she said: The statement of facts as you have made it is quite true. I did not think my case was of special interest to anyone outside of my own family and friends, but if what information I can give you will be of use to anyone else you are welcome to it. I own my present good health to a casual glance at a newspaper, and as with me some other women may be fortunate." Mrs. Kenyon is an intellectual lady-like woman, and her home bears evidence of her great capabilities as a house-wife. She told her story as follows:—

"I was born in Warren county, New York, thirty-three years ago. I was married when I was 19 and came to Savanna seven years ago. With the exception of being at times subject to violent sick headache, I considered myself a healthy woman up to five years ago. At that time I was very much run down and an easy prey to the ever present malaria in and about the Mississippi bottom lands. I was taken violently ill and during the succeeding five or six months was the greater part of the time helpless. The local physicians said I had been affected by malarial and intermittent fevers. I continually grew weaker and finally went to see Dr. McAvey of Clinton, Ia., who is reputed to be one of the ablest physicians in the Mississippi Valley. He treated me for a time without beneficial effects, and finally told me he thought he could help me if I would absolutely abstain from work. That was not to be thought of. If able to go about I had to look

after my household duties. I then consulted Dr. Johnston of Savanna. My stomach would not retain the medicine he gave me and he came to the conclusion that my stomach was badly diseased. Occasionally I would choke down and nearly suffocate. I then went to Dr. Maloney and he pronounced it a case of heart trouble. He helped me temporarily, but like the rest said I must stop all work or nothing could ever be done for me. All this time I had grown weaker and paler until I was in a deplorable condition. I had a continual feeling of tiredness, my muscular power was nearly gone, and I could not go up half a dozen steps without resting, and often that much exercise would cause me to have a terrible pain in the side. Seemingly the blood had left my veins. I was pale as death; my lips were blue and cold and I had given up all hope of ever being better. About the first of April last a man boarding with us received a Fulton, Ill., paper. It was his home paper sent him by his mother. I picked it up one day and in glancing casually over its columns came across the account of a marvellous cure through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Candidly, I did not believe the story, and when my husband suggested that it would do no harm for me to try the pills I laughed at the idea. He insisted and I submitted, but I had no faith whatever in the pills. My husband sent for two boxes and I took them. When I had used these I was somewhat improved in health. I continued their use and I felt that I was growing stronger, my sleep refreshed me and it seems as if I could feel new blood coursing through my veins. I kept on taking Pink Pills until a short time ago and I now consider myself a healthy, rugged woman. My house is full of boarders and I superintend all the work. In other words I work all the time and am happy all the time. I am positive that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People saved my life, and I believe there are thousands of women who would find great relief if they used them. The sick headaches I was subject to have, disappeared, and have not had a single attack since I commenced taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

"Were there any disagreeable effects from the medicine?" asked the reporter.

"None whatever," replied Mrs. Kenyon. "They are pleasant to take and the conditions imposed by the directions are easily complied with. In common parlance I took Pink Pills and they did the rest." Mrs. Kenyon stated that all of her neighbours knew of her former condition and her restoration, and one of them was called in, and when asked of her knowledge of the case said: "I have been intimately acquainted with Mrs. Kenyon and known of her illness. I look upon her recovery as something marvellous. It is surely the unexpected that happened in her case. Of my own knowledge I cannot say what the nature of her ailment was, but I know that she was reduced to a mere shadow; was the palest and most ghost-like person I had ever seen. Hers was a remarkable case, she would be helpless one day and the next would be supervising the work of her house, but all the time there was a noticeable loss of strength and the natural vivaciousness of her nature had disappeared. It was generally thought she must die as none of the physicians who attended her seemed to understand her case or help her in the least. I was told of the sending

for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and of course thought it was the whim of a dying woman, or perhaps a sign that her husband still insisted in hoping against hope. But you can see the result for yourself, and if miracles are not performed in these days I would be pleased to know how to describe a case of this kind."

It is a remarkable case. There is no reason to doubt the sickness of Mrs. Kenyon and in just the form she describes it. Hundreds of people in that immediate neighborhood are fully conversant with the facts of both sickness and cure, and discuss it with sympathizing earnestness. But few persons have gone so close to the dividing line between life and eternity and returned; and from the facts stated there is but a single conclusion to be drawn—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People did it!

