

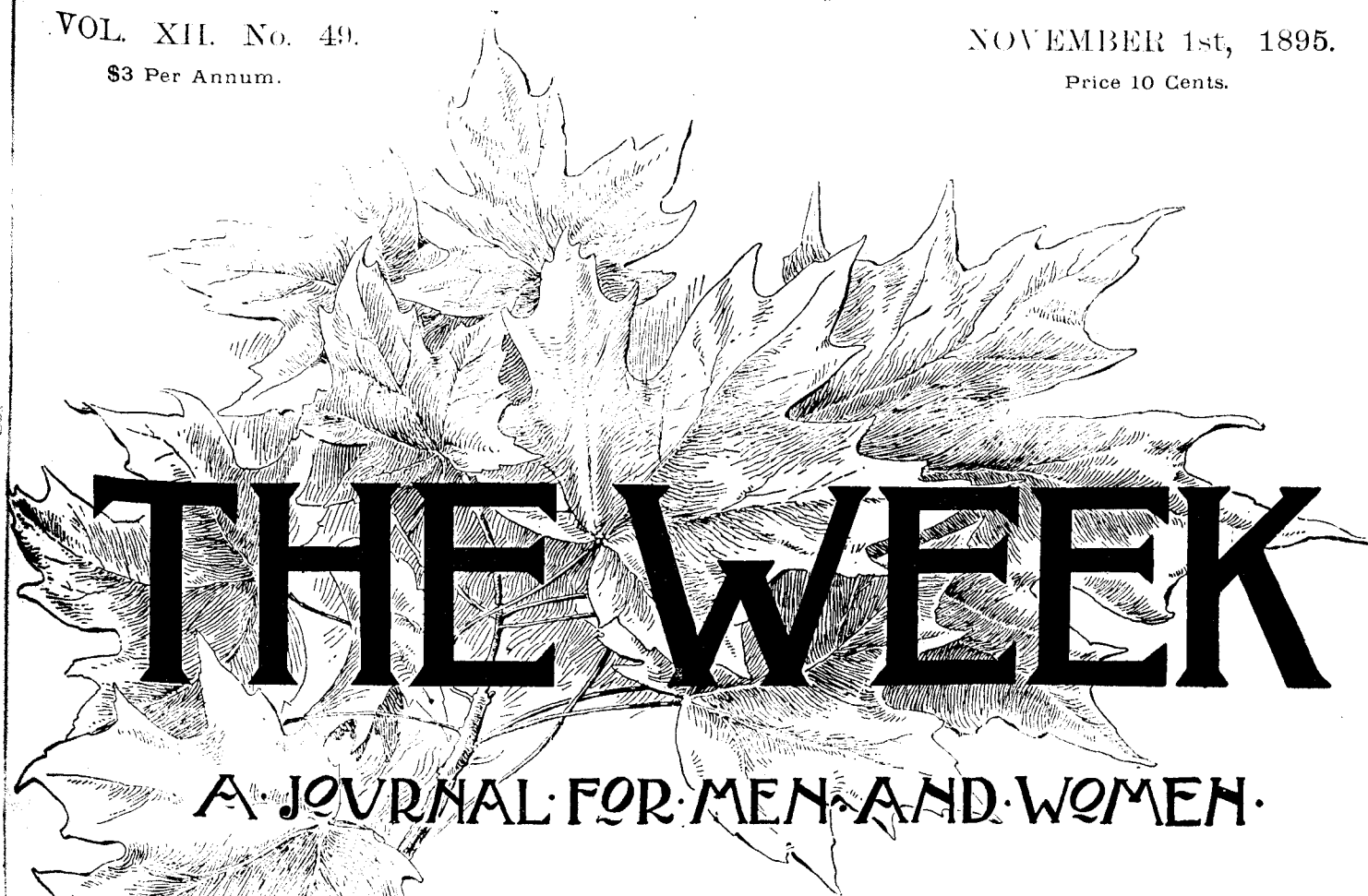
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THE WEEK.

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Toronto, Friday, November 1st, 1895.

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Current Topics.

Chateauguay Monument.

The unveiling of the monument at Chateauguay was a most interesting ceremony. The abstract propriety of erecting memorials of by-gone struggles for national independence should not require argument. In this instance of the Battle of Chateauguay some lasting tribute is peculiarly desirable as it calls to mind the devotion of the French Canadians to a rule to which they might naturally have seemed opposed. British institutions and British laws must have proved satisfactory when French-speaking Canadians were found ready to die in their defence. Long may it be so and long may the descendants of the men who fought under Montcalm and De Lévis stand shoulder to shoulder with the sons of sturdy John Bull, steadfast Sandy, and gallant Pat in defence of Canada the Fair. It must not be forgotten also that at Chateauguay the Glengarry Highlanders had an ample share in the victory. This fact clearly appeared from the correspondence published last summer between the descendants of De Salaberry and Macdonell. The recognition of De Salaberry so generously insisted upon by Macdonell forms a glorious page in our history. The march, or rather the advance of Macdonell's regiment from Glengarry to Chateauguay was one of the most brilliant achievements ever performed on this continent. A full recognition by the French Canadians of Macdonell's assistance to De Salaberry in the hour of danger would be the very tribute that hero himself, were he alive, would most insist upon. Both were gentlemen and each would claim no preference over the other.

The Conservative Campaign.

Mr. Sam Hunter's cartoon in yesterday's Toronto World depicted Mr. Laurier as a professor looking over a wall at his own statue, carved in the best Greek style, which is mounted on a lofty pedestal on which is inscribed "Laurier: The sweet singer of sweet nothings." Rushing toward the statue are Messrs. Foster, Haggart, Caron, Montague, and Ouimet arrayed as university students, and with the evident intention of

painting the statue red, much to the concern of the "Professor." But the "students" did not turn out in force at Owen Sound on Hallowe'en, and the red paint pot was not used. The Board of Trade banquet was a love feast. But the red paint pot, it is said, will come into play to-night, at London, when the keynote of the campaign will be sounded. If the Conservative leaders are greeted in their tour as enthusiastically as Mr. Laurier was in his, which is more than probable, it will be difficult to know what the people themselves really think with regard to the important questions discussed. Perhaps they do not know what to think.

Mr. White's Resignation.

Mr. Robert S. White has issued an address to the electors of Cardwell explaining the reasons that induced him to resign his seat in the House of Commons. His reasons, which are eminently honourable, were pretty well known before the publication of this address—which is a model one in every respect. At the time of the elections of 1891 he promised the people of Cardwell to withdraw his confidence from the Government in the event of the then recently enacted school legislation of Manitoba being made the subject of disallowance by the Dominion Government. To-day the question is in a different position, its circumstances have altered, and he is unwilling to await the events of the approaching session of Parliament with his hands tied by his pledge of 1891. In alluding to the Montreal collectorship, with which his name has been coupled, Mr. White says that his resignation will relieve the Government of any embarrassment his presence in Parliament may have caused in naming a collector for the port of Montreal. It is greatly to be regretted that Mr. White will no longer be in Parliament. His loss will be severely felt.

The Fall of the Ribot Ministry.

The French have just seen the fall of the thirty-third Ministry since the establishment of the Republic. The ostensible reason for the defeat of M. Ribot is his refusal to investigate certain railway scandals. Scandals and republicanism seem to go hand in hand in France. Under the Empire there was much scoundrelism, but the paternal care of the Government kept the news from the public. Now, it is brought into the light of day. Perhaps the evil may bring its own cure. But financial scandals are the least evil the Republic has to face. There are signs that the alliance between Papal Rome and Republican France will not last. How they can live in harmony it is difficult to see. One is atheistical and effervescent, the other is Rome *semper eadem*. If the Duke of Orleans played his cards properly the whole ecclesiastical influence would be at his back. But he seems to have alienated even his own friends by his imbecile arrogance. It is a curious defect, that of the Orleans Royal Family as well as of the Bourbon branch. The old Regent seems to live again in the present Duke. Heredity has its bad consequences as well as its good. Meantime the Republic staggers on.

The Kingston
Monument.

Five monuments have been raised to the memory of the Right Honourable Sir John A. Macdonald in as many centres of Canadian life, since his death in 1891; and of all these, none is in a more fitting place or combines as well national and local associations as the one which was unveiled last week in Kingston. The monuments in Hamilton, Toronto, and Montreal are local, and the subscriptions for each of them were confined to the locality; only that in Ottawa is national, being entirely at the public expense; but hundreds of people, in places that could not afford separate tributes, felt that they might well help to raise one in the Limestone City where he had spent the greater part of his life, which he had represented so long in Parliament, and in whose churchyard he sleeps his long sleep, beside those whom he loved with all the affection of a warm Highland nature. Hence, contributions were freely given to it through local committees, all the way from Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island to British Columbia, and His Excellency the late Governor-General also sent a handsome contribution. Appropriately, therefore, the representatives of the Federal and Provincial Governments joined with the citizens in making the dedication or unveiling a brilliant success; and the vast crowd from the city and the neighbouring counties showed how truly Sir John still lives in the "unforgetting hearts" of his countrymen. The speeches were worthy of the occasion. Almost everyone struck the same notes, but the independence of thought was so decided that they can be read without weariness, while they were listened to with the most profound attention throughout a long October afternoon. Every reference to his intense Canadianism, and to his deep conviction that only through abiding union with the Empire could Canada's welfare be preserved, elicited the loudest and most general applause. The "oration" of the Honourable Mr. Montague was up to his level, though somewhat wordy; the Premier's speech had a warmth and directness which convinced everyone that it came from the heart; while that of the Hon. G. W. Ross was in his very best form, and coming from a political opponent was especially grateful to the audience. The speeches of course will be forgotten in a few days or weeks; but for long years, the phalanxes of children, who sang patriotic songs and saw the Union Jack drawn aside from the noble form, and at the same moment another run up to the summit of the flag-pole, will remember the part they played, and they and their children will often gather at the entrance of the park, to gaze on the features of the Chief and to read the inscription, "A British subject I was born, and a British subject I will die."

Concerning
Luck.

The Premier, in a happy definition which he gave as a quotation, showed how little Sir John was indebted to that god of the idle and shiftless, known as Luck. The world is not ruled by throws of the dice but by a wise and purposive Providence, and when men who thought themselves Sir John's equals or superiors cursed their ill luck and attributed his success to the good "luck of the Wizard," they were forgetting this cardinal truth. Luck, said Sir Mackenzie Bowell, is "direction which we cannot see." The subtle qualities which go to make up the statesman are not visible. Only men who have them in some measure themselves can discern their signs; and the best sign of Sir John's greatness was that they who knew him longest and most intimately loved him best, and trusted him most implicitly. It was touching to hear his old follower, who now occupies his high place, speak with a tremor in the voice of "his tact, judg-

ment, fineness of touch, and delicacy of perception." "In him," he added, with true eloquence, "nothing was wasted. He knew intuitively when to be silent and when to speak; when to be inert and when to act; what to say and what to do." It was well to impress upon the young men before him that Sir John owed little to fortune, that "he was no ready-made statesman," that "nothing came to him fortuitously," and "that he began the world without money, without influence, with nothing more than a grammar school education." We trust that many will take the lesson to heart.

Mr. Laurier and
La Patrie.

A notable incident of the week in political matters has been the formal repudiation by Mr. Laurier, and by Mr. Marchand, of *La Patrie*, as a Liberal newspaper. It would have been well had this taken place long ago, for this journal, which has always been radical has been, of late years, very erratic. It has had among its recent editors, an American of French descent, and an Old Country Frenchman of extreme views; and the editorial policy of the paper as formulated by them and continued by their successors has been in favour of annexation and hostile to all things British. It is openly antagonistic to the Roman Catholic Church; and has very frequently embarrassed Liberals by the vigour of its denunciations of the bishops at a moment when the party was seeking to secure their neutrality in election contests. The repudiation by Mr. Laurier and Mr. Marchand followed an announcement that it would be hereafter edited by G. E. Langeois, the proprietor of *La Liberté*, of St. Scholastique which under the name of *L'Eche des Deux Montagnes* was placed under the ban of the Roman Catholic Church a couple of years ago. The article went on to say that "*La Liberté* is not afraid to march in the steps of *L'Avenir* and of *Le Pays*, and to sound the note, the only good and true one, of the Liberal party of the old days." "Have we need," it added, "of affirming again that this has always been and always will be the note of *La Patrie*?" Mr. Laurier, in a personal letter to Mr. Beaugrand, the proprietor of *La Patrie*, disowned these sentiments, and said they were not those of the Liberal party. "Since I have taken the direction of the Liberal party," wrote Mr. Laurier, "I have constantly endeavoured to keep it in the great lines of the Liberal school of England, and it will not leave this path as long as I shall continue to occupy the post at which I am." Mr. Beaugrand replied in a signed article in *La Patrie* in which he made it clear that he did not desire nor intend that the Liberal party should be held responsible for the expressions of his paper. In his letter Mr. Beaugrand said:

"No, my dear Mr. Laurier, the programme of olden times was worth much—and for my part I think it was worth more—than to-day's programme. Now, two words about the great English Liberal school which you sometimes invoke, even as in Toronto, at the expense of a great French Liberal school. It is a notorious fact that your tastes, your political education, your so correct and so precise English language differ entirely from my humble way of seeing and of proceeding. You repudiate the French Revolution and I admire it; not in its excesses nor its exaggerations, but in its effects; in its legislation and in its tradition. I prefer Thiers, Henri Martin, and Michelet to Macaulay or to Hume. I prefer the French Republic of this day to the aristocratic and notoriously anti-democratic English form of government, and, like Lord Rosebery, I would like to see the abolition of the privileges of birth, of birthright, and of stupid precedences of the House of Lords."

Mr. Beaugrand proclaims, that while he is loyal to Canada, as the land of his birth, he regards France as his mother land, and concludes his letter by reiterating his faith in Mr. Laurier's general policy, and states that he will continue to urge his readers to support him.

An International
Supreme Court.

In his annual address delivered at Cleveland before the first annual convention of the Deep Waterways Association, a copy of which we received last week, Mr. O. A. Howland, M.P.P., the President of the Association, made a strong plea for the establishment of an International Supreme Court, to consist of a committee of members of the Supreme Court of the United States and an equal committee of the parallel court, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, nominated by those courts themselves and from among themselves. It is clearly demonstrated by Mr. Howland that the establishment of such an International Supreme Court must precede the undertaking of any great international works on the co-operative plan by Americans and Canadians. Such a court would be needed to guard the interests which would come into existence through the success, for instance, of such objects as the Deep Waterways Association has in view. With these objects our readers are, no doubt, familiar: the establishment of deep ship channels from the great lakes to the sea, free and neutral, at the joint expense of Canada and the United States, under joint control, together with the equitable share that should be charged to each country, and the co-operation in all matters necessarily international in character. It is not only international jealousy and distrust which would require to be guarded against, but also the possibility of war, which unless removed out of the calculations of the two nations, would naturally tend to hinder, if not to frustrate entirely, all undertakings involving complicated interests and relations of international concern. The proposed International Supreme Court, it is maintained by Mr. Howland, would be a substitute for war. It would be a general recourse for remedying public wrongs and deciding any cause of dispute in a certain, conclusive, and acceptable manner by rules and methods of law. It will be observed that this suggestion "goes far beyond the equivalent of arbitral clauses in ordinary contracts. It both extends the object and varies the means. It is not to be limited to questions arising under this particular agreement or treaty, relating to the waterways, but is to be a method of disposing of all difficulties that may arise in any wise between the peoples and governments and of the United States and the British Empire." The immense advantage of a court of this nature over the present, or what Mr. Howland calls the primary or occasional form, of arbitration is manifest.

