

# THE WEEK:

A CANADIAN JOURNAL OF POLITICS, SOCIETY, AND LITERATURE.

Second Year.  
Vol. II., No. 34.

Toronto, Thursday, July 23rd, 1885.

\$3.00 per Annum.  
Single Copies, 10 cents.

## CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK—	PAGE.
Record of the Past Parliamentary Session.....	529
The Opposition without a Policy.....	529
International Park at Niagara.....	530
Reaction against the Scott Act.....	530
Party Responsible for the Alliance of Tories with Irish Rebels.....	530
Character of the Salisbury Ministry.....	531
Russia's Attempt to Reach an Open Sea.....	531
French Hatred of England.....	531
Comparative Mortality of Ancient and Modern Warfare.....	531
Naval Protection for the Colonies.....	532
Effect of the <i>Pall Mall Gazette's</i> Disclosures.....	532
The Silver Question.....	532
Liberty of Speech.....	532
The Religion of Humanity.....	533
CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES—	
Canadianizing the North-West.....	G. B. E. 533
American Views of Anglo-Saxon Unity.....	B. 534
Notes from the Continent.....	Zero. 534
Art Notes.....	Delta. 535
HERE AND THERE.....	536
CORRESPONDENCE.....	537
POETRY—	
Conquering Heroes.....	Agnes E. Wetherald. 538
Summer.....	E. G. Garthwaite. 538
SCRAP BOOK.....	538
PERIODICALS.....	539
BOOKS.....	539
LITERARY GOSSIP.....	540
CHESS.....	540

## The Week.

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL OF POLITICS, SOCIETY AND LITERATURE.  
Edited by W. PHILIP ROBINSON.

TERMS:—One year, \$3.00; eight months, \$2.00; four months, \$1.00. Subscriptions payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS, unexceptional in character and limited in number, will be taken at \$4 per line per annum; \$2.50 per line for six months; \$1.50 per line for three months; 20 cents per line per insertion for a shorter period.

Subscribers in Great Britain and Ireland supplied, postage prepaid, on terms following:—One year, 12s. 6d.; half-year, 6s. 6d. Remittances by P. O. order or draft should be made payable and addressed to the Publisher.

All advertisements will be set up in such style as to insure THE WEEK's tasteful typographical appearance, and enhance the value of the advertising in its columns. No advertisement charged less than five lines. Address—T. R. CLOUGHEN, Business Manager, 5 Jordan Street, Toronto.

C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, Publisher.

## TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

THE particular events of the Session which has closed in a harmonious vote of increased indemnities have been treated as they came. In its general course it has afforded fresh proof of the fact that a party government with a weak opposition is of all governments about the most irresponsible. Which party is in power matters not; an overwhelming majority of people who call themselves Liberals will be just as despotic and as uncontrolled as an overwhelming majority of people who call themselves Tories. That in the case of the trouble in the North-West there was some reason at least for suspecting neglect on the part of Ministers at Ottawa and misconduct on the part of subordinates, no unprejudiced man can deny. Equally clear was it that the nation, which had suffered so much by the rebellion, was entitled to a fair inquiry. Yet nobody was such a simpleton as to suppose that with the Government in a majority of two to one a fair inquiry could possibly be obtained. Under an administrative despotism, while the chiefs of the administration would of course acquit themselves, subordinates like Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney would at all events be called to account; but secure beneath the shield of his party, the Lieutenant-Governor snaps his fingers at national wrath. Public money has been voted by tens of millions for political railways and other objects, and the pile of national debt has been increased with apparently greater recklessness than ever; certainly without affording to the people the full explanations which they had a right to expect; nor does it seem that economy is likely to be enforced by anything short of the prospect of bankruptcy. The Franchise Bill contained provisions to which strong objections were felt on Constitutional grounds by impartial men; such was the case notably with regard to the clause giving the appointment of all the revising officers to the head of the party now in power; yet its passage was, like that of its precursor, the Gerrymandering Bill, a foregone conclusion; and its ratification by the Senate, the supposed guardian of principle and modera-

tor of party excesses, was felt to be a mere form. The present political situation is, we are bound to hope, a temporary state through which we are making our way to better things beyond. Otherwise such of us as take no part in the game of politics and desire only to be well-governed would hardly have gained much by the Revolution of 1837. A Royal Governor amenable to authority at home, controlled by opinion here, personally answerable for his acts and upheld in wrong-doing by the complicity of no faction, was at least as responsible as any head of a party government with a great and obsequious majority at its beck. His rule could produce none of the bad effects which are produced by this perpetual faction fight, with all its intrigue, mutual calumny and corruption, on the political character of the people; nor in expenditure could it approach the lavishness of the present system. But, as we have said, our present state must be regarded as a transition: we shall be taught by experience, perhaps by bitter experience, that democracy needs organization, and, having learned that lesson, we shall begin to advance towards a system better than either Royal government or the government of a party.

THE majority, in spite of its somewhat unwieldy bulk, having held together, the leader of the Opposition could not be expected to do much with the small force under his command. With regard to the Pacific Railway question he was placed at a special disadvantage by the entanglement of his party with a North-Western policy not substantially distinguishable from that of the Government. Had he been a consistent opponent of the whole enterprise, his basis for attack would have been very strong. To impress his views upon the mind of the nation by his speeches was the only thing open to him. This he has tried to do, and as statements of important cases his speeches, especially that on the North-Western question, will form a valuable part of our political archives, and be consulted as often as the debate is renewed upon subjects which are as yet by no means dead. But they have called forth, like his previous efforts, and even in an increased degree, the criticisms that they are too long and go too much into detail for popular effect. In the legal forum every point must be taken, and the decision is often as likely to turn on a small point as on a great one; but in the political forum it is better to take the great points only. It is for this reason that the speeches of Sir Richard Cartwright, though somewhat marred by acrimony, are more effective as appeals to the people than those of his leader. Poverty in rising men cannot be predicated of Mr. Blake's side of the House alone: it is equally felt on the other side, as the difficulty of filling vacancies in the Cabinet shows. On both sides the party sieve is always employed in sifting partisanship clear of the independence; and with the independence, as a rule, go the brains. But the great need of the Opposition is a definite policy, without which mere criticism of the Government will seldom turn the scale; for such godsend to an Opposition as the Pacific Railway Scandal are rare. Sir John Macdonald has a definite policy. He aims not only at welding together the long and broken line of Provinces included in the Dominion among themselves, but at separating and estranging them as much as possible from the continent of which geographically and commercially they form a part. This undertaking, being a struggle against Nature, necessarily involves a great sacrifice of the material interests of the people, enormous expenditure, especially in political railways, and the employment on a large scale of influences which an Opposition naturally regards and stigmatizes as corruption. But it appeals to sentiment, has a large body of partisans, and is sustained by the singular ability and popularity of a leader who is thoroughly master of his machine. The opposite policy is one which would give to our people their full share of the commercial resources, vitality, and hopes of their own continent. It holds out to the people great and substantial benefits, promises a release from burdensome expenditure, and has, we are persuaded, a great number of friends who are silent and inactive only because they have no leader. On the day when Mr. Blake shall have sufficiently overcome his timidity to plant his foot firmly on that which is his natural ground, and to unfurl the flag of Commercial Union, he will, notwithstanding superficial appearances, find a strong and growing party at his back.

WHEN a Governor-General of Canada suggests an international undertaking requiring the co-operation of two countries the foreign country addressed does not stop to enquire whether the suggestion be the result of a spontaneous impulse or carries with it the guarantees of an official overture. The outline of an international park at the Falls of Niagara, sketched by Lord Dufferin, would naturally be received at Albany as an intimation that Canada would be prepared to do its part towards realizing the project. This irresponsible form of initiative, if liable to repetition, would be found inconvenient, and the extent to which it committed the country would require to be defined. The State of New York has acted on Lord Dufferin's suggestion; the American side of the Falls is free; the work on our side has passed the initial stage of the necessary survey, by which the road to arbitration as a means of purchasing the land has been opened. Mr. Mowat, at first inclined to throw the cost on the Dominion, has now made it an object of ambition to see the work finished before he leaves office. He may fairly call upon the Dominion to bear its share in the work. An international park appeals to more than local interest. The first thing for Mr. Mowat to do is to strangle the railway scheme by which the cupidity of promoters sought to disfigure the Canadian bank of the river, and over which he took the precaution to retain the power of life and death. The importunity of the hackmen, which is a full match for their extortion, will survive the free park, and it will go hard with them if they cannot succeed in making the life of visitors wretched. But if the nuisance cannot in the nature of things be wholly abated, it can at least be minimized, and this end the Ontario Government should seek to attain at the earliest possible date. An international park may require for its police regulation something more than municipal administration. The violence of the wrangling hackmen's importunity is a sad shock to the reverential mood in which this great altar of nature can be surveyed to best advantage.

It was not to be expected that a movement which had gained so much headway as that in favour of the Scott Act would at once be brought to a stand, or that the tidal wave of dementia, to borrow a phrase from the *Bobcaygeon Independent*, would in an instant subside. Yet a resistance hastily got up, very slightly organized, and mostly in the hands of men untrained to the platform, has sufficed to defeat the Act in three out of the last six elections. The attention of the people has at last been in some degree awakened, and they have begun to see that objections to the system which has demoralized Maine and Vermont are not confined to traders in liquor but are shared by men independent of the trade and with a temperance platform of their own. They have been brought to a sense of this late, it is true, yet not too late. The counties which have preserved their freedom will probably in the end set free the rest. A chequer-board of contradictory legislation cannot be maintained forever. The State cannot continue vigorously to prosecute as criminal on one side of an arbitrary line that which it licenses and makes a source of revenue on the other. It will soon appear that the free counties have an advantage in the eyes of most people who are choosing an abode, not only or principally on account of their exemption from the particular law, but on account of their general exemption from Blue Law ascendancy and the dominion of preachers over private life. Already it is beginning to be perceived that the question is one of social liberty, and men are heard to say that having burst the bonds of the Roman priesthood they are not going to submit to any other ecclesiastical yoke. It cannot be affirmed that experience of this contest is calculated to strengthen our faith in the working of elective institutions. It shows that on questions not identified with political party the power of an organized minority may be dangerously great. We have before referred to the fact that something like two-fifths of the electors have generally stayed at home, and that the measure represented as the will of the majority and as sacred on that account has really received the approval of barely one-third of the total vote. The rich are indifferent because the Act does not affect them. Others are indifferent because they know that, Act or no Act, they will be able to get any liquor that they want and it will be only going to the druggist instead of going to the tavern. Weather and other casual influences have a great effect. At St. Catharines the election has been stupidly or astutely fixed, it seems, at a time when all the sailors, the most important part of that community, will be absent. But even when present and opposed in his own mind to the Act, a citizen needs pressure to bring him to the polls when a host of reverend gentlemen are assuring him that the cause of Prohibition is the cause of God. The Legislature, however, was inexcusable in omitting to apply to the public conscience in this case the test which ought to be applied in all such cases. An absolute majority of the whole constituency ought to have been required for the adoption of the Act. In regard to

by-laws granting money this safeguard is provided, and it is still more necessary when the measure to be voted on is one by which private liberty will be infringed. In fighting, as they did, against the requirement of an absolute majority the Prohibitionists bore witness against themselves that they had not popular conviction on their side; and we believe that their witness was true. At Ottawa the Senate amendments would probably have been carried had they, when reinserted by the Senate, been at once submitted to the House of Commons. But in this case, as in the case of Orange Incorporation, the Master of the House wishes to keep the votes of both sides, and in both cases he takes pretty much the same line.

"A POINT," says Mr. Morley in *Macmillan*, "that cannot escape attention in the crisis is the peremptory dissipation of favourite illusions as to the Irish Vote not counting. The notion that the two English parties should establish an agreement that, if either of them should chance to be beaten by a majority due to Irish auxiliaries, the victors should act as if they had lost the division has been cherished by some who are not exactly simpletons in politics. We now see what such a notion is worth. It has proved to be worth just as much as might have been expected by any onlooker who knows the excitement of the players, the fierceness of the game, and the irresistible glitter of the prizes. When it suits their own purpose, the two English parties will unite to baffle or to crush the Irish; but neither of them will ever scruple to use the Irish in order to baffle or to crush their own rivals." There is the true account of the matter given by one who is perfectly well qualified to judge. If the surrender of the national interest to rebellion and disunion were an act of conscience, however Quixotic, we might regard it with respect, and even deem it of good omen to the country, whose greatness can never be separated from justice. If it were an act of policy, however unintelligible to us, we might be prepared to believe that those actually engaged understood better than ourselves the necessities of the case. It is neither an act of conscience nor an act of policy; but a betrayal of the country to its ruin by the selfish madness of contending factions. It has its source neither in a sense of equity nor in a sense of necessity, but in "the excitement of the players, the fierceness of the game, and the irresistible glitter of the prizes." And people are told that they are renegades from Liberalism because they do not applaud the destruction of the greatest Liberal power in Europe by such influences and for such objects as these! Is Ireland herself likely to be wisely handled, and are her permanent interests likely to be carefully consulted by two parties of political gamblers, who, in their frantic eagerness to overreach each other, have thrown patriotism and honour to the winds? "As for the new Government," says Mr. Morley, "sharp critics, and some of the sharpest are to be found on their own benches, do not shrink from declaring that they came into power as Mr. Parnell's lieutenants. His vote has installed them; it can displace them; it has its price, and the price will be paid. In the whole transaction, the Irish not only count, they almost count for everything." To talk of the Irish is a fallacy. The majority of the Irish members are loyal to the Union, and so is still a great part of the Irish nation. But for "Irish" substitute "rebel," and what Mr. Morley says is perfectly true. Let believers in party Government mark how it can bring down to the dust the head of the greatest and proudest among the nations. Mr. Morley has spoken very bitterly and contemptuously of the Orangemen. If he could only see how the unphilosophic constancy and patriotism of these men will show hereafter by the side of the philosophic intrigue which is bartering for "a glittering prize" the interests of the country and those of civilization at the same time!

THE effects of faction in undermining the noble traditions of British duty were shown the other day by the conduct of Sir Peter Lumsden in allowing himself to be used by a political Opposition against the Government which he served. A more signal and more baneful instance of the same fatal tendency has now occurred. Hitherto it has been a point of honour with each succeeding Ministry to accept and uphold the official acts of its predecessors. Under no other conditions can executive government be maintained. This rule has been observed, especially with regard to the department of justice, which would at once be wrecked if the decisions of each Minister were liable to repudiation by his successor. There can be no sort of doubt what in any such case would have been the conduct of Sir Robert Peel or Lord John Russell, even when the party struggle was fiercest. Either of those statesmen would have repelled as a suggestion of dishonour the thought of tampering for a party purpose with the authority of the Executive. But Lord Salisbury is not Sir Robert Peel or Lord John Russell. Through Lord Randolph Churchill, this Conservative Minister and loud pretender to high principle has made, for the purpose of

clambering into office, a compact with the Parnellites: men, be it observed, who not only seek the dismemberment of the realm, trample on the national flag and insult the Heir to the Crown, but are leagued with and subsidized by American Fenianism, a foreign association formed for the invasion of the Queen's dominions. One article of the compact was the abandonment of the Crimes Act, another was the betrayal of Lord Spencer's reputation for the vengeance of the men against whose murderous domination he had defended loyal life and property in Ireland. The second article has now been carried into execution under cover of the paltry subterfuge of substituting "personal" for formal inquiry, which only makes baseness doubly base. That Lord Spencer was guilty of putting the innocent to death by means of suborned evidence and letting the real murderers escape for a political purpose, Lord Salisbury, Lord Randolph Churchill and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach knew, all of them, to be as foul a calumny as ever came even from the lips of Mr. Parnell. They know that the insult sullies the honour of national justice, not that of the upright and kind-hearted statesman against whom it is directly levelled. But they have sold themselves for office as never British Ministers, even in the most corrupt times, sold themselves before. It is something to see that the national sentiment of honour is not dead, but finds vent in the Press, and not only through Liberal organs like the *Daily News*, or neutral organs like the *Times* and *Telegraph*, but through honest Conservative organs like the *Standard*. The hollowness of Lord Salisbury's outward bearing and pretensions extends beyond his vaunted courage. Twice in full Parliament and in face of Europe, in the Schouvaloff case, and again in that of Tunis, has he been convicted of prevarication, and in the question between him and Lord Derby as to the internal action of the Beaconsfield Cabinet, though witnesses could not be called, nobody doubts that Lord Derby told the truth. When a municipal politician like Mr. Chamberlain, in his greed for power forgets his loyalty to his colleagues and breaks the honourable rules of public life, it is felt that he is only acting after his kind. Stronger indignation is aroused by profligacy and falsehood cradled in high traditions and placed above vulgar temptation. But again we see that character is not really elevated, in most cases, by artificial rank. To natures exceptionally high, it may be, all rank presents itself as responsibility, while all wealth presents itself as a trust. But the usual effect of artificial rank is to debilitate and debase. The bearer of a title feels not that his obligations are higher than those of the untitled, but that he is placed above ordinary obligations, and that he may do ignoble things and yet remain noble.

If the Prime Minister of Canada had recently described the American Government in a public speech as morally either a bankrupt or a swindler, and the Minister of Marine and Fisheries had wound up a series of similar compliments to the Cabinet at Washington by telling them that they lied as only Yankees could, we should be prepared for a little friction in the Fisheries negotiations. Changing the persons, we must expect a little friction in the negotiations with Russia about the delimitation of Afghanistan. Lord Salisbury will also deem it necessary, no doubt, to pay a decent tribute in the shape of resolute rhetoric to the Jingoism to which before his accession to office he appealed. But there can be no doubt that he accepts the Gladstone settlement, and we cannot believe that there is any real danger of a renewal of the quarrel. Stockjobbers, of course, are at work. At last there is a recognition of the fact that there is a regular manufacture of Russophobic news, the central works of which are in the Semitic Press of Vienna and Berlin. It cannot be denied, however, that Russia is always kept in a state of restlessness by her desire to reach an open sea, and that her attitude is likely to be always more or less hostile to the power which makes it a settled rule of its policy to bar her way. That her pressure on the northern boundary of India has for its object not the invasion of Hindostan, but the removal of the obstacle to her progress elsewhere, is the opinion of many good judges, and seems at least a plausible supposition. She can reach an open sea at the Dardanelles, on the Gulf of Scanderoon or on the Persian Gulf. To repel her from the Gulf of Scanderoon was probably the main object of British statesmen in occupying Cyprus and adding that isolated possession to the burdens and dangers of the Empire. Her latest movements, if they are correctly reported, seem to point in the direction of the Persian Gulf, in which case, if England persists in her policy of exclusion, trouble may come in that quarter. On the Persian Gulf the presence of Russia as a maritime power would unquestionably be more of a menace to the Indian Empire than it would in the Eastern Mediterranean. Persia is hopelessly decrepit and utterly corrupt. To conquer her would be easy, to buy her easier still.

