

This Number contains : The Footprints of the Invader in 1775-6, by J. M. LeMoine, ex-President R.S.C. ; Lord Chief Justice Russell on International Arbitration ; Causes of the War of 1812, by Viscount de Fronsac ; Browning's Thoughts About Jesus, by M. R. Adams. Leader : Responsible Government in Canada.

VOL. XIII., No. 41.

September 4th, 1896.

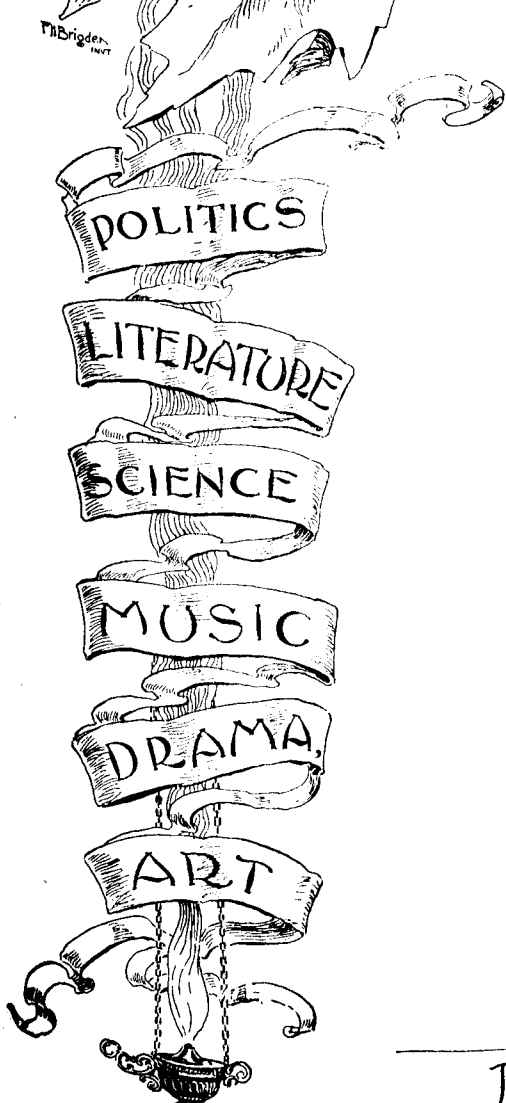
\$3.00 Per Annum.

Price 10 Cents.



THE WEEK

A JOURNAL FOR MEN AND WOMEN.



Literature is the voice of the age and of the state ; the character, energy, and resources of the country are reflected and imaged forth in the conceptions of its great minds ; they are organs of the time ; they speak not their own language, they scarce think their own thoughts ; but under an impulse like the prophetic enthusiasm of old, they must feel and utter the sentiments which society inspires.

—EDWARD EVERETT.

TORONTO: THE WEEK PUBLISHING COMPANY LIMITED.

THE CANADIAN Bank of Commerce.

HEAD OFFICE, -- TORONTO.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... \$5,000,000
REST..... 1,000,000

Directors.

GEO. A. COX, Esq., President.
ROBERT KILGOUR, Esq., Vice-President.
W. B. Hamilton Esq., Jsa. Crathern, Esq.,
M. Leggat, Esq., J. W. Flavell, Esq.,
John Hoskin, Esq., Q.C., LL.D.,
B. E. WALKER, General Manager.
J. H. PLUMMER, Assistant General M'gr.
Alex. H. Ireland, Inspector.
G. H. Meltrum, Assistant Inspector.
New York.—Alex. Laird and Wm. Gray, Agents.

Branches.

Ay	MONTREAL:	Toronto Junction,
Barrie,	Main Office,	Walkerton,
Belleville,	157 St. James St.,	Walkerville,
Berlin,	City Branch,	Waterford,
Blenheim,	19 Chabouillez Sq.,	Waterloo,
Brantford,	Orangeville,	Windsor,
Cayuga,	Ottawa,	Winnipeg,
Chatham,	Paris,	Woodstock,
Collingwood,	Parkhill,	TORONTO:
Dundas,	Peterboro',	Head Office,
Dumville,	St. Catharines,	19-25 King W.,
Galt,	Sarnia,	City Branches,
Goderich,	Sault Ste Marie,	712 Queen E.,
Guelph,	Seaforth,	450 Yonge St.,
Hamilton,	Simcoe,	791 Yonge St.,
London,	Stratford,	268 College St.,
	Strathroy,	544 Queen W.,
	Thorold,	339 Parliament,
		163 King St. E.,

Commercial credits issued for use in Europe, the East and West Indies, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and South America. Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold. Travellers' Letters of Credit issued for use in all parts of the world. Interest allowed on deposits. Collections made on the most favourable terms.

BANKERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Great Britain.—The Bank of Scotland.
India, China and Japan.—The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
Germany.—The Deutsche Bank.
Paris, France.—Credit Lyonnais; Lazard, Freres et Cie.
Australia and New Zealand.—Union Bank of Australia.
Brussels, Belgium.—J. Mathieu et Fils.
New York.—The American Exchange National Bank of New York.
San Francisco.—The Bank of British Columbia.
Chicago.—The American Exchange National Bank of Chicago.
British Columbia.—The Bank of British Columbia.
Hamilton, Bermuda.—The Bank of Bermuda.
Kingston, Jamaica.—The Bank of Nova Scotia.

Imperial Bank OF CANADA.

Capital Authorized..... \$2,000,000
Capital Paid up..... 1,363,600
Rest..... 1,156,800

DIRECTORS.

H. S. HOWLAND, President.
T. R. MERRITT, Vice-President, St. Catharines
William Ramsay, Robert Jeffrey, Hugh
Ryan, T. Sutherland Stayner,
Hon. John Ferguson.

HEAD OFFICE, -- TORONTO.

D. R. WILKIE, GENERAL MANAGER.

BRANCHES IN ONTARIO.

Essex, Niagara Falls, Welland, Fergus, Port Colborne, Sault Ste. Marie, Woodstock, Galt, St. Catharines, Ingersoll, St. Thomas, Rat Portage.