Federation vs.
Amalgamation

Mr. Howland goes on to say that it seems to stand to reason that the first experiment in the broadening of the field of law, and the formation of the jurisdiction of courts from the national to the international domain, must necessarily be made between nations alike in systems of law, in systems of government, in language and habits of thought. These conditions are fully offered in the case of "the United States of America, and the Republican Empire of Great Britain." The two national courts—the American Supreme Court and the English Judicial Committee of the Privy Council—are similar in character and enjoy each other's confidence and respect. Through these courts and with them as a basis for operations, some scheme of federation between the English-speaking nations may be evolved. Mr. Howland is careful to point out that the literal meaning of federation is a treaty relation between sovereign states, and that the continuance of their independent existence and autonomy is essentially implied. Federation, as defined by the President of the Deep Waterways Association, is not amalgamation—it is not annexation

—it is not to be brought about by previous disintegration. Canada need not "detach herself from her union, the virtual though unwritten federation of republics forming the British Empire, as a condition of entering into a larger federation." It is asserted by Mr. Howland that at the present time "Great Britain, and the great self-governing colonies, which, like the United States, have sprung from her, but unlike the United States remain united with her, are republics individually, and that also in their union in what is called the British Empire, they form a federal republic, not as obviously, but as veritably as the United States is a republic. . . . It is the proper task of statesmen to make the essential unity of those two great republics [the British Empire and the United States] manifest to every one of their inhabitants in a form which will appeal to universal observation and daily experience. Such, it is submitted, would be the effect of the creation of this permanent court. . . . It would form the visible keystone of union of the arch of English popular government, one half of which is founded upon the united commonwealths forming the United States; the others are the similar united commonwealths, home and colonial, forming the British Empire." This address of Mr. Howland's is full of suggestive and stimulating thought, and imbued with an enthusiasm worthy his great subject. Though one may not agree with him in all his views and conclusions, no small profit may be reaped from a careful study of the discourse. It is a fine piece of work.

Unhappy
Cuba.

It was recently pointed out that since 1812 Cuba has been the scene of several savage servile wars, and that the recurrence of these wars may not have been without influence on the Cuban planters who desired annexation to the United States prior to the abolition of slavery in the Republic. Much is made of these wars, and the division between the whites and the blacks of Cuba, by those who favour the continuance of Spanish rule. It is maintained by the Spaniards that only their presence prevents the two races from flying at each other's throats, and that owing to this division of races Cuba, as an independent republic, could never hope to be happy and united. But so far as we have been able to learn, the Spaniard is detested by the Cuban both black and white, and the inhabitants as a whole are fighting unitedly and with determination to rid themselves of Spanish domination. The coloured population is but a third of that of the whites, the great majority are entirely illiterate, and many were in a state of partial servitude so lately as 1892. It is said that the black man is very patriotic, and is giving valuable assistance to the rebel leaders. General Martinez Campos, in his efforts to suppress the rebellion, is making the great mistake of being unnecessarily severe and relentless. Acts of cruelty are charged against him which can only tend still further to exasperate the natives and strengthen them in determination to cast out the Spaniards. Cuba has never had a Constitutional Government. It is still under "special laws" which really mean martial law and the continuance of the evils which, for so long, have disgraced the administration of Cuban affairs. The Government officials are all "imported" Spaniards. The heavily-laden tax-payers have practically no control over the disposition of the public funds. There is very little provision made for education. In fact, Cuba is governed for the benefit of Spain, not for its own benefit. We cannot help sympathizing with the oppressed Cubans in their plucky and unequal struggle for independence.

Love of Country.

SINCE the time when Dr. Johnson defined Patriotism to be the last refuge of a scoundrel, it has been dangerous for any man to profess that virtue. That stout old Tory did much harm when he penned those words, for he gave the indifferent a powerful weapon. Nothing kills a sentiment so quickly as ridicule, and when a speaker knows that he is likely to have old Johnson's definition flung at his head he will pause considerably before he even talks of love of country. There are besides things which a true man feels but says very little about. Still waters run deep. The most dangerous symptom of a man's being in love is when he never mentions the woman's name nor speaks of her. The man who will die for his faith talks least about it. The man who stands up in the front rank and sees his friends fall on his right and left hand and grimly slides in another cartridge is the man who at home has kept his mouth shut. When you sit at dinner next some quiet gentlemanly person whom you have never met before, and whose name you have not heard, but whose modest, unaffected manners and conversation have strongly appealed to you, you find out afterwards that that man either led a forlorn hope or made some startling scientific discovery or penetrated into unknown lands. You never hear of that from himself, but you do hear it from others. In peace there's nothing so becomes a man as modest stillness and humility.

But Shakspeare goes on to say, "When the blast of war blows in our ears" then it is very different.

Now, in Canada, we require the stimulus of patriotic exhortation. Our position is very peculiar. We are, and we are not, a nation. We are a portion of the greatest Empire history has ever known. Still, we are an outlying portion. Modern discovery has provided wonderfully rapid modes of communication. But we remain by force of situation an outlying portion. Between the Provinces and the Metropolis there is always jealousy. The dweller in Imperial Rome looks with pitying self-satisfaction on the benighted individual who is condemned to live, say, in Massilia. The Cockney looks down on the Canuck. We have often thought that this feeling did more to bring on the American Revolutionary War than all the Stamp Acts that ever were passed. It should be the duty of the educated classes to set the example of minimizing the effects of this feeling.

To aggravate this unfortunate infirmity of human nature, Canadians live beside a very large country, a country which fought for and won its own independence a hundred years ago. There are some parts of this Dominion which would fit into the Union, in the opinion of the Americans, uncommonly well. Many of our people are constantly appealed to—Look upon this picture and on that. We are very often asked to switch off from the tail of the Lion to that of the Eagle. So far, Canada's answer has always been the strongest negative. But those who advise us to change our allegiance do not by any means all reside across the border. A man's foes shall be those of his own household. We have among us an element, not only imported, but alas! also home-born who sing the same tune. They too have piped to us, but we do not, as yet, dance.

Still, constant water wears away a stone. Unless this stream be dammed up or diverted it may sap our foundations. In other countries it would not be tolerated. Why should we put up with it? Fancy a prominent man, say in Hamburg, openly advocating the restoration of Alsace to France. Imagine an American writer advocating by speech or pamphlet, say in Boston, the restoration to Canada of the territory filched from us in Maine, or out West, or along the Ohio river. How long would he be allowed to advocate

such an idea? How much patience would the Italians have with any orator who advocated returning Venetia to the Austrians? Yet, there are Canadian press writers who seem to think that there is nothing wrong in suggesting here the surrender of this country to the Americans, and that it is improper to get angry about it. We do require here a very clear demonstration of our determination to have no more nonsense about this subject. We will listen to any man who can give us ideas about developing our back country or improving our internal condition. But we ought to make it thoroughly understood, and if necessary felt, that there is one subject which we will not have trifled with, or even discussed.

The Swiss loves his mountains and knows how to hold them. Torrents of German blood have flowed for the Fatherland. The Austrian dungeons, if they could speak, could tell many a tale of Italian martyrs who endured the extremity of suffering to have their country free. We are free already. How many a son of unhappy France has wept bitter tears when he recalled her sad misfortunes. Why should it be thought that we have less love of country or pride of race than they? A speaker at the dinner to Hall Caine, the other evening, apologized for the little history we have had. This depreciatory tone must cease. We have allowed too much of it to go uncontradicted. As Canadians, we have a position not to win, because it is won, but to maintain. We often hear silly people among us sneer at the Americans. If we had half their national self-assertion it would be good for us. *Quod arrogas, habes* is not a bad maxim; but we must remember that while Brag is a good dog, Holdfast is a better. We must not only claim respect but we must deserve it. We must make it distinctly understood that we have no intention of exchanging King Log for King Stork, and that any man who advocates a change in our present condition does so at his peril. Some of our careless Gallios apparently require to be taught that there are some questions about which men will not allow even argument. We are on the eve of serious times, and just as old Cromwell instituted Pride's purge, before we do have trouble here we must take the same course.

* * *
Petraarch's Sonnets.

Time's withering pages long have pressed these flowers,—
These tender trills of song, whose ancient rhyme
Flows soft and low as first it 'gan to chime
To Petraarch's lute amidst Italian bowers;
Wild-blossoms of Love's fancy, blown in showers
Of blooming passion, perfected in prime,
Unfading petals reared in Pelion's clime,
Their classic incense later ages dowers.

So gleams the torch of Truth thro' darkened years:
Earth's beauty blooms perennial, half-divine;
So live the primal passions of the heart
That gaily throb thro' mists of human tears;
O trust that souls shall cherish, while they pine,
The songs that speak love's ardor, heal thy smart.

Toronto.

REUBEN BUTCHART.

* * *
An Appreciation of Hall Caine.

I THINK the great charm about Hall Caine is that at the age of forty-two he has the ripeness of judgment and the tolerant estimate of humanity which are usually the attributes of old people, though only the best old people. To these he joins keen perceptive faculties and a large and sympathetic insight into human life. Nature and men play upon him like a harp. The nine years he spent in a newspaper office enabled him to get down to the bed-rock of the feelings and aspirations of men and women. The editor of the paper on which he was employed was keen enough to "spot" him at once, and had wisdom enough to tell Caine to do just what he felt he could do best. With this roving commission he went out into the stir and ferment of a great city and saw with his own eyes things that others would have passed by, and wrote about them so that readers of the Liverpool Mercury began to feel that there were interesting aspects of life in their city and its surroundings of which they had never dreamt. Previously to this he sat at the drawing-board in an architect's office—a school of

imagination and invention that has produced more than one novelist. Yet further back Nature had spoken to him in his native Isle of Man in various tones. He had wandered by the sea and watched the storms that tossed the waves into furious unrest, and he had seen the stormy passions that toss the hearts of men. Always sensitively alive to the mystery and the force of the outward world he was equally open to the sense of mystery that encompasses the origin and end of human life. Nature and life were to him a picture on which he was never tired of gazing, and in his after life in the great city the background of his urban experiences was the rocky headlands, the wild seas, the murk and the sunshine of his island birthplace. Then came the world of London and literature, the friendship of poets, the revelling in what had already been written and painted and sung. He published a volume of poems in 1882. They were called "Sonnets of Three Centuries." "Cobwebs of Criticism" came out in 1883. But it was when "The Shadow of a Crime," "A Son of Hagar," and the "Deemster" were successively issued, that it became plain that he was by vocation a novelist. "The Manxman," which took everybody by storm last year, put the stamp of certainty on the growing conviction that he was a novelist of the first order.

How have these years of work, how has this success left him? It is one of the marks of his greatness that they have left him more interested in life, and in people, than in himself. His head is too big to be turned, even if his heart would allow of the process. He is a brother of mankind. He still hears the old mysterious symphonies, he still has a child's full-eyed wonder at the romance and surpassing interest of this romantic and interesting old world. So there is no bumptious narrowness about him, on the contrary the largest tolerance, pitifulness, joy, appreciation. He is the reverse of self-assertive, either in manner, voice, or gesture: but withal he has a sense of responsibility that wonderfully dignifies him. He is not merely a clever man, but his conviction that this is a moral universe, shines through every page he has written, and transfigures his daily life and conversation. I am aware that it is very high praise, and that these words may be taken as extravagant and enthusiastic panegyric, but it is my impression that Hall Caine would be considered great among his friends even if he had written no books. While some writers impress us with the idea that they are only the media through which some higher intelligence expresses itself, Caine makes you feel that it is he himself you want to know; though his books were blotted from memory. You feel this with regard to some other men of achievement, whether literary or administrative, but they are frequently icebergs—they never quite thaw. They are unable to communicate themselves. An impenetrable reserve and reticence ever and anon rises up that says *noli me tangere* as plainly as possible to the outside crowd. When they are winsome it is with a palpable effort. One cannot have too much pity for these imprisoned souls who can never quite disclose themselves. They can impart no magnetic thrill, and when they greet you, it is as if you grasped not a human hand but a mechanical contrivance. Hall Caine has none of that craven fear of close contact with humanity which is probably the basis of reserve. He is a friendly man, boldly frank, heartily sincere. He does not retire into his personal castle and pull down the blinds. On the contrary, he may be compared to the continental people who live *al fresco* and take tea on the boulevard.

Talk to the young fellows who have met him and you soon find how completely he has won their hearts by his engaging ways. But they recognize his greatness all the same. They do not wonder in the least that when he is announced to lecture in Britain the places are all taken up days before, and that there is often a crowd besieging the doors that can have only the faintest hope of finding standing room.

Caine's style is poetically and picturesquely great. Its grand simplicity enthralled far more than epigrammatic brilliance ever could. His are all heavy guns, there are no mere fireworks and blank cartridges. The sublime reality of his writings is like nature, and their broad effects are such as touch the heart's deeps. The story moves on with the dignity that always accompanies truly humane portraiture. You may be saddened by its weird gloom, but so you are by the blackness of the thundercloud. As for the pure art of the writing, it makes you read and re-read it, and you do not borrow the books, you buy them. There is a delicate force

and strength about them beside which many, not to say most novels, seem but frivolous and empty. Something of all this there is about the man when you see him. The leonine head with its mass of tawny soft hair thrown back from the expansive forehead; the expressive and sympathetic brown eyes wide open and far apart; the sensitive mouth and chin concealed by the expressive moustache and beard, the worn expression, somewhat sad, the kindly smile, the slight nervous figure, the delicate artist's hand—unmuscular but sympathetic, these are all familiar to us now, and they make up the salient points of a personality which has recently become very interesting to Canadians, because he whom they characterize has spoken to them in those pleasant tones of his, words that show them very plainly that he understands their aspirations, their passionate loyalty to the Mother Land and the disabilities and limitations under which they labour. He has come out here with a view to assist in settling the copyright difficulty, but it may well be counted that even if he be instrumental in a large degree in that important mission it will be but a small part of his service to the Dominion, for it is the ministrations of such as he that we need to make those at home acquainted with us. It was no wonder that when he returned from Morocco and wrote as he did of the condition of the Jews in that country, describing their state with a sympathetic lucidity which has rarely been surpassed, he should be at once designated by the Jewish Committee in London as the man of all others to go to Russia and portray the state of their brethren under the Muscovite rule. When I saw Mr. Caine the other day I asked him about his experiences on that arduous journey, undertaken at a time when cholera was abroad and travelling was surrounded with unusual dangers. I heard, in reply, some of the most interesting details I have ever listened to. They showed that he had been able, in a remarkable way, to appreciate and understand the conditions of life in Russia, to penetrate to its inner sentiments as well as to acquaint himself with its outward scope, and I could not help thinking that if this were the case with regard to people of another type and race, how much more favourable are the circumstances of his observations here. Britain has much to do in the way of understanding and acquainting herself with her Colonial children, and it may be affirmed that the services which such an observer as Hall Caine is able to render us in this regard may be of incalculable value.

There is a sentence in the "Deemster" that again and again comes to the mind of him who reads it. It is at the close of the chapter that tells of the killing of Parson Ewan by Dan Mylrea, and it runs thus: "The blind leading that is here of passion by accident is everywhere that great tragedies are done. It is not the evil in a man's heart, more than the deep perfidy of circumstance that brings him to crime." This exemplifies that recognition of the outside forces amid which a man's life is tossed about which runs through much of what Caine has written. It is a recognition to be found also in Shakespeare, in Browning, in George Eliot and in all writers who have painted for us with any discernment the complex drama of human life. At the present juncture we may perhaps be permitted to turn the hard saying about, and to say that the blind leading of benevolent impulses by accident is everywhere that beneficent works are done. It is not the good in man's heart more than the happy combination of circumstance that brings him to auspicious action. The happy accident of a somewhat bewildered and bewildering copyright law has brought Hall Caine to Canada, than which, in some respects, nothing more strange ever happened in the history of a writer of imaginative literature. This business must be contrary to his bent, and repugnant to his taste. To be learning by rote a mass of dry statutory information and attempting to digest the statistical instruction with which he has been favoured by a number of advisers since he set foot on our shores must be far from desirable to one who is accustomed to live in the realms of fancy and amid the creatures of his poetic imagination. The more credit is due to him for the vigour with which he has buckled to his work. We will hope, however, that the fate that placed this matter of business in his hands and sent him hither with it, will lead to such an interpretation of our spirit and life as a people, as may still further cement the bonds of affection and loyalty that bind us to the Empire, and lead to the journeying hither of hosts of those for whom our splendid resources of land and life furnish ample room and verge enough.

