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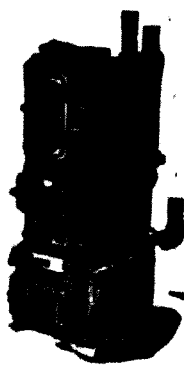
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THE WEEK.

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

CURRENT TOPICS.

Slowly but surely the work of civil service reform goes on in the United States. The zeal of the Executive in extending its sphere naturally waxes warm as the close of the term draws near. President Harrison has just now added all post-offices having a free delivery to the list of institutions which come under the operation of the Civil Service rules. This will affect about 550 offices. The employees of the Weather Bureau have also been brought under the rules. The tardiness of the President's action will justly expose him to sharp criticism, but the country is, notwithstanding, the gainer. The important fact is that step by step the territory which has hitherto been sacred to the spoils system is being invaded and brought under subjection to the genius of reform. And since no one any longer thinks it worth while to attempt to abolish the reform system, every advance made is at once secured. Congress would not now dare to pass, or even seriously to consider a repeal bill.

The people are in favor of the reform, and the spoils system, one of the gravest evils in American politics, is being killed by inches.

Col. O'Brien's admirable speech at Owen Sound adds another link to the chain of evidence that a new day is dawning in Canadian politics. Col. O'Brien is unquestionably a staunch Conservative, yet he does not hesitate to denounce boldly the iniquities which have been from time to time done in the supposed interest of the party. He declares himself the determined foe of the gerrymander. He maintains that a gentleman should be no less scrupulously honourable in politics than in any other relation of life. He has done the whole country a service in admitting and pointing out, from the Conservative side, the gross abuses of the country's trust which have been committed in the voting of public money on partisan principles for local purposes. That this has been done to a deplorable extent in connection with railway bonuses, public buildings, &c., is beyond question. That it is a most dishonourable and shameful breach of a sacred trust, as well as a most demoralizing form of bribery, will, perhaps, be made clearer to many who have not hitherto looked at the question save through the hazy atmosphere of the party interests, and who may be led by Col. O'Brien's outspoken words to see the thing as it really is.

Mr. Van Horne's faith in the North Atlantic steamship route and its magnificent possibilities is infectious. There is no Canadian who would not gladly see the enterprise put to the test. To this end no one would object to its receiving from the Government, that is, from Canadian tax-payers, any reasonable encouragement. Mr. Van Horne has intimated that the Canadian Pacific Company would have no objection to work with the Grand Trunk in the establishment and management of such a route. The public would probably be somewhat distrustful of such an arrangement, as it might be regarded as but the first step towards a consolidation of the two great companies, which would have Canada, Government, traffic and all, at its mercy. But it is not easy to see why all necessary facilities, so far as the use of the Intercolonial is concerned, could not be had by both companies, without prejudice to the national ownership of the road. Surely if the northern route has the possibilities of unlimited development which Mr. Van Horne believes, and we know no one whose opinion upon such a question should carry more weight, it should not be difficult for him to induce the company he represents to embark in the enterprise, seeing that the trans-continental railway would receive the lion's share of the pecuniary benefit. That road would certainly stand to profit more by the opening up of such a route than all other Canadian interests combined. But to ask the Intercolonial as a free gift would be drawing too largely upon even Canadian generosity. The country will await developments with mingled anxiety and hopefulness.

The United States Senate, where once Clay, Webster, and Calhoun wrestled for intellectual supremacy, has fallen upon evil days. Some men of force and dignity remain in it, but these are outnumbered by "practical politicians" and by men who owe their seats to the possession, not of statesmanlike qualities, but of great wealth. New York is now sending as colleague to ex-Governor Hill one Edward Murphy, Jr., of Troy. Mr. Murphy is, we believe, a brewer. He is popular in his own city and was once its Mayor. He is quite destitute of legislative experience, and is neither a scholar nor an orator nor yet a man of ideas. Nor does he pose as a man of the people, acquainted with their wants and wishes and possessing the intelligence and the independence necessary to serve them well. His selection to represent the greatest of the States in the chief parliamentary body of the nation is the reward claimed by him for his services as chairman of the State Democratic Committee and "boss" of the State machine, in the election of Mr. Cleveland. That gentleman had the courage and candor to publicly avow his disapproval of Mr. Murphy's candidature, and the better element of the Democracy of the State protested against it, but without avail. The party leaders had spoken, the party whip was cracked, and by grace of the Democratic majority in the Legislature Mr. Murphy is Senator-elect.

Mr. Murphy's election is a signal triumph for the political machine, which, under his own manipulation and that of Senator Hill, has attained almost invincible power in New York. True, it was beaten and rebuked when last year it stepped outside the State and endeavoured to force the nomination of its chief, Mr. Hill, for President of the nation. But its opponents, who comprise perhaps three-fourths of the party, rested content with this victory and allowed the machine to dictate the nominations for the State Legislature. The result was the election of a body of men subservient to the ruling "bosses" and but two or three of whom had the manliness to protest against sending to the national Senate a man without ability or legislative experience and scarcely known outside of political circles. Nor is New York the only State in which the machine is manipulated to send to the Upper House of Congress unfit men. In nearly all the States the fight between the adherents and the opponents of the machine goes on. It constitutes one of the most interesting phases of current American politics. A remedy for the particular abuse of power referred to might be the election of Senators by popular vote. A better one will be found when the people demand from their representatives in the Legislatures and everywhere else independence of action and courage to defy the party lash. We are speaking of the United States. Let no one allude to glass houses, for who ever heard of a Canadian Legislator obeying his party's mandate at the sacrifice of his own convictions or the interests of his constituents?

Some confusion appears to exist in the minds of not a few persons in Canada as to the right of using the distinction "Honourable" in connection with certain public offices. This confusion no doubt arises in a great measure from the careless use of the word in newspapers. It is also increased when we find an official paper like the "Canada Gazette"—official inasmuch as it is controlled by officials—conferring the title on the new offices of Solicitor-General, and Comptrollers, who have been recently appointed under a Canadian Statute some years in existence. As the subject has some interest for all those who wish to adhere to those correct rules of English constitutional and legal procedure which alone can govern a dependency of the Crown, we quote the following apposite remarks from a letter of Dr. Bourinot to whom the question was referred: The Sovereign, in the exercise of a personal prerogative, can alone confer honours and titles in this dependency of the Empire; this is an elementary principle, which a student first learns in his Blackstone. In Canada, such titles as accompany a Baronetcy or a Knighthood, and such distinctions as Companionship of St. Michael and St. George, and Honourable, are given by virtue of a prerogative which is exclusively the Queen's. The Governor-General has no such right, and no Canadian Statute,—not even a statute of the Imperial and Sovereign Parliament itself,—can confer a title or distinction of this character. Members of the Privy Council of Canada whether members of the Cabinet or not; members of the Executive Councils of the Provinces, while in office; Senators and Legislative Councillors while members of the upper Houses; Speakers while in office, and Judges of the Superior Courts, are authorized under the conditions stated to be called "Honourable." The new Officers of State recently appointed at Ottawa, unless they are sworn of the Privy Council, or have a special authority from the Sovereign, are not so styled. Their position was clearly set forth by Sir John Macdonald—in the debate on the bill providing for these offices. These officers are appointed in conformity with the English practice of having in Parliament certain Under-Secretaries of important departments. The English Secretaries are not styled "Right Honourable" except they be called to the Privy Council, which is an honour inseparable from Cabinet office. For instance, the distinguished statesman and author James Bryce, while political Secretary of the Foreign Office in Mr. Gladstone's Ministry of 1886, was not a member of the Privy Council, and consequently bore no distinction; but now as member of the Cabinet and necessarily a Privy Councillor, he is designated Right Honourable. The several Under-Secretaries of Mr. Gladstone's present Government who are not in the Cabinet have no such designation. Neither the Attorney-General, Sir Charles Russell, nor the Solicitor-General, Sir John Rigby, is "Right Honourable" for the same reason." These explanations of our Canadian authority on such questions, of course, should be hardly necessary for those at all conversant with the law or the constitution; but it is as well they should be made public to prevent a tendency among ourselves to adopt the ridiculous usage which gives the title "Honourable" indiscriminately to members of Congress and State Legislatures, both in and out of office. The English system regulates such matters by well understood rules

and forbids the lavish and absurd conferring of distinctions that exists without reason or authority among our Republican neighbors.

The announcement that the contract to build lock No. 8 of the Soulanges Canal has been awarded to an American contractor has afforded material to some of the Opposition papers for a vigorous attack on the Governmental system of letting contracts for public works. Some of the objections taken seem to us invalid, but others have so much force that it is difficult to see how any Executive, and above all a protectionist one, can persist in so glaring a discrimination against Canadians. To those who point out that no Canadian may tender for any public work in the United States without having first signified that it is his intention to become an American citizen, the obvious reply is that it is well that Canada has avoided that narrowness and is willing to have her work done by those who will do it on the best terms, irrespective of their nationality. But when it is pointed out that the American contractor is permitted to bring in his machinery for the work free of duty, while his Canadian competitor is obliged to pay a heavy duty upon that which he finds necessary to import for the purpose, it is clearly seen that the Canadian contractor is really discriminated against. Of course it may be said that the Canadian may escape this by purchasing Canadian machinery. Assuming that the machinery is manufactured at home, which may or may not be the fact, this does not mend the matter, for as everyone knows, in such a case the price is sure to be within a small fraction of that of the American article plus the duty.

But while the country loses nothing and may gain materially by the injustice done to the Canadian contractor, the inconsistency of the Government in the matter is glaring. If a private citizen has a contract to let, our protectionist statesmen take good care that he is not permitted to reap the advantage of American competition in cutting down prices. Any American tendering for work would do so knowing full well that he would have to pay heavy duties on any machinery he might wish to bring in for the purpose. The whole strength of the law, backed by the vigilance of the customs' officers, would be called into requisition to prevent one from having his work done more cheaply by a foreign contractor. Now if this is good for the country in the case of the individual, why is it not good in the aggregate? The policy that is sound when applied to the case of a single citizen, cannot be less so in the case of a combination of ten, a hundred, a thousand, a million, the whole Dominion. The logic is, so far as we are able to see, irresistible, and the Government which refuses to follow out the same principle in national affairs which it enforces upon all citizens, must stand convicted of either a want of sincerity in its professed faith in those principles, or of a singular lack of consistency in its application of them. It would really be interesting to know how the Ottawa logicians would defend themselves against the impeachment.

We have referred elsewhere to the fact, for such we believe it to be, that the great body of true Americans would view with the most friendly feelings the advent of Canadian independence and true nationality. A sentence

from a letter which lies before us, from a Canadian who is now pursuing a post-graduate course of study in the Sage School of Philosophy of Cornell University, is to the point. Like many of our young men who have been expatriated, let us hope temporarily, by the force of circumstances, the writer is a loyal Canadian and an ardent advocate of Canadian nationhood. He says, "I have been at pains to ascertain the views of the better class of Americans on Canada's future. Almost uniformly they regard the free national development of Canada as the best thing for both countries. To give an instance, Professor Moses Coit Tyler, of Cornell, sympathizes very heartily with our aspirations. Prof. Tyler is well-known as a brilliant lecturer and very reliable authority on American History and Literature."

How easily that word "treason" falls from the lips of politicians of a certain class, whenever they are at a loss for a better argument with which to answer a fact or an inspiration which does not happen to accord with their notions. Even Sir John Thompson, from whom we hoped better things, is not above it. In one place he says, "To say that independence is practicable or reasonable within the present generation is to talk absurdity, if not treason." In another place Sir John said, "Independent we are in its true sense when we have the greatest liberty of self-government that any country has in the world. Independent we are in this sense, that we have the protection of so powerful a parent that no country in the world dare take from us the independence that we enjoy." What is our boasted "liberty of self-government" worth, if we may not freely discuss the question of our own national future without having the ugly word "treason" flung in our faces? That is surely a queer kind of independence in the grown-up boy which prompts him to boast that his reliance for its preservation is not upon himself but upon his powerful parent! Maugre John Thompson's pessimism and timorousness we believe that Young Canada has so much faith in the genuineness of her liberty of self-government that he feels perfectly free to map out his own national future, and so much faith in the genuineness of the parental affection that he feels sure of the paternal benediction in whatever way he may determine to work out his own destiny. If we were disposed to emulate some of our political mentors in the strength of their assertive epithets we should be disposed to say that to give the aggressiveness of the neighboring nation as a reason why Canada dare not venture upon an independent career, is to insult both peoples.

THE FUTURE OF CANADA.

The character of a young man is very largely determined by the kind of ideal which he keeps before him from day to day. In few cases will he ever approach very nearly to the model which his young imagination thus sets up as the goal of aspiration, but nothing is more certain in the sphere of morals than that the young man whose aims are high will, other things being equal, accomplish much more in life than he who is too indolent, or too feeble in courage and self-reliance, to cherish a lofty ambition.

What is true of the young man is true of the young nation. Given a few millions of people, set apart as a community, with ample

room for expansion, and ample resources for growth, and the question whether that people shall achieve a worthy national destiny depends more upon the nature of the ambitions cherished by its citizens, the goal to which they accustom themselves to look forward from day to day, than upon all other things combined. The people, no matter from what noble stock descended, or with what grand opportunities endowed, who judge themselves incompetent or unworthy to carve out a national future for themselves, to shape a course and achieve a destiny all their own, will never emerge from a condition of dependence and pupillage.

It is, on the whole, a hopeful sign of the times that the leading statesmen of Canada have at last begun to realize the necessity of paying some attention to the question of the national future of the country, or whether it is destined to have a national future. It is encouraging that some of them have even got as far as to see with some degree of clearness that if such a thing as genuine Canadian loyalty is ever to be created, if the hearts of her children are to be fired with the sentiment which prompts the citizens of other lands, less than to sacrifice ease, comfort, wealth, even if need be to the life itself, for the sake of their country, the young sons of the Dominion must be encouraged to look forward to a higher destiny than mere colonialism, and that too at a time not so far distant to be an object of anticipation. It is to be regretted that even such men as Sir Oliver Mowat and Mr. Laurier, while recognizing the impossibility of continuing indefinitely the present colonial relation, still speak with bated breath of the independence which they foresee and approve, provided only that it is located far enough off in the dim distance.

The one thing upon which our statesmen, of both parties and of all grades, are agreed is in announcing annexation, which they refuse to signify by the more euphonious term chosen by its advocates, political union. We can agree heartily with them that absorption in the great republic would be an ignoble ending of all our hopes of founding another great American nation. But if these leaders would require a little more closely, especially if they would place themselves for the time being at the point of view of the younger and native Canadians, they could hardly fail to see that in opposing or contemning the natural ambition of this class of citizens they are doing much to strengthen the forces which are making for annexation. We should like to press this point upon the consideration of Mr. Mills and Sir John Thompson, and even the Governor-General himself. For the large and influential classes of citizens who were either themselves born on the other side of the Atlantic, or whose sentiments have been derived from parents to whom the old land was home and native land, the views and arguments of these speakers may seem satisfactory. For all such, Canadian loyalty and British loyalty are synonymous. They can contemplate with equanimity an indefinite continuance of the colonial status. The mistake of the political leaders referred to is not in considering the views and feelings of this class of citizens, but in having insufficient regard to those of the other class, which is constantly becoming larger and more influential, and which, in the

nature of the case, is bound at no distant day to become the ruling force in Canadian politics, i.e., if enough of them can be kept in the country in the meantime. To these citizens Canada, not England or Scotland, is home and mother land. It would be easy to evoke from them a genuine patriotic enthusiasm on behalf of an independent Canadian nation, which they can never be made to feel towards her as a colony, though a colony of the greatest nation under the sun. To shut up the hopes and ambitions of such to a continuance of the present status, or to try to put them off with shadowy visions of a possible independence at some period in the distant future, is the readiest way in which to crush the budding germs of Canadian patriotism, and make them ready either to cross the border themselves, or to accept with indifference or complacency the idea of ultimate absorption in the great American republic.

Have our political leaders of either party sufficiently considered whether any other influence save that rooted in a natural and noble ambition on the part of young Canadians to become members of an independent Canadian nation, with boundless hopes and possibilities before it, can permanently check the forces which are making for annexation? Nothing can be gained by underrating those forces. We need not stay to enumerate them, nor do we care to do so. They spring from local contiguity, from commercial and monetary considerations, from the comparative dearth of capital and markets for the development of Canada's resources. They have no racial antipathies and no radical political differences to overcome. They derive strength from the fact that it is almost literally true, as Mr. Laurier declared in his recent speeches, that there is no Canadian family which has not at least one of its members domiciled on the other side of the line, while the cases are by no means uncommon in which one-half of all its members are to be found there. It is evident that very strong counter forces must be invoked to prevent the insidious growth of influences which would eventually carry the country into the political union which is even now boldly advocated by a few, and there is reason to fear secretly approved by others. If our statesmen are to save the country from the effects of "the inglorious policy of drift" which is now carrying it southward, it is time that they were to the fore with a national policy more powerful and attractive than any which has as yet been propounded. "Imperial Federation" has evidently failed as a word to conjure with. Prolonged colonialism is impossible. What other force save that of Canadianism can be relied on in such a crisis?

