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Vol. XI.

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CURRENT TOPICS.

The answer of the Supreme Court to the questions submitted to it on behalf of the Canadian Government, touching its powers in relation to the Manitoba school question, will have surprised few, unless by the lack of unanimity on the part of the judges. A contrary decision, affirming the right of the Administration of the day to consider the question of interfering with the legislation of a province in a matter declared to be within its jurisdiction by the highest judicial authority in the Empire, would have carried with it possible consequences which we are glad it is unnecessary to contemplate. At the moment of writing we have before us nothing but the bare facts of the decision, but as this is, we suppose, to appear as a "reasoned judgment," we shall at a later date, we presume, be able to read each Justice's arguments in

support of his conclusions. Meanwhile, let us hope that this vexed question may now be finally put to rest. An appeal to the Judicial Committee of the British Privy Council, if available, would be almost fatuous under the circumstances.

A good deal of interest is felt in the bill which Mr. Conmee proposes to introduce in the Legislature, for giving the ballot in the election of Separate School trustees, and which it is believed will receive the support of the Government, and, therefore, become law. Perhaps it would be more accurate to say that a good deal of interest was felt in the measure until the Premier gave the public an inkling of the kind of measure it is to be. Such a bill as is foreshadowed in the Premier's speech in the debate on the address cannot have a very serious interest for friend or opponent. It will be a fine illustration of how not to do the thing that is supposed to be done. Sir Oliver intimates that the bill will simply make it optional for Separate School boards to adopt the ballot if they wish. This is in line with the Archbishop's suggestion that the ballot has not been asked for by the boards. Of course not. The boards are not the voters. They have been elected under the open-vote system, and are the products of whatever undue influences may have been brought to bear by the ecclesiastical authorities, whereas if there is any real need of the ballot it is to protect the voters from this very influence. The fact that the existing law conditions the use of the ballot in the election of Public School trustees in like manner upon the choice of the trustees themselves, simply proves that that law is also a farce, so far as the protection of the voter is concerned. Rather it would be a farce were the Protestant electors exposed to any such pressure or intimidation as that which is alleged to create the necessity for the secret ballot for the protection of the Roman Catholic voter.

If the people of Canada are well pleased with the manifestations of interest in their country and its concerns by those who occupy the highest place as the representatives of Royalty, we may hope that the Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen, on their part, are equally well pleased with the heartiness of the reception everywhere given them in their visits to various parts of the country. We venture to hope that the demonstrations of welcome have been found and will be found lacking in no element of

respect or cordiality. We are sure that those demonstrations will, as a rule, be free from everything savouring of affectation or servility. In this connection we may, we hope, be pardoned for expressing our regret that the students of our chief University, in the exuberance of their pleasure at the visit of His Excellency, gave the sanction of their example to an old custom which is, it seems to us, one of those which are much better honoured in the breach than in the observance. We refer to their putting themselves in the place of the beasts of burden in conveying their vice-regal visitors from one part of the grounds to another. We do not know the origin of this custom, but we have never been able to attach any meaning to it which is not quite too suggestive of Oriental servility and so quite out of place in the free, democratic atmosphere of this Western world. We cannot conceive of it as pleasing to those in whose honor it was in this case done, though, of course, they could not take exception to the form which any compliment paid to them might assume. We had hoped that this mode of honouring public men had become obsolete in Canada.

The American Journal of Politics contains an excellent article by a young Canadian writer, Mr. W. Sanford Evans, President of the Canadian Club, Hamilton. The subject is "Canada and Political Re-union, from a Canadian Standpoint." The paper is a reply, and a very effective one, to an article which appeared in the December number of the same magazine, from the pen of F. W. Glen, entitled, "The Political Re-union of the United States and Canada." We have hitherto had little to say with reference to stray articles like that of Mr. Glen, or the tirades, kindred in some respects, though different in style and spirit, which have lately appeared in such journals as the *New York Sun*, the *Philadelphia Press*, etc., because we thought little needed to be said. The writer, be he English, Canadian, or American, who can to-day see any indications of the slightest tendency on the side of Canada towards political union—"re-union" is, as Mr. Evans shows, a misnomer—with the United States, must possess a vision so much keener than the ordinary that any attempt to compare notes with him would be utterly fruitless. On the other hand, the man who can suppose, at this stage of Canadian history, that Canada can be coerced into a union for which she has no desire, by commercial pressure, or by pressure of

any other kind, pays us so poor a compliment that we scarcely care to discuss the matter with him. None the less, we recognize that Mr. Evans has rendered a service to Canada by traversing Mr. Glen's argument, point by point, and showing its striking lack of information in some important respects and its utter lack of conclusiveness in every respect. This is done with marked ability, and, we are glad to add, with a pleasing and creditable absence of the unfriendly *animus* towards neighbors whom our relations should be those of cordial friendship and good-will which sometimes mars such discussions. Without agreeing with the writer at every point, we commend the article to both Canadian and American readers.

The address of Hon. H. G. Joly, before the Young Men's Liberal Club, on Monday evening, was an event of some importance, especially in its bearing upon the relations of the majorities in Ontario and Quebec to each other. That there is just now, and has been for some time past, a somewhat dangerous tendency towards alienation of the two races is unhappily but too obvious. Mr. Joly came avowedly as a messenger of peace. The main object of his address was to convince his hearers that the majority in Quebec are not unfair to the minority. If his argument was not convincing at all points, it certainly was well adapted to remove some erroneous impressions, and, let us hope, to take the edge off some keen prejudices. It is unnecessary to add that it was conceived and delivered in the honest, frank, straightforward style for which Mr. Joly is so justly celebrated. It is no small honour to the French-Canadian race to have produced such a man. It would be easy, we are inclined to think, to show good reason for dissent from some of the assumptions on which his arguments were based, and an agreement on principles is essential to the convincing force of an argument. For a Liberal, especially a Canadian Liberal, he seems strangely content with the relations between church and state, and between priest and people, which seem to Ontario onlookers like two great mill-stones hung upon the necks of the French Catholics. But that, he would no doubt say, and say with truth, is a subject with which the Province alone can deal. Any reform of those matters must come from within, not from without the Province. And yet whatever retards the prosperity and progress of Quebec, injures the whole Dominion. On the whole, Mr. Joly's visit was a noble and, let us hope, not wholly unsuccessful effort to promote harmony between the two races and religions—an attempt which must have the sympathy of every true Canadian. It is most unfortunate and humiliating that for every admitted failure in fairness and tolerance on the part of French-Canadian Catholics, an effective *tu quoque* was at hand in the shape of a simple allusion to the P. P. A.

The recent visit of Lord and Lady Aberdeen to this city and other places in the west reminds us once more of the evident sincerity and heartiness with which their Excellencies are throwing themselves into the currents of Canadian life. That it is a mark of true art to conceal art is a saying so commonly received that it has almost passed into a proverb. Similarly it might be said that it is characteristic of genuine rank that those who come in contact with it lose the embarrassment which they might be supposed to feel in its presence. We doubt, however, the correctness of either criterion, unless taken in a higher than the common acceptation. True art does not conceal art because it has no art to conceal. It knows nothing of the thing meant by this ambiguous word as used in the second place in the popular expression. It is natural, unstudied, genuine throughout. So the true aristocracy dispels the consciousness of social inferiority in others by its own elevation above mere artificial distinctions, and the genuineness of its own personal interest in the concerns of our common humanity. Those who are familiar with the records of our present Governor-General and his noble-minded wife will readily, we believe, accord them the highest of all tributes, that of a hearty recognition of the fact that their cordiality in the discharge of their public and social functions springs not simply from a sense of official duty, nor yet from the instinctive feeling implied in *noblesse oblige*, but from a higher motive than even that of the noble old Roman, who declared in words that have become immortal, his readiness as a man to identify himself with whatever pertained to the well-being of the human family—a motive higher because exalted by Christian principle of which the Roman knew nothing. That this higher idea of duty and service is being transmitted to their children is very pleasingly manifested in the way in which Lady Marjorie Gordon is identifying herself with the children of Canada, through the medium of the little magazine by means of which she is entering into communication with them.

The agitation for the disallowance of the North-West School Ordinance seems to have been a case of much ado about nothing. Not a few, we dare say, had the idea that the law in question was somewhat similar to that which has created so much discussion in Manitoba, virtually, if not specifically, doing away with the Separate School system. Such persons must have been surprised to learn from the report of the Committee of the Privy Council that the ordinance in question, on the contrary, distinctly provides for the establishment of Separate Schools, either Catholic or Protestant, in any organized school districts in which a minority of the rate-payers may choose to establish such schools. It further provides, strange to say, that "in such case, the

rate-payers establishing such Protestant or Roman Catholic school shall be liable only to assessments of such rates as they impose upon themselves in respect thereof." As it is further stated in a subsequent clause that the Separate School districts thus established shall not only "possess and exercise all rights, powers and privileges," but shall be "subject to the same liabilities and method of government," provided in respect of Public School districts, and as one of the regulations for the government of the schools provides that no religious instruction shall be given from the opening of the school in the morning until one-half hour previous to the closing in the afternoon, it may be that this latter limitation is that relied on by the petitioners to establish their complaint that the law deprives the Separate Schools of their religious character as such. The report of the Committee shows pretty clearly, by quoting the actual provisions of the ordinance, that other complaints of the petitioners, in respect to the regulations governing the qualifications of teachers, uniformity of text-books, etc., are really groundless. On the whole, most non-Catholic and perhaps many Catholic readers will be likely to think that the mistake of the Northwest law-makers was in providing at all for the perpetuation of the illogical Separate School system. It would be pretty safe to predict that with the increase of population much more radical changes in the school laws will be demanded before many years.

The immense audiences crowding to hear Irving, Patti, and other artists in Toronto, on the one hand, and liberal collections at such meetings as those of the Missionary Convention, on the other, prove that there is plenty of money in the city, and no lack of disposition to spend it on such objects as commend themselves to the tastes or consciences of those who have it. The statements of such deputations of respectable citizens as that which waited on the Mayor a few days since to ask for opportunity to earn bread for themselves and their families, makes it equally certain that there is no small amount of destitution, amounting in some cases to actual want of food, in this same city. These two things—wealth and want, luxurious living and semi-starvation—ought not to co-exist in a civilized and Christian community. What is to be done? All are agreed that any help provided should take the shape of honest pay for honest work. Who shall provide the work and who shall pay for it? "The City Council through taxation of citizens," say Alderman Lamb and others. We do not say that they are wrong. There is very much to be said in favour of their proposition. But the objections are many and weighty. Is there no better way? Can there be the slightest doubt that there are thousands, tens of thousands, in Toronto who would be glad to give, some more, some less, according to their several abilities, could they but be

shown how to do it with certainty that the amount given would be used effectively for the relief of distress, to worthy persons, and in such a way as to injure neither the characters nor the self-respect of those receiving it. Suppose some plan to be devised by which all money contributed could be used to give employment to the actually destitute upon some work which would be for the general good of the city and its citizens, and some efficient means to be put in operation for taking the contributions of all who would willingly contribute for such an object, can it be doubted that a very large sum could be raised in a week? There could be no difficulty in providing such work. Half-a-dozen great projects suggest themselves at once. What is wanted but organization on the voluntary principle?

Whatever defects may still exist in the methods of instruction used in our colleges and public schools—and there is, we believe, yet much room for improvement—there can be no doubt that those methods are far superior to those which were in vogue a half-century ago. The reproduction of the *Antigone* of Sophocles by the students of the University of Toronto, which is commented upon elsewhere, illustrates finely in one particular what we understand by those improved methods. In our college days it was deemed sufficient if the student were able, by diligent use of lexicon and grammar, to work out a tolerably coherent translation of the words spoken by the different characters represented in a Greek play, give some more or less intelligible account of the plot, and get a scanning acquaintance with the intricacies of the verse. To say that the average student, after such a study, was able to enter into the spirit of an ancient masterpiece of tragedy, either as literature or as drama, would be, we fear, to overstate the results of the class-room process. The failure to do this, to say nothing of other defects from the educational point of view, deprived him, in a great measure, of the enjoyment which is one of the legitimate rewards of such toil. Very different must be the result in the case of those students who have before them as their goal the actual reproduction of the play upon a stage. It is obviously necessary to success in such reproduction that they be able to realize, as far as possible, both the spirit of the times in which the scenes are located, and the actual concomitants of dress, manner and speech. It is possible that could one of the old admirers of Sophocles have re-appeared in the Toronto Academy of Music the other day, he might have found room for grave criticism, and even for amusement at the way in which nineteenth century amateurs conceived the life and thought of those who moved on the world's stage long centuries before the Christian era. But none the less, there can be no doubt that the attempt to carry themselves and their audience for a little time back into the heroic past was on the

whole successful to a degree which well entitled the performers to the double reward they received, in having been able to give pleasure of a high order to a cultured audience, and in having their own conceptions of the meaning and spirit of this noble play clarified to a degree which would have been scarcely attainable by any other process.

NEWSPAPER LIBEL.

The alarming increase of actions for libel against newspapers is rousing the press of the country to arms against the facilities for attack and the difficulties of defence afforded by the present law. Whatever be the cause of the plague, the facts of its existence, extent, and virulence cannot be doubted. There are at present more suitors in full cry after newspapers than there have been at any time for years past. Scarcely a week passes that we do not hear the wail of some unfortunate caught in the toils of the law. This Egyptian visitation is not due to any degeneracy or want of robust virtue in the press itself. Whatever weakness of fibre there may be in other things, there are no signs of decay in Canadian journalism. The newspaper press of the country was never more respectable, more vigorous or more healthful in tone, or better conducted than it now is. The leading journals in the large centres and the local papers of the country never showed higher intelligence or sounder judgment in their management. This we can say with confidence, while freely admitting occasional indiscretions, or a lapse here and there from the straight path of rectitude. The great body of publishers, who are men of honor, should not be harassed for the sins of a few who, wittingly or unwittingly, provoke the law and its penalties.

The present onslaught on the press is by some of our contemporaries laid at the door of the legal profession. "A certain class of lawyers," it is said, amidst a dearth of legitimate business, are taking to scourging the newspapers for a living. This censure may or may not be deserved. It must be remembered, however, that the lawyers, whatever be their professional status, cannot thrive without clients; and without in the least seeking to excuse reprehensible practices, either by the one or the other, we should say that the law which permits these is the bane for which there should be an antidote. What is the antidote for a wanton, vindictive, or mercenary libel suit? And when and how should it be applied? Having regard to the intricacies of libel law, and the complex evils which it is intended to meet, these are questions not easily answered.

The second of a series of special articles which are appearing in the Saturday editions of the *Empire* has dealt ably with this subject. The writer is Mr. John King, Q.C., Lecturer at the Ontario Law School. Mr. King is an acknowledged authority on the

law of newspaper libel, besides being a lawyer of ability and wide experience in his profession. His recent contribution to the question is valuable and suggestive, and is marked by his well-known qualities as a writer. Mr. King points out and discusses clearly and concisely some of the anomalies of the present law, and certain remedies worth considering in regard to them. A number of amendments, giving magazines and monthly trade papers the benefits of those portions of the Libel Act designed for newspapers, and enlarging the privileges of the press with respect to reports of proceedings in courts of justice, were, as he shows, suggested to the Dominion Legislature when it was considering the libel clauses of the Criminal Code, and were adopted. These amendments, he argues, may very properly be incorporated in the Act which regulates the procedure in civil actions for damages. Some amendments are also indicated as to privileged reports of public meetings.

The publication of a judge's charge or judgment was always supposed to be protected, but Mr. King perceives a lurking danger in newspaper reports of such deliverances. The highest judicial tribunal in England has held, it seems, that a report of a judicial charge or judgment is not necessarily privileged. When this unlooked-for decision was brought under the notice of the Dominion Legislature, provision was made in the Code for averting the mischief, so far as criminal prosecutions for libel are concerned. A similar remedy should be given as to actions for damages, which are of far more frequent occurrence; and "no argument," it is truly said, "is needed to recommend the amendment to the Legislature."

What are called by the writer "secondary libels," and the actions for these, constitute "one of the principal grievances, or rather succession of grievances, closely connected, which publishers are subject to under the present law." The following statement is given of these and of the annoyances attending them:

"These actions usually arise out of news items supplied by telegraph, or otherwise, to one or more city journals, and which are thence copied into local newspapers throughout the country. The items may be erroneous, and they may or may not be defamatory, but, being received from a common or trustworthy source, and through the ordinary channels of newspaper intelligence, they are published in perfect good faith and with an exercise of all the reasonable care that could be expected under the circumstances. In cases of this character actions are often threatened, and the publisher who is thus notified, perhaps for the first time, of the objectionable item, at once makes every reparation possible in the way of correction and apology. Notwithstanding this he is sued for damages. Sometimes the action thus commenced is vigorously prosecuted for the sole purpose of mulcting him heavily in costs. At other times—and this course is often adopted in the case of plaintiffs financially worthless—the publisher is informed that if he will

pay a certain sum, the action will be dropped; and to this he submits, rather than be subjected to further annoyance and expense. When the news item complained of has been extensively copied, every publisher who copies it is liable to be sued, and cases are on record in which this has been done. The result is that there is a multiplicity of suits about one and the same matter, in regard to which a single action, in which all the parties might be joined, should suffice to afford all the relief possible, and thereby satisfy all the demands of justice. Newspaper publishers complain that this state of the law leaves the door open to a species of legal blackmail and freebootery against which they should be protected by the Legislature."

Amongst the remedies proposed for this license to litigate is one permitting the publisher to establish as a good defence that the matter complained of is a secondary libel published with reasonable care, in good faith, and without ill will to the plaintiff, and that it was fully retracted and apologized for. Another remedy of a wider character, designed to prevent the mushroom growth of unnecessary or speculative libel actions, is an amendment of the Act requiring plaintiff to furnish security for the defendant's costs before the suit is instituted, or giving a judge discretion, on an application to him by the plaintiff, to say whether an action shall be commenced, and at the same time to decide whether the plaintiff shall furnish security. It is also proposed that, in the case of security being required before action, the local judge of the High Court shall have power, in any proper case, to set aside the security. There is no doubt that the operation of the clauses of the present statute, as to security for costs in libel actions, is far from satisfactory and that some well-directed effort should be made to improve them. Appeals from judge's orders giving or refusing security, having been greatly abused, should, it is said, be abolished. A number of legislative precedents are cited in favour of these.

"Why," the writer asks, "with all this mushroom growth of libel actions, many of which are either speculative or vindictive, should a presumed impartial judge not be allowed to say when such actions should be commenced? His hearing of the application for leave to proceed would, we may be sure, often mollify the contending parties and restore peace at the outset. Be this as it may, the proposed amendments as to security for costs are regarded as vital by newspaper publishers. Their past experiences of the present law prove that some such changes are imperative. Under the Manitoba Libel Act the provisions as to security, which are very like our own, do not apply to any action wherein the plaintiff may sue *in forma pauperis*; and so it should be here. The impecuniosity of the struggling newspaper should also be remembered. A libel suit means death to the struggler. There are many such newspapers in this province that are centres of intelligence and respectably conducted, and that deserve every possible consideration. The law, as it now is, is to them a veritable sword of Damocles threatening destruction at any moment."

The remedy proposed by Mr. King for a number of different suits for the same libel, is consolidation of all the suits in one, trying them together, permitting the jury to assess the damages in one sum and apportion that sum among the several defendants, and permitting the judge to apportion the costs. It is also suggested that, if the damages awarded are less than \$10.00, there should be no costs, or at least no more costs than damages, unless the judge certifies that the libel was "wilful and malicious."