The formidable part of a war with Russia is that it would, in all probability, bring a war with France in its train. It is impossible to look into

any of the organs, or watch any of the indications of French sentiment, without being convinced that the hatred of England, though utterly causeless and irrational, is as strong as ever. At Paris, the other day, a mere report that some British guests in a hotel had opposed the holding of a ball was sufficient to provoke a regular demonstration of anti-British feeling. Sir Charles Dilke's ardent flirtation with the French Government has come to nothing: so completely that it is said to have disgusted him with diplomacy altogether. It is not likely, perhaps, that France would actually enter the field at once as the ally of Russia; but she would take advantage of England's distress to aggress upon her and insult her, till at last they would come to blows. The French fleet being added to the Russian, British commerce could hardly escape ruin for the time, and the multitudes who depend upon it would be deprived of bread. That Germany would take the part of England is a most precarious assumption: if she did, it would be from policy and a desire to give France a quietus, not from affection; for she too seems to feel an envious dislike of the insular power, and she has been taught by the blatancy of the Jingoism to regard England as a jealous antagonist in her new career of colonization. Too probably, like the commander of a German corps at the battle of Steenkirk, when urged to hasten to the support of a British division which was defending itself against overwhelming odds, she would prefer standing by and "seeing how the bull-dogs fight." At Steenkirk the bull-dogs fought desperately, but were cut off almost to a man. Mr. Bright, pouring his sorrows into the sympathetic bosom of a pacific Frenchman, laments that the progress of democracy has failed to put an end to war. Human nature is not changed quite so easily as political institutions. Self-taxation will tell in time; but time will be required for it to tell.

There are indeed enthusiasts who fancy that there is a way of putting an end to war at once and for ever. Their talisman is the discovery of an all-destroying projectile. An invention of wholesale slaughter thus becomes the dream of the philanthropists, and the infernal powers themselves are to be made ministers of peace. It would be a curious, and for mankind at large might prove an awkward, part of the discovery that it would invest its first possessor with omnipotence, and enable him to compel all nations, on pain of annihilation, to receive him as universal emperor. The *London Spectator*, in a paper discussing this vision at great length, pointed out that the improvement of weapons has so far resulted only in a change of drill and tactics without banishing or even diminishing war. It is certainly curious that the rate of slaughter, instead of keeping pace with the increased range and precision of firearms and artillery, should have remained stationary, as it appears to have done, or rather has diminished. The rifled breechloader does nothing like the execution which was done by the bow. At Crecy the French dead were counted by heralds on the field, and their number exceeded thirty thousand. This was mainly the work of, according to Froissart, five thousand two hundred archers. At Batoche, we are told, nineteen thousand rounds were fired, and by good marksmen, besides Gatling ammunition and shells; and the number of killed and wounded on the side of the Half-breeds was about thirty. Batoche was not a normal case, it is true, because the enemy were in rifle-pits; but still the contrast is striking. The archer was not confused by smoke or noise, nor could he discharge his arrow without drawing the bow to his ear and taking some sort of aim, while many soldiers in a modern battle are said not to bring the rifle to the shoulder or take any aim at all. But we must wait for a great sea-fight before we make up our minds what effect scientific invention is likely to produce on war. From naval war at all events all the romance, all the pride, pomp, and circumstance, which largely stimulated the martial spirit, must now have fled. We shall see whether the souls of men are to be fired by the prospect of what Farragut called going to—the nether world—in a tea-kettle.

In the British character there is an element of blind pugnacity, accumulated through centuries of war, with which a statesman has always to deal. But it is strange that in Canada any one should fail to feel grateful to a British minister who strives, consistently with national honour, to avert a war with a maritime power. The writer of "An Australian Appeal to the English Democracy" in *Macmillan*, calls on the promoters of Federation, to which he appears personally favourable, to see that naval protection is at once provided for the colonies. Land forces, he seems to think, Australia could furnish for her own defence, though it may be suspected that he over-rates the power of a militia to stand before even a small invading force of regulars. But with regard to the prospect of a naval war, he says that a German purchased cruiser, or the ships of the Messageries Maritimes, would clear the sea of Australian commerce. Were this done, he adds, the result would be national bankruptcy; were the influx of capital stopped,

and the wool-clip of a single year prevented from leaving Australian shores, every bank would have to close its doors. Canada would not be in so bad a predicament as Australia, because the influx of capital from the United States and our trade with our own continent would continue. But her mercantile marine would be cut up, and her loss would be very heavy. To imagine that it could be countervailed by the conveyance of British troops across the continent and the shipment of torpedoes to British Columbia is childish. The price of grain in the British market would no doubt rise; but if we could not reach that market in safety, the gain would be small. We have very little to say to the matter, deeply as it concerns our interests; but such influence as we have we may as well exert in the right direction, and not, by carelessly applauding the war mania, and holding out promises of military assistance which cannot be realized, make it more difficult for the statesmen of the Mother Country to restrain popular passion and keep the peace.

WHEN the editor of an ultra-sensational journal, in a rather critical condition, startles the world by thrilling disclosures of "Vampire Vice" and coins money out of the social convulsions which ensue, those who entertain any doubt as to the motives of the editor must be blessed with a happy simplicity of mind. That infamous places of resort must be supplied with victims by means as infamous is a self-evident as well as a most lamentable fact, and the subject has repeatedly been brought under public notice with reference not to England only but to other countries in connection with the measures taken by governments and the police. Parliament, it seems, was about to legislate, and this probably gave the cue to the *Pall Mall*. If special information had come into the hands of the editor, his obvious course was to communicate it to the Home Secretary or to the Chief Commissioner of Police, whose sense of duty and anxiety to protect public morals he can hardly imagine to be less genuine than his own. But this was not his game. His vague menaces of exposing princes of the blood, statesmen, judges, and other persons of rank or station will be regarded by all persons of sense as betraying his real object and stamping the character of his proceeding. No man can fail to be aware that it is criminal in the highest degree thus to scatter suspicion, and that in such a case as this common honesty requires the strictest adherence to specific and proved facts. To indulge in half-veiled allusions, and point the finger of imputation at men in high station without naming them is the most dastardly and criminal form of libel. The coadjutors of the editor in the inquiry are not such as engage our implicit confidence. The Salvation Army, to whose assistance he declares himself much indebted, does not, as it goes drumming and capering through our streets, present the aspect of a very trustworthy instrument for a delicate investigation. A lady, who has also been named as an assistant, has for years been conspicuous as a fiery campaigner on public platforms against the Contagious Diseases Act, and published in the course of her crusade a brochure in which the members of Parliament were accused in the mass of passing that Act for the purpose of protecting their own lusts. A Radical desire of stimulating the revolutionary feeling in society by these scandals has been imputed to the editor of the *Pall Mall*; but for our part we acquit him of any public motive whatever. The vulgar hatred of the aristocracy which commonly dwells in the same breasts with vulgar servility has, however, combined with the ordinary appetite for ordure in giving immense vogue to these scandals. The mischief done has been great. Society, not on one Continent alone, has been filled with horrible suspicions, for not a tittle of which probably is there any real ground, but from which a crop of false accusations is pretty sure to spring, especially if the guardianship of public morals is to be entrusted to the Salvation Army. Filthy ideas have been instilled into many a mind before pure, and a corrupted imagination is often the procurer to actual vice. To the cup of social bitterness already full almost to the brim an exceedingly bitter drop has been added, as the murderous yells of the Dynamiters at once announce. Cardinals and Archbishops may choose to tamper with the scandal: the world looks to them for piety rather than for wisdom. A searching inquiry conducted, not by amateurs tendering to witnesses fancy oaths, but by commissioners properly authorized and accustomed to weigh evidence, will probably be needed in order to satisfy the public mind. That Her Majesty should have sent a letter of approval was not very likely, considering that among the persons obliquely incriminated was her own son. Mr. Gladstone, if he was moved to any weakness, might remember that he had himself once to appear before a magistrate in order to clear himself of an infamous charge made by a blackmailer, while charges not less infamous or less false are being circulated against him in print by purveyors of scandal at this hour. There are fearful plague spots on the body of humanity. Let them be dealt with by the hand of the true physician, not by those of sensation-mongering journals, pulpit rhetoricians,

platform ladies and General Booth. The panic and the convulsions which these people get up, however violent, are transient; the evil takes new forms and seeks new hiding-places; and the world at large has only been initiated into a mystery of uncleanness.

SILVER coin continues to accumulate in the United States Treasury at the expense of gold at a rate which is rapidly bringing on a crisis. On the first of July the stock of gold over and above the reserve which has to be kept for the redemption of legal tender notes was down to \$20,000,000, and actual and maturing demands threaten to clear it off before the meeting of Congress. It is now certain that before Congress can restore the Treasury to a condition of safety by suspending the purchase and coinage of silver, the gold necessary to meet the obligations of the Government will have vanished. In view of the threatened danger, and as a means of saving the honour of the nation, the New York banks have voluntarily offered to exchange \$10,000,000 gold for an equal amount of fractional silver currency, and, if necessary, in conjunction with other banks to double the amount. This munificent offer would enable the Government to tide over the difficulty till Congress meets. As a temporary expedient, this means of relief would save the nation from the dishonour of paying in a depreciated coin; but the root of the evil Congress alone is capable of removing. Everything depends upon what Congress will do. The Silver Ring, which has hitherto been omnipotent, will resist a suspension of silver coinage. Nothing would suit it better than to see the Treasury reduced to the necessity of meeting its obligations in silver. This dire calamity would signalize the triumph of the Silver Ring. The Ring little counts that the event would presage the ruin of its cause; that forcing the circulation of silver in this way would cause the silver dollar to fall to the level of its bullion value; that henceforth there would be two dollars, the true dollar of gold, and the nominal silver dollar passing for eighty-five cents or less. And yet that this would be the effect the experience of depreciated currencies everywhere attests. Over and above the amount covered by silver certificates (\$101,000,000), there is no less than \$67,921,000 silver dollars in the Treasury vaults. The forcing of this amount into circulation would cause the holders of silver certificates to realize that they are entitled only to depreciated silver coin, the whole amount of which is nearly \$169,000,000. The final battle between the Silver Ring and the advocates of an honest currency will be fought next session of Congress. If intelligence and honesty are to win the silver men will be put to the rout and never again allowed to plunder the Treasury through the medium of a silver coinage law.

A QUESTION arose the other day whether Colonel Ingersoll should be allowed to hire a hall. Certainly, if our judgment were to give way to our feelings, we should be inclined to refuse a hall to a performer who goes about tickling irreverence at seventy-five cents a ticket. Colonel Ingersoll's method deserves no respect, and we should think, receives none from well-educated and right-minded Agnostics. It consists in holding up to ridicule the cosmological or ethical archaisms of the Old Testament, as though their character were not fully recognized by men who remain, nevertheless, believers in Christianity. It is not easy to give credit even for honesty to a man who plays such a game, unless we suppose him to be totally ignorant of the philosophy of history. Nor does Mr. Ingersoll's performance as an advocate in defence of the Star Route frauds dispose us to accept him as the bringer of new light and the bold vindicator of morality against immoral superstition. We have not yet heard from his disciples on that subject. Yet wisdom and justice alike bid us let him have his hall. No principle is sound or affords any firm footing short of a thoroughgoing recognition of liberty of opinion. Dynamite is not opinion, nor ought it to be allowed a hall. Incitement to crime of any kind is crime, which must be repressed by law, and this definition includes incitement to civil war. The repression of obscenity is a matter of course. Perhaps a certain measure of offensiveness in assailing established beliefs and wounding the feelings connected with them may amount to a public nuisance and be liable to suppression on that ground. Citizens have a right to immunity from insult, which would be infringed, for example, by the delivery from a platform of such attacks on the person and character of Christ as are to be found in the anti-clerical bookstores of Paris. But to this length Colonel Ingersoll hardly goes. Ridicule is a test which Christianity must be prepared to undergo, as in its infancy it underwent the test of persecution. Should Colonel Ingersoll visit this country again, as it seems to be expected that he will, let there be no unworthy betrayal on the part of Canadian Christians of fear that religion cannot stand before him. For the same reasons let us abandon once for all the preposterous idea of attempting to keep out infidelity by a Customs line. In these times we might as well attempt to keep out the east wind.

No one will think of refusing a hall to Mr. W. D. Le Sueur. They perhaps are happy whose infantile faith no doubts or misgivings have ever assailed. But to inquirers, or those who have had leisure for studying and for watching the currents of thought, it cannot appear wonderful that some of the best of men should be in doubt not only about the evidences of Revelation, but even about those of Natural Religion. Mr. W. D. Le Sueur is one of these, and his treatment of the subject is always entirely reverent and such as becomes a sincere seeker after truth. In an address delivered before the Free Religious Association at Boston he discusses the question whether a scientific basis of religion is possible. He seems to come to the conclusion that such a basis is or may be afforded by our faith in human nature. He appears to agree with Feuerbach in thinking that the form of religion is disappearing from the world, but that its essence or content, which is love, will be preserved. In this he hopes, in the days to come, to find all that to him constitutes religion—high ideals, sources of enthusiasm, morality still touched with emotion, charities not less sweet, harmonies not less delightful than the present, fountains of inspiration still flowing, and undiminished recognition of spiritual good. For ourselves, we must confess once more that we find it impossible to imagine a religion without a God. A religion of humanity, as distinguished from the mere enthusiasm of philanthropy, seems to us to be a figment devised to satisfy an unextinguished craving, and perhaps to smooth a transition; a mode, so to speak, of gently weaning mankind from that to which alone the name of religion properly belongs. What is humanity that we should worship it, or cultivate a religious faith in it? Does it not embrace as much evil as good? Is there any process by which we can abstract the good from the evil, so as to produce a rational object either of worship or of faith? What is there, we might add, to mark off man from the rest of the animal kingdom as divine? Has not physical science broken down the wall of division and proclaimed that man does not essentially differ from the brutes? Do not some scientists even hold that the higher orders of brutes are in certain respects superior to the lowest races of men? What prerogative has this particular biped that we should fall down and worship him, either individually or in the mass? Among a number of philosophic and metaphysical definitions of religion Mr. Le Sueur quotes one of a very plain kind:—"Religion teaches us that we have our being in a Power whose character and purposes are indicated to us by our moral nature, in whom we are united, and by the union made sacred to one another; whose voice conscience, however generated, is; whose eye is always upon us, sees all our acts, and sees them as they are, morally, without reference to worldly success or to the opinion of the world; to whom at death we return." This, surely, or something like this, is the meaning hitherto attached to the word religion. It is difficult to see what object, except a brief respite from disillusionment, is to be gained by retaining the word with a new meaning when the old meaning has been discarded. If the Agnostic is in the right, surely it is the manliest and the best course at once to look in the face the grim fact that the universe, so far as we know or can hope to learn, is merely a universe of forces to the action of which we have no choice but to resign ourselves, and, laying all vain hopes aside, to make the most that we can of affection and the other solaces of our brief span of existence. It does not seem to us, however, that any Agnostic has yet succeeded in fairly putting himself into this frame of mind. They all cling to something which is not science and which they call religion. They will not be surprised if the Theist draws the inference that the religious instinct is ineradicably implanted in the nature of man, and, unless our nature lies, must point to truth.

#### CANADIANIZING THE NORTH-WEST.

An observant writer has said that one of the beneficial results of the recent display of military force in the North-West is that it has made the people of the North-West feel that they are really part and parcel of the Dominion. This conclusion is correct; at all events it is the case with the people of Alberta; and it is not to be supposed that it is inapplicable to the people of Assiniboia or those of the Saskatchewan.

An eminent Canadian thinker has repeatedly said that one of the greatest dangers to which the Canadian Confederation is subjected is its isolated position—that its centrifugal tendencies were such as to be just cause for alarm. That there was just reason for this apprehension two or three years ago is not to be denied, but the almost completed state of the Canadian Pacific Railway has reduced much of the danger referred to, and if there had existed any suspicion before the Duck Lake outbreak that Canadians in the older Provinces would not come to the rescue of Canadians in the North-West it disappeared upon receipt of the information from headquarters which was flashed to all threatened points—that "troops are on the way."

Perhaps I am astray when I estimate that the Canadian Pacific Railway is a prime factor in Canadianizing the North-West. I ought to write it is a potent factor in the settlement of the country.

Prior to the arrival in Alberta of the Mount Royal Rifles (65th Carbineers) it was not believed by most of the people of that district that the Dominion Government would send troops to protect them. Why troops could not be sent did not clearly appear; but it is a fact that the people of Calgary and those of Edmonton did not believe the news that military assistance was coming, though it was officially announced by Major-General Strange as early as the 9th of April. When the train containing troops came in sight of the station at Calgary hundreds of the populace went to the Depot, and could scarcely believe their eyes when they saw the 65th's officers and men debarking, forming into companies and preparing to be billeted. There were no cheers to greet the men who had come two thousand miles to protect these very people. The crowd gazed in silence, and appeared to be more anxious to display themselves to the troops than to appreciate the fact that the troops had arrived.

Two weeks previously many of those people had swarmed into a meeting of a volunteer company in the town, and had broken up the meeting by brutal interference. They did not want a volunteer company because they were afraid the men would be sent to the front. This unpatriotic course was incited by the mayor of the town, and ably seconded by an ex-Inspector of Mounted Police at the very time when Montreal troops were hastening over the wilds of Algoma to protect the people of Alberta. There was an incontinent shout for "Home Guards," but this was only raised to break up the regular volunteer movement; but the "Home Guard" diversion was a huge fraud in Edmonton and Macleod as well as in Calgary.

The arrival of the troops had a most beneficial effect, not only in Calgary but north and south. It was interesting to note this change and examine into the causes of it. Before the arrival of the troops the Canadian Government was freely sworn at. Many did not know there was a Government, and a number who were aware of it did not desire to cultivate its acquaintance; but the fact that it was sending troops here to protect the people and relieve Edmonton struck a responsive chord. The officers and men had come a long way. They were not mercenaries either, but volunteers, and they came to protect and defend.

The arrival of Col. Osborne Smith's Winnipeg Light Infantry shortly after the arrival of the Carbineers was followed by a total disappearance of anti-Canadianism. Here were men who had come from one distant part of the North-West to protect another part—to march with their Montreal comrades through "many a fen where the serpent feeds," to protect Calgary and Macleod, relieve Edmonton and avenge Pitt and Frog Lake—to make "forced marches" to the Arctic Circle if necessary. Even Calgaryans are human, and if anything touched their hearts more than this fact it was not easy to find it. Power begets respect as well as obedience; but in justice to the people of the district it is due them to say that they had in that instance, as they have in many others, misjudged the Government and its capacity to manage the affairs of the North-West.

A great number of the inhabitants of Alberta are not Canadians, and until very recently they had a very faint conception of what the Canadian Government and Canadian people could do. The military has swept away hostiles and rebels alike. Like the "boys in blue" at Uncle Sam's frontier posts, they have shown by their good behaviour, by their self-denial and patriotism, that there is a central power whose laws ever are and must be respected, and whose citizens will be protected by its soldiers. The Edmonton Expedition has done much to awaken a proper respect for government—and I use the word without a qualifier—for there is always a lawless, shiftless element in new territories that defies all authority. Mischievous agitation in Alberta had gained considerable ascendancy. A spirit of intolerance showed itself against those Federalists who were outspoken in their views, and who dared call themselves Liberal-Conservatives.

The Edmonton Expedition not only saved Edmonton but it redeemed Calgary, and gave confidence to Macleod. There could have been no agency more eloquent, potent and patriotic than the arrival of the relieving columns—the "Mount-Royal Rifles" and the "Winnipeg Light Infantry." Recruiting then went briskly on, both for Major Halton's Mounted Rifles and Major Steele's Scouts, until the combined force of these two corps reached nearly one hundred men, all belonging to the Calgary district: the same district the people of which two weeks before had emphatically declared that no volunteers from Calgary should go to the front.