BERNARD McEVROY.

The Government and the Judgment.

IT will, I think, be conceded that it is now the opinion of the great majority of the people of six of the seven Provinces of the Canadian Confederation, that in issuing the order to the Province of Manitoba to restore Separate Schools, the Dominion Government adopted a course which could not be justified either on the ground of sound political doctrine, of sound morality, or even of astute partisan strategy. The Government, or rather those of its members who have been most active and prominent in connection with the issue of the Remedial Order, and with the threat of Remedial Legislation, assert that they have been actuated in their course solely by a desire to do justice to the "minority," and to defend the Constitution. They have not supplied any argument nor facts to show that the "minority" is suffering any injustice. Nor do they point out in what way the "Constitution" needs any defence at their hands. It is very clear to a great many people that the Constitution is in some danger of violation, but these people think that this danger is to be apprehended principally from the action of those very men who fancy or affect that they are its defenders. It might also be pointed out that the expression, "minority" is a very misleading one. There is no "minority" in Manitoba in the sense of a section of the community which are treated with unfavourable discrimination because of the smallness of numbers or for any other reason. Every sect and every individual in the community enjoy equal rights under the present educational laws. The portion of the community which, with insidious appeal to the sympathy of the unthinking, is referred to as the "minority," is a section which claims for itself special and peculiar privileges. It virtually claims the position of a sort of denominational aristocracy, and it actually enjoyed such a position till the legislation of 1890 placed it on a level with all other classes of the people.

As I have already stated, the Government has not made any effort, on its own part, to ascertain and demonstrate the nature of the injustice under which the "minority" is labouring. Neither has it bothered itself about the character to the danger of the Constitution. It falls back on the judgment of the Privy Council, which it interprets as a declaration that the minority has a grievance, and as a command to it to remove that grievance. Now it will be interesting to closely scrutinize the judgment in question and also to ascertain whether the Government of Canada is bound to accept or is justified in accepting without criticism or examination, any deliverance of the Imperial Privy Council in this matter.

It should be carefully remembered that the legislation which has been the subject of so much controversy, was contested in the courts as to its constitutionality, and was declared by the court of last resort, this same Imperial Privy Council, to be strictly constitutional, and clearly within the power and the right of the Manitoba Legislature to enact. The peculiar fact cannot be too firmly impressed on the memory that it is legislation which is entirely lawful and constitutional which the "minority" are moving heaven and earth to annul, and in which effort they are having the powerful assistance of the Dominion Government.

Repulsed in their attack on the constitutionality of the legislation, the "minority" appealed to the Governor-General in Council, under sub-section 2 of section 22 of the Manitoba Act, which is a most remarkable legislative provision, and is as follows:

(2) An appeal shall lie to the Governor-General in Council from any act or decision of the legislature of the Province, or of any provincial authority, affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to education.

In view of the fact that the Imperial Privy Council had already pronounced the Manitoba School legislation to be constitutional, Sir John Thompson, who was then Minister of Justice, was not clear as to whether the Governor-General in Council, which is in effect the Dominion Government, could hear the appeal. The question as to whether the appeal would lie was, therefore, referred to the Supreme Court of Canada, which decided that it would not lie. The reference was then carried to the Privy Council, which reversed the decision of the Canadian tribunal, thus deciding that the Governor-General in Council should hear the appeal.

In their first judgment their Lordships not only affirm ed the constitutionality of the Manitoba legislation, but they expressly pointed out that it inflicted injustice on no one, and was, therefore, morally as well as legally sound. They pointed out that if any section of the people felt themselves at a disadvantage "it is not the law that is in fault; it is owing to religious convictions which everybody must respect, and to the teaching of the Church that Roman Catholics and the members of the Church of England find themselves unable to partake of the advantages which the law offers to all alike." They further say, "But what right or privilege is violated or principally affected by the law?" They also, in that judgment, show their appreciation of the necessities arising from the conditions existing in the Province which the laws in question were well calculated to meet. Here is a passage from their judgment which the Dominion statesmen should have carefully considered before they issued the Remedial Order.

"With the policy of the Act of 1890 their Lordships are not concerned. But they cannot help observing that, if the views of the respondents (the Roman Catholics) were to prevail, it would be extremely difficult for the Provincial Legislature, which has been entrusted with the exclusive power of making laws, relating to education, to provide for the educational wants of the more sparsely inhabited districts of a country as large as Great Britain, and that the powers of the legislature, which on the face of the Act appear so large, would be limited to the useful but somewhat humble office of making regulations for the sanitary conditions of school houses, imposing rates for the support of denominational schools, enforcing the compulsory attendance of scholars, and matters of that sort."

There is a delicate sarcasm in this, and a scarcely veiled amusement at the notion of a statutory clause which commences with the pompous declaration that the legislature "shall exclusively make laws" and finishes (if the Catholic claims are sound) by reducing its powers to those of a municipal council or even less.

It will, I think, be clearly seen that the question at issue in the second appeal was not the constitutionality, nor the justice, nor the moral soundness of the Manitoba legislation. All these points were pretty effectually settled by the first judgment. The duty of the Privy Council in the second appeal was to interpret sub-section 2, which, as I have observed, is a very remarkable item of legislation. In fact, it is unique. This is what their Lordships thought of it:

"It may be said to be anomalous that such a restriction as that in question should be imposed on the free action of a legislature, but is it more anomalous than to grant to a minority who are aggrieved by legislation, an appeal from the legislative to the executive authority? And yet this right is expressly and beyond all doubt conferred."

Now I will venture to assert that nowhere in the records of parliamentary government, can there be found another instance in which a legislature is prohibited from constitutionally altering or repealing its own legislation. Such a provision is, I further venture to say, repugnant to all the principles and the practice of government of the people by themselves. Yet if the "minority" contentions are sound, that is precisely the effect of sub-section 2.

All that the Privy Council had to decide then, was whether, in view of the constitutionality of the 1890 legislation, there was any appeal at all under this sub-section. That is all they had to decide. The scope of their jurisdiction in the matter may be ascertained by extracts from the proceedings when the case was being argued before them. I take the following from amongst several passages of like import:

The Lord Chancellor—The question seems to me to be this: If you are right in saying that the abolition of a system of denominational education which was created by post union legislation, is within the 2nd section of the Manitoba Act, and the 3rd section of the other, if it applies, then you say there is a case for the jurisdiction of the Governor-General, and that is all we have to decide.

Mr. Blake—That is all your Lordships have to decide. What remedy he shall propose to apply, is quite a different thing.

Mr. Blake was senior counsel for the Roman Catholics. The junior counsel, Mr. Ewart, said:

"We are not asking for any declaration as to the extent of the relief to be given by the Governor-General. We merely ask that it should be held that he has jurisdiction to hear our prayer, and to grant us some relief, if he thinks proper to do so."

And again:

"The power given of appeal to the Government, and upon request of the Governor, to the Legislature of Canada, seems to be wholly discretionary in both."

From these extracts it would seem reasonably clear

that the jurisdiction of the Privy Council was necessarily very limited, and also that the discretion of the Government in dealing with the appeal was practically unlimited. Nothing that the Privy Council could say as to how the appeal should be dealt with, could in any way bind the Government. The sole responsibility for dealing with that appeal on the merits lay on the Dominion Government. This body, indeed, admits its responsibility and its power of discretion. But it says in effect: "It is true we have full discretion; but the Privy Council has said that there is a grievance, and we cannot ignore an opinion from such a quarter." It is quite true that many expressions by such a body should be carefully considered. But when such expression was entirely outside of the scope of the decision, it should have been at least critically examined, before being blindly adopted as the rule of action of the Government in dealing with the appeal. It is very clear that, according to their Lordships' own definition of their functions in the appeal, such an expression was not required. Indeed a prominent supporter of the Dominion Government (Dr. Weldon) referred to the expression in question as an impertinence. Their Lordships in judgment say: "The function of a tribunal is limited to construing the words employed; it is not justified in forcing into them a meaning which they cannot reasonably bear." If the function of a tribunal is limited to construing the words employed, it is difficult to avoid the conviction that in making a suggestion as to how the Governor-General in Council might deal with the appeal, their Lordships went beyond their functions, and gave some excuse and reason for the somewhat strong expression employed by Dr. Weldon. In another portion of the judgment their Lordships observe:

"Mr. Justice Taschereau says that the legislation of 1890, having been irrevocably held to be *intra vires*, cannot have "illegally" affected any of the rights or privileges of the Catholic minority. But the word "illegally" has no place in the sub-section in question. The appeal is given if the rights are in fact affected."

This is strictly consistent with their description of the limitation of the function of a tribunal. If their Lordships had simply allowed the appeal and stopped short, their position would have been entirely logical and unassailable. But while they do not expressly state that the "minority" has a grievance, they make use of the word in such a way as to imply that such is the case. Now the "rights" might easily be "in fact" affected without any grievance existing. In their former judgment their Lordships themselves make this quite clear. If the "rights" were special privileges which should not exist, their withdrawal could not be fairly or properly referred to as a "grievance." And this is precisely the position.

Their Lordships, in explaining the considerations which determined their decision, say that the appeal must lie if the rights are "in fact" affected. Now, nobody has denied for a moment that the "rights" possessed by the Catholics, were "in fact" affected. They were abolished and that was the intention. But no "grievance" was inflicted by the abolition. Any grievance in the matter was suffered by the rest of the community prior to the abolition of the "rights." Why, then, do their Lordships who justify their decision by the theory of strict construction of the words of the statute, go so far beyond the limits of strict construction as to employ expressions calculated to create an impression, that they held certain views as to the ethical aspects of legislation, the legal or ethical statute of which was, as they say, not the question for their decision at the time? When they felt inclined to go beyond their self-defined functions, why did they not state the facts and the reasoning on which they based their conclusion that a grievance exists? It is true that they state their belief that the Roman Catholics acquired their rights by a "parliamentary compact." It is my purpose, with your permission, to inform the readers of THE WEEK very minutely as to the nature of this compact. Suffice it to say for the present that this compact was based on false representations and spurious documents. This has already been amply demonstrated, as the advocates of the minority are fully aware, but it will be no harm to demonstrate it over again. I also propose to examine the nature of the political philosophy which accepts as reasonable and rational, the proposition that the few persons, mostly semi-civilized, who inhabited what is now Manitoba, at the time of its union with Canada, had, or could acquire, the right to legislate irrevocably for all future generations who should live in

the land. The soundness of this proposition is assumed by the advocates of the minority and is, as I shall endeavour to show, indispensable to the coherency of their case.

I have pointed out the wide divergence between the spirit and tone of their Lordships' first judgment, and those of the second. In the first, they confined themselves strictly to the questions before them. In support of all their conclusions they presented facts and arguments which are impregnable (although Bishop Gravel has stated that their argument in that judgment was so flimsy as to be evidence of bad faith on the part of such an intellectual body). In the second judgment, they exceed their functions as defined by themselves. They imply rather than assert, that a grievance exists, without assigning any reason for their belief in its existence, and in contradiction of the argument of their previous judgment, which demonstrated that no grievance exists. They suggest a course to be followed by the Governor-General in dealing with the appeal, in the face of their own limitation of their functions, and of their declaration that this course should be determined by the authorities to whom it had been committed by the statute.

If the Privy Council had decided that, as the "rights" were in "fact affected," the Roman Catholics had a right of appeal according to the statute, and if, having thus fulfilled their self-defined duty of strict construction, they had turned the matter over without any extra-judicial comment, to the authorities to whom it was committed by the statute, to be dealt with on its political and moral merits, then the people of Manitoba would have had no cause for either disquietude or criticism. But when these people see the decision in the question before the tribunal, accompanied by *obiter dicta* calculated to prejudice their interests, and to endanger their autonomous rights; when they see that there is plainly no evidence in the case on which these *obiter dicta* could be based, and that they must have been wantonly obtruded into the judgment; when they see that the tenor and bearing of this judgment is, in some essential respects, opposed to those of the first judgment, without anything having occurred or been developed, to produce such a change—is it surprising that they should begin to ask whether there is really anything in Bishop Gravel's contention, that in cases having political bearing, the decisions of the Privy Council are based not so much on the evidence in the case, as on their Lordships' conception of what will be best for "the interests of the British Empire"? Were the *obiter* suggestions and comments the result of their Lordships' belief that it would be "more advantageous for the peace of the Empire" (to again use the good Bishop's phraseology) to imperil the constitutional autonomy of a small British province, than to take any chances that the hearts of the Catholics would be "alienated," an intimation of which possibility would be conveyed to them from Cardinal Vaughan, via the "Colonial Secretary," if the simple-minded Bishop's suggestion was adopted? The people of Manitoba naturally pursue this interrogative process to its inevitable conclusion, and ask themselves if their autonomy is to be the sacrificial offering to be laid upon the altar of the exigencies of "the peace of the Empire." I think they have already determined for themselves what the answer will be.

But what about the position of the Governor-General in Council, otherwise the Dominion Government, the authorities to whom the settlement of this question is committed by the statute? In view of all the facts and considerations here stated, will the people of Canada absolve that Government from the obligation to investigate the merits of the case for itself, and to exercise its independent judgment thereon? Will they release it from responsibility? Will they allow it to accept in a spirit of humble and unquestioning submission, as if it were an Imperial ukase of the Czar of Russia, the *obiter* suggestion of the Privy Council?

The people of Manitoba are excelled by no body of subjects of the British Empire, in law-abidingness and respect for authority. But their love of order and respect for authority do not imply a readiness to submit to the exercise of an arbitrary excess of authority. The mere smallness of their numbers only makes them more sensitive to the indignity involved in an attempt at coercion, which would not be dreamt of if they were as numerous as, for instance, the citizens of the Province of Ontario.

A. B.

Winnipeg.

At Street Corners.

WHENCE arises the undoubted satisfaction with which so many people talk about great villains? Are most people so tainted with pharisaism that they eagerly seize on an opportunity of feeling that they are "not as other men are?" Or is it that a great number of people are so convinced in their secret hearts that their moral worth is not very great, that they are really glad to find that there are people like Holmes the murderer respecting whom they can honestly and truly say "I am better than they?"

Experts in physiognomy and criminology are telling us in some of the American newspapers that they can see the undoubted marks of the murderer on the person of Holmes. But I am always doubtful about these things. I have known many good men who looked like murderers and, on the contrary, bad men who looked like saints and apostles. The conventional aspect of goodness and greatness does not always portray the character as those know who have had to do with artists' models. "I sits fer the 'eds of hall 'is 'oly men" is a speech attributed to one of Holman Hunt's models. The remark fell from him in a London pot-house where he had gone to get a pint of "arf and 'arf" in one of the intervals of posing.

I am told by one of the competitors in a contest engineered by the Youth's Companion, of Boston, as to who should write the best short story, that seven thousand two hundred manuscripts were sent in. Eight or ten prizes were given, varying from \$500 to \$100, and although there were entries from all parts of the English-speaking world, they were all carried off by American writers. The circumstances are instructive as showing in a forcible way how crowded are the avenues of literary work, and how hopeless is the task set before would-be beginners in that line of business.