In connection with these remedies it is also suggested that provision should be made to bring in as a defendant, in the same action in which the publisher is sued, the original author of a libellous news item sent by letter or telegraph, or the slanderer who orally communicates defamatory matter to a newspaper writer with a view to its publication, and to permit the publisher to claim any proper remedy against such persons. This is a new and ingenious remedy, but the publishers might be trusted, we think, to use it with discretion. The writer says:

"By this species of adjustment the original and first publishers of the libel would probably be obliged, in any case where damages were awarded, to pay more than the mere copiers, and the papers that gave undue publicity would be made to suffer heavier penalties than those which simply published the defamatory matter as an ordinary item of news, without note or comment. The consolidation of costs—which weigh heavily on those ill able to bear them—would be an additional advantage. The protection as a whole, which would be afforded by these amendments, would also be of service to newspapers by discouraging or frustrating schemes for extortion, which are launched for the purpose of frightening publishers into settlements out of court. Actions of this character may be multiplied with impunity under the present law."

Mr. King concludes his admirable review of the law as follows:

"The immense public usefulness of newspapers and their innocence, as a rule, of intentional wrong-doing, is the principal reason to be urged for special legislation in their behalf. Most of the alleged libels which appear in the press are accidental and involuntary. This the Legislature has expressly recognized time and again, and what is now sought is that the spirit and letter of a well-intended law should coincide, and that its full benefits should be secured by the guild of journalism, whose great public services are universally acknowledged."

If aught were needed to add force and point to the writer's *exposé* of the present law and his vigorous plea for reform, it was supplied by the spirited discussions at the meetings of the Press Association recently held in Toronto. It was there stated that some sixteen newspapers had been recently sued, in separate actions, for an alleged libel of the "secondary class," and that about an equal number were either sued, or threatened with suits, for another alleged libel of the same class. One action, in either case,

would do complete justice to all the parties. In another case the costs of appeals arising out of a motion for security for costs amounted, it was said, to several hundred dollars. These are crying evils, and no one can wonder that the Association resolved upon immediate action for self-protection and self-defence. The resolve came none too soon. It should have been made long ago. It was decided, among other things, to retain expert counsel to defend newspaper publishers everywhere, to make a strong endeavor to secure amendatory legislation, and to keep a vigilant eye on the law as administered in the courts. This action on the part of the Association cannot fail to be effective. The Association, through Mr. King as its legal adviser and advocate, has rendered incalculable service to journalism, and is destined, we hope, to enhance the value of those services by its energetic efforts to further improve the statutory law in civil actions for damages.

GOLDWIN SMITH'S POLITICAL AND SOCIAL ESSAYS. *

This volume is pretty much a compilation of essays and articles from the *North American Review*, the *Forum*, the *Nineteenth Century*, and the *National Review*, which the author has partly rewritten and expanded and has now republished, with an appendix consisting of a paper on the Oneida community and American Socialism, which originally appeared in the *Canadian Monthly* of November, 1874. There is hardly any of the essays that fails to affect the ordinary reader like a Jeremiah, but when they are united in one volume we can think of nothing but the roll of the book that Ezekiel had to eat; "It was written within and without, and there was written therein lamentations, and mourning, and woe." The general impression it leaves on us is that we are living in an age of unreason and that there is little hope for the world. The author has always the courage of his convictions or of his moods. The unthinking majority or "the sovereign minority" may be on the other side, but it matters not. His own mind is absolutely made up, and he writes as if for a person of understanding there was only one view possible. This tone of authority is at once his strength and his weakness; his strength, because it enables a man possessed of immense wealth of historical knowledge and perfect mastery of the English language to state his case with apparently resistless power and a tone that carries conviction to many who have no minds of their own; his weakness, because he is not likely to convince the well-read or to win a single opponent. There is no way of converting an opponent save by taking his point of view, dealing fairly with him, even sympathizing with him and stating his case better than he himself could state it, before proceeding to show that the whole truth contradicts or includes his views. But Dr. Smith would rather differ than convince those who think differently from him; and he does his work so

* Essays on Questions of the Day, Political and Social. By Goldwin Smith, D.C.L. London and New York: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: The Copp Clark Company, Limited.

thoroughly that many fancy that the other side has been utterly annihilated. The other side has really not been touched. Scarcely has the conquering hero swept over the field when the enemy who was supposed to be slaughtered appears again, possibly breathless but without a wound, and with the added nerve that comes from irritation at what he deems the tyrannous use of a giant strength. Dr. Smith is not as ambitious as he has a right to be. It is a higher ambition to convert than to conquer; to inspire than to chill; to create than to criticise, especially when dealing with public questions. His bondage to prepossessions and moods, his incapacity to sympathise with ideals unfamiliar with his own experience or uncongenial to his tastes, the preponderance in him of the critical over the constructive faculties that are so necessary to the statesman, are all seen conspicuously in this volume. There is scarcely an essay in it that does not reveal one or other of those limitations, and hence the treatment of the subject, though always brilliant, is generally unsatisfactory.

In dealing, for instance, with the "Jewish Question," he points out that the anti-Semitic movement, which is becoming so general, is due not to religious fanaticism but to economic and social causes, and that the only way of stopping it is for the Jew to cease being a Jew. The fault is thrown wholly upon the Jews and not upon those who treat them with brutal violence. "The present relation," he says, "is untenable. The Jew will have either to return to Jerusalem or to forget it, give his heart to the land of his birth and mingle with humanity." But Dr. Smith will not trust to argument and moral force to bring about the consummation that is desirable, but would have the State step in and forbid the practice of circumcision. "Governments would seem entitled to restrain the practice. It has nothing to do with religious opinion, nor in repressing it would religious liberty be infringed." He might as well say that the observance of Baptism or the Lord's Supper has nothing to do with religious opinion and that governments have the right to forbid the administration of either Sacrament. Every Jew believes that circumcision was given to his forefathers as the sign and seal of the righteousness of faith. That is part of his religious faith. Though Christians believe that baptism has now taken the place of circumcision, the Jew maintains the faith of his ancestors, and any attempt to interfere with his convictions would be religious persecution. The usual results of persecution would follow in this case. The Jews would be devoted to the practice more than ever. Their respect for us would be gone forever, and our self-respect would go at the same time. As to forgetting Jerusalem, that is more easily said than done. Why should he be obliged to forget the city that is bound up in his mind with everything that he esteems glorious in the past as well as eternally sacred? The Jew that forgets Jerusalem is not likely to be a better citizen of the country in which he lives. Granting that the hatred felt for Jews in many parts of Europe is due to social and economic causes, how does that make persecution legitimate? They charge usurious rates of interest, but the borrower is not obliged to take their money. If he can get more favorable rates, he will of course take them. Jews combine among themselves, but combines are not confined to one race or

creed. Dr. Smith, however, has not a word to say against their persecutors; and, instead of denouncing Russia for decreeing the expulsion of millions, he attributes to party politics a protest in the United States against the monstrous edict. His language is a good illustration of the art of putting things. "As it is," he says, "Western Europe and the Western Hemisphere are threatened with a fresh invasion on the largest scale by the departure (*sic*) of Jews from Russia. American politics are already beginning to feel the influence. A party to catch the Jewish vote puts into its platform a denunciation of Russia, the best friend of the American Republic in its day of trial." (P. 259).

In the next essay the only solution proposed for the "Irish Question" is along the same lines. Irishmen must cease to be Irish. The map has settled the question that there must not be anything like a Council, Legislature, or Parliament sitting in Dublin to settle Irish affairs. "The map shows at once that the destinies of the Islands are linked together. The two will, in all probability, either be united or be enemies, and if they are enemies, woe to the weaker." That means woe to the weaker in any case, if the union has been accomplished by fraud or is maintained only by force. He forgets his own quotation, that "you can do anything with bayonets but sit upon them." Neither does it occur to him that after the House of Commons has decided that Ireland is entitled to a measure of Home Rule, bayonets are out of the question and that some other solution must be tried. "The resources of civilization are not exhausted," though Mr. Gladstone's second bill is as dead as his first. To quote Mommsen to the effect that the Celtic race is "politically worthless" certainly does not settle anything. In the mouth of a statesman or publicist, it is the language of despair. Even were it true, the race is still there and certain to remain there. Some way of lessening, as far as possible, the occasions of friction between it and the stronger race with which it must always be politically united will assuredly be found. In the meanwhile, every true friend of the Empire will try to exercise patience and to abstain from the use of vitriolic language.

The next essay deals with "Prohibition in Canada and the United States," and in it we find that Dr. Smith has swung to an opposite extreme. He has no word of condemnation for the wholesale deportation of Jews or for mob violence directed against the innocent and the guilty alike, but his sympathies are deeply moved as he thinks of what tavern-keepers suffer. "Their treatment has been utterly iniquitous," because they do not get compensation when their trade is interfered with by legislation. Legislation is always interfering with trade; a change in the tariff may create or wipe out an industry. Railways or canals build up one city at the expense of another. Thousands suffer loss in these and other ways, and yet no one hints at compensation. Of course, compensation for saloon and tavern keepers is a legitimate subject for discussion, but a thoughtful writer might remember that the traffic in strong drink has brought as grievous woes on society, and especially on its slaves, as Jewish usurers have inflicted on their victims, and might remember too the important fact that those who have gone into the business have done so with their eyes open to the existence of a strong party pledged to do

everything possible to abolish the traffic, as speedily as they can, by constitutional means.

In the essay on the "Empire" his moods and prepossessions and the inconsistencies into which these lead him are seen most clearly. I may be permitted to cite two cases in which he is condemned by his own language elsewhere, although the whole essay should be read by all who wish to make a great empire little.

When desirous of pointing out that the supremacy of the United Kingdom over the self-governing colonies has been reduced to a shadow, he quotes a colonial governor, who "to pay a compliment to his colony denied that it was a dependency at all." Anxious to impress upon us that such language was meaningless flattery or buncombe, he goes on to say: "But a community which receives a governor from an Imperial country; whose constitution is imposed upon it by the Act of an Imperial Parliament; which has not the power of amending its constitution; which has not the power of peace and war, of making treaties, or of supreme justice; play with language as you will, is a dependency. It has and can have no place among the nations." (P. 150). Now, let us read his description of our position, when he wishes to point out that Irish Home Rule would lead to separation. "It is needless," he says, "to discuss again the false, and for the most part, absurd analogies which have been adduced to lull the British people into dismemberment; . . . that of Canada, a colony three thousand miles off and virtually independent." When it suits one argument, Canada is "a dependency," and when it suits another, Canada is "virtually independent." Would it not be well for him to decide what our position really is, and to decide the question on its merits and not for the purpose of arguing one way or the other? We have a right to expect from a man, whose historical knowledge ought to raise him above mere constitutional pedantry, a recognition of the great fact that Canada has been steadily rising from a dependency into the position of a sharer of the Imperial sovereignty. He must be well aware that no treaty affecting it can now be made without the presence of its representatives as Imperial commissioners and without the free consent of its Parliament. Mr. Secretary Fish in 1870, and Mr. Secretary Blaine in 1890, believing that they understood the British constitution better than Her Majesty's Ministers, remonstrated with them on the impropriety of making Canada a party in negotiations between Britain and the States; but Goldwin Smith would hardly care to be in the same boat with those gentlemen, or with the American representatives on the Behring Sea commission, whose whole aim was to prove that no one was giving any trouble or objecting to their preposterous claims but Canada, and that a colony had no constitutional status whatsoever. If however, the mantle of the Bourbons has fallen on him also, he should read the chapter on our constitution in Mr. O. A. Howland's "New Empire," and endeavor to digest the now accepted principle that, with regard to Canada, at any rate, "the nominally exclusive exercise of sovereignty by the Home Government takes its place among the numerous legal fictions which are so common in our constitutional experience." But, if he cannot understand our position from inability to recognize that the principle of growth is inherent in the British constitution, at all

events he can hardly deny that it is somewhat inconsistent to call Canada a mere dependency when it suits him, and when it does not suit him, to call it virtually independent. Again, anxious to impress upon us the disadvantages of our connection with the Mother Country, he asserts that because of it no amendment can be made to our Constitution. "The constitution," he says, "imposed by Parliament upon Canada twenty years ago has disclosed serious defects. The Senate, especially, has proved a dead failure or worse. Yet, the constitution is practically riveted on the colony because Parliament can never be got to attend to amendments. Thus the political development of the colony, instead of being aided by the supposed tutelage, is impeded in the most important respect." It is scarcely possible that language could be more misleading. Our constitution was not imposed upon us. Every line of the British North American Act was drawn up by Canadian statesmen. It was the outcome of the political experience and wisdom of our best men. It has been amended already. It can be amended again, whenever the Canadian people express their desire for an amendment. Our Senate is a failure, but the Senate stands, simply because neither of our two political parties has declared against it. The great reason why the Opposition has not done so is because Canadians have not made up their minds whether they can do without a second Chamber, or what amendment to the present method of constituting one would be most successful. It is the inconsistency of Dr. Smith's language, however, rather than its inaccuracy that I wish to point out. While, here, he deplors the difficulty of securing a constitutional amendment, elsewhere, he still more vehemently deplors the fact that under the Parliamentary system the most radical amendment may be passed, it may be in a single session, in Great Britain. He contrasts this with happy Statia, where he shows again and again that an amendment to the constitution is all but out of the question, save in connection with a life and death struggle of the nation, a nation too that is becoming so unwieldy, that in future still more than in the past, it will be well-nigh impossible to get the consent of three-fourths of the people through the State Legislatures or conventions to any specific amendment. His real position would seem to be that constitutional amendment can be obtained too easily in Britain and not easily enough in the United States. As we are British, how is it possible that we can be in the same plight as the United States? *Are we not in the happy mean between the two extremes?* The people of Canada must first vote into power a government with a programme. Should a constitutional amendment be involved, it can be obtained with very little delay, but should there be strong opposition, the necessity of going to the Imperial Parliament gives opportunity for reasonable delay or reconsideration. Such a safeguard against hasty action or violent proposals on the part of an accidental majority of the people is a boon not a yoke. But, whether he admits this to be a boon or not, he cannot be allowed to sit on two stools. He cannot complain of the facility with which, under the British system, revolutionary changes may be made, and the next moment complain that our constitution is practically unchangeable. I have not dealt with the essay on the "Empire," in detail, because so far as Canada is concerned, it is

little more than "Canada and the Canadian Question," over again, and as that has been answered already in THE WEEK, it is unnecessary to say more at present. While he criticises, let us "rise up and build."

By far the best essay in the book is the first, the one on "Social and Industrial Revolution." Its chief defects are due to his lack of faith in the good sense of the people of Great Britain and the United States, and the exaggerated importance he attaches to ephemeral productions of the Jules Verne type, like "Looking Backward," and to wild-cat proposals in favor of land nationalization, fiat money, and such like. He welcomes, yet seems to dread, popular education and unlimited discussion. He believes in the steady advance of humanity, and yet seems to think it possible that the soundest and most conservative nations may lose their senses. He is religious himself, yet fancies that the most religious people in the world may become infidel and surrender themselves to the pig philosophy, "let us eat and drink, for tomorrow we die." If he himself had more faith he would not despair. Assuredly, he would do more good if he cultivated a more hopeful tone. Let him reflect that there is not one of the great changes that have been made during the Victorian epoch that he would unmake if he had the power, and yet, how many of those were believed to involve the deluge! It can now be seen that all have been along the lines of justice, of mercy, of peace between classes and nations, and the dawn of a still better day may be discerned. Of course, evil exists and is strong. The enemies of society are numerous. But, in vain do the heathen rage. Even in the heart of the Irish Celts, whom he thinks so hopeless, and in the heart of the Church of Rome that seems to him only a vast conspiracy against freedom, there is progress. It may almost be said that wherever there are human beings, they are living now under more benign heavens than in any previous age, and, better still, there is a striving upward to the light everywhere. All the influences and inventions of modern times tend to multiply opportunities for men and women to live a higher life, and just as sure as day follows night, there is a good time coming,

"When sense and worth o'er all the earth
Shall bear the gree' for a' that."

Dr. Goldwin Smith was at one time counted a Radical, and we commend to him the faith that underlay the Radicalism of Burns. Even rationalists have faith in the eventual triumph of reason over passion. Why then should any man despair who knows that reason is the organ of the Holy Spirit and that His office is to reveal the Son of man to men?

G. M. GRANT.

PARIS LETTER.

It was bad enough to explode bombs in the Chamber of Deputies, but for members to indulge in a *viva* for the 1870-71 Commune—the Commune was very common in the first Revolution—passeth all understanding. The representative who thus misrepresented France, is M. Thivrier, who wears a blue smock to testify his amicable relations with the working classes, and on Sundays he is reported to wear wooden shoes, black varnished like the harness of a millionaire. Marat, also, had a weakness for such pumps; a protest against the satin slippers and *talons rouges* of Louis XV. era. Thivrier is simply a *poseur*, and in his be-

ing chucked out by the unarmed soldiers, with orders to keep him out for some three weeks, plus stopping his grog, the French do well to treat the incident with silent contempt. In politics, said Thiers, never take anything *au tragique*. The gravamen of the matter lies in the Socialist Deputies, between 50 and 60, abetting the unseemly conduct, some of whom were acting members under the Commune. The Chamber has now its group of Communists; it is to be hoped they will not wear the red Phrygian bonnet as a substitute for the old men's skull cap. French members of Parliament sit with uncovered heads, even the Israelites do so, a politeness they eschew in their synagogues. As it never rains but it pours, the next surprise was a lecture in the Sorbonne Amphitheatre by Deputy Carmille Pelletan, for the guidance of republican students through the shifting sands of politico-socialism. Pelletan is also a clever journalist and a good man at figures; he is not exactly a Communist, but he wrote one of the best histories of the Commune, to show how the soldiers mowed down the insurgents; a sort of condemnation of the army of Versailles. During the lecture, a military band played some popular airs. A few orthodox burning and shining lights of Communism were present as Committee men—and there's the rub. What next? In case of foreign complications would the Communists handicap the authorities?

In occupying Timbuctoo, the French have executed a very dashing and daring act. Public opinion is not quite at ease respecting the prudence of the step; the Government had the taking of that holy city as the objective of their Soudan policy, only the capture was premature and due to the rivalry between the marines and the regular troops. All this is of no importance now; the wine has been poured out and must be drunk. No one but must wish success to the handful of *braves* in their perilous position; they will have to sustain the whole shock of the Touaregs, the most fanatical of Mahomedan fanatics, and beside whom the A. I. Mahdi is toleration itself. Being seceders, the Sultan of Turkey has no influence over them; in their eyes he, too, smacks of the infidel. Being a nomadic sect, known as the El Sennousi, no one is aware of the extent of their numbers. They come and go like locusts. To break their back would be a great step in clearing the Soudans of the Arab slave merchants. So Western civilization ought to help the French in the great risks they must face. As to the commercial importance of Timbuctoo, that is but secondary now, and connected with the distant future. Be sure, the cheapest and most suitable European goods, no matter by what people manufactured, will infiltrate to the caravan routes, pending the gridironing of the Dark Continent by railways. It is to be hoped that neither Italy nor England will make a dash at Mecca, to out-glory France by capturing the abiding city of the Prophet.

In shaking the birch at the *lad-viceroy* of Egypt, England is admitted to have made a good score. Better still is her telling him that his presence is not actually necessary for the welfare of the Nile Valley. The incident shows that England and Turkey now run in the same harness, and that the Palmerston plan of treating Oriental questions is ever the best. France would not allow any of the rulers of her protectorates, say in Tunis, Tonkin, Annam, Cambodia, etc., to kick up their heels and salute her with

thumb on tip of nose and fingers outstretched like a Catherine wheel. Take over her national debt and take Egypt—that's the way to evacuate the land of Pharaoh for England.