Why not independence? Assuming what no Canadian will deny, that the five millions of people who now occupy Canadian territory and are accustomed to the largest measure of home rule, are competent to manage their own affairs, there are but two quarters from which objection or difficulty could arise: viz., the Mother Country and the United States. We do not suppose that any intelligent Canadian now believes it possible that Great Britain would ever attempt by force to retain Canada as a colony after she had unmistakably expressed her wish to set up housekeeping on her own account. Such a thing would be contrary not only to the express declaration of many of England's representative men, but to the whole tendency of her modern views and

methods. No Government which should propose to use force for such a purpose could exist for a week in the present condition of British sentiment.

Equally futile, we make bold to believe, is the bugbear of hostility on the part of the United States, which some of our leaders never tire of holding up before us. The American Congress and press have their jingoes, as have other countries, and some of them are even louder-lunged than those of other countries, but there is at the heart of the nation a sentiment of justice and a love of freedom which would put it beyond the power of the fiercest jingoes to levy war for the destruction of the liberties of a kindred American people. This we believe would be our safeguard even were we so weak as to be utterly dependent upon the forbearance of our powerful neighbour. But the example of the American people themselves has taught us that five millions of freemen, the peers of any in the world in courage and manly vigour, "armed in the sacred cause of freedom," and aided by great natural forces ever ready to marshal themselves on their side, would be practically invincible. Then, besides all this, as there is every reason to hope that we should carry with us from our mother's household a mother's blessing, so there appears no good reason why we should not lay aside our old time, outgrown allegiance, but to replace it with an alliance which might be in some respects even closer. This idea has, we are aware, been scouted by some as unattainable. We should not wish it to be regarded as indispensable, because we have faith in the ability of Canada to make her own way. But if Germany and Austria, and even Germany and Italy can make a defensive alliance, on what ground could the right of Great Britain and Canada to do so be denied? It would be by no means a one-sided arrangement, for in case of a struggle between Great Britain and Russia, almost her only possible adversary, our coaling stations and trans-continental railway would be of the greatest service to her.

A mistaken notion, as it seems to us, pervades some of the speeches which are made from time to time upon this general subject, the notion, viz., that the Americans, as a nation, are eager for the annexation of Canada. We venture to affirm that if any of our public men who so think would travel incognito for a time in the United States and mingle freely with all classes of citizens, not only would that notion be dispelled but they would come back astonished, if not chagrined, at the inadequate knowledge of Canada and its resources which the average American, not of Canadian origin, possesses, and of the smallness of the place which Canadian affairs occupy in the thoughts of the great majority. The fact is that their own country looms so large in the eyes of most Americans that every other part of the continent is pretty much hidden from the range of their vision.

SIR JOHN THOMPSON'S SPEECH.

It is probably not too much to say that all Canada listened attentively to the speech which Sir John Thompson delivered under the auspices of the Young Men's Conservative Association, of Toronto, on Friday evening last. As the first free public utterance of the new Premier, it is naturally regarded not simply as the address of the leader of a great party, but

as a manifesto of the Canadian Government. It goes without saying that the address was an able one. That it was entirely satisfactory, even to thoughtful members of the Conservative party, would be too much to affirm.

At the outset we are met with a large claim which is partly well founded, and partly indefensible. That the Conservative Government since its coming into office nearly fifteen years ago has expended the money of Canadian taxpayers very freely is but too evident from the increase of both the national debt and the national taxation. Much of this money has been, we believe, well expended. Much of it has, beyond all controversy, as even candid friends of the Government, such as Col. O'Brien, bear witness, been mis-appropriated for partisan advantage. Few will now be found to cavil at the general policy which has given the country the Canadian Pacific railway. In presence of the magnificent success which that road is achieving, the calculating financial critic stands abashed. Nevertheless we have reason to question whether Canadians of a later generation will not severely condemn the method which gave so much of the people's money and in return retained so little for the country in the way of the right of control which should accompany the investment of public as well as private funds. Witness the complaints, seemingly not baseless, which are already being made by the farmers of Manitoba and the North West, of excessive freight rates and unfair discrimination in favour of foreigners. But waiving that point, what does Sir John mean by saying (if correctly reported) of the National Policy, that it meant "the purchase of a great North-western territory? Of course every one knows that the territory in question was purchased long before the period to which he refers. The matter might be passed over as a slip, were it not that friends of the Government, including, if memory serves us, the Premier himself, have on other occasions taken credit to their old leaders for having inaugurated the policy which led to the acquisition of the North West. Of course everyone familiar with the history of that event knows that this is not historically correct. Historical justice, like every other kind of fair play, is a jewel which should be precious to statesmen.

The Premier called attention again to the statistics of increase in exports and imports, in bank deposits, investments in life insurance, &c., on which the Finance Minister had dwelt in a previous speech. To some of these we have before referred. Such facts certainly attest that there is life, energy, industry and enterprise in the country. Whether they, of and by themselves, prove an increase of diffused prosperity is a moot question. They would certainly be much more reassuring if backed up by other indications, such as rapid increase of population, and a state of general content and satisfaction among the people of all classes. Coupled with such indications they would make the general prosperity "visible to the naked eye." Without such corroboration, increase of trade may mean simply more vigorous efforts to make up for lost markets and adverse circumstances; and larger deposits and other unremunerative investments, simply less inducement for the use of capital in business enterprises.

Sir John Thompson deserves credit for having courageously grappled with the depressing figures of the census and the exodus. He admits that during the last census decade, Canada

has lost 265,000 people. He does not tell us just how these figures have been ascertained, but surely 265,000 people, chiefly, as we know, men in the prime of life, is a heavy drain on a population of less than five millions. We do not think that any observant person can doubt that this average has been largely exceeded within the two years which have passed since the census. Surely, in view of the room and resources of the country there ought to be some means of checking, or at least counterbalancing this. Sir John consoles us with the reflection that "the loss in the decade before was far greater, though not in numbers, in percentage—that while in the decade before we had increased our exodus by 50 per cent., during the last decade it has been pulled down to a little over 36 per cent." We need not stay to point out that the preceding decade referred to included a period of great financial depression, that at that time the North-West had not been made sufficiently accessible to afford a counter attraction to that of the American West, and so forth. But what are we to infer from the comparison of percentages? If we understand the argument it is that, since fifty per cent. more Canadians left the country during 1871-1881 than had left it during the years 1861-1871, while only 36 per cent. more left it during 1881-1891 than during 1871-1881, therefore some improvement was being made. Is not that a novel way of dealing with percentages? If the ratio of exodus should go on increasing at the rate of even 36 per cent. every decade, or every year, how long would it be before the country would be depopulated? One would have supposed the real question to be whether the rate of increase of the exodus was greater or less than that of the natural increase of population, i. e., if a diminution in the total number of citizens annually leaving the country was too much to hope for from the much vaunted National Policy.

But why all this cavilling at Sir John's first important speech as Premier? Is it not, to say the least, a little ungenerous? Why not seek out parts of the speech for praise rather than unfavorable criticism? The answer is, because we are sure that Sir John is setting out in the wrong direction to restore progress and prosperity to the country, which, despite all statistics to the contrary, is not in a contented or prosperous condition. Had he recognized the fact that the policy of protection has either failed or outlived its usefulness and must be replaced with something better, he might have electrified the country with the inspiration of a new hope. Instead of that he has contented himself with trying to mollify an old despair.

JANET'S PLAINT.

Aye! Sandie an' Jean are wedded,
An' comin' across the sea;
An' Sandie has ta'en a clearin'
That's near unto Jim an' me.

Weel! its no that I'm unhappy,
Nor bit ill-content ye ken;
I could na wish a bonnier hame,
An' Jim is the best o' men.

We hae fifty acres o' land,
An' horses, some sheep an' a cow,
An' I hae a lass to help me,
An' Jim has a man to plough.

We hae plenty to eat and wear,
An' a best room carpet, the same
As the meenister's wife hersel',
In the auld kirk manse at hame.

And at nicht I hae my knitting
(For Jim is aye reading his book);
If mither could see my quiltin'
An' the rugs I hae learned to hook.

An' ye ken weel what like Jim is,
There's nane mair guid than he;
For aft times I am sad an' dour,
But he's aye sae kind to me.

But oh! it is sae lanesome here,
There's naithing to hear or see;
Ye canna look 'oot onywhaur,
But it's fence an' field an' tree.

An' the sky is sae high an' sae clear,
My een fair ache wi' the licht,
An' in winter it's a' sae bleak,
That I canna bear the sicht.

An' at nicht its awfu' dreary,
There's whiles I m sick wi' draid,
To hear a' the gruesome sughing
O' win' in the boughs o'erheid.

Maybe if we'd had bairns,
But wee Mary died, ye ken,
An' there's mony thoughts an' fancies
That ye canna tell to men.

For they'd think 'twas idle clatter
(Though its breath o' life to us),
An' wonner we'd time for dreamin'
Or to mak sic idle fuss.

Yes, Jim was brought up on a farm,
An' likes it quiet and still;
But I lived aye in a town:
An' always wrought in a mill.

An' whiles in the deid o' nicht
I dream o' the cotton reels,
An' I waken richt up to greet
For the soun' o' the spinnin' wheels.

We were poor enough then, God knows,
De ye mind when father died
We had scarcely a bite or sup,
An' its little else beside.

An' the 'ours o' wark were lang,
An' we'd little time for play;
But somehow the lads and lassies
Seemed happy the live-lang day.

But indeed I'm no' complaining;
Nor e'en ane bit ill-content;
An' we'll mak' our Jean sae welcome,
She'll hae na cause to repent.

Though had I kened the sair heart,
I've borne sae aft sin' I came,
I still should hae married Jimmie,
But we'd hae bided at hame.

EMILY A. SYKES

Toronto.

THE CRITIC.

Professor Burt, in his recently published "History of Modern Philosophy," closes the section upon von Hartmann's doctrine of "the misery and irrationality of existence" with the following gloomy and doleful words:—"The capacity for misery increases rather than decreases with the progress of civilization, and will continue to increase; and the old age of the world will be like that of the individual—the least happy of all; it will feel the family as well as the wretchedness of existence, will recognize the folly of volition, and long for absolute painlessness—nothingness—Nirvana." It would be interesting to discover—were it possible—how much the character of a man's philosophy depended upon the character of his temperament. "You can, in truth, understand a man's word," says Mr. Ruskin, "only by understanding his temper." We have heard of the laughing philosopher and of the weeping philosopher. Stoicism, no doubt, owed much to the personal character of Zeno, as certainly Cynicism did to that of Antisthenes and Di-

genes. In fact it might be interesting, as certainly it would be novel, to read philosophy as many people now read poetry—to gauge the man rather than his writings. In poetry to-day this method of study has been given extraordinary preference. Mr. Theodore Watt's, for example, in his obituary notice of Tennyson in the *Athenæum*, devotes scarcely a sentence to the poetry of Tennyson, but he devotes some five columns to his personality and to the gift that enabled him to "declare his thought without disguise." It would be interesting, I say, and it might be instructive to read our philosophy also from this point of view. And it might so happen that a certain clue might be found for certain phases of pessimism, and that the doctrine of von Hartmann, as interpreted by Professor Burt, would have to be taken with a very considerable grain of salt.

And yet, it is perhaps only extreme youth that will fail to detect and to accept a certain element of truth in Hartmann's lugubrious assertion. With the departure of youth too often goes health; vitality decreases, and with it hopes and aspirations. "What is it," asks Goethe, "that keeps men in continual discontent and agitation? It is that they cannot make realities correspond with their conceptions." And the longer we live the more clearly are we made to feel this, with the result that too many of us accept the realities and cease to form conceptions.

But could not some amelioration of our case be found simply by refusing to succumb to so-called realities? Is the demarcation between real and ideal after all so clearly defined? Is it quite out of the question to retain, even if it be with effort, some little trace of the ideal, notwithstanding the preponderance and the hostility of the real? Stamp out utterly these conceptions, this sense of the ideal, this "struggle to conceive the inconceivable, to utter the unutterable, this longing after the infinite, this love of God," in Max Müller's words, and what have we? Progress ends, evolution is not, thought and feeling simply cease. "Complete disillusion," says Amiel, himself not too optimistic a philosopher, "means complete immobility." That is a thought with many ramifications, both branch-wards and root-wards. Who can tell us what causes the thrill, the exaltation, the expansion of heart and mind, feeling and thought—the "God, intoxicatedness," uplifting of "divinity within us breeding winds wherewith to spurn the earth," which comes to all of us now and again—before a picture, at the top of a mountain, in the presence of a sunrise, by the side of a great man, or face to face with a beautiful woman? It is an ultimate fact of consciousness and inexplicable. To say it is a reminiscence, or that it is a manifestation of the Absolute, or an evidence of the Unconscious, or an attempt to reach the Idea, is to utter words. The ideal is and always will remain inexplicable, inexpressible, ineffable. That mystery which Edmond Scherer so laughed at Carlyle for seeing in all nature, is a fact, and a divine fact—was not Man an object of worship?

And need we, as age approaches, stamp out these glimpses of the ideal, stamp out imagination? A fellow-pessimist of Hartmann's, Schopenhauer, Amiel described as "a man of powerful mind who has put away from him all illusions." What if illusion, the "divine illusion," were after all the reality? Why should the disappointment that blasts a life-

time be treated as the reality, and those rare visions of the Eternal and the Nameless which come to us at great intervals be classed amongst illusions? Once again let us pit Amiel against von Hartmann: "There is no repose for the mind except in the absolute; for feeling, except in the infinite; for the soul, except in the divine." That, of a surety, is a higher philosophy. And if any is inclined to characterize it as an ideal one, in the sense of an impracticable one, let us read along with it that emphatic postulate of Carlyle's, "Here, or nowhere, is thy ideal." And this again let us interpret by another sentence from that same Amiel, which offers surely a noble if empirical rebuff to pessimism.—"To do good to men because we love them, to use every talent we have so as to please the Father from whom we hold it for his service,—there is no other way of reaching and curing the deep discontent with life."

BIBLICAL CRITICISM.

We live in an age of wondrous changes, and of rapid though peaceful revolutions; old systems which have served the world well for ages are now effete, new avenues of progress are ever appearing; what is coming, who can say? Steam has wrought wonders; what is before us with the dynamo? And the world of letters is rushed onward in the same impetuous manner. The "chips from a German workshop" are already being gathered into the basket; our Aryan forefathers are but children that learnt their civilization from an Archaic white race who have left footprints on the sands of time earlier than Vedic hymn or Sanscrit tongue. The wisdom of yesterday is to-day's folly, where shall we be to-morrow? We cannot wonder that conservative as is the pulpit and averse to change as dogmatic theology confessedly is, the spirit of the age should be felt even then, the wonder would be were it otherwise; the critical spirit that banished Homer to the land of myths could not be kept back from analyzing the Mosaic writings. The scrutiny that gazes calmly on the mummied face of the great Rameses will just as critically unroll the swaths from the embalmed body of Joseph should it yet be found within the guarded cave at Hebron. Apart from its religious significance the Bible is a literature, the literature of a remarkable people, and as such, nolens volens, must pass with other remains of the past through the crucible of scientific criticism. There is nothing terrible in this except its novelty, and the shock given to those who use the Scripture as an armory from whence they may draw down anathemas on all they judge the foe. The Bible is well able to take care of itself when allowed to speak for itself, and its true student, while availing himself of all its teachings which touch the heart and mould the life, will confidently wait or reverently seek for all the light this critical age can bring to bear upon its literature, assured that in so far as it reveals God to the waiting heart its springs can never run dry, nor one jot or tittle of its law fail till all be fulfilled.

Two recent ecclesiastical trials in the United States, indicative of this restless spirit of the age, have just been held, passed their first stage, and significantly both in connection with chairs in Presbyterian colleges that specially deal with the literature of the Old Testa-

ment—Dr. Briggs', of Union Theological Seminary, New York, and Dr. H. P. Smith's, of Lane Theological Seminary, Cincinnati. The former case has attained to the greater notoriety, partly because Dr. Briggs' inaugural, which occasioned the proceedings in his case, sweeps the wider range, partly from the essentially metropolitan character of the locality, but both are of equal importance as to the questions involved. Sitting as the two presbyteries did almost contemporaneously, and being both courts of the same influential Church, the Presbyterian Church of the United States, it is significant that their deliverances should have been exactly the opposite the one to the other, that Dr. Briggs should be justified in teaching at New York what has been condemned in Dr. Smith at Cincinnati, the deliverance in either case being given by very small majorities. Majority votes do not settle facts. Of course this inconsistency will be ended when both cases come before the General Assembly, though we cannot resist the temptation of pointing out that Dr. Marcus Dodds this day in Edinburgh fills with applause a chair under the Free Church of Scotland; though holding views avowedly belonging to that school of thought, which following, Dr. Robertson Smith, of Aberdeen, was deposed from his chair. But then a decade has passed meanwhile.

Briefly stated, the question raised is this: How far are those writings known as the Old Testament to be taken as a direct message from God? e.g., Have we not only a religious but also a scientific cosmogony in Genesis? Are such passages as those which proclaim them happy that are the instruments of vengeance inspired as are those strains which sing of God's servant who will not break the bruised reed? Are the books to be read with discrimination, with critical judgment, and if so in what sense are they to be deemed supreme? The Church of Rome claims the right of interpretation, yes of suppression; the rationalist maintains that all must be brought for judgment to the bar of reason; Protestantism enthrones the Scriptures as the supreme rule, but in what sense?