It was not the Snider rifles of the Canadian Volunteer Militia which wrought this change so much as the gentlemanly bearing of the officers, the patriotic devotion of the men and the complete organization of the Alberta field forces by that distinguished commander Major-General Strange. The Half-breed himself, as well as the hostile Indian, realized for the first time

that a Canadian volunteer did not mean a pair of boots and a musket behind a stump, but a rifleman who could fight in the open as well as in the bush. The agitator also discovered that there were some Provinces near the great lakes and down by the sounding sea that could furnish the men and money too to preserve the integrity of Confederation.

Many sharp turns have been made since the troops arrived. One in particular may be mentioned. An entertainment was given to the Ninth Voltigeurs early in May. The organizers were not those who had gladly welcomed the troops on their arrival, but the heroes of the anti-volunteer meeting and of the Fish Creek fiasco. The Half-breed rebel has not more effectually disappeared from the battlefield than has the professional agitator from behind the stumps of Fish Creek. The "average" inhabitant is no longer an Albertian—he is now a Canadian. G. B. E.

### AMERICAN VIEWS OF ANGLO-SAXON UNITY.

WASHINGTON, July 4th.

THE forty or more greetings to Mr. Lowell on his return home, by American poets and prose writers, as collected in the columns of the *Literary World*, divide themselves in a political sense into four categories, as follow:

1. The reality and permanence of the fraternal bond between England and America.
2. The continued longing of Americans for kindly appreciation of their national character and achievements by the Mother Country.
3. The satisfaction of the people of the United States with their political institutions and intellectual development.
4. The adaptability of scholarship to the practical needs of life.

Under the first category, it is on the whole gratifying to find that austere historian, Mr. Bancroft, attributing to our kinsfolk across the ocean a "seemingly fixed policy, for these and for coming years, of establishing peace and friendship with us on the principle of reciprocal justice and equality," and if one should feel himself a little chilled by the coldness of expression, the glow will return to his heart as he reads such words as these from Moses Coit Tylor, of Cornell: "Between these two lands now I am sure a bridge is building at last—not of stone or iron, or even of gold; but of better acquaintance, of honest respect, of solid love; the vast, immutable piers of it resting on an instinct of proud and splendid kinship. Perhaps that bridge may not be finished in our day—such structures take time—but at any rate it is actually begun. It will be finished and, as I believe, long generations of brethren and faithful friends will pass and repass upon it, and all mankind will be the happier for its existence." Herein we have the classic pedantry of Bancroft forged into living, human utterance. A fitting pendant to it is Professor Richardson's, of Dartmouth, affectionate appropriation of the historian Freeman's phrase wherein North America is described as the "third home" of the English race.

With regard to the second category, it is in every way honourable and hopeful to both sides that our people, in their time of conscious manhood, should still look to the Old Land for the word of praise and encouragement of chiefest estimation. It must be that there is yet profit for us in the home garnerings of eight centuries since the Conquest, and if England is to continue to be the censor of our advancing civilization, the performance of that function is sure to react beneficially upon the ceaseless development of her own national life. What an Anglo-Saxon confederation would be, or become, based upon diplomatic conventions or the enactments of a Federal Parliament, the mind of man has not yet compassed, but the dullest of us may in some measure conceive of the nature and workings of that intellectual and moral union discerned by some of Mr. Lowell's band of welcomers. Such an union is sure to be none the less potent and lasting because both parties to it have now something to give and equal, or nearly equal, capacity of judging the true value of the gifts exchanged.

That the people of the United States, however eagerly they may look across the sea for the fraternal nod or greeting, should be placidly content with what they have done, are doing, and are expecting to do, is merely proof that they have rightly interpreted their own history and have not been idle spectators of what had gone on in other parts of the world. If they have been disposed to a little over estimate the quality of their aggregate literary product (to take a single instance) the impulse to that form of exaggeration has assuredly come from the Old Home.

We are now brought to the last division of our subject, and the obvious triteness of any argument intended to show that political life will gain in proportion as it is informed by scholarship is a sufficient reason for not attempting one. In respect of the fact that men of letters are more and more influencing the political action and development of the United States, proofs are abundant. A weighty proof is the ceaseless outflow from the press of books and articles pertaining to the multifarious branches of political and social economy; for if the uninstructed were not seeking, or at least accepting instruction, this torrent would be checked by the operation of natural causes. Another proof is the unending round of pilgrimages that ambitious politicians now make to the various seats of learning; the eagerness with which they grasp at opportunities to deliver "commencement" addresses, and their readiness to turn essayists and tractarians, in their own persons, whenever the columns of a magazine or review are thrown open to them. It is only fifteen years ago that a member of our Senate Committee on Foreign Relations opposed the nomination of Mr. Richard H. Dana to be minister to the Court of St. James's on the ground that "literary fellers" had no place in political economics, so far as the

United States were concerned, and now we find the despised class in some danger of deterioration from the too close embraces of their late detractors.

B.

### NOTES FROM THE CONTINENT.

PARIS, July 1.

M. H. DE LAMOTHE has testified his joy at the progress of French descendants in the North-West of the Canadian Dominion: "*Esto perpetua.*" Their taste, however, it seems for sedentary life is a drawback, and their want of foresight and instability of character prevent them from profiting by the great agricultural riches of their country. M. Hector Fabre, on the other hand, does not hold out strong hopes that Canada is destined to become again French. He says the French and English touch elbows in the Dominion without any confusion; they agree without immolating one another. Before 1840, under the *ancien régime*, while Papineau denounced English rule in the tribune, the Government House was receiving the descendants of the French nobility. Under the new *régime* the Executive and the Parliament have made peace, and both dance to strains from the same orchestra.

M. Leon Deschamps, after an exhaustive examination of the colonial spirit in France in the sixteenth century in comparison with that of the present day, concludes that Frenchmen differ very little from their ancestors; they are at present what they were yesterday; they have the same uncertainty as to the advantages of colonies, the same political and philosophical arguments against them; the same idleness to extract profit from them, unless the part of the Mother Country be the most preponderating. The Government urges citizens to rely on themselves—and heaven will aid them—for success in colonization efforts. But, as Montaigne remarks, "France embraces all new takes, but clasps only the wind."

M. Paquier, in treating of the question of Herat and the Afghan frontier, states it was Nadir Chah, the conqueror of Persia, and who reigned 1737-47, who first drew attention to the rôle which Herat ought to play in all the great struggles that Central Asia would be the theatre of. Khorassan was the sword-blade of Persia, but Herat was the sword-handle, and whoever held the latter could dominate Iran and Touran—the routes at once to the Caspian and India. M. Pasquier agrees with Sir Henry Rawlinson that "Herat and Candchar are the Mamelonoert and Malakoff-tour of the British position in the East." Russia, compelled by the check inflicted on her by England at the Berlin Congress to abandon her Balkan designs, has set to work to obtain scientific frontiers too in Central Asia.

Captain Bovinai continues his interesting information on the Kingdom of Annam. The rainy season commences in October, and is preceded by terrible storms. In ten days forty-nine inches of rain fall. Often the storms destroy a whole harvest. The soil, being soaked, exhales miasms; the persistence of the humid season is painful for Europeans, but at the same time refreshing, after the epoch of great heat. The climate of Annam, observes M. Bouillevaux, is generally unhealthy, above all in the lowlands; the highlands are more salubrious, but the wooded mountains, being occupied by savages, are uninhabitable, both for Annamites as well as for Europeans. The death-rate of French soldiers, of whom one-tenth are natives, is over nine per cent. Of one hundred deaths, thirty-one were caused by dysentery, and eighteen by pernicious fever. It is recommended that the soldiers should wear cloth uniforms in the rainy, and white linen in the warm, season. The present ruler of Annam is reduced to the condition of Sigebert II., or of Childeric III. In case of a public disaster, his Majesty considers himself to be personally responsible before heaven. Happily, the French are at hand to give him absolution. In Annam the king is allowed a plurality of wives; he selects his brides in the families of the Mandarins, and so assures the latter's loyalty and support. Females are excluded from the throne, but they can exercise the functions of regent. If a subject has cause of complaint against a Mandarin, he has only to beat a tom-tom at the palace gate, when he is admitted, and his griefs examined by a special tribunal. All citizens are equal before the king, as are all Mussulmans before the Sultan. Further, when a son attains a high office, his family receives the honorific title of Mandarinat. The Government clerks wear a small ivory plate around the neck, which indicates their rank and duties. Their salaries vary from eighteen to four hundred francs a-year, with sixteen to three hundred measures of rice. Military commanders receive one hundred francs per month salary and rations; a private soldier has one franc per month and one meal daily.

In Ouimet's second volume of "Exile Letters," he says of France: "Our unhappy history, will it ever be an Ixion's wheel? In the sixteenth century, Saint Bartholemew; in the seventeenth, the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes; in the eighteenth, the Eighteenth Brumaire; in the nineteenth, the Second of December!" Ouimet was like Hugo, free to re-enter France without conditions; both kept their word not to do so till Napoleon III. had been overthrown.

M. Monnier draws attention to the Hawaiian Islands—a group described as the "Flower of the Summer Sea," the Paradise of the Pacific. Honolulu is not a capital, but a princely park; each house is a villa, embosomed in a bouquet of flowers—a floral deluge, an amalgam of tints. The natives adore horse-riding, and the women display a masculine energy, from their high Mexican saddles. The *élégantes* wear a riding-habit of scarlet and orange; the skirts floating over the hips of the horse like expanded wings. The fair sex are not pretty; from twelve years old they have the grace and agility of young cats; the hair is black, but not glossy, and the mouth rather large. After twelve years of age they become rapidly stout—some of the ladies weigh sixteen stones. The popular rejoicings were immoral

till religion toned them down to decency. If the native *can-can* be danced outside a stipulated locality the performer is fined two hundred francs, a penalty more severe than for an erring Parisienne. A Spaniard's hospitality is to offer to his guest all his goods and chattels, in the Pickwickian sense. In Hawaii, the offer is literally true; the guest receives the newest mat to sleep upon, and the finest fish to eat; he will, if fatigued, be shampooed into a seventh heaven; and when he leaves he will be told his visit has been a fête for the family.

Camping out, and picnicking in common, are general, and if the passer-by be a friend or relative he must join in the fortune of the pot. This is a relic of Sparta, perhaps. The soldiers are dressed like Pomeranian grenadiers, and their heads disappear in the stock and high collar—that is all the king imported from his travels in Europe. The royal palace recalls the residence of a sleeping beauty in the wood—no person is inside it. The monarch believes it to be haunted because it is built of wood and not of stone, so never sleeps in it—it is merely his office. The king is mild, intelligent, young, simple, and noble looking; he speaks English like a Cockney. Molokai, or the "Island of Misery," is the refuge for all the leprosy, numbering about one thousand. The disease came originally from China. The person afflicted with the malady, irrespective of sex or age, is "exported" to a part of the island, and there left to live or die. No communication is possible with the outside world. Once a month a ship arrives, throws some fresh provisions on the beach with letters and presents from families and friends, and then departs. The living actually drop to pieces, decompose; every leper can thus see his doom in detail. Strange, only the brain remains unattacked—living. The nurses of to-day will be the patients of to-morrow. There are no doctors; the officials are all diseased; the ruler is Death. The diseased are hunted down to be exiled; a cousin of Queen Emma's was even sent to the melancholy valley Kalawao. M. Monnier is of opinion the leprosy will make its way into Europe.

M. Emile Levasseur, in an article on Australia, observes that the climate of Brisbane recalls that of Madeira, and the number of rainy days yearly is one hundred and twenty. Sydney resembles the climate of Naples, and has one hundred and fifty-two wet days. Adelaide approaches, in point of climate, to Sicily, and may be compared to an English humid autumn. It has about one hundred and ten wet days. Melbourne's mean temperature is not unlike that of Marseilles; its coldest month is July, and the number of its rainy days is about one hundred and thirty-five. Perth has only two seasons—extreme heat and oppressive humidity. The general character of the Australian climate is dryness; yet this does not deter the establishing of grazing farms, nor even of cultivation. The valleys of the Darling and the Fluke commence to be colonized, although rain there sometimes keeps away for eight months.

M. de Vasili has added some notes to his new editions on Austrian life. The old Viennese, it appears, never change their habits and customs for modern ones. A street pavior can be seen at his humble work kneeling in the middle of a large avenue. He disdains, although the sun be broiling a straw hat with a broad brim; he prefers his yellow hat with a little border. His hair is carefully flattened and pomaded, divided in the middle "as would be a masher's"; he has a ringlet falling over each temple called a "cork-screw"; his linen is relatively very white, well starched and ironed. A laundry maid is of medium size with gazelle eyes, her cap is a piece of silk in folds and bows, the ends pleasingly streaming down her back; a black velvet corsage shows off her well-formed waist; her dress is just short enough to display the shape of her boots and the colour of her stockings; on a pole, slung across her shoulder, are several ironed jupons. The market women, like all Mesdames Angot, are famous for their drinking habits, and are called the "gossip sisters." The Vienna cabmen are so clean and well-dressed that they appear to be proprietors of the vehicles and not the drivers. Cabby is a fop, he conducts his two horses with as much gracefulness as surety. The inhabitants of Vienna join to the vivacity of the Italian the placidity of the Oriental and the sensualism of the Slav. Every individual with spectacles is a doctor. The mob at Berlin is brutal and often maltreats defenceless women; not so in Vienna. A citizen of Vienna is not an anti-Semitic, but while he would not attack the Jews, he would not listen quarter of an hour to the best anti-Jewish sermon by Stöcker. The favourite drink with the working-classes is, in the Austrian capital, new wine. The most terrible reproach would be to call a citizen a miser. A cup of coffee and milk between two and three in the morning at a café is the favourite drink after a theatre. People like less what is represented on the stage than to hear what goes on in the green-room. The women of Vienna possess a little of the character of their national waltzes, which commence by melancholy strains to finish in the fullest gaiety. Tips flourish in Vienna as beautiful as in Paris; all give, all accept—as a right. Vienna is the city where people dance the most; they dance every day and at once. The more the middle classes rise in the world the higher the old aristocracy ascend Ararat to escape from the inundation. In no other capital of Europe, save Vienna, do women offer so many types of beauty; all the traits of European ladies are united in a Viennese dame. The education of middle-class girls is serious and solid, more so than in any other European realm, because higher schools exist since a long time. Accustomed to society the young girls are neither timid nor awkward. They do not walk in the street with down-cast eyes, but with the head high as suits an age full of happiness and hope. There is no bigotry in Viennese society; it is too educated to be led by fanatics. The churches most frequented are those where the best music and singing is heard. The gentlemen come to meet the ladies, and perhaps *vice versa*. In any case, where there is no music there are few worshippers.

ZERO.

## ART NOTES.

THE following statistics, from the returns of the Customs Department, show the value of the artistic importations into Canada for the year 1883-84. Of pictures in oil or water colour by artists of recognized merit, or copies of old masters by such artists, and exempt from taxation, Canada imported to the value of \$56,176, the portions taken by each Province being as follow:—Ontario, \$12,678; Quebec, \$41,768; Nova Scotia, \$220; New Brunswick, \$1,000; Manitoba, \$46; British Columbia, \$252; Prince Edward Island, \$212. The purchases of some of the wealthy residents of Montreal have, of course, swelled the list for the Province of Quebec. Great Britain furnished pictures to the value of \$22,574; the United States, \$17,096; France, \$15,199, and Italy, \$812. Pictures, designs, engravings and prints subject to taxation were brought in to the value of \$61,668, Ontario taking to the value of \$29,887, and Quebec \$21,332. Of these Great Britain supplied to the value of \$9,688, and the United States \$45,576.

FOR the fifth time Angeli is painting Her Majesty's portrait. The face and figure are in profile. The dress is of black velvet, a long white lace veil falling from the head.

BY a printer's error in the last "Art Notes," the number of pictures submitted for exhibition in the Royal Academy this year was set down at 900; it should have been 9,000.

AN original scheme to ensure the disposal of the best of the artists' work sent for exhibition is that of the American Art Association. They raised funds sufficient to afford four prizes of \$2,500 each, to be awarded by a jury selected by the contributors to the fund, the pictures selected as prizes to be apportioned by lot to the cities sending the largest amount of money. New York, Boston, Louisville and St. Louis furnished the bulk of the contributions. The competition was open to all American artists whether at home or abroad. Four hundred pictures were offered, of which 157 were accepted. The result of the extensive balloting which followed has been that the Metropolitan Museum, New York, the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, the Kentucky Polytechnic Society of Louisville, and the St. Louis Museum of Fine Arts receive more or less valuable additions. The prizes were awarded to "Massachusetts Coast," by R. Swain Gifford, "La Crépuscule," by Alexander Harrison, "The Last Sacrament," by Henry Mosler, and "Off Honfleur," by F. M. Boggs. The pictures sent in are said to be of high excellence, and the scheme is one which, as tending to draw out good work, is well worthy of consideration by our own art societies. Unfortunately we have not yet in Canada the public sentiment which makes these matters easy in the States. St. Louis was represented solely through the generosity of one man, Mr. Henry B. Pettes, who himself sent \$2,500 to the fund.

ANOTHER big collection has come to the hammer in England, in consequence of the death of Mr. Beckett Denison. This eminent collector has had but a short enjoyment of the treasures of Hamilton Palace and the Fontaine sale, at which he was so princely a buyer. Pictures, old French furniture, bronzes, Sèvres and Dresden china, Oriental porcelain, majolica, armour, etc., have made a three weeks' feast for the wealthy covetous. The prices realized, however, showed, in some notable instances, a sad falling-off from the figures given by Mr. Denison. The National Gallery and South Kensington were, of course, represented and secured some of the best. The chief of the pictures was Rubens' "Daniel in the lion's den." This, sold at the Hamilton sale, three years ago, for £5,150, brought only £2,100, and at this price it was repurchased by the Duke of Hamilton. The National Gallery acquired for £640 Rubens' design in *grisaille*, "Acis and Galatea," the price paid by Mr. Denison having been £1,680. A little picture, "Christ driving the money-changers out of the Temple," by Marcello Venusti from the design of Michael Angelo, was purchased for the National Gallery for £966, the price paid at the Hamilton sale having been £1,428. A Turner, "The Departure of Adonis for the Chase," painted about 1806, but not exhibited in the Royal Academy until 1849, fetched £1,522 10s. A life-size Vandyck, representing the Duchess of Richmond and her son, as Cupid, brought £892 10s., Mr. Denison having paid £2,047 10s. for it. The collection comprised a large number of inferior works and copies, masquerading under big names, constituting a curious medley. In other directions South Kensington acquired two most valuable additions, including the famous Soltykoff chess table and the round dish of Gubbio lustre ware bearing the monogram of Maestro Giorgio, and the date 1525, which formed one of the gems of the Fontaine collection. For this Mr. Denison gave £766 10s.; it now fetched £829 10s. It is twelve inches in diameter, and is exquisitely painted, the subject being the Three Graces. The chess table is of iron, damascened with gold, and inlaid with lapis lazuli. It belonged to Prince Soltykoff, and was sold when his collection was dispersed, being ultimately bought by the Duke of Hamilton for £800. The price now paid for it is £1,491. The best bronzes fetched good prices, though considerably less than those paid by their late owner. Two fine groups by Giovanni di Bologna, "The Rape of the Sabines," and "The Rape of Helen," each about twenty-five inches high, on ormolu plinths, brought £840, £500 less than before. A Louis XVI. clock by Robin, in a case of ormolu, brought £372 15s. A fine collection of cabinets and secretaires fetched large prices; one, a Louis XIV. pedestal cabinet, by Buhl, inlaid with engraved brass and white metal on tortoise-shell, brought £997 10s.; it cost Mr. Denison £2,310. A Louis XIV. chandelier of ormolu fetched £304 10s. A clock by Garrigues, in a case of gros-bleu Sèvres, brought £257 5s.; a pair of oviform Sèvres vases and covers, turquoise-blue, £367 10s. Of the details of this immense collection, however, it is impossible here to give any idea.