Dr. Herz intends to re-open the Panama scandal. He cannot re-open what never was closed, say the cream-of-tartar people. The doctor has served notices to quit on the French Government, to cancel the demand for the invalid's extradition, and on the heirs of the Jew suicide Baron Reinach. Neither will stand and deliver, so Herz has only to publish the unpublished compromising papers, that may act as a bull in the china shop. The Government lost a splendid opportunity in not withdrawing its demand on the British Government, when the prosecution broke down against de Lesseps & Co. As the doctor's property in France, and the bulk of his fortune is impounded, he may bid adieu to ever possessing it, as it is required to help make good the 1,500 million fr. squandered in the fiasco canal. He may hence safely divulge, as he has nothing to lose. Now the search light will be turned upon the concealed points of Panamaism. It is said that the *Figaro* has bought the manuscript revelations for a very big sum and has out-bid the *New York Herald*. But Herz insists that everything must be published, and the money deposited in an American bank, and after the entire publication the original will be handed over to the *Figaro*, whose representative will be allowed at present to compare the copied documents with the originals in the hands of his well-known solicitor "Sir Lewis." It is said that an attachment has been served on the *Figaro*, to pay into court any sums that it may owe to or possess relating to Dr. Herz. A heavy washing day of the soiled family linen is in perspective. All that mud-spattering may act as a consolation to the ruined shareholders pending the completion of the canal that some *gogos* yet believe in.

The Protectionists will carry the increase of corn dues for immediate application, from 50 to 70 fr. the ton, till a sliding scale be framed. So long as the price of the loaf remains unaffected, the workpeople will say nothing. But the outcry will be wick- ed if they be asked to pay some sous more for their daily bread, and there will be scant employment to earn a loaf, no matter at what price.

The reconciliation of Bismarck and his Emperor is not an agreeable fact for the French, so they make the best face for bad fortune. The joy expressed at his fall four years ago must naturally be the measure of the bitterness of his return to favor. No one ever accused the Prince of inability to play a good hand in the game of European politics; many objected to his manner of conducting the game; and no one alleges that his hand has lost its cunning. Nestor fought with his counsels, and despite his great age joined the Greeks in the expedition against Troy, where his advice was ranked equal to that of the gods. For the French, then, he is a bird of ill omen, though not the less a resuscitated force for the Germans. Another Achilles who has quitted his tent is Signor Crispi, who is ranked with Bismarck; and both arrive with, "here we are again!" simultaneously with Franco-Russian solid unity. And Austria having spirited to her side Roumania and Bulgaria, now captivates Servia. It was considered hitherto that only the unexpected happened in France—in this respect France must look to her laurels.

Even materialists seem delighted that the claims of Jeanne d'Arc have been advanced a stage towards canonization. The ladies of England—those of course who have not "gone over"—might do worse than sign a petition to His Holiness to speed the good work; the poor, brave, and patriotic maid was barbarously treated, not only by the English, but by the dissident French themselves. However, the manners of 1894 were unknown in 1431. The Vatican awaits proofs that Joan performed "miracles"; three are pointed out as conclusive to the Sacred College; she predicted the coronation of Charles at Rheims; the capture of Orleans, and the expulsion of the English from France—an event only accomplished by the Duc de Guise 127 years after the maid's death. Not a few Chauvinists would be displeased if Joan's influence could expel at present the English, if not actually from France, at least from Egypt and the Upper Mekong.

England having "startled" France and Russia in their hot-bed naval preparations to aid their gigantic armies in upholding the "peace of Europe," and so strengthen the same work that the triple allies are engaged upon, has disconcerted all speculations on her remaining weak. Now that her eyes have been opened, and that she intends to keep them always wide awake, and resolved to count first upon herself, the political course of events reflects that girding up of her national loins. The debate on the French navy cannot have more than a platonic ending since the sitting of special commissions to study the whole condition of the naval defences of the country. Two facts have to be encountered, the settled resolution of England to build war ships sufficient to cope with those of France and Russia united, and next, where is France to obtain the money—apart from a national loan—to head off England in the bellicose regatta? As to the nature of the ships to be constructed, and the coast defences to be undertaken—all that is freemasonry and metaphysics for the public.

Serious attention is drawn to what are called "ambulating anarchists," or tramps, who commence to spread over the rural districts like the stain of oil on the sheet of paper. Mendacity is undoubtedly on the increase, and many beg who never begged before. These sturdy vagrants are suspected not to be all French; but made up in rags, the better to spy the nature of the country, so as to serve in due course as guides, philosophers and friends for invaders. Be this true or false, there can be no doubt that real distress exists. The crop of child beggars is painfully luxuriant. In several communes the inhabitants help to do their own police duty, and clear out all wanderers; but next night an out office or a rick of hay or straw will blaze up. It is this augmenting number of arson cases that makes the judicious grieve; and the beggars won't work, and there are no poor-houses to compel them to repay by labor the cost of their sustenance.

Dr. Catin says excellent champagne and cognac are made in Cognac itself from beet root, and that the products would deceive the very elect.

In the time of Clovis the height of politeness was to pull a hair out of your head and give it to the visitor. Clovis himself acted so towards Saint Germer to honor him, and all the courtiers did the same, out of respect for the good bishop.

TRUE COMRADES.

Forty young Britons not basely born,
Bred to the gun and the saddle,
Wheeled, at the call of the bugle horn,
Their restive chargers astraddle.

Wheeled into line, like the flash of light
That marshals the leaves on the branches,
Like the sword-cut keen in hand-to-hand fight
That spurts for a moment and stanches.

Then, forward, like arrow from bow well
spanned,
Sped the line o'er the scrub and the grass-
es,
A thin, black cloud in a sultry land,
Dealing lightnings and death as it passes.

"Ho, bachelor knights, ye shall wed to-day,
Your ride is the ride to Beulah,
For death is your bride, and your groomsmen
gay
Are the footmen of Lobengula!"

They are four, the living gates that rush,
Right, left, front, rear, together,
And human the millstones twain that crush,
The upper stone and the nether.

Twenty are down, or man or beast,
Twenty past prayer or daring,
Twenty young lives in the saddle rest,
Lives that are worth the sparing.

A volley, a gallop, clubbed rifles hurled
On the head of the fierce bush ranger,
Then the world is theirs, and they live to the
world,
And behind are the toil and the danger.

But the twenty are down, or man or horse,
Death certain and early inviting,
Yet selling life dear to the end of their course,
True British lads cheerfully fighting.

From twenty sound steeds leap down twenty
hale men,
Their lives in their hands proudly giving,
"If gentlemen troopers must die, why then,
Their tale shan't be told by the living."

Lo, the hale and disabled, side by side,
Each comrade's hand clasped in the other's
They wait for the surge of the hostile tide,
Fight and fall side by side like brothers.

They tell us that chivalry's years are gone
And the days of the loyal true-hearted,
That every man lives for himself alone,
Since the bonds of old friendship were
parted.

But from Africa's wilds comes this tale o'er
true
Of valor and loyalty blended,
Brave troopers dismounting with death in
view,
Lest their comrades should die unattend-
ed.

Our pride is chastened, our grief is proud,
Where'er England's drum-beat is calling,
Our memory's their coffin, our heart is their
shroud,
When they fell they were deathless in
falling.

J. CAWDOR BELL.

THE REVOLUTION IN BRAZIL.

My last report closed on the 25th of November. The 26th was a day of hard fighting. The Government forts opened fire in the early morning, and got such a vigorous reply from the ruins of Villegaigon as must have astonished them not a little. The sighting was good on both sides. All day long extremely heavy firing was going on at the Armacao, and a report was going about that the Government troops had at last succeeded in dislodging the insurgents from that important position. The *Jupiter*, armed merchantman, (the vessel rendered famous in Wandenolk's fiasco), and the corvette *Trajano*, as well as some other vessels, were in action all day. The

celebrated launch *Lucy*, which had been hit in the bows and sunk in shallow water, was again at work, having been repaired at the workshops on Ilha das Euxadas.

On the 27th the fighting was again hot at the Armacao. The report of the taking of that place by the Government was confirmed, greatly to the disgust of the Custodistas in Rio. In the afternoon a party of men from the Fleet made an attack in launches, but although backed by the guns of the warships, did not effect a landing. Great spirit was shown on both sides. At about five p.m. firing between the forts became very hot, but did not last after seven p.m.

The 28th was almost absolutely quiet. On the 29th not much was doing. An occasional cannon shot was heard from the forts and Armacao. Some rifle fire was maintained against Villegaignon and was returned by that place in a desultory way. The *Trajano*, which had received some damage from shot, was being towed to an anchorage for repairs, and while this was being done the launch *Gloria* was struck by a shot from one of the Nictheroy batteries. She was badly hit and made for land, sinking in shallow water which just covers her deck. The usual duel came off between the Government forts and heroic Villegaignon, which for two months has bravely fought its guns against no less than four adversaries, able to use five guns for each one available in Villegaignon.

The Ilha das Cobras, under Saldanha de Gama—"Emperor of Lilliput," as the papers say—is being steadily fortified. New breastworks appear every day, and many guns are placed in positions commanding the city, and most suitable for firing into the town. All this is being done under the guise of neutrality! Although the question of Saldanha's neutrality was practically decided when Villegaignon adhered to Mello, he has not so far done any active fighting on the behalf of the Fleet. His sentiments are all for restoration, and many believe that nothing is lacking but an accord with Mello for Saldanha to drop his mask, which, from a military point of view, is criminal, and declare for the Empire. There can be no doubt that the Ilha das Cobras will before long adhere to the revolt.

The papers are most bitter in regard to the position assumed by the Admiral; yet taking into consideration the fact that he will eventually declare against Floriano, he has probably gained many more advantages for the final success of the revolt than he would have got had he declared at first. The manner in which he has succeeded in holding the Government in check is no less remarkable than novel in the history of South American revolutions and of military affairs generally. The Vice-President, however, should have demanded his adhesion to one side or the other long before this, and if his answer was for the Fleet, have opened fire on him at once. He has converted some of the buildings on the island into a Hospital de Sangue, and has hoisted the Red Cross flag over them. All the wounded from the Fleet, and they are many, are received there; and those who recover are allowed to go on board again. Nearly every day two or three coffins are landed at the Arsenal da Marinha and are received by the Government and buried. On Sunday three coffins were brought over and placed in hearses that were waiting. One contained the body of a colonel, the two others were seamen.

The next day the papers raised a tremendous row because one of the coffins contained the amputated leg of a negro, in addition to its proper occupant. In Brazil, and I suppose in all Catholic countries, an amputated limb receives burial in the same way as an entire corpse. By the way, the Red Cross Association, according to the papers, is not recognized in Brazil! Just now the wounded are being transferred from the Ilha das Cobras to the Ilha das Euxadas, and it can only be supposed that this removal in conjunction with the constant preparations for fighting, is preparatory to a declaration from Saldanha. In the early part of these communications, Saldanha was spoken of as being "admittedly" the ablest naval officer of the day. Previous to this it was said of Mello that he was "undoubtedly" the ablest. Both are able and capable men, and while Mello is a man of great energy and undoubted courage, Saldanha's personality seems to be of a higher calibre, and at any rate he has the confidence of the best and largest portion of his class and of the people generally.

To-day, a huge shell from the *Javary* is being shown in a tobacco shop in the Ouvidor. It fell in Nictheroy on the 18th of November; it stands 35 inches and weighs 235 kilos. It is what is known as a "Whitworth," and is hexagonal in cross sections. The *Tamandare* is now moving about under her own steam. She has only one engine able to work so far. Unusual stir is going on amongst the insurgent launches, the *Aquidaban* being completely surrounded by the mosquito fleet. The *Aquidaban's* boats and some of the merchant steamers, armed *en guerra*, have been painted lead color. Since the 27th, a report has been in circulation that the *Aquidaban* is about to force the bar and go to sea. The *Paiz* has been bragging very loudly that the Admiral is caught in a trap, and can't get out. We will see. There are those who are willing to bet that Mello will take out the *Aquidaban* just when he pleases.

We are absolutely without authentic news from either north or south, or the *Republica*. A lot of lies are flying around, about the powerful fleet which is coming from the U.S., Germany and England for the Government. We would like to have certain information on this subject. Officially, Brazil is at peace.

Nov. 29th.

* * * *

The 30th was quiet enough, only the usual duel between the Government forts and Villegaignon. The night, though, was one of great excitement. The *Aquidaban* and the S.S. *Esperanca* passed the forts and got to sea!

At about midnight the sound of heavy cannonading was heard, but this being so common of late, your correspondent did not get out of bed, but turned over and went to sleep again. Scarcely a minute had passed, apparently, before I was awakened by a tremendous crash of artillery, and jumping out of bed I shouted to my room mate "that must be the *Aquidaban* going out; let's go down to the beach." I soon got out on the praia. Just as we reached the shore the Sao Joao search-light flashed on some object in front of the Bay of Jurujuba, and turning my glass on it I saw that it was the *Aquidaban* steaming rapidly towards the bar. Hardly had I caught sight of her, when she let go at Santa Cruz from her bow turret, and at the same time Lage and Santa Cruz opened

from their guns. Sao Joao was busy replying to a heavy fire from Villegaignon.

As the big ship neared the forts she became a blaze of light from the fire of her guns. Everything was going at once—quick firing and machine, 5 and 6 inch guns, and every now and then her heavy turret guns would awake the echoes in tremendous fashion. But the forts were not idle. Every instant shells could be seen bursting on the sides of the great iron-clad. As she got between Lage and Santa Cruz she almost stopped, and while her starboard battery was dosing Lage her port one was no less busy with Santa Cruz. In this position the forts hardly fired at all for fear of hitting each other. The noise was awful, but it was a grand sight. People along the shore could hardly contain themselves. I heard many men groan to themselves, "Ah, my God! she won't get out." But she did. Bravo, gallant Mello, and your no less gallant men! It was a plucky act, and no navy need be ashamed of it or of such men as those who manned the *Aquidaban*. When she had passed the bar she sent up rockets to say she was safe.

A thing which seemed strange was that as the ship crossed the harbor line well in reach of Santa Cruz hardly a shot was fired. The only way to account for this is by supposing either that the fellows in the fort had enough, or that the guns pointing seaward were changed to bear on Villegaignon. Perhaps the *Paiz* will explain. During the fight several of the shells passed over towards Botafogo. They were probably ricocheted from Santa Cruz or Villegaignon. After the *Aquidaban* had got safely out she sent several big shells against Santa Cruz. Fort Pico entered into the fray with cannon and rifles. When the rocket went up, I knew that all was over for the time, and so returned to bed.

While Villegaignon was engaging Sao Joao a heavy fusillade was going on down by the *Gloria*.

The *Esperanca*, the steamer which went out ahead of the *Aquidaban*, was reported to have gone out once before. Refer to letter of 19th October.

Late in the day following the alleged "flight" of the *Aquidaban*, I obtained some further information on the subject.

This is how the trick was done.

As soon as it was dark on the evening of the 30th, preparations were begun for the going out. So well were things arranged that all was ready at 11 o'clock. To render the *Esperanca* in some degree safe, great numbers of sand bags were placed all about her boilers, and at the same time others, secured with ropes leading on deck, were suspended all around the sides and in such quantity that the vessel sunk some five feet below her usual water line. In case of her getting hit, the lines which held the sand bags could be cut and the vessel would at once gain five feet of freeboard.

All being ready, Villegaignon opened fire on the forts of the bar, and they, thinking perhaps that Villegaignon wanted a night engagement, at once replied. The *Gloria* search-light was turned on Villegaignon, which fort promptly fired at it and cut one of the wires, putting the light out. The wire was spliced with commendable promptness, but the light did not come into play again until the *Aquidaban* had passed the bar. Well, the guns on the Government forts being all discharged, the *Esperanca* made a dash and got safely out before the guns, which are mostly muzzle loaders (*ante carga*), and some smooth bore

(Alma Lisa), could be loaded again. Then when they were loaded, the *Aquidaban* started in, and it must have been her first shot which woke me the second time.

The *Paiz* of the next day had nothing to say on the subject, except that she went out—as they were going to press. A subsequent issue made many lame excuses for the *Aquidaban's* passing the forts.

The affair was well done. It is said that Floriano fainted on hearing of it.

George Heroult, editor of the *Echo du Bresil*, has been deported by order of the Vice-President, the reason given being that he was writing news unfavourable to the Government. The captain of the port publishes a notice that all ships must remove from the vicinity of Ilha Vianna, so as to be out of the danger zone.

On Sunday, Dec. 3rd, we had desultory firing all day. The *Tamandare* took the place of the *Aquidaban* as flag ship. Sailors in Villegaignon could be seen flying kites and sailing a small model of the *Aquidaban*—under fire. The *Tamandare* engaged fort Grogota on the Nictheroy side. On Monday word was received from Ilha Grande that the *Aquidaban* had been there, and after destroying the cable, taking all medicines, food, etc., had gone southwardly. Mello was reported severely wounded in the leg.

The *Rio News* was suspended to-day. Not a single opposition paper exists now. All was quiet on the 5th.

Rio, Dec. 6th, 1893.

C. B.

THE "ANTIGONE,"

AS PRODUCED AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC BY UNDERGRADUATES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, FEBRUARY 15TH, 16TH AND 17TH.

If a company of young ladies and gentlemen who had been for a year or so reading the works of Shakespeare were to intimate to the public their intention of playing "Othello, the Moor of Venice," there are some who might perhaps be tempted to apply to such intention some such word as, let us say, 'courageous,' even if not 'rash'; when, then, the Classical Association of University College announced its intention of playing the "Antigone" of Sophocles, it may be safely surmised that a very similar temptation presented itself to many of those to whom it was announced. "What," one would be inclined to say in the first instance, "do young ladies busied during the term with French and German, and during the vacation with housework and gaiety, know of such passions as Desdemona felt? And what can young gentlemen, engaged in the composition of Latin prose or the defence and attack of 'goal' or 'wickets,' know of such anguish as racked the heart of the Moorish general?" So, too, in the second case one might have been inclined to question how far it was possible for youths and maidens, only just, if even yet, in their twenties, to apprehend the spirit of perhaps the sublimest tragedy of the sublimest tragedian. Sophocles' "Antigone" is no easy thing to understand. It requires some effort to grasp the extreme significance attached by the Greek mind to the such a king as Creon in such a city as Boeotian Thebes; to feel the thaumaturgic influence upon the Theban community of such a seer as Tiresias; to follow the intricately suggested problem of the antagonism between laws human and laws divine at

that moment in Greek history when the former were gaining, and the latter were just beginning to lose, ground of implicit and unquestioned obedience. For we must remember that Sophocles was speaking truth to his countrymen: the Greek drama in his hands was no mere vehicle for amusement, to whatever depths the stage may since his time have sunk. One might have been inclined, we say, to question the ability of young undergraduates so to feel the spirit of this wonderful tragedy as that they should have been able successfully to produce it on the stage. If so, those so inclined must have been astonished at the measure of success attained last week. To say that at each of the four performances given the audiences were roused to enthusiastic expressions of delight is to say the simple truth. The University of Toronto may feel justly proud of its sons and daughters and the Classical Association of University College congratulate itself on an achievement which will not easily be forgotten.

The amount of hard work expended on the production must have been enormous. What Mr. H. N. Shaw, B.A., the stage manager, accomplished must have been accomplished only by the most untiring energy, and the same is true of Mr. W. H. Robinson, the chorus master. To these the full meed of praise is due. But it is also due to all who took part in the project, especially Messrs. Gillespie, H. J. Sissons, Howell, all three prominent classical men in their fourth year at the University, and all three highly to be commended for the amount of untiring and thankless labour which they expended upon the preparation for this performance; and, perhaps, above all to Professor Maurice Hutton, the moving and informing spirit in the previous representation twelve years ago, upon whose time, knowledge, and (probably) purse, innumerable demands were made.