It were presumption while questions of such moment are ecclesiastically sub judice to pronounce judgment, but assuming on the reader's part some general knowledge of these trials we venture a few general remarks on the relation held by the Church, and the reason to the Scriptures.

The Church has always decided its canon of Scripture; the Protestant churches in general accept the same as we have it; the papal church includes the books known as the Apocrypha. Thus far it would appear that the Church's doctrine has priority; but it is manifest that the Christian Church as we know it has no existence apart from its Scriptures. Its gospel, its authority is thus mediately drawn from them. No Christian Church has yet existed apart from the histories and the teachings which are to be found therein. They would be true were every volume and manuscript destroyed. No spiritual society has evolved from its own consciousness the teachings and the facts which go to make up the Christian faith. In that sense the Scriptures are supreme; they are more than co-ordinate. Moreover those teachings and histories would remain were the Church

blotted out; we do not see how the Christian Church could exist were they washed in Lethe and forgotten.

Reason, too, has its relation to these same Scriptures. In interpretation, for example, grammatical and exegetical skill are called for, this imperatively. If Genesis is a literary mosaic, and criticism makes the fact plain, we ought to accept it accordingly. Should it be reasonably proved that the second part of Isaiah was written not by the son of Amos, but by the "Great Unknown," that fact must be accepted on the authority of the reason, but this remains true as ever, that reason did not work out the revelation therein made of a suffering Messiah; the Great Unknown still spake from God, being moved by the Holy Ghost. Again, that there are errors in our present text is unquestionable, nor in meeting them is it necessary to formulate theories regarding the original text as to its verbal exactness. Let reason bend its energies to rightfully read what we have, and remembering that the letter killeth, interpret what was confessedly preparatory (Paul speaks of "the rudiments of the world") in the light of that "better covenant which hath been enacted upon better promises." Reason must interpret, but is not a revealer, and when Dr. Briggs writes, "Martineau could not find divine authority in the Church or the Bible, but he did find God enthroned in his own soul," he overlooks the fact that the Bible has ever been with Martineau, not as a self-consciousness but as a veritable object, which from without was an index finger pointing to the "God enthroned in his soul." What reason can do without the revelation Scripture makes of Jesus Christ we from personal experience cannot tell; so far as we read history the experience is not assuring.

To conclude. An avowed believer in evangelical Christianity can heartily welcome all reverent criticism of the Bible records, entertaining great hopes from the scholarly research of the day. Criticism has made, will make mistakes, not more however than dogmatism. The calm student cannot be enraptured with the style of the New York professor; it is too slashing. Scientific research can be as intolerant as bigotry. In its best moods it is calm.

"All truth is calm,
Refuge and rock and tower,
The more of truth the more of calm,
Its calmness is its power."

Tennyson wrote: "That man's the true conservative who lops the withered branch away." We shall be all the wiser and the better if scientific research lops off some accretions which still cling to our Christian faith and makes more clear the truth, which may be trusted to come forth fair as the moon, bright as the sun, and to all opposers terrible as an army with banners.

Toronto.

JOHN BURTON.

PARIS LETTER.

In the din of the Panama Scandals and the demolition of public men, one event seems to escape attention; the organization of the Labor party for united action at the next general elections, and the voting solid and straight for candidates chosen from their own ranks. The break down of the bourgeoisie or middle classes, as typified by opportunism, under the iniquities of Panamism, has left the Labor party a walk over the course. The Fourth Estate is

on the threshold of power, and aims to carry out its own programme, and to expound and back it up by its own advantages; it has felt its power and counted its numbers; it relies on the ballot box, while at the same time keeping their powder dry.

The Panama corruptions will have for result to laugh down duelling, which was accepted as the sovereign remedy to hush or crush an inconvenient individual. Henceforth a duel will leave adversaries as free to use their tongues as if that eccentric mode of meeting accusations had never been resorted to. The Clemenceau-Dermlede duel, where two renowned shots exchanged six balls at 25 paces distance, without leaving any mark, has not enhanced either the glory or the utility of that target institution. The Clemenceau-Milleweye duel will not come off; the former desired an exchange of four balls; M. Millweye would accept two balls and if no harm were done—a not unlikely result, to fall back on swords. His adversary declined that "half and half" duel. Why not try round No. 1, pistols; No. 2, foils; No. 3, blackthorns, and No. 4, for the gallery, the "maulies?"

But superior tactics are gaining in favour; the public men who are charged with one or more capital sins, are told by their accusers to bring them into court. This challenge could not be avoided, so many public men will now have their lives turned inside out, and asked to explain their confidential documents. No quarter is given. Scalp for scalp. Politically also that strategy has its advantages, as it will keep the Panama ulcer open during the coming year till the period of the general elections, when the voters will send new brooms to the Chamber. The men who have been wire-pulling the republic during the last fifteen years are bound to disappear; the places that knew them can know them no more.

Until after the holidays, nothing sensational in the Panama corruptions is expected; the public must be allowed to digest its bonbons in peace. Besides, in every tragedy, there are entr'actes. But nothing will be lost by waiting. The muck-rake and the dust-cart will not remain idle. In a few days official inquiries shall have penetrated the innermost sanctuaries of the corruptions, and what is now hidden will be dragged to light. There is a list of 104 names of legislators who have taken bribes, that the Inquiry Committee must control, and the police magistrate Franqueville, examine. On January 10th the trial of the ex-directors will open, for certain, it is stated; then the journals will be at full liberty to pick and choose from the most secret archives of the Panama swindlers. Bear in mind that one side of the corruption has not yet been touched, and which is represented by M. Eiffel; the ballooning of contracts so as to secure a percentage to those interested in passing exorbitant prices. One newspaper director has under this head pocketed one million francs without ever risking one sou. That will be the moment for guillotining the engineers and contractors.

More than officious hints have been thrown out, that Baron de Reinach has been murdered, and that the post-mortem examination reveals, that the poison which did its work, must have been given him twelve hours before his death. The remains of three other persons, who also expired suddenly from the Baron's ailment, "cerebral congestion"—science has new names every day for vulgar complaints—

are to be exhumed and post-mortemized. The tragedy blackens and deepens and extends. Two individuals are wanted, who possess the keys to every enigma connected with the Panama swindle, Dr. Herz and "Chevalier" Arton. The former remains in his Dutch cheese in London, preparing, it is said, a revelatory brochure on the "infamies and infamously," of Panama. It will command a good sale. Arton is a still more invaluable witness. His whereabouts are well known to the politicians engaged in killing the Opportunists, and who have clearly purchased from him all the documentary proofs establishing the criminality of public men as accomplices, when not principals. That Arton is a veritable "Ebrew Jew" and was the "Eminence grise" of Baron Reinach. After purchasing the consciences of legislators, functionaries and publicists, he next secures his thirty pieces of silver, by selling the evidence of their infidelity to their merciless enemies. O! Father Abraham.

It is now clear that the scandals cannot be framed against the Republic per se by any of the pretenders. Crimes have been committed in her name, as were done in the case of Liberty's. The nation has not the slightest intention of demolishing the republic to replace it by the unknown or any dynastic or military expedient. It has been cruelly deceived in its counsellors and in its confidence. The latter will re-grow when the former have been definitely extirpated. All the colonial expansion craze seems only to have been an organized blind to allow a freer hand and fuller play to evil doers at home.

By refusing to ratify the Commercial Convention with Germany, France has thrown the Swiss by a single bound into the arms of the triple alliance. That can only be an additional guarantee for the peace of the continent. But it will be one more blister on sensitive France, while representing a net dead loss in her export trade of 150 million francs annually. The deputies say "our constituencies are more protectionist than we are; if we accepted the convention our seats were compromised." All trade marks and copyright security now no longer exists between the two countries; no less than four printing establishments, I have been told, are laying down plant in Geneva to print the works of French publishers as they appear. So the foreign markets will be flooded with "French" products prepared in Switzerland. And the smuggling!

The new Minister of Public Instruction has authorized the teaching of common law in lycées for the secondary education of girls, in order that they may have correct notions about their rights and responsibilities. All this over-pressure must drive the last remnant of Julietism out of the sweet girl graduates. Already many husbands complain that their wives are always laying down the law, though they have never read "Coke upon Lyttleton," or Blackstone's Commentaries. The new professor in question is a lady, who has taken out her legal degrees, but has not yet been able to "cross the Bar." Quite a furor is raised because some ladies intend to present themselves at the Sorbonne to compete for the same degrees as the male candidates. That advance is as old as the hills in this go-ahead age in the United States and in England. It is, sad to think, that about 2,000 young women apply every year in Paris to compete, by written and oral examination, for the di-

PROMINENT CANADIANS.

THE REV. NATHANIEL BURWASH, M. A.,
S. T. D., CHANCELLOR OF VICTORIA
UNIVERSITY.

One of the most important works that can be undertaken by a new country is the establishment and development of its educational system. At the same time in the presence of urgent needs of every kind common to newly-settled lands, and of various views and conflicting interests arising from differences in religion and other causes, it is one of the most difficult of all tasks. Canada has had her full share of such difficulties in regard to common school and university education. Fortunately it is not necessary to make more than a passing reference to the fact. One of the results of such struggles and conflicts has been to bring to the front a number of able and notable men. Some of these have obtained wide-spread fame, while others have been content to work in comparative obscurity, rejoicing, however, in the thought that they were laying broad and abiding foundations for the welfare of succeeding generations. We pause a moment to make sympathetic and admiring reference to men like Governor Simcoe, Bishop Strachan, Dr. Egerton Ryerson, Bishop Charbonnel, Dr. Samuel S. Nelles, Dr. John McCaul, Dr. Rolph, and others of kindred spirit.

In the new generation of teachers and workers, one of the most learned and indefatigable workers is the subject of this sketch, the Rev. Nathaniel Burwash, S. T. D. He was born on a farm near St. Andrews in Argenteuil County, Province of Quebec, on July 25, 1839. His father, Adam Burwash, was of an ancient and honourable family, dwelling at the village of Burwash, on the eastern borders of Sussex, England. The founder of the family came to Britain with William the Conqueror. One of his descendants in the fourteenth century was Bishop of Lincoln, and another was created a Baron. Adam Burwash's grandfather, at one time an officer in the British navy, settled about the year 1770 in what was afterwards the State of Vermont, and married there. When the Revolutionary War broke out he remained true to his allegiance to the British Crown, and being driven out by the fury of his neighbours, returned to England. When the war was over he came back to America in 1790 sold the remnants of his property, and removed to Canada, where he took up land in the Ottawa valley. Upon his death in 1829 he was succeeded by his son, and afterwards by his grandson.

Dr. Burwash's mother was a sister of the well-known Rev. Lachlan Taylor, D. D., for many years one of the most eloquent and powerful preachers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church of Canada, and was born at Killam in Argyleshire, Scotland. She was a woman of marked intelligence and force of character, and was possessed of a devout, reverent and loving spirit.

In 1840 when the subject of this sketch was one year old, his father removed to Cobourg, and one year later to Baltimore, a village romantically hidden among the hills five miles in the rear of Cobourg. After receiving his early training at the common school near his father's house, the young Nathaniel was sent in 1852 to the Grammar School of Victoria College, and in 1854 matriculated at Victoria University. During his university career he was distinguished for his studious habits, his tenacious

memory, and his determination to master every subject placed before him. The result was that he easily took the lead in all his classes, and when he graduated in 1859 carried off the highest honours of his Alma Mater. During this period of five years he spent about a year and a half in teaching, having been appointed at the early age of sixteen for a short time teacher of the school at Grafton, and afterwards for a year at a school near Baltimore.

After obtaining his degree he acted for a year in the college as teacher in classics and mathematics. At the end of that time his convictions of duty led him into the ministry of what was known as the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and for six years he devoted himself to preaching and pastoral work at Newburgh, Belleville, Toronto and Hamilton, occupying the pulpits of the most prominent churches in these places. While serving in Hamilton he was called to act as volunteer chaplain of the Thirteenth Battalion, and as such was present at the conflict with the Fenians at Ridgeway, and did his part in ministering to the wounded and dying on the field of battle.

In 1866 he received the appointment of professor in natural sciences at Victoria College, and after a year of hard work and careful preparation at the Sheffield School of Mines at Yale University, New Haven, he entered upon the duties of his new office. In this department he taught for four years, having for his special subjects, geology and biology.

In 1872 Prof. Burwash was appointed Professor of Theology, continuing, however, for two years longer a portion of his work in the natural sciences. In 1873 he was honoured with the position of Dean of the Faculty of Theology. Thenceforward he devoted himself with unceasing zeal and energy to the task of widening and placing upon a secure basis the theological work of his Alma Mater. It involved, on account of the limited means of the College, an expenditure of thought and labour sufficient to task the strength of two ordinary men; but Dr. Burwash has the satisfaction of beholding the almost complete fulfilment of his hopes and plans in that respect. The young probationers for the ministry of the Methodist Church today may rejoice, largely through Dr. Burwash's efforts, in an equipment for their sacred calling such as had never before been offered them. How far those efforts have affected the condition and work of the church may be estimated by the fact, that one-fifth of the entire ministry of the Western Conference have, in some shape or other, passed through his hands.

In 1876, after a severe examination, he obtained the degree of Doctor of Sacred Theology from what is now the divinity department of the North Western University at Chicago. His theses on this occasion were upon the Old and New Testaments and Biblical Theology.

Dr. Burwash's connection with the important movement for the federation of the universities of Ontario was very close and active from the outset. The circumstances of this movement, which awoke great and prolonged agitation throughout Methodist circles and will powerfully affect the work of higher education for a long time to come, are familiar to many, but not to all. As early as 1879 or 1880 Dr. Burwash, having in view the rapid expansion of the sphere of university work and enquiry, and the great and increasing difficulty of procuring funds sufficient for even the ordinary growth of the work under the old

ploma of school mistress in primary schools, where no vacancies exist. Only 57 of the examined succeed. Possessed with such diploma, it helps a young woman to obtain a situation in the post and telegraph offices, or in industrial, financial, and railway companies. The Woman's Rights League intends to run Sarah Bernhardt at the general elections for the Chamber of Deputies, to break down the prejudice entertained by the "upper suckles" against actresses, and to prove that the fair sex is by nature rebel to Panamism.

Even the anti-vivisectionists might join the homage paid to M. Pasteur on attaining his 70th birthday; and so might indeed the few scientists who still protest against his vaccine theories for the prevention of hydrophobia. There is plenty in the old scientific warrior's life around which admiration can well cluster, and join in wide, wide world hosanna, in his honor. Pasteur may be said to be a labourer's son, who by tenacious application and incessant work, has risen to his present glory. Like so many others, Renan the nearest at hand, Pasteur commenced to earn his livelihood as an humble usher in an humble provincial school. Then he slowly rose to scientific distinction. His success-secret was work; he illustrated that genius was only prolonged patience. Many conclude that Pasteur's greatness was limited to his studies on hydrophobia; for years previously he demonstrated that fermentation was due to the action of the infinitesimal, that for general use we call microbes. He thus revolutionized brewing, wine-making and all industries connected with fermentation. Extending his experiments to the animal kingdom he showed how intimately connected was disease with these same animalcules, so that also a revolution in the science of medicine. What a noble out-put is his life, what a pure glory, when contrasted with the rack and ruin of political Panamas.

Z.

NORTHERN LIGHTS.

The Ice King caught a Sunbeam, lost and lone;
He bore the flutt'ring maiden to his throne,
Beyond the northern skies. I see the gleam,
The flash of eyes, the golden locks that stream,
The quiver of the quick, white arms out-thrown,
And seem to hear afar her silent moan.
The monarch and the maiden struggle there
Until his hot love looks illumine his lair.
I see the maiden slip aside and flee,
With golden hair outflung across the sea.
The tyrant king doth watch with cold, green eyes
The faint and fainter form as on she flies;
Her smile grows soft beyond the south, and fades,
And soon the king reseeketh his silent shades.

ARTHUR J. STRINGER.

I regret often that I have spoken, never that I have been silent.—Publius Syrus.
There was a curious Moslem religious ceremony at the opening of the Jaffa and Jerusalem Railway for traffic. The median terminus of the road was decorated with palms, and when the Mohammedan priest had offered prayer, three sheep with snow-white fleece and gilded horns were dragged upon the rails and slaughtered. They were left there until the blood had run from their veins and reddened the ties, and then the locomotives, freed by this sacrifice from the machinations of evil geni, went puffing out of the Holy City.—Harper's Weekly.

system, felt that the time was rapidly coming when some radical change would have to be made in the university system of the Province. It was then that the first conception of a federation came to him, and he embodied his ideas and plans in a letter to the late Hon. Adam Crooks, at that time minister of education. Having brought the matter before the late Chancellor Nelles, he was advised that the time was not ripe for the scheme, and it was laid aside for a season. It was at that time also that he first saw and selected for the future Victoria the very site now occupied by the beautiful building in which he presides as Chancellor. The period for action, however, was not very far away. In the autumn of 1883 Toronto University applied to the Provincial Government for additional endowment. The Rev. Dr. Grant, the able and astute Principal of Queen's University, replied to this through the public press, claiming that in any scheme for further aid to the work of higher education all the outlying and denominational colleges should be included. Reply was made to this by C. W. Biggar, Q.C., and then a discussion arose in which Dr. Burwash took a prominent part, and received very marked attention from the friends of Toronto University. At length Mr. Mulock, Vice-Chancellor of that university, wrote to the late Hon. John Macdonald, for many years Bursar and a strong supporter of Victoria College, asking if by any means a method could be devised to stay the contention and unite the educational forces of the country, so as to promote the best interests of all. This communication was sent by Mr. Macdonald to the late Chancellor Nelles, who at once consulted Dr. Burwash in regard to it. In response the latter prepared a scheme embodying the principles and some of the main outlines of federation. This was submitted to Dr. Nelles and Messrs. Mulock and Macdonald, and was accepted by them. A private conference was then held with members of the Provincial Government, and at length, in the spring of 1884, with the approval of the Minister of Education, the Hon. G. W. Ross, a meeting was called of the representatives of the various universities and colleges to consider the whole question. At this meeting Dr. Burwash's plan was discussed, objections were made and amendments suggested. In January, 1885, the matured plan was laid before the governing bodies of the various universities, whose attitude in the matter is on record and need not be set forth here.