THE National Gallery of New South Wales has recently purchased Millais' "Captive"; also, pictures by Heffner and Luminais. The collection is rapidly assuming importance. The native artists, however, are by no means satisfied. Last year the trustees notified the Art Society of New South Wales that out of the funds at their disposal for the purchase of works of art the sums of £125 and £75 would be expended in the purchase of an oil and a water-colour painting by artists resident in Australia, provided the work should merit a place in the national collection. As a result, they have found themselves compelled to decline to purchase, not being able to select anything offered at the Society's exhibition which they considered to fulfil the conditions of the vote. The local talent is indignant. Let the local talent study and improve.

THE Paris Salon has awarded its *médaille d'honneur* to M. Bougereau. Benjamin Constant had but nine votes less than he. No medals of the first-class were given, but a number of artists have received those of the second and third classes. The "honourable mentions" were, however, very numerous, and included both English and American artists. In sculpture no *médaille d'honneur* was awarded this year. M. M. Daillon, Desca, Croisy, A. Carls and Roty received medals of the first class, others those of second and third, and "honourable mention" fell to the lot of forty-eight sculptors.

THE French Ministry of Public Instruction and the Fine Arts, which annually purchases a number of works from the Salon, is about to exhibit its purchases, free, in the Ecole des Beaux Arts.

AMONGST the big collections of pictures to be sold next summer is that of the late Lord Dudley. The sale will come off at Christie's, London. It will be remembered that Berlin, just before his death, bought for £10,500 his famous "Fra Angelico."

THE increasing use of coal in Paris is rendering it necessary to clean the pictures in the Louvre.

A CHARMING exhibition of paintings on china is now open in London, being the works of lady amateurs and artists.

AMONGST the isolated pictures on view in the galleries of London picture dealers are: Hans Makart's "Summer"; Holman Hunt's "The Triumph of the Innocents"; two historical paintings by F. Sargent—"Her Majesty's Drawing Room, 1885" and "The House of Lords"; "Goodwood Races" and "General Gordon at Khartoum," by Lowes Dickinson; Benjamin Constant's "Judith"; "The White Slave," by Bokovac; "Twixt Love and Duty," by S. E. Waller; "Nana," by Suchobowski; Frith's "A Private View at the Royal Academy"; "David," by Gustave Moreau; "Little Miss Muffitt," by Millais; Ectrina's "Arrival at Calvary"; "Calvary," by Munkacsy; Dore's "The Vale of Tears"; "The Finding of Moses," by F. Goodall; "Anno Domini," by Edwin Long, and his two new pictures—"The Search for Beauty" and "The Chosen Five."

It would scarcely be credited that a wealthy and intelligent people should house a priceless collection such as the National Portrait Gallery in what is little better than a tinder box—wooden sheds, surrounded by other similar fire-traps. But it is so in London; and last month an overheated stove in an adjacent restaurant nearly destroyed the wretched buildings and their contents.

THANKS to private generosity and Provincial liberality, Quebec is to have a noble Art School. The Hon. Senator J. G. Ross gave the site—114 feet frontage, with the same depth, the value of which is \$5,000. The building, designed by Mr. Peachy, is to cost \$13,000. Towards this the Council of Arts and Manufactures give \$5,000, and Mr. Ross building material to the value of \$2,500. The accommodation will be of the most complete character, and comprise large exhibition and lecture halls, besides rooms for drawing classes, etc., the basement being devoted to the manual work of the pupils.

DELTA.

### HERE AND THERE.

By the sudden death of Mr. Buchan Upper Canada College has lost an able and popular head. Education generally has lost one who adorned it by talent, culture, refinement of taste, and hearty devotion to his high calling. By all who were associated with him personally the loss will be sincerely deplored.

*Grip* has thought proper to charge THE WEEK with stealing a translation of a short tale from the *Globe*. If the editor had compared the two translations, as he was bound to do before impeaching our honour, he would have seen that his charge was baseless. The tale was sent from this office to our translator some time before its appearance in the *Globe*. Perhaps had the appearance of the tale in the *Globe* been noticed by us, our translation might have been withheld; but theft or plagiarism there was none. The allusions to "liberal temperance" and "Orange hooray" are left to the appreciation of those who value social decency in journalism.

ONE of the dangers which follows in the train of commercial prosperity is the habit—soon acquired—of "taking it easy." This manifests itself, among other ways, in a general disinclination to incur physical fatigue, and results in the abandonment of walking for exercise and an excessive use of carriages and street cars, not to say a decided aversion for manual labour. The physical consequences to the next generation must be serious: an effeminate nation soon runs its course. Bearing this in mind every encouragement ought to be given to out-door exercises and games, whether the recreation chosen be riding, walking, cricket, lacrosse, base-ball, rowing or sailing. But the greatest care should be taken to guard against the

too great development of a combative spirit amongst players. Without some sort of rivalry most games would be unattractive if not useless, but no competition should be allowed to degenerate into a combat. The scenes which have disgraced some lacrosse and base-ball grounds in Canada and America of late are altogether unworthy of a civilized community, and bode ill for the continued popularity of the great American and Canadian games. Instead of meeting to measure their strength and skill in a spirit of generous rivalry, prepared to cheerfully see the best men win, the opposing teams too often come together as personal enemies, and use sticks and bats with serious results. No doubt the betting which accompanies most matches is to some extent responsible for this unfortunate state of affairs; but the evil lies deeper. All boys are said to be cruel and savage at heart, and were it not for careful domestic training and a firm social code the average youth might grow to man's estate and pass to his long account unregenerate. Until the press and the community at large protest against the brutality too often manifested—brutality which is sometimes unnoticed if not condoned in the newspaper reports—respectable admirers of lacrosse and baseball may well look with apprehension upon the future of those games.

RESIDENTS in the northern part of Toronto complain bitterly that a policeman is rarely or never seen in those districts, and that "city savages" are permitted to commit depredations upon private properties with impunity. The observation that a few officers might safely be told off from King or Yonge Street duty for the purpose of checking this vandalism seems justifiable. Will not the Chief Constable see to it?

NOT the least pleasant or least memorable of recent utterances is the speech of Mr. McVeigh, of the Chicago Commercial Club, a portion of which we give in another column. It is wholesome reading, especially for workingmen, who have been brought to regard capitalists as ogres. "Do not talk to me of a merchant: a merchant is the same in every part of the world—his gold his god, his invoice his country, his ledger his Bible, his desk his altar, the Exchange his church, and he has faith in none but his banker." So said Burke in his wrath, after his rejection by the merchants of Bristol. He might even then have thought of the merchants of Venice, Florence, Nuremburg and Ghent. But the social ideal set forth in Mr. McVeigh's speech had not been conceived in Burke's day.

IN the course of an address to the York Pioneers at Orangeville, Dr. Scadding expressed himself as follows, *apropos* of town nomenclature: "The names of townships, which I have just had occasion to enumerate, suggest to me the remark that, although in visiting Orangeville we do not come into a region celebrated as yet by the poet or the historian, furnished with legends of Indian wars or border conflicts, and described in times past by distinguished travellers and tourists from abroad, we certainly do come into a region of remarkable names, many of them beautiful as well: Mono, Adjala, Amaranth, Proton, Artemesia, Euphrasia, and so forth; and coming here as learners, and not as teachers, I for one should like to obtain some idea of the local impressions in regard to them, their origin and meaning, which I have failed in some instances to make out. Also, I should like to get some idea of the effect of certain quasi-theological names, such as Luther and Melancthon—to say nothing of the name of Orangeville itself—on settlements, whether attractive or repellant, inclined as I should be myself to discourage the affixing to our soil here in Canada of any such appellations. Already I observe, as might naturally be expected, the set-off of a Loretto on the map."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S scheme of Home Rule, which appeared in the *Fortnightly*, and was editorially referred to last week, is received with derision by all parties in England. It does certainly seem absurd to propose to cut up the Old Country into four pieces in order, as a mere chance, to escape being cut into two.

THE devices which the inventive reporter resorts to in order to provide pabulum for *gobemouches* are the fruitful source of much merriment to newspaper men. A great deal of the matter thus collected is of course utterly unreliable, and its distribution is occasionally the cause of much confusion out of England: there it is rightly valued. *Apropos* of the columns of rubbish retailed daily about the recent Ministerial changes in England, it may not be untimely to recall an anecdote told in Fleet Street some years ago. When Lord Beaconsfield was lying ill there was a journalist found who literally lived upon his doorstep night and day, and was rewarded in the end by getting the first intimation of his death. In 1880 when Mr. Gladstone was forming the Ministry which is now broken up, one shrewd observer noted the arrival at the Prime Minister's door of a gentleman for whom Cabinet rank was predicted. The aspirant had held in a previous Liberal Government an office which has been sometimes, and is at the present moment, associated with Cabinet rank, and had distinguished himself in it. When he left Mr. Gladstone's house, after a brief interview, he was wreathed in smiles, as if he had obtained his heart's desire. But as soon as he had fairly got out of range, as he supposed, of all observers he dropped his jaunty air for a moment and struck viciously with his stick at a pebble which lay on the pavement. "He's not in the Cabinet," the reporter on duty concluded; "he's been shelved." The journalist made his guess on this authority and no other as to the post to which the visitor had been assigned. "And if you believe me, sir," he added as he told the story, "I was right."



THE Manchester *Examiner*, referring to Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's recantations of previous fulminations against the use of tobacco, makes the following remarks:—"He is not even now an ardent advocate for smoking. But he would tolerate its uses under three conditions—first, that smoking should not be begun too early in life; secondly, that it should be made as little offensive as possible to others; and thirdly, that the tobacco should be good. These are all excellent rules; but there is this difficulty about the third, that the quality of tobacco is a matter of opinion—*quot fumatores, tot sententiae*. Mr. Beecher's former opinion that smoking leads to drinking is probably still widely entertained by a large number of people who know nothing of the facts. But it is likely that among teetotalers the proportion of smokers is even greater than among moderate or excessive drinkers. People must have something beyond the plain and wholesome food which will keep the body in perfect health. Of these indulgences smoking is probably that which does the least harm when compared with the amount of solace and comfort which it affords. At all events attempts to exact a combined pledge against drinking and smoking have proved a conspicuous failure. It is a maxim with the best smokers that drinking spoils smoking. George Macdonald goes so far as to make one of his confirmed drunkards cure himself of drinking by smoking."

SOCIETY in England will be surprised to learn that Lady Dudley has just been tried for murder in the United States and been acquitted on the ground of insanity. So, at least, we read in the *Paris Soir*. As that journal speaks also of O'Donovan Rossa we may suppose that it has confounded Lady Dudley with Lucilla Dudley. As both ladies are foreigners the Paris journalists could not be expected to know much about either, or to make a distinction between them. A more unpardonable instance of ignorance of English life was, however, that once displayed at a restaurant at the Rond Point of the Champs-Elysées, where "Cherry Gbler" was announced in gilt letters as one of the beverages dispensed. One would have thought that Sherry Cobbler was sufficiently acclimatised in Paris for its orthography to be respected.

A FRENCH priest from Cochin China declares that absinthe is an infallible remedy for cholera. A small dose of absinthe, taken in a glass of claret, will, he says, restore circulation and warmth. With some patients the cure is as rapid as the attack; with others it is only accomplished after twenty-four hours. In a small parish in Cochin China, M. Janin, the priest in question, cured seventy-three cholera patients out of the seventy-six attacked by the disease; six French soldiers in the fortress of Soctrang were cured by the same means, while only one died, and he was dying before M. Janin came. Should one dose of the absinthe prove insufficient, M. Janin recommends the patient to continue taking it. He says of himself that when attacked by cholera he drank one-third of a litre of absinthe in about ten minutes, after which he slept and awoke cured. It is a curious fact that, after taking five or six doses of claret mixed with absinthe, the patients are rarely intoxicated. If, however, they fall asleep in a state of intoxication they are saved. In cases of insufficient quantity being taken death is sure to ensue.

THE most certain cure for facial neuralgia is undoubtedly decapitation. By the same process of reasoning it has been proposed to end the sorrows of Ireland by towing the distressful country into the middle of the Atlantic and scuttling her. But Sir Edward Watkin has devised another remedy, which shall, according to his prognostications, prove a boon to all travellers to the western world, and at the same time increase the prosperity of Ireland to an indefinite extent. As the common earthworm is said, when chopped in twain, to become two new and distinct worms, one half growing a new head, and the other a new tail, and as it follows that a direct benefit is thus conferred upon the original worm, so Sir Edward proposes to divide Ireland by making a ship canal through it from east to west at the narrowest part. Through this canal all ships coming from or going to America are to pass, disseminating peace and showering plenty on all around; warehouses, manufactories, and towns are to rise on the banks of this cutting, and everybody is to be happy ever afterwards. Countless gangs of Irishmen will no longer cultivate their worthless praties, but will make their fortunes by digging this waterway, and Ireland will become prosperous and contented as "the half-way house to America." Here is a grand opportunity, suggests a London journal, for widows and spinsters to invest their money, and fall like their leaders into the ditch. They will be able after a few years to invest their surplus profits in the next chimera proposed, which will, most likely, be an Atlantic Tunnel, or a patent lift to and from the Antipodes.

SOME curious particulars are given by a French newspaper of the comparative frequency of the names of men in France. The most curious of all is perhaps the fact that the commonest man's name in France is Mary. It is generally known, however, that in France and Italy devout Catholic parents frequently baptise the male children Mary, generally in association with some other name. The late Victor Hugo, for example, bore the two Christian names of "Victor Marie," and Pope Pius IX. was, in observance of the same custom, called "Giovanni Maria." This accounts, therefore for the female name of Mary standing at the head of the list of male names. The subsequent order or succession in point of frequency is not, however, what would have been generally suspected. Louis comes next to Mary, then Joseph and then Charles, and Henry and John follow very closely behind. Some of the remaining names in descending order of frequency are François, Peter, Paul, Jules, Maurice, Anthony, Eugene, Leon,

Victor, Augustus, Edward, Ernest and George. The low position occupied by the favourite revolutionary name of Jules will probably astonish most Englishmen. The modern English fashion of using a surname borrowed from the families of either parent, as an additional Christian name, which has been sometimes denounced as a vulgarity, does not appear to prevail to anything like an equal extent in France; but the innovation appears to be making its way.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for the Editor must be addressed: EDITOR OF THE WEEK, 5 Jordan Street, Toronto. Contributors who desire their MS. returned, if not accepted, must enclose stamp for that purpose.

AN EXPLANATION AND A REMARK.

To the Editor of *The Week*:

SIR,—As intimated in my last letter, I had no intention of prolonging the discussion on Prohibition, even had THE WEEK not found it necessary to cut it short. May I have space just to explain that I did not abandon what Judge Elliot regards as my "dangerous proposition," but my defence was excised from my too lengthy letter. J. E. WELLS.

THE FISHERIES AND RECIPROCITY.

To the Editor of *The Week*:

SIR,—Permit me to make a few remarks on the above named article that appeared in your issue of the 9th instant. I must take exception to the conclusions arrived at, and to the fallacies on which the opinions of the writer are based.

The statement that "practically, Great Britain has withdrawn from the American Continent, and will never go to war on account of the fisheries," is not borne out by facts. The fleets of Great Britain surround the shores of this Continent, and she will ever be ready to protect her possessions.

The writer of the article places himself on the horns of a dilemma, for he must either believe that both Canada and Great Britain are craven, or that the United States as a government are neither more nor less than buccaneers. I demur to either proposition, for I have had personal evidence year after year that the United States fishermen, as a class, are a law-abiding people, the Newfoundland Sunday fishing case being an exception to their general good conduct.

As regards the protection of the fisheries, I hold that the difficulty is not so great as is apprehended. We must not presume, for one moment, that the United States Government would protect their fishermen in wrong doing, and those who would persist in so doing would be liable to capture and confiscation. One might as well argue that the array of Customs' officials should be disbanded because smuggling cannot altogether be done away with.

To avoid all complications and in the spirit of friendship, the Government have very generously extended to the United States the privilege of fishing in our waters to the end of the present season. Let us hope that such an evidence of good will on our part will be fully appreciated by the American Congress and Government, and that reciprocity in its truest sense may be the result of the Commission that in all probability will be appointed. SPECTATOR.

"THE LANCET" AND THE MIRACLES AT LOURDES.

To the Editor of *The Week*:

SIR,—Your issue of the 9th inst., under "Here and There," contains a reference to an article in a late number of the *Lancet* on "Healing by Faith, with reference to a visit to the Grotto of Lourdes, by George Buchanan, Professor of Clinical Surgery in Glasgow University." You notice that the Professor gives instances of cases in which the supposed disease has turned out to be, not organic but merely a functional imitation of the real malady, the effect of the imagination. No doubt such cases do, perhaps not infrequently occur, and operating upon the imagination of the invalid is the most likely method of cure. The Professor is somewhat illogical, however, in the conclusion he draws, that "of the many thousands annually attracted to Lourdes, a great number must be cases analogous to them." Why *must* rather than *may*? But the Professor is forced to this admission: "There are, however, some cases which cannot be included along with those to which I have referred. Cases in which instantaneous cure has taken place, or is alleged to have taken place, in such maladies as ulcers, sinuses and easily recognized disintegration of bone, such examples have been reported and vouched for by several French medical men, and are referred to in an article in the *Nineteenth Century* for 1882, and I admit that the explanation is not applicable to them. . . . If there is no fallacy in the official reports, they are beyond my understanding."

Catholics believe that most of the cures which take place at Lourdes are really miraculous. When the case of an alleged miracle is placed before them they argue thus: 1. God has seen fit to work miracles, that is works not contrary to but beyond the order of nature, and what He has once done He *may* do again. 2. This *may* be the case of a genuine miracle. 3. What is the effect of the evidence before me? Is it merely a coincidence or a "special Providence," or can it be accounted for reasonably by natural laws, and so forth? It appears to me that this is a reasonable and logical way of looking at the subject of miracles, while that adopted by Protestants is both unreasonable and illogical.

Winnipeg, July 13th, 1885.

N. D. B.

HON. MR. MILLS AND THE HALF-BREEDS.

To the Editor of *The Week*:

SIR,—Will you allow me to say that you have fallen into an error in dealing with the question of North-West grievances. You say that "Mr. Mills, when Minister of the Interior, had taken the ground that the Half-breed was not entitled to better treatment of the white man; and although this rule was not adopted by the succeeding Administration the memory of its promulgation may have continued to be a source of uneasiness to the dusky claimants." You then go on to speak as if Mr. Mills had not only laid down this general principle, but had applied it to the land-holdings of the Half-breeds. Now, if you will look at the *Hansard* report of Sir John's speech you will find that he quotes in full Mr. Mill's despatch dealing with this question, which contains these words: "The application of the petitioners to be aided by the Government with seeds and agricultural implements in their farming operations I confess I am not disposed to view favourably. I do not see

upon what grounds the Half-breeds can claim to be treated in this particular differently from the white settler in the North-West Territories."

You will thus see that Mr. Mills' opinion that the Half-breeds should not be treated differently from white settlers was distinctly limited to the question of supplying seed grain and agricultural implements. Certainly it had no reference to land-holding, and therefore it could not have caused any uneasiness among the Half-breeds on this score. That the refusal to supply Half-breeds with seed grain and agricultural implements was not in the remotest way connected with the rising is seen from the fact that the request for this kind of aid was never repeated in any of the numerous petitions and memorials addressed to the succeeding Government.