To descend now to details. The scenery was simple and good, the severe palace walls and the great loggion, empty but for its plain stone thumelè or altar, wreathed with ivy, being relieved by one or two busts and statues, casts from the antique. The stage effects were beautiful. The eye was wholly satisfied by the groupings and colourings and lines of the stage chorus. Great taste was displayed in the dresses, though this assertion must be to a certain extent qualified in the cases of those worn by Antigone and Ismene. These lacked a something not easy to define. At all events the himatia and the chitons of the two princesses did not give to their wearers that statuesque grace which one expects of a "robe-trailing Grecian woman." An experienced theatrical *costumière* might have remedied this defect, a defect which marred much of the pleasure afforded by the presence of those who acted in these two important parts. It must be confessed too that these two young ladies betrayed by their gait that they were unaccustomed to the heel-less Grecian sandal. Another admirable feature was the series of evolutions performed by the chorus while chanting their choral odes round the altar. These were well executed and much appreciated. A very minute piece of criticism might be suggested by saying that its members did not in these dances always remember that they were old men—for old men they were undoubtedly supposed to be, as we see by such phrases as: *σύγκλητον τήνδε γερόντων* (l. 159); *νεωτέρω τῷ τούτο βασιτάζειν πρόβος* (l. 216); and *ἰ μὴ τῷ*

χρόνῳ κεκλέμεθα (l. 681). But this was pardonable in the light of the pleasure which their nimble movements gave.

The part of Creon was taken by Mr. K. D. MacMillan, and on the whole a good Creon he certainly made. His kingly carriage and mien were enhanced by his splendid costume, and as he addressed and strode among his aged counsellors one forgot Mr. MacMillan in the despot of Thebes. This is high praise, but it is still higher praise to say that in that pathetic scene where Creon enters with blanched lips and open mouth (most telling details) and bewails his dead son, there were wet eyes in the audience—proof, surely, of good acting. Yet here and there were passages in which Mr. MacMillan did not take full advantage of the scope afforded him by his author. There were some *οἶμοι's* and *ἰὼ, ἰὼ's*, and *ἴτω, ἴτω's*, and *αἰαί's* with which he might have thrilled the house.

Miss Hunter undertook the part of Antigone. It is a difficult one and requires a combination of qualities that is rare. Miss Hunter's acting was thoroughly conscientious and careful, and if she did not wholly satisfy her critics this was due to the greatness of the task she attempted. There are passages in Antigone's speeches into which might be put a depth of passion—under control, of course—almost unlimited, yet of these a advantage was rarely taken. That half-whispered—or what perhaps should have been half-whispered—*ὦ φίλταθ' Ἀἴμων, ὡς σ' ἀτιμάζει πατήρ*, wrung from her by Creon's taunts, was uttered with tones and gestures not very dissimilar to those with which was uttered that *εἰ ταῦτα λέξεις, ἐχθαρεῖ μὲν ἐξ ἐμοῦ* which she pettishly flings—or ought pettishly to have flung—at Ismene's head. Indeed Miss Hunter lacked facial expression. That she felt the part, too, keenly is questionable. Had this been the case, surely those truly heart-rending lines commencing with those three words—into which what exquisite pathos might there not have been pressed!—*ἄκλαντος, ἀφίλος, ἀνυμέναιος*, would have stirred her hearers more than they did; and as to that last piteous speech of seven sonorous lines, one sighs to think of what might have been made of them. Nevertheless, as we have said, to act Antigone is a gigantic task, and Miss Hunter's personality was so extremely pleasing that much was forgiven her.

Ismene was played, and played feelingly, by Miss Evelyn Durand, who had formed a most correct conception of her part. Her affection for her sister was well portrayed, and a most effective piece of acting was that in which she made a final mute pathetic appeal to Creon for her sister's life just as she ascended the palace steps in company with Antigone.

Mr. W. P. Reeve was Haemon, and a better Haemon, poetical and princely in appearance, in costume, and in acting, it would be difficult to find. It is a temptation to enter into an analysis of Mr. Reeve's finished and cultivated piece of acting, beginning with his dutiful speech and pose, and ending with his impassioned *οὐ δὴτ' ἔμοιγε, τοῦτο μὴ δόξης ποτέ*, shouted at his father with resolute attitude, flashing eye, and outstretched hand, but we must forbear. To Mr. Reeve certainly belongs the palm; and if this his success is a criterion of his abilities, his Alma Mater will yet hear of him.

Mr. P. J. Robinson took the part of the Prophet for the first three performances, Professor Hutton for the last. Both were

good. Mr. Robinson's quavering accents were very effective, as were Professor Hutton's pauses for breath. Both too gave the celebrated curse admirably. A piece of detail in Professor Hutton's acting is worthy of mention as an evidence of the careful attention paid to detail throughout. As Tiresias begins his curse, Creon, deeply moved, hurries across the stage toward the chorus as if for protection; but the blind seer still pours his imprecations at the spot vacated by the king. Mr. Hutton's acting was really grand, and the dead language lived again on his lips. It was noticeable that both actors preserved the vehemence of their utterance to the end of the speech and repeated the word *καὶ* in the 1087th line—which does not occur in the text. It would be interesting to discuss whether the character of the blind seer would not gain in dignity by a slow and grandly deliberate ending, commencing at the words *ροιαδρὰ σὺν*.

Miss Steen as Eurydice was one of the most pleasing sights on the stage. The part of Eurydice is by no means an easy one. She has only nine lines to say, but in those nine lines and in her refined demeanour while listening to the fearful tale of the messenger, Miss Steen quite captivated her audience. Her excellently controlled facial expressions, her variety of gesture, and her pure and elegant delivery, deserved and received the highest praise.

Mr. Sissons's Watchman was a consistent and good piece of acting throughout. He was dressed in a sheepskin instead of in armour as at the previous representation. Mr. Sissons gave the character a strong savour of the humorous, and although no doubt it is not an easy thing to be humorous in a dead language, Mr. Sissons's conception and rendering of his part were entirely satisfactory.

On the third performance Professor Hutton played the part of Watchman. He was more restrained in his acting than was Mr. Sissons, though he too threw into the character much humorous acting. The part in Mr. Hutton's hands perhaps gained strength in its restraint.

Mr. H. N. Shaw, B.A. took the part of the first messenger on the last night and took it uncommonly well. His impassioned acting was indeed a treat, and his magnificent enunciation of the words *ταῖδός με σάβει φθόγγος* quite thrilled the house. Mr. Shaw, had his arduous duties as stage manager permitted, might have played a far more prominent part with great advantage.

Mr. F. E. Bigelow as the Corypheus, the Misses Neelands and Burnham as maids attendant upon the queen, Mr. D. R. Grant as the boy who leads in blind Tiresias and Messrs. Levy, Boulton, James, and Dodds, as Creon's guards, as well as Messrs. Megan and Coates as messengers all both looked and acted their parts well, the two maids being especially attractive and the Prophet's boy throwing into his silent part some capital acting. Mr. J. C. Breckenridge must have performed his trying and important duties as prompter well, or the dialogue would not have run so smoothly as it did. Perhaps few are aware how much of the success of the performance and of all the multifarious arrangements connected with it is owing to the competent business management of Mr. I. E. Suckling whose judgement and capability were everywhere apparent.

The pronunciation of the Greek on the whole was but fair—in the case of Professor Hutton, of course, it was flawless, and in the cases of Mr. Reeve and Miss Steen very good. Unfortunately in many instances a very unpleasant twang was decidedly noticeable.

This production of Sophocles's "Antigone," then, was on the whole a brilliant success. The grandeur of the music (noticed in another column) under the able leadership of Mr. Torrington; the magnificence of the dresses; the beauty of the choral evolutions; the artistic effects of the groupings; even the very appearance of the lithe and graceful youths and maidens, all contributed to make the representation a thing to be remembered for ever afterwards. But truthful dramatic criticism demands that it be asked whether extreme youth can faithfully portray such characters as such a tragedian introduced into such a play. If youth has not felt how can youth give expression to feeling? And what youth can truly feel all that there is in such characters as Creon, Antigone, Ismene Tiresias, Haemon?

ARNOLD HAUTPAIN.

ISOLATION.

This thought thrilled through my inmost soul
As looking from the western light,
I saw the dark waves shoreward roll:
All men, though fleeing on one flight,

Alone come in the silent race;
Alone lunge toward the unknown end,
And still alone out into space
They wander forth without one friend.

And each lone soul is space-enisled;
Forsaken as the last faint star
That gleams within strange regions wild,
Long-strayed, and ages lost afar.

ARTHUR J. STRINGER.

THE FIRST LORDS OF THE MANOR IN CANADA.—II.

(From the French of M. Benjamin Salté, F.R.S., L.S.)

In 1640, the settled population of all Canada comprised sixty-four verified households (perhaps sixty-six), that is to say, about two-hundred and seventy-four souls, to which may be added twenty-nine Jesuits, and fifty-three functionaries, civil, military, or clerks, making a grand total of three hundred and fifty-nine souls.

The Isle of Montreal had been granted, in 1636, to Jacques Girard, Knight, Lord of la Chaussée, but in 1640 M. Jean de Lauson, to whom it had been made over, thought fit to cede it to a company whose intention was to found a small town there, as much for the purpose of civilizing the Indians as to attract thither French settlers. This society, styled the Montreal Company, became some months later a branch of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, founded in Paris, May, 1642.

About the same time M. de Maisonneuve landed at Montreal with his large colony of forty men. The Sulpicians, lords of the Island, expended great sums in establishing parishes which they had set off. They were, indeed, the founders of this section of Canada.

Although the first concession known of at Three Rivers dates from 1633 (in favour of Jacques Hertel, interpreter) and that of the six hundred acres of land granted to the Jesuits in 1634, begin the history of the landed interests at this place. No lord of the manor, either in the town or its environ-

ons is met with earlier than Jean Godefroy, who, in 1638, took a manor on the south shore (by the Godfrey river of to-day). Soon afterwards Jacques Hertel acquired (1644) l'Arbre à la-Croix, at Cape Madeleine, and Jacques Le Neuf de la Poterie (1645) the little estate of Sable within the town itself.

These three individuals, of whom two (Hertel and Godefroy) have occupied our attention previously, were at the head of the colonization movement at Three Rivers. Jacques Le Neuf de la Poterie was, as were also Godefroy and Hertel, from Normandy. Moreover his sister had married, in 1636, this same Godefroy, one of the most progressive men of his time. Hertel and Godefroy founded several manors also.

M. de Montmagny, the Governor-General, received, in 1646, Isle Aux Oies (Goose Island), Isle Aux Grues (Crane Island) and the Manor of Montmagny (Riviere du Sud). The neighborhood of the City of Quebec facilitated the settlement of these fine parts, the most attractive in Lower Canada. Next to M. de Montmagny, Goose Island became the property of Jean Baptiste Moyer, sieur of Granges, who carried thither his family, and devoted himself to agriculture in the midst of numerous settlers and tenant farmers. Here he was killed with his wife, in 1655, by the Iroquois. Two of his daughters married, the one Sargeant-Major Lambert Closse, and the other Captain Sidrac Duque de Boisbrillant, officers of note in our annals.

At Three Rivers, the commandant, M. Francois de Champflour, wished to utilize (1646) the rich lands of the heights. He was given the Manor of Champflour, where he began his labors, but his recall obliging him to return to France, the Le Neuf family bought the fief (1649), again selling it to M. Pierre Boucher (1660); under all three owners the settlement was by no means tardy.

Pierre Boucher was lucky enough to get hold of three or four grants which do not appear to have been peopled before 1669; he was the first Canadian to be ennobled (1661). His descendants have furnished Canada with at least half a score lords of the manor, and a dozen or more officers.

Cape Madeleine appears to have been promised to the Jesuits as far back as 1646; the first settlers established themselves there in 1651. It is one of those rare manors belonging to the Jesuits that were settled in the beginning of the seventeenth century. That of Laprairie, which was granted to this religious order, remained waste for many years and was not worked until towards 1673, although its next neighbor Longueuil was already prosperous.

Gentilly, granted (1647) to Pierre Le Febvre and Nicolas Marsolet, went (1669) to Michel Pelletier, sieur of La Prade, who settled there himself and drew thither colonists.

Pelletier's successor was Francois Poisson, his wife's son by a former husband, Jean Poisson, who proved himself a worthy heir of his stepfather's property. As for Marsolet, of whom we have before spoken, he crossed to the north shore and received the grant of those open lands called The Marsolets on Cape Madeleine.

Pierre Lefebvre occupied a honorable standing at Three Rivers and was one of the prominent citizens who contributed towards the erection of the first parish church of that town. (1664) His numerous descendants to-day would form a regiment.

One of his sons, Jacques, possessed himself (1683) of the lordship which still bears his name: the Bay Du Fevre, Lefebure, Le Fevre et Lefebvre are all variations of the same name. Rene Robineau de Becancour, a son of an army paymaster and a member of the Hundred Associates, was in the country not long after 1645, at any rate. The manor of Becancour was granted him in 1647. He married Mademoiselle Le Neuf de la Poterie who brought him the fief of Portneuf, where he made his residence. Towards 1682 this fief was erected into a barony. Up to the conquest (1760) the head of the Robineaus bore the title of Baron de Portneuf. Rene established himself first at Portneuf, then at Becancour. Four or five of Rene's sons commanded in Acadia, and they and their descendants have furnished Canada with half a score of officers.

Pierre Le Gardeur de Repentigny arrived in 1636 and was one of those who engaged actively in commerce, making common cause with the colonists. He was a descendant of Jean Le Gardeur de Croisilles, ennobled in 1510. His manors Cournoyer and Repentigny, granted in 1647, passed after his death, in 1648, to his family who colonized them. The Les Gardeurs gave splendid officers to the colony up to the time of the conquest.

A piece of land of a league's breadth fronting on the river, and of five leagues in depth, commonly known as the Precinct of Three Rivers, was given in 1649 to Michel Le Neuf du Herrisson, the elder brother of Jacques Le Neuf de la Poterie, and later passed to the Godefroys who allowed it to be settled by squatters whose titles were recognized about 1720. It is said that this manor was created apart from the management of the lord and thus constitutes an exception in our narration. The manor Dufort, on the south of the river appears to have been granted in 1649 to Le Neuf du Herisson who left it to his nephew Michel Godefroy.

Madame Anne Gagnier, the widow of Jean Clement du Vault, Knight, lord of Monceaux and commander of a regiment of light horse, lived at Quebec (1649) at the time that the company of the Hundred Associates granted him the manor which took the name of Monceaux and later that of Jacques Cartier, on the river of that name. The same year his daughter married Denis Joseph Ruelle d'Auteuil, who had been Master of the Household to the King, and who lived in the colony and for many years took an active part in its administration as a councillor and in other offices. Madame de Monceaux married, in 1665, the engineer Jean Bourdon, one of the ablest men of his time in this country.

Jean Bourdon was granted Sainte Jean de Neuville in 1653. This was one of those beautiful parishes of the first epoch of the setting out of manors.

The Lauson family held land in every part of the country. They only colonized one; that of Lauson on the shore, opposite to Quebec; and a little fief—Lirec—on the Isle of Orleans. The remainder was sold about 1690 for a few francs.

The Lauson family was at that time deceased, or had gone back to France.

For purposes of fishery or trade more than for that of colonization Dr. Robert Giffard obtained, in 1653, the manor of Milles-Yaches, near the Saguenay. Giffard had just

previously extended the limits of Beauport, and now found himself at the head of the finest parish in Lower Canada.

The first deed of the estate of Longueuil dates 1657, in favor of Charles Le Moyne who had then been in the colony sixteen years. His own long service, and the military exploits of his sons, have made the name of Le Moyne a splendid one in our history. It is only necessary to name d'Iberville, Maricour, Sainte Helene, Chateauguay, Bienville to recall to the reader's mind a thousand memories of glory and triumph.

S. A. C.

SWEDISH YOUTH'S SONG.

[From the Swedish of Wallin.]

Sword-belts we buckle and armor on gird we,
And gaily as lovers to battle we go;
Spirits of heroes—the voice but now heard
ye!—

Marshal us onward with our face to the foe.

Join we in hand-grasp as hasten we hither,
Like cloud-tearing winds at the Thund'rer's
behest;
Live here the spirit that never shall wither—
The soul of the hero in young Northman's
breast!

Lightnings that flashed from the swords that
were wielded

By hands of our fathers in lands strange and
far,

Flames that through ages our country have
shielded,

Dart ever from Gothic sword brandish'd in
war.

Fall we!—then gladly; yet never shall fail
thee

Hero's to answer our country's commands;
Motherland, Sweden, our Svea, we hail thee!

O trust to our love what thine honor de-
mands!

The blue-and-white banner O trust to our
keeping,

Thy freedom and laws under Oscar, our
king!

Ours be to guard thee with eye never sleeping,
Our life and our death Sweden's praises
shall ring.

DAVID SOLOAN.

New Glasgow, N.S.

DE MILLE'S "BEHIND THE VEIL."

An important work has just been issued by Messrs T. C. Allen & Co., of Halifax. It is a poem of about six hundred lines, the manuscript of which was found among the papers of the late Professor de Mille, of Dalhousie College.

The name of de Mille is all too little known among Canadians. The recent growth of interest in Canadian literature has called forth many articles on our native writers; but in these articles de Mille's name seldom appears. Yet both the quality and the bulk of James de Mille's work entitle him, I think, to be ranked as one of the most distinguished of Canadian writers. A year or two ago, before the sudden and brilliant advent of Mr. Gilbert Parker, the careful critic would have been compelled to acknowledge de Mille as the chief prose romancer of English-speaking Canada.

James de Mille was born in Carleton, New Brunswick, on the 23rd August, 1833. His parents were of United Empire Loyalist stock. After a course at Acadia College, Wolfville, he travelled in Europe for several years in company with his brother. On his return he went to Brown University, where he graduated in 1854. Returning

to St. John he went into business, but soon found that commercial life was not congenial to him. He was appointed Professor of Classics at Acadia College; and after holding this position about three years he was called to the Chair of Rhetoric, History and English at Dalhousie College. In the midst of his usefulness at Dalhousie, and in the ripest vigor of his power, he was stricken with pneumonia, and died on the twenty-eighth day of January, 1880.

De Mille was a man of varied and incessant activity. Besides the voluminous and fascinating series of boys' books known as the "B.O.W.C.," he wrote "The American Baron," "Cord and Crease," "The Cryptogram," "The Lady of the Ice," "The Dodge Club," "A strange Manuscript found in a Copper Cylinder,"—all stirring and ingenious tales; and out of his work in the lecture-room grew a serviceable textbook, "The Elements of Rhetoric." He wrote with speed, too often with a degree of haste which leaves its traces on his style, but with abounding impulse and out of a fertile fancy. And the salt of humour was not lacking to preserve his creations from decay. As a writer of verse, however, he was not known to the reading world until Professor Macmechan, who is making such generous efforts to win him a wider recognition, secured the publication of "Behind the Veil."

The poem is a philosophic vision cast in lyric form. In its cadences it seems to owe something to Poe's "Raven." It is written in stanzas of five lines each, which are occasionally expanded, unadvisedly I cannot but think, into six lines. The structure of the stanza is novel and interesting, as the following quotation will show. It is fairly representative of the music and movement of the whole poem.

On that lonely habitation,
On that night of all the years,
Waiting for my revelation,
I had prayed and I had wrestled with a thou-
sand doubts and fears.
With a longing without voice, and with a
sorrow more than tears.

The object of this brief note is not to claim for de Mille in any large degree the special distinction of a poet, but to urge him upon the attention of Canadian readers as one of our most eminent men-of-letters. "Behind the Veil" is interesting in design, elevated in conception, and measurably skilful in execution; but its importance seems to me not wholly intrinsic. It is important as showing an additional and attractive direction in which de Mille's activity found vent. Its emotion should perhaps be regarded as rhetorical rather than essentially poetical; and for all its wealth of fancy and its frequent brilliancy of expression, it impresses me as being less the native utterance of a poet than the *tour de force* of a gifted and well-equipped prose-writer.

CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS,
King's College, Windsor, N.S.

Experience is the name men give to their follies or their sorrows.—Alfred de Musset.

One man should conquer the world, not to enthrone a man, but an idea; for ideas exist forever.—Beaconsfield.

Rogues are always found out in some way. Whoever is a wolf will act like a wolf, that is most certain.—La Fontaine.

The most plain, short and lawful way to any good end is more eligible than one directly contrary in some or all of these qualities.—Swift.

TWO NEW MAGAZINES.

Two new magazines! The field for Canadian magazines has not hitherto seemed particularly bright or promising. Most of them have been starved, some to death. Is there place or need for two more?

I think this is a question which every thoughtful and earnest reader will feel inclined to answer in the affirmative, when brought face to face with the two of which we now speak. They are wanted in Canada. They should meet with a warm welcome in it. If generally diffused, they will be a "Home Mission Scheme" in themselves. Wherever they go, they will carry pure thoughts, good words, bright words of faith and hope and love to light up dark places and uplift drooping lives; the seeds of culture and refinement that, in time, may help to make rough places smooth, and the desert rejoice and blossom as the rose. They are meant to catch the eye and ear of the many, and they will tend to awaken and stimulate the taste for good and pure literature too scarce as yet among our people through which Canadian writers and Canadian magazines of a different class may hope by and by to increase the range of their readers.

These two magazines are pre-eminently magazines for the family—*Onward and Upward* for the elder ones—especially for the mothers and daughters, and a dainty little companion, appropriately named, *Wee Willie Winkie*, for the little ones who have not yet attained the dignity of "teens"—though there is much in its bright pages that might well interest older readers—especially the lovers of children and dumb animals. The first is edited by the energetic and gracious wife of our Governor-General—the Countess of Aberdeen—already well known among us for her labours of love for the good of her sex, and doubtless to be still more widely known and honoured as the years go on. The second has for its editor-in-chief, Lady Marjorie Gordon, aged thirteen, "assisted by her mother," as the title-page informs us. Of it let us speak first, as the prospectus of the Canadian edition is at hand. This little magazine grew, as all good things do grow, out of a tiny germ in the "Children's Corner" of the older magazine, *Onward and Upward*. Now it is a charming little monthly, with about twenty quarto pages, bright with admirable illustrations of child-life, animal-life, scenery, etc., with short tales, sketches, games, puzzles, simple historical questions, and last, not least, letters from its young readers describing whatever of interest has come within their observation. Such letters are invited by the youthful editor, and selections are made of those best suited for insertion. There are two prospectuses of the Canadian edition, one for the children themselves, the other evidently meant for the seniors, from each of which we quote a few sentences; the first quotation being addressed to Canadian children: "There is a great deal about your pretty country that Wee Willie wants to know, and that his bairns in other countries want to read. He wants to know what you are learning at school; how you like your lessons; how you manage your games; how you spend your evenings; how you get up your clubs, picnics, lacrosse matches; all about your friends, your tastes, your pets, and all about yourself. How you go fishing, boating, camping; how you go skating, snow-shoeing, tobogganing; where you go in summer, and what you do in winter. And how is he to know unless you tell him?"

This specimen will give a very good idea of the bright, cheery editorial writing, and will, we think, win the heart of children at once. The other quotation is a graver, more sober statement of its aim and purpose:

"It is to be hoped that this little magazine may find a field of usefulness in Canada as well as in the Old Country, and that it may serve as one more link between the children of the Old and New Worlds. Especially it is desired that it may find its way to children living in out-of-the-way parts of the Dominion, amongst the settlers on the prairie and the forests, who have but little opportunity of coming into touch with the outer world. A very warm welcome will be extended to contributions coming from such children to *Wee Willie Winkie* at Government House, Ottawa, and perhaps it may not be indiscreet to whisper that their Excellencies, the Governor-General and the Countess of Aberdeen hope through their little magazine to get into contact with the lives lived by many sections of the people of Canada, with whom, otherwise, they could not hope to come in touch."

These earnest and kindly words speak for themselves, and must bespeak the interest of many parents in the little periodical. To further attract the children, a liberal offer is made to the earliest subscriber. Many art-loving visitors to the Columbian Exposition will remember in the British gallery, a striking picture, entitled "Two Little Home-rulers," representing two happy-faced little fellows in corduroy suits and red vests, resting in careless, Paddy-like fashion upon a barrow of potatoes, which they had apparently been digging during their father's dinner hour. This, the catalogue informed us, represented the two younger sons of our Governor-General, the Hon. Dudley and Archie Gordon, and the prospectus of *Wee Willie* informs us that a chromo of this picture will be sent to the first Canadian subscribers who shall remit the fifty-cent subscription to Lady Marjorie Gordon, Government House, Ottawa. We are sure it scarcely needs this additional attraction to open many Canadian homes to *Wee Willie*, and its young editor!

Onward and Upward is, as its title indicates, older, graver, more mature, yet hardly less bright and animated. This also has grown from being the organ of a small local Association, organized by Lady Aberdeen for the benefit of the young women and the wives and mothers of her own vicinity. It now appeals to a wide circle of readers. Like the other, it is richly illustrated, and the pretty wood-cuts are not its least attraction, and are as varied as the contents. There are stories, biographical sketches, records of travel, studies of plants and animals, household receipts, directions for making useful articles, "hints to make home happy," historical and Scripture questions, etc., etc. The editorial paragraphs are bright and pointed, and the addresses of the editor, Lady Aberdeen, will be read with pleasure and profit by many. We can see for it, also, a wide field and a noble mission in Canada, especially in our remote country districts where good reading matter is scarce enough, being often limited, as regards current literature, to the weekly newspaper. The low price of both magazines, only fifty cents a year, puts them within reach of all save the very poorest, and to place them in the hands of these also would be a real and beautiful act of charity. To many children they will open a new world. They fill a vacant place and supply a missing link. Our literary magazines are too ex-

pensive except for the few, and many of our people are scarcely fitted to enjoy them. Our church papers are, in general, too ecclesiastical and too often too narrow to attract a wide circle of readers. These little magazines are as catholic in their scope and sympathy as is the interest of our Governor-General and his wife in the Canadian people. They are cosmopolitan, too, in character, and draw on the whole field of English literature and art. During the present year they will contain some Canadian stories and sketches by Canadian writers. If widely circulated they cannot fail to be potent factors in that higher education which develops not mind alone, but also the heart and the moral nature. For the good of Canada we must wish them a hearty God-speed in their noble work of cultivating true refinement of thought and feeling, true cultivation, true humanity and true patriotism. We may well adapt Lowell's beautiful lines in reference to such an enterprise:

It may be glorious to write
Thoughts that shall glad the two or three
High souls, like those far stars that come in
sight

Once in a century;—

But better far it is to speak
One simple word, which now and then,
Shall waken their true nature in the weak
And friendless sons of men;

To write some earnest verse or line,
Which seeking not the praise of art,
Shall make a clearer faith and manhood shine
In the untutored heart.

He who doth thus, in verse or prose,
May be forgotten in his day,
But surely shall be crowned at last with those
Who live and speak for aye!

FIDELIS.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MINORITY OF IRELAND.

To the Editor of The Week:

Sir,—“As long as we had power we persecuted; at last the very English half prevented us; the majority would persecute us if they had the chance; therefore restore to us at least the power and persecute the minority—if we like.”

That is the way this misguided minority argues in its "merciless policy of fear." Facts present and past have no effect on them; nor can counter arguments or even demonstrations cool them—full as they are of hot minority-rule-majority-and-keep-them-down fads which would upset the existing condition of things, if applied to any other country in Christendom, would annex Canada to the United States, or establish Confucianism as its religion, make France a monarchy, and re-connect England on the spot with St. Peter's chair.

These things may be good or may be bad. But we lay down a general rule that it is better not to get them by the minority-forcing-majority way: And the attempt is being gradually made to apply this rule to Ireland.

The only opposing answer is (as Mr. Gladstone says) that you must remember the double dose of original sin in the Irish majority.

How this shows itself has been often noted. And yet some people will not look and see. So perhaps an Irish Protestant may be allowed once again to quote and demonstrate a little. The following is from Mr. Grant Allen—an Irish Protestant by descent, it seems, but actually by birth a Canadian Protestant, is he not?

Alas! for us Irish Protestants. If only we could sit in our right minds. We have been such fools—going to Bedlam for our principles, as was said by a great one of our number.

If only we did not "know quite so many things that are not so." But here is Mr. Grant Allen, writing of Professor Tyndall

"Professor Tyndall had the misfortune to be born an Irish Protestant. Now, Protestantism in Ireland has long been an aggressive exotic, maintaining itself as does the creed of a dominant caste—by sheer main force—for 200 years among a hostile people. The consequence is that Irish Protestants retain, for the most part, an attitude of undisguised enmity toward their tolerant Catholic fellow-countrymen. Those who have mixed with the leaders of Irish thought must have been struck by the strange contrast between the breadth and catholicity of the Catholics on the one hand, and the bigotry and intolerance of the Orangemen on the other. Now, Tyndall came to England essentially an Orangeman. Had he mixed with Liberal Englishmen only, it is probable he would have got rid in time of his prejudices, like so many more of us whose Irish Protestant descent has not interfered with the development of our political principles."

And here, once again, are the undisputed facts in illustration, as given in a recent speech by an Ulster Nationalist M.P.

"You would naturally expect that people who charge others with intolerance were themselves the perfection of tolerance. I will show you by figures that in no part of the world is there such bigotry and intolerance as is meted out to the Catholics of Ulster. There are over 70,000 Catholics in Belfast, or about one-fourth of the entire population. Let us see how the Protestants act toward the Catholics in giving them representation on the different public boards. In the Belfast Corporation (City Council), there are 40 members, and not a single Catholic; out of 82 officers, just two Catholics. In the Harbor Board, 22 members; Water Commissioners, 16; Poor-law Board, 44; and not a single Catholic will be permitted to sit at any of these five boards. They employ among them nearly 350 officials, and there are not more than ten Catholics, and these are nearly all in subordinate positions—not one to be found filling any of the higher offices. And it is the same all over Ulster (As in Cavan, an Ulster county, with 80 per cent. of Catholics; and of Magistrates, 120 Protestants and 3 Catholics.) I leave it to you to judge if these are the men who can with clean hands charge the priests and people of the South of Ireland with intolerance. No, gentlemen; it is their guilty consciences frighten them. They are afraid when we get Home Rule the Catholics will persecute them as they have persecuted the Catholics. How is it in the South of Ireland, where the Protestants are in a minority, no single case of intolerance has ever been charged against either priests or people? In no part of the world is there a more tolerant or kindly body than the Irish priests, and very many Protestants in Dublin have been elected to high paid positions. Last year the Lord Mayor of Dublin was a Protestant. I need hardly tell you there never was a Catholic Mayor for Belfast. In fact, the Penal Laws might as well never have been repealed so far as the Catholics of Ulster are concerned."

N. C. D.

ART NOTES.

Mr. Ernest Thompson has returned from his long holiday in Mexico, bringing with him as the result of his stay, many studies of his favorite animal, the wolf. No doubt we shall see some of his work before long—at least we shall hope to. In addition to being an artist, Mr. Thompson is both sportsman and naturalist, and has found plenty to employ him in all three characters.

From the New York Times we learn that Messrs. Harry Furniss, Joseph Pennell and other British and American workers in black and white have established a society of artist illustrators in London. The society is to protect the interests of members somewhat in the same way that the British Society of Authors and Institute of Journalists attempt to look out for writers in their relations with publishers. The movement has already been attacked in London journals as a species of trades union.

The Exhibition of the Academy of Fine Arts at Munich has received a large number of paintings from its members in various parts of the world. Of the artists who remembered the scene of their former studies we must mention Professor Herkomer, Alma Tadema, Sir Frederick Leighton, Oulless, Dagnan, Bouveret, José Yimenez, Louis Alvarez, Edmond de Schampelner, Munkaesy, Michetti, and Eleuterio Pagliano. The Empress Frederick, who is an honorary member of the Academy, has sent a still-life.

Is not this delicious? Speaking of Sir John Millais' work at the World's Fair, the *Art Amateur* says: "One cannot but recognize as in Mr. Bonnat's portraits in the French section, the master who, from confidence in his mastery, has grown to be indifferent to his model, to nature and to art itself. Millais is not quite so far gone in indifference as his eminent French confrère, but we are sure he could turn out most of the work he shows here standing on one leg. Nay, he would be likely to do far better, because the novel difficulty of painting in that position would probably add zest to his work."

Some time ago an Italian nobleman, Prince Barberini Colonna di Sciarrà, succeeded, in defiance of Italian law, in removing his valuable collection of old paintings out of Italy. They were taken to Paris and there sold by public auction. Thereupon the Italian Government commenced proceedings in the French courts, with a view to securing the return of the pictures. The case has dragged on for some time, but it has now been finally settled by the Appeal Court, which has decided in favor of the Prince, on the ground that the legislation in question was of an exceptional character, and was professedly hostile to foreign nations, who are not bound in any way to assist in enforcing it.

Those who are qualified to be authorities are evidently not agreed as to the former condition of the statue we are accustomed to call the Venus of Milo. The *Westminster Gazette* has this to say on the subject: "The contention of the sculptor of the Crimean Monument and of 'The Eagle Slayer' (of which Sir John Millais declared that if it had only been dug up at Herculaneum all the world would have agreed to acclaim it one of the greatest works of all time) was that the so-called Venus of Milo was not a Venus at all in the sense that she was a mere type of beauty and nothing more, but that she was a Venus Donatrix, holding out wreaths for distribution to the victors. Coincident with this contention came another from Herr Furtwaengler, keeper at the Berlin Museum, setting forth how the figure's left elbow was resting on a dwarf column, while the hand held an apple; the right hand drawing up a fold of the drapery. The author of this suggestion admits the consequent lack of grace in the statue itself. A third proposal, coming from Paris, rejects the Venus idea altogether, and proclaims the statue a Victory from which the wings have been broken off. I believe that M. Rochefort—the premier authority, I believe, on this subject now in England—proposes to combat this theory; while Herr Furtwaengler's idea has been put out of court by M. Reinach, who rather supports the 'restorations' of Quatremère de Quincy and Ravaissou. The same authority equally dismisses Mr. Bell's attempt, while admitting its ingenuity, on the ground that the idea of the distribution of prize-wreaths is not, in fact, an antique idea at all. On the other hand it must be remembered that a similar disposition was attributed by Steinhæuser to the Palantine Eros in the Louvre, while Mr. Bell can also point to the Venus of Capua as some sort of authority for his view. Meanwhile the mystery is as far off solution as ever; and we may await with interest, though without much hope, the contribution of Mr. Moore, of the British Museum, to the literature of the subject."

Some minds fade at last, but this is rare; more rust out than fade out.—Beecher.

Search for truth is the noblest occupation of man; its publication a duty.—Mme. de Staël.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

A new society has been organized consisting entirely of male voices, its work to consist of unaccompanied male choruses. Mr. J. D. A. Tripp has been chosen conductor.

The third annual concert by the senior division of the Toronto Orchestral School (Mr. F. H. Torrington, conductor) will be given in the Pavilion Music Hall on the evening of Feb. 26th. An interesting programme of popular selections is being prepared.

An entertainment under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society will be given in Broadway Methodist Tabernacle on Tuesday evening, Feb. 27th. At this concert will appear Miss Jessie Alexander, elocutionist, and the Toronto Vocal Club, conducted by Mr. W. J. McNally.

Barbieri, a Spanish dramatic composer of some note, died on the 19th inst. He will be chiefly remembered by the success of some of his operas, and for being chief promoter of an association having for its object the instituting a Spanish national opera in opposition to the Italian.

Camillo Sivori, one of the greatest of all violinists, died in Genoa on the 19th of the present month. He was born in Genoa in 1817 and was a pupil of Paganini, and is said to have had a great deal of that master's style. His technic was enormous, his tone remarkably clear and brilliant but somewhat thin in quality. One cannot say that he left a very lasting effect on art, notwithstanding his prodigious talent as a violinist, for his compositions have little value, and the latter part of his life has been spent almost in retirement.

The recent entertainments afforded by the American humorists, Nye and Burdette, respectively, were fairly well attended and it appears that their humour personified commends itself to a good many people. We do not wish to carp at what we do not ourselves thoroughly enjoy. The world is the better for a laugh, and would go limping through many a blue day were it not for its humour and jollity, which does much to relieve the strain of life. We cannot recall inimitable Artemus Ward, and so we must make the most of those upon whom, alas! but a comparatively small portion of his mantle has fallen.

A delightful hour was spent last Monday morning at the Conservatory of Music, when Lord and Lady Aberdeen visited the institution. A short programme was performed by several talented students, after which the President, Mr. Allan, gave a short address on behalf of the Conservatory, which was followed by a speech by Lord Aberdeen, when he expressed the delight of Lady Aberdeen and himself at being able to visit such a well-equipped institution devoted entirely to the cultivation of music in all its branches, and complimented the students and Torontonians generally on having such an important institution in which they could procure so thorough a musical education. He also said he wished to show his sympathy and encouragement by offering a medal to be competed for by the students. Nearly the entire faculty were present and were introduced to their Excellencies by the Director, Mr. Edward Fisher.

We have only words of praise for the splendid performances of "Antigone" by the students of Toronto University in the Academy of Music the last three evenings of last week, with Saturday matinee. As the drama itself is exhaustively reviewed in another column, we will only speak of the musical performances, which, considering everything, were really excellent. The choruses were given with much spirit and with good tone, the shading and general artistic effects being very commendable. Mendelssohn's music is sincere and effective, although undoubtedly lacking in the higher qualities of noble dignity and intensity. It is ancient drama wedded to modern music, beautiful, easily understood, but not imbued with the dramatic fervor and spirit of ancient days. The orchestra played with much energy and gave a good account of themselves, under the baton of Mr. F. H. Torrington. Too much

raise cannot be bestowed upon Mr. Walter H. Robinson, who trained the chorus; Mr. Shaw, who so cleverly and artistically taught the dances and dramatic action, and Mr. Torrington, who conducted the several performances. When one takes into consideration the amount of laborious work necessary to commit the Greek text to memory, as many of the principal characters in the cast were required to do, the entire series of superb representations seem the more praiseworthy, and we again repeat, the students did nobly and well and are to be sincerely congratulated.

As intimated last week, Hans Guido Von Bulow, one of the most celebrated pianists who has yet appeared in the history of piano playing, died suddenly in Cairo, Egypt, whither he went for his health a few weeks ago. Probably a more finished pianist never lived than Bulow, although latterly—owing to his advancing years, and the fact that he employed so much of his time in conducting orchestral performances—his technic was a little slovenly, and not so dazzlingly clean and brilliant as formerly. He was a truly objective player, and gave to the public interpretations based entirely on the intellectual character and contents of the music he was performing. In consequence of his almost pedantic truthfulness, his renderings were oftentimes dry, and somewhat cold, and his nervous irritability occasionally caused him to spoil the crisp, clear execution and somewhat mar the general expression. But for all that, his performances were to educated musicians wonderfully satisfying, although lacking in the spontaneous individuality which characterizes the performances of Rubinstein and Paderewski. Bulow was born in Dresden in 1830, and was consequently in the 65th year of his age. He attached himself early in life to Wagner's theories, and was a warm friend of both Wagner and Liszt. In 1858 he was appointed pianist to the Prince Royal of Prussia, but at the invitation of Wagner he went to Munich in 1864, and there shortly after became Director of the Royal School of Music and pianist to the court. In 1867 he married Cosima, the daughter of Franz Liszt, but two or three years after she left him, and procuring a divorce, married Wagner. After this unpleasant experience Bulow spent several years in Italy, when returning he made several extensive concert tours throughout Europe, visiting America for the first time in 1875, where his playing caused the greatest enthusiasm. He was a man of wide learning, and of the highest intelligence, and was the great advocate of both Liszt and Wagner—did a vast amount of musical editing, and wrote a good deal in the way of criticism and theory for various musical magazines. Bulow wrote songs, concert pieces, transcriptions, and several orchestral pieces, but his fame will rest largely on his wonderful piano playing and his superb editions of musical works.