A very general discussion of the scheme arose in Methodist circles. Opinion was somewhat evenly divided, and the feeling on both sides waxed warm. At length the General Conference of 1886 approved the principle and, with some suggested amendments, adopted the scheme. The articles written by Dr. Burwash during that discussion, "Federation Vindicated;" "Some Further Facts Concerning Federation," and "Present Aspects of University Federation," carried much weight in the struggle.

Into the subsequent history of that movement it is not necessary to enter. Very formidable obstacles arose to the carrying out of the plan. The matter was thrown into the courts at considerable expenditure of money and irritation of feeling, and finally the question had to be decided again at the General Conference of 1890.

The work of erecting the college building was then proceeded with upon the fine site

Originally selected for the purpose in Queen's Park. In drawing up the plans of the building, Mr. Storm, the architect, received valuable aid from the experience of Dr. Burwash, who, in order to be better prepared for the work, had visited and examined several of the leading universities of the United States. It should also be mentioned that he had previously visited Europe, and made himself somewhat familiar with universities in Great Britain, France and Germany. The new college building speaks for itself. It is fine and artistic in appearance and proportions, an ornament to city and a credit to the Methodist church. Its corridors are wide and and high, and its class-rooms and offices perhaps the best adapted to their work of any in the country. The edifice was completed a year before the time demanded by the contract, and was ready for the admission of students in October, 1892. On the 25th of that month it was formally opened by a public meeting at which addresses were given by the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, and representatives of the cabinet and sister universities. At the same time a congratulatory address was presented to Dr. Burwash, by the students.

By the unanimous choice of the Board and Senate Dr. Burwash had been elected Chancellor of Victoria University, a few months after the lamented death of the late Chancellor, Rev. S. S. Nelles, D. D., L. L. D., who was promoted to his reward on high in October, 1887. A word of tribute to the memory of so noble and successful a worker in the educational field as the late Chancellor Nelles will not be out of place. For thirty-seven years he had presided over the work of Victoria College. He had taken hold of it when it was practically moribund, had brought it back to life, had thrown vigor and inspiration into its various departments, and raised it in spite of narrow means to a position where it commanded the esteem and permeated the moral and intellectual life of the country. Dr. Nelles was endowed with poetical genius and rich stores of refined thought, was familiar with the best productions of English literature, and had great tact in dealing with men. Many hearts bowed in sadness when it was learned that he had passed away. Dr. Burwash cannot but feel the honor of occupying the position so long graced by the wit and learning of so distinguished a predecessor.

For several years Dr. Burwash held the position of President of the Northumberland Teacher's Association. He has also served as President of the Ontario Sunday-school Association; and in 1889 was elected President of the Bay of Quinte Conference of the Methodist Church.

During all these years of active and varied work, Dr. Burwash has never ceased being an indefatigable student. He has kept himself abreast of the times in theological and scientific lines. Apart from his chosen field of systematic theology and biblical literature, he has also made himself familiar with the important subjects of social and political economy, in which subjects he has given his students special courses of lectures, fully recognizing their close relation to the best interests of men. Nor has he been idle in other fields.

Among the earliest of his publications was a biography of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Jackson, of Hamilton, dear friends of the earlier years of his ministry and noble benefactors of Victoria College. This was followed by a lecture

before the Theological Union entitled "The Genesis, nature and results of sin," and an essay on "The relation of children to the fall, the atonement and the church." Another valuable production from his pen is one on "Wesleyan Standards," intended to aid students in grasping and retaining the leading points and discussions in theology as set forth in the published sermons of the Rev. John Wesley. Each sermon is followed by a concise analysis of its contents. His most original and elaborate work upon which he concentrated his full strength of thought and research is what he modestly calls "A hand-book of the epistle of St. Paul to the Romans, for the use of students and bible classes," issued in 1887. This he speaks of as the result of his eighteen years' critical study in connection with successive classes of students. Considering the limited space allotted to the work, very few writers have succeeded in giving so clear and satisfactory an interpretation of this profound treatise on the great doctrines of justification by faith alike for Jew and Gentile. As might be expected he deals with the work from the Armenian standpoint. He does not hesitate to face the most difficult questions involved in the text, and his conclusions are based upon sound interpretation. One writer has characterized it as "one of the most important contributions to the exegesis of this difficult epistle that has ever been offered to the world."

Among other contributions to the press Dr. Burwash has written on "Current Infidelity," what it is and how to meet it," a paper read before the great gathering of the Evangelical Alliance at Montreal in 1888; and also a series of articles on the doctrine of perfect love as held by the Methodist church. He has also given lately a very fine set of philosophical lectures on "The inductive study of the Acts of the Apostles." His archæological studies have found partial embodiment in his popular lectures with the alliterative title, "The Bible and Bricks."

Dr. Burwash is of medium height, with a frame naturally strong and sturdy; his shapely head is covered with dark locks besprinkled with a little of the silver of riper years; his gray eyes are large and contemplative, and his features indicate strength of thought and purpose; his movements are quick and deliberate; his voice, especially when the heart is deeply moved, is solemn and reverential, and at times rich with subdued pathos. He by no means practises the graces of an orator seeking after popularity; but nevertheless he so enriches his discourses with stores of lofty thought as to make them attractive to the thinker and instructive to all. Though demonstrative he is warm in his attachment to his friends. He is not one to be easily moved from his purpose. Faithful in his adherence to the church of his early choice and affection, he takes a deep interest in all its movements, and is always listened to with deep respect in its councils.

On December 25th, 1868, he was married to Margaret, only daughter of the late E. M. Proctor, Esq., Registrar of the County of Lambton, a lady of superior ability and attainments, an M. L. A. of the Ladies' College at Hamilton.

Dr. Burwash has before him a fair prospect of many years of active work in his favorite field of thought, and it is to be hoped that at length more leisure will come to him, so that the world may be still further enriched not only with the training of classes of students, but also with further productions from his pen and brain.

D. G. SUTHERLAND.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PROVINCIAL RIGHTS.

To the Editor of The Week :

Sir,—Are you quite right in your article on Provincial Rights in the now last number of The Week, when you suppose that any endeavor to modify the hardship of the Manitoba school law through the intervention of the Governor in Council, on appeal under the provisions of section 93 of the British North America Act, would be a gross violation of the federative compact, and that the decision of the British Privy Council has the effect of preventing such appeal or making the recourse to it unjust, or an intolerable disregard of Manitoba's rights, which are derived solely from that act of which the said section is a most important part? The decision of the Judicial Committee takes no notice of the provision on which the contemplated appeal is founded, but merely decides that the Roman Catholics had no right to separate schools at the time of the union, because there was then no law conferring such right; but the cited section of the B. N. A. act especially enacts that if such right be given, (as the appellants charge it was), by the legislature of the Province after the union, the appeal shall lie, and provides for giving effect to the Governor in Council upon it; and the Judicial Committee expressly favours the supposition that if there had been at the time of the union a law on the subject it would have contained a provision exempting Roman Catholics from taxation for the support of schools to which they could not conscientiously send their children. It is not by Quebec as a province that the appeal will be made, but by whom a very large proportion are of French descent, and Catholic. And it is to be observed that the provision in question is equally in favor of the Protestant as of the Catholic minority in any Province, and carries out the intention apparent throughout the act to prevent a majority of one persuasion from oppressing a minority of the other. Is there any injustice in such intention, or in giving it effect as the British Parliament has provided?

Ottawa, Jan. 6, 1893. W.

THE BALANCE OF TRADE.

To the Editor of The Week :

Sir,—Mr. Adams Harkness discusses in your issue of the 23rd ult. "The Balance of Trade" and concludes as follows: "The prosperity or apparent prosperity of a nation that is brought about by excessive imports is sure to produce impaired credit, stagnation and distress and a decreasing demand until the producing in some measure overtake the consuming forces. It did in this country previous to the crash of 1857. It was an important factor in producing the depressed condition from which we suffered during the McKenzie regime and the adverse balance of nearly "three hundred millions" during the last ten years is certainly sufficient to account for any depression that now exists. That the National Policy had a tendency to increase that balance will, I think, not be contended for by even Mr. Crerar. Fortunately the recuperative forces are at work, the balance was very much reduced last year, it will probably be altogether obliterated this year, and we may reasonably hope for a better condition of affairs for some years to come." Mr. Harkness evidently takes the same ground as the hon. the Finance Minister did before the London Chamber of Commerce last month, when he claimed (according to the Empire) that it was not a matter of profound regret to the people of Canada that the increase in our imports did not keep pace with the increase in our exports. I may be pardoned for saying that the contention contained in these two quotations is contrary to the scientific principles of trade, viz., that the excess of imports over exports will in the long run produce impaired credit, stagnation and distress. The importing power of a nation is its purchasing power, its purchasing power is not limited to its exporting power, but any decrease in the import-

ing power, in its proportion to the exporting power, is an evidence of the decadence of the wealth of that nation; or perhaps it would answer to say that the producing power is not working at a profit. Whatever affects the profits of labor affects the purchasing power of the people, and the taxation of industrial labor does that.

Let us examine three periods of our statistics, viz. 1868 to 1875. I take July 1875 as the termination of the first period because it was about that date that the effect of the American panic of September, 1873 began to be appreciably felt in Canada, the next period is from July '75 to July '81, at which latter date the effect of the high tariff imposed under the National Policy began to be felt; this period was a period of great depression everywhere, mainly in consequence of that panic, the last period is from 1881 to 1891, during which period we worked under a protective tariff. Now during the first period of 8 years when the taxes were lowest we imported \$25,000,000 a year or 32 per cent. more than we exported, or \$200,000,000 in all, expending on railways and other public works \$37,000,000, which increased our purchasing power by the amount it was necessary to borrow for those public works, the balance say \$170,000,000 represented the profits of the people. During the second period of six years the excess of imports was only \$11,000,000 a year or 13 per cent. more than we exported, or \$66,000,000 in all, during which period \$48,000,000 was expended in public works, very nearly accounting for the excess of imports over exports, during that period the depression in prices was very great for produce of all kinds, consequently the profits of the country showed themselves by our inability to import. During the third period from July '81 to July '91 the excess of imports was \$23,000,000 a year, or 25 per cent. more than we exported, or \$230,000,000 during which period we expended \$95,000,000 in public works, built the C. P. R. and other railways, and increased our indebtedness by loans on real estate by about fifty million dollars, these three items would fully account for the increase in our purchasing power represented by the increase in imports. The deduction I draw from this estimate is, that during the first period when taxation was low, three and a half million people were able to import \$25,000,000 a year or 32 per cent. more than they exported, and that it was due to the increased profit of their industry, there is no other visible source from which they could have made those purchases; while during the latter period four and a half million people imported \$23,000,000 a year or 25 per cent. more than they exported, but that excess is due to the large borrowing that took place during those ten years and not to the profits on the industry of the people which was wiped out by excessive taxation. During that period there has been a restriction in the exporting power, up to 1875 the average of our exports was \$21 per head, up to 1881 it was \$20 per head, and from 1881 to 1890 it fell to an average of \$19 per head. In the last ten years, therefore, our exporting power has not only been reduced but the purchasable value of our exports has been immensely reduced. How can we account for that, but by attributing it to the taxation pressing upon the industry of the people and reducing their profits?

The reduction in our purchasing power from 1875 to 1881 can be accounted for. Every one knows the severe blow that was given to trade for several years by the American panic, caused by the inflation consequent upon the war, and every nation suffered severely during that period, free trade England probably less than any, because, though the selling price of her commodities was depressed she was getting the full benefit of the depression in the purchasing prices which Canada was shutting herself out from by protection, and while Canadian exports fell \$2.00 per head and the U. S., comparing 1890 with 1880, only increased their exports by twenty-five million dollars. Notwithstanding their large increase in population, Great Britain increased her exports by two hundred million dollars from 1880 to 1890.

The enormous increase in the purchasing power of the people of Great Britain which followed the adoption of free trade in 1846 and which was evidenced by the great excess of imports over exports, has continued from that date to the present with varying degrees, according to the earning power of her people. If by artificial legislation, or any other means, their earning power was affected, it would manifest itself very quickly by a reduction in their imports, which must quickly react on the countries exporting to her markets. It has to be realized that trade between nations is not conducted by means of money, if there is an import it has to be provided for by an export, and the contrary, if there is an export it must be paid for by an import. The people of Great Britain conduct their enormous foreign trade of £750,000,000 annually with only a movement of 6 per cent in bullion, fairly divided between imports and exports, a large portion of which is no doubt imported and exported as manufactures. Canada conducts her foreign trade of \$200,000,000 with only a movement of one and a half per cent in bullion, showing clearly that she is getting paid for her exports by imports, and the money necessary to build our railways, public works, etc., does not come to us in specie, but in commodities, and the payment of these liabilities, either for interest or capital, has to be met by our exports. Therefore if there is no borrowing, and our exports of one hundred million dollars is paid for by one hundred and twenty-five million in imports it shows that the earning power of the people represented by the profits on the sale of their produce has been increased, that profit may be due either to better prices abroad or to more economical conditions under which the people work at home. There is the further fact to be considered, that if we do import it must be represented by a corresponding amount of industry and the consequent employment of labor at home to pay for our imports, which is a source of satisfaction, and if our imports fall off, it is an evidence of a decadence in the producing power of the people, or that they are working under conditions by which their profits are wiped out, which should be a matter of profound regret to the people of Canada. We had an object lesson in the exporting and importing conditions of the people of the United States, which the recent elections show was not lost upon them—the people of the United States export more food products to the people of Great Britain than their tariff will permit their people to take pay for in imports, Great Britain exported to the South American republics her manufactures to earn the money to pay for these food imports, and the South American republics earned the money to pay for these manufactures by exporting sugar, coffee, hides, etc., to the United States, the people of the United States to pay for these imports from the South American republics had to go to London to purchase the exchange on the South American republics to get their pay from the people of Great Britain, and at the same time pay their debt for the imports of sugar, coffee, hides, etc. This condition induced the reciprocity conference, held by Mr. Blaine for the purpose of exchanging manufactures for hides, etc., with the South American republics direct, this, if successful, would have had the effect of undermining the purchasing power of the people of Great Britain upon whom the people of the U. S. were depending for the sale of their food products, and what they would have gained by reciprocity with Brazil, etc., they would have much more than lost by impairing the purchasing power of their best customers. However, by the inevitable law which governs the exporting and importing power of nations, the reciprocity failed in its mark, and the people of the United States have risen in their might and their intelligence, to put an end to the false principles upon which their Government was seeking to direct their trade.

During the Free Trade struggle in England between the years 1838 and 1846, when the principle was yet a theory, reciprocity was advanced by the friends of protection, and by no less a person than Mr. Gladstone, but Cobden and Bright refused to listen to any such com-

promise, and denounced it as a political makeshift aimed at nothing but the simplicity of Free Trade which was won and is now enthroned in the British Empire as monarch of the commercial world, which caused Mr. Gladstone to say to his constituents in Midlothian in 1885, "I do not deny that there is distress, but it is greatly less than it was before the Free Trade reformation—when that reform began trade increased to a degree unexampled in the history of the whole world. Periods of distress have been due to special causes which have been beyond human agency to deal with. Such times of hardship have become almost if not absolutely unknown owing to the blessed effects of Free Trade. The country has made a great step forward and will not go back. You might as well try to uproot the Pontlands from their base and fling them into the sea." Such is the opinion of one who as a member of Sir Robert Peel's government in 1845 tried to head off Free Trade by putting it on a reciprocal basis only.

We in Canada have yet to learn the lesson that by an improved condition under which our labour is employed we can vastly increase our exports and vastly increase our importing power over our exporting power, due to the increased wealth of the people, and by virtue of that wealth revenue will flow into the treasury in excess of our revenue-paying power under the screws of a protective tariff. For these reasons I venture to assert that there is a scientific principle which governs trade, and which is contrary to the theory set up by Mr. Harkness, namely "that it will be fortunate when the balance of imports over exports is altogether obliterated, which the recuperative forces now at work will ere long accomplish." By the attraction of labour under the conditions of "Free Trade" in Canada, we might soon expect to see our exports increase to two hundred million dollars and our imports to three hundred or even three hundred and fifty million dollars and continually on an upward scale without any anxiety as to the effect upon the national welfare.