I hear that "Kit," of the Mail and Empire, has gone to New York to witness the abnormal Marlborough-Vanderbilt nuptials. She will, no doubt, write a bright and pleasing report of a wedding with regard to which determined effort is being given to make it historical and epochal in the world of fashion. It seems a pity that such nice young people as the Duke and Miss Vanderbilt are, should have such a burden of wealth and its accompaniments to carry. What have they done that they should be thus encumbered, whereas in a less gilded setting they would shine for their virtues and graces, as ordinary people have the pleasure of doing?

Hall Caine seems to have won the hearts of the people of Canada in an exceptional way, and he probably knows more about them than some Old Country people who have been here for a quarter of a century. It was odd for a born poetic artist such as he undoubtedly is, to come here on a business question. I am glad he is going to write his impressions of our country in the London Times. I am hopeful that it will do us a great deal of good. It was the copyright problem, mainly, in pursuit of the solution of which Sir John Thompson went to England and died. The sentiment that his tragic death awakened did more to make the people of England and Canada mutually acquainted than we shall ever know. Consequently Hall Caine will cast his seed into a prepared soil. May the harvest be a rich one!

A good many people besides the civic authorities are on the *qui vive* for the coming of Mr. Mansergh, the great (and expensive) hydraulic engineer who is going to tell us how to get pure water into our houses. If this experiment be successful; if the City Council have the wisdom and the strength to follow out his instructions and settle this everlasting water question for good and all, I should suggest that we next get out the best expert on civic government and ask him to report on our present condition from a financial and administrative point of view. The municipal government of this city is in the condition of an individual who feels sick and "all-overish," but scarcely can tell what is the matter with him. The men in the city who know most about municipal affairs have at present nothing to do with them.

DIODEGENES.

Parisian Affairs.

WHAT IS FRANCE TO DO WITH MADAGASCAR?—OPINIONS DIFFER—THE TREATY OF ZANZIBAR—ITS CONDITIONS RESPECTING MADAGASCAR AND ENGLAND—FRANCE IN NEED OF A LOAN TO FREE HERSELF FROM THE FLOATING DEBT—TWO MILLIARDS REQUIRED—THE AGE OF BLOATED ARMAMENTS—IS THE ARMENIAN QUESTION SETTLED?—THE BEST OF DIPLOMATISTS—RUSSIA AND THE SON OF HEAVEN—ROCHEFORT'S MEMOIRS.

WERE Miss Betsey Trotwood to ask Mr. Dick, "What is the best thing for France to do with Madagascar," that privy councillor would reply, "Send colonists there." Were Deputy de Mahy, the leader of the Chauvinists consulted, he would prescribe—as he has done, "adopt the best arrangement to keep out every foreigner and boycott the English." "Convert the take into a Protectorate," say the prudent; "Annex it pure and simple," reply the "whole hog or none" party; divide it into departments, governing each by a local big wig, under the dry nursing of some played out home politician," suggest the geometricians. "Parcel the territory"—the size of France—"between the soldiery who conquered it and the families of the sons, that the climate and mismanaged expedition killed for it"—suggests Henri Rochefort. There is variety, at least, if there be no wisdom in this multitude of councillors.

There is one point overlooked in the discussion: that if the peace treaty be torn up the war will recommence. Have a "protectorate" *ad interim* say some—in political combinations miracles will never cease; make no treaty binding France to recognize any hybrid protectorate, and having utilized the native administrations, to establish law and order—therein comprised French possession; knock it over in due course and declare it to be an integral part of the Third Republic. That fixity of tenure might not suit the Malagasys. The treaty of Zanzibar stipulates conditions respecting Madagascar and England; Germany and America have commercial treaties with the Hovas, but these, it appears, cannot be trotted out till France notifies the powers and principalities, after the vote of the Chambers, at what decision she has arrived. It would be a terrible deception, if, after all the sufferings and the rejoicings, the war broke out afresh, necessitating, as in Tonkin, fighting constantly over the possession. A humorous skit represents the marriage of the Queen of Madagascar with Premier Ribot, and President Faure, as registrar, reading the civil ceremony. One writer recommends the system of administration adopted by "Sir Brooke," the Rajah of Sarawak; only France has no man of Sir Brooke's colonial calibre and she would never adopt his policy, throwing open the trade of the country to the whole world—even France not excepted. France first aims to lock every foreigner out of her possessions, and only admitting him in case he pays exorbitant dues—to pay off her terribly crushing national debt.

A loan must inevitably be resorted to—as usual—so as to enable France to free herself from her accumulated floating debt; two milliards ought to be solicited—in for a penny, in for a pound. The interest on that additional hillock—France has no sinking fund—added to her mammoth national debt will necessitate 60 million frs. annually, to be provided out of current revenue. She intends to devote an independent milliard to the augmentation of her navy—which, of course, will be responded to by England expending double that sum for fresh greyhound cruisers. The milliard will be divided over twelve years. What will be the face of Europe in six years, or perhaps in one? The age of bloated armaments is not past; it flourishes like the bay tree.

It is to be hoped that the Armenian question is settled, and it is also to be hoped that that best of diplomatists—the British fleet—will remain off Lemnos till the working, or rather the execution, of the reforms be witnessed. If the Osmanli be as slow in applying, as they have been in accepting them, the British fleet may become a fixture at the Dardanelles. That caving in of the Sultan to the Hobson's choice is the application of the notice to quit to the Sick Man. Turkey must go. Already one can hear the beating of Azrael's wings. But it is on the far, not the near Eastern, question that eyes are fixed and judgments given. The chief point quidnuncs desire more light upon is: how far are the negotiations advanced between England and Germany, not to play second fiddles to Russia, in her go-carting of the Son of Heaven. They must display strength

and straightforwardness to the Russian advance. It is now clear that England is aware of the full treaties executed between Russia and France and China. It is said that she has informed the Pekin Government until they bind themselves not to hand over Port Arthur to Russia and to hark back on the cession of the Burmah Shan States—belonging to England—to France, the British fleet will not quit the vicinity of Nankin, nor its advanced mosquitoes, the harbour of Foochow. As to Japan, she and England are regarded as now mutual necessities for their influence in the East. Till Japan be paid the loan raised by Russia's banker to pay off the extra evacuation indemnity on the first of next month, the danger will not thicken. Then Siam must henceforth be seriously counted with. She is not dead, but sleepeth.

Rochefort's "Memoirs," Souvenirs would be the more correct name, are appearing in the ground floor department of an evening newspaper of which he is the chief shareholder. As yet they are agreeable, rather than sensational. He could not help being a Marquis since he was born to inherit that empty title, accompanied with the blackest poverty. His grandfather saw the Revolution advancing—for he entertained, although a royalist, popular opinions and sold his vast estates in Berry—part of which, in time, became the property of George Sand, at Nahant, where she sleeps in her garden beneath the spot where she wrote many of her works—for the sum of ten million francs. The purchase money was paid in assignats, and the wheel-barrowful of paper dwindled in value to some 50,000 frs.; even the tumble "down" did not stop there, as neither butcher nor baker would accept that kind of greenback. They wanted hard money, and bimetalism did not exist. Rochefort had to share in the ancestral ruin; his youth-time was not idle; his mother utilized him as dry nurse for her other three children, for it is only since the Revolution that two was fixed by spouses as the regulation number of doxies for every well regulated family. His grandmother, being a royalist, was in due time thrown into prison to await her appearance before the Revolutionary Tribunal—that six hours halt before ascending the scaffold. She was eighteen months living among the condemned, but nursed her baby in her arms all the same, though daily, or rather hourly, expecting death, the more likely because she had committed no crime. Now it was that infant saved her life; it was very pretty, became a pet with the gaolers, was made to kiss all the unfortunates who were called for the guillotine so that the mother's name somehow never appeared on Fouquier-Linville's order of the day.

His grandmother had for cell neighbour the ex-mistress of Louis XV—the well-known Madame du Barry, whose dissolute career was well known. Louis XVI continued her pension of 10,000 frs. a year, a rather odd item on a civil list. But His Majesty and Marie Antoinette had the royal strumpet constantly at their little dinners and suppers. However, the de Mercy "Correspondence" has revealed to us that Marie Thérèse had counselled her daughter to pay every attention to the courtesan. The real cause of her arrest was her incessant demands for arrears of pension—and what a pension!—when the Committee of Public Safety had not even an assignat in the treasury. She was, by birth, a gutter girl, and rose to be the virtual ruler of France, and the professional beauty that Europe extolled. When she was dragged to prison she made a quasi-royal entry, thanks to her bestowing some diamonds among the gaolers. She regarded her arrest as a practical joke, and sent letters after letters, left unanswered, with presents of diamonds, to the members of the Revolutionary Committee to order her release. She also promised, were she liberated, to show where she had concealed her mass of diamonds in the woods of St. Cloud, not far from the house where Pasteur died, and the mansion where the Duke of Connaught and his family are passing, hermit-like, their vacation. One day her name was bawled out for Citizeness Du Barry to come and appear before the Revolutionary Tribunal; she made her few things into a parcel, saying, jauntingly, she felt certain she would be released; and she was. At nine in the morning she was tried, by four in the afternoon her head rolled in the guillotine bucket. The *tricotenses* attested she was, after Camille Desmoulins, the "best screamer" ever witnessed on the scaffold. Du Barry was aged 50 when she entered the prison, and the Marquise de Rochefort said her character was gross and vulgar, her conversation idiotic. She was as stout as Mrs. Fezziwig, or an oyster woman, and that her bust rest-

ed on a pair of elephantine legs. His maternal grandmother was an eyewitness of the execution of Marie Antoinette. There was nothing at all, it appears, heroic about her death, and round the scaffold there was a great crowd. All is legend because written by royalists. When Marie Antoinette arrived at the foot of the scaffold she was doubled in two; she was carried on the platform an inert mass, and was dead, in a sense, when she was pushed under the knife.

Z

Montreal Affairs.

THE coming to the Grand Trunk at the close of the present year of Mr. Charles M. Hays, of the Wabash system, is an event of first-class importance; for the Grand Trunk, though somewhat overshadowed during the last decade by the sensational growth of the Canadian Pacific, is yet an immense factor in our national life. Sir Charles Rivers Wilson's presidency has thus far been fruitful in changes; not changes made for the mere sake of demonstrating that a new hand was at the helm, but well considered ones, intended to remove weaknesses that now exist. The Grand Trunk has always been a well-run road so far as its mechanical side is concerned; but it has somehow or other always failed to hold its own with its American and Canadian rivals in securing business and holding it. Various explanations of this are made: one that the Board of Directors, with Sir Henry Tyler at their head, sought to exercise a more direct influence on the running of the road than was wise in view of their distance from the scene of operation; another that the G.T.R. officials with their predilections for their English methods of conducting railways were not quite suited to face the conditions on this continent which keep changing with kaleidoscopic suddenness. Perhaps there was some truth in both of these theories, for Sir Charles Wilson has, in his new arrangement, sought to remove the ground for both criticisms. He has secured as general manager one of the shrewdest railway men in the Western States where they make a specialty of raising great railroaders; and he has been given almost absolute power within carefully defined but wide limits. The general policy of the road will be settled by the proprietors; but apart from this Mr. Hays will have complete control. It is predicted by some who know Mr. Hays' abilities that he will do wonders; and everybody hopes that he will. But he will not accomplish miracles; and nothing but a miracle will ever make the ordinary G.T.R. stock a dividend-paying one. Sir Charles Wilson is said to be planning a scheme to reduce the capital to a point which will represent about the actual value of the road at present; and if this be done the Grand Trunk may, under more favourable auspices, pay reasonable interest on such a sum. If Mr. Hays achieves this he will be doing enough to make himself a national benefactor; for the failure of the Grand Trunk to make any return to its shareholders has not been without its effects on the investment of British money in Canada. It is an interesting fact that Mr. Hays and Sir William Van Horne are very old friends; they are both graduates of the same railway school; and no doubt when they lock horns as they are certain to do, it will be an interesting struggle to watch.

The resignation by Mr. Robert S. White of his seat in Parliament as Cardwell's representative created something of a sensation here, where Mr. White of course counts his friends by hundreds—by thousands rather. In view of Mr. White's promise to make full explanations to his constituents it would not be fair to speculate on the causes of his retirement; but that they will prove creditable to him no one who knows him will doubt. Whether his action will lead the Government to withdraw its promise to appoint him Collector of Customs at this port, which was made in the first place by Sir John Thompson and repeated by Sir Mackenzie Bowell, time will show; but if it does Canadian journalism will profit thereby. Mr. White as a political controversial writer is hardly equalled on the Canadian press; and his articles are characterized by a dignity, fairness, and courtesy which, while not so uncommon as a decade ago, yet rare enough in writing of this nature. It is no secret in journalistic circles here that, in anticipation of early appointment to office, Mr. White has during the past year or so been less active with his pen than of yore; but if his resignation means his intention to devote himself entirely

to newspaper work, Canadian journalism at large, and the Montreal Gazette especially, will be greatly the gainers. Nor is he likely to remain out of public life, for he has qualities which will fit him for membership—perhaps for leadership—of a deliberative assembly. As for his personal characteristics they are best indicated by the fact that though his whole life has been passed in political warfare, I have never heard him spoken of, publicly or privately, by political foes save in terms of the kindest and friendliest terms.

E. W. Thomson, whose short stories recently published in book form have created a small sensation in literary circles, is contributing to the Youth's Companion, with which he is connected in an editorial capacity, a serial story of uncommon power called "The Young Boss." The scene is laid in the lumbering districts of the Ottawa; and Mr. Thomson's genius for telling a thrilling story, was never better displayed. A private letter from Boston says the story has been the most successful serial the Youth's Companion has published for years. Mr. Thomson was for several years a resident of this city as correspondent of The Globe, and has many friends here who have been pleased to note his growing reputation. It was while a resident of Montreal in 1885 that Mr. Thomson won the first prize in the Youth's Companion competition; and since that time he has had little trouble in disposing of his manuscripts. In the difficult field of short-story telling Mr. Thomson is very near the front rank, and Canada should be proud of him. The Star of this city has secured the Canadian rights of "The Young Boss" and will publish it.

The Montreal branch of the Women's Art Association is holding its second annual exhibition this week in its large studio in the Y. M. C. A. building. A number of paintings and designs by members of other branches of the Association are shown. Mrs. E. O. Elliott, of Toronto, has sent some studies in black and white. One is a very pretty study of a fireplace, showing marked originality and technical talent. Mrs. Dignam, of Toronto, the founder of the Association, has two exhibits, one an oil painting. Among the pretty water colours is one by H. J. Macdonnell, a street scene in Quebec; another is a side hill, by M. J. Sanborn; an old well in a Brittany Courtyard, by E. G. Lampert, of Rochester; some charming roses, by Mary M. Phillips, and others by Frances S. Curtin, of New York; M. Cary McConnell, of Toronto, has some pretty pansies.

Music and the Drama.

TO be a really great conductor is to be a great interpretative musician. This means a man of almost stupendous intellectual powers, sensitive, imaginative, emotional. Music must be understood by him to its very core. He must feel the throbbing harmonies, and the irresistible sway of its ceaseless, life-giving rhythm, be moved by its tenderness, and excited by its passion. All the artifices of the composer's technic must be familiar to him, enlargement, and diminution of subject, thematic development, imitation, form, moods, etc., thus he will feel its very pulse, and become thoroughly imbued with its tonal spirit. There are two great artists whom I have the pleasure of knowing, who have the above qualifications, and who, if they had the opportunity, would make an indelible mark in the musical world, as conductors, and they are Hans Sitt, the celebrated violinist and composer of Leipzig, and the famous pianist, Arthur Friedheim. These men conduct with assurance and authority. They are both magnetic, graceful in fancy, and are strongly impregnated with that musical fire which burns with glowing irradiance, and thrills by reason of its own intensity. Their day will come, and I thought Hans Sitt's was so near that he would immediately be appointed director of the Gewandhaus Concerts in Leipzig, on Dr. Carl Reinecke's retirement. Nikisch, however, as I said last week, is the man, and none is greater than he.