Toronto { Cor. Wellington St. and Leader Lane
Cor. Yonge and Queen Sts.
Cor. Yonge and Bloor Sts.

BRANCHES IN NORTH-WEST AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Winnipeg, Brandon, Calgary, Portage la Prairie, Prince Albert, Edmonton, Vancouver, B.C.
Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed. Prompt attention paid to collections.

British Columbia Gold Mines.

FOR SALE

Trail Creek, Rossland, Kootenay, B.C., Gold Mining Stocks, "Josie," "Monte Cristo," "Old Ironsides," "St Elmo," also "California Gold Mining Co." prospectus of which will be sent upon application.

For further particulars apply to

A. W. ROSS & CO.,
4 King Street East,
Toronto.

Merchants' Bank OF CANADA.

CAPITAL..... \$6,000,000
REST..... 3,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW ALLAN, Esq., President.
ROBT. ANDERSON, Esq., Vice-President
H. MacKenzie, Esq., Sir Joseph Hickson, Jonathan Hodgson, Esq., H. Mont Allan, Esq., John Cassils, Esq., J. P. Dawes, Esq., T. H. Dunn, Esq.

GEORGE HAGUE, General Manager.
JOHN GAULT, Assistant General Manager

BRANCHES IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC

Belleville,	Kincardine,	Preston,
Berlin,	Kingston,	Quebec,
Brampton,	London,	Renfrew,
Chatham,	Montreal,	Sherbrooke, Q.
Dresden,	Mitchell,	Stratford,
Galt,	Napanee,	St. John's, Q.
Gananoque,	Ottawa,	St. Thomas,
Hamilton,	Owen Sound,	Toronto,
Hespele,	Perth,	Walkerton,
Ingersoll,	Prescott,	Windsor,

BRANCHES IN MANITOBA.—Winnipeg, Brandon
Agency in New York, 52 William Street.

The position of this Bank as to the amount of Paid up Capital and Surplus is the second in the Dominion. A general banking business is transacted. Interest is allowed at current rates upon deposits in the Savings Bank Department, where sums of one dollar and upwards are received. Deposit receipts are also issued bearing interest at current rates.

TORONTO BRANCH, 13 WELLINGTON ST., WEST

D. MILLER, Manager. E. F. HEBDEN, Assistant Manager.

SUN FIRE Insurance Office.

Founded A.D. 1710.

HEAD OFFICE,

Threadneedle St., London, Eng.

Transacts Fire business only, and is the oldest purely fire office in the world. Surplus over capital and all liabilities exceeds \$7,000,000

CANADIAN BRANCH,

15 Wellington St. E.,
TORONTO, ONT.

H. M. Blackburn, Manager
Residence Telephone, 3376.

HIGINBOTHAM & LYON, AGENTS.
Telephone, 488.

THE WEEK

A Canadian Journal of Politics, Literature, Science and Art.

Published every Friday Morning.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—Three dollars per year in advance, post-paid to any part of Canada or of the United States; to Great Britain and Ireland, and Foreign Countries comprised in the Postal Union, Fourteen Shillings Sterling. New subscriptions may begin at any time during the year.

THE DATE when the subscription expires is on the Address Label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested. Subscriptions are understood as continuing from year to year, unless written orders are given to the contrary. Remittances, at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by registered letter or by cheque, or money order, are payable to THE WEEK Publishing Company.

WHEN a change of Address is desired, both the old and new addresses should be given.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:—Approved advertisements will be taken at \$3.00 per line per annum; \$1.75 per line for six months; \$1.00 per line for three months; 15 cents per line per insertion for a shorter period. No Advertisement charged less than five lines.

Address all Communications to

The Week Publishing Company, (Ltd),
Toronto, Canada.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Toronto General Trusts Co.

AND

Safe Deposit Vaults.

Corner Yonge and Colborne Streets
Toronto.

Capital, \$1,000,000
Guarantee and Reserve Funds, 250,000

Hon. Ed. Blake, Q.C., M.P., President
E. A. Meredith, LL.D., Vice-President
John Hoskin, Q.C., LL.D.,

Chartered to act as Executor, Administrator, Trustee Guardian, Assignee, Committee, Receiver, Agent, etc. and for the faithful performance of all such duties its capital and surplus are liable.

All securities and Trust Investments are inscribed in the Company's books in the names of the estates or trusts to which they belong, and apart from the assets of the Company.

The protection of the Company' vaults for preservation of Wills offered gratuitously.

Safts in their burglar proof vaults for rent.

The services of Solicitors who bring estates or business to the Company are retained. All business entrusted to the Company will be economically and promptly attended to.

J. W. LANGMUIR,
Managing Director.

CANADA LIFE Assurance Co.

A Straight Guarantee.

Do you know that if you apply now for a 20 Payment Life Policy, with profits, in the Canada Life Assurance Co., the following privilege will be found guaranteed in your policy:

"After being in force three full years, this Policy may be exchanged for a Non-Participating Paid-up Policy, for as many Twentieth parts of the sum assured as there shall have been complete annual Premiums paid, provided written application be made for said Paid-up Policy while there is no default in the payment of any Premium, or within twelve months after such default, and that the Policy be validly discharged."

Thus after 10 Premiums were paid on a \$1,000 Policy you could demand a Paid-up Policy for \$500.

CENTRAL CANADA

Loan & Savings Co.

HEAD OFFICE:

Cor. King and Victoria Streets, Toronto.

GEO. A. COX, President.

Subscribed Capital, \$2,500,000.00
Paid-up Capital, 1,250,000.00
Reserve Fund, 325,000.00
Contingent Fund, 34,025.40
Total Assets, 5,454,720.34

Debentures issued in Currency or Sterling payable in Canada or Great Britain. Money advanced on Real Estate. Mortgages and Municipal Debentures purchased. Executors and Trustees are authorized by Law to invest in the Debentures of this Company.

FRED. G. COX,
Manager

E. R. WOOD,
Secretary.

THE WEEK.