Viewed from a moral standpoint there can be no question which to choose between the two rival commercial principles. Protection develops selfishness and dependence, while Free Trade develops unselfishness and self-reliance. It is a matter of no small importance whether a public policy which acts directly upon each individual member of the body politic develops the former or the latter characteristics in a nation.

C. A. BOULTON.

Shellmouth.

ART NOTES.

The present exhibition of the Ontario Society of Artists shows some good work, and several pieces of exceptional merit. On entering the room one naturally sees first a picture by Miss Muntz that gives promise of better things for the future. The composition and general coloring are very good, but the little reader seems almost too young for her occupation and the proportions somewhat faulty. Mr. Reid's "Foreclosure of the Mortgage" is well known. It is full of light, the figures solid and well modeled, and tells its sad story well. His pictures touch us in their every-dayness and his manner is well suited to his subjects. Mr. Grier's portrait is excellent in composition and coloring, the whole subdued to throw into relief the fine modelling of face and hands. Mr. Charles Alexander's two canvases "Gamins at Play" and "Passant Girl Drinking" show good drawing of pleasing subjects. In both the tone is rather low and figures flat. "Twilight" by Tochimori Saito is one of the best landscapes in the exhibit. He has caught well the feeling of the hour, and the solitary figure is suggestive. Almost as good is his "Near Dufferin Park." Mrs. Reid's "Chrysanthemums" is representative of her work arrangement and color good, great delicacy and purity in the flowers, manner broad without carelessness or coarseness, and finish without overwork. Mr. Sherwood shows "Comrades," a boy and dog, and "Gamblers," both lacking in modeling somewhat. Two others, "Sandwich Boy," and

"Sunny Days," have much the same faults, but give promise of better work. Mr. Chalener has a little gem of color, "Forty Winks on a Sunday Afternoon." The fresh little face of "A Sweet Penitent" looks out from another canvas, the remaining two are "Roses" and "May Blossoms." His work has always great purity of color and a certain freshness and originality. Mr. Thompson's "Awaited in Vain" shows painstaking, conscientious work, good color and drawing. The subject is decidedly unpleasant, and here is where critics will always disagree as to how far we do well to reproduce the horrible or painful in any art. Some of Mr. Thompson's other work is evidently the result of earlier days. Mrs. Dignam has "Calves in the Field," landscape good but figures hard. "Yellow Roses" not well arranged and lacking purity of color. Mr. Verner has several canvases; one of the best is "Cattle, Milking Time," "Monarch of the Prairie" and two Indian scenes are among the others. Mr. Matthews' work in both oil and water color is chiefly from the mountainous scenery of our country and shows faithful coloring and drawing. Mr. Bell Smith's "The Seine from Pont du Jour, Paris," is a beautiful bit of color and distance; the shadow in the foreground almost demands an explanation. His "Evening" also is fine, showing a quiet sunset, but the waves have a fixed unwatery look. "Cape Trinity" among the water colors is beautifully clear in color. Mr. Staple's "Oxen" is full of summer sunshine and gives promise of better things. Mr. Atkinson has three canvases, showing good drawing, but cold in tone. Paul Peel's "Venetian Bather" may not be altogether pleasing in subject, possibly we are not educated up to it, but it is the most beautiful bit of flesh modeling one could wish to see. Mr. Forster's portrait is very good in composition and color; attitude natural and face and frame in good relief. Miss Tully has a portrait which is a good bit of coloring and fine flesh modeling, as also is her other head, "The Old Cure." Mrs. Schrieber has three pictures, one illustrating a quotation from Colridge. Miss Adams has "A Corner of a Studio." The harmony and subdued color throughout are good. Mr. Hatch's portrait is rather spoiled by the background, and the accessories are better done than the flesh. Mr. Wickson has some good work in "Duty's Call," but it is hard, the wintry effect of landscape, however, not atoning for other faults. Among the water colors Mr. Knowles has two bits of out-of-doorness, "Point Levi, Quebec," and "Gasps, Cleaning Fish," good in drawing and fine in color. T. Mower Martin shows several canvases, but perhaps none better than a little water color, "In the Twilight Grey." T. Rolph has four landscapes in water color, all from Maine coast. W. Revell a still life of fruit, and a bright bit of woodland. F. Gagen has several landscapes, also from Maine. Miss Spurr has several oils, of which "A Street in Clovelly" is a good specimen; also, a water color, "Rapids Above the Falls." Henry Martin shows some water colors of merit, "Solitude, Twilight at Rockland Harbor" among others. Foreshaw Day's "Mt. Cheops, Selkirk," gives a good impression of the artist's ability. On Thursday the committee met and chose from the exhibition forty-six to be sent to Chicago, but no official list is to be published. In February a similar selection will be made from work exhibited in Montreal. Some of our artists will probably contribute to that, and possibly should the space allotted to Canadian art be too small—some of these chosen may be omitted. Consequently it would be unfair in the present condition of affairs, to publish the list which is being wisely withheld.

EVOLUTION OF THE ARTS.

There are people who stand low in the elements of civilization except art, as the Moguls, whose monuments in India, with hardly anything of the Hindu about them, are so splendid that competent critics have declared them the finest works that have been raised by human hands; but nobody would class the Moguls among the higher races. It is further to be remarked that, even with the most civil-

ized people, the period when art attains its highest degree of development is not usually at the culminating epoch of their civilization. The most perfect works of the Hindus; and Egyptians are generally the most ancient; that remarkable Gothic art, the admirable works of which have never been paralleled, flourished in Europe in the semi-barbarous Middle Ages. It is, therefore, impossible to judge the degree of a people's advancement solely by the development of its arts, which constitute only one of the elements of its culture, and that one which has not been shown, any more than has literature, to be the highest. It is, on the contrary, sometimes the case that peoples at the head of civilization—the Romans in ancient times and the American people in modern—are weakest in works of art, while other people have produced their highest literary and artistic masterpieces in their half-barbarous ages.

The period of individuality in the art of a people appears, therefore, to be a blossoming of its infancy or its youth, and not of its mature age. There are many other evidences that the progress of the arts is not parallel with the advance in the other elements of civilization, but that they have an independent and special evolution. It is a general law, and marked by the creation of high masterpieces, that when art has reached a certain level, a period of imitation sets in, followed by a period of decadence, both of which are independent of the course of the other elements of civilization. This lasts till some revolution or innovation, the adoption of a new creed or some like factor intervenes to introduce new elements, as did the crusades in the middle Ages, the revival of Greek and Latin studies in the Renaissance, and the Mussulman conquest in India. It is also to be remarked that as art in a general way reflects certain wants and corresponds with certain sentiments, it is destined to share their fate, and therefore to vanish when they cease to be vital; but that condition is no sign of a decay of civilization. At no period has civilization been as high as now, and at none has art been more common-place. From a spontaneous outgrowth of the devotion of the past it has become an accessory, a thing of luxury and convention, imitative rather than original. No people of the present has a national art, but all are content-ed with the models of past ages.

If we study the shapes in which architecture, for instance, has been transmitted from one people to another since its historical beginning with the Egyptians, we shall find that in the hands of an inferior race—the Ethiopians, who, although they had centuries to work in, were deficient in cerebral capacity—it tended to inferior forms; while with the Greeks, a higher race, whose development also occupied several hundred years, it was improved upon and raised to a much higher level. The Persians, an inferior people to the Greeks, and whose independent career was much shorter, displayed considerable talent for adaptation, and were beginning to work a transformation in their art, when they were overthrown. A thousand years later they rose again, and derived an architecture having the stamp of originality, but combined with it marks of the influence of the ancient art and of the more recent Arabian art. Another more modern school of architecture, of which specimens are yet standing, strikingly illustrates the extent to which a race modifies the arts which it adopts. The example is all the more typical because it is drawn from a group of peoples professing the same religion but having different origins. I mean the Mussulmans, whose structures in Spain, Africa, Syria, Persia and India present so considerable difference that it is impossible to arrange them in one class as we do the different styles of the Gothic. The correctness of his illustration is enforced by a reference to India, where, although the same religions and the same rule prevail throughout the land, the temple in the north and the pagoda in the south, consecrated to the same divinity, are as different from each other as a Grecian temple and a Gothic cathedral.—Translated for the Popular Science Monthly from the French of Gustave Le Bon, in the Revue Scientifique.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Mr. George Grossmith gave two of his unique and popular entertainments during the early portion of this week. He received a flattering reception. His humour is characterized by sustained power, scintillating brilliancy and contagious effect. From the opening of one of these recitals to its termination, suppressed mirth, which occasionally found vent in approving plaudits or unconstrainable hilarity, took general possession of the audience. No one strove to free themselves from the pleasing bondage, for that would have been analogous to struggling against an inexorable fate. Mr. Grossmith's various satires on the ussnerisms and foibles of those frequenting fashionable social gatherings of the present day, while occasionally too truthful to be altogether soothing to those travestied, were delicately treated. This "inimitable" fun-maker—the word, in the present application, is not merely an hyperbole—is guilty of being a pun-maker. In his sketch, "Haunted by the Mikado," he described an old gentleman who, growing somewhat facetious during a conversation, said: "Mr. Grossmith, I see you are still acting in the Mikado. There is not much of you any way, but, if you keep on much longer, you will be nothing but a myth—a gross-myth." Mr. Grossmith will visit Toronto again this spring. He will undoubtedly be cordially welcomed.

Manager Sheppard is to be congratulated upon securing such excellent attractions for his theatre next week. Sol Smith Russell will occupy the boards for the first three evenings. Thomas W. Keene, the eminent tragedian, will follow.

THE PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

The first concert given by the Toronto Philharmonic Society consisted of miscellaneous selections, viz., "The Water Carrier," Cherubini; "Slavonic Dances," Dvorak; "Scene" and "Valse de Balat," Guiraud; "Anbade Printaniere," Lacombe, and Godard's Second Valse. These were the orchestral numbers. The remaining pieces were—Song, "The Erl King," sung by Herbert W. Webster; concerto in E flat, Liszt, pianist H. M. Field; violin solo, "Souvenir d'Haydn" (Lomard), Herr William Yuncik; one movement of Beethoven's quartette, op. 74, played by the Detroit Philharmonic Club; "Scena and aria" from Verdi's "Traviata," Miss Brimston, and a cello solo, "Fantasia with Variations," by Gervais, played by Mr. Alfred Hoffmann. The audience was not large, in fact it may be said that for the past two or three years the attendance at the Philharmonic concerts has been gradually growing less and less, notwithstanding the persistent efforts of both the management and conductor to excite public interest and to arouse the early supporters of the "Philharmonic" from their lethargic condition. There are several reasons for this unhappy state of affairs, a few of which might be pointed out. It is an unquestioned fact that the society reached its prime several years ago, when there were very few other concerts of any importance, and it was considered quite the thing to attend, many going simply because it was the fashion, consequently the treasurer's till always had a surplus; besides that the people were not so discriminating and appreciative of what constitutes the best in music as at the present time, for the chances of hearing good music presented by artists of reputation were limited and few. To-day there are other singing societies, the greatest artists living and visiting the American continent come here, several every season, and then the numerous church concerts, conservatory and college concerts which are often free, and excellent of their kind, besides the many other miscellaneous concerts throughout the season, have all tended to crowd the old "Philharmonic" towards the wall. A new era has arrived with its counter attractions and increased musical development. The concert spoken of above was very well received, the orchestral accompaniments on the whole were

not bad, although it is a decidedly wrong policy (for the sake of making a programme look well) to attempt to perform pieces of the difficulty of Dvorak's "Slavonic Dances," for these dances are entirely too difficult and beyond the technical ability of the orchestra, and in consequence the effect was rough and ragged, notwithstanding the fact that the orchestra was assisted by the Detroit Philharmonic Club and one or two other good players as well. The other orchestral numbers, being more within the capacity of the band, were really played with a great deal of swing and apparent ease, which plainly showed that had Mr. Torrington a band composed of all good players, and if rehearsals were sufficiently numerous, splendid results could be achieved. Mr. Field's playing of the concerto was a brilliant performance, although exception might be taken to its interpretation. The themes were scarcely given out with sufficient dignity and there was a superabundance of sentimentality noticeable here and there, as well as an aggravated expression in the bravura passages. Mr. Field, however, is an excellent pianist and has considerably broadened his style the past two years. Mr. Webster sang with a great deal of expression and showed himself to be thoroughly familiar with the vocal art, only his voice is not at all adapted to such songs as the "Erl King," for there is not sufficient body to it. He was awarded an encore, to which he responded by singing Blumenthal's "My Queen" in excellent style. Mr. Yuncik is an excellent solo violinist, having immense technique and splendid intonation, and achieved a splendid success. He, too, was compelled to give an encore number. Miss Florence Brimston has a charming stage presence and sang most acceptably. The movement played by the Detroit Philharmonic Club was a genuine exhibition of fine ensemble playing and was immensely enjoyable.

A charming chamber music concert was given in the beautiful hall of the Normal School last Friday evening, January 13th, by the Detroit Philharmonic Club, assisted by Misses Sullivan and Cowley, pianists; Miss Ella Patterson, soprano, and Mr. R. Shaw, tenor. The following works were performed: Schubert's quintette, op. 114; Schumann's quintette, op. 44; Haydn's string quartette, op. 33, No. 2; Kral's fantasia for viola, Amour, soloist Herr Voigtlander; two cello solos, "Nocturne," Chopin, and "Serenade," by Gabriel Marie, played by Alfred Hoffmann; and the following songs: Reinecke's "Spring Flowers," Wells; "In Autumn," sung by Miss Ella Patterson; and Beethoven's exquisite love song "Adelaide," Mr. Shaw. Schubert's beautiful quintette for piano and strings (Miss Cowley pianist) was performed on the whole in a finished and satisfactory manner, although at times there was a little too much piano, which in a measure destroyed the ensemble. The Schumann quintette—the piano part most carefully played by Miss Sullivan—is one of the most beautiful works written by the great composer, the thematic material being profuse and marvellously developed. The work had a splendid interpretation, except a slight tendency to play out of tune by one or two of the club's players. Miss Patterson sang, as she usually does, in a pleasant style, her rendering of Reinecke's lovely song being really delightful. Mr. Shaw has a tenor voice of much promise, and if he has sufficient cultivation should have a bright future. His song, however, lacked variety, and no climaxes were reached or observed. The club's soloists gave great pleasure and in each instance showed artistic judgment and skill.

Miss Pauline Johnson is meeting with great success in her unique costume recitals of her own poems. Since her appearance in Association Hall here in November last she has appeared in scores of the cities and towns of the country and is about starting on her second extended eastern tour which will include a recital in Ottawa under the patronage of the Vice-Regal party, and one in Montreal before the recently formed Nationalist Society, when Principal Grant will be among the speakers. Miss Johnson is to be congratulated on her increasing success as a reciter of her own work.

LIBRARY TABLE.

WITH TRUMPET AND DRUM. By Eugene Field. New York: Charles Scribners Sons. Toronto: William Briggs. 1892.

This volume is made up of verse compiled from the author's "Little book of Western verse," his "Second book of verse," and from contributions to the Chicago Daily News, the Youth's Companion, and the Ladies Home Journal. It is a pleasant little volume and will be read eagerly by children of all ages. "The Sugar-Plum Tree," "Buttercup, Poppy, Forget-me-not" and "Little Mistress Sans-Mercede," are specimens of child-poems which do not degenerate into "nonsense verses." In "Nellie" the author strikes a deeper lyrical vein, while in the "Norse Lullaby" there is a rhythmic swing which is worthy of its title.

TWO KNAPSACKS: A Novel of Canadian Summer Life. By J. Cawdor Bell. Price \$1.00. Toronto: Williamson Book Company. 1893.

It is not necessary to introduce this very remarkable novel to the readers of The Week. But we may commend it to the notice of new subscribers, and especially to those who hail from the old world and have not much knowledge of Canadian ways. To most of those the contents of this volume will be a kind of revelation; and even those inhabitants of Great Britain who have a fair knowledge of Canadian life will be impressed with a sense of the difference between that and the life of the old home. In cities like Toronto there is very little that is different, but it is otherwise in the country. It is possible this novel is a first effort. If that is so, we would suggest to the writer that he might crowd his canvass a little less. It is almost the only piece of criticism we feel bound to indulge in. The author's power of expression is very considerable.

THE THEORY OF DYNAMIC ECONOMICS. By Professor Simon N. Patten, Ph. D. Price \$1.00. Philadelphia: University Publication. 1892.

To those who find a difficulty in discovering the aim of this pamphlet from its treatise, we may explain that it is directed against that notion of political economy which regarded it as almost a physical science, having laws of its own which were hardly at all affected by human character. Dr. Patten begins by tracing the history of economic theory from the physiocrats, through Adam Smith, Ricardo, and Mill, summing up the general characteristics of the old school, and showing how they were modified. He then sets forth what he calls the Dynamic Economy in opposition to the theories which "presuppose the same characteristics of man and nature, and emphasize the dependence of the former on the latter." Although these and other points are treated with great conciseness, there is no want of lucidity, and it will be well for students of the older manuals of political economy to give good heed to the contents of this pamphlet.