The Chicago Marine Band, T. P. Brooke, conductor, gave some three or four concerts in the city last week, and proved to be an organization of excellent merit. There are some thirty-four players, and judging by the effects produced, each man must be a superior performer. The brilliance and fascination of the playing testified to this, and although the

music at the concert I attended was all light, except the Mendelssohn "Ruy Blas" overture, it was presented in fine style, and with great attention to expression. Mr. Brooke is an unassuming, graceful conductor, and apparently takes little of the applause to himself. He wears, attached to his coat, some half-dozen medals, which goes to show his modesty is not all concealed. The singer, Miss Methot, who accompanies the Band, sang very charmingly, her voice and manner being genuinely pleasing.

I have received a very tastefully got up booklet, "Hints on Voice Culture," by Walter H. Robinson, vocal instructor at the Metropolitan School of Music, and Havergal Hall Ladies' School. In this little pamphlet of some ten pages, Mr. Robinson endeavours to point out—and with a good deal of success too—some of the difficulties which surround the student in vocal music, and recommends certain exercises calculated to dispel and overcome them. I am not a singer nor a voice trainer, but can see the force of what Mr. Robinson says, and students reading his remarks ought at least to have acquired additional insight upon this important subject.

Dr. C. E. Saunders and his talented wife gave a recital in Peterborough one evening last week to an enthusiastic audience. They both sing well, and are instrumentalists of skill also, as Dr. Saunders is well known to be an excellent flutist, and Mrs. Saunders is certainly not a novice as a pianiste. As Miss Marie Blackwell, I remember her as a most promising pianiste, ambitious and clever.

I understand Paderewski will probably play two piano recitals in this city during the winter. That enthusiasm has not waned in New York toward this great artist, can be imagined by the fact of \$5,000 being taken as the receipts of one day's sale of tickets in that city.

The following facts have been supplied me relative to the Mendelssohn Choir, of which splendid organization Mr. A. S. Vogt is conductor:

"The Mendelssohn Choir has completed its organization for the season, and the committee have now announced that no more applications for membership will be received until after the first concert for this year. The chorus last season was pronounced by the press and public to have been the finest ever organized in this city. It is gratifying to learn that through the great care exercised in the selection of voices and the enthusiasm created among a superior class of singers the quality of the chorus is in every one of its eight parts stronger and richer even than last year. The balance of tone is pronounced by impartial and competent judges who have been present at several of the rehearsals to be unsurpassed in any similar chorus on the continent. The music taken up for study this season has been well chosen, and will thoroughly test the ability of the organization besides proving attractive and instructive to the audiences who may attend at the concert. Several eminent artists are being communicated with, and a good selection will be made to assist the society in its public performances. The names of these will be announced in a later issue."

W. O. FORSYTH.

A large audience gathered in the Carlton street Methodist Church last Monday evening on the occasion of a service of sacred song by the choir, under the direction of Mr. W. H. Hewlett, assisted by Mr. Harold Jarvis and Miss Lina Adamson. Stainer's sacred cantata "The Daughter of Jairus" was performed, being preceded by a miscellaneous programme. The choir sang with considerable expression and produced a good quality of tone, the beautiful chorus "Sweet tender flower" for female voices being particularly well rendered. The miscellaneous numbers were on the whole well chosen, though exception must be taken to a solo "O Jesus, Thou art Standing" by Cowen. This proved to be "The Children's Home" adapted to different words. Such adaptations of familiar songs are to be deprecated, for the product becomes a sort of duel between the new words as sung and the old ones as recalled. The vocalist may deliver with all possible earnestness the words "O Jesus, Thou art pleading," but he cannot overpower the music which repeats "She crept away to her corner." The two versions come to the mind simultaneously, the "pale, pale face in the garden" shining through "the rest-

less dream" of the vocalist and refusing to be ignored. The effect is hardly conducive to holy meditation.

An article entitled "The Case of Wagner" by Friedrich Nietzsche which appeared in a recent number of *The Fortnightly Review* is attracting rather more attention than it seems to deserve. Having been published in German some years ago and having won for the author a generous round of abuse at that time, it is difficult to see why it should now be revived. It is a mad attack on Wagner, on his followers and on all those who think they enjoy the master's music. The author propounds such questions as the following:—"Is Wagner a man at all? Is he not rather a disease?" and again, "Was Wagner a musician at all?" and then proceeds to answer them in a most erratic and unconventional way, using short, crabbed sentences which are exceedingly disagreeable to read. Here and there a line occurs containing something worthy of consideration; but on the whole the article serves no other purpose than to answer, partially at least, the second question quoted. Wagner, or the dislike of him, is unquestionably a disease in this case. The matter is very absurd and yet so dull as not even to be amusing. Among those who worship at the shrine of Wagner none but the most fanatical will be disturbed by such an attack, while their opponents will find little satisfaction in it. The time ought surely to come soon when this controversy will be carried on in a moderate spirit, each side recognizing such truth as there is in the claims of the other.

The following is a complete list of the successful candidates for the free scholarships offered by the Toronto Conservatory of Music:—Pianoforte, under Mr. Edward Fisher, Miss Bessie Cowan and Miss Mabel Crabtree; under Mr. J. D. A. Tripp, Miss Bessie Macpeak; under Mr. J. W. F. Harrison, Miss Grace Bourne. Tenor voice, under Miss Norma Reynolds, Mr. H. C. Johnston and Mr. Walter Hayes. Voice, under Mrs. J. W. Bradley, Miss Ethel Rice (soprano), Mr. C. V. Hutchinson (tenor) and Mr. Nassau B. Eagen (baritone). Voice, under Miss Denzil, Mr. J. J. Walsh. Organ, under Mr. A. S. Vogt, Miss Jessie Perry; under Mr. J. W. F. Harrison, Mr. E. Brisley; under Miss Dallas, Mus. Bac., Mr. Harry West. Composition, under Mr. J. H. Anger, Mus. Bac. Oxon., Mr. Edmund Hardy. Elementary pianoforte, Miss Lillian Willcox, Miss Nora Moon, and Master A. Rees. In this latter department ten partial scholarships were also granted.

Mr. W. E. Fairclough will give his second organ recital of the present series to-morrow afternoon at four o'clock in All Saints' Church. Miss Ida McLean will be the vocalist. The programme to be rendered is of considerable interest.

A monologue recital will be given this evening at the Toronto Conservatory of Music by Miss Nelly Berryman, Associate in the School of Elocution. The programme will be varied with vocal and piano music performed by students of the Conservatory. C. E. SAUNDERS.

We have watched with some interest the progress lately made in Toronto in the development of the "boy voice." We are glad to see that this branch of vocal culture is attracting a good deal of attention, and with such success, that we have now in Toronto boys, who, for purity of intonation and breadth of interpretation, can cope with our best sopranos. There is a freshness about the voice that is rarely found in a woman's, and the introduction of such into our concert programmes is welcomed with delight. Perhaps the most pleasing example we have of the beauty and capability of this class of voice is in Master Michael Young. His exquisite voice, coupled with his picturesque stage presence, has invariably made him a favourite wherever he has sung. His phenomenal range, the sympathetic quality of his rich tone, and the artistic interpretation of his theme, are the wonder and admiration of all who are so fortunate as to hear him. His instructor, the Rev. Ernest Wood, has cause to be proud of the achievements of his protégé. He states that he is making numerous engagements for the boy throughout the Province.

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Mr. L. R. O'Brien, R.C.A., has on view at the gallery of Messrs James Bain & Son's, 53 King Street East, Toronto, a beautiful collection of water colours. The exhibition opened on Monday last, and will be continued for some days.

Art Notes.

IF Watts has, for the last thirty years, occupied the highest position in England in the field of poetic or idealistic portraiture, Millais has been successful in winning considerably more popular favour. In fact, with the exception of Frith and Landseer, no painter of our time has appealed to so large a section of the British public. The policeman and the rope have several times been in requisition on the occasion of the display of his most approved works in the Royal Academy; but whereas Frith's popularity rapidly waned after the *clat* of those first few years when "The Derby Day" and the "Railway Station" were exhibited, Millais' pictures have drawn their crowds from the time when he began to emerge from Pre-Raphaelitism (the period of the "Huguenot" picture) until to-day.

Curiously enough, no painter ever started an artistic career with a poorer equipment for the purposes of popular favour. He was entirely sincere; he supposed he had a "mission;" and he was a Pre-Raphaelite. A sincere painter is seldom or never popular until he has gained an audience for those views in relation to painting which his sincere research—his honest, diligent, original endeavour—has led him to form: a man with a "mission" is mistrusted, or looked upon with contemptuous pity, in any walk of life: and a Pre-Raphaelite was, in the early "fifties," a synonym for an idiot. When the brotherhood was formed whose chief doctrine was the duty to paint with infinite labour all the details or component parts of a picture, the works which emanated from the school were received with derision; and the press, finding itself unable to kill the movement in its initial stages, villified its originators with ever-increasing bitterness. The Pre-Raphaelites had, however, one potent advocate in the person of Ruskin, who took the brotherhood under his especial care, and made it the text for many a sermon in which he extolled the merits, not only of the pictures of the modern reformers, but of those predecessors of Raphael who were their models.

Associated with Millais were Lewis, Rosetti, Holman Hunt, and Pinwell, most of whom stuck to their creed and outlived the first onslaught of the critics. Pinwell died early; Lewis' death followed after a few years; Rosetti somewhat deviated from the course laid down by the brotherhood, but remained, until his death a few years ago, faithful in essential matters; Holman Hunt has stuck to his guns and made a great reputation; but Millais! shade of Perugino! has most woefully backslidden and sinned against the gods of the brotherhood.

But before considering those works of his which have gained for him the affectionate regard of the English nation, we must look for a moment at the achievements of the Pre-Raphaelites, and of Millais, while he was amongst them.

They were intensely sincere, to a point of devotion almost religious; and in toiling over their painfully conscientious pictures, in the teeth of almost universal disapprobation, they certainly may be credited with little regard for worldly emoluments or worldly praise. As was natural to so studious and self-sacrificing a company, they were inclined towards religious, or at least spiritual, subjects for their pictures; or they read into a commonplace subject a quality of spirituality which was not inherent in it, but was rather a revelation of that quality in the painter. Holman Hunt's "Light of the World" having beauties which might be seen even by the unsympathetic eyes of the antagonists of the school, was amongst the pictures which helped to place the brotherhood in a light more favourable to the public. But Millais' "Carpenter's Shop" and "Pot of Basil" were execrated. His "Daughters of Noah receiving the Dove" was not unbeautiful, in the popular sense of the beautiful, and was well received; nor was his "Autumn Leaves"—an exquisite little colour dream, with children burning leaves at twilight—thought amiss. But for a period of about ten years the Pre-Raphaelites were in a disfavour which was pretty widely and strongly expressed; and Millais, during that period, executed a surprising number of pictures which had little appreciation, and which, in justice to the British public, it is only fair to say were filled, notwithstanding great merits of draughtsmanship and sometimes of colour, with faults which are probably only too palpable, now, to the painter who has outlived his early enthusiasms.

E. WYLY GRIER.

A Notable Book.*

"WRITTEN in Canada not for Canada; English in tone, published in England; and that ran so rapidly into a second edition that copies of the first were hard to get within six weeks of publication." Such was the introduction to "A Notable Book," handed to me *in propria persona* a couple of months ago.

With so excellent, and one may add so unusual, a commendation of any piece of literary work produced in Canada, added to a very presentable and refined appearance, it was impossible to treat the newcomer with anything but the highest courtesy and for the sake, moreover, of the "mutual friend" in the case, not to examine into the worth and object of the individual thus promisingly brought to one's notice. And certainly the statement "written in Canada not for Canada" conveyed also a sort of challenge to one's attention rather beyond the ordinary. Why should a book written in Canada not be for Canada asked an answer if for no other reason than the satisfaction of a natural curiosity.

A close scrutiny of the twenty-three subjects brought before one in as many chapters, leads to the conclusion, however, that whether he intended it or not, the author has hit Canada in a good many places. For he is a satirist dealing with the age in which he lives. He is a humourist, too, not of the superficial sort to which we have been accustomed until we are hardened, but of that delicate and light quality that calls for a touch of refined sensibility and quickness of imagination in the reader, and a gentle willingness to be laughed at for one's good.

These are qualifications very few writers of the present day possess: the truth seems to be they are gone out of fashion. Yet how powerful they have been in moulding public opinion and morals let the student of the ancient scriptures and of the classics tell. Nor need we go back more than a century and a half when the Rambler and Spectator, the delight of our great grandfathers and grandmothers, laughed at the follies of the day, rebuked its vices, and warned of its dangers, at the same time reading to a captivated public some of the most beautiful homilies on the virtues that were ever penned.

But we must not become too serious or we shall get beyond the intention of the writer of our book, Colonel Hunter-Duvar, of Prince Edward Island, whose fine drama of "Roberval" most cultivated Canadian readers know. In this his new book which he entitles "Annals of the Court of Oberon," Col. Duvar deals with the follies more than the vices of the present age, veiling his characters under the disguise of fairies, spirits, gnomes, with a big human now and then thrown in as the story makes it necessary, or the event becomes impossible to Faërie alone.

An Englishman, of French extraction, and now, and for some years residing in Canada, Col. Hunter-Duvar throws into his style the French lightheartedness, the English common sense, and the Canadian perceptiveness, which, combined, render it very telling and attractive. At times one thinks of The Spectator, again the Ingoldsby Legends peep up; or Chevy Chase and the pretty old-time ballads ring in the memory. Thus matters of good taste, high morality, virtue and piety are all delightfully dealt with and strong lessons are driven driven hard home albeit with a delicately-gloved hand.

A few examples must, however, suffice in illustration of our author's style and matter.

"Your Excellency," said I, tremblingly, "I am unfit. A Government officer requires intelligence—"

"Quite the contrary," he replied sternly. "He gazed into my eyes. My senses became hypnotized and I had to follow him whithersoever he would. Arrived at headquarters a commission was issued, under the Great Seal of Faërie, and I became unpaid *attaché* to the Court of Oberon."

"The Queen's Maries," Chapter IV, introduces the most prominent members of the court among whom we shall not fail to discover acquaintances.

Aa, a stately young fairy, observant of the proprieties; unfathomable eyes with a sad smile in them. Her favourite flower the white lily, or as Dryden calls it, the *agnus castus*.

* "Annals of the Court of Oberon: Extracted from the Records." By the Annalist John Hunter-Duvar. Author of "The Enamorado," and "Roberval" Dramas: "The Triumph of Constancy; a Romance," "Immigration of the Fairies," etc. London: Digby, Long, & Co., Publishers, 18 Bouverie St., Fleet St. E. C., and to be had of all Booksellers.

Allie, a sweet little soul. Hair, flaxen; complexion, creamy; eyes, porcelain blue.

Amima. I always fought shy of Amima because she had a sarcastic tongue.

Sip, the very fay for one's money; full of fun and frolic, with mirth ever dancing in her brown eyes; quick at repartee, but with no nonsense about her. Taken with a snapshot kodak one day, but so hideously unlike her we all screamed when we saw it.

Sasa, a lazy slut who would do nothing if she could help it, but swing in a hammock of honeysuckle, and fan herself with a calycanthus leaf. Always wore a garland of red clover.