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

These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, at 50 cts. a box or six boxes for \$2.50. Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided. The public are also cautioned against all other so-called blood builders and nerve tonics, no matter what name may be given them. They are all imitations, whose makers hope to reap a pecuniary advantage from the wonderful reputation achieved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Ask your dealer for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and refuse all imitations and substitutes.

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

The greatest cable corporation of the world is the Eastern Telegraph Company, with 25,376 miles of line, extending from Cornwall to Bombay, and connecting various intermediate points.

Dr. Sanermann publishes in the Gazette de Frankfurt some interesting remarks about artificial colouration of birds. Canaries, he says, when fed with cayenne pepper, gradually change their colour, passing from yellow to red. Cayenne pepper contains a tinctorial substance, an irritative principle and an oil. When the last two substances are extracted by steeping in alcohol, pepper loses its colouring properties, but an addition of olive oil restores them. From this fact the conclusion is drawn that the oily principle of pepper is the necessary vehicle of colour.

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

SIR ADAMS ARCHIBALD.

If we say of Sir Adams Archibald that he was a tall man of commanding presence, that his tastes, etc., were refined and cultured, and that he possessed a suave and pleasing address which enabled him to extend to all alike that charming courtesy of manner which was so marked a characteristic of the old school of gentlemen, a race now fast disappearing with many of the excellent things belonging to their day and generation, we think we shall have said sufficient of his character and person. As a public speaker, while not to be ranked with McGee, Howe, or Laurier, he yet took a high place. At the great council of colonial statesmen, before mentioned, he and Sir Charles Tupper divided the honors in debating talent, Archibald, however, excelling in manner, "in which," wrote McGee, "he had no superior and hardly any equal." "If it was art," continued the great orator, "it was the very highest art." In this connection some may recall the special compliment paid the deceased statesman on the occasion of the great banquet given to the B. N. A. delegates, at the London Tavern, in the spring of 1867. On that occasion Mr. Archibald replied for Nova Scotia, and with such consummate tact and ability that the Times, next morning, declared his speech "to be worthy of any English statesman." As D'Israeli, Gladstone, Derby and Bright were then in the very zenith of their fame, so marked a compliment was naturally very pleasing to many Canadians and to Americans as well. Under the benignant sway of such a man, how happy the lot of these gentlemen sometimes claim to belong—to the glorious army of martyrs! While kind and considerate in his intercourse with his official staff, from deputy head down by a past generation of public officials has reference to Sir Adams' experience while at the department of state. There was attached to that branch of the public service, at the period in question, a young gentleman, who, to an inordinate love for bitter ale, combined artistic tastes of a high order, leading him to stray away from his office duties upon frequent occasions to view the falls of the Chaudiere from Major's hill, Nepean point and other

lofty positions. Remonstrances and wiggings from the deputy head were of no good effect, and at length, in despair, the deputy head reported the offender to the minister, who accordingly summoned the latter before him. Trembling in every limb our poor wanderer made his way to the great man's apartment, and when there almost swooned away from fright. Sir Adams, who was always a good judge of character, a knowledge which served him well during his term of office in the Northwest, saw at once what was necessary in the premises. He spoke mildly to the young fellow, dwelt on the sense of obligation resting upon minister and clerk alike to render good and faithful service to the crown while in its employ, and finally, to the erring one's immense astonishment, asked him to be kind enough to aid him (Sir A.) in making his further stay in the department as pleasant in character as it had hitherto been. The fellow could not resist such an appeal, he fell into tears and came away, vowing to amend his ways and to live and die a better man—a promise, we have reason to know, he faithfully kept to the end of his days. From "Recollections of the late Sir Adams Archibald" in the St. John Telegraph by Henry J. Morgan.

A CLEVER THIEF.