AT SUNDOWN. By John Greenleaf Whittier, with illustrations by E. H. Garrett. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

Nothing could be a more fitting and touching memento of the beloved poet who has so lately passed into "the great silence" than this charming little book, appropriately bound in pure white and gold, and enlivened by delicate photogravures illustrative of the verse. It contains the later gleanings from his muse, including his Swan song—the touching and noble lines addressed to his friend, Oliver Wendell Holmes, on his last birthday, which appeared in the pages of the Atlantic Monthly just at the time when the tidings of the poet's death were flashing across the continent. A number of these poems appeared about two years ago, in a smaller volume, for private presentation, bearing the same title, and edited, like this one, by the poet himself. But as, like Tennyson, Whittier sang to the last, he had recently prepared an enlarged edition of it, which has been published since his death in this attractive form. It will, doubtless, find many warmly appreciative readers who will welcome it as the "last words" of a revered teacher, who in life, as well as in song, embodied the faith which he kept fast to the end.

LA GRANDE ENCYCLOPÉDIE: Livraisons 387 to 389. Price one franc the number. Paris: Lamirault et Cie. 1892.

The three parts of this new French encyclopedie now before us are nearly all taken up with the topography and history of the United States of America. To this subject are given no fewer than 102 large quarto pages, or 204 columns. Nothing could be better as to matter or form than this great article; it gives all that ordinary readers can want to know about the progress and condition of that great country and people. The French excel in work of this kind. Their language is a perfect vehicle for lucid and precise expression, and their scientific and logical habits make methodical treatment easy for them. We doubt whether there is a better book of reference in existence than this great encyclopedie. When completed it will be of about the same size as the Encyclopedia Britannica, but it will contain a good deal more matter, as the type is smaller. Moreover, whilst the great British work is a collection of treatises arranged in alphabetical order, this is a real dictionary in which all the articles can easily be found. A copy of it should certainly be placed in every public library.

THE TEACHING OF JESUS. By Hans Hinrich Wendt, D.D. Vol. ii. Price 10s. 6d. Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark. Toronto: Presbyterian News Co. 1892.

We have here the second and concluding volume of Dr. Wendt's great work, or rather of the practical part of it—the part which deals with what the author calls the contents (Inhalt) of the teaching of Jesus. We share the feeling expressed by many reviewers that the volume devoted to the examination of the historical documents which are the sources of the teaching should be added. The universal judgment of the learned testifies to the good value of this work, and the second volume is in no way inferior to the first. Of peculiar value is that portion which is given to an examination of the idea of the Kingdom of God. In the present instalment, which brings that division to a conclusion, we have the relation of Jesus' idea of the Kingdom of God to the revelation of the Old Testament faith; and this is followed by a very admirable chapter on the conditions of membership of the Kingdom of God.

The fourth section, on the testimony of Jesus to His Messiahship, has much that is excellent in the vocation work of the Messiah and other topics; but we must warn the reader that Dr. Wendt cannot be reckoned among the believers in the incarnation. With him Christ's sonship to the Eternal Father is of the same kind as ours, although it differs in degree. This is an opinion which cannot be entertained by believers in a historical Christianity. Nor can we accept without qualification his remarks on the regeneration of the Lord, which are not merely lazy, but which, in our judgment, are inaccurate, although embodying many beautiful and suggestive thoughts. In regard to the Gospel, he holds that it proceeds not from St. John himself, but from his disciples who used apostolic material.

THE GENESIS AND GROWTH OF RELIGION. By the Rev. S. H. Kellogg, D. D. Price \$1.50. New York and London: Macmillan & Co. 1892.

Dr. Kellogg is already well known to us as an able thinker and writer on the history and philosophy of religion. His "The Light of Asia and the Light of the World" has been recognized as a trustworthy exposition of the speculative doctrines and the practical teaching of Buddhism; and his present contribution to the philosophy of religion is well-timed and valuable. The contents of the book were first given to the world in the form of lectures delivered on the Stone foundation of the Princeton Theological Seminary, New Jersey.

It would hardly be fair to say of these lectures that they contain nothing new; for, although Dr. Kellogg's conclusions are, in substance, those which have been arrived at by the more learned and thoughtful of modern Christian teachers, yet the form in which they are presented is the writer's own, as well as the manner in which the whole subject is pre-

sented, and the arguments by which the conclusions are reached. If there are any who doubt the reality, the influence, and the permanence of the religious principle, we do not know of any book which will be found more useful for the establishment of true opinions on those subjects.

Beginning with the question: What is Religion? Dr. Kellogg criticises the definitions given by various philosophers, notably that of Schleierwacker, which contains only a part of the truth, and gives his own as follows: "Religion essentially consists in man's apprehension of his relations to an invisible Power or powers, able to influence his destiny, to which he is necessarily subject, together with the feelings, desires and actions, which this apprehension calls forth." In other words, Dr. Kellogg holds, as most thoughtful men hold, that religion has not merely an emotional element, but also a cognitive or intellectual, and a voluntary.

In the second chapter he treats of religion as natural descent, and refuses to admit that the beginnings of human religion are to be found in Fetishism and Animism. In chapter iii. he disposes of Mr. Herbert Spencer's Ghost Theory, and in chap. iv. he refuses to accept the account of the subject given by Mr. Max Muller. The true genesis of religion, according to our author, is to be found in two factors, one subjective, the religious nature of man, and the other objective, the revelation of God. The facts adduced under these heads are well stated, and the reasoning is illuminating and convincing.

The last three chapters are devoted partially to the establishment of the importance of sin as a factor in human religion, but still more to a demonstration of the erroneousness of the evolutionary doctrine of religion. It is not true, as a fact, Dr. Kellogg says, that men began with polytheistic and other erroneous beliefs, and then found their way by slow degrees to a monotheistic faith. As far as we know, all the great religions began with a belief in one God and deteriorated. He gives special attention in the last lecture to the alleged Semetic monotheism, and points out, as has been often done before, but he does it very well, that the Jews were constantly lapsing into polytheism. The book is, from its point of view, very complete and satisfactory.

PERIODICALS.

The January issue of the North American Review is a particularly good one. The Hon. W. E. Chandler commences with a paper entitled, "Shall immigration be suspended?" which is followed by "The Limits of Legitimate Religious Discussion" from the pen of the Bishop of Delaware. "There is a discussion," writes the Bishop uncompromisingly, "styled religious that is not legitimate. It is such as calls into question the fundamental principles of religion. Any discussion which involves disrespect to them transcends its proper bounds." Dr. William A. Hammond contributes a most valuable paper upon "Insomnia and Recent Hypnotics." After passing in review the more or less familiar hypnotics he writes, speaking of chloral: "There is a chloral habit, and hence we have a condition known as chloralism. This is probably the most deplorable of all those vices which a desire for stimulants and sedatives, for excitement and oblivion, has fastened upon our civilization." "Universal suffrage in France" is the title of a shrewd unprejudiced paper by Senator Jean Mace. David Dudley Field discusses "Industrial Co-operation" and Oren B. Taft "Labor Organizations in Law." "Flirting Wives" is the name of a contribution by Mrs. Amelia E. Barr; the question is surely as interesting as that of the much-talked of "Modern Girl;" Gail Hamilton condescends to take Herbert Spencer to task in a paper entitled "A Bible Lesson for Mr. Herbert Spencer," for which we feel sure the philosopher will be supremely grateful.

"Columbian Celebration of 1792," a paper recently read before the New York Historical Society by Mr. Edward T. De Lancey, appears

in the January number of the Magazine of American History. The Hon. Horatio King writes upon "An Incident in General Jackson's Career," which shows "Old Hickory" in a very favorable light. "The Story of Castine, Maine," is the name of a contribution from the pen of Edward Irenus Stevenson. The Rev. George G. Hepburn is the author of "A Glance at the Age of Queen Elizabeth," which interesting paper is followed by "How to Study United States History," by Professor Henry E. Chambers. Eugene Davis contributes some spirited lines entitled "Blackhawk's Farewell Speech." Emanuel Spencer's "The Successful Novel of Fifty-six years Ago," is concluded in this issue. This number also contains a most interesting contribution on "Governor Morris in Europe," taken from the "Historical and Political Essays of Henry Cabot Lodge.

The January issue of Annals of The American Academy of Political and Social Science opens with a paper from the pen of C. Bornhalm entitled "Local Government of Country Communities in Prussia." "Cost and Utility" is the name of an article by S. N. Patten. W. Milliet discusses the "Alcohol Question in Switzerland." This writer concludes a most interesting paper with the following apt quotation from St. Chrysostom: "Wine is the gift of God; drunkenness the gift of the Devil." Edward Alsworth Ross contributes an interesting review of E. R. A. Seligman's "Shifting and Incidence of Taxation." Lester F. Ward is the author of a valuable paper entitled "Psychologic Basis of Social Economics," in which he seeks to make it perfectly clear "that any system of economics dealing with rational man must rest upon a psychologic and not upon a biologic basis." Lucius S. Merrin writes upon the "Theory of Final Utility in Relation to Standard of Deferred Payments."

The Expository Times for January is a wonderful number. We have first a series of notes on Abbe Fouard's new book on St. Peter, and then, as naturally connected with it, on the new discovery of the Gospel according to Peter, and the Apocalypse of Peter. Professor Bruce's important work on Apologetics is favorably noticed. A second paper is given to the late Professor T. H. Green, and his attitude to Christianity is pointed out. Bishop Ellicott takes up other aspects of the teaching of our Lord in regard to the New Testament; and Professor Banks continues his articles on "Our Debt to German Theology." Professor Milligan has a sympathetic article on the late Professor Hart, the colleague of Lightfoot and Westcott at Cambridge. The Library Table is as helpful as ever.

LITERARY AND PERSONAL.

It is announced that the author of the anonymous English novels "The Danvers Jewels" and "Sir Charles Danvers," is Miss Cholmondeley, and that a new story by her, called "Nemesis," will appear during this year.

The profits on Charles Dickens' works are about \$40,000 a year, it is said. Since his death, Chapman & Hall, the English publishers, have sold over 640,000 copies of "The Pickwick Papers," while the sales of other editions would probably swell this total largely.

Mr. T. Herbert Chesnut (Allan Douglas Brodie), a young Canadian who has written several successful short stories and has been a constant contributor to the columns of journals both in Canada and the United States, is the author of "Werrenrath," a novel which will shortly be issued by a New York publisher. Two other volumes from Mr. Chesnut's pen will appear during the course of the year.

We are pleased to inform our readers that the current number of the Westminster Review contains an article upon Canada from the pen of Mr. Arnold Haultain. To Canadian readers of Mr. Haultain needs no introduction. He has already conquered the critical exclusiveness of "Blackwood's," which is perhaps the very best introduction to the Britishers across the At-

lantic. All things considered, it is not dangerous to prophecy a very successful and brilliant future for this litterateur, who is indeed an artist in an age when literature is too often considered rather a trade than an art.

An authorized translation of all the second volume of ten Brink's "Geschichte der Englischen Literatur" that had appeared before the author's death, is announced for immediate publication by Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. The center of interest in this part of the work, as perhaps in the whole, is Chaucer, though the period embraced includes also Wyclif, the earliest drama, and the Renaissance. The translation, by Dr. Wm. Clarke Robinson, has had the benefit of Prof. ten Brink's critical revision. It will be issued in uniform style with the first volume which appeared several years ago.

Here, according to a writer in the Argonaut, is Thackeray's version of his first meeting with Charlotte Bronte. The tiny, intense creature had idealized Thackeray, personally unknown to her, with a passion of idealization. "Behold a lion cometh out of the North!" she quoted under her breath, as Thackeray entered the drawing room. Some one repeated it to him. "O Lord!" said Thackeray, and I am nothing but a poor devil of an Englishman, ravenous for my dinner!" At dinner, Miss Bronte was placed opposite Thackeray by her own request. "And I had," said he, "the miserable humiliation of seeing her ideal of me disappearing down my own throat, as everything went into my mouth and nothing came out of it; until at last, as I took my fifth potato, she leaned across, with clasped hands and tears in her eyes, and breathed imploringly: "Oh, Mr. Thackeray! Dou't!"

On the announcement list of G. P. Putnam's Sons are the following works, which will appear early in the new year: "Voodoo Tales Told by the 'Aunties,'" collected from original sources, by Mary A. Owen, with preface by Charles G. Leland, and illustrations by the author and by Louis Wein; "A Country Muse," a volume of verse, by Morman R. Gale; "Red Leaves and Roses," poems by Madison J. Cawein; "Malmotra," a poem of Irish history, by J. I. C. Clarke; "Ruminations," a series of essays, by Albert Mathews; "Dogmatic Christianity," a discussion between an archbishop of the Roman Catholic Church and the Hon. William Dearing Hardney; "Tasks by Twilight," essays by Abbot Kinney; "The Gospel and its Earliest Interpretations," by Orello Cone, D. D.; "The Meaning and the Method of Life," by George M. Gould, M. D.; "The Pocket Encyclopedia," uniform with "The Pocket Atlas," and "The Pocket Gazetteer;" "Carlsbad, a Medical Practical Guide," by Emil Kleen, M. D.

Alexander Dumas, the younger, in his recently published utterances in connection with audiences, first-night cabals, prejudiced critics and the lost art of hatred, irresistibly reminds his readers of our own Charles Reade. Both combined a wild intemperance of invective with the most charitable and amiable disposition. A friend once called on Charles Reade and found him sitting at his desk placidly smiling, while with great precision and deliberation he inscribed his thoughts on a sheet of foolscap in a large schoolboy text. He might have been writing a love-letter, he seemed so happy. He was in reality scaring a "criticaster" in language that made his friend's hair stand on end. Charles Mathew's was fond of telling a story of Charles Reade when the curtain fell at the old Queen's Theatre on a pronounced failure called "A White Lie." There was no shadow of a call. The curtain divided the audience from the author, who stood on the stage shaking his fist at the invisible foe, still smiling blandly, and in mellifluous accents saying, "Infernal idiots! when shall I teach you to respect Charles Reade?"

Francis Marion Crawford was born at the Baths of Lucca, of a long line of Americans distinguished for their patriotism. His father, the sculptor, Thomas Crawford, died when Francis was three years old. At the age of twelve the young man returned to America and went to St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H. At

fifteen he studied mathematics in Rome, then he went to Sussex, England, and later spent a year at Trinity, Cambridge. Then he went to Carlsruhe, where he mastered the German language and plunged into German literature and philosophy. Back again in Italy he studied Sanscrit. By the time Mr. Crawford was twenty-five he could speak English, French, Spanish, German and Swedish. After receiving his diploma in Sanscrit, Mr. Crawford worked at journalism in India and at first with so little financial success that he sometimes used his last rupee. Later on, however, he became editor of the Bombay Indian Herald, with a salary of \$120 a month. While doing this work, he was called to Simla on business, and while there met the original of "Mr. Isaacs." In October, 1884, he married the daughter of General Berdan. With his wife and four children Mr. Crawford is said to live an ideal life at Sorrento, on the Bay of Naples.

READINGS FROM CURRENT LITERATURE.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

International Law, despite its name, is a department of morality, because it lacks juridical sanction, because international society has not a public force at its disposal. War may be suggested as a force; but war is not an agent of law, it is a fact, a conflict of particular forces where nothing guarantees, even approximately, the triumph of the good cause. Nevertheless, international law is not, like pure morality, reduced exclusively to a natural sanction, because international society has at its disposal a very powerful public opinion, and can derive support from a religious sanction. Thus sovereignty, which is a juridical fiction and does not exist in morality, does not release States from taking other States into account in the resolutions to which they may come. The States of antiquity put the relations of people with each other under the protection of religion. We ought to do the same, while separating it from all superstitious elements. If we admit this, we must recognise that international engagements are moral and not juridical, and that you must not apply to such engagements the method and rules of civil law. These considerations are basic, and are necessary to be borne in mind, as affecting the whole course of our reasoning in regard to what is called international law.—Revue de Droit International.

THE REGENERATOR OF GERMANY

Herr von Bismarck was endowed with a great mind, with extraordinary foresight, and a daring courage. He had an iron will to carry through his ambitious views, and was never checked in their execution by principles or scruples of any kind. He was the first Prussian Minister who had the courage to use the military power which had been in constant preparation since the peace of 1815. He was aided in this policy by the confidence and support of the King (William I. in 1866) and the military counsels of Field-Marshal Moltke, the first strategist in Europe. His iron will contrasted also favourably for his views with the remarkable lack in Europe of great statesmen equally gifted with himself, and with the general apathy and weakness of foreign Governments, so aptly described by Prince Gortschakoff on the occasion of the Danish War, when he used the memorable phrase, "Il n'y a plus d' Europe." But, however daring, Bismarck was ever cautious, and had the patience to await the favourable moment for the development of his long-projected plans. In private life he was genial, brilliant in conversation, and well versed in historical facts and anecdotes. He was difficult of approach; but when with him it was as difficult to get away. His misfortune was to have an ungovernable temper, which greatly marred the other fine qualities of his character. His fiery temperament prevented him from enduring any opposition to his will, and of-

tentimes destroyed the exercise of his judgment. Had he possessed the calm and equable temperament of Count Moltke, his other qualities would have shone with greater lustre. In transacting business I found him extremely clear-sighted, seizing every point with remarkable lucidity, and always selecting the proper word when expressing himself in English. He was a good friend, but a bitter enemy. He was haughty and arrogant in his manner, and unforgiving and vindictive towards those who opposed him; but with all these defects, he has proved himself to be the most remarkable man of the age, and in future history will be regarded as the regenerator of Germany. I always considered him to be hostile to England, however he may occasionally have indulged in admiration of her. He was jealous of her naval supremacy, of her commercial wealth, and of the moral power she exercised in the world.—From Reminiscences of Lord Loftus Cassell & Co.