Vol. XIII.

Toronto, Friday, September 4th, 1896.

No. 41

Contents.

	PAGE
CURRENT TOPICS.....	967
EDITORIAL—	
Responsible Government in Canada.....	969
Lord Chief Justice Russell.....	971
Li Hing Chang.....	972
CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES—	
England's Position.....	973
The Footprints of the Invader in 1775-6.....	974
Browning's Thought About Jesus.....	975
Causes of the War of 1812.....	977
Parisian Affairs.....	978
Music.....	979
An Appreciation of Modern French Art.....	981
Public Opinion.....	982
Literary and Personal.....	982
POETRY—	
Insomnia.....	979
The Rustic Bridge.....	974
The Harvest.....	977
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR—	
The International Congress of Applied Chemistry.....	979

THE WEEK: C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, MANAGER.

Current Topics.

Canadian French Nationality.

Some of the extreme ultramontane French journals of the Province of Quebec are dissatisfied with Mr. Laurier's frank announcement that he is for Canada first, and that his aim is to build up a great Canadian state, not a French republic. As Mr. Laurier has always used the language he now uses, and as he has reached his present high position in spite of the prejudice his bold announcements were likely to create among the people of his own race, it seems absurd to threaten him now with any evil consequences for speaking as he does. One of the charms of the Premier is his frankness, and it is to be hoped that no fear of personal consequences will deter him from raising aloft the flag of a Canadian nationality in which people of all races will stand on an equal footing as regards legal and political privileges. This is the only statesmanlike attitude, and it is one that all true Canadians will appreciate and uphold.

Land for the Settler.

The new Ministry at Ottawa would do well to look closely into the whole land question in the North-West Territory. Railway companies, Colonization companies, the Hudson Bay Company, and private owners hold a large amount of the best lands for purely speculative purposes. The actual settler who goes into a locality finds the lots adjoining his own unoccupied. The inevitable hardships of pioneer life are thus greatly aggravated. Settlers are kept further apart than they should be. The erection and maintenance of schools and churches, the two indispensable promoters of civilization, are made needlessly burdensome. Social life is made practically impossible. No material prosperity will compensate the settler for this deprivation, which, unless some change takes place as the result of legislation, is likely to be prolonged indefinitely. To make matters worse, the settler who is thus burdened knows perfectly well that he is adding by his toil and hardships to the value of the adjoining lands, and this knowledge gives rise to a well-founded discontent with the whole system. The new Minister of the Interior, whoever he is, should take this matter up at once, in connection with the subject of immigration.

Mr. Dalton McCarthy.

The brief address issued by Mr. Dalton McCarthy to the electors of Brandon on the occasion of his retirement from that constituency is a very moderate document. Having been elected as a protest against the interference of the Dominion Parliament in Manitoba's educational system, he did not see his way clear to resigning until he felt sure that all danger of such interference was at an end. It is a fair inference from this remark that Mr. McCarthy has been made acquainted with the proposals carried back by Attorney-General Sifton after his interview with Mr. Laurier, and that he regards them as quite reasonable from the point of view of the Protestant majority. Whether they will be equally acceptable to Archbishop Langevin remains to be seen, but no one need be surprised to find him more moderate after he returns from Rome than he was before he took his departure for the Holy City. Leo XIII. is a great statesman, and he is surrounded by able counsellors who are not disposed to ignore such a revolution as we have had lately in Quebec.

A Canadian Bar Association.

In Canada, as in the United States, each separate member of the Confederation has its own system of administration of justice, its own Bench, and its own Bar. This diversity does not hinder the legal profession in the United States from having one Bar Association for the whole country, and the organization has exercised a moderating and otherwise useful influence for many years. It was under its auspices that Lord Chief Justice Coleridge visited the United States some years ago, and it was at its annual meeting that Lord Chief Justice Russell delivered the other day at Saratoga his magnificent address on international arbitration. Why should not Canada have a Bar Association? This question has been for some time past exercising the minds of active and prominent members of the legal profession, and an international meeting of lawyers will be held to discuss it at Montreal on the 15th of this month. The proposal to hold such a meeting has been publicly endorsed by Sir Oliver Mowat, Minister of Justice, by Sir Hibbert Tupper and Hon. A. R. Dickey, ex-Ministers of Justice, by Mr. Newcombe, Deputy Minister of Justice, and by a large number of the lawyers who have seats in the House of Commons. The ground of approval is stated to be, "that an opportunity for a comparison of views and friendly intercourse is needed by the profession, and would be of service in helping to advance the science of jurisprudence, promote the administration of justice, and uphold the honour of the profession of the law in Canada." The fact that we have had a Canadian Supreme Court for over twenty years would seem to warrant the present effort to organize a Canadian Bar Association. The members of the profession in Ontario should attend the coming meeting and endeavour to induce the Association, if one is formed, to hold its next meeting in Toronto.

Manitoba.

The condition and progress of Manitoba are of supreme interest to the rest of the Dominion, and it is therefore extremely gratifying to be able to record a fairly rapid increase in her population. It stood

at 108,640 in 1886, and at 152,510 in 1891; in 1896 it is 193,425. The census of the Prairie Province is taken quinquennially for the purpose of readjusting the subsidy payable by the Dominion, and the rest of the people of Canada would have been glad to pay for 250,000 for the next five years. It is to be hoped that as the result of better times and a vigorous and sensible immigration policy, it will be half or three-quarters of a million in 1901. By way of removing one obstacle in the way of the advancement of Manitoba, the people of the Province should unite in settling the school question on terms that will satisfy all reasonable citizens irrespective of religious complexion, and will thus take it entirely out of Dominion politics. With the Minister of the Interior to look after her interests in the Cabinet they should be regarded as quite safe, no matter what party is in power at Ottawa.

Unpaid
Aldermen.