The second Browne-Kleiser recital will be given in Bond St. Congregational church on Monday evening, the 26th inst., by Mr. J. Lewis Erowne, organist, and Grenville P. Kleiser, elocutionist. Those two artists will have the assistance of Mrs. H. W. Parker, and promise a short programme of unusual merit and attractiveness. Mr. Kleiser is about to make his third annual tour to the Pacific coast, leaving Toronto on 26th March and appearing at a large number of places by the way, at which he gives entertainments similar to those which have made him so acceptable as a reader and elocutionist to Toronto audiences.

We exceedingly regret that what was erroneously represented to us, on apparently good authority, to have been a bitter and uncalculated for reflection by Mr. F. H. Torrington on the young musicians of Toronto, should have called forth the strong condemnation which appeared in our last issue. Since then we have learned that an entirely mistaken interpretation had been given of the matter. We are glad indeed that this is the case. It was painful to have to write as we did about Mr. Torrington. It is with much pleasure that we now make him all the amends in our power. We reprehend, no less strongly than himself, the vilification of the anonymous

scribber. Anonymity too often is, alas, the shield of the coward and the libeller. The letter, we are informed, was written privately—not at all for publication—by Mr. Torrington to Mr. Wheeler, of Winnipeg, to show Mr. Torrington's appreciation of that gentleman's defence of Mr. Torrington's friend Mr. Henneberg from an anonymous assailant. The expressions which we understood to be aimed at the young musicians of Toronto were intended, we are assured, to be solely applied to such anonymous writers as the one referred to in Mr. Torrington's letter. Though we may differ widely from Mr. Torrington on matters musical, we freely admit that no ordinary zeal, industry and energy could have won for him the position he to day occupies in Canada. We again express our regret at having written so warmly about him under what we now learn to have been a misapprehension of the scope and intent of the letter referred to and which in justice to him we now republish as it originally appeared in the *Winnipeg Tribune*:

DEAR MR. WHEELER,—I was very much pleased to read your outspoken and manly defence of Mr. Henneberg and your unmeasured condemnation of the dastardly custom, now so prevalent, of trying to ruin a professional man's reputation by means of anonymous letters; with you I am surprised that a medium should have been found to convey the spleen of the anonymous writer with a view to injure the reputation of any man in the eyes of the public.

Yet this may be seen in other places outside of Winnipeg.

It does not matter how many years a musician may have devoted himself to the cause of music, or what sacrifices he may have made, all goes for nothing if the variety of self-interest of a certain class of people is concerned; then the effects show themselves in moral assassinations of the worst type, the hidden attack over the *nom de plume* signature. * *

We have one or two specimens of this kind of slimy creature in Toronto, but their motives have become so transparent that our public are beginning to find them out, and it is only a question of time for them to stand at the bar of public opinion, unmasked, in all the glory of their natural deformity. * *

The Canadian press, as a rule, have done noble work in helping to foster a love for art, but I think a legitimate good can be effected by it if self-interested persons are kept out of the musical editor's chair. And that, whilst criticising in a fair and encouraging spirit those who work in the advance ranks in preparing our young country for musical development, should set its face against the mode adopted by some young aspirants to eminence in the profession, who, in their own eagerness to obtain fame at any cost, trample upon every consideration of honor, casting aside as useless the results of legitimate labor, the prints of long experience, and by despicable methods seek to further their own ends.

Yours faithfully,
F. H. TORRINGTON.

LIBRARY TABLE.

PRIMER OF PHILOSOPHY. By Dr. Paul Carus. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Co. 1893. \$1.00.

The author explains that by Primer he means a presentation of the subject in the plainest and most lucid form in which he could put it. We think he has largely succeeded in this endeavor, and that he rightly claims to have avoided, as far as possible, technical language, so that the book is well adapted for the general reader. In the introduction he describes the various principles upon which a philosophical system may be built up, then points out that experience is the sole basis of philosophy, describes the methods of philosophy derived from experience and the problems of experience solvable by the methods of philosophy. The last two sections are on psychology and religion. On several points of detail we should disagree with the writer. We cannot allow that Aristotle's own meaning is not given in the exposition of the four causes.

Final cause may be an awkward phrase, but its meaning is perfectly plain, it is a useful formula and it is well established. The author's "religion" is of a highly abstract character and hardly fitted for the daily wear of ordinary people. The book, as a whole, has great value for those beginning the study of philosophy.

THE ONE I KNEW THE BEST OF ALL: A MEMORY OF THE MIND OF A CHILD. By Frances Hodgson Burnett. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Toronto: William Briggs. 1893. \$2.00.

The popular authoress of "Little Lord Fauntleroy" has with no little diffidence and—may we be pardoned for the word—prolixity devoted some three hundred and twenty-five pages to the suggestive story of her early life. At all events, we take it upon ourselves to pronounce it, from strong presumptive evidence, to be the story of her early life. To the ordinary and impatient reader the book will appear too long, but to that special class to whom reminiscences of the early life of an authoress of note are acceptable, it will be all too short. It is without doubt a pleasant, confidential, chatty volume, devoid of affectation, and its cheery sixteen chapters of pleasant retrospection are simply and straightforwardly written. Here we have the tiny, plump, auburn-haired and rosy English lassie, in the comfortable English bedroom, trying in vain to persuade the nurse to let her hold the new baby herself, of the first chapter, and the little girl of the last chapter who has just received thirty-five dollars from an editor for her two short stories. Not to mention all that is recorded in the chapters between: An old world story with a new world setting.

THE CIVILIZATION OF CHRISTENDOM, AND OTHER STUDIES. By Bernard Bosanquet, LL.D. London: Swan, Sonnenschein & Co. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co. 1893. \$1.50.

These essays and addresses are bright and interesting; in a certain way also they are conciliatory and persuasive. Are we to give up all our old beliefs or not? Yes and no. We are not going to call ourselves Christians any more than Strauss did; but we are not going to deny that we belong to Christendom. It has made us and we have made it, and we may make it something better, and so let us not be in too great a hurry to break with the past. We have marked a good many passages on which we should like to comment, for example, one on p. 81, which sounds rather impertinent. Here is another at p. 103. "Can God make a wrong right? If no, there must be a law above Him; if yes, right and wrong seem destroyed;" and so on. Surely Dr. Bosanquet knows perfectly well the difference between an external necessity and an internal. There is a sense in which there is no obligation laid upon God, and there is another sense in which He might be said to be under obligation. But the obligation is purely internal. It is not imposed upon Him by any outward person or power, but simply by the Divine Reason itself. To say that there is contradiction in being unable to destroy the law of one's own existence is to make thought impossible.

MARION DARCHE: A STORY WITHOUT COMMENT. By Marion Crawford. New York and London: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co., Ltd. 1893. \$1.00.

There can be but little doubt in the minds of those who have traced Mr. Crawford's literary career though the medium of his brilliant novels that his success in subject and treatment lies rather abroad than at home. Whether it is that old historic scenes and associations and a society that has been the slow growth of the centuries stir his imagination and lend vigor to his pen we wot not, but of one thing we are sure, that his best work is not found in the present volume. This is a story of New York. The heroine, after whom the book is named, makes the great mistake of life—not a day passes in this sad world but

some good woman does likewise—and marries the unprincipled scoundrel, John Darche, when she might have had a noble husband in Harry Brett. The old, old story is repeated. The criminal misconduct of her scheming and worthless husband has its legitimate result. The unselfish, self-sacrificing spirit of the true woman is again in evidence and again wins its just reward. There can be no doubt as to Mr. Crawford's skill, and this story is but another instance of his prolific power and versatility, but, in our opinion, in "Marion Darche" he is not at his best.

PERIODICALS.

The *Magazine of Poetry* for February is a very thin number in more senses than one.

Electrical Engineering for February has some 43 pages of just such matter as is interesting, timely and instructive to its patrons. A bright, beautifully printed, well conducted magazine it is.

Littell's Living Age of 17th inst. has some capital selections dealing with Ireland, Count Molliens Memoirs, a Brahmin's impressions of the World's Fair, the early life of Pepys, etc. It is a good number.

A new and promising periodical is the *Biological Review of Ontario*. The first number is neat in appearance and creditable in contents. It is published by the Biological Society of Ontario. We wish it every success.

The *Halifax Critic* (N.S.) one of the best and most intelligently edited weeklies of the Maritime Provinces will hereafter appear as the *Canadian Colliery Guardian, Critic*—a name which reflects credit on the patience and industry of its builders.

The names of Sarah Doumey, S. Buring Gould, Hame Nisbet and other romancers possibly of lesser note will be found as contributors to *Storiettes* for February. The orange cover of this periodical is perilously near the tint of that of the much maligned yellow covered novel.

Music for February is a most interesting number. Emil Liebling completes his article on "The Piano Works of Robert Schumann." Dr. William Mason contributes an article on "Beethoven Playing." Mr. Mathews writes on "Modern Harmony and Acquired Sense Perception" and the balance of special subjects is treated by able writers.

The *Music Review* for February again comes to us filled with useful and instructive matter, and with reviews of new music and books. A contribution by Philipp Spitta on "Schumann's Literary Work," is highly interesting, as is also the articles on "Brahm's Music" by Federlein, and How do we get the sense of tonality, by John C. Fillmore.

Knowledge for February has a number of papers of scientific interest. Mr. R. Lydeker further develops his researches among Argentine mammals. Mr. J. J. Stewart has a first contribution on "Weighing the Earth." There are also important papers from competent sources on "The Coffin of the Builder of the Third Pyramid," on Brooks' Comet and on some phenomena relating to the tails of comets.

"The Rich Miss Riddell" is the name of a new serial story which is begun in *Blackwood's* for February. There is a capital sketch of Dean Stanley, being a review article. Mr. Andrew Lang contributes a spirited paper entitled "Ghosts before the Law." "Salmon Flies" are pleasantly discussed by Sir Herbert Maxwell. Moira O'Neill has two pretty poems, and there is other excellent matter in this number.

The important report of the committee of ten is considered in the *Educational Review* for February by Professor C. W. Eliot. Two other noticeable papers in this issue are those of John Tatlow on Foreign language study in grammar schools, and that by Henri Marion on the study of education at the Sorbonne. A

somewhat curious illustration of individual teaching is that provided by Mr. P. W. Search, entitled "The Pueblo Plan."

Sarah Jeanette Duncan, a not unknown Canadian writer, begins a new story in the February *Idler*. Jan Van Beers, is the Lion who dens in this number at command of Miss M. A. Bellock, whose very bright sketch has numerous illustrations, among which we remark the exquisite "Portrait of a Lady." "Q" also cleverly tells the story of his first book. A very attractive paper is that on "First Night Notices." Robert Barr and others as well help to make people idle.

A temperate and sensible article on a subject which is engaging the British mind largely at present, is entitled "Lords and Commons" in the February *Macmillan*. The writer has no doubt that the Lords have important duties to perform, as well as the Commons. "The Portrait of a Moonshee" is an Indian sketch by J. W. Sherer. The writer of "Some Thoughts on St. Francis," gives to the question of the source of that saint's influence over the poor the answer, "By preaching to them the life of the Spirit, and by this only." An instructive scholastic paper is called "The Story of the Inscriptions," and "An Oxford Idyll," is a not at all bad story.

Scholarly and well considered is Dr. E. J. Dillon's paper on "Ecclesiastes and Buddhism," with which the February number of the *Contemporary* begins. Very delightful is the literary chatter of "A Fogey" about "Young Men." It is indeed diverting to see the new wine bubbling and sparkling in the embrace of the quaint, yet not altogether crusty, old bottle. Another article of literary interest is that by B. R. Belloc on "Dorothea Casaubon and George Eliot." In a long and well reasoned paper W. S. Lilly writes on "The Philosophy of Crime." Some other important questions of the day are also discussed in able papers.

In its sixteen excellent articles and one hundred and seventy odd pages the *Nineteenth Century* for February is a strong number, well representative of cultivated thought on a variety of important and timely topics. The leading article by Wilfrid Seawen Blunt urges the evacuation by England of Egypt in hot haste. The Rev. J. G. Rogers details the present position of the Liberal party and Mr. T. R. Threlfall seeks to indicate the political future of labour. A number of notable recent books are noticed and the Hon. R. B. Brett has a paper on the Queen and her second Prime Minister. There are besides articles by Sir Herbert Maxwell, Professor Max Muller and the Duke of Argyll.

A pleasing portrait of Robert Browning faces the beginning of the Rev. M. J. Savage's paper in the February *Arena* on the religion of Browning's poetry: Browning, then, despairs of nobody. Whoever God has brought into being he believes God will bring, through all experiences, until, sometime and somewhere, he attains the best. Here he is at one with Tennyson's great hope:

"That not one life shall be destroyed,
Or cast as rubbish to the void,
When God hath made the pile complete."

The next two papers, on the land question as related to other reforms, and the new Bible, are thoughtful and timely. Dr. Heusoldt continues his "Serinagur Papers." Other articles including another of Stinson Jarvis Jacob's Ladder Series will be found in this number.

Both colored plates accompanying the *Art Amateur* for February, are very charming in design and color; they are "Roses" by J. F. H. Dewey, and "Sunset on the Sound," by Carl Weber. The fac-simile of a drawing on stone, by J. G. Brown, one of his street urchins, is good; and very spirited and lifelike are some studies of southern negroes, pen and ink drawings by J. C. Phillips. Sallie Crocker's portrait in charcoal, which occupies two pages, is excellent. The reading matter, consists of criticisms on the exhibitions in the

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Pennsylvania Academy, the Architectural League, the "Academy" Loan and several "one man shows," besides some interesting and spicy remarks on British as well as on American painting at the World's Fair and a discussion of the Barbizon school of painting. Plenty of instruction and advice is given in the various departments of art work and decoration, and the supplemental designs are highly artistic.

Was it not Carlyle who said he had a mind to bring George down a peg or two? It would be almost safe to wager that not a month comes round without its glorification of George Washington by some United States magazine. It surely was Spurgeon who said that the song of an archangel would by the perpetual hearing of it become monotonous. And now comes the February *New England* with its George Washington frontispiece, its Martha Washington afterpiece, and its paper on "Stuart's Portraits of Washington," by W. H. Downes. We urge our American brethren, this post-centennial year, to have all their ducky babies, North, South, East and West called George and Martha Washington respectively and then to give the world a ten years' Washington rest. With this objection the present is a capital number of this most readable magazine.

The *Atlantic Monthly* for February has two articles biographic in character. Mr. H. L. Dawes' "Recollections of Stanton under Lincoln," and Mr. J. C. Bancroft Davis' "Hamilton Fish." Oliver Wendell Holmes pays a noble poetic tribute to his late friend, the historian Francis Parkman:

He rests from toil; the portals of the tomb
Close on the last of those unwearying hands
That wove their pictured webs in history's

loom,
Rich with the memories of three distant
lands.

* * * * *
A brave bright memory! his the stainless
shield

No shame defaces and no envy mars!
When our far future's record is unsealed,
His name will shine among its morning
stars.

In "Tao," Mr. William Davis gives us a pleasant paper on early Chinese theology, and Olive Thorne Miller has a pretty descriptive paper. As usual the departmental work is excellent.

The Report of the British America Assurance Company shows a distinct advance from that of last year and is a good augury of a successful future. This company in a trying time has proved its soundness and progressive capacity, and its report merits just commendation.

LITERARY AND PERSONAL.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are the only authorized publishers of the works of Longfellow, Whittier, and Lowell.

The special frontispiece for the March *Scribner* (chosen by Philip Gilbert Hamerton), is Tito Lessi's "Milton visiting Galileo."

Miss Albarus on Friday evening last read an able and thoughtful paper on "The Philosophy of the Fine Arts," before the Literary Society of the School of Pedagogy.

Prince Edward Island mourns the death of Lieutenant-Governor Carvell. Sympathy for the family of the late Lieutenant-Governor and for the little sea-girt province, will be as wide as our great Dominion.

The Association of Ontario Land Surveyors will hold its annual meeting in the Canadian Institute Building, Toronto, on the 27th and 28th inst. A number of papers on subjects of importance and interest to the profession will be read and customary business transacted.

M. Jules Simon has discovered the secret of old age, and he has formulated the recipe in two words—intellectual work. Nothing, he declares, helps so materially to conserve physical strength as mental employment, and in proof of this theory he points out that the French Institute is a perfect congregation of hale and hearty octogenarians.

The fact that Mr. F. Marion Crawford's last novel, "Marion Darche," has gone into a second edition even more speedily than have any of its predecessors, proves the intense patriotism of our neighbors, their liberal patronage of their own authors, and their fondness for American themes, and American types. Cosmopolitanism is a plant of somewhat slow growth.

From an exchange we have taken the following announcement: Mr. Louis Frechette has been communicated with by a committee of European poets who desire to make a presentation of poems to the Pope, whom they recognize as one of their number. The scheme is entitled "Leo XIII.'s Poetical Crown," and Canadian poets are invited to contribute, communicating with Dr. Frechette.

Houghton Mifflin & Co. announce the following books in addition to Dr. Winsor's "Cartier and Frontenac" already mentioned by us: "William Lloyd Garrison, 1805-1879." The story of his life told by his children, illustrated; "A Poet's Portfolio: Later Reading." By William Wetmore Story; "In Exile and other Stories." By Mary Hallock Foote; and "John Larkin Lincoln."

Intellectual energy and high achievement will almost unfailingly win for men the public notice and prominence which they merit though they may not court. *Once a Week*, a New York journal, in its issue of 10th February, has excellent portraits and short sketches of two prominent Canadians: Dr. J. G. Bourinot, C.M.G., and Mr. J. B. Tyrrell, of recent exploratory fame.

The late Sir W. H. Gregory had during the closing years of his life compiled a volume of reminiscences, social and political, and these are now being edited by his widow, Lady Gregory, and will form a volume which is to be published by Mr. John Murray. Sir William's recollections dated back to the days of Lord George Bentinck, and he was known through life as a brilliant and sympathetic companion and raconteur.

Macmillan & Co. will publish a number of books this coming spring on a variety of subjects. Literature, Art, Science, History, and Educational topics will be well represented. We notice among the number, Mr. Goldwin Smith's "Oxford and Her Colleges," Professor Mark Baldwin's "Mental Development in the Child and the Race," a new edition of Professor Bryce's "American Commonwealth," also of "Peppy's Diary," new novels by Mrs. Humphrey Ward and Marion Crawford respectively, and William Winter's "Life and Art of Joseph Jefferson."

The death of Mr. R. M. Ballantyne removes one of the most delightful and popular entertainers and instructors of youth of the century. Many years ago Mr. Ballantyne was a clerk in the employment of the Hudson Bay Company and so in early life familiarized himself with the life and scenes of our Northland, which he has described so well. Our readers will not have forgotten our reference to Mr. Blathway's paper on Mr. Ballantyne, in the *Idler*. A thoroughly pure and conscientious writer he was, and the boys who so easily read and so thoroughly enjoy his splendid stories little know the pains and industry involved in their writing. The name of Ballantyne will always be honored by British boys; and boys that were, who are men to-day, look back with pleasant memories on their first introduction to his stirring and instructive tales.