THE POET.

Within the last thirty years or less the criterion by which the value of the poetic life is estimated among people of authority has obviously changed. Our fathers were inclined to decide the merits of a poet's conduct of life by a standard which has become obsolete to us, though in its day it really added a new terror to the poet's existence. There has, indeed, always been abundant cause for poetic lamentations over the slights to which the poet's trade is exposed. But in earlier times the satiric shaft was aimed chiefly at the poet's absurdity and poor estate. His dullness was sometimes hinted at, but it was his hunger which appeared most ridiculous. For this century, whose chief glory it is that in it hunger has at last ceased to be a reproach—for this century it was reserved to discover a fresh taunt hardly less galling than the old. At the time when the formulae of civic progress and prosperity were almost as dominant in literature as in economics, this further burden was added to the poet's ancient woes, that he knew himself to be regarded with suspicion as a being of doubtful utility by leaders of thought, whose philanthropy was set on improving human conditions.

The poet had often but little of definite importance to show in justification of his manner of life; and it was obviously absurd for him to plead that his production, as a member of society, contributed to the greatest happiness of even a considerable number. In the popular mind something of this reproach, no doubt, still lingers; for, having once grasped a philosophic formula, we are loath to let it go, and we always hope for finality. The average plain man still smiles when the word "poet" is mentioned. To his mind the poet evidently still suggests a useless decorative luxury, or an idler of the ditch and gutter. The man who devotes his life to poetry, and spends the margin of his income on the publication of his poems, is still not only an easy mark for tea-table satire, but must be prepared also to lose his place in the equal community of his fellows, who will listen to his opinions on all serious subjects with the polite indifference with which the doctors of lunatic asylums listen to their patients. It is not merely that the average man feels an Aristophanic distrust of the man of words, for he allows himself to be governed mainly by rhetoric. He is haunted by an uneasy suspicion that a poet is not quite a serviceable person, and that he ought to be spending his time on business of more distinct utility. He is dimly conscious of the same kind of dissatisfaction as prompted the essayist, himself far removed from the common utilitarian position, to write of Shakespeare: "The best poet led an obscure and profane life, using his genius for the public amusement. The world still wants its poet-priest, a reconciler, who shall not trifle with Shakespeare the player, nor shall grope in graves with Swedenborg the mourner." But in a leader of modern thought, how

antiquated all such criticism would now appear! Linger as it may, it is none the less a thing of past history, to be remembered only as an inevitable and rather disagreeable phase of human thought.

A remarkable instance of this complete alteration in the basis of our judgment on men and things is afforded by the gradual change of tone in all the many hostile criticisms which have appeared upon Goethe during the sixty years since his death. It used to be a commonplace to accuse him of a refined egotism, a narrow and selfish devotion to his own culture, as though such things were criminal. Many used to sympathize with Emerson's indignation when he wrote that, if he had been Duke of Weimar, he would have cut the poet's head off rather than let him continue to lead that "velvet life," and retire to arrange his coins. The attack has lately come from a very different side. We now hear that Goethe frittered away his time and powers on political and social occupants—parochial services, as, in the case of little Weimer, they must be called. By what right, it is asked, did a poet take upon himself the trivial labours of Privy Councillor, Minister of War, of Finance, of Education, Chief Commissioner of Mines and of Roads, and amateur Fireman? And all for the sake of a State which may be estimated by the size of its standing army, amounting to one small battalion of foot and one small troop of hussars. It was not such a country that Milton served; and yet, to some critics, even Milton's political life seems one long mistake of powers misapplied. When it is remembered further that Goethe performed all these diverse functions with such minute exactness that some of his friends admired him more for his business capacity than for his poetry, it is only natural for the modern critic to assert that the poet sold his birthright for a mess of political philanthropy.—Henry W. Nevins, in the Contemporary Review.

In the little town of Sonneberg, in Thuringia, twenty-five million dolls are made every year, each one of the twelve thousand inhabitants of the place being in the business. The children on their way to school call for or deliver work; the shoemaker makes the tiny shoes; the barber works on the dolls' wigs; the butcher sells suet to the dolls' gluemaker; the tailor and seamstress sell "pieces" to the dolls' dressmaker, and so on through the whole list of tradesmen. Five large firms control the business, and through these sales are annually made in America to the amount of twelve million dollars. But this vast amount of business is far from pleasing or profitable to the poor mechanics who work at this trade. A girl who goes into the factory at the age of fourteen receives seventy-five cents a week, and ten years later considers herself fortunate if she attains the maximum of \$2.50; and the man who receives a dollar a day for making dolls' eyes is said to be an object of envy. A family can only live when all of its members work, and, as one might suppose, they are miserably clothed and insufficiently fed.

In a recent article we drew attention to the fact that one of the chief features of the Commercial Court, proposed to be established by the Council of Judges, would be the preparation of a separate jury panel for the purposes of the Court Master Erle, the associate of the Queen's Bench Division, who has had a very prolonged experience in such matters, has now come forward with two important proposals upon the subject. His first suggestion is that there should be a principle of selection in preparing the panel, and that City men should be chosen for the trial of City causes. Secondly, he proposes that the manager or sub-manager of every public company having its head-quarters in the City should be liable for jury-service. Both these suggestions must, if acted upon, tend greatly to strengthen the juries for commercial purposes, and we trust that they may be adopted.—Law Journal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The politicians on both sides have been wrestling vigorously with the question: are the people of Canada prosperous? The correct reply is, some are and some are not.

From Dublin there is a rumour that Lord Houghton will grace his first year of office as Viceroy by bringing a bride to the Castle. The lady named is the youngest daughter of the Earl of Faversham, and sister of the beautiful Duchess of Leinster.

Professor Sayce, of Oxford, says: "Monumental research has not only proved the truth of the events recorded in Scripture; it also proves that the accounts of these events must have been written by contemporaries. On no other hypothesis is the minute accuracy which distinguishes it to be explained."

Travel on the new Palestine railway will be rather expensive. The round trip from Jaffa to Jerusalem is four dollars. The distance by the carriage road is not over thirty-five miles; the distance by rail being somewhat longer. Camels and donkeys will not be in such demand as formerly, especially in the carrying of freight.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Standard says: "A British Consul, who has visited the famine districts of Kieff, Bessarabia, Khartoff, Koursk Razan, Orel, Tula and Vorenesch, reports that the peasants are dying like flies of hunger and disease. There are no signs of relief from the horrors of a hard winter."

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company sold 38,551 acres of land to settlers in November, as compared with 9,451 last year, the former for 124,029 dolls, and the latter for 42,047 dolls. For the eleven months to date the acres sold are 378,537, as compared with 84,252, and the money result 1,320,334 dolls, as compared with 348,771 dolls. The Company has also sold town sites to the amount of 403,603 dolls., which brings the total of the year up to 1,723,937 dolls.

At the last annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society one of the speakers referring to the 4,000,000 copies, in whole or in part, of the Word of God issued by the Society in one year, said "Suppose these could be printed in Chinese and distributed on Chinese soil. Before the task could be accomplished of placing one copy in the hands of each of China's 380 millions, 95 years would have rolled by and three generations of mortal men would have passed away.

The Telegraph, St. John, N.B., commenting on the indifference of women to exercising the franchise, says: The reluctance of women to become voters must have some good foundation in the instincts of the sex and to many thoughtful minds gives the impression that the world would not be greatly advantaged by shifting one half the cares and duties of political life upon that "better half" of the race which has hitherto been content with its sphere of usefulness in the home, the social circle and the religious, moral and literary movements of the world.

Mr. Gladstone likes plain and faithful preaching. On a recent occasion he said: "One thing I have against the clergy both of the country and in the towns. I think they are not severe enough on their congregations. They do not sufficiently lay upon the souls and consciences of their hearers their moral obligations, and probe their hearts and bring up their whole lives and action to the bar of conscience. The class of sermons which I think are most needed, are of the class which offended Lord Melbourne long ago. Lord Melbourne was one day seen coming from church in the country in a mighty fume. Finding a friend, he exclaimed, 'It is too bad. I have always been a supporter of the Church, and I have always upheld the clergy. But it is really too bad to have to listen to a sermon like that we have had

this morning. Why, the preacher actually insisted upon applying religion to a man's private life!' But that is the kind of preaching which I like best, the kind of preaching which men need most; but it is, also, the kind of which they get the least."

In the death of Robert Franz, at the age of seventy-seven, the world has lost one of its greatest song writers. Two hundred and fifty-seven songs, with piano-forte accompaniment, bear evidence alike to his talent and industry.

Women overrate the influence of fine dress and the latest fashions upon gentlemen; and certain it is that the very expensiveness of such attire frightens the holder from all idea of matrimony.—Abba Gould Woolson.

It has been stated that not an infidel book is published in the Welsh language. One thing is certain, the Bible is read and preached and loved there; and while in five counties in the North of Ireland it has required twelve policemen to every thousand people, mainly to keep order among those who do read the Bible, and in the South of Ireland where the Bible has not been so much read, it has required forty-six policemen to every thousand people to keep them in order; at the same time it has been stated that in one county in Wales no policeman was required.—New York Evangelist.

In an account of the parish of Little Stanmore, close to Edgware, published by the Rev. B. J. Armitage in 1849, it is stated that many of the prayer books given by the Duke of Chandos, who rebuilt the church, "still remain chained to the pews for the use of the poorer parishioners." The present rector, the Rev. J. B. Norman, it is interesting to note, formed a correspondent of the current number of The Library that although the books have disappeared long ago, there are still some traces of the old state of things, "the staples remaining in many of the pews, and in one or two cases a portion of the chain is attached."—Pall Mall Gazette.

How long is the natural life of a ship? From a table cited by Mr. Robert Thompson, the new president of the North-East Coast Engineers and Shipbuilders, it appears that this is to some extent a question of where the ship is built. Vessels constructed in the United States last on an average eighteen years only. French ships average twenty, Dutch twenty-two, German twenty-five, British twenty-six, Italian twenty-seven, and Norwegian thirty. The average death-rate of the world's shipping is about 4 per cent., and the birth-rate 5 per cent. A preference at the present time is shown for certain parts of the vessel being of steel instead of iron, such as tank tops and decks exposed to the weather, but in Mr. Thompson's opinion it would be much better to keep the material the same throughout as far as possible, and he would prefer the steel being of the same thickness as the iron.

The Shoshone Falls of the Snake River of Idaho are said to be hardly less important than those of Niagara. A body of water nine hundred feet wide has a fall of two hundred and ten feet. It is stated that a company under the title of the Shoshone Falls Electric Power and Irrigation Company has obtained the water rights on both sides of the Falls, and will very soon begin operations. The first work of this company will be an attempt to reclaim the land in the Snake River Valley, which is at present unproductive from lack of water, but the soil of which would otherwise be unsurpassed. To this end wires will be run up and down the river, and pumping stations operated by electric motors of large capacity will be established at suitable points and by this means the water will be elevated to canals through which it will be distributed to the adjacent lands.

ARE CANADIANS HUMOURLESS?

Knoxonian, in Canada Presbyterian.
The speech delivered in London the other day by the Hon. Edward Blake when presenting the portrait of Gladstone to the National Liberal Club was in the honourable gentleman's own peculiar style, and will no doubt rank as one of his best efforts. The occasion was great enough to call for the best that is in any Liberal leader, and no doubt our Canadian orator put his best foot foremost. Some of the press-men, however, tell us that the effect was somewhat disappointing. The speech was lofty in tone, severely classical in style, and was delivered in capital form, but it was not the kind of speech an English, Scotch, or Irishman wants to hear after dinner. John Bull can be severe when severity is the proper thing, but he wants no severity after dining. The speech was good—perhaps too good—but it was not the kind of speech expected. British after-dinner oratory is supposed to be humorous; and Mr. Blake, though he has good Irish blood in his veins, never was very successful in putting Irish humour into his speeches.

Are Canadians lacking in humour? Is it lack of humour that makes many Canadian speakers even of the first class dull almost to stupidity, while the British speaker generally has more or less sparkle? Of course there are marked exceptions on both sides. Joe Howe and Sir John Macdonald were lively, bright speakers. Sir Oliver Mowat is serious enough when he lectures on Christianity, but the honourable gentleman rarely speaks on the platform without saying something that tickles you a little and makes you indulge in a quiet healthful little laugh.

“August Flower”

Mrs. Sarah M. Black of Seneca, Mo., during the past two years has been affected with Neuralgia of the Head, Stomach and Womb, and writes: “My food did not seem to strengthen me at all and my appetite was very variable. My face was yellow, my head dull, and I had such pains in my left side. In the morning when I got up I would have a flow of mucus in the mouth, and a bad, bitter taste. Sometimes my breath became short, and I had such queer, tumbling, palpitating sensations around the heart. I ached all day under the shoulder blades, in the left side, and down the back of my limbs. It seemed to be worse in the wet, cold weather of Winter and Spring; and whenever the spells came on, my feet and hands would turn cold, and I could get no sleep at all. I tried everywhere, and got no relief before using August Flower. Then the change came. It has done me a wonderful deal of good during the time I have taken it and is working a complete cure.”

G. & GREEN, Sole Man'fr, Woodbury, N.J.

Mineard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

Laurier is the one Canadian who is bright every time. On the other hand there are intolerably stupid men in the public of Great Britain. It is said that one prominent Gladstonian—a Q. C., whose name is well known in Canadian legal circles—lost his seat at the general election simply because he is a bore. Making all due allowance, however, for exceptions, the rule is that Canadian oratory is likely to be strained, severe and destitute of sparkle, while the best British oratory is as a rule genial, humorous, good-natured and without strain. The cause of the difference is easily found. The typical man who speaks in Britain is a well fed, well clad, well educated gentleman, who takes plenty of sleep and has a good balance at the bank. He has time to make a few impromptu jokes for each speech. The Canadian public speaker is often an underpaid, over-worked, under-slept man, who has no balance in his favour at the bank and perhaps one against him at the establishment of his tailor and grocer. There is all the difference in the world between a rich man who follows statesmanship as a profession and a man who takes the hours given to public affairs out of his own daily struggle for bread and butter, and who knows that every hour given to the public makes the butter on the bread thinner.

Still it would be a good thing if our Canadian oratory were formed more after the British model. The difference between the styles may be strikingly seen by comparing a speech recently delivered by Lord Rosebery, and most of the speeches delivered at the Board of Trade Banquet in Toronto the other evening. Rosebery is one of the grandest men in the world, a man of high character, noble aims and splendid ability. But he did make a witty speech on Scotchmen. Even when he talked politics he was humorous and bright; and though he made one or two points for the party, he made them in such a neat, happy way that even Lord Salisbury could not have objected. Now just compare that speech for a moment with the speeches delivered by Sir John Thompson and the Finance Minister at the banquet the other evening, and you get a clear idea of the difference between the British and Canadian styles. Sir John Thompson started out well but he did not go far until a change seemed to come over him, and the part of his speech that dealt with toleration was almost menacing in tone. Mr. Foster's effort might have done for part of his budget speech, but no Englishman of even third rank would like to have delivered it after dinner. If compelled to do so, he would have put the matter in a more attractive form. Sir Oliver Mowat comes nearer the British model than any public man we now have. Even Lord Rosebery himself cannot make a pawky allusion or sugar-coat a pill more successfully than Sir Oliver does. Sir John Macdonald's humorous, anecdotal style was formed on British models, and his mode of delivery for years was what is known as the House of Commons style. Laurier is unique. He has the polish and easy grace of a Frenchman combined with the hard thinking of a typical Scotchman and the humour of an Irishman. This combination gives him an immense advantage over most other men and will doubtless always keep him in the front rank.

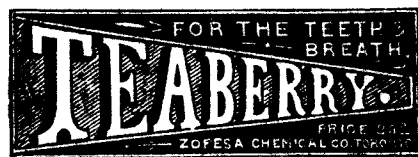


The importance of purifying the blood cannot be overestimated, for without pure blood you cannot enjoy good health.

At this season nearly every one needs a good medicine to purify, vitalize, and enrich the blood, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is worthy your confidence. It is peculiar in that it strengthens and builds up the system, creates an appetite, and tones the digestion, while it eradicates disease. Give it a trial.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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In Canadian ecclesiastical oratory the contrast with the British style is equally marked. The British speech is likely to be dignified, quiet, easy, argumentative, and occasionally humorous. The Canadian effort is likely to be strained, nervous, jerky, laboured and perhaps at times a trifle ill-natured. The Canadian is too likely to look as if he were standing guard over his learning, his dignity, his orthodoxy and several other things real or imaginary. The old country man of the first class sweeps along in easy style as the ex-Moderator of the Kirk did in the Montreal Assembly, last summer, and allows the learning and dignity and orthodoxy to take care of themselves. Of course there are marked exceptions on both sides.

The adoption of the British style, in so far as we nervous, over-strained Canadians can adopt their style, would be an immense advantage to both church and state.