J. S.

## A CHANCE FOR CARDINAL MANNING.

To the Editor of *The Week* :

SIR,—Cardinal Manning, who has accepted the offer of the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* to assist in enquiring into the truth of the alleged revelations made by that journal, might, if so disposed, find a kindred subject of investigation nearer home. In a book written by Father Chiniquy, who exercised the functions of Roman Catholic priest for thirty years, he will find every horror reported by the *Gazette* duplicated and triplicated. The charges made by the author of "Le Prêtre, la Femme et la Confession" are not directed against the wealthy outcasts of a modern Babylon, but against Roman Catholic priests as confessors prying into the inmost thoughts of their female penitents and alleged victims: men who are charged with sinning and inducing others to sin "for the love of Christ" and in the name of religion. In that book he will find enumerated, as in the *Gazette*, the list of alleged victims of a bad confessor; and he will find what purports to be a letter from a well-known Canadian Archbishop containing a quotation from a theologian to show that a confessor who sins with his penitents only twice a month does not forfeit the name of a good confessor. Of the truth of these charges I know and can know nothing; but I submit that being of a nature similar to those made by the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and the accused being ministers of that altar at which Cardinal Manning serves, they are not the less worthy of investigation at his hands.

M.

## CONQUERING HEROES.

CONQUERING heroes! Yes; what is it they have not conquered?  
Wearisome miles on miles up to the far North-West;  
Limitless breadths of prairie, like to the limitless ocean;  
Endless stretches of distance, like to eternity.  
Farther still,—to their seeming far as the starless spaces  
That loom in the measureless void above some desolate heart.  
How the unnumbered miles threatened them like an army,—  
Then perished in silence beneath the tread of resolute feet.

Not alone did they march, our brave Canadian soldiers:  
Grim Privation and Peril followed them hand in hand;  
Sodden Fatigue lay down with them in the evening,  
And Weariness rose with them and went with them all the day;  
Inexpressible Sadness at thought of the homes they were leaving  
Hung like a cloud above them, and shadowed the path before.  
These, all these, were slain by our brave, our conquering heroes.  
Ah! but the battle was long,—long and bitterly hard.

Crueller enemies still;—treacherous, scarcely human,  
Hard and fierce in look, but harder and fiercer in heart;  
Versed in animal cunning, warily waiting in ambush;  
Merciless in the purely animal power to smite.  
Swift in their veins runs the hot, vindictive blood of their fathers;  
Deep in their hearts lies a hatred, strong and cruel as death.  
The heart of our country is beating against the knife of the savage;  
But the knife has dropped to the ground, the heart is conqueror's still.

Ah! but the brave boys wounded and dead on the field of battle,  
Giving their brave young lives for a cause that was dearer than life.  
Say you they who have yielded their all have conquered nothing,—  
Nothing remains to them but the sad deep silence of death?  
No, a thousand times no! For them are the tears of a nation—  
Tears that would fain wash out the pitiful stain of blood.  
These are their victories: The love that knows no forgetting,  
Measureless gratitude, and the fame that forever endures.

St. Catharines.

AGNES E. WETHERALD.

## SONNET—SUMMER.

As one beloved who loveth in return,  
Full of glad haste to meet the one she loves,  
With all her heart is singing as she moves  
Along the well-known way; whose soft eyes burn  
With glowing joy, as, treading flower and fern,  
She swiftly glides through forest glades and groves,  
And greets him, when all earth a heaven proves  
To her bright eyes, that yet have life to learn;  
So, with the coming of the year's delight,  
Nature bedecks herself with garlands gay  
And, flushed with love, wiles fleeting time away  
In dreams of bliss, all beautiful and bright,  
Singing a song, past music's rarest art:  
The pæan of a true, trusting heart.

Paris.

E. G. GARTHWAITE.

## THE SCRAP BOOK.

## TRADE.

TRADE is a much-abused benefactor. It would not do to take seriously the foppish views of trade held by the idle end of society. To them nothing is dignified but idleness. This mediæval survival of prejudice is chiefly cherished by the useless part of the nobility and their admirers in America—by that part of the *noblesse* whom the English wit must have had in mind when he made his classification of "the men of ability and the men of nobility." But justice is not done to the essential dignity of trade by some of those whose judgment is important. Here is a good place to refer to the subject—in Boston, and within hearing distance of Harvard College. Of course the world is ruled in the long run by ideals. The dignity of pursuits will always be classified in the first instance by their ideals—their aims; but in the next place by the qualities of mind and character required by the pursuits. Let us frankly admit that the aims of trade have not been all that they might have been. But what, on the other hand, shall we not claim for those high qualities of mind and character, for the untiring enterprise, the wise judgment and the undaunted courage that from the very beginning of history has made commerce the bearer of civilization from every centre to every circumference, that made her the origin of cosmopolitan life, the solvent of the antagonisms of custom, the necessary foundation for every enlargement of the life of nations? And shall we not now claim that the ideals, the aims of trade, are widening and deepening? Is it not true that men more and more are associating with the dream of wealth a sense of public responsibility, and an aspiration for public usefulness? And is it not true that the good works of the nation largely depend upon the intelligent sympathy and co-operation of business men?

It is a great temptation, Mr. Chairman, to go ahead and claim that we men of affairs are altogether perfect. But a reluctant honesty obliges me to confess that before we shall be quite all we might be to the world, wealth must be sought still more generally for the sake of its good uses. The avenues to exceptional wealth can only be held by the few, as at present, through the intervention of important concessions to that spirit of democracy which is entering upon a new stage of its mastery of the world, for democracy, after all, is not more a governmental revolution than it is a social revolution. The greatest concession that will be demanded of wealth by democracy will be the frank acknowledgment of a moral trusteeship, of a moral obligation to freely use surplus wealth for the general good.

Happy the necessity, beneficent the tyranny that will thus rule wealth and trade to their own glorious enfranchisement. When such an acknowledgment is generally made, wealth and trade shall be lifted up to the level of the highest and the best. Once inspire trade with such an aim—free wealth from its spiritual bondage through this great ideal—give to all the pursuits of business such a right royal sanction as they shall take rank or dignity with all the work that is done by humanity in its best estate; with poetry, with every form of literature, with every form of art, with statesmanship, with apostleship—Cæsus hugging his millions to his bosom as his own, on the narrow sense of ownership, rejecting the idea of trusteeship, will be overwhelmed in the rush of the current of modern ideas; Cæsus accepting the idea of trusteeship will be the new force in civilization for which the world is waiting.—Mr. Franklin McVeigh, of Chicago, at the Boston Commercial Club.

## WHIFFS.

THE Empress of Austria is, perhaps, the only royal or imperial lady of the present age who may be regarded from a nicotian point of view with entire satisfaction. When at home she is generally very tired, and, having little taste for reading, lolls back in a deep, soft arm-chair, or lies on a sofa, puffing cigarettes. She has an album by her, with photographs of her horses, her favourite dogs, her children and her grandchild. She hates brilliant assemblies, and thinks parliaments contemptible. Very capricious and strong-willed in carrying out her whims, she can, in the German fashion, put rank aside, and be very charming to those who surround her, if such is her good pleasure. Captain Middleton, who is her esquire in the hunting-fields of England and Ireland, has never had a harsh word from her Majesty. With the circus-girl Elize, who was a year or two ago the idol of the Parisian *boulevardiers*, her Majesty is almost motherly. The two smoke cigarettes together, and talk gaily on equestrian subjects—the only subjects, indeed, which interest the Kaiserin.

THE scene was a first-class railway carriage. The date need not be mentioned. There were no ladies in the carriage. One of the passengers took out his cigar-case, and, giving a look of inquiry, but not making any remark, lit up and vigorously puffed away. As he progressed towards the end of his cigar, he noticed a look of great irritation on the face of his *vis-à-vis*. "I am afraid, sir," said the smoker hurriedly, "that my cigar annoys you." "It does, sir; it annoys me excessively." "I am sure I beg your pardon," said the gentleman, and threw his cigar out of the window. "That's all very well," said his fellow-passenger; "but I mean to give you in charge directly I get to Bath. You were perfectly well aware that this is not a smoking carriage, and I mean to defend the rights of passengers." "I am really very sorry, sir; but I took it for granted that there was no objection." "I made up my mind, sir," was the dogmatic reproach, "soon after we left Swindon, that I would give you in charge on the first opportunity." Then there was an awkward pause, and presently the offender said, "Perhaps you will take my card. I happen to hold a public position, and should like to avoid any disturbance." "I don't want your card, sir." "But you had better look at it." The aggrieved passenger looked at it contemptuously, but it was

the card of a royal duke! Things now went on pleasantly; but before he left the carriage the gentleman awkwardly expressed a hope that H. R. H. would not think he had acted wrongly. "That is a point which we need not discuss," said H. R. H.—*From Tobacco Talk.*

THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT AND COMPENSATION.

THE promoters of the movement which is designed to bring into force the Canada Temperance Act lately secured what they may be pleased to call the services of a gentleman from the United States, who, from his title of Honourable, either is or was a judge or a legislator in his own country. At any rate, he appears to have a sufficient knowledge of law to understand that private property in the United States is forbidden by constitutional provision to be taken by the State without compensation, while in Canada there is no written prohibition against gratuitous expropriation. And on this ground—the supremacy of the legislature—he advocated the total prohibition of liquor-selling, without compensation to a trade which is perfectly lawful, and which must suffer immense losses wherever the Act is brought into force. As a matter of principle, gratuitous expropriation is as pernicious an act when done indirectly as it is when done directly. The direct suppression of a lawful trade ought to be accompanied by a tender of compensation for the destruction or depreciation of capital, plant and other property belonging to those concerned in the trade. The indirect suppression of a lawful trade, when that is a clear and natural consequence of a law made respecting it, should just as certainly be accompanied by a tender of compensation in order to make it a just law. There is a very grave difficulty, however, in the way of making compensation to the brewers and distillers while the Act is in its present shape. Though the bringing into force of the Act must necessarily be followed by an immediate depreciation of property and loss of capital, the loss may be but temporary. It does not follow, because the Act is brought into force, that it will remain in force forever, or even for a lengthy period. Judging by the fate of the Dunkin Act, the life of the Canada Temperance Act will not be a long one. In some counties it may possibly be thrown out in disgust before very long. How then is compensation to be made? The repeal of the law would be followed by a reaction which would greatly benefit the trade. And it would be a matter of absolute impossibility to estimate the losses which should be made good on such an hypothesis.—*Canadian Law Times.*

MARK ANTONY MODERNISED.

THE following parody on the political situation in England appeared in the *London Weekly Dispatch* :—

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT (LOQ.) :

Whigs, Lib'ral, Radicals, lend me your ears ;  
I cannot speak of Gladstone and not praise him.  
The work that statesmen do lives after them,  
Though it is oft imperilled by their fall.  
So will it be with Gladstone. The noble marquis  
Hath told you Gladstone was ambitious.  
If it were so, now by the late default  
Of his supporters he hath answered it.  
Here, under leave of Cecil and the rest  
(For Cecil is an honourable man ;  
So are they all, all honourable men),  
Come I to speak on Gladstone's overthrow.  
He was my friend, faithful and just to me :  
But Cecil says he was ambitious ;  
And Cecil is an honourable man.  
He hath brought many markets to our trade,  
Whose commerce doth the general coffers fill.  
Did this in Gladstone seem ambitious ?  
When "Tax the Corn!" they cried, Gladstone hath kept  
Taxation from the tables of the poor :  
Yet Cecil says he was ambitious ;  
And Cecil is an honourable man.  
You all did see that in her audience-room  
The Queen did offer him a coronet,  
The which he did refuse. Was this ambition ?  
Yet Cecil says he was ambitious ;  
And Cecil is an honourable man.  
I speak not to disprove what Cecil spoke,  
But here I am to speak what I do know.  
You all did rally round him and his cause ;  
What cause withholds you now to vote for him ?  
O Judgment, thou hast past from Radicals,  
And Whigs have lost their reason! Bear with me  
My heart is on the benches Ministerial,  
And I must sigh till I get back to them!

THE people of Canada are enjoying the benefits of a thoroughly protective tariff. Under its operation the revenues annually fall below the expenditures, and the country is getting heavily in debt.—*Philadelphia Record.*

CAN oysters see? William affirms they can, and that he has discovered thirty upshot eyes on the border of their beards. Siebold asserts these eyes are simply excrescences. The oyster, is, however, sensible to light. To what age can the oyster attain? Geologists conclude from the examination of certain fossil bivalves they can live one hundred years.

SOME of the most prosperous papers in Canada, the United States and England to-day are non-partisan. The very prosperity of certain papers has forced them to break loose from party ties, and aspire to be the organs of unprejudiced public opinion. What party holds the *New York Herald* in fee, or the *London Times* or the *London Telegraph*? Is the *New York Times* a jellyfish paper, or the *Boston Herald*. Our contemporary grievously errs, if it fancies that the only kind of opinion the public cares to buy is the cooked variety that finds its way into the party press.—*Montreal Star.*

THE PERIODICALS.

THE American nation has a double birthright—liberty and land. Its liberty it has guarded jealously, but until very recent years it seems to have been indifferent to the loss of its landed estate and ignorant of the methods by which it has been diminished. A veteran legislator, the Hon. George W. Julian, who has given special attention to the acts disposing of our public lands, tells the story in brief in a contribution to the *North American Review* for August. In the same number five medical authorities discuss the question, "Can Cholera be Averted?" Felix E. Oswald contributes a suggestive article on "The Animal Soul"; and the Rev. M. J. Savage, in "A Profane View of the Sanctum," brings an indictment against the daily press. The other articles are one on "The Price of Gas," by Charles H. Botsford, one on "Temperance Reform Statistics," by Prof. W. J. Beecher, and the chapter of "Comments," by various writers, on articles in previous numbers.

THE August *Harper's Magazine* is a brilliant midsummer number. Bright and seasonable, and of special import to Canadians, is Mrs. Sandham's article, "A Trip on the Ottawa," which is beautifully illustrated by her husband. Edwin A. Curley contributes a timely article which shows the recent remarkable development of Socialism in Germany. The article on English and American Railways is very entertaining, affording characteristic subjects for some very effective pictures by Reinhart, McCutcheon and Alfred Parsons. Among the summer articles is a bright and attractive paper entitled "A New England Colony in New York." "A Lunch with the Druzes" is a novel and interesting chapter of American travel. This number contains the second instalment of Mr. Howell's new novel, "Indian Summer." Charles L. Norton contributes a clever short story, entitled, "A Modern Pandora." Another short story, "The Sirdar's Chess-board," is a thrilling romance, located in the Afghan hill-country. "Elder Brown's Backslide," is a humorous story of unusual vigour. A brief paper on "Aix-les-Bains" contains much interesting information, especially valuable to travellers in search of health.

DR. HOLMES'S "Two Anniversary Poems" are the most striking feature of the *Atlantic* for July. One is addressed to James Russell Lowell, and was delivered at the last Harvard Commencement; the other is "To the Poets who only Listen," and was read at the recent Phi Beta Kappa dinner at Cambridge. The three more solid articles of the number are "The Port Royal of Mère Angélique," by Maria E. MacKaye, "Should a College Educate?" by E. R. Sill, and a critical article by Harriet Waters Preston on Miss Ingelow and Mrs. Walford.

THE August issue of *Outing* is a charming vacation number that will be particularly welcome to summer sojourners at the sea-shore or mountain resort. Its table of contents presents a well-selected array of seasonable articles, papers, and poems, filled with the very essence of out-door life recreation, and particularly attractive for hammock or piazza reading.

TWO months ago the *Brooklyn Magazine* referred to its readers for decision the interesting question: "Who is the Greatest Living Actor and Actress?" From the July number it appears that nine hundred votes have thus far been cast, placing Lawrence Barrett and Clara Morris at the head, according to Edwin Booth and Mary Anderson second places. It will be interesting to note the final figures which are to be printed in the August number. A curious feature of the July number is the production of two pages of original poems by Brooklyn writers.

THE June *Sanitarian* has original and selected papers on matters within its particular province, principal amongst which are Francis Parkman's "Preservation of Forests," "Climate and Intellect," "Typhoid Fever in Munich and Plymouth (Pa.)," and "The New Quarantine System in New Orleans."

THE *Louisville Electro* for July is to hand, and, by the nature of its contributions, justifies its dedication "To the true, the beautiful, and the good."

WITH its July issue our neat little Toronto contemporary, *Books and Notions*, completes its first year of publication. The editor regrets that the amount of support hitherto given does not justify its being issued at shorter intervals, and calls for an increased subscription list, which the excellence of *Books and Notions* appears to abundantly merit.

BOOK NOTICES.

DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY. Edited by Leslie Stephen. Vol. III. New York: Macmillan and Company. Toronto: Williamson and Company.

THE exceeding value of this *magnum opus* is now generally conceded, and little remains, in acknowledging the third volume of Mr. Stephen's undertaking, but to note its progress in general terms. There are few really great names treated in the latest volume—a fact which is solely accounted for by the sterility of this portion of the alphabet (Baker-Beadon) in celebrities. The Bacons were written off in Vol. II.: Bolingbroke, Browning, Burke, Bunyan, and others, await comment in succeeding volumes. The most distinguished biographies here dealt with are those of Banim, Barham, Barrow, Barry, Mrs. Barbauld, Baxter, Bayly, etc. Samuel Bamford's name also appears, though his chief claim to notice appears to be his "Passages in the Life of a Radical." The editor and publishers are keeping faith with the public in every possible way: the literary character of the work is acknowledged to be of the highest; its typographical appearance is unsurpassed; and the volumes appear, as promised, at short intervals. The first was published at the beginning of the year; the third has been out some weeks, and a fourth volume is now in the press. If this rate of progress be maintained, six or seven years will see the completion of the work.

THE WORKS OF THOMAS CARLYLE. Vol. I. New York: John B. Alden.

NO matter what estimation may be put upon Carlyle or his works, no library can be called complete which does not include his rugged writings. Hitherto they have not been published in a form sufficiently cheap and yet worthy to place them within the reach of the impecunious student. The edition under notice will be completed in thirteen volumes, and the first, which contains "Sartor Resartus," "Past and Present," "The Diamond Necklace," and "Mirabeau," is published at the nominal figure of one dollar. It is, moreover, printed from excellent plates, on good toned paper, and is tastefully bound—a miracle of economic book-making.

ESSAY UPON THE NUMBER AND NATURE OF VOWEL SOUNDS. By Martin Luther Rouse. Toronto: Rowsell and Hutchison.

THIS essay was read before the Canadian Institute on the 13th of December, 1884. In it the author explains a discovery which he claims to have made of the connection between speech and music. The subject is so intricate as to render its explanation impossible here, and those interested are referred to the pamphlet.

TALES FROM SHAKESPEARE. By Charles and Mary Lamb. In Two Volumes. New York: Arthur Hinds.

A BEAUTIFUL edition of the charming stories which have done so much to foster among young people a healthy estimate of the great bard's plays. The volumes are issued in "The Cabinet Edition," and for quality of material and excellence of workmanship leave nothing to be desired.

RIP VAN WINKLE.

THE MUTABILITY OF LITERATURE.

THE LEGEND OF SLEEPY HOLLOW. By the same Publisher.