Trippet was the most obliging thing, and, therefore, a good deal put upon. Anyone had only to say, "Go, fetch me my handkerchief—ah—do now." And off she would go buzzing like a hummingbird.

Uta, a clinging dear; afraid of death's-head moths, and at sight of a devil's darning needle thought she should die.

Vivien was of the highest intellectual calibre of all the fays, and was distinguished for beauty. She had, besides, some experience in mundane society. (See Chapter XI of these Annals). Her place was next to the Queen.

"Yes, we had a delightful circle at court—feminine graces unsurpassed, polished manhood in all its varieties of occupation and character, yet all combined by the family tie; its easy bonds offered a marked contrast to the ponderous stiffness of petty German dukedoms, or let us say of the preposterous Court of Monaco."

The fairies had a dog—a mortal dog, Tycho Brahe by name, and his history as given in Chap. V proves that his progenitors and descendants have been many, his course of life is so very familiar.

"What Falstaff's men intended to do, he did; he found linen on every hedge. . . . Generally he attended all the picnics in the neighborhood, by lurking under bushes and bolting with pies. Another time he attempted to convey home a bottle which he seems to have broken on the road, and lapped its contents, for he arrived home in a state of intoxication. He never repeated this offence."

"Grateful for kindness, helpful and devoted to his patrons, thoroughly unselfish, brave, prompt and prudent, watchful of the interests confided to him, and reliable in all he undertook, he had all the exceptional virtues and none of the vices of man."

"The True Story of the Ugly Duckling" has the following, said duckling being at the date we quote, Midshipman Anatides Glubb:—

"To the eye of the intelligent foreigner nothing more pleasantly points out the glory—I mean the former glory—of England as mistress (formerly) of the seas, than her midshipmen. All of good family, fairly educated and trained, gentlemanly lads full of frolic, nicely clad, and armed with a preposterous reaping-hook that makes their mothers and sisters squeak when they draw it, but is incapable of other mischief; they are a brave little gang whom it always delights me to look upon. Possible heroes in miniature; pocket editions of the Marine Code of War.

"As our hero's digestion was as good as that of other midshipmen in the fleet, he was constitutionally brave. Take notice, contractors and commissaries! The gastric fluid with a steady adequate supply of sound beef and vegetables for it to work upon is the very basis of valour, and the essence from which mighty deeds spring. Our ugly duckling found increment in anything. Therefore he was as void of fear as a Nelson; and as his moral faculties were exceptionally fine he was a general favourite. But a good deal of his fine capabilities depended on his victuals."

"On one special afternoon," a select circle of fays, we are told in *Sesame and Lilies*, gathered in the dell. . . . The usual topics of the day having been winnowed in an intermittent way the young people called on the stately fay Vivien for a recitation.

"Certainly," replied she, rising with her eyes rolling, right arm stiffly extended and figure thrown back. Then casting loose her hair until it fell across her face and shoulders like a lurid cloud, she burst in a blood-curdling voice into the following incantation:—

Pierce anthropophagi!
Spectres! diaboli!
Hobgoblins! lemures!
Dreams of Antipodes!
Night-riding incubi
Troubling the fancy—

"Oh, don't!" cried everybody, "you frighten us."

"I thought I should," remarked Vivien calmly as she sank back on a mossy seat. Then Lalalu proffers "darling lovely Robin Hood!"

"a ballad that the fairies and myself alike believe in,"—says our author:—

"In somer when the shawes be sheyne
And leaves be large and longe,
Hit is fulle mery in feyre foreste
To here the foulis' songe.
To see the dere drawe to the dale,
And leave the hilles hee,
And shadow hem in the leves grene,
Under the grenewode tree."

But this is too homely and familiar, so, like mortals in similar cases, the fays cry, "Thanks, Loulie, that will do."

In Chapter XI Vivien is chosen unanimously, her beauty and wisdom being superlative, to go among mortals

and discover the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, with regard to marriage, whether it is, as rumour has reported, a failure or no. Our author hits many birds as he follows his main quarry. At Newville-on-the-Sea,

"Four persons were promenading slowly on the firm sands. The first was a lady in the earliest bloom of womanhood. As this lady is the heroine of our tale, she ought to be described as surpassingly beautiful—and as these annals are true—I can conscientiously say she was very lovely. Slightly below the medium stature, but *scotte*, swaying, lily-like. A dammed-up flood of golden hair that would have been a cataract if let loose, was confined beneath a hat that, six days before, was in Paris. It was the incongruous custom of the place to wear ball-dress materials at all hours of the day: therefore her robes that caught the saline particles of the sea, were the most *scherchi* products of the silk-weaver's loom.

A sunshade of light azure, covered with costly lace, partially clouded her sweet face. Her companion was an elderly lady with a stern expression of countenance. Rich cocoa-brown satin with bonnet and parasol to match was the costume she had chosen for an early morning walk. Behind the ladies came a male domestic carrying two camp chairs, and with him a young woman in a Normandy cap, with silver rings in her ears. The party sauntered towards that first class palatial summer hotel, the Grand Scraphie, which, with fittings, had cost the Joint Stock Company \$400,000. They had engaged the best apartments on the first floor and had registered as Mdlle. Vivien and suite."

Vivien's adventure's in search of the knowledge she is sent among mortals to obtain is a fine piece of irony throughout. "Among the Tombs" deals with the same question from other points of view and is equally wise and witty.

The new woman (as men imagine her) of necessity comes in among our author's dealings with the age. "My Novel" is the title of Chapter XXI which recites the story of this remarkable creation. That the author is a very "Tory" as regard's Women's Rights is evident, but as certain of his situations are by no means "new," but belong to the existing *regime*, one cannot but smile goodnatureedly and wish him a nearer acquaintance with the women he scoffs at—in "My Novel."

To conclude, Colonel Duvar has given us in his "Annals of the Court of Oberon" much to think about. Like the true poet he is, he avails himself of the opportunity his spirituelle, if not spiritual, subjects afford, to sketch with a lover's pencil the charms of nature, and in these the sympathetic reader may revel in delighted mood to his heart's content. We beg to introduce, therefore, the "Annals of the Court of Oberon" to Canadian book lovers as worthy of their best attention.

S. A. CURZON.

The Catholic Church in the Niagara Peninsula. 1626-1895.*

IN this book we may learn not only a record of the work done by the early missionaries, that band of noble men whose unselfish self-sacrifice, endurance, patience and perseverance, laid the foundation of civilization in that as in other parts of Canada, but the history of the constituents upon which they had to work, the characteristics and superstitions of the aboriginal race of the Niagara district. At a first glance the question might be asked, what had the Mound builders to do with the history of the Catholic Church, or, in fact, in what way the contents of the two first chapters are relevant to the title of the book, until through them we see not only the nature of the field to which these labourers came, but in some of the aboriginal observances why the tenets of the Roman Catholic Church were the most suited to take a lasting hold upon the Redman's consciousness and understanding. On page 34 we read:

"It would be an interesting and perhaps an instructive study to trace the origin of fasting among the American Indians. From the mouth of the Mississippi to the coast of Labrador, fasting was regarded as a religious rite among the tribes, and was ineradicably associated in their minds with propitiation. Among the Hurons and the Algonquins the custom of fasting twelve and fourteen days before entering upon a hazardous expedition was not rare. The American Indian regarded it as a sacred rite, and believed that the supernal powers were more pleased with this self-inflicted punishment than even with human sacrifices."

Scattered throughout the pages of this interesting book are many Indian names of places, names which have long since disappeared from our maps or general knowledge, but which must have had more or less significance, and, as are all Indian names, characteristic of the locality, the people who named them or an indication of some event or epoch

* "The Catholic Church in the Niagara Peninsula. 1626-1895" By Dean Harris. Toronto: Wm. Briggs.

in their history. If the meaning of these names was preserved it would point the way and aid the historian in his researches for records of the past. In the old world the occupation of the Saxons, Danes, or Romans, and consequently the date of the founding of a city may be traced through its name and ancient landmarks thus given their place in history, but in this new world of ours we act as if it were to last our own time and wipe out with ruthless egoism the old names to substitute new, and often absurdly incongruous foreign, nomenclature, not only to the detriment of the present ear for euphonious sound, but to the loss of future historians who, when writing the record of our land, will look in vain for such valuable finger-posts to point the way to facts.

In the history of the early days of the Church in Canada, as in the history of all lands, woman's influence takes a prominent place, and the story of the heroism of the poor Indian woman of Teontongniato (we wish it had been printed To-o-tong-ni-a-ton, and the meaning given), on page 72, in defying the antagonism of her people, risking the horror of torture or massacre at their hands for the aid she gave the storm-bound, persecuted fathers, and spending the twenty-five days during which she sheltered them in teaching them the Indian language, thus placing in their hands the most powerful, and at of same time, indispensable weapon by which they might overcome the ignorance and paganism of the people. In these days of erecting monuments to the heroes and heroines of the past, would not the placing of the "Jesuit Stone" (described in the Appendix), whereon tradition and probable history records the date of this woman's deed upon a suitable pedestal, bearing the story, be a fitting *memoriam* to the poor Indian woman of whom the men she succoured could "only regret in leaving her that her disposition toward the Faith was not sufficient to warrant them in baptizing her." The Church is surely well able to make the amends now by thus honouring her memory.

While Dean Harris gives us a most interestingly written history of the Church as a whole, and its work, he also gives the biography of the workers, and through their lives we obtain a clearer insight into the lives of the people among whom they worked and of the progress made in the advancement of civilization, for it has been truly said that in the life of one man we read the lives of many. From the days of the unbroken forest, through the region of the fierce Neutral tribe, the planting of the Cross by Father Hennepin, the arrival of De Salle, the changes and chances of pioneer life, through peace and war until we reach the building of the fine edifices which now ornament the thriving cities in the historic peninsula, we have it all in these pleasant pages. No dry-as-dust history, printed from musty old parchments and papers over which the student must have spent many days to glean the knowledge he has served up in so palatable a form for his readers. A keen sense of humour, a flash of wit here and there, or a graphic touch of personality, colours the page, and with the well-executed illustrations add much to the life in the book. We close the volume feeling that in it we have a valuable addition to the historical literature of Canada, and, noting the name of its publisher, are thankful to live in the days of such broad-minded, liberal Christianity, when a Methodist firm will publish with such painstaking accuracy, and send out to the reading public of all denominations, a faithful record of the work done by the Romish Church in Canada.

MARY AGNES FITZGIBBON.

Life and Work of Mr. Gladstone.*

THIS book is nearly all such a book should be. It is a popular presentation for Canadian readers of the life of one of the most extraordinary men of ancient or modern times. It is bound and printed and illustrated in such a manner to suit the popular taste. It is necessarily a history of England and the Empire for sixty years or more as they affected and were affected by one man. Mr. Hopkins has not only had to paint the picture of a singularly interesting and complex personality, but also to sketch a dozen figures, some perhaps as great, all only less interesting than his hero.

Biography is the most instructive kind of history, and one of the excellencies of this work is the enthusiasm the writer has put into his task. This is itself a testimony to the

* "Life and Work of Mr. Gladstone." By J. Castell Hopkins. The Bradley-Garretton Co. (Ltd.), Toronto and Brantford, Canada. 1895.

heroic attractiveness of Gladstone's character, for the author is known to be a Canadian Tory. In the volume before us we have nearly five hundred pages of worshipful narrative by a Conservative, while in the preface a representative member of the most pronounced wing of the Canadian Liberal party, burns incense made from all the sweet spices of adulation to the former hope of "stern, unbending Tories." The greatness of the man has long commanded varied homage and mocked even enemies into reverence of his splendid powers and strenuous nature. But though Mr. Hopkins is an enthusiastic admirer of Mr. Gladstone, the narrative before us is not uncritical. He sees the spots in the sun, but this does not cool the ardour of his veneration any more than looking through the telescope at Kensington would damp the devotion of a fervid disciple of Zoroaster. Twenty-six years ago a young London journalist who had been brought up in a Tory house, but who having heard Gladstone in the House of Commons in 1867-8-9, wrote, shortly after the publication of "Juventus Mundi," an article for a London Liberal newspaper on the great parliamentary leader, who was then at the zenith of his power and greater than perhaps he ever showed afterwards. The next day the principal proprietor of the paper happened to call at the office and said to the editor that no doubt Gladstone was a very great man, but they did not think him a god. It was impossible for a generous nature to hear him speak in the House of Commons, and, as it turned out on the platform, without coming under a spell. Nor should one think well of the young man who could study his life without taking fire as the drama unfolded itself, illustrated by achievements so great and scenes so striking, its fatality touching to regret rather than stirring to indignation, and Achilles "swift of foot" dies from a wound in the heel. Mr. Gladstone's eulogists would claim for him special distinction as a high, moral statesman, yet the impartial historian in estimating his life as a public man may be forced to say that the only standpoint from which the shadow of failure falls on his great personality is that of ethics.

The mass of readers will not apply to a life so varied and successful a close analysis, while in private and public it affords what may honestly be held to be desirable instruction and example. Blameless in all relations, from youth to age, from schoolboy to Premier of the mightiest of empires, he shows what purpose and labour can do. His life especially teaches the valuable lesson—how usefully and with what profit to oneself and the State literary activity may be combined with politics. But its greatest value is that it is calculated to inspire—to excite to enthusiasm—which is the mainspring of great deeds.

This is not the place to discuss his changes of opinion, his extraordinary and convenient facility for conviction. Admit all the blemishes in his life, and yet it stands out that of the greatest politician of the nineteenth century, with which we ought all to be familiar and familiarity with which is calculated to make us better politicians and better men.

We were about to close here. But we have omitted one of the most interesting features in Gladstone's career. He is the vast link connecting the era of parliamentary rule with platform rule. Sir Edward Russell said to the writer in 1868, as we sat in the gallery of the House of Commons, that he thought Gladstone specially capable of swaying large masses of people from the stump—placing him above Bright in capacity in this direction, who, however, was certainly a greater orator. It turned out Sir Edward Russell was right. The Oxford Double First became a great Tribune, and easily foremost as a manager of large public meetings. He even helped to bring in the era of the stump which is now glorified in all Anglo-Saxon communities. He is to-day one of the last, if not the last, of a group of great men who illustrated parliamentary life in the stately days of Peel and Canning. He is the first and greatest of those who have ruled England and the Empire by means of the heated bema of the platform.

NICHOLAS FLOOD DAVIN.

Letters to the Editor.

DELENDA EST CARTHAGO.