A graceful and well-deserved compliment was paid the other day to Ald. Lamb, of this city, in connection with the opening up of the Rosedale drive, which was undertaken and partly completed while he was Chairman of the Board of Works. The address presented to him expressed appreciation of what he had done for Toronto, and this sentiment will be heartily endorsed by the citizens generally. This year has witnessed the inauguration of a greatly modified system of civic administration, under which the Chairman of the Board of Works will play a less prominent and responsible part than he formerly did. This fact should make the people of Toronto more rather than less grateful to the public spirited and able men who have for years given their time and business ability to the public without remuneration. Three of these men deserve special mention in this connection, ex-Ald. Carlyle, ex-Ald. Shaw, and Ald. Lamb. While filling, without remuneration, an office entrusted with the construction of works costing millions of dollars, not one of them was ever suspected of peculation to the extent of a single dollar. It is well that the village plan of unpaid services should end, but it is well, also, to show hearty appreciation of the ability and rectitude of the men who made the old system tolerable.

Bismarck and
Queen Victoria.

Now and then a flash of light reveals to the student of current history some of the mysteries that lie beneath the surface of international diplomacy. The dislike manifested by Prince Bismarck towards the British Royal family has for years been equally notorious and inexplicable. Now he has himself made public the cause of it. Grievously disappointed at the rapidity with which the French Republic recovered from the war of 1870, Bismarck was eager to renew the contest five years later. In his merciless desire to crush a fallen but rising foe he found himself thwarted by the aged Emperor William, who had a will as obdurate as his own. It was supposed at the time that the Emperor's reluctance to pick a new quarrel with France was due to the influence of the Czar Alexander II of Russia; Bismarck has now published in his personal newspaper organ a letter which gives a different and no doubt authoritative explanation. In this letter, which was written to the old Emperor in 1875, he complained bitterly of Queen Victoria's personal intervention to prevent a renewal of hostilities, and from that time on he was persistently and vindictively hostile to her and her family. Had the Emperor Frederick been spared to occupy for a length of time the throne of Germany, it is quite likely that Bismarck's service as Chancellor would have been dispensed with sooner or later, as they actually were by his son the present Emperor. The whole incident shows Queen Victoria in a light to which her loyal subjects are fortu-

nately quite accustomed—that of an international peacemaker. It recalls that other and earlier episode of history, in the course of which she used with success her personal influence to prevent France from recognizing at a critical stage of the American civil war, the independence of the Southern Confederacy—a memorable service which many worthy people in the United States seem to have forgotten.

Great Britain
and Russia.

The sudden death of Prince Lobanoff, the influential Foreign Minister of Russia, has occurred on the eve of the family visit which the Czar and Czarina are to make to Queen Victoria at Balmoral. As the deceased statesman was the reverse of friendly to Britain, his removal may perhaps conduce to a better understanding between the two countries as the result of the approaching family reunion. It is characteristic of Her Majesty that she has taken the precaution to have a long interview with Lord Salisbury, her Foreign Secretary, before the Czar arrives, apparently with a desire to avoid such complications as might easily result from an effort on her part to bring about more complete co-operation between the two countries. The venerable Queen never forgets her position as a constitutional sovereign, though her grandson is the somewhat arbitrary Kaiser of Germany and her grand-daughter is the consort of the despot of all the Russias. If the result of the visit should be the co-operation of Russia and Britain to secure better government for Armenia and Crete, the occasion will become a memorable one in history.

Mr. Edward
Blake.

Referring to the unfounded statement circulated last month—that Hon. Edward Blake has been appointed a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the nomination of the Canadian Government—the London Canadian Gazette makes the following observations: "There is no doubt, as we have ourselves said, of Mr. Blake's peculiar fitness for the post. It is probable that his nomination would be cordially made by the Canadian Government, and be received with general approval in Canada. The press comments on the Central News misreport show as much. But it must be remembered that Mr. Blake has committed himself to the Irish cause with a devotion and self-sacrifice which, whatever we may think of his political views, no one will deny. During the past few weeks he has shown especial activity in the arrangements for the Dublin Convention, which will, he hopes, heal dissensions in the Irish party, and those in the counsels of the Irish party who should know do not believe he would abandon the work to which he has so deeply committed himself. The acceptance of the position would presumably mean withdrawal from Parliament, and, of course, the abandonment of what is perhaps the largest practice of any barrister appearing before the last Court of Appeal in the Empire."

Indian
Silver.

One of the ironies of the United States Presidential Election is the report from India that the hoarders of silver in that country are eagerly hoping for the election of Mr. Bryan. It is well known that India was, some three years ago, glutted with silver to such an extent that the work of coinage was stopped at the mints, and it has never since been renewed. This was the only way to check the continued depreciation of silver coin and the consequent derangement of prices. It is further reported that the holders of Indian silver will take a hand in the Presidential contest for the purpose of helping to bring about the free coinage of silver

at sixteen to one, and thus create a market in America which will enable them to unload their stocks of the white metal. This part of the statement is probably on a par with the periodically reiterated assertion that the Cobden Club of England sends money to the United States to further the adoption of a free-trade policy.

The "Canada." All Canadians will join heartily in congratulating the owners and managers of the yacht "Canada," on their fairly-won victory over the "Vencedor" at Toledo. The race was an excellent test, not merely of the sailing qualities of the respective yachts, but also of the seamanship of their respective crews. For the former the credit is due to the public-spirited gentlemen who contributed the funds and to the skilful designer and builder of the "Canada;" for the latter it is due to Mr. Æmilius Jarvis and the splendid company of amateurs whom he had under his command. The reception given by Toronto was unprecedented, and if the honours so well won and so cordially bestowed, should give an impulse to one of the noblest of physical recreations, few will regret the result.

Germany and France. It seems to have been finally decided that Germany will take part, officially if not cordially, in the French Exposition of 1900. The resolution to do so is a sensible one, and all lovers of peace and friends of humanity will unite in hoping that the incident will be followed by less disturbing relations between these two great powers. France cannot recover Alsace and Lorraine without a destructive war, and she is not prepared to go to war for the purpose of recovering them. Germany can well afford to assume a more dignified attitude toward France in view of her safe position in Europe—a position whose security cannot be disturbed except by some act of folly on her own part. It is, perhaps, too much to hope that more cordial relations will lead speedily to any disarmament in Europe, but sooner or later they will have this effect. In this respect France and Germany hold the key of the European situation, and on them devolves the chief responsibility for trouble, as to them will belong the chief credit of obviating it.