A very amusing incident is related by Juliette Adam in "The North American Review," of the experience of an assistant judge in his official capacity. One of his villas at Toulon was entered and various valuable articles, including clothes and jewelry were stolen. There was no evidence that the house had been broken into; the door had simply been opened with the key, which was inside. An examination of the premises revealed the fact that the thief had contrived to climb upon the roof, and at the risk of breaking his neck, had entered through an open skylight, had quietly spent the night in the house, and, after eating and drinking such delicacies as he found, dressed himself from head to foot, and left his rags carefully hung up in the dressing-room. To cap the climax, he left behind him a card on which was written: "You who are so clever, Judge Machemin, find out who I am if you can."

The rage of the judge and his desire to discover the rogue can be imagined. He left no stone unturned, but for a whole year no clue could be found. Meanwhile the judge was made the chief judge of the civil court at Nice. One day while he was on the bench, a well-dressed fellow was brought before him charged with theft. "Excuse me," said the judge, "but would you hand me your hat?" "Highly flattered" said the prisoner, "that you should wish to address my hatter." "I should also like that of your tailor; please hand me your overcoat." "With pleasure; will you have my shirt and trousers, too?" "That is not necessary," replied the judge; "I know where they came from, as well as your shoes and probably your stockings. I am Judge Machemin from whom you stole them." The man never flinched. "Well, sir," he said, "I must admit your clothes have done me good service, but your shoes were only tolerable; they wore out in six months." The judge could not help laughing, and there was further conversation, during which the thief claimed to be a philosopher.—The Weekly Review.

C. C. Richards & Co.

Gente.—My daughter was apparently at the point of death with that terrible disease diphtheria. All remedies had failed, but MINARD'S LINIMENT cured her; and I would earnestly recommend it to all who may be in need of a good family medicine. JOHN D. BOUTILIER. French Village.

SCROFULA

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

How Can It Be CURED

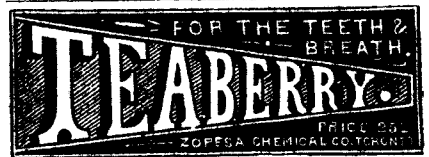
By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by the remarkable cures it has accomplished, has proven itself to be a potent and peculiar medicine for this disease. If you suffer from scrofula, try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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

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



NOTICE.

The Annual General Meeting of the Denison Mining Co. of Ontario (Limited), for the purpose of the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the President, Yonge street, Toronto, on Thursday, 23rd day of March, 1893, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon.

By order,

T. R. CLOUGHER, Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, March 9, 1893.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Court House, &c., at Regina, N.W.T.," will be received at this office until Monday, the 20th March, 1893, for the several works required in the erection of Court House, &c., at Regina, N.W.T.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and Dominion Public Works Office, Regina, on and after Friday, 25th February, and tenders will not be considered unless made on form supplied and signed with the actual signature of tenderers.

An accepted bank cheque payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of amount of tender, must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party declines the contract, or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

E. F. E. ROY, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, }
Ottawa, 21st February, 1893. }

MRS. GEORGE TATE BLACKSTOCK will be pleased to recommend a small, select school, near Crystal Palace, London, England, where her own little girl has been.

First rate educational advantages, with individual care and attention. The house is detached, with garden.

Entire charge taken of children deprived of parents care.

Terms, 60, 80 and 100 guineas. Address, Mrs. ARTHUR STOPFORD, "The Birches," Upper Beulah Hill, Upper Norwood, London, S.E.

Recent Books by Miss A. M. MACLEAR.

ROLAND GRAENE, KNIGHT. Fords, Howard and Hubert, New York; W. Drysdale, Montreal; Williamson Book Co., Toronto. Cloth \$1.00; Paper 50 cents.

MARJORIE'S CANADIAN WINTER: STORIES OF NEW FRANCE. D. Lothrop, Comp., Boston; Williamson Book Co., Toronto. Cloth, \$1.50.

"German Syrup"

The majority of well-read physicians now believe that Consumption is a germ disease. In other words, instead of being in the constitution itself it is caused by innumerable small creatures living in the lungs having no business there and eating them away as caterpillars do the leaves of trees.

A Germ Disease.