SIR,—In referring to an article which appeared in your issue of October 25, under the heading *Delenda est Carthago*, I do not wish to be understood as expressing any opinion as to whether or not the reasons there given for American hostility to things British are well or ill-founded, but I desire

to ask the question: Supposing them to be well-founded what practical object is there to be gained by, figuratively speaking, "jabbing one's finger" at the American Eagle? It may be taken for granted that the Americans will continue in the future, as in the past, to follow a policy looking towards what they conceive to be their own interests exclusively—in fact, a selfish policy; but is there anything surprising in this? are not all nations more or less selfish? It seems to me that other civilized nations owe a debt of gratitude to the United States. Have they not during the last fifty years swallowed an awful dose consisting of the dregs of surplus European humanity? Are they not to-day in the throes of acute indigestion as a consequence, struggling to assimilate these dregs and make good citizens out of the scum of Christendom? I think that the Americans deserve our sympathy and best wishes for their success in the contract they have undertaken. Without wishing to underestimate any danger there may be to the British Empire from the ill-will of the bad element amongst Americans, it seems to me that other dangers are much more imminent and that our time and surplus energy would be far better employed in devising means to meet the dangers with which we are actually face to face. If the British Empire is to be dismembered, it matters little who strikes the blow. That power, or combination of powers, only can strike the blow who can defeat us on the sea; the moment we are weaker at sea than any possible combination of our rivals, we may make up our minds that we shall be attacked. The safety not only of Great Britain, but of each and all of her dependencies is centred in the British navy, and in its ability to command the sea. Ironclads, nowadays, take a long time to build. It is next to impossible to build and equip a battleship in a less period than two years. The fate of nations, when an appeal is made to the sword under modern conditions of warfare, is settled in a much shorter time. Consequently, at any given time we must fight with whatever ships and guns we have at hand. It will be too late then to find out that our navy is not as powerful as we had imagined it to be. In 1897, unless Great Britain puts forward a tremendous effort in the meantime, the combined fleets of France and Russia will slightly preponderate. The points of friction between these powers and Great Britain are far more numerous and the defeats they have suffered at her hands far more galling than is the case with any other powers. How solicitous, then, from every motive, material as well as sentimental, should all her sons be for the maintenance of a British navy equal to any task it may have to perform. Do we, as Canadians, fully realize the importance of this question? The question of the food supply of Great Britain in case of war is attracting attention. The Dominion of Canada forms the natural base of supply for food, seeing that the North Atlantic route, of all the trade routes of the world, is the one which, by its shortness and situation, can be most easily defended. The establishment of a powerful fleet of mercantile cruisers between Canada and Great Britain, will secure Britain's food supply and at the same time develop the resources of Canada. To that policy should the statesmen of both countries address themselves. The branch of the Navy League now being formed in Toronto will perform the duty of calling public attention to the discussion of these vitally important matters. Branches of the same League are starting up all over the Empire.

H. J. WICKHAM,

Secretary pro tem.,

Navy League, Toronto Branch.

Toronto, Oct. 30th, 1895.

"AN ASSUMPTION OF THE OPPONENTS OF SEPARATE SCHOOLS" ANSWERED.

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me space in your excellent paper to reply to the treatment of the above subject as it appears in a communication of your issue of the 11th inst.? One who signs himself "C." reviews the letters of Principal Grant recently published in the Toronto Globe on the Manitoba School Question, and finally deals with what he terms a "fundamental argument of the opponents of Separate Schools." "The denominational system of public education was entirely swept away," said Mr. Blake in his argument before the Privy Council. "Was it possible to say that rights or privileges of the Roman Catholic minority had not been interfered with or prejudiced by that change?" And yet Mr. Blake was not asking the court to say what the interference or prejudice was. When the Lord Chancellor declared what

he thought the "only two questions in the case" were, Mr. Haldane, counsel for the respondents, conceded the "two points," "subject to the further question whether there was any question of interfering with the right and privilege of the minority." To which Lord Watson replied, "I do not know how that question is one for us." It is the non-settlement of this question by the Privy Council, which, according to their own view, they had no right to settle, that renders it both reasonable and right, as Mr. Laurier and Principal Grant both insist, that there should be "an investigation of the facts." As one who takes his stand against Separate Schools for the nation, which both the learned Principal and his reviewer seem to favor, I now wish to say a few words on the other part of "C's" communication. He says: "There is, however, one fundamental assumption involved in all the arguments of the opponents of Separate Schools and of religious education in Public Schools. It is wrong, they say, to tax the public at large for religion. Apparently it is not wrong to tax the public (who are mostly Christians) for irreligion."

It is that such a question as this, one that touches the deepest interests of the human soul and the most vital relations of human life here and hereafter, is involved in the Manitoba School Question, with the constitutional opportunity of sounding it to its very depths, and in whose settlement none can adequately measure or fully understand its far reaching consequences, that invests it with so deep an interest not only to all classes of citizens of this Dominion, but to thousands in other lands who are looking on to see what shall be our final placement of so serious and universally interesting a matter.

There ought to be, before dealing with so fundamental an aspect of the subject, some definitions of terms which are necessary in its discussion. What, for instance, is meant by the terms religion, religious education, secular education, morals as distinguished from religion and religion as distinguished from morals? In a single communication on the subject which I desire this to be, we cannot enter into the formal definitions of the above terms and the necessary accompanying discussions or reasons for them. But it will conduce to the elucidation of this subject, I think, to notice (1) that since the sending out of the Holy Spirit into the world at Pentecost, in a land such as ours where the gospel is preached so fully, earnestly and intelligently, such a thing as a purely secular school or education is impossible. We sometimes speak of men of skeptical or atheistical sentiments being dependent upon Christian influences for the moral character which they parade as a fruit of their peculiar notions. Does not this view of Christian influence apply with still greater force to an assembly of children whose parents are Christians and whose teacher and their own lives are mostly coming in constant contact with the institutions and influences of Christian homes, churches, ministers, Sunday Schools and Sunday School teachers? It would be still less possible for any school to be purely secular if under the influence and instruction of a genuine Christian morality. Then, Christian ethics are inseparable from the Christian religion. Surely a child can partake of the luscious clusters of the vine without first understanding the philosophy of their growth. So, too, it can be taught the beauty and sweetness of morality—the morality of Jesus—without being taught the theology that explains its origin and sustenance. Yet we distinguish between morals and religion, as we do between apples and an orchard. (2) Every school has its moral code expressed or understood. We either have or should have a definite moral code for our land. If as "C." says, "the public are mostly Christians," then certainly Christian morals should be our code. This very question that is before us to-day and is awaiting settlement, will be settled according to some code of morals. By what code shall it be settled? The eyes of the world are upon us. Let us act worthy of the ages to come. You cannot have a school without a moral code. That code should certainly be that of Christ. Say the Decalogue, the Sermon on the Mount, and other precepts of Jesus. It is confessedly the best code. Put it in our schools and have the children repeat the Lord's Prayer in the morning and learn the whole by heart and repeat it at certain times in concert and separately. Require the teachers by law, so to teach it. Could anything be more honouring to the Head of the Church or to God? Let the Lord's, be the only prayer used. Nor

allow the teacher to give a single explanation except as to men's relations and duties to one another. If a child wants to know the meaning of a word, he should be sent to the dictionary for it.

(3) But, inasmuch as the Christian code of morals is the one that should govern the actions of the nation, form the basis of her laws, guide their administration and the ministrations of her justice, those who are to be her future citizens have a right to the fullest and best knowledge of that code for the sake of the national weal and the best citizenship.

Yet (4) I would not call these "religious schools" nor would I call them "secular schools." They would be neither; yet, they would combine both. They would not be denominational schools. If the teaching of good actions is more salutary in its influence (and this no intelligent teacher will doubt) on the child's life than the teaching of mere sentiments, then, from a religious and a national standpoint alike, the child would occupy great vantage ground. Jesus undoubtedly gave in His ethical teachings the literary statement of the principles and rules which governed His own life. Churches or denominations, it seems to me, should be very chary as to how far they reject this simple fundamental groundwork of education as a "sufficient and efficient" religious element in a system of schools that must be national, and which cannot, therefore, well be denominational. It is a matter of gratification that they can be Christian though non-denominational. And with a thoroughly well-defined code such as I have named, not too large, yet simple and having unquestionably the sanction of the Great Teacher, with the absolute requirement that every pupil should learn it by heart, the fundamental position which this element of education would occupy in our schools, would, on the moral side of their requirements, entitle them to be called Christian, while on the national side, they would be properly termed public schools.

And now, Mr. Editor, let me say, in the words of your able contributor, that I sincerely believe "it is wrong to tax the public at large for religion"—yea further, "for" the Christian "religion" as commonly distinguished from Christian morals; and should he term such moral teaching as I have described "irreligion;" then I would, in his own language, say also, "it is not wrong to tax the public (who are mostly Christians) for irreligion." But let me repeat "C's." language, substantially, as applied to another class, namely, the supporters, rather than the opponents of Separate Schools: "There is, however, one fundamental assumption in all the arguments of the supporters of Separate Schools and of religious education in public schools. It is right they say to tax the public at large for the distinctive tenets of all the sects of the Christian Church. Apparently it is not wrong to tax the public (who are mostly Christians) for the support of the denominationalism which each sect, except its own would be very apt to call unchristian." Perceiving the force of some such objection as this, he says: "In case of Separate Schools the objection does not apply," on the ground that the taxes of a particular denomination go only to the support of that denomination's religion. But in England, to-day both Romanists and Anglicans are asking for the support of teachers from the national revenues and from the local tax. It would soon be the case with us, and if more advantageous right enough, because the principle is the same in both cases. It is at once conceded that undenominational or purely Christian moral teaching is more difficult than denominational teaching. But difficulties are always greater as you ascend in the scale of life, until you come to the serenely simple elements common to all, "one touch" of which shows the universal kinship.

Let me now say that I quite understand that the main drift of the argument of "C." seems to be directed against "Jew, Turk, infidel or heretic;" but, unfortunately, he says the "one fundamental assumption" "is involved in all the arguments of the opponents of Separate Schools and of religious education in public schools." But the great denominations of our Christian faith will, or ought, not forget, as is not forgotten in the conscience clauses and other provisions in the present school laws of Ontario, Manitoba, and other Provinces, that an earlier and perhaps better type of Christianity than ours, commended "itself to every man's conscience in the sight of God."

CHARLES DUFF.

Toronto, Oct. 23rd.

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Periodicals.

"Queen's Quarterly" for October opens with a thoughtful paper on Tennyson's "In Memoriam," by J. M. Dixon. Mr Dixon says: "A close study of the poem is necessary to understand how distinctly Christian it is, how radically it rests on revelation, and the worship of the Perfect One for the consolation it brings to inquiring spirits." After discussion of the philosophical and religious aspect of the poem, the writer makes an examination of the metre. Professor John Watson concludes his paper on "Browning's Interpretation of the Alcestis." We quote the last words of this paper: "Euripides paints for us the desperate clinging of the soul to the divine prompting of natural affection; Browning that transfigured love which lifts the individual to a point of view in which his best self is recognized to be but a single note, which helps to enrich the perfect harmony of the whole." Mr. John Sharp reviews Dr. Beyschlag's "New Testament Theology." R. Vashon Rogers in "Some Notes on Widows" writes about the condition of widowhood as seen in foreign lands, and in different ages. Rev. Herbert Symonds presents an expository review of Dr. Adolph Hernack's "History of Dogma," in which he gives it as his opinion that Dr. Hernack has justified his definition of dogma. As to the origin of dogma Dr. Hernack finds that "Dogma in its conception and development is a work of the Greek spirit on the soil of the Gospel." This statement is ably discussed by the reviewer. In "Current Events" the topics dealt with include "The New British Parliament," "United States Affairs" and "Manitoba School Matters."

The Harvard Graduates Magazine (Quarterly) opens its new volume with the oration delivered by Sir Frederick Pollock in Sanders

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Theatre, Cambridge, Mass., June 25th 1895, on the Vocation of the Common Law Sir Frederick speaks of the breadth and of the limitations of the common law; discusses its past work and present activity; and a glowing tribute is paid, in passing, to the work done by Professor Langdell, for twenty-five years Dean of the Harvard Law School, and to the work done by the Harvard Law Review. A plea is made for the interchange of opinions between the highest courts of England and America, that is, between the House of Lords and the Supreme Court, on any important case touching fundamental principles. Following from this Sir Frederick Pollock goes on to express a hope, chimerical enough it may seem, that:—"There is no reason why we should not live in hope of our system of judicial law being confirmed and exalted in a judgment seat more than national, in a tribunal more comprehensive, more authoritative, and more august than any the world has yet known." Mellen Chamberlain, LL.B., '48, writes concerning Fisher Ames who, in the last quarter of last century, was probably the most accomplished man in New England. Fisher Ames, born 1758, died 1808, was an accomplished jurist, statesman, orator, essayist, and letter-writer. Mr. Chamberlain says of him:—"He was a great man without great occasions. . . He was born too late for the Revolution, and too late for the Continental Congress of 1787." Nevertheless he left an influence behind him which has been felt in many quarters.

Cassell's Family Magazine opens the November number with an article on poaching and the methods of poachers, which makes decidedly interesting reading. There are lengthy instalments of the two serial stories, "Loveday," by A. E. Wickham, and "The Voice of the Charmer," by L. T. Meade, and a short story, "A Cast Shoe," by Edith E. Cuthell, thus providing for the fiction department of this magazine. In "A Relic of Wild England," we have a picturesque description of Harting Coombe. J. Munro, C.E., contributes an instructive paper on Woolwich Arsenal, describing in detail a visit paid to that famous institution. Henry Frith writes on the romance of road-making, his article being, for the most part, an account of the doings of one John Metcalf, a road-maker, who lived during the greater part of the eighteenth century. John Metcalf, better known as "Blind Jack," was afflicted with blindness when still very young, but this infirmity seems to have made little difference to him, as he could always find his way unerringly along the Yorkshire roads. The remainder of the number is taken up by articles on domestic economy.

The Hesperian, St. Louis, contains among other articles, two papers on James Russell Lowell, with a frontispiece portrait. The first of the two papers is mainly biographical, although in places critical, while the second deals with Lowell's home at Watertown in 1874, being a graphic sketch of a pleasant interview with Mr. Lowell. There is a philosophical paper concerning a subject not very often discussed in magazines. In writing "On Death," reasons are given why the fear of death or even thoughts of death enter so little into our lives, and why men can laugh and be merry in full view of eternity. The writer gives, as one reason, a natural tendency intentionally implanted in us, and does not impute it to the wilful blindness or folly of mankind. "To mankind in general," writes the essayist, "death only appears fearful, when it meets them out of the path in which it was expected." This paper contains much that is curious and interesting in regard to the last moments of several celebrated people. In its remarks on recent books and periodicals the quarterly is, to say the least of it, vigorous.

The first November number of Onward contains the continuation of the serial story "Adam's Daughters," by Julia McNair Wright. The Editor, Dr. Withrow, writes at length concerning Zwingle, the leader of the Swiss Reformation. There is a long extract from a letter by Mrs. Dr. Kilborn, of the Chen-tu mission in China, graphically describing the exciting events which accompanied the riots in Chen-tu, when valuable church property was destroyed, the missionaries escaping with difficulty. There is also

a brief paper on "Boy Choirs," in which mention is made of the prominent part boys take in the service of God, both in Great Britain and on the continent, and it is urged that it would be a good thing for the Toronto churches to make use of their Sunday Schools in the services of the Church.

* * *
OAK HALL.

One of those strange coincidences that sometimes occur is illustrated by the career of Mr. Wannamaker, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Sanford, of Hamilton. In early life both embarked on similar enterprises. Later in years, both assumed high positions in the management of State affairs, one Postmaster-General of the United States, the other as one of the most influential of our Federal Senate. To judgment and forethought, are doubtless attributed the achievements of both. Ten years ago, gentlemen of substance rather looked with disfavor upon ready prepared clothing. To-day some of the best dressed men in Washington are wearing Wannamaker's finished suits, and in Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa, the "Oak Hall" has furnished many of our representative citizens with as fine fitting suits and of the best fabrics as are turned out by the prominent merchant tailors. The old-time prejudice has undergone a change. The tailor-made article makes a fine exhibit, and the manufacturers of prepared clothing have so carefully studied the general make-up of men that they can now enter the field as successful rivals. Mr. Pirie, the Toronto manager of "Oak Hall," has developed a large trade among the well dressed, and the cause of it is superior goods and the unlimited patterns used in preparing "fittings" for every form.

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with pale or sallow complexions, or suffering from skin eruptions or scrofulous blood, will find quick relief in Scott's Emulsion. All of the stages of Emaciation, and a general decline of health, are speedily cured.

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Literary Notes.