It is no left-handed compliment to say that these favourite writings of Washington Irving have an additional attraction by the exquisite manner in which they are reproduced. The two first are published in the aptly-named "Dainty Edition," the third in the "Amsterdam Edition," a peculiarity of the latter being that it is printed on pale green paper, in deep blue ink, in behalf of the movement for the preservation of the eyesight of school children.

GLENAVERIL; or, the Metamorphoses. A Poem in Six Books. By the Earl of Lytton. Books II. and III. New York: D. Appleton and Company.

PENDING any remarks which we may have to offer upon the completion of this poem, it may be just to say that the interest of perusal increases considerably with its development, and that the critics who mercilessly attacked the opening part may come to see that they were "too previous."

PRE-HISTORIC AMERICA. By the Marquis de Nadailac. Translated by N. D'Auvers. Edited by W. H. Dale. With 219 Illustrations. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

A MAGNIFICENT work, to which we shall return fully in a later issue.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

THOMAS HUGHES'S "Life and Times of Peter Cooper" is announced by Macmillan and Company.

BESIDES completing his serial in *The English Illustrated*, the late Hugh Conway left complete a sensational tale akin to "Called Back" and "Dark Days." It is called "Slings and Arrows," and will appear in the fall.

BOOKS IV., V., VI. of "Glenaveril," Lord Lytton's new poem, will be published in London simultaneously about the end of this month. The work will then be complete, and will be issued in two volumes as well as in separate parts.

It is a curious fact that the *Magazine of American History* has been obliged to print a third edition of its July number to meet the extraordinary demand for its eight introductory "War Studies." The articles on the Seventh Regiment of New York have created no little comment.

It is characteristic of the invasion of England by the Americans that the summer number of one of the most British of journals, *The Illustrated London News*, is chiefly written by an American and chiefly illustrated by an American—Mr. Bret Harte and Mr. R. Caton Woodville.

A NEW edition of Mr. Matthew Arnold's poems, in three volumes, containing (1) "Early Poems, Narrative Poems and Sonnets"; (2) "Lyric and Elegiac Poems"; and (3) "Dramatic and Later Poems," will be issued immediately by the London house of Messrs. Macmillan and Co. In this edition "Merope: a Tragedy," will for the first time appear in Mr. Arnold's collected works.

THE Secretary of the Hamilton Association forwards specimen pages of a forthcoming monograph by Mr. Thomas McIlwraith, entitled "Ontario Ornithology." The work will contain the habitat, technical and common name, with a description of the nest and eggs of no fewer than two hundred and seventy Canadian birds. Among American ornithologists Mr. McIlwraith is deservedly regarded as one of the best authorities, as he has made the habits of birds a close and ardent study for upwards of twenty-five years. The Association therefore feel confident that this will be a valuable contribution to scientific literature and a credit to Canadian authorship.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN AND CO. have made arrangements for the publication of a history of English literature in four volumes, each the work of a writer who has devoted special attention to the period under review. The pre-Elizabethan literature will be dealt with by Mr. Stopford Brooke, Mr. Saintsbury has undertaken the age of Elizabeth, Mr. Gosse will take the succeeding period, and Prof. Dowden, beginning probably with Cowper, will carry the narrative to a conclusion. The idea of such a joint history was originally due to a suggestion of the late Mr. J. R. Green, at that time the editor of the series for which Mr. Brooke's "Primer of English Literature" was written.

ARTISTS sometimes receive queer letters. The following is one recently sent from a country town to a well-known painter:—"I have a new idea for a picture, and hearing that you are a noted artist I send it to you. Have a cottage with flower vines upon and around it, upon the porch have a man dressed in ragged garments receiving a plate of good things from a pretty girl, at her right have an angel placing her hand upon the giver's head, and blessing her for her act of kindness, the angel to represent the man's mother who died many years ago, leaving him alone. Now, do you not think it would make a fine painting? If it meets with your approbation you may pay me whatever you may think it worth for it, and take the entire charge of the same. Please let me know how the matter stands as soon as you are able to do so, for which purpose find enclosed a two-cent stamp." The writer is a man and the italics are his own.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, who has been spending a day with some friends in the district associated with the latter life of Dickens, prints a couple of original and curiously contrasted anecdotes. "At Gadshill," he writes "I had a conversation with the genial gardener in the employ of the present occupier of Dickens' house. I asked him if he had read any of the novelist's works. He mused for a moment and said 'I have read "Forster's Life," then after a pause, and "David Copper."' As I made no comment, he looked a little uneasy and remarked, 'But I suppose the others are much better.' Such is fame! On the very spot where Dickens worked, a native of the soil has very little knowledge of and no particular relish for his best work. More encouraging," records the correspondent, "was an interview I had with the verger of Rochester Cathedral. The party inspected the crypt, and one of us said, 'I suppose this is the crypt of Edwin Drood.' 'Yes, sir,' said the verger, 'and I am Mr. Tope.' Mr. Tope, you will remember, is the verger in Dickens' last story, whose English, especially when he speaks to the Dean, provokes a rebuke from Mr. Crisparkle. The original of Tope is very proud of his fictitious counterpart, and though he must have claimed the kinship ever so many times during the last fifteen years, his pride in it is not a whit diminished."

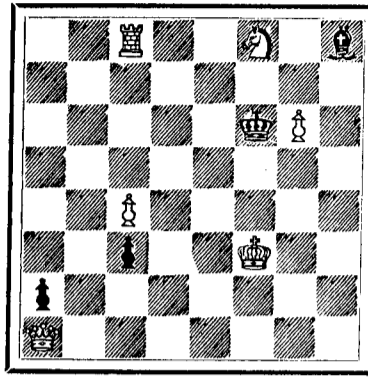
CHESS.

All communications intended for this department should be addressed "Chess Editor," office of THE WEEK, Toronto.

PROBLEM No. 116

Composed for THE WEEK by E. H. E. Eddis, Toronto.

BLACK.



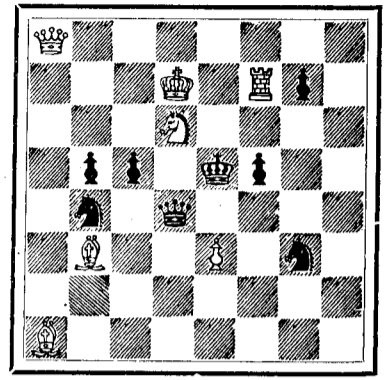
WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM No. 117.

By Chas. W. Phillips, Toronto. (From *The Mirror*.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

CHESS IN ENGLAND.

Played in the late Handicap Tournament of the Chichester Chess Club, of which the opponents are the strongest players.

King's Bishop's Gambit.

White.		Black.	
Mr. W. MacArthur.	Mr. G. R. Downer.	Mr. W. MacArthur.	Mr. G. R. Downer.
1. P to K 4	P to K 4	25. Q B takes P	Kt takes P
2. P to K B 4	P takes P	26. Q to Kt 2	Q to R 2
3. B to B 4	P to Q 4	27. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt
4. B takes P	Q to R 5 ch	28. Q takes P	Kt to B 3
5. K to B sq	P to K Kt 4	29. R to R sq	Q to Kt 3
6. Kt to Q B 3	B to Kt 2	30. P to K 5	Kt to Kt 5 ch
7. P to Q 4	Kt to K 2	31. K to K 2	R to Kt sq
8. Kt to B 3	Q to R 4	32. B to Q 2	R to B sq
9. P to K R 4	P to K R 3	33. R to R 4 (f)	P to K B 4
10. Q to Q 3 (a)	P to Q B 3	34. B to B 2	K to B 2
11. B to Kt 3	B to Kt 5	35. Q to R sq (g)	B to Kt 2
12. Kt to K 2	Kt to Q 2	36. R to R 5	Q to K 3
13. K to Kt sq	Q to Kt 3	37. Q to B 3	Kt to R 3
14. P takes P	P takes P	38. B takes Kt	B takes B
15. R takes R ch	B takes R	39. R takes P	R to K sq
16. P to B 3	Castles	40. B to Kt 3	Q to Q 2
17. Q to B 2 (b)	Q to R 4	41. R to B 7	41. R to K 2
18. K to B 2	B takes Kt	42. R takes R	Q takes R
19. P takes B	Q to R 7 ch	43. Q to B 7	K to Q sq
20. K to B sq	Q to R 6 ch	44. Q takes Q	K takes Q
21. K to B 2	Kt to K Kt 3 (c)	45. B to Q sq	B to B 5
22. Kt to Kt sq	Q to R 8	46. K to R 3	P to Kt 3
23. Q to K 2	Kt to R 5 (d)	47. K to K 4	B to Kt 4
24. Q to B sq	P to Kt 5 (e)	48. P to B 4 and wins easily.	

NOTES.

(From the *Southern Weekly News*.)

- (a) P to K 5 or K to Kt sq can also be played.
- (b) Black threatens Kt to Q B 4.
- (c) B to B 3 is perhaps better, allowing R to R sq and P to Kt 5.
- (d) He should play B takes P ch, for if 24. P takes B, 24. R to R sq wins, thus 25. Q to B sq, 25. R to R 7 ch; 26. K to K sq, 26. Kt to R 5, and wins easily.
- (e) A better plan would be Kt to B 3, and then Kt to R 4.
- (f) If 33. R to K Kt sq, then P to K B 4 34. P takes P en pass R to K sq ch 35. K to Q sq Q to Kt 8 ch 36. B to B sq Kt takes P, etc.
- (g) White might safely take P with B, but the course pursued is easier.

CHESS ITEMS.

ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE.—The first annual meeting of the newly-formed British Chess Association, which may be aptly described as the offspring of the feelings generated by the last London National Tournament, was commenced at Simpson's Divan, the Strand, London, on Monday, June 15, and, notwithstanding the fact that the association as a body is not altogether in unison with some of its compeers, yet it promises to become a marked success. Among those who have lent their names and given their aid to assist in establishing it on a firm basis are some of the best-known celebrities of the present day. The holder of the Presidential chair is Lord Tennyson, the poet Laureate; the Vice-Presidential seats are filled by Lord Randolph Churchill, M.P., Sir Robert Peel, M.P., and Professor Ruskin. These gentlemen are backed up with an influential committee, with Mr. L. Hoffer as Honorary Secretary. The programme is both varied and novel, and consists of: The great dish of the bill of fare, the B. C. A. tournament with four prizes; the Association's Cup tournament, open to all chess clubs federated with the B. C. A., a blindfold match, problem solution tourney, a problem tournament with six prizes, four-handed chess tourney, consultation matches, and competitions for the works of both Professor Ruskin and Lord Tennyson, the latter with the author's autographic inscription in each volume. Active operations were commenced with the pairing for the major event, for which the following well-known players have entered: H. E. Bird, the Rev. G. A. McDonnell, J. Gunsberg, J. Mortimer, the Rev. John de Joyres, W. Donisthorpe, W. H. K. Pollock, H. A. Reeves, A. Guest, D. Y. Mills, R. Loman, G. E. Wainwright, W. Wyllys Mackeson, Q. C., R. Rabson, and Rumbold, of Bath. Each competitor will play one game with every other; time limit, twenty moves an hour; hours of play, from noon to 5 p.m., and from 7 to 11 p.m. The absence of Mr. Blackburn, the English champion, of Dr. Zukertort, who is on a continental tour, and of I. W. Mason, who was unable to enter the competition owing to business arrangements, has no doubt been felt, but still there is material and skill enough at hand to keep the ball rolling at a merry pace. The greatest public interest is of course centred in the doings of the veteran H. E. Bird, and the quiet, unassuming Gunsberg; and, to use a racing phrase, "The Bird" was first favourite at commencement, it being generally reckoned that he would at any rate be able to keep on the wing, and make the best of his way home, but, as will be seen from the score sheet given at foot, he has been ousted from the pride of place, and now the prize is considered a moral for Gunsberg, but the race is never won till it's lost, and many a thing may happen before this day week. To wade through the various day's play would only be to weary you, and would serve no good purpose. We can, however, remark that the two Yorkshire men, Donisthorpe and Wainwright, are doing fairly well, the former having beaten the Rev. G. A. McDonnell after a splendid tussle. Two or three both remarkable and brilliant endings have been played by Bird and Loman, notably by the latter, who has been the surprise of the meeting and has drawn his game with Bird, who managed to lose his game to Gunsberg. The following score sheet is calculated up to the conclusion of the first week's play:—H. E. Bird, total won, 6½; W. Donisthorpe, 5; J. Gunsberg, 7; A. Guest, 4; Thos. Hewit, 3; D. Y. Mills, 3; Rev. G. A. McDonnell, 3½; J. Mortimer, 4; R. Loman, 2½; W. W. Mackeson, Q. C., ½; W. H. K. Pollock, 6; R. Rabson, 0; H. A. Reeves, 3; Rev. J. de Joyres, 4; G. E. Wainwright, 2½; A. Rumbold, 2.—*Chicago Mirror*.

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

Proceedings of the Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Shareholders, held at the Banking House, Toronto, at noon on Tuesday, 14th July, 1885.

The President, the Hon. Wm. McMaster, having been called to the chair, It was moved by David McGee, Esq., seconded by T. S. Stayner, Esq., That the General Manager be appointed Secretary, and that Messrs. James Brown and W. G. Cassels do act as scrutineers. Carried.

The Secretary then read the following report: The Directors beg to submit to the Shareholders of the Bank the following statements for the year ending 22nd June, 1885:—

Balance at credit of profit and loss account carried forward from June, 1884.....	\$48,470 55
The profits of the year, after deducting charges of management, interest accrued on deposits, and providing for bad and doubtful debts, amounted to.....	630,721 52
	<b>\$679,192 07</b>

Which has been disposed of in the following manner:—

Dividend No. 35, paid January, 1885.....	\$240,000 00
Dividend No. 36, payable July, 1885.....	240,000 00
Carried to rest account.....	100,000 00
Placed at credit of contingent account.....	75,000 00
	<b>\$655,000 00</b>
Balance remaining at credit of profit and loss account.....	24,192 07

The favourable results anticipated from the excellent harvest of last year have not been realized, and the depression in business has been very general. These adverse circumstances are largely attributable to the low prices of produce and timber, the stagnation that has prevailed in manufacturing industries, and the absence of activity in almost every branch of trade. This state of things pointed to the necessity for extreme caution in the management of the Bank's affairs, and consequently its operations have been somewhat restricted. The profits, however, after providing for the bad and doubtful debts of the year, which were moderate in amount, have enabled the Directors to pay the usual dividend of eight per cent., and add \$100,000 to the rest account.

The liquidation of the estate alluded to in the last Annual Report, and of some other matters of former years not yet completed, have rendered necessary a further appropriation to the contingent account, and the Directors have accordingly increased that fund by the sum of \$75,000, leaving a balance at the credit of profit and loss account of \$24,192.07.

The usual inspections of the branches and agencies of the Bank have been made during the year, and the Directors have pleasure in stating that the officers of the Bank generally have discharged their respective duties in a satisfactory manner.

(Signed) WM. McMASTER,  
President.

GENERAL STATEMENT—22ND JUNE, 1885.

Liabilities.

Notes of the Bank in circulation.....	\$2,461,950 00
Deposits not bearing interest.....	1,850,128 45
Deposits bearing interest.....	8,579,931 03
Interest accrued on deposit receipts and Savings Bank accounts.....	67,183 58
Due to other banks in Canada.....	42,516 15
Due to agencies of the Bank, and to other banks in Great Britain.....	441,396 58
	<b>\$13,443,105 80</b>
Capital paid up.....	\$6,000,000 00
Rest.....	2,100,000 00
Contingent fund.....	150,000 00
Reserve for rebate of interest on current discounts.....	150,000 00
Unclaimed dividends.....	1,909 07
Dividend No. 36, payable 2nd July.....	240,000 00
Balance of profit and loss account carried forward to next half year.....	24,192 07
	<b>8,666,101 14</b>
	<b>\$22,109,206 94</b>

Assets.

Specie.....	\$492,524 04
Dominion notes.....	934,821 50
Notes of and cheques on other banks.....	433,909 19
Balance due from other banks in Canada.....	112,786 39
Balance due from agencies of the Bank in the United States.....	1,652,394 28
British Consols, Dominion of Canada Stock and United States Bonds.....	941,574 31
	<b>\$4,568,009 71</b>
Loans, discounts, and advances on current account.....	16,739,972 04
Bills discounted overdue, and not specially secured.....	73,178 09
Overdue debts secured by mortgage or other deed on real estate, or by deposit of or lien on stock, or by other securities.....	336,188 87
Real estate, the property of the Bank (other than the Bank premises), and mortgages on real estate sold by the Bank.....	108,341 24
Bank premises and furniture.....	284,516 99
	<b>\$22,109,206 94</b>

(Signed) W. N. ANDERSON,  
General Manager.

The following resolutions were then put and carried unanimously:—

Moved by the President, seconded by the Vice-President, That the report of the Directors now read be adopted and printed for the information of the Shareholders.

Moved by W. A. Robison, Esq., seconded by F. McKelean, Esq., That the thanks of the meeting be due, and are hereby tendered to the President, Vice-President, and other Directors for their careful attention to the interests of the Bank during the past year.

Moved by E. H. Rutherford, Esq., seconded by David McGee, Esq., That the thanks of the meeting be also tendered to the General Manager and other officials of the Bank for the satisfactory discharge of their respective duties during the past year.

Moved by John Waldie, Esq., seconded by W. B. Hamilton, Esq., That the ballot box be now opened, and remain open until two o'clock this day, for the receipt of ballot tickets for the election of Directors, the poll to be closed, however, whenever five minutes shall have elapsed without a vote being tendered.

The scrutineers presented the following report:

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, Toronto, 14th July, 1885.

W. N. ANDERSON, Esq., General Manager:

SIR,—We the undersigned Scrutineers, appointed at the general meeting of the Shareholders of the Canadian Bank of Commerce held this day, hereby declare the following gentlemen duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

- HON. WM. McMASTER.
- WM. ELLIOT.
- T. S. STAYNER.
- GEORGE TAYLOR.
- HON. S. C. WOOD.
- JOHN WALDIE.
- W. B. HAMILTON.
- JAMES CRATHERN.

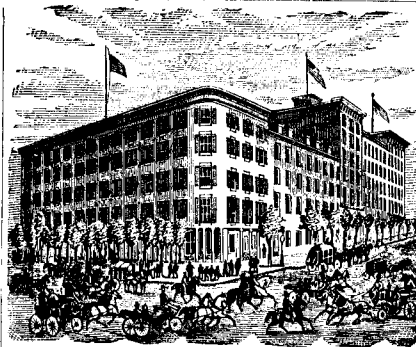
Your obedient servants,

JAMES BROWN, } Scrutineers.  
W. G. CASSELL, }

At the meeting of the newly-elected Board of Directors, held subsequently, the Hon. Wm. McMaster and Wm. Elliot, Esq., were re-elected President and Vice-President respectively, by a unanimous vote.

Toronto, 14th July, 1885.

W. N. ANDERSON, General Manager.



WILLARD'S HOTEL.  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

This well-known and favourably located Hotel at the Great Winter Resort of the Country is First-class in all its appointments. A description of the Hotel with a brief guide to the city will be sent on application. Board by the month according to location of rooms.—O. G. STAPLES, Proprietor (late of the Thousand Island House).

THE ROSSIN HOUSE,  
TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA.

THE LEADING HOTEL IN TO ONTO

PRACTICALLY FIRE-PROOF.  
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.  
AMERICAN PLAN.

PRICES GRADUATED—\$2.50 TO \$3.50 PER DAY.  
Rooms with baths and parlors attached extra.