The phlegm that is coughed up is those parts of the lungs which have been gnawed off and destroyed. These little bacilli, as the germs are called, are too small to be seen with the naked eye, but they are very much alive just the same, and enter the body in our food, in the air we breathe, and through the pores of the skin. Thence they get into the blood and finally arrive at the lungs where they fasten and increase with frightful rapidity. Then German Syrup comes in, loosens them, kills them, expels them, heals the places they leave, and so nourish and soothe that, in a short time consumptives become germ-proof and well.

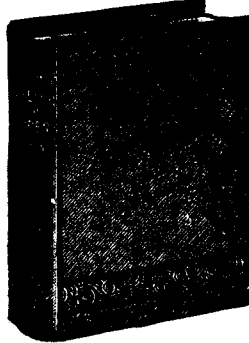


LOOK AT THE SIZE of the ordinary pill. Think of all the trouble and disturbance that it causes you. Wouldn't you welcome something easier to take, and easier in its ways, if at the same time it did you more

good? That is the case with Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They're the smallest in size, the mildest in action, but the most thorough and far-reaching in results. They follow nature's methods, and they give help that lasts. Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, Sick and Bilious Headaches, and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels are promptly relieved and permanently cured.

"If we can't cure your Catarrh, no matter how bad your case or of how long standing, we'll pay you \$500 in cash." That is what is promised by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Doesn't it prove, better than any words could, that this is a remedy that cures Catarrh? Costs only 50 cents

**HOW TO GET WELL,
KEEP WELL AND LIVE LONG**



**Dr. DANELSON'S COUNSELOR
WITH RECIPES**

A TRUSTY GUIDE FOR THE FAMILY

An illustrated book of nearly 800 pages, treating Physiology, Hygiene, Marriage, Medical Practice, etc. Describing all known diseases and ailments, and giving plain prescriptions for their cure with proper directions for home treatment.

The **RECIPES** are endorsed by eminent physicians and the medical press. Remedies are always given in a pleasant form, and the reasons for their use. It describes the best Washes, Liniments, Salves, Plasters, Infusions, Pills, Injections, Sprays, Syrups, Tonics, etc. These are valuable to the physician and nurse, making it a manual for reference.

The chapter upon **POISONS** is exhaustive and every poison appears in the index, so that the antidote can be readily and, if need be, hurriedly found.

18 pages upon **MARRIAGE** treat the subject historically, philosophically and physiologically. It should be read by everybody.

67 pages upon **HYGIENE** or the Preservation of Health; a chapter of inestimable value. "Everybody wishes to be healthy, and everybody when they think of it at any rate, wishes to avoid such things as might bring disease and suffering."

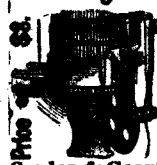
500 pages which follow present **MEDICAL TREATMENT** with Sensible and Scientific Methods of Cure.

Sent, postage paid, on receipt of \$1

OXFORD PUBLISHING COMPANY,

5 Jordan Street, Toronto.

The High Speed Family Knitter



Will knit a stocking heel and toe in ten minutes. Will knit everything required in the household from homespun or factory. Coarse or fine yarns. The most practical knitter on the market. A child can operate it. Strong, Durable, Simple, Rapid. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. Agents wanted. For particulars and sample work, address, Carden & Gearhart, Dundas, Ont., Canada.

FAT FOLKS

Using "Anti-Oxypalme Pills" lose 15 lb in 1 month. They cause no sickness, contain no poison and never fail. Sold by Druggists everywhere or sent by mail. Particulars on receipt of 4c. **WILCOX SPECIFIC CO.,** Falls, Pa.

SCIENTIFIC AND SANITARY.

Starch of the lower qualities is now successfully and profitably bleached by electricity.

A 2,000 candle-power arc lamp has been erected on the obelisk in St. George's Circus, London.

A chemical company has ordered a large generator for use in the manufacture of bleaching powders, the amperage to be equal to affording sufficient heat to decompose common salt, from which chlorine is obtained.