Zanzibar. A somewhat serious state of affairs has emerged in the Island of Zanzibar, which is under British protection. The sudden death of a Sultan friendly to Britain was made the occasion for the seizure of the throne by a usurper who at once entrenched himself in the palace, pointed his guns at the British ships in the harbour, and attacked one of them with one of his own war vessels. The latter was, of course, promptly sunk, and the palace was almost as promptly bombarded and evacuated. The usurper took refuge in the German consulate, and when his surrender was demanded by the British Consul it was stipulated that he should be treated as a Prince and a prisoner of war. It is not unlikely that these conditions will be accepted, but it is very likely also that steps will be taken to effectually prevent any recurrence of such trouble. The fool-hardy adventurer will be as completely deprived of all power, to work mischief hereafter as Arabi Bey was after he started the war at Alexandria, and Zanzibar, both island and coast, will be brought more completely within the civilizing effect of British influence.

Responsible Government in Canada.

THERE is no principle of our political system better established than the one that is known by the name of "Responsible Government." It had become clearly recognized in Great Britain before the absence of it from the Constitutions of Upper and Lower Canada helped to precipitate the rebellions of 1837-38 in those two provinces. It was deliberately introduced into the constitution of Canada after the union of 1840, on the express advice of Lord Durham, who, in his celebrated "Report," made use of the following language:

"It needs no change in the principles of government, no invention of a new constitutional theory, to supply the remedy which would, in my opinion, completely remove the existing political disorders. It needs but to follow out consistently the principles of the British Constitution, and introduce into the government of these great colonies those wise provisions by which alone the working of the representative system can in any country be rendered harmonious and efficient. . . . I would not impair a single prerogative of the Crown. . . . But the Crown must submit to the necessary consequences of representative institutions, and if it has to carry on the government in unison with a representative body, it must consent to carry it only by means of those in whom that representative body has confidence. In England this principle has been so long considered an indisputable and essential part of our constitution, that it has hardly ever been found necessary to inquire into the means by which its observance is enforced. When a Ministry ceases to command a majority in Parliament on great questions of policy, its doom is immediately sealed; and it would appear to us as strange to attempt for any time to carry on a government by means of Ministers perpetually in a minority as it would be to pass laws with a majority of votes against them."

The principle of responsible government so lucidly expounded by Lord Durham was in 1839 expressly endorsed by the then Colonial Secretary, Lord John Russell, in despatches to Lord Sydenham, the first Governor-General of Canada, and was, by the first Legislative Assembly of the Province in 1841 embodied in a series of resolutions supposed to have been drafted by Lord Sydenham himself. Three years later a dispute arose between Governor Metcalfe and the Baldwin-Lafontaine Ministry over the practical application of the principle to the appointment of public officials, and for the time the Governor had his way. With the advent of Lord Elgin, however, the right of the Canadian Parliament to control public policy in domestic matters through responsible advisers of the Governor, was frankly recognized, and it has continued to be ever since the theory on which the administration of the public service has been conducted.

The refusal of Lord Aberdeen to make certain appointments recommended by Sir Charles Tupper, the late Premier of Canada, has been the occasion of a sharp controversy over the time honoured principle defined by Lord Durham, enjoined by Lord John Russell, formulated by Lord Sydenham, repudiated by Lord Metcalfe, and accepted by Lord Elgin. Sir Charles became Premier after the late Parliament had expired by efflux of time. He was defeated in the consequent general election. Before giving up office he and his colleagues passed four hundred and seventy Orders in Council and of these Lord Aberdeen assented to all but seventeen, of which fourteen were appointments to offices. Amongst these were four Senatorships, which His Excellency pointedly refused to fill except on the recommendation of new advisers.

It is held by Sir Charles Tupper and his apologists that the Governor-General cannot know anything officially of the state of opinion in Parliament until he is made aware of it

by the action of Parliament itself; that the new Parliament had not met and declared its preference; and that until it did so Lord Aberdeen was bound to assent to the recommendations of the Ministers who had enjoyed the confidence of the late House of Commons. His Excellency, having made up his mind to refuse the advice of one set of Ministers, would have acted wisely if he had left his defence entirely to those who were to take their places. If, as the theory of responsible government enacts, the advisers of the Governor are to be his defenders, they should be left entirely free to adopt their own line of defence. Anything he can say under such circumstances must hamper them and so far injure him. The people of Canada do not look to Lord Aberdeen for an explanation; they look to his Premier, whoever he may happen to be. The common verdict in this crisis seems to be that the Governor acted with good sense and moderation in refusing to make certain appointments, and especially to fill vacancies in the Senate, but that he acted indiscreetly in giving his reasons for refusing.

On the other hand, it is the merest trifling with the principle of responsible government itself to assume that the Governor-General cannot officially know what is passing until he learns it from his Ministers. No man of spirit or ability would consent to play such a *role* as this implies, and Canadians should not, and as a matter of fact they do not, expect from the representative of the Crown such utter self-abnegation. In all matters of domestic policy the relation of the Governor to his Ministers is precisely analogous to the relation of the British Sovereign to hers. This relation has never been so deftly and lucidly explained anywhere else as it is in Mr. Gladstone's great essay entitled, "Kin Beyond Sea," written almost twenty years ago. Speaking from long experience and actual observation, he says:

"Ministerial responsibility comes between the Monarch and every public trial and necessity, like armor between the flesh and the spear that would seek to pierce it. . . . The scheme aims at associating in the work of government with the head of the State the persons best adapted to meet the wants and wishes of the people, under the conditions that the several aspects of the supreme power shall be severally allotted; dignity and visible authority shall be wholly with the wearer of the crown, but labour mainly, and responsibility wholly, with its servants. . . . There is, indeed, one great and critical act, the responsibility for which falls momentarily and provisionally upon the Sovereign; it is the dismissal of an existing Ministry, and the appointment of a new one. This act is usually performed with the aid drawn from authentic manifestations of public opinion, mostly such as are obtained through the votes or conduct of the House of Commons."