The exploratory trip taken by Messrs. Jos. B. and James W. Tyrrell, from Edmonton through the hitherto unexplored wilds, to the west of Hudson's Bay, to Selkirk, is one of the most remarkable and successful ever taken in the interests of science on this continent. The story of the undertaking is one of intense interest and its accomplishment reflects the greatest credit on these plucky, adventurous, and now famous young Canadians. The narrative of their hardships, adventures and experiences would make a most readable and instructive volume and will, we hope, take that form. Many a far less noteworthy undertaking has received such distinction. Theirs is said to have been the longest trip through entirely unknown portions of the continent undertaken since Sir John Franklin was engaged in his ill-starred Arctic expedition. The total mileage by canoe was 2,200, of which 850 was through new country; the total by snowshoe travel was 650, and by dog-sled 350.

A STRANGE EXPERIENCE.

AN INTERVIEW WITH A WELL-KNOWN BRANT COUNTY LADY.

Suffered for Two Years With Sick Headache, Dizziness and Dyspepsia—How She Found Relief—What Well-Known Chemists Say.

From the Brantford Expositor.

Mrs. S. W. Avery lives on Pleasant Ridge, about four miles out of the city of Brantford, that being her nearest post-office and where all her trading is done. Mr. and Mrs. Avery have always lived in that neighborhood, and he is the owner of two splendid farms, the one where he lives consisting of 160 acres and the other lying near Brantford comprising 100 acres. They are highly respected residents of the community in which they reside, and every person for miles around knows them. Having heard that Mrs. Avery had been cured of chronic dyspepsia and indigestion, by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, a reporter called there recently and asked if she was willing to make public the facts concerning the cure. Mrs. Avery replied that she had benefitted by the use of Pink Pills, and was perfectly willing to give her experience for the benefit of those who might be similarly suffering. "For the past two years," said Mrs. Avery, "I had been greatly troubled with a very sick headache, dizziness, and a cough which I believe were the symptoms of dyspepsia and indigestion, and I could find nothing to relieve me although I tried several different medicines. I could not even find anything which would relieve my cough, which at times would be very severe. Early last winter I read in the Expositor of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and as the symptoms mentioned were somewhat similar to mine I was thus induced to try them. I procured a supply from Messrs. McGregor & Merrill, druggists of Brantford. Before I had used two boxes of the Pink Pills I felt so much better and relieved from my distressing symp-

toms that I thought it would be best to continue taking them through the winter, and I accordingly got another supply and used them with the result that I have been totally relieved. I have not once since had the severe headaches which formerly made my life miserable and my cough has entirely disappeared. I strongly recommend Pink Pills to anyone who suffers similar to what I did, from dizziness, headaches, indigestion, etc., and I believe they will derive great benefit from their use.

Mrs. Avery's statement was corroborated by her husband, who was present during the interview, and who said that without a shadow of a doubt Pink Pills had accomplished more for his wife than any other medicine which she had taken.

Messrs. McGregor & Merrill were interviewed, and in reply to a query as to the sale of these pills, Mr. McGregor said: "We have sold in the neighborhood of 5,000 boxes during the past twelve months and there is no remedy we handle gives better satisfaction to our customers than Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I have every confidence that Pink Pills are the best on the market and something the people can depend upon." Mr. Merrill, the other member of this well-known firm, said: "I have more pleasure in selling Pink Pills than any other medicine we handle, because it is rarely there is any disappointment in them, and the people who purchase them unanimously express themselves as well satisfied. I am well acquainted with Mrs. Avery and I know that all her statements are reliable, and I have watched the improvement Pink Pills have made in her case and have seen a great change for the better. Many other druggists recommend some preparations, sometimes their own, to be equally as good as Pink Pills, but we cannot conscientiously say so, knowing that as a system tonic Dr. Williams' Pink Pills stand unrivalled."

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

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, (printed in red ink.) Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you. The public are also cautioned against other so-called blood purifiers and nerve tonics, put up in similar form and intended to deceive. They are imitations whose makers hope to reap a pecuniary advantage from the wonderful reputation achieved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y., at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other courses of treatment.

A company which successfully handles nearly half a million dollars for British and Canadian investors, and can show such a favorable annual report as does the Western Canada Loan & Savings Company is worthy of high confidence and great praise. The names of Walter Lee and Jack Massey are synonyms for integrity, probity and energy.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.

Was held on Thursday, 15th Feb., 1894, Hon. G. W. Allan in the chair. The 31st annual report of the Directors was read as follows:

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

The profits of the year, after deducting all charges and writing off a very considerable sum in view of the general depreciation in the value of real estate, amount to \$167,552.55. Out of this sum have been paid the usual half-yearly dividends at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, together with the income tax thereon, amounting to \$152,587.50, and the balance has been carried to the credit of the Contingent Fund. The amount now standing at the credit of that fund is \$78,461.55, as against \$77,373.62 last year.

The repayments on Mortgage Loans during the past year have been on the whole very satisfactory, amounting altogether to the sum of \$1,491,188.94.

The full limit of the power of the Company under its charter to receive moneys for investment being so nearly reached, the Directors have from time to time been compelled to decline many offers of additional sums proffered to them on very advantageous terms.

The total amount of moneys entrusted to the Company by British and Canadian investors is now \$4,483,000.

The very favorable terms, upon which the Company has obtained the funds placed in its hands for investment, have in a great degree counterbalanced, the prevailing low rates on Mortgage Loans, and the Directors are able to congratulate the Shareholders, on the excellent results of the year's business, and the thoroughly sound and stable position which the Company continues to maintain.

The Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account, together with the Auditors' report, are submitted herewith.

G. W. ALLAN,
PRESIDENT.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE WESTERN CANADA LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY for the year ending on 31st December, 1893.

LIABILITIES.	
To Shareholders.	
Capital stock	\$1,500,000 00
Reserve fund	770,000 00
Contingent account	78,461 55
Dividend, payable 8th January, 1894	75,000 00
	\$2,423,461 55
To the Public.	
Deposits and interest	\$3,453,506 32
	1,030,135 35
	\$4,483,701 67
Sundry accounts, including coupons outstanding	651 37
	\$6,907,814 50
ASSETS.	
Investments	\$5,705,247 92
Office premises and furniture, Toronto and Winnipeg	117,386 95
Cash on hand, and in banks	85,179 72
	\$6,907,814 59

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.	
Cost of management, viz: Salaries, rent, inspection and valuation, office expenses, branch office, agents' commissions, auditors' fees, &c.	
	\$ 52,376 82
Directors' compensation	3,930 00
Interest on deposits	42,784 95
Interest on debentures	144,586 01
	\$243,677 78
Net profit for year, applied as follows: Dividends and tax thereon	\$152,587 50
Carried to contingent account	14,965 05
	\$167,552 55
Interest on mortgages and debentures, rents	\$411,230 33
	\$411,230 33

WALTER S. LEE,
Managing Director.
Toronto, 3rd February, 1894.

To the Shareholders of the Western Canada Loan & Savings Company:
GENTLEMEN: We beg to report that we have completed the audit of the books of the Western Canada Loan & Savings Company for the year end-

ing 31st December, 1893, and certify that the annexed statements of Assets and Liabilities and Profit and Loss are correct, and show the true position of the Company's affairs.

Every Mortgage and Debenture or other security has been compared with the books of the Company. They are correct, and correspond in all respects with the schedules and ledgers. The bank balances and cash are certified as correct.

W. R. HARRIS,
FRED J. MENET,
WM. E. WATSON, F.C.A., } Auditors.

The old board president and vice-presidents were re-elected viz: The Hon. George W. Allan, President; George Gooderham, Esq., Vice-President; Thomas H. Lee, Esq.; George W. Lewis, Esq.; Alfred Gooderham, Esq.; The Hon. Sir David MacPherson, K.C.M.G.; Walter S. Lee, Esq., Managing Director.

SIXTIETH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE British America Assurance Company

The annual meeting of the Shareholders was held at the Company's office, Toronto, on Thursday, the 15th February. The president, Mr. Geo. A. Cox, occupied the chair. Among the Shareholders present were Messrs. A. M. Smith, Alex. Nairn, Thomas Long, Geo. A. Cox, J. J. Kenny, Dr. Daniel Clark, James M. Hamilton, A. Myers, S. F. McKinnon, John Hoskin, Q.C., LL.D., B. Jackes, Henry M. Pellat, Robert Thompson, P. H. Sims, John Morison, John Scott, Robt. Beatty, John Stewart, Wm. Adamson, A. G. Fitzgerald, Jas. O'Hara, Jno. H. Ewart, Geo. Gamble, Walter McDonald, Jno. K. Niven and H. D. Gamble.

Mr. P. H. Sims was appointed to act as secretary and read the following

ANNUAL REPORT.

The directors beg to submit herewith statements showing the results of the Company's business for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

The premium receipts show a considerable increase over those of the preceding year, and afford gratifying evidence of the growth in popularity of the Company, while perhaps the most satisfactory feature of the accounts is the diminished ratio of expense at which the business has been conducted.

The general depression in trade throughout the entire continent, and the almost unprecedented financial stringency that prevailed for several months in the United States, have had a marked effect, as might naturally be supposed, upon the fire insurance business of 1893, and to these causes may be attributed, to a considerable extent at least, the large increase in losses which is shown in the returns made by all companies both in Canada and the United States. The total losses reported far exceed those of any year for the past twenty years, and although the losses incurred by this Company are considerably in excess of what might be looked for in an ordinary year, it is gratifying to your Directors to be able to point to the fact that its ratio of losses to premiums is considerably below the average loss ratio of all companies doing business in Canada, and will compare favorably with the general experience of companies in the United States.

It is also encouraging to note that during the closing quarter of the year the business showed a decided improvement over the preceding nine months, and with the advanced rates that are now being obtained on many classes of risks, your directors feel warranted in anticipating more favorable results from the business of the current year.

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Total cash income	\$1,369,702 40
Total expenditure, including appropriation for losses under adjustment	1,278,729 21
Balance	\$90,973 19
Dividends declared	\$46,748 87
Total assets	\$1,392,249 81
Total liabilities	170,315 66
Surplus of policy holders	\$1,221,934 15

The President, in moving the adoption of the report, said that the statements presented, and which had been in the hands of the Shareholders for the past week, would have enabled them to judge how the business of 1893 had turned out, and the financial condition of the Company at the close of the year, but he felt it due to the Shareholders, as well as to the Directors, that he should add a few words as to the work that had been done during the term of office and the conditions under which the business had been carried on.

Before dealing with the statement itself, he thought it might be interesting to Shareholders to whom general insurance statistics were not accessible, to point out the general result of the fire insurance business for the year 1893 in the fields in which the Company is operating, as shown from the returns which have already been published, for it was by a comparison of these with our own figures rather than by any favorable or adverse balance that we might show in our accounts for one year that the management of the Company can best be judged.

He showed that the returns for all companies licensed by the Dominion Government proved that fire insurance in Canada had resulted unprofitably to the companies as a whole, the average loss ratio being about 75 per cent. of the premiums, while this Company's losses in Canada had been under 65 per cent. In the United States, also, the statements of companies, as far as published, show that the transactions of the past year had resulted in a heavy loss to the companies generally; moreover, the statistics compiled of the total losses by fire on this continent showed that they amounted to upwards of \$150,000,000, being some fourteen millions greater than 1892, and far in excess of those of any previous year.

In reference to the accounts now presented, the President pointed out that, briefly speaking, they showed an increase of capital of \$250,000 (as authorized at the last annual meeting of the Shareholders); an increase in cash assets of \$376,679; a handsome gain in premium receipts; a reduced expense ratio, and a loss ratio which, although larger than might be looked for in an ordinary year, must still be regarded as favorable when compared with the general experience of the past year; and further, that after providing for all outstanding losses and all other known liabilities, and for the payment of two half-yearly dividends at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, the Company shows a surplus of \$471,934 as against \$427,709 at the 31st December, 1892. He felt also that they might further claim for the Company, without fear of contradiction, that it stands well both with its agents and the insuring public, and one of the most gratifying evidences to the Directors of this latter fact is the substantial gain in business in the city of Toronto, which, as the headquarters of the Company and the centre of its influence, should, in the opinion of the Directors, prove one of its chief sources of profit.

In conclusion, the President expressed the high appreciation which the Directors felt of the work done during the past year by the officers of the Company and its agents throughout its extensive field of operations.

A vote of thanks was passed to the President, Vice-President and Directors for their services during the past year.

The following gentlemen were elected to serve as Directors for the ensuing year:—Geo. A. Cox, J. J. Kenny, A. M. Smith, S. F. McKinnon, Thos. Long, Jno. Hoskin, Q.C., LL.D., H. M. Pellat, R. Jaffray, A. Myers.

At a meeting held subsequently Mr. Geo. A. Cox was elected President and Mr. J. J. Kenny Vice-President.

READINGS FROM CURRENT LITERATURE.

FRANCIS THOMPSON'S POEMS.

Of "our untampered speech," which Mr. Thompson describes as "grimy and rough-cast still from Babel's bricklayers," he can build in his petition "To the Dead Cardinal of Westminster" such a lofty rhyme as this:

"Call, holy soul, O call
Thy hosts angelical.
And say—
See, far away

"Lies one I saw on earth;
One stricken from his birth
With curse
Of destinate verse.

"What place doth He ye serve
For such sad spirit reserve—
Given
In dark lieu of Heaven,

"The impitiable Daemon,
Beauty, to adore and dream on,
To be
Perpetually

"Hers, but she never his?
He reapeth miseries,
Foreknows
His wages woes:

"He lives detached days;
He serveth not for praise;
For gold
He is not sold.

Here are dominion—domination over language, and a sincerity as of Robert Burns. Mr. Thompson's name has been whispered about for years as that of a poet of most exceptional gifts, and, if we mistake not, specimens of his work appeared in "Merry England," but nothing had been said or seen to prepare us for the powerful effect of his collected poems. The epithet sublime has been sadly stained and distorted by comic writers, and there is a

danger in applying it in its honest sense without warning. This safeguard established, we have to say that in our opinion Mr. Thompson's poetry at its highest attains a sublimity unsurpassed by any Victorian poet—a sublimity which will stand the hideous test of extracts, e.g.—

"The calm hour strikes on yon golden gong,
In tones of floating and mellow light
A spreading summons to even-song ;

See how there
The cowed night

Kneels on the Eastern sanctuary-stair.
What is this feel of incense everywhere ?
Clings it round folds of the blanch-amiced
clouds,

Upwafed by the solemn thrifer,
The mighty spirit unknown,
That swingeth the slow earth before the em-
battered Throne !"

—The Speaker.

THE "HARMONIOUS BLACKSMITH."

In the churchyard of Little Stanmore, in Middlesex, is a tombstone which was erected to the memory of William Powell, the "Harmonious Blacksmith," at whose forge, in Edgeware Road, Handel is said to have taken shelter from the rain one afternoon. The story goes that when Handel entered the smithy, Powell was singing a melody which chimed in with the strokes of his hammer on the anvil. Handel caught the idea, and worked out his well known theme. The anvil and hammer were sold by public auction in 1879, and its tone, when struck, was found to be in exactly the same key as the "Harmonious Blacksmith." The little Stanmore Church is full of memories of the great composer. The organ case is elaborately carved by the celebrated woodcarver, Grinling Gibbons, whose beautiful work at Chatsworth excites the greatest admiration. The organ was built by Father Schmidt in Queen Anne's reign, and on this instrument Handel played during his three years' residence at the Canons, the magnificent mansion of the Duke of Chandos. During this period Handel produced his "Acis and Galatea," the "Chandos Anthems," and the oratorio of "Esther." Several fine stained windows in the church are illustrative of Handel's life and works.—*London Million.*

CANADA'S INTELLECTUAL GROWTH.

Dr. Bourinot's latest brochure contains a short historical and critical review of literature and education in Canada. We have already stated the substance of this sketch and need dwell upon it no further at present. The work under notice is not the first essay in this sphere. The author here enters upon a field long since occupied by another distinguished Nova Scotian, the late George Renny Young, brother of a former Chief Justice of the province, whose work on "Colonial literature, science and education ; written with a view of improving the literary, educational and public institutions of British North America," was issued in 1842 and was long an accepted authority. If we mistake not, it was referred to and quoted by Lord Durham and successive governors under the old regime. At a later period McGee traversed the same ground in his "Mental Outfit of the New Dominion," a paper of exceptional merit conceived and expressed in a fine spirit. The late Hon. P. J. O. Chaveau, superintendent of Education for the Province of Quebec, and the late John Charles Dent, the historian, have likewise more recently touched upon the same subject ; while the monumental volume of Mr. Henry J. Morgan, the "Bibliotheca Canadensis" published in 1862 was the pioneer of Canadian bibliography.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

Mutability of temper and inconsistency with ourselves is the great weakness of human nature.—Addison.

It is by imitation far more than by precept that we learn everything ; and what we learn thus, we acquire not only more effectually, but more pleasantly.—Burke.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Ottawa Citizen : Mr. Meredith suggests that the Ontario Legislature shall hold biennial sessions only so as to save expense and avoid the temptation to tinker with the laws, that the number of Ministers shall be reduced, and that a return shall be made to the old system of governing the schools on a non-political basis as under Dr. Ryerson. These are all reforms that should commend themselves to the good sense of the public.

Montreal Gazette : A new House of Representatives is to be elected in November, and if the present depression continues and the present trend of opinion is not checked, the Republicans will have an easy victory. If the Democrats cannot act in such time as to give the country a chance to suit itself to the new circumstances they propose to create before the active campaign commences their hope of success will be nil. It is do quickly or die with the cause of free trade tariff reform.

Halifax Chronicle : Why should Premier Fielding be opposed? He has proved himself to be a man of tact, ability and unswerving integrity. He enjoys the unwavering confidence of the entire Liberal party and of hundreds of Conservatives as well all over the Province. Many Conservatives who have in the past voted against him frankly bear testimony to his many personal good qualities, his tact and ability and his fidelity to duty. Why should any intelligent Conservative even dream of replacing so faithful a public servant by an absolutely unknown quantity?

Quebec Chronicle : The P. P. A. . . . is a body of men whose only aim in life is to foment religious discord and to create ill-feeling between the creeds and races of the Dominion. It is a United States institution and the branch established in Ontario has copied the oath, which all members must take, from the parent organization across the border. There is no room in Canada for the P. P. A., and the sooner it is wiped out the better it will be for the future welfare of our Dominion, which pleads for harmony and union. Neither side dare take the P. P. A. under its wing, but the P. P. A. is capable of doing a good deal of injury.

Manitoba Free Press : If the man who makes two blades of grass grow where only one has grown before is to be much commended, as we are frequently told he is, the praise we suppose is to be extended to the cultivation of wheat, although this activity on the part of South Australians is not precisely what Manitobans are panting for. We would rather, for instance, that they produced more gold wherewith to buy our wheat, timber, etc. If, however, India, Australia and other places are extending their wheat areas it is well that we should know it, that we may turn over in our minds the safety and other advantages of diversified agriculture.

Moncton Transcript : The Ontario Liberal Government has a practical way of breaking up combines. The farmers were oppressed by a binder's twine combine fostered and protected under the Dominion tariff. Sir Oliver Mowat, recognizing the evil, started the manufacture of binder's twine at the Central Prison, which the Provincial Government controls. Last year the prison produced \$100,000 worth of twine and this year the output will be \$300,000. Now the Dominion Government has started the production at Kingston penitentiary and in this respect imitation is the sincerest form of flattery. Sir Oliver is consistent, but the Tory Government is inconsistent—it seeks with its left hand to counteract the evil work of its right.

Edward Eggleston says that he used to feel compunctions about neglecting to answer requests for autographs when stamps were enclosed, until he told Lowell of his scruples and Lowell said : "I asked Emerson what he did about autograph letters and he replied : 'They are my main dependence for postage stamps.' After that," said Lowell, "I was demoralized."—*New York World.*

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SCIENTIFIC AND SANITARY.

The longest drawbridge span in the world
is that now being constructed between East
Omaha and Council Bluffs. It measures 520
feet from end to end. That of New-London,
Conn., is 503 feet long; and one over Arthur
Kill, Staten Island, just 500. The new
drawbridge of the New-York Central over
Harlem River has an extent of only 389 feet,
but it provides for four tracks, and is the
heaviest one in the world, weighing 4,000,000
pounds. The one at East Omaha will weigh,
when completed, about 3,000,000.