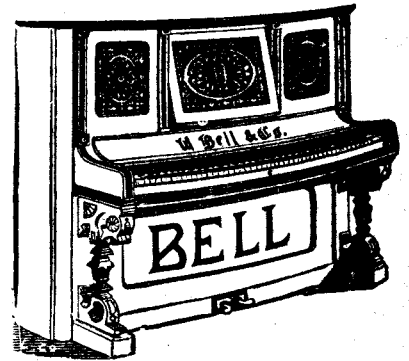
Messrs. Sarasin and De la Rive read a paper before the French Academy of Science showing that the velocity of propagation of electrical waves was the same in the air and conducting wires. The experiments were made in a very large hall in Geneva, with the aid of very large metallic surfaces, and by the method of interferences. They also proved that a circular resonator has a constant wave length independent of the dimensions of the oscillator, the intensity of oscillation alone varying. The quarter of a wave length of a circular resonator is very nearly equal to twice its diameter. A short description of their experiments may be found in L'Electricien, January 21.—Electrical World, February 18.

The Sydney correspondent of the Western Daily Mercury states that H.M.S. Curacoa arrived there from Samoa and the Polynesian Islands, having been absent about six months. While passing through the Yandi waters she struck on an unknown rock, but, fortunately, without any serious consequences. The spot where she struck is marked on the chart as having twelve fathoms of water. Thanks to the rising tide, she was got off the rock in about an hour's time, and an examination of her bottom by the ship's divers showed that, beyond the tearing off of a sheet or two of copper, no damage had been sustained. The ship was afterwards anchored near by and a survey of the spot made.

The report of Mr. G. J. Symons, F. R. S., on the rainfall of 1892, shows that it was an average quantity, without exceptional wet anywhere. The rainfall of August was generally above the average; but in September it was excessive in the Lake regions and in the West of Scotland. The records, however, show the same old fact against those who foretell the weather: at Seahwaite, Cumberland, a total fall of 129.5 inches was registered, and only 20.72 inches at Winslow, Bucks. In Mr. Symon's list there are more minus than plus marks, the greatest excess in England being at Bury St. Edmunds. The rainfall was very heavy in the eastern counties during October; but the weather prophets did not foretell that. The planets do not seem to have much control over the weather even in a little place like England, while they appear to be in regular opposition to the almanack prophets, and in conjunction with those who laugh at the efforts of the vaticinators.—English Mechanic.

An enlightened Bengali, Babu Govind Chandra Laha, has contributed fifteen thousand rupees towards the expenses of the proposed snake laboratory at Calcutta. We may expect, therefore, that the institution will soon be in full working order. According to the Pioneer Mail, two main lines of research will be followed in the laboratory. So-called cures for snake-bites will be tested under strictly scientific conditions, and the properties of the snake poison as such will be investigated. The laboratory will be the only institution of its kind in the world, and the Committee of the Calcutta Zoological Gardens, who have taken the matter in hand, expect that it will be largely resorted to by the scientific inquirers who visit India during cold weather. In accordance with the practice of scientific laboratories in Europe, a charge will be made for the use of the tablets and instruments at a rate sufficient to cover working expenses. Work done on behalf of the Government will also be charged for according to a regular scale.—Nature.

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Sociologists are agreed that the position of woman, even as a mother, has been largely determined by the stage of development reached by society. Generally speaking, the militant condition goes hand in hand with the subjection of woman; in other words, where the tribal group or nation is constantly engaged in the activities of war, there the mothers must occupy an inferior position, and must undergo all the disabilities of that position. It is not that in the fighting stage women are oppressed by men, but it is that both men and women have their status determined by the character of the prevailing civilization. On the other hand, progress from the militant to the industrial type of society is, generally speaking, accompanied by the gradual emancipation of woman from such subjection and the gradual recognition of her equality with man.—Lydia Liozna Pimenoff, in North American Review.

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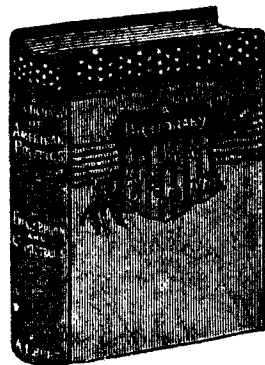
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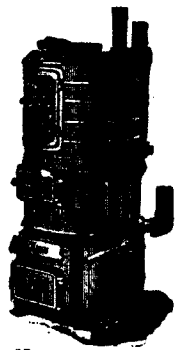
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