This does not preclude resort to other "authentic manifestations," though their use must always be accompanied by a certain amount of risk. An attempt has been made to show that the appointment of Senators by a moribund Ministry in Canada is analogous to the creation of Peers by a moribund Ministry in Britain. There is no such analogy. The House of Lords is unlimited in membership, while the number of Senators is limited by law. The Governor-General may affect not to know, but he cannot reasonably be expected to ignore, the actual composition of the Senate, and Lord Aberdeen was quite right in refusing to aggravate the present inequality of the two parties in the Upper Chamber. No retiring Premier should ask a Governor to make such appointments, and probably no one will ever again make such a recommendation. If seats in the Senate are to be regarded as mere rewards for party services, then the sooner the Senate itself is reformed the better for the Constitution.

Insomnia.

I cannot weep—I cannot sleep,
I close my tired lids in vain;
All night my eyeballs seem to keep
A searing vigil in my brain.
And all day long there seems to beat
Within my burning brow, a deep
And crucial voice that doth repeat:
To-night again thou shalt not sleep!

No welcome hath my couch for me!
Procrustes' bed held not its pain.
A thing of torture mine must be
Where I must lie all night in vain.
Where I must toss all night, until
The ruby sun doth leering peep:
And hear the breathing, that doth fill
My maddened ears, of those who sleep!

I stare into the shadows black,
Where ghosts of friends, who long since died,
Glide glimmering down an endless track,
And mock my vision stony-eyed!
And all the objects in the room
Take horrid shapes, that gloating keep
A fevered eye upon my doom,
To wake me should I fall asleep!

But far more dread, a constant fear
On bloody wings above my head
Doth croak: Lo! those thou holdest dear
To-morrow shall be dumb and dead:
The victims of thy past neglect,
Thy mother—nay, thou canst not weep!
Thy wife, thy sister, friend—reflect!
Now canst thou sleep? Now canst thou sleep!

My tears are locked in frozen wells,
That will not flow nor give relief.
My eyeballs burn, but in them dwells
No heat to melt my tears to grief.
My waking dreams are things of dread—
Vast, sullen, shoreless seas, and deep,
Where float white faces of the dead—
O God! that I might drown and sleep!

A little child, whose breathing fair
Doth kiss the curl upon his cheek,
And health's wild roses gathered there,
Now in his slumber seems to speak;
And smiles as his bright vision shows
Some joy that he with morn will reap,
Or cunning, laughs as one who knows,
The while he dreams, he is asleep!

O for an endless night of rest!
To close mine eyes eternally;
Or lie on some pacific breast
And only wake to things to be!
To drift upon the Nile of dreams
That hold for care oblivion deep,
Along the shores of lilled streams
Of all the lotus land of sleep!

CHARLES GORDON ROGERS.

The power of the press in England might become even dangerously autocratic but for a lack of cohesion. If there existed among newspapers any organization akin to trades union the British newspapers might rule the roost. Unfortunately (perhaps fortunately), every paper, whether daily or weekly, stands aloof from its contemporaries, or comes in contact with them only for the purposes of a scolding match. The idea in every British newspaper office, small or large, is that the sheet it turns out is, if not literally the only one printed that morning, the only one worthy of notice. This curious delusion is carried to such lengths that, for fear of breaking the spell, no well-regulated morning paper will mention another by name. If temptation to show how foolish or unreliable a neighbour has been prove irresistible, it is loftily alluded to as "a contemporary." Possibly it is, on the whole, well that the British press should not be united after the fashion of ancient guilds. If it were, its power in the land might more nearly approach that of the House of Commons than is already achieved.—*North American Review.*

Lord Chief Justice Russell.

THE address on International Arbitration recently delivered by the Chief Justice of England at Saratoga, before the American Bar Association, has naturally evoked much comment from the American press; and it is pleasing to note that these comments are almost invariably in terms of appreciation and approval. The New York Tribune, too often distinguished by the extreme bitterness of its anti-British utterances, makes no apology for the warmth of its commendation. "Enthusiastic exaggeration, it says, "is a common fault, but there is no fear of committing it in pronouncing this address to be one of the masterpieces of 19th-century eloquence, a composition that will become standard and classic, and will by future generations be quoted for its beauty of diction and studied for its wealth of knowledge. Uttered by the foremost lawyer and chief justice of that nation whose system of jurisprudence is of all in the world most perfect, it comes to us with the weight of an authority which is, for at least the present generation, unchallenged and supreme. This, we take it, is the supreme message which our distinguished visitor conveyed, that not this treaty nor that alliance is the best thing to be striven for, but such sweetening and enlightening of spirit as shall make nations, as well as individuals, amenable to reason rather than to violence." Lord Russell's address undoubtedly made a profound impression not only on his immediate hearers, but on the vaster audience reached through the medium of the press; and there is every indication that by its public opinion on both sides of the Atlantic has been strongly influenced in favour of the principle of International Arbitration. Lord Russell spoke in part as follows:

"International law is but the sum of those rules which civilized mankind have agreed to hold as binding in the mutual relations of states. We do not, indeed, find all those rules recorded in clear language—there is no international code. We look for them in the long records of customary action; in settled precedents; in treaties affirming principles; in state documents; in declarations of nations in conclave—which draw to themselves the adhesion of other nations; in declarations of text-writers of authority generally accepted; and lastly, and with most precision, in the field which they cover, in the authoritative decisions of prize courts. From these sources we get the evidence which determines whether or not a particular canon of conduct, or a particular principle, has or has not received the express or implied assent of nations. If we depart from the solid ground I have indicated we find ourselves amid the treacherous quicksands of metaphysical and ethical speculation. History records no case of a controversy between nations having been settled by abstract appeals to the laws of nature or of morals. But while maintaining this position, I agree with Woolsey when he says that if international law were not made up of rules for which reasons could be given, satisfactorily to man's intellectual and moral nature, it would not deserve the name of a science. Happily those reasons can be given. I would not have it, however, understood that I should to-day advocate the codification of international law. Indeed, codification has a tendency to arrest progress. It is substantially true to say that while to earlier writers is mainly due the formulation of rules relating to a state of war, to the United States—to its judges, writers, and statesmen, we largely owe the existing rules which relate to a state of peace and which affect the rights and obligations of powers, which, during the state of war, are themselves at peace.