A professional humourist without a high moral purpose soon becomes the most wearisome kind of man. A speaker with a light play of humour on a deep moral substratum, one who has high aims and noble purposes, who sparkles naturally and often unconsciously, will always be the most influential and attractive. A really strong man is seldom severe in anything. The highest kind of men are not grim.

Know not what you know, and see not what you see.—Plautus.

The Dial says: The Week has changed its form, the pages being reduced in size and increased in number. It is far more handy in its present shape than formerly, and deserves more readers than ever.

THE WALDEMAR MIRACLE.

A C. P. R. MAN RELATES HIS WONDERFUL ESCAPE.

Helpless With Rheumatism and Sciatica—Relief Comes after Doctors had Failed—The Story Corroborated by Reliable Witnesses.

Grand Valley Star.

There are few people in this vicinity who do not know Mr. Thomas Moss, of Waldemar. He has been for years the trustworthy section foreman of the C. P. R. in the division in which he resides, and the exemplary life he has led has given him a respectable status in the community. He is a gentleman who is thoroughly reliable, and when "Tom" Moss tells you anything you can depend upon it every time. This by the way of prelude to an interesting story the Star has to tell. For some time past a great deal of novel and entertaining literature has appeared in the columns of the press throughout the country, giving the particulars of cures bordering on the miraculous, in various parts of the country. Those who have read these narratives must have put them down either as clever and daring romances, or come to the conclusion that truth is indeed stranger than fiction. The Star must confess that it did not pay much attention to the reported miraculous cures until about a month ago, when it was told that a cure quite as notable as many of those published had been wrought within a few miles of Grand Valley. The fact is that great cures, or accidents, or tragedies, when they occur hundreds of miles away—no matter how exciting or how thrilling—do not usually arouse more than a passing interest where the actors or the central figures are entirely unknown. But let something occur in ones own neighborhood analogous to that reported from a distance, and with what different feelings is the news received. We had read of miracles wrought at Trenton, London, Hamilton and other places, through the use of Dr. Williams' famous Pink Pills for Pale People. But we were not acquainted with the parties restored to health; we were in the enjoyment of good health ourselves, and the memory of the great things done in other sections passed from our mind. When we were told, however, that we had only to drive down to the pretty village of Waldemar to get the full particulars of a miracle as striking as many that had been reported in the newspapers, we were at once interested. We were further told that Mr. Thos. Moss was the man who owed his restoration to health to the use of Dr. Williams' famed Pink Pills. Remembering that Mr. Moss had been laid up with rheumatism at intervals for years, and that there was a time last spring and summer when his familiar face was entirely missing from the railroad, the Star determined to see him and get a confirmation of the story afloat as to the cure by the use of Pink Pills. On seeing Mr. Moss and getting the facts from him, we found that his story was even more surprising than the one which had been going the local rounds. Mr. Moss had not only been troubled with rheumatism, but sciatica of a most painful type, and had also been afflicted with bronchitis which he had come to regard as chronic.

The Patient's Story.

"What you have heard is quite true," said Mr. Moss in reply to our query, "I have used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills with wonderful results. For years I had been a sufferer from rheumatism and bronchitis and had come to look upon both as chronic. Last spring I met with further trouble, when I had the misfortune to be afflicted with a severe attack of sciatica. I became so bad that I was laid up, and for some weeks was unable even to move. Many of the men on the line can tell you of the condition I was in. There was an accident on the road and I had to be carried to a hand car that I might be brought to the scene of the occurrence, in order that a proper report might be made to the railway authorities. I believe I

would still have been helpless in my house, or perhaps with the silent majority, if a friend had not told me of the great merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and urged me to try them. All other remedies had failed, physicians were entirely unable to cure me, and I had given them up in despair. You can imagine the despondent condition I was in when Mr. Rainey, of Grand Valley, mentioned Pink Pills to me. I had little hope that they would benefit me, but drowning men clutch at straws, and that was my frame of mind when I purchased the first supply of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had not used the Pink Pills long when I began to find relief and this naturally made me hopeful and I persevered in their use until the cure was complete. The change wrought in me by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is as delightful as it is marvellous, and for the first time in years I find myself free from pain. I was weak, helpless and hopeless; doctors and other remedies had done me no good, but Pink Pills have restored me to health and strength. The sciatica disappeared, the rheumatism went with it, but stranger still, I am cured of the bronchitis I had come to regard as incurable. I say stranger still, because I notice that in the list of ailments for which Dr. Williams claims his remedy beneficial, bronchitis is not mentioned, and this forces me to the conclusion that Pink Pills have even more marvellous properties than they have been credited with. My case seems almost incredible but there are so many here who are witnesses of my cure that even the most sceptical must be convinced; and I firmly believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will cure any trouble with which man is afflicted. This may seem to be enthusiasm but I have the right to be enthusiastic after what they have done for me, and I strongly urge those afflicted with sickness of any kind to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—the greatest of modern medicines.

Mr. Moss' narrative was certainly of absorbing interest, particularly as the reporter knew he was not a man who would exaggerate facts.

The story of the case was corroborated by many neighbors, among them Mr. Wm. Lomas who had assisted in carrying Mr. Moss to the hand-car when taken to the scene of accident above mentioned, and also Mr. Buchanan, the popular C. P. R. agent. The reporter returned to Grand Valley, fully satisfied as to the great curative properties of Dr. Williams' wonderful discovery.

The Star interviewed the druggists of Grand Valley, and had the same answer from all. Pink Pills are the best selling and most popular remedy in their stores, and the sales are constantly increasing. Mr. Erskine of Dr. Hopkins' drug store and Mr. Stuckey of Mr. Beith's establishment told the Star they were amazed at the great and growing demand for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. If the remedy is as popular in other parts as it is in and around Grand Valley great indeed must be the good accomplished by this famous cure.

Dr. Williams' Pills are not a patent medicine in the sense in which that term is usually understood, but a scientific preparation. They contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions and the tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all diseases depending upon vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams, Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.; and Schenectady N. Y. and are sold only in boxes with the firm's trade mark on the wrapper, at 50 cts. a box or six

boxes for \$2.50. Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes is trying to defraud you and should be avoided. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address. The price at which these pills are sold make a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

The original manuscript of "Poems by Two Brothers," recently sold at auction, in London, brought nearly £500.

Mrs. Oliphant's forthcoming "Victorian Age of English Literature" will contain a number of hitherto unpublished letters from distinguished authors, discussing their own works.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

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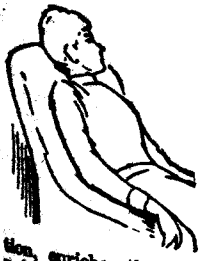
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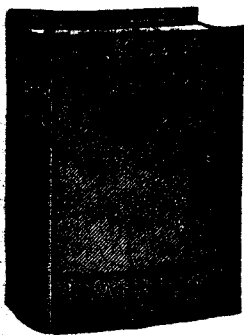


A TIRED WOMAN,
Just as much as a sick and ailing one, needs Dr. Fierce's Favorite Prescription. That builds up, strengthens, and invigorates the entire female system. It regulates and promotes all the proper functions of womanhood, improves digestion, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, melancholy and nervousness, brings refreshing sleep, and restores health and strength.

It's a powerful restorative tonic and soothing nerve, made especially for woman's needs, and the only guaranteed remedy for woman's weaknesses and ailments. In all "female complaints" and irregularities, if it ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

A great many medicines "relieve" Catarrh in the Head. That means that it's driven from the head into the throat and lungs. But, by its mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy perfectly and permanently cures.

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KEEP WELL AND LIVE LONG**



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DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE.

The Annual Statement of its Affairs Promptly Forwarded to Ottawa at the Close of the Year.

On Saturday last there appeared a notice from the North American Life Assurance Company of this city tendering congratulations to its policy-holders for the successful year's work.

Since then the company has completed its annual report, and, as heretofore, the full statement of its affairs, which is required to be furnished to the Insurance Department at Ottawa, was completed and mailed on the night of the 31st ult.

Notwithstanding the business depression that has prevailed throughout the Dominion during the past six months, it appears that the North American Life Assurance Company has had a wonderfully successful year, and the figures show that the remarkable progress which was made in every department in 1891 has been repeated during the past year. When the report is presented at the annual meeting, which, we learn, will be held about the close of this month, it will be found that the figures will show that the insurance issued excels the previous year, while the amount in force is in excess of \$12,000,000. The cash income, both for premiums and interest, will show a substantial increase, totalling about \$450,000. What will doubtless be of great interest to policy-holders and others concerned in this progressive company is that, notwithstanding all the increases that have been made, this was accomplished at a lower ratio of expense than that of the previous year. The business has evidently been conducted in a conservative and careful manner, for the amount put by during the year foots up over \$200,000, making the amount of assets held by the Company at the close of 1892 over \$1,400,000. The amount of cash in bank is given at a moderate amount showing that the assets were kept actively employed, which is of course an important feature towards the success of every moneyed corporation. An exceedingly gratifying feature is that the report will show that the funds have been so well invested that not one single dollar is required to be written off for losses on investments. A large addition was made to the reserve fund, which now stands at over \$1,100,000, while the surplus has very largely increased during the year, and is now over \$225,000. If the paid up guarantee fund of \$60,000 be added to this it shows that, over and above every liability, the Company holds for the security of its policy-holders a surplus of \$285,000, proving, if anything, that the holders of policies in this Company have undoubted security, besides a large surplus being accumulated for their benefit.

While the figures quoted all tend to show that this progressive Company has met with marked success during the past year, it is also gratifying to note that while receiving large sums they are also paying considerable amounts for the benefit of their policy-holders, and during 1892 they disbursed in this way for matured endowment profits and death claims over \$120,000. It is to be hoped that when the reports of other Canadian companies are ready for publication they will show a like satisfactory state of affairs as that of the North American Life.

The tea that is always drunk in novels—orange pekoe—is a tea perfumed by laying orange flowers among the tender young leaf buds, but not produced in nearly sufficient quantities for the demands made upon it by the lady novelists. A new perfumed tea, however, is being introduced. It is called Fayham tea.

The joints and muscles are so lubricated by Hood's Sarsaparilla that all rheumatism and stiffness soon disappear. Try it.

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And the boy who sat in the corner,
Eating the Christmas pie.

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(See St. Leon adv't.)

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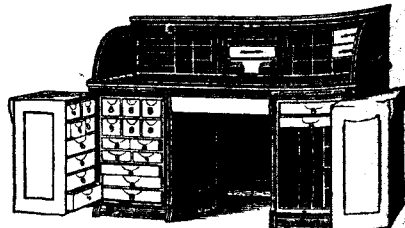
Some time ago I fell to discussing
some aspects of "the histrionic tempera-
ment" in The Speaker, and I wrote:—
"One wonders whether the constant simu-
lation of emotion may not—looking at
the results in the somewhat analogous
case of fictitious feeling under hypnotic
influence—occasionally impair the faculty
for genuine feeling. The character of
hypnotic patients who exhibit emotions
under external suggestion is in the end,
it is said, sensibly deteriorated. Does not
the actor incur some small part at least
of this danger?" I may be pardoned,
therefore, for taking an especial interest
in a volume recently published by M. Paul
Souriau, a Professor of the Faculty of Let-
ters at Lille, "La Suggestion dans l'Art"
(Paris: Felix Alcan), wherein not only is
this view of histrionic art as a sort of
hypnotism adopted, but extended to all
forms of art. M. Souriau's is a bulky,
not to say "stodgy," treatise, and this is
not the place to examine the lengthy argu-
ments by which he seeks to establish
his main position; but I cannot resist a
quotation or two from his comments,
quite the most luminous I have seen, on
that vexed "Actor's Paradox" of Diderot.
The psychologie du comedien has hitherto
been treated by most writers with un-
necessary obscurity; and the significance
even of so valuable a mass of evidence on
the subject as that collected by Mr. Wil-
liam Archer, in his "Masks or Faces," is
impaired for me by an uneasy feeling that
actors are by no means clear-sighted ob-
servers or faithful recorders of their own
mental states. Our common experience,
after all, ought to supply us with ample
materials for judgment, for we are all
actors in our way, pretending to be moved
or unmoved, putting on a face for the oc-
casion. Who of us is always perfectly
natural, perfectly sincere? "Our daily
life," as M. Souriau says, "is a sort of
commedia dell'arte, wherein each of us im-
provises his part within a given outline,
some of us with such justice of diction,
gesture, and attitude that everyone, the
actor himself first of all, is deceived by the
comedy." Our own experience should con-
vince us that a man cannot assume an ex-
pression of countenance as he would put
on an artificial mask, without inducing
in himself to a certain extent the corres-
ponding emotion. In maintaining that he
could, that—in effect, an actor on the
stage was an automaton wound up in
advance, a phonograph containing so
many speeches mechanically registered,
Diderot overlooked the elementary scien-
tific fact that it is possible to reverse the
casual relationship between a mental em-
otion and its physical sign. Force your-
self for awhile to look dejected, and you
will begin to feel dejected. Clench your
fist, and give an angry shout, and you will
feel, as it were, a wave of anger pass over
you. It follows, of course, that, in mim-
icking his part, the actor is, to an appreci-
able extent, compelled to feel it as well.
Moreover, the actor is one of the members
of his own audience, and is affected by the
spectacle of the emotions he expresses as
the audience is affected. Altogether,
Diderot's position that "it is the absolute
lack of sensibility which makes you a great
actor" is clearly untenable.—The Speaker.

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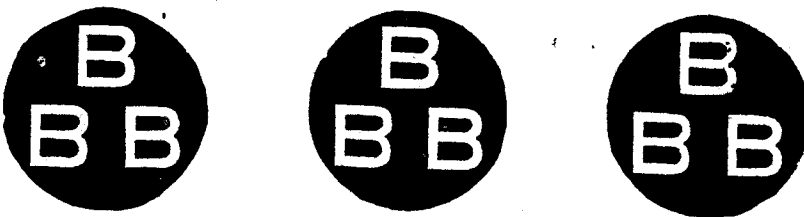
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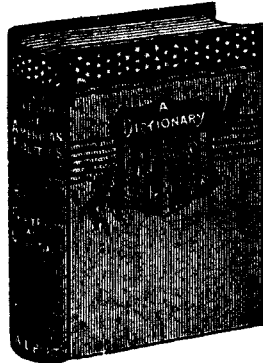
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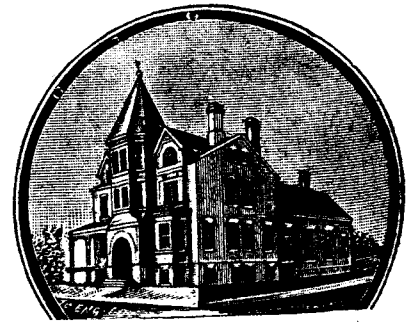
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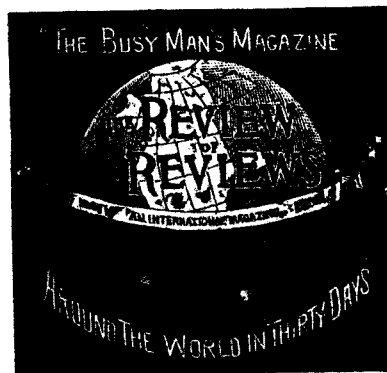
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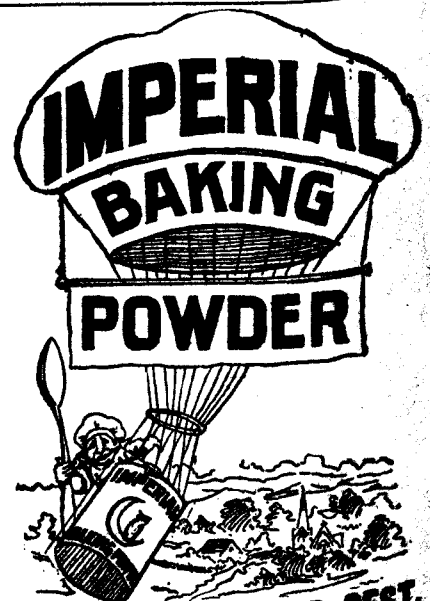
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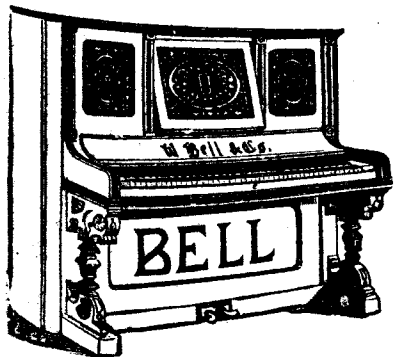
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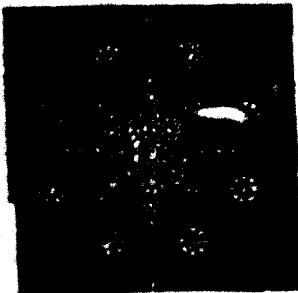
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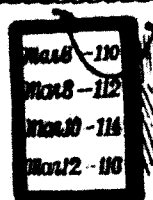
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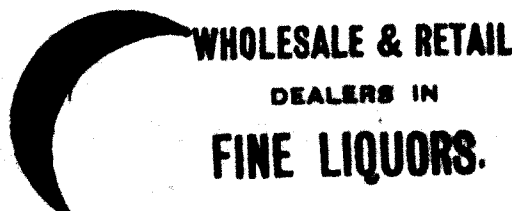
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