We have received from the Secretary of the Astronomical and Physical Society of Toronto, a notice that the fortnightly meetings of the Society will be held hereafter in the Board Room of the Toronto Technical School, College Street, opposite McCaul Street. All communications may be addressed in future to the above address. The Recording Secretary is Mr. Chas. P. Sparling. Meetings for the remainder of the year will be at 8 p.m. on the following dates, viz., October 29th, November 12th and 26th, December 10th and 24th.

The appearance of the London Magazine introduces another Canadian to prominence in London journalism. Mr. Beckles Willson is a native of Montreal, and has done good journalistic work under Sir George Newnes for the Strand Magazine. He now has his chance to do bigger things under Mr. Armsworth for the London Magazine, a sixpenny rival of the Pall Mall Magazine. Among his early contributors is Mr. Grant Allen, who has written for the new periodical a short Canadian tale illustrative of the life of the Thousand Islands, of which lovely district he is a native.

The Canadian Institute begins its forty-seventh session, 1895-96, to-morrow, November 2nd, when Professor A. B. Macallum, M.D., Ph.D., will deliver his inaugural address. During the month, papers will be read at the regular Saturday meetings by Mr. E. C. Jeffrey, B.A., Mr. Hampden Burnham, M.A., Mr. Edward Meek and Mr. T. Mower Martin, R.C.A. On Monday, the 18th inst., will be held a meeting of the Natural History (Biological) Section, when Mr. John Maughan will speak on "Rare Bird Visitors," and on Thursday, the 23rd, Professor A. P. Coleman, Ph.D., will address the Geological and Mining Section, taking for his subject, "Ontario as a Mining Country." The Historical Section will hold its regular monthly meeting on the 2nd inst.

The interest that is now taken in many countries in Canadian scientific and intellectual development can be gathered from the fact that Dr. Bourinot, at Ottawa, has received, within a fortnight, applications for sets or special volumes of the Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, from St. Petersburg, in Russia; Anvers, in France; Governor McKinley's department at Columbus, in Ohio, Oberlin College in the same State; Indiana University at Bloomington, and Geological Society at Rochester, N.Y., as well as from several societies and individuals in Canada. This admirable institution is clearly of great advantage to Canada since its Transactions cover so wide a ground of scientific and historical effort. Hereafter the volumes will be in royal octavo, and consequently more accessible to the general public.

It is very satisfactory to hear that Dr. Bourinot's admirable book on "How Canada is Governed" is winning the favour of the educational authorities in all the provinces. It has been authorized, since we wrote on the subject in a previous issue, by the Superintendent of Education of New Brunswick; and at a recent conference of High School teachers in Nova Scotia, it was also recommended for use by teachers in the higher grade of schools throughout the Province. We congratulate the author on the speedy attainment of the patriotic object he has had in view: the encouragement of the study of our institutions of government in this country, still in the initial stage of its political and national development. We hope Upper Canada College, and all the collegiate institutes of the Province of Ontario will ere long see the book formally introduced. So, far, however, all the other provinces appear to take a greater interest in this important subject of education than Ontario.

A course of six weekly lectures is to be given at St. George's Hall, Toronto, under the auspices of St. Hilda's College—the well-known college for women—in affiliation with Trinity University. The course begins to-day (Friday) at 3.30 p.m. with the Rev. Provost Welch, M.A., lecturing on "Bunyan." Next Friday, Nov. 8th, the Rev. Herbert Symonds, M.A., will lecture on the "Religious aspect of the Poetry of Tennyson and Browning." Nov. 15th, Rev. Canon Sutherland will discourse on

"Desdemona." Nov. 22nd, Rev. Professor Clark has "Burns" for his subject. Nov. 29th, Dean Rigby will speak on "Sheridan." On Dec. 6th the course will be closed by Rev. Provost Welch, M.A., lecturing on "George Eliot." Both the lecturers and the subjects are well chosen, and the course will, no doubt, be one of great intellectual interest and importance. We notice that the price of the tickets is only two dollars for the entire course.

The twentieth season of the Appalachian Mountain club opened at the Institute of Technology in Boston on the 10th ult., the prime feature of interest being an illustrated address by Mr. Amadeus W. Grabau on "The Physical Geography and Scenery of Nova Scotia." Mr. Grabau's address was a scientific and somewhat picturesque exposition, with the aid of 40 stereopticon illustrations of the geology and physical contour of the peninsula of Nova Scotia, showing its granite and other formations, and the perpendicular and indented character of the coast. He showed that the land was originally much higher than it is at the present day, having been greatly affected by the glacial period. In some portions of the coast there were found some examples of rock formation similar to the Giant's Causeway in Ireland. He accounted for the existence of the Bay of Fundy, and various inlets by the confluence of rivers running into the ocean. The remarkably high tides and steep cliffs along the Bay of Fundy, formed picturesque features.

Crippled by Rheumatism.

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Had Reached a Stage when He Was Unable to Turn in Bed Without Aid—Hundreds of Dollars Spent in the Search for Relief—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Again Prove Their Wonderful Health Giving Power

From the Kentville, N.S., Chronicle

Mr. David O. Corkum, of Scott's Bay Road, is the owner of one of the best farms in King's Co., N.S., and is one of the best known farmers in that section of the county. He is naturally a hard working man, and when strong is always to be found busy on his place. Last winter he spent the whole season in the lumber woods, was strong and healthy and worked as hard as anyone. But it has not always been so. In fact it is the wonder of the neighborhood that he is able to work at all. Before moving to Scott's Bay Road, Mr. Corkum lived at Chester, Lunenburg Co., N.S., and while there was a great sufferer from rheumatism, which affected him in such a way that he was unable to do manual labor of any kind. About this time he moved to his present home, but he could not get a moment's respite from the effects of his disease. Feeling that he must get well at any cost he had his old doctor brought from Chester to his relief, but he was unable to do anything for him. He tried many kinds of medicine, hoping to receive benefit, but to no avail. Being determined not to die without a struggle he had doctors summoned from Halifax, but still continued to get worse. About three years ago he took to his bed, and his case developed into bone and muscle rheumatism of the worst type. It spread through all his bones, up into his neck and into his arm, causing partial paralysis of that limb, rendering it utterly useless since he could not lift it above his waist. All the strength left his muscles, and he was unable to turn in bed without aid. He was able to stand upon his feet, but could not walk. Still the doctors waited upon him and still he took their medicines, but with no beneficial result. During this time Mr. Corkum paid out several hundred dollars in hard cash for doctor's bills and medicine, all of which did him not one particle of good. After lying in bed for fifteen months his case was pronounced hopeless and he was given up by all. About this time he heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and as a last resource he resolved to give them a trial. The first four boxes produced no noticeable effect, but at the fifth he began to notice a change. Feeling encouraged he kept on, and from that



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time he rapidly improved, and after using the Pink Pills for a period of some twelve weeks he was restored to perfect health. Such was the wonderful story told a representative of the Western Chronicle by Mr. Corkum a short time ago. Mr. Corkum is now 59 years of age and perfectly healthy and feels younger and better than he has for years, and attributes his recovery solely to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and he is willing to prove the truth of these statements to any one who may call upon him.

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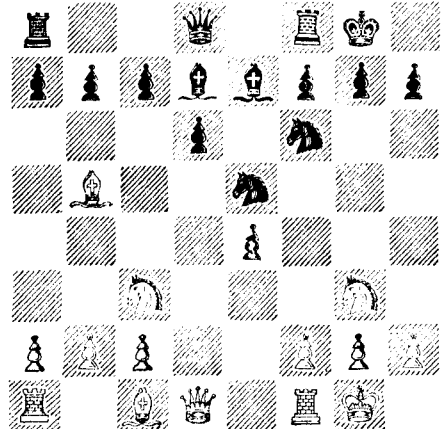
Chess Corner.

ECHOES FROM HASTINGS.

In game 713 a German gets his Waterloo, *The Berlin being smartly attacked:

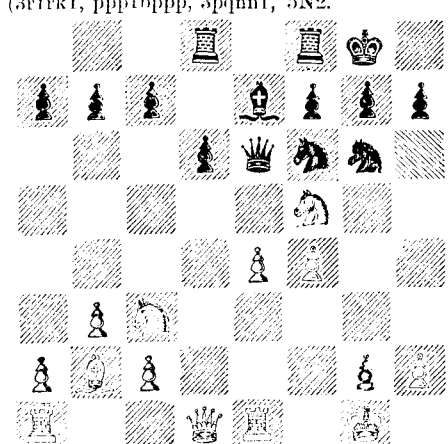
LASKER.	WALEROFF	White,	Black.
1 P K4	P K4	WE	ew,
2 KtKB3	Kt B3	77P	2m,
3 B Kt5	Kt B3	66t	7p*
4 Castles.	B K2	5577	6e,
5 Kt B3	P Q3	22M	dn,
6 P Q4	P xP?	VD	wd,
7 Kt xP	B Q2	PD	3d,
8 KKt K2	Castles	DW	57,
9 KtKt3	Kt K4?	WQ	mw,

6... B Q2 orthodox.
8 stronger than Q Kt K2.
9... not good, as trading B.
r2q4rk1, pppbbppp, 3p1n2, 1B2n3.



4P3, 2n3n1, PPP2PPP, R1BQ1R1K1)
10 B xB Q xB td 4d,
11 P Kt3 QR Q1 TK 14,
12 B Kt2! Kt B3 33T wm,
13 Kt B5 Q K3 Qx do,

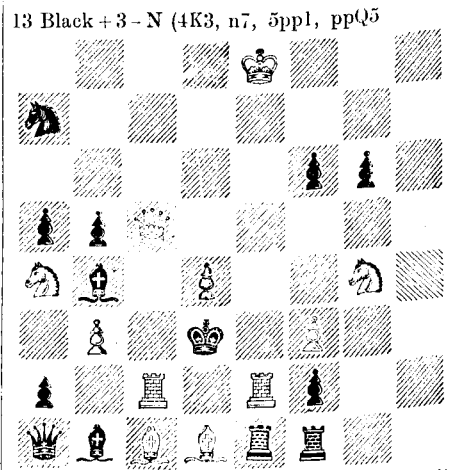
14 R K1 Kt K4? 6655 mw,
15 PB4 Kt Kt3 NF wq,
(3r4rk1, ppp1bppp, 3ppn1, 5N2.



4PP2, 1PN5, PBP3PP, R2QR1K1)
16 Kt Q5!!! P B3 Mv! cm,
17 Kt(15)xBeKt xKt xe f qe,
18 P B5 Kt xBP Ex ex,
19 Kt xKt chP xKt vp † gp,
20 P xKt Q xBP Ex ox,
21 R KB1 Q K5 5566 xF,
22 B xP QR K1 Tp 45,
23 R K3! P KR4 66P hz,
24 R Kt3 ch resigns PQ! ill.
(4rk1, pp3p4p1b9p, 4q4P4R1, P1P3PP, R2Q 2K1)

Lasker and Steinitz will go to St. Petersburg to take part in the tournament there in November. Pillsbury also goes to the Russian capital.

2 MOVE PROBLEM



Nb1P2N1, 1P1k1P2, p1R1Rp2, b4BBrr2)
713. White to play and mate in 2 moves

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
j	k	m	n	o	p	q	r
s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
J	K	M	N	O	P	Q	R
S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z

11 22 33 44 55 66 77 88

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THE ANNIVERSARY NUMBER OF THE CENTURY MAGAZINE

THE NOVEMBER CENTURY is a richly illustrated issue celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the magazine, beginning the use of new type and new paper, and containing first chapters of

MRS. HUMPHRY WARD'S NEW NOVEL, all serial rights in which, for America and England, have been secured by THE CENTURY. Also:

A Story by Bret Harte.
"THE ARMENIAN QUESTION," By Hon. James Bryce, M. P.
"THE ISSUES OF 1896," The Republican View, by Hon. Theodore Roosevelt. The Democratic View, by Hon. William E. Russell.

ILLUSTRATED ARTICLES.
"The Painter Vibert," and his famous picture "The Missionary's Story," contributed by himself; "Robert Louis Stevenson and His Writing," by Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer; "Mural Decoration in America," with illustrations by La Farage, Sargent, Abbey, Simmons, and Dewing; a superb frontispiece from Titian, engraved by Cole; an article on Eleonora Duse, etc.

"EQUALITY AS THE BASIS OF GOOD SOCIETY," By W. D. Howells.

Opening of the New Napoleon Series, "NAPOLEON I. EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH."

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THE COMING YEAR of THE CENTURY will contain a great number of attractions, many of which cannot yet be announced. Besides "Sir George Tressady," by Mrs. Humphry Ward, there will be printed

FOUR NOVELETTES BY POPULAR AMERICAN WRITERS.
A story of Saratoga life, by W. D. Howells; a novel of the American laboring classes by F. Hopkinson Smith; and novelettes by Mary Hallock Foote and Amelia E. Barr.

SLOANE'S LIFE OF NAPOLEON, which, with November, reaches the establishment of the Empire and the most picturesque part of Napoleon's career, will be continued in '96.

MARK TWAIN and RUDYARD KIPLING will contribute during the coming year.

George Kennan, the Siberian traveler, will tell interesting stories of the Mountaineers of the Eastern Caucasus; **Captain Alfred T. Mahan,** author of "Influence of Sea Power upon History," will write of famous naval engagements; **Marion Crawford** will contribute a striking group of articles on the city of Rome, which Castaigne is illustrating; **Dr. Albert Shaw** will write of city government in the United States; and **Henry M. Stanley** will preface a series made up from the material left by the young African traveler, **E. J. Glave.** A great number of short stories by the leading writers of fiction, and a number of novel papers on art subjects, will appear.

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Literary Notes.

Messrs. Hutchinson & Co. have in the press a new volume of "The Poets and the Poetry of the Century," containing selections from the poetry of John Keble, Cardinal Newman, the Rev. Stopford Brooke, the Bishop of Wakefield, the Rev. S. J. Stone, Dr. Alexander, and other religious writers. It will also have biographical and critical notices by leading critics. This volume completes the work.

Dundee has the honour of owning the latest literary "find." A bundle of Scott and Tennyson letters has been brought to light there, and Mr. Andrew Lang, in the case of Scott, and the present Lord Tennyson for his father, have testified to the *bona fides* of the epistles. The discovery is likely to influence two important literary works, one of which is Mr. Lang's great biography and the other is Lord Tennyson's "Memoirs" of his father.

Canada is worrying herself, and scratching her head, and walking the floor with a wet towel around her brow, vainly trying to "evolve," design, or discover a national flag. THE WEEK, Canada's greatest literary paper, periodically breaks out with a cover in colours showing the latest stage of the national banner, stars, maple leaves, beavers, and all that. If the great Dominion manages to make up her mind on a flag, and also carries through her unique Copyright Bill, she will be quite a nation all to herself.—Detroit Free Press, London Edition, England.

Captain Mahan is writing an introduction to an important new work now in preparation by Sampson Low, Marston & Co. This is H. W. Wilson's "Ironclads in Action," giving in two volumes the history of naval warfare during the past forty years with some account of the development of the battleship in England. Hitherto there has been no single work accessible to the general reader dealing with this important subject, and even the professional student has been forced to collect a formidable array of volumes before he could have the naval history of his own times at hand.

The programme of the Fortnightly Club, of Peterborough, for the season 1895-6 has been received, and presents a very attractive appearance. Mr. C. Fessenden, M.A. is President of the Club, with the Rev. H. Symonds, M.A. Vice-President. Among the subjects to be dealt with during the coming season are: George Eliot; Christian Socialism; Mechanical Absurdities; The French Revolution; Poetical Forms, new and old; and Bimetallism. The existence in Peterborough of a club of this nature, is indicative of the intellectual activity of the place and it is to be hoped that the good example set by it will be followed by other towns in the Dominion.

* * *

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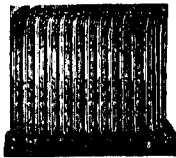
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