FIRE ESCAPES IN ALL BEDROOMS.

The entire plumbing in this magnificent Hotel has been renewed this spring at a cost of over \$5,000.00, and all the latest improvements known to the Sanitary Bureaus of Boston and New York adopted.  
MARK H. IRISH, Proprietor.  
HENRY J. NOLAN, Chief Clerk.

NIAGARA NAVIGATION CO'Y.

THE PALACE STEAMER  
"CHICORA"  
LEAVES TORONTO DAILY AT 7 A.M.  
AND 2 P.M., FOR NIAGARA AND LEWISTON.

Making close connection with the M.C.R. and N.Y.C., for East and West.

The SOUTHERN BELLE

Is now making her regular daily trips between

TORONTO and HAMILTON,  
CALLING AT  
Oakville and Burlington.

ART STUDY AT HOME.

THE ART INTERCHANGE, A Fort-nightly Journal, illustrated, gives practical instruction in painting upon china, silk and all other materials; crayon drawing, pastel, hammering brass, and in all kinds of embroidery. Hundreds of patterns for all kinds of art work are given yearly. Full page designs in colour (flowers and figures), with alternate issue. Large illustrated supplements with every number. Its other departments embrace instruction in House Decoration and Furnishing, Wood-carving, Modelling, Embroidery and Applique work, and the usual wealth of outline patterns for embroidery. Questions on all subjects answered by experts free. For sale everywhere. Subscribe now. \$3.00 a year, 26 numbers. Trial 3 months, \$1. Sample, with coloured plate 10 by 14 inches, for 15 cents. Send stamps to WM. WHITLOCK, 37 W. 22d. St., New York. Mention this paper.

SILKS, VELVETEENS

AND

12 Elegant Prizes for Ladies.

1st Prize, a Weber Upright Piano	Value, \$800 00
2nd Prize, a Mason & Hamlin Organ	Value, 400 00
3rd Prize, a Columbia Tricycle	Value, 180 00
4th Prize, a Paillard Musical Box	Value, 100 00
5th Prize, a Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine	Value, 65 00
6th Prize, a Scovil Manufacturing Company's Amateur Photographic Outfit.	Value, 63 50
7th Prize, a Prize Set of E. I. Horseman's Lawn Tennis	Value, 50 00
Five other Prizes	Value, 115 00
	<b>Total, \$1,773 50</b>

A choice of John N. Stearns & Co.'s Gros Grain Black Silk or Lewis' "Wonderful" Velveteen, of any colour, to every Lady competing for these Prizes.

These magnificent prizes are offered to the ladies by THE KEYNOTE—the leading musical journal of the world. Never before has such a splendid opportunity been given the ladies for securing costly prizes and beautiful dress goods. Send 4 stamps for Illustrated Pamphlets containing full information.

THE KEYNOTE, - 38 East 14th St., NEW YORK CITY.

GLEN MOUNTAIN HOUSE,  
WATKINS GLEN, N.Y.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.  
COMMANDING ELEVATION.  
FREEDOM FROM MALARIA.

Excellent drainage, pure spring water, all modern improvements, music and all rational amusements, telegraph and telephone. Opens in June and closes in October. Send for circular.

A. J. MICHENER, Proprietor.

MURRAY HILL HOTEL,

Park Avenue, 40th and 41st Sts.,  
NEW YORK CITY.

Both American and European Plan.

Baggage transferred to and from the Grand Central Depot free of charge.

HUNTING & HAMMOND.

A MILLION A MONTH!

THE DIAMOND DYES have become so popular that a million packages a month are being used to re-colour dingy or faded DRESSES, SCARFS, HOODS, STOCKINGS, RIBBONS, etc. Warranted fast and durable. Also used for making inks, staining wood, colouring Photo's, Flowers, Grasses, etc. Send stamp for 32 coloured samples, and book of directions.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO.,  
Burlington, Vt., and Montreal, P.Q.

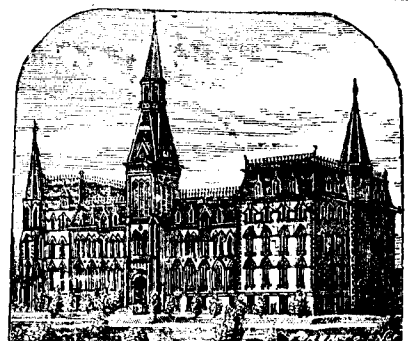
A PRESENT.

Our readers for twelve cents in postage stamps to pay for mailing and wrapping, and names of two book agents, will receive FREE a Steel Finish Parlour

Engraving of all our Presidents,

Including Cleveland, size 22x28 inches, worth \$4.00. Address

ELDER PUBLISHING COMP'Y,  
CHICAGO, ILL.



ALMA LADIES' COLLEGE,  
ST. THOMAS, ONT.

Has the finest BUILDINGS and FURNISHINGS for the purpose in Canada. A Faculty of seventeen thoroughly qualified Teachers and Professors. An enrolment (last year) of 160 students (115 resident). Full Courses of Study in Literature, Language, Music, Fine Arts, and Commercial Training.

RE-OPENS SEPT. 10th, 1885.

For 50 pp. Announcement address, mentioning the paper,  
PRINCIPAL AUSTIN, B.D.

THE TORONTO PRESS CIGARS.

They are made of the

FINEST HAVANA TOBACCO

And are pronounced by judges to be the

BEST 10c. CIGARS

Ever offered in this market, and are made only by the most experienced of Union Cigarmakers.

TRY THEM.

MANUFACTURED BY

Eichhorn & Carpenter, 64 COLBORNE STREET, TORONTO.



The Inland Revenue Department having recently adopted regulations permitting distillers to bottle "in bond," under the supervision of an officer, the product of their own distilleries, we are now enabled to offer the public our

FINE OLD WHISKIES

bottled in accordance with these regulations, and each bottle bearing Excise Officer's certificate as to age of contents. This gives the consumer a perfect and indisputable guarantee as to age, which cannot be obtained in any other way. We are now bottling our celebrated

CLUB WHISKEY OF 1879

And our Old Rye Whiskey of 1879, 1880, and 1883, which can be had of all dealers. See that every bottle has our name on capsule and cork, and has Excise Certificate over capsule.

HIRAM WALKER & SONS DISTILLERS, WALKERVILLE, ONT.

JAFFRAY & RYAN, 2 LOUISA STREET,

Have on hand a complete and well-assorted stock of the choicest Wines and Liquors.

- A very Superior Old Rye, 7 years old, Superior Old Rye, 5 years old. Fine Old Rye, 4 years old. Hennessy Brandy, all qualities. Sazerac Brandy. Boutelleau Brandy. Holland Gin. Beste Scheedammer Geneva. Booth's Old Tom Gin. Dunville's Irish Whiskey. Jameson Irish Whiskey. Bernard's (Encore) Scotch Whiskey. Ferguson's. Loch Katrine. Claret, in wood and bottle. Sauternes, all brands. Genuine Vermouth Bitters.

PORT AND SHERRY WINES.

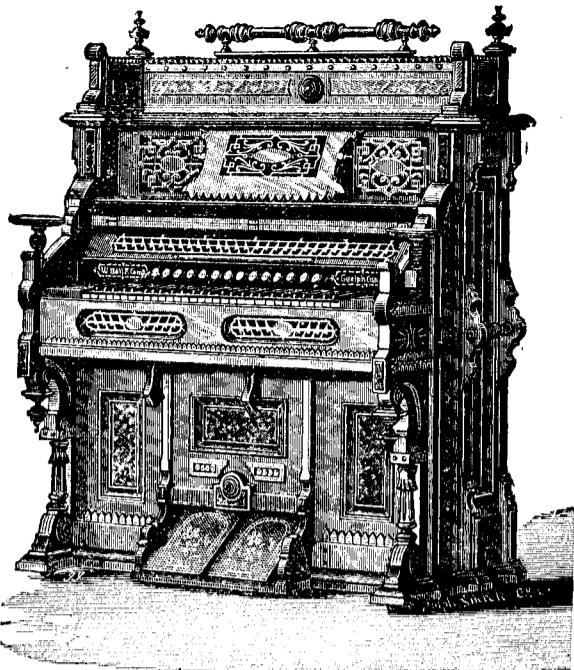
Cockburn's, Sandeman, Hunt. Tenerheed, Pearnin, Misa, Olo Roso.

LIQUEURS.

Benedictine, Chortruse, Curacao, Maraschino, Ross' Belfast Ginger Ale and Raspberry Vinegar, Guinness's Porter and Bass' Ale, Apollinaris Water.

A full assortment of the different brewers Ales and Porter.

Try our Genuine Imported Light Wine at \$2. splendid dinner wine.



BELL ORGANS

Are the nearest approach to the Tone of a Pipe Organ of any instrument yet produced.

This Organ is undoubtedly the largest and best single manual Organ ever produced.

Catalogues Free.

W. BELL & CO., GUELPH, ONT.

THE CANADIAN GAZETTE.

EVERY THURSDAY.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF INFORMATION AND COMMENT UPON MATTERS OF USE AND INTEREST TO THOSE CONCERNED IN CANADA, CANADIAN EMIGRATION AND CANADIAN INVESTMENTS.

EDITED BY THOMAS SKINNER,

Compiler and Editor of "The Stock Exchange Year Book," "The Directory of Directors," "The London Banks," etc.

SUBSCRIPTION, 18s. PER ANNUM.

LONDON, ENGLAND: 1 ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, E. C. Or MESSRS. DAWSON BROTHERS, MONTREAL.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY STUDIES

HISTORICAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

HERBERT B. ADAMS, EDITOR.

"History is past Politics, and Politics present History."—Freeman.

PROSPECTUS OF THIRD SERIES, 1885—INSTITUTIONS AND ECONOMICS.

A Third Series of University Studies, comprising about 600 pages, in twelve monthly monographs devoted to American Institutions and Economics, is hereby offered to subscribers at the former rate, \$3.00. As before, a limited number of Studies will be sold separately, although at higher rates than to subscribers for the whole set. The New Series will include papers on Local and Municipal Government, State and National Institutions, American Socialism and Economics. Arrangements have been made for the following papers in the Third and Fourth Series, although the order of publication is not yet fully determined.

I. Maryland's Influence upon Land Cessions to the United States. With Minor Papers on George Washington's Interest in Western Lands, the Potomac Company, and a National University. By Herbert B. Adams, Ph.D. (Heidelberg). January, 1885. 75 cents.

II-III. Virginia Local Institutions:—The Land System; Hundred; Parish; County; Town. By Edward Ingle, A.B. (J.H.U.), Graduate Student (Baltimore). February and March, 1885. 75 cents.

IV. American Socialism. By Richard T. Ely, Ph.D. (Heidelberg), Associate in Political Economy, J.H.U. April, 1885. 75 cents.

The Land System of the New England Colonies. By Melville Egleston, A.M. (Williams College).

City Government of Baltimore. By John C. Rose, Assistant Professor of Law, University of Maryland (School of Law). With an Introduction by Hon. George William Brown.

The Influence of the Proprietors in Founding the State of New Jersey. By Austin Scott. The State Department and Diplomatic System of the United States. By Eugene Schuyler. Maryland Local Institutions:—The Land System; Hundred; County; Town. By Lewis W. Wilhelm, Ph.D., Fellow by Courtesy, J.H.U.

Rhode Island Town Governments. By William E. Foster, A.M. (Brown University). City Government of Boston. By James M. Bugbee.

New York City Government:—(1) Origin and Growth, by J. F. Jameson, Ph.D. (Baltimore), Associate in History, J.H.U.; (2) Present Administration, by Simon Sterne, Esq.; (3) New York compared with Berlin, by R. T. Ely, Ph.D. (Heidelberg), Associate in Political Economy, J.H.U.

Introduction to the Study of the Constitutional and Political History of the States. By J. F. Jameson.

The Republic of New Haven. With Minor Papers on Town Colonies. By Charles H. Levermore, A.B. (Yale), Fellow of History, J.H.U.

Dutch Village Communities on Hudson River. By Irving Elting, A.B. (Harvard). The Constitutional Development of the State of New York. By S. N. Dexter North.

Vol. I. (the 1st Series, or "Local Institutions"), bound and indexed, will be sent, postpaid, by the Publication Agency for \$5.00, but only to subscribers to Vols. II, and III.

Vol. II. (the 2nd Series, or "Institutions and Economics"), indexed and bound in cloth, uniform with Vol. I., will be sent, postpaid, by the Publication Agency upon receipt of price, \$3.50.

Vol. III. (the Current Series) will be furnished in monthly parts upon receipt of subscription price, \$3.00; or the bound volume will be sent at the end of the year for \$3.50.

All communications relating to subscriptions, exchanges, etc., should be addressed to the Publication Agency (N. Murray), JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, Baltimore, Maryland.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

R. HAY & CO.,

(Late JACQUES & HAY.)

19 and 21 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO,

After having carried on the manufacturing of Furniture for 51 years, have decided to retire from business, and dispose of their large and varied Stock of Furniture, Upholstery Coverings, etc., amounting to over

One Hundred and Seventy-five Thousand Dollars (\$175,000).

TERMS—15 per cent. off our regular prices for three months' credit on approved notes, and 5 per cent. additional for cash.

THIS SALE WILL COMMENCE ON AND AFTER THE 26th JUNE.

WHAT IS CATARRH?

Catarrh is a mucous-purulent discharge caused by the presence and development of the vegetable parasite amœba in the internal lining membrane of the nose. This parasite is only developed under favourable circumstances, and these are:—Morbid state of the blood, as the blighted corpuscle of uræmia, the germ poison of syphilis, mercury, toxæmia, from the retention of the effeted matter of the skin, suppressed perspiration, badly ventilated sleeping apartments, and other noisens that are germinated in the blood. These poisons keep the internal lining membrane of the nose in a constant state of irritation, ever ready for the deposit of the seeds of these germs, which spread up the nostrils and down the fauces, or back of the throat, causing ulceration of the throat; up the eustachian tubes, causing deafness; burrowing in the vocal cords, causing hoarseness, usurping the proper structure of the bronchial tubes, ending in pulmonary consumption and death.

Many attempts have been made to discover a cure for this distressing disease by the use of inhalants and other ingenious devices, but none of these treatments can do a particle of good until the parasites are either destroyed or removed from the mucous tissue. Some time since a well-known physician of forty years' standing, after much experimenting, succeeded in discovering the necessary combination of ingredients which never fail in absolutely and permanently eradicating this horrible disease, whether standing for one year or forty years. Those who may be suffering from the above disease, should, without delay, communicate with the business managers,

Messrs. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King St. West, Toronto, Canada, and inclose stamp for their treatise on Catarrh

What the Rev. E. B. Stevenson, B.A., a clergyman of the London Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada, has to say in regard to A. H. Dixon & Son's New Treatment for Catarrh.

Oakland, Ont., Canada, March 17, '85. Messrs. A. H. Dixon & Son:

DEAR SIRS,—Yours of the 13th instant to hand. It seems almost too good to be true that I am cured of Catarrh, but I know that I am. I have had no return of the disease, and never felt better in my life. I have tried so many things for Catarrh, suffered so much and for so many years, that is hard for me to realize that I am really better.

I consider that mine was a very bad case; it was aggravated and chronic, involving the throat as well as the nasal passages, and I thought I would require the three treatments, but I feel fully cured by the two sent me, and I am thankful that I was ever induced to send to you.

You are at liberty to use this letter stating that I have been cured at two treatments, and I shall gladly recommend your remedy to some of my friends who are sufferers.

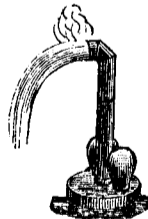
Yours, with many thanks, REV. E. B. STEVENSON.

RUPTURE.



EGAN'S IMPERIAL TRUSS, best and best with a spiral spring ever invented. Never moves from position. Cures every child, eight out of every ten adults, holds in comfort during the hardest work the worst hernia, day and night, or money refunded. Don't waste money on useless appliances; send for illustrated circular, contains your neighbours' testimony, price list and questions to be answered. Call on or address, EGAN IMPERIAL TRUSS COMPANY, 23 Adelaide St. East, Toronto, Ont. Mention this paper.

THE IMPROVED MODEL WASHER AND BLEACHER



Only Weighs 6 lbs. Can be carried in a small valise.

Pat. Aug. 2, 1884. Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded. C. W. Dennis, Toronto.

\$1,000 REWARD FOR ITS SUPERIOR.

Washing made light and easy. The clothes have that pure whiteness which no other mode of washing can produce. No rubbing required—no friction to injure the fabric. A ten-year-old girl can do the washing as well as an older person. To place it in every household, the price has been placed at \$3, and if not found satisfactory, money refunded.

See what the Baptist says, "From personal examination of its construction and experience in its use we commend it as a simple, sensible, scientific and successful machine, which succeeds in doing its work admirably. The price, \$3, places it within the reach of all. It is a time and labour-saving machine, is substantial and enduring, and is cheap. From trial in the household we can testify to its excellence."

Delivered to any express office in Ontario or Quebec, charges paid, for \$3.50.

C. W. DENNIS, 213 YONGE ST., TORONTO

Please mention this paper.

**THE ARCADE TAILORS**

And Scotch Tweed Warehousemen,

Keep a choice selection of Fashionable goods at moderate prices. Spring overcoatings in great variety.

9 ARCADE BUILDINGS, YONGE ST.

**TWO GOOD MEN WANTED TO TAKE GENERAL AGENCIES.** Territory in the Dominion. Big money for the right men. Send for descriptive circulars, etc., at once, P.O. Box 2467, TORONTO, ONT.

**24 GRAND PRIZES TO ROLLER SKATERS.**

VALUE \$3,167.00.

Send 4 stamps for the illustrated lists and rules, also enclose (on a separate sheet in your letter) a list of the names and locations of your Skating Rinks and the name of the manager of each.

H. B. THOMPSON,

3, 5, 7 & 9 BEEKMAN ST. NEW YORK CITY.

USE

**GOLD SEAL BAKING POWDER.**

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Ladies who are particular about their baking must use it in preference to any other powder.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.

**LENOX PENS!**

A COMPLETE SERIES IN TWELVE NUMBERS,

From which every writer can select THE BEST PEN for his or her peculiar style of penmanship. Sample of each number (12 pens), by mail to any address for ten cents.

TAINTOR BROS., MERRILL & Co.

18 & 20 ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK.

**ESTERBROOK STEEL PENS**



Popular Nos.: 048, 14, 130, 333, 161.

For Sale by all Stationers.

W. MILLER, SON & CO., Agts., Montreal.

**A HOME DRUGGIST TESTIFIES.**

Popularity at home is not always the best test of merit, but we point proudly to the fact that no other medicine has won for itself such universal approbation in its own city, state, and country, and among all people, as

**Ayer's Sarsaparilla.**

The following letter from one of our best-known Massachusetts Druggists should be of interest to every sufferer:—

**RHEUMATISM.** "Eight years ago I had an attack of Rheumatism, so severe that I could not move from the bed, or dress without help. I tried several remedies, but without much if any relief, until I took AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, by the use of two bottles of which I was completely cured. I have sold large quantities of your SARSAPARILLA, and it still retains its wonderful popularity. The many notable cures it has effected in this vicinity convince me that it is the best blood medicine ever offered to the public."  
E. F. HARRIS,  
River St., Buckland, Mass., May 13, 1882.