"Experience has shown that, over a large area, international differences may honourably, practically, and usefully be dealt with by peaceful arbitrament. There have been since 1815 some sixty instances of effective international arbitration. To thirty-two of these the United States have been a party, and Great Britain to some twenty of them. There are many instances also of the introduction of arbitration clauses into treaties. Here again the United

States appear in the van. Among the first of such treaties—if not the very first—is the Guadalupe-Hidalgo treaty of 1848 between the United States and Mexico. Since that date many other countries have followed this example. In the year 1873 Signor Mancini recommended that, in all treaties to which Italy was a party, such a clause should be introduced. Since the treaty of Washington such clauses have been constantly inserted in commercial, postal, and consular conventions. They are to be found also in the delimitation treaties of Portugal with Great Britain and with the Congo Free State made in 1891. In 1895 the Belgian Senate, in a single day, approved of four treaties with similar clauses, namely, treaties concluded with Denmark, Greece, Norway and Sweden. There remains to be mentioned a class of treaties in which the principle of arbitration has obtained a still wider acceptance. The treaties of 1888 between Switzerland and San Salvador, of 1888 between Switzerland and Ecuador, of 1888 between Switzerland and the French Republic, and of 1894 between Spain and Honduras, respectively contain an agreement to refer all questions in difference, without exception, to arbitration. Belgium has similar treaties with Venezuela, with the Orange Free State, and with Hawaii. These facts, dull as is the recital of them, are full of interest and hope for the future.

"The analogy between arbitration as to matters in difference between individuals, and to matters in difference between nations, carries us but a short way. In private litigation the agreement to refer is either enforceable as a rule of court, or, where this is not so, the award gives to the successful litigant a substantive cause of action. In either case there is behind the arbitrator the power of the judge to decree, and the power of the executive to compel compliance with, the behest of the arbitrator. International arbitration has none of these characteristics. It is a cardinal principle of the law of nations that each sovereign power, however politically weak, is internationally equal to any other power, however strong. There are no rules of international law relating to arbitration, and of the law itself there is no authoritative exponent nor any recognized authority for its enforcement. But there are differences to which, even as between individuals, arbitration is inapplicable—subjects which find their counterpart in the affairs of nations. Men do not arbitrate where character is at stake, nor will any self-respecting nation readily arbitrate on questions touching its national independence or affecting its honour. Again, a nation may agree to arbitrate and then repudiate its agreement. Who is to coerce it? Or, having gone to arbitration and been worsted it may decline to be bound by the award. Who is to compel it? These considerations seem to me to justify two conclusions: The first is, that arbitration will not cover the whole field of international controversy, and the second, that unless, and until, the great powers of the world, in league, bind themselves to coerce the recalcitrant member of the family of nations, we have still to face the more than possible disregard by powerful states of the obligations of good faith and of justice. The scheme of such a combination has been advocated, but the signs of its accomplishment are absent.

"Are we, then, to conclude that force is still the only power that rules the world? Must we then say that the sphere of arbitration is a narrow and contracted one? By no means. The sanctions which restrain the wrongdoer—the breaker of public faith—the disturber of the peace of the world, are not weak, and, year by year, they wax stronger. Public opinion is a force which makes itself felt in every corner and cranny of the world, and is most powerful in the communities most civilized. In the public press and in the telegraph, it possesses agents by which its power is concentrated, and speedily brought to bear where there is any public wrong to be exposed and reprobated. It year by year gathers strength as general enlightenment extends its empire, and a higher moral altitude is attained by mankind. It has no ships of war upon the seas or armies in the field, and yet great potentates tremble before it and humbly bow to its rule. Again, trade and travel are great pacificators. But, although I have indicated certain classes of questions on which sovereign powers may be unwilling to arbitrate, I am glad to think that these are not the questions which most commonly lead to war. It is hardly too much to say that arbitration may fitly be applied in the case of by far the largest number of questions which lead to interna-

tional differences. Broadly stated (1) wherever the right in dispute will be determined by the ascertainment of the true facts of the case; (2) and where, the facts being ascertained, the right depends on the application of the proper principles of international law to the given facts, and (3) where the dispute is one which may properly be adopted on a give-and-take principle, with due provision for equitable compensation, as in cases of delimitation of territory and the like—in such cases, the matter is one which ought to be arbitrated.

"I doubt whether in any case a permanent tribunal, the members of which shall be *a priori* designated, is practicable or desirable. In the first place what, in the particular case, is the best tribunal must largely depend upon the question to be arbitrated. But apart from this, I gravely doubt the wisdom of giving that character of permanence to the *personnel* of any such tribunal. The interests involved are commonly so enormous, and the forces of national sympathy, pride, and prejudice are so searching, so great, and so subtle, that I doubt whether a tribunal, the membership of which had a character of permanence, even if solely composed of men accustomed to exercise the judicial faculty, would long retain general confidence, and, I fear, it might gradually assume intolerable pretensions. There is danger, too, to be guarded against from another quarter. If there be a standing court of nations, to which any power may resort, with little cost and no risk, the temptation may be strong to put forward pretensions and unfounded claims, in support of which there may readily be found, in most countries (can we except even Great Britain and the United States?), busybody jingoes only too ready to air their spurious and inflammatory patriotism.