Coal oil is used for fuel not only under
steam boilers on land and afloat and in loco-
motives, but in furnaces for making crucible
steel. A plant of this class was recently de-
scribed by W. E. Crane, of Waterbury, Conn.,
before the American Society of Mechanical
Engineers. Regarding such use of oil with
engines The *Iron Age* recently raised an
interesting point. In summer oil will flow
freely through the supply pipes; in winter
extra heat may be required to keep it in a fluid
condition. Bursted pipes and other such re-
pairs might modify the economy of using that
sort of fuel.

An improvement has been made upon
their air brake by the Westinghouse people, by
which greater pressure is exerted if the train
be running at very high speed. In fact, there
is a valve which regulates the pressure to cor-
respond with the speed of the wheels. As the
velocity is reduced, the cylinder pressure is re-
duced. Some experiments were made not
long ago with this improved brake on the
Pennsylvania Railroad, and the performance
was highly satisfactory. A train was stopped
in 971 feet from a speed of 60 miles an hour.
The ordinary emergency brake required 1,235
feet in which to stop the same train.

Although many inventions of suitable sol-
der for aluminum have been reported in the
last few months, there is a tendency among
experts to doubt whether the problem has yet
been solved satisfactorily. An Englishman
who has been experimenting in this direction
advises the use of a soldering blowpipe, and
alloys his aluminum with some fusible metal,
so that it will "sweat" when heated, and
thus give the solder a better grip. One great
inconvenience experienced in this sort of work
is that aluminum transmits heat so rapidly
that by the time one end of a strip nine inches
long is hot enough to take the solder the
other is too hot to hold with comfort.

Pure aluminum is too pliable for some of
the uses to which it has been proposed to de-
vot it, but experiments in alloying it will un-
questionably increase the serviceability and
applications of that metal in time. Chromium,
the addition of which has such a good effect
in hardening steel, has lately been tried
abroad with aluminum. The result is gratify-
ing, but the difficulties of effecting the combi-
nation are great. Wolfram, a mineral con-
taining tungsten, iron and manganese, has also
been alloyed with aluminum, and the product
has lately been placed on the market in Eng-
land. This metal is almost as light as pure
aluminum, but more ductile and harder. It
can be worked like mild steel.

The mortality among human beings caused
by predaceous animals is very much smaller
than that due to snakes: 2,861 human beings
were killed in 1891, while 2,962 were killed in
1892, being an increase of 102; but the num-
ber of cattle killed by them is very large—
67,164 in 1891, against 77,170 in 1892, being
an increase of 10,006. It further appears that
while 21,389 persons were killed by snakes in
1891, 19,025 were killed in 1892, being a de-
crease of 2,364; 3,658 cattle were killed in 1891,
and 4,498 in 1892, being an increase of 840.
There were 16,581 wild animals destroyed
in 1891, against 15,988 in 1892; and 85,159
snakes destroyed in 1891, against 84,789 in
1892. The amount paid in rewards was very
nearly the same for each year.

Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism.

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odore Thomas, representative Canadian solo pianist at
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One of the oldest seats of learning in Eur-
ope, the University of Valladolid, celebrated
recently its sixth centennial as an established
university. In 1293 King Sancho IV., of
Castilla and Leon, gave charter to this school.
But it had been in existence long before the
Christian era. The Roman Consul, Sertor-
ius, founded a school here, and the Moors ex-
tended it greatly in the eighth century.
Valladolid became then especially famous for
the study of medicine, a reputation which has
not altogether been lost in our days.—*Don
Juan Ortega Rubia, in the Revista Contemporanea,
Madrid.*

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ARD'S LINIMENT. C. I. LAGUE.
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I was CURED of loss of voice by MINARD'S
LINIMENT. CHARLES PLUMMER.
Yarmouth.
I was CURED of Sciatica Rheumatism by
MINARD'S LINIMENT. LEWIS S. BUTLER.
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About a young man's neck to be a sufferer from nervous exhaustion, nervous debility, impaired memory, low spirits, irritable temper, and the thousand and one derangements of mind and body that result from, unnatural, pernicious habits, contracted through ignorance. Such habits result in loss of manly power, and sometimes produce softening of the brain, epilepsy, paralysis, and even dread insanity.

To reach, re-claim and restore such unfortunates to health and happiness, is the aim of the publishers of a book written in plain but chaste language, on the nature, symptoms and curability, by home treatment, of such diseases. This book will be sent sealed, in plain envelope, on receipt of ten cents in stamps, for postage. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

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Is the most important part of your organism. Three-fourths of the complaints to which the system is subject are due to impurities in the blood. You can, therefore, realize how vital it is to keep it pure. To do this nothing can equal

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MICROBE KILLER

It is the only anti-septic blood-purifier sold, purifying the blood, because it destroys all septic matter therein. In 40 oz. bottles. Price \$1, at all chemists, or from

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TEABERRY.
 PRICE 25c
 ZOPESA CHEMICAL CO. TORONTO.

There are over 4,500 nursery gardens in the United States, with a total capital invested therein of more than \$52,000,000. Our nursery gardens are distributed as follows:

Section.	Number.	Acres.	Investment.
North Atlantic	1,198	39,491	\$20,679,493
South Atlantic	350	8,027	2,818,045
North Central	2,359	101,442	19,629,677
South Central	322	9,455	3,556,821
Western	281	14,391	5,741,634
Totals	4,510	172,806	\$52,425,670

—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Minard's Liniment the best Hair Restorer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

William E. Norris, the novelist, is a son of Sir William Norris, at one time Chief Justice of Ceylon. He makes his home at Torquay, and is fond of music, horses and golf. He plays golf frequently, and is Secretary of the Torquay Golf Club.

It is not what its proprietors say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story of its merit. Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures.

Recent British politics has brought into use the word "disestablishmentarianism"—24 letters; probably the longest manageable word in the language. "Straightforwardness," 19 letters, is the longest in reasonably common use. It doesn't sound long, having but four syllables.

IN EVERY CASE.

In every case of dyspepsia, where it has been fairly tried, Burdock Blood Bitters has performed a complete cure. B.B.B. cures where other remedies fail.

The Russian naval authorities have not been slow to take advantage of the lessons taught by the sinking of H.M.S. Victoria. An exact model of the sunken vessel is, it is said, being constructed in Cronstadt, and this, together with the information available as to the causes of the accident, will serve as an object lesson to Russian naval architects as to what shall be avoided in designing new vessels.

To the point—the points of the Esterbrook pens, which are smooth and even, producing pleasant and easy writing.

Our Western cavalymen are keeping up their reputation for hard riding. The Third Cavalry travelled in all 18,000 miles last year—chiefly scouting on the Western border, and one troop of the regiment—G troop—covered as high as 85 miles in one day—the longest day's march made in 1893 by any soldiers in the United States Army. Last year's record—78 miles—was achieved by the same smart company, in the Garza campaign in Southern Texas.—Boston Journal.

Don't Wait for the Sick Room.

The experience of physicians and the public proves that taking Scott's Emulsion produces an immediate increase in flesh; it is therefore of the highest value in Wasting Diseases and Consumption.

With soft, persuasive prayers woman wields the sceptre of the life which she charmeth; she lulls the discord which roars and glows—teaches the fierce powers which hate each other like fiends to embrace in the bonds of love, and draws together what are ever flying asunder.—Schiller.

THE BEST TONIC.

MILBURN'S Quinine Wine is the best tonic for weakness, debility and lack of strength. It is an appetizing tonic of the highest merit.

The Egyptian Minister of Public Works proposes that Sir Benjamin Baker, M. Boule, of Paris, and Signor Torricelli, of Rome, should be invited through their respective Governments to proceed to Egypt in order to study and advise upon the question of a reservoir for storing the water of the Nile and utilizing it for irrigation during the months when the river is at its lowest.

EXCELS ALL OTHERS.

DEAR SIR,—Your Burdock Blood Bitters excels all other medicines that I ever used. I took it for biliousness and it has cured me altogether.

WM. WRIGHT, Wallaceburg, Ont.

An American girl, it seems, is the first woman to take the degree of Doctor of Mathematical Science at the Sorbonne at Paris. Her name is Dorothy Klumpke, and she is described in an English newspaper as a Californian of Dutch descent. Last year a young French woman, Madame Chauvin, took a degree in law at the Sorbonne, and was nearly mobbed by her fellow students when she got it. The young mathematical doctors were kinder to Miss Klumpke, and let her carry off her honors in peace.—Harper's Weekly.

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Highest Awards (Medals and Diplomas) World's Columbian Exposition.

On the following articles namely:

BREAKFAST COCOA, PREMIUM No. 1 CHOCOLATE, GERMAN SWEET CHOCOLATE, VANILLA CHOCOLATE, COCOA BUTTER,

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RADWAY'S
READY RELIEF.

CURES AND PREVENTS

Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammations, RHEUMATISM NEURALGIA, Frost-bites, Chilblains, Headache, Toothache, Asthma,

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CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

Radway's Ready Relief is a Sure Cure for Every Pain, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs.

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PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pain, allays inflammation and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

ALL INTERNAL PAINS, Cramps in the Bowels or Stomach, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Diarrhoea, Colic, Flatulency, Fainting Spells, are relieved instantly and quickly cured by taking internally as directed.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S RELIEF.

25 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

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PILLS,

Always Reliable.

Purely Vegetable.

Possess properties the most extraordinary in restoring health. They stimulate to healthy action the various organs, the natural conditions of which are so necessary for health, grapple with and neutralize the impurities, driving them completely out of the system.

RADWAY'S PILLS

Have long been acknowledged as the Best Cure for

SICK HEADACHE, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, DYSPEPSIA, AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE LIVER.

Price 25c. per Bottle. Sold by Druggists.

Minard's Liniment is the Best.

QUIPS AND CRANKS.

The work of a chef in a big hotel necessarily covers a wide range.

A Georgia editor, in speaking of a rival, says: A piece of charcoal would make a white mark on his conscience!

Honour tells us not to hit a man when he's down, and discretion warns us to be careful about hitting him when he isn't down.

"This is a high-handed outrage," as the boy remarked when he found that his mother had put the cookies on the upper shelf.—*Sift-tips.*

"What'd that furniture dealer say when you told him that mirror he sent up was cracked?" "Said he'd look into it."—*Buffalo Courier.*

The Impecunious: "It is just as easy to love a girl with money as to love one without it. The Heiress: But it isn't so easy to get her.—*Tid-Bits.*

Willie: Aunty, what do they call the man who hunts up the taxes? Aunt Sarah: Taxidermist, of course, because he skins everybody.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

We are generally so carried away by the last words of famous personages that we never pause to reflect that the first words of these same heroes were "goo, goo, goo."

Old Gent (to beggar, to whom he has given a half-penny): Now, my man, what shall you do with that coin? Beggar: Well, I hardly know, gov'nor, whether to purchase an annuity or invest in Great Northern stocks; which do you advise?

Mother: Is Mr. Kisse in the parlor yet? Little Son: Yes. "What are they doing?" "They is sitting a good ways apart, and talking; but sister has taken off her Elizabeth ruff." "Very well; I'll go down at once."—*New York Weekly.*

A POEM WITH A POINT.

Only a pin; yet it calmly lay,
On the tufted floor, in the light of day;
And it shone serenely fair and bright,
Reflecting back the noonday light.

Only a boy; yet he saw that pin,
And his face assumed a fiendish grin;
He stooped for a while, with a look intent,
Till he and the pin alike were bent.

Only a chair; but upon its seat,
A well-bent pin found safe retreat;
Nor had the keenest eye discerned
That heavenward its point was turned.

Only a man; but he chanced to drop
Upon that chair, when fizz! bang! pop!
He leaped like a cork from out a bottle,
And opened wide his valve de throttle.

Only a yell: though an honest one,
It lacked the element of fun;
And boy and man and pin and chair,
In wild confusion mingled there. —*Anon.*

A PIECE OF HER MIND.

A lady correspondent has this to say: "I want to give a piece of my mind to a certain class who object to advertising, when it costs them anything—this won't cost them a cent.

I suffered a living death for nearly two years with headaches, backache, in pain standing or walking, was being literally dragged out of existence, my misery increased by drugging.

At last, in despair, I committed the sin of trying an advertised medicine, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and it restored me to the blessedness of sound health. I honor the physician who when he knows he can cure, has the moral courage to advertise the fact."

The medicine mentioned is guaranteed to cure the delicate diseases peculiar to females, as "Female Weakness," periodical pains, irregularities, nervous prostration, spasms, chorea or St. Vitus's Dance, sleeplessness, threatened insanity.

To permanently cure constipation, biliousness, indigestion or dyspepsia, use Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.



**THE EXTERNAL REMEDY FOR
Rheumatism, Sciatica and
Nervous Diseases.**

Mention this Paper.

REV. ALEX. GILRAY,
College Street Presbyterian Church, writes:
Dear Sirs,—

It is with much satisfaction that I learn that you have decided to establish a branch office in Toronto, believing as I do, that the more widely your Acetic Acid remedy is made known, the greater will be the gratitude accorded to you for the relief experienced by many sufferers in Canada. We have used your Acid for over eighteen years, and are now prepared to state that it is worthy of a place in every family. We have found it thoroughly safe and effective and have commended it to many,—for which we have been thanked. We wish you success in your new quarters, as we feel sure your success will bring relief here as it has already done to large numbers in the old land and other countries. Much will depend on the patient and persevering use of the Acid as set forth in your little book.

ALEX. GILRAY, 91 Bellevue Avenue.
Toronto, 28th Nov., 1893.

For pamphlet and all information apply to
**COUTTS & SONS, 72 Victoria St.,
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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS**

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the

LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.

They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For children and the aged they are priceless.

Manufactured only at **THOMAS HOLLOWAY'S Establishment, 78 New Oxford St., London.**
And sold by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.
C.B.—Advice gratis, at the above address, daily, between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter.

Newness hath an evanescent beauty.—Heinrich Heine.

Many men's thoughts are not acorns, but merely pebbles.—Charles Buxton.

THE PINE FORESTS.

The pine forests yield up their healing virtues for the cure of coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis; and sore throat in the pleasant preparation known as Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. 25 and 50c. at druggists.

Customer: Waiter, this bullock's heart is very badly cooked. Waiter: Well, Sir, the fact is, cook's been crossed in love, and whenever he has anything to do with a heart, it so upsets him that he doesn't know what he's a doin' of. —*Answers.*

IMPORTANT TO WORKINGMEN.

Artizans, mechanics and laboring men are liable to sudden accidents and injuries, as well as painful cords, stiff joints and lameness. To all thus troubled we would recommend Hagyard's Yellow Oil, the handy and reliable pain cure, for outward and internal use

Newspaper misprints are often amusing. One of the funniest I have lately seen is the reference to "Mr. Hanson, lazy vicar and solo tenor, St. Paul's Cathedral." That printer had obviously never heard of a "lay" vicar. —*London Figaro.*

OBSTINATE COUGH CURED.

GENTLEMEN,—I had a very bad cough which I could not get rid of, but by using Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam I was cured in two or three days. It is the best and surest cough medicine I know of.

JOSEPH GARRICK, Goderich, Ont.

It is estimated that if a man lives to be 70 years old he passes at least 24 years in sleep. So, you see, a man is a pretty good sort of a fellow one-third of the time, bad as he may be the remaining two-thirds. Let us be charitable.

ECONOMY AND STRENGTH.

Valuable vegetable remedies are used in the preparation of Hood's Sarsaparilla in such a peculiar manner as to retain the full medicinal value of every ingredient. Thus Hood's Sarsaparilla combines economy and strength and is the only remedy of which "100 Doses One Dollar" is true. Be sure to get Hood's Hood's Pills do not purge, pain or gripe, but act promptly, easily and efficiently.



TENDERS.

Indian Supplies.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this office up to noon of Monday, 19 March, 1894, for the delivery of Indian Supplies, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1895, at various points in Manitoba and the North-west Territories.

Forms of tender, containing full particulars, may be had by applying to the undersigned, or to the Assistant Indian Commissioner at Regina, or to the Indian Office, Winnipeg. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

This advertisement is not to be inserted by any newspaper without the authority of the Queen's Printer, and no claim for payment by any newspaper not having had such authority will be admitted.

HAYTER REED,

Deputy of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs.
Ottawa, January, 1894.

Nothing can be more misleading or in worse taste than the contemptuous way some ill-informed persons have of speaking of science, as if it was essentially heretical in its teachings, leading away from God. There are perversions of "science falsely so-called," which cannot be too strongly guarded against. On the other hand, that true science is as much God's truth as divine revelation in the Scriptures, is as true as that He who breathed into man the breath of life by which he became an immortal soul, also formed this world of ours and set it swinging in its mighty orbit.—*Christian at Work*

Whittaker's "Protestant Episcopal Church Almanac" for 1894, which has just appeared, contains a number of new features that make it more than ever a necessary handbook for Episcopalians. During the last year 327 men were ordained to the ministry, a gain of 36 over the previous year. The number of communicants is given as 566,812, an increase of 17,957. The grand total of contributions was \$13,885,757.50, being an increase of \$320,711.19. A decrease is reported of 3,731 baptisms, 1,185 confirmations, 481 marriages, 1,266 burials, 205 Sunday school scholars and 29 mission posts.—*New York Tribune.*

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IMPERIAL BAKING POWDER



PUREST,

STRONGEST, BEST.

Pale Faces

show Depleted Blood, poor nourishment, everything bad. They are signs of Anæmia.

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, with hypophosphites, enriches the blood, purifies the skin, cures Anæmia, builds up the system. Physicians, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & \$1.

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PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 20 pounds Sul Soda.

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Do You Require PRINTING of any Description?

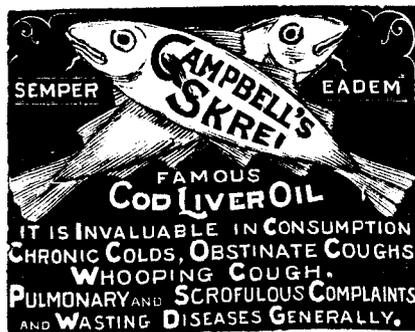
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Are most competent to fully appreciate the purity, sweetness, and delicacy of CUTICURA SOAP, and to discover new uses for it daily.

In the preparation of curative washes, solutions, etc., for annoying irritations, chafings, and excoriations of the skin and mucous membrane or too free or offensive perspiration, it has proved most grateful.

Like all others of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, the CUTICURA SOAP appeals to the refined and cultivated everywhere, and is beyond all comparison the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap as well as the purest and sweetest for toilet and nursery.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston.

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THE LEADING UNDERTAKER.

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Pure Concentrated Cocoa

"The Drink—par excellence for children."—DR. STANLEY.

Babies need fat

Mother's milk, though thin and watery in appearance, contains from 2 to 6 per cent. of fat.

Fat is needed, not only for the growth of brain and nerves, which is very rapid in children, but also for the perfect formation of the other tissues.

MILK GRANULES

contains 3 per cent. of butter fat, and it is

The perfect equivalent of Mother's Milk.

For sale by Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.

B B B CURES BAD BLOOD

This complaint often arises from Dyspepsia as well as from Constipation, Hereditary Taint, etc. Good blood cannot be made by the Dyspeptic, and Bad Blood is a most prolific source of suffering, causing

BOILS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES,

Eruptions, Sores, Skin Diseases, Scrofula, etc. Burdock Blood Bitters really cures bad blood and drives out every vestige of impure matter from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore. H. M. Lockwood, of Lindsay, Ont., had 53 Boils in 8 months, but was entirely cured by 3 bottles of B.B.B. and is now strong and well. Write to him.