**SALT RHEUM.** GEORGE ANDREWS, overseer in the Lowell Carpet Corporation, was for over twenty years before his removal to Lowell afflicted with Salt Rheum in its worst form. Its ulcerations actually covered more than half the surface of his body and limbs. He was entirely cured by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. See certificate in Ayer's Almanac for 1883.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.  
Sold by all Druggists, \$1, six bottles for \$5.

**CROMPTON CORSET CO'S**  
**CELEBRATED CORALINE CORSETS**

Mary Anderson writes:  
I am delighted with your Coraline Corset. It is perfect in fit and elegant in design and workmanship.

\*FLEXIBLE HIP\* HEALTH \*NURSING\* LILY  
\*MOJESKA\* ABDOMINAL \*CORALINE\* \*MISSES\*

Coraline is not Hemp, Jute, Tampico, or Mexican Grass. Coraline is used in no goods except those sold by CROMPTON CORSET CO. The genuine Coraline is superior to whalebone, and gives honest value and perfect satisfaction.

Imitations are a fraud and dear at any price. For sale by all leading merchants. Price from \$1.00 up.

**CROMPTON CORSET COMPANY,**

78 YORK STREET, TORONTO.

**LONDON BREWERY.**

LABATT'S

**INDIA PALE ALE!**

AND

**BROWN STOUT**

Received the Highest Awards of Merit for Purity and Excellence.

PHILADELPHIA, 1876. CANADA, 1876. AUSTRALIA, 1877. PARIS, 1878

Testimonials Selected.

Toronto, April 12th, 1880.  
I hereby certify that I have examined samples of JOHN LABATT'S INDIA PALE ALE, submitted to me for analysis by JAMES GOOD & Co., agents for this city, and find it to be perfectly sound, containing no ascetic acids, impurities or adulterations, and can strongly recommend it as perfectly pure, and a very superior malt liquor.  
HENRY H. CROFT.

BEAVER HALL HILL, MONTREAL, Dec. 20, 1880.  
I hereby certify that I have analyzed several samples of INDIA PALE ALE and XXX STOUT, from the brewery of JOHN LABATT, London, Ont. I find them to be remarkably sound Ales, brewed from pure malt and hops. I have examined both the March and October brewings, and find them of uniform quality. They may be recommended to invalids or convalescents where malt beverages are required as tonic.  
Signed, JOHN BAKER EDWARDS, Ph.D., D.C.L.,  
Professor of Chemistry and Public Analyst.

All first-class grocers keep it. Every ale drinker should try it.

JOHN LABATT, LONDON, ONT.

**JAMES GOOD & CO., SOLE AGENTS,**  
220 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

**PHONETIC SHORTHAND. OSGOODBY'S METHOD.**

For Self-Instruction. Containing all the late improvements. Price \$1.50. Special instruction by mail, \$6.00. Send stamp for specimen pages, etc.  
W. W. OSGOODBY, Publisher, Rochester, N.Y.



**NESTLE'S MILK FOOD**

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

Requires only water to prepare it for use. Physicians recommend it. A pamphlet sent on application to

THOMAS LEEING & CO.,

(Sole Agents in Canada)

MONTREAL.

MESSRS.

**O'KEEFE & CO.**

BREWERS & MALSTERS,

TORONTO, ONT.

SPECIALTIES—

ENGLISH HOPPED ALE

In wood and bottle, warranted equal to best BURTON brands.

XXXX PORTER

Warranted equal to Guinness' Dublin Stout, and superior to any brewed in this country

CANADIAN, AMERICAN, AND BAVARIAN HOPPED ALES AND PORTER.

Our "PILSENER" LAGER

has been before the public for several years and we feel confident that it is quite up to the best produced in the United States, where Lager is fast becoming the true temperance beverage; a fact, however, which some cranks in Canada have up to the present failed to discover.

O'KEEFE & CO.

**CONSUMPTION.**

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a valuable treatise on this disease, to any sufferer. Give express and P.O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 161 PEARL ST. N. Y.

**FROM THE PRESIDENT**

OF BAYLOR UNIVERSITY.

"Independence, Texas, Sept. 26, 1882.

Gentlemen:

**Ayer's Hair Vigor**

Has been used in my household for three reasons:—

- 1st. To prevent falling out of the hair.
- 2d. To prevent too rapid change of color.
- 3d. As a dressing.

It has given entire satisfaction in every instance. Yours respectfully,  
WM. CAREY CRANE."

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is entirely free from uncleanly, dangerous, or injurious substances. It prevents the hair from turning gray, restores gray hair to its original color, prevents baldness, preserves the hair and promotes its growth, cures dandruff and all diseases of the hair and scalp, and, at the same time, a very superior and desirable dressing.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.  
Sold by all Druggists.

**THE LONDON GUARANTEE & ACCIDENT CO. (LIMITED)**  
 OF LONDON, ENGLAND.  
 Capital, £250,000  
 Available Assets, \$350,000  
 Dominion Government Deposits, 55,000  
 HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA,  
 79 King Street East, Toronto.  
 Gentlemen of influence wanted in unrepresented districts.—A. T. McCORD, Resident Secretary for the Dominion.

**THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE**  
 HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

Paid-up Capital \$6,000,000  
 Rest 2,000,000

**DIRECTORS:**  
 HON. WILLIAM McMASTER, President.  
 WM. ELLIOT, Esq., Vice-President.  
 George Taylor, Esq., Hon. S. C. Wood, James Crathern, Esq., T. Sutherland Stayner, Esq., John Waldie, Esq., W. B. Hamilton, Esq., W. N. ANDERSON, General Manager; J. C. KEMP, Asst.-Gen'l Manager; ROBERT GILL, Inspector.  
 New York.—J. H. Goadby and B. E. Walker, Agents. Chicago.—A. L. Dewar, Agent.  
 BRANCHES.—Ayr, Barrie, Belleville, Berlin, Brantford, Chatham, Collingwood, Dundas, Dunnville, Galt, Goderich, Guelph, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Norwich, Orangeville, Ottawa, Paris, Parkhill, Peterboro', St. Catharines, Sarnia, Seaford, Simcoe, Stratford, Strathroy, Thorold, Toronto, Walkerton, Windsor, Woodstock.  
 Commercial credits issued for use in Europe, the East and West Indies, China, Japan, and South America.  
 BANKERS.—New York, the American Exchange National Bank; London, England, the Bank of Scotland

**BANK OF OTTAWA.**  
 OTTAWA  
 Authorized Capital, \$1,000,000  
 Subscribed Capital, 1,000,000  
 Paid-up Capital, 993,263  
 Rest 110,000  
 JAMES MacLAREN, Esq., President.  
 CHARLES MAGEE, Esq., Vice-President.  
 Directors—C. T. Bate, Esq., R. Blackburn, Esq., Hon. Geo. Bryson, Hon. L. R. Church, Alexander Fraser, Esq., Geo. Hay, Esq., John Mather, Esq.  
 GEORGE BURN, Cashier.  
 BRANCHES.—Amprior, Carleton Place, Pembroke, Winnipeg, Man.  
 AGENTS IN CANADA—Canadian Bank of Commerce. AGENTS IN NEW YORK—Messrs. A. H. Goadby and B. E. Walker. AGENTS IN LONDON—English Alliance Bank.

**THE CENTRAL BANK OF CANADA.**  
 Capital Authorized, \$1,000,000  
 Capital Subscribed, 500,000  
 Capital Paid-up, 200,000  
 HEAD OFFICE,—TORONTO.  
 Board of Directors.  
 DAVID BLAIN, Esq., President.  
 SAML. TREES, Esq., Vice-President.  
 H. P. DWIGHT, Esq., A. McLean Howard, Esq., C. Blackett Robinson, Esq., K. Chisholm, Esq., M.P.P., D. Mitchell McDonald, Esq.  
 A. A. ALLEN, Cashier.  
 Branches.—Brampton, Durham, Guelph, Richmond Hill and North Toronto.  
 Agents.—In Canada, Canadian Bank of Commerce; in New York, Importers and Traders National Bank; in London, Eng., National Bank of Scotland.

**THE QUEBEC BANK.**  
 Incorporated by Royal Charter, A.D. 1818.  
 CAPITAL, \$3,000,000.  
 HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.  
 BOARD OF DIRECTORS.  
 HON. JAS. G. ROSS, President.  
 WILLIAM WITTHALL, Esq., Vice-President.  
 SIR N. F. BELLEAU, K.T., JNO. R. YOUNG, Esq., R. H. SMITH, Esq., WILLIAM WHITE, Esq., GEO. R. RENFREW, Esq., JAMES STEVENSON, Esq., Cashier.  
 BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CANADA.  
 Ottawa, Ont.; Toronto, Ont.; Pembroke, Ont.; Montreal, Que.; Thorold, Ont.; Three Rivers, Que.  
 AGENTS IN NEW YORK.—Messrs. W. Watson and A. Lang.  
 AGENTS IN LONDON.—The Bank of Scotland.

**THE LAND GRANT OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY**

CONSISTS OF THE  
**FINEST WHEAT MEADOWS & GRAZING LANDS**  
 IN  
 Manitoba and N.-W. Territories.

Lands at very low prices within easy distance of the Railway, particularly adapted for mixed farming—stock-raising, dairy produce, etc.  
 LANDS CAN BE PURCHASED WITH OR WITHOUT CULTIVATION CONDITIONS, at the option of the purchaser. Prices range from \$2.50 per acre upwards, with conditions requiring cultivation, and without cultivation or settlement conditions, at liberal figures, based upon careful inspection by the Company's Inspectors and Examiners.  
 When the sale is made subject to cultivation, a REBATE of one-half of the purchase price is allowed on the quantity cultivated.

**Terms of Payment.**  
 Payments may be made in full at time of purchase, or in six annual instalments, with interest. Land Grant Bonds can be had from the Bank of Montreal, or any of its Agencies, and will be accepted at 10 per cent. premium on their par value, and accrued interest in payment for lands.

Pamphlets, Maps, Guide Books, etc., can be obtained from the undersigned, and also from JOHN H. McTAVISH, Land Commissioner, Winnipeg, to whom all applications as to prices, conditions of sale, description of lands, etc., should be addressed.  
 By order of the Board.

**CHARLES DRINKWATER,**  
 Secretary.  
 THE  
**Toronto Paper Mfg. Co.**  
 WORKS AT CORNWALL, ONT.  
 CAPITAL, \$250,000.  
 JOHN R. BARBER, President and Managing Director.  
 CHAS. RIORDON, Vice-President.  
 EDWARD TROUT, Treasurer.

Manufactures the following grades of paper:—  
**Engine Sized Superfine Papers,**  
 WHITE AND TINTED BOOK PAPER  
 (Machine Finished and Super-Calendarer)  
 BLUE AND CREAM LAID AND WOVE  
 FOOLSCAPS, POSTS, ETC.  
 — ACCOUNT BOOK PAPERS:—  
**Envelope and Lithographic Papers.**  
 COLOURED COVER PAPERS, super-finished.  
 Apply at the Mill for samples and prices. Special sizes made to order.

**THE MUSICAL HERALD**  
 Is pronounced by both Press and Public the foremost magazine of its class in America.  
 "It is complete in all its departments."  
 "We have yet to see one which excels it."  
 "This is the best musical monthly published."  
 "The ablest periodical of its class in the country."  
 "Is now by far the handsomest, as it has long been the best, of the musical reviews."  
 "One of the very best of the musical journals. It is always wisely filled."  
**EDITORS.**  
 WM. F. APTHORP, LOUIS C. ELSON,  
 STEPHEN A. EMERY, WM. F. SHERWIN,  
 GEORGE E. WHITING.  
 Managing Editor—E. TOURGEE.

THE MUSICAL HERALD is a monthly magazine, edited by the above experienced and practical musicians, and through its able editorials, its contributed articles, Reviews of New Music, Reviews of Concerts, Foreign and Domestic Notes, Musical Mention, Correspondence, Church and Sunday School Department, Questions and Answers, Eight Pages of Choice Music, etc., it appeals to and answers the needs of Teachers, Students, Choirsters, Organists, Superintendents, Clergymen, Families, and all interested in Music.  
 Subscription price reduced to \$1.00. Send stamp for sample copy. Address,  
**MUSICAL HERALD COMPANY,**  
 FRANKLIN SQUARE BOSTON, MASS.

**LOOK HERE!**  
 Tickets to New York \$6.10, all rail, or steamer from Albany. Boston \$8.95. Rochester \$2.25.  
 All other points as well as returns equally low. Choice of West Shore, Erie, or N. Y. C. routes. Take palace steamer Empress of India this afternoon at 3.40 p.m. Yonge Street wharf

**HANLAN'S POINT FERRY**  
 SIX SPLENDID STEAMERS  
 Running from York St. 7.30 a.m. till 11.30 p.m.  
 " Yonge 10 " 9.30 "  
 " Brock 10 " 10.30 "  
 Last trip from Island to York Street 12 o'clock midnight; Brock Street, 11 p.m.  
 BAND OF QUEEN'S OWN  
 EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.  
 ROLLER RINK. WEST-END BATHS.  
 Electric Light Illuminations every night.

**THE CIVIL WAR**  
 FROM ALL POINTS OF VIEW.  
 SPECIAL STUDIES IN ITS HISTORY.  
 The July MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY presents to its readers the introductory chapters to its series of

**WAR STUDIES,**  
 consisting of seven brilliantly-written, informing, and intensely interesting papers on the events beginning with the opening of hostilities and the first great uprising throughout the land in 1861.  
 Lieut-General Charles P. Stone, late chief of the general staff of the Khedive in Egypt, writes a graphic and forcible sketch of the condition of "Washington in March and April, 1861."  
 General Thomas Jordan, C.S.A., the well-known Confederate General, writes a terse, readable, and critical paper on the "Beginnings of the Civil War in America" from the Southern standpoint, unfolding much that belongs to the truth of history.  
 General Meredith Read, the Adjutant-General of the State of New York in 1861, contributes an exceptionally notable and stirring account of State military affairs at that period.  
 Colonel Charles C. Jones, Jr., LL.D., C.S.A., Chief of Artillery of the Confederate Department of Georgia and the Third Military District of South Carolina, writes of the "Seizure and Reduction of Fort Pulaski."  
 "The March of the Seventh Regiment," and the "Great Uprising in New York City in 1861," forms, as told by the Editor, a vivid picture of sights, scenes and events, which to the present generation will hardly seem among the possibilities.  
 Brig-General Egbert L. Viele writes a spirited account of "The Seventh Regiment at the Capital," and "The Daylight Contingent."  
 George Rutledge Gibson, the great-grandson of Edward Rutledge, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, contributes a strong and substantial article, of some twelve or more pages entitled "Wall Street in the Civil War," which is a carefully prepared and comprehensive study of the financial aspects of the conflict.  
 The future numbers of the Magazine will contain each month from two to four ably written articles on the CIVIL WAR, tracing the civil and political incidents and influences, as well as the military operations that destroyed African slavery in America, and preserved the National Government of the foremost Republic, and one of the most prominent nations of the world.  
 Subscriptions may begin at any time, and all booksellers and newsmen receive them, or remittances may be made direct to the publishers. Price, 50 cents a copy; or \$5.00 a year in advance.  
 There are two handsome volumes in each year, beginning with January and July.  
 The price of the bound volume is \$3.50 for each half-year, in dark green levant cloth, and \$4.50 if bound in half morocco.  
 Address—

**Magazine of American History,**  
 30 Lafayette Place, New York City.  
**DR. W. H. OLIPHANT, LKQC. (Dub.),**  
 HOMEOPATHIST.  
 COLLEGE ST. (S. E. COR. SPADINA AVE.)  
 TELEPHONE 685.  
 9 to 11 a.m. 2 to 4, and 7 to 8 p.m.

**DR. E. T. ADAMS,**  
 258 King Street West.  
 SPECIALTY—Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels. Hemorrhoids cured by a new, painless and safe treatment.  
 CONSULTATION FREE.  
 Office open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

**DRS. HALL & EMORY,**  
 HOMEOPATHISTS,  
 33 RICHMOND ST. EAST, TORONTO,  
 TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION.  
 At home for consultation, 9 till 10 a.m.; 2 till 4 p.m.; also in evening of Monday and Thursday 7.30 till 9; Sunday 5.30 till 6.30 p.m.  
 John Hall, Senr., M.D. W. J. Hunter Emory, M.D.

**WELCH & TROWERN,**  
 GOLD and SILVER  
 Jewellery Manufacturers,  
 DIAMOND DEALERS and  
 MEDALLISTS.  
 Highest commendation from His Excellency the MARQUIS OF LORNE and H. R. H. PRINCESS LOUISE. Store and Manufactory—  
 171 Yonge Street, Toronto.

**STUART W. JOHNSTON,**  
 CHEMIST.  
 DISPENSING.—We pay special attention to this branch of our business.  
 271 King St. West, - - TORONTO.

**C. H. MACDONALD,**  
 REAL ESTATE AGENT,  
 Conveyancing, Engrossing, etc. Collections made.  
 35 ARCADE, YONGE ST., - - TORONTO.

**THE ALLODIAL ARGUS,**  
 Giving valuable information to intending purchasers of lands and houses.  
**R. W. PRITTE & CO.,**  
 Real Estate Agents, Commissioners, Valuers, Trustees and Financial Agents,  
 ROOM C, ARCADE, YONGE ST., TORONTO.  
 Send 3c. stamp for a copy of the above paper.

**KEITH & FITZSIMONS,**  
 MANUFACTURERS  
 Gas Fittings and Artistic Brass Work,  
 STEAM FITTERS' AND PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES.  
 109 KING STREET WEST, - - TORONTO.

**RUSSELL'S, 9 KING ST. WEST,**  
 TORONTO, for  
**HIGH-CLASS WATCHES & JEWELLERY**  
 Watch Repairing and Jewellery Manufactured to order, special features.  
 Charges Moderate.

**MARSHALL & BARTON,**  
 REAL ESTATE BROKERS, FINANCE AGENTS,  
 Accountants and Assignees-in-trust.  
 Loans negotiated. Mortgages bought and sold. Special attention given to the management of Estates, Properties, Trusts, and other confidential business.  
 49 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO.  
 ROBT. MARSHALL. E. J. BARTON

**MR. W. A. SHERWOOD,**  
 ARTIST.  
 Portraits in Oil or Pastel from life or photograph.  
 ROOM 54, ARCADE, YONGE ST., TORONTO.

**ARTOGRAPHY.**  
**THE EASY METHOD OF DRAWING.**  
 Can be learned in a few lessons. Portraits from life. J. A. BURGESS.  
 STUDIO—23 YONGE ST. ARCADE, TORONTO.

**COATSWORTH & HODGINS,**  
 Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, Conveyancers.  
 Money to Lend. Offices—10 York Chambers.  
 No. 9 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.  
 E. COATSWORTH, JR. FRANK E. HODGINS.

**CHARLES W. PHILLIPS,**  
 SOLICITOR, CONVEYANCER, ETC  
 —OFFICE:—  
 46 Adelaide Street East, Toronto, Ont.

**HAMILTON MERRITT,**  
 ASSOCIATE ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES, ETC.,  
 MINING ENGINEER & METALLURGIST,  
 15 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

**CARSON & STEWARD, PRACTICAL**  
 Bookbinders, Account Book Manufacturers,  
 23 ADELAIDE STREET EAST, TORONTO.  
 (Nearly opposite Victoria Street)

**PAINLESS DENTISTRY.**  
 Artificial Teeth, life-like in appearance and perfect in eating and speaking. The painless method includes filling, and operations both mechanical and surgical.  
**M. F. SMITH, DENTIST,**  
 266 Queen Street, East.