"There is one influence which, by the law of nations, may be legitimately exercised by the powers in the interests of peace—I mean mediation. The mediator is not, at least, in the first instance, invested, and does not seek to be invested, with authority to adjudicate upon the matter in difference. He is the friend of both parties. He seeks to bring them together. He avoids a tone of dictation to either. He is careful to avoid, as to each of them, anything which may wound their political dignity or their susceptibilities. If he cannot compose the quarrel, he may at least narrow its area and probably reduce it to more limited dimensions, the result of mutual concessions; and, having narrowed the issues, he may pave the way for a final settlement by a reference to arbitration or by some other method. There is, perhaps, no class of question in which mediation may not, time and occasion being wisely chosen, be usefully employed, even in delicate questions affecting national honour and sentiment.

"In dealing with the subject of arbitration, I have thought it right to sound a note of caution, but it would indeed be a reproach to our nineteenth centuries of Christian civilization if there were now no better method for settling international differences than the cruel and debasing methods of war. May we not hope that the people of these States and the people of the Mother Land, kindred peoples, may in this matter set an example of lasting influence to the world? Who can doubt the influence they possess for insuring the healthy progress and the peace of mankind? No cause they espouse can fail; no cause they oppose can triumph. The future is, in large part, theirs. They have the making of history in the times that are to come. The greatest calamity that could befall would be strife which should divide them"

* * *

Li Hung Chang.

THIS distinguished Chinaman, the "Grand Old Man" of the Celestial Empire, who has been making a tour of the world, visiting Courts and Capitals, and travelling in a style of Oriental magnificence that has afforded newspaper scribes abundant material for "copy," is now in the United States, and is expected to do Toronto the honour of a visit in the course of a few days. The mission of this statesman of many offices and high titles has been the subject of much surmise. It is quite possible that he has no public mission at all, and that his object is in no way different from that of many others who, in these days, venture to make the no

longer difficult tour of the world. But whether charged with a public mission or not, a man of Li Hung Chang's high position and fine intelligence cannot help seeing and learning a great deal; and if his official career is prolonged we may reasonably expect that his personal observation of Western civilization will not be without some effect on the more ancient, but unprogressive, civilization of China. We subjoin a brief sketch of the Viceroy's life, condensed somewhat, from the Boston Congregationalist:

Li was born in 1825 in Anhui, in the central province of Hunan. His being able to graduate as Siutsai, or E.A., in 1847, proves that his family must have been influential. His ancestors probably were of the mandarin class, for it was soon after graduating that he was first brought into contact with those of our race in the capacity of financial commissioner at Soochow. He proved his ability and personal courage during the Taiping rebellion, when he took an active part in restoring order. In 1858 he was the principal leader of the government against the Wangs in the valley of the Yang-tse. This led to his promotion, in 1859, to the governorship of Fuh Kien, and again in 1862 when he became Fu tai, or governor, of the rich province of Kiang-su.

It was at this time that Li was instrumental in securing the services of Capt. Charles Gordon, R.E., against the rebels, and a friendship began which lasted to the death of Chinese Gordon in Khartoum. There was, however, a serious interruption when Li, in violation of the promise made by Gordon, caused the leaders of the Taipings to be put to death. Li Hung Chang could not understand this keeping faith with an enemy, and considered it a mere Don Quixotism. But as Gordon had a sincere respect for Li as a statesman the chasm was bridged over, and the former pleasant relation was resumed. In 1867 Li, then viceroy of Hu-Kwang, was again in the field, this time against the Shantung rebels. His success led to his appointment of viceroy of the province of Chihli (of which Peking, the capital, is a part) and he removed in 1870 to Tientsin, where he has since resided.

Prince Kung, one of the ablest men of the empire, together with the late Empress Dowager, whose influence cannot be over-estimated, have been Li Hung Chang's steadfast friends. As Senior Grand Secretary of State, the direction of foreign affairs has been almost entirely in Li's hands, although the jealousy of his rivals at court has handicapped him in influencing home affairs. To this must be ascribed the disastrous and humiliating ending of all the international negotiations in which Li has been an actor. In 1878 China was compelled to submit to the annexation of the Loo Choo Islands by Japan. In 1885 she lost considerable territory in the south of the empire by the Li-Fournier Convention. Again she has been repeatedly compelled to pay heavy indemnities for murder and destruction of missionary property. Only a little over a year ago Li was obliged to leave his beloved country to sue for peace from the despised Japanese, and, while he escaped death by the assassin's bullet, he was forced to deliver beautiful Formosa into the hands of the hated Japanese.

To the outsider, then, it looks as if Li's career as a statesman has been a series of blunders or failures, or at least as scarcely compatible with the reputation he enjoys. But it must be remembered that Li Hung Chang, although essentially a Chinaman by birth, education and sentiment, has saved his country from far greater disasters threatened by the insolence and ignorance of his colleagues in the government. Every Chinese mandarin, without exception, is Conservative and opposed not only to foreigners but to any foreign innovation of whatever sort it may be. Poorly paid officially, the very existence of the magistrates of every rank is threatened by progress, and any proclivity toward that direction raises a storm of indignation and a cry of treason.

It is, then, very much in Li Hung Chang's favour, and proves the vast influence he possesses in his own immediate territory, that he was able to build and equip the railroad from Tientsin to the Taku Forts (at the mouth of the Peiho River), and to continue that line for a distance of sixty-seven miles to the rich Tungshan and Kaiping coal fields, which he owns. Chang Chih Tung, Li's great rival in influence and wealth, a man who hates foreigners with all the bigotry of

which a Chinaman is capable, was sent to Nanking as viceroy of the two kiangs, and is now engaged in building the railroad from his provincial capital to the Imperial City. The rivalry and jealousy existing between these two statesmen has caused the violent death of more than one poor missionary who devoted his life to the lifting up of China's enslaved millions, for Chang Chih Tung would gladly embroil the Grand Secretary with foreign Powers, that he might discredit him with the Imperial Court at home.

Remembering Li Hung Chang's education and the tendencies engendered by it, he must indeed be classed as the foremost Chinaman and a statesman of no mean power. Labouring under the disadvantages of the semi-religious sentiment known as ancestral worship, Li has shown remarkable liberality. That he is patriotic and has laid ambition aside has been repeatedly shown by his refusal of offers from foreign Powers to place him on the throne of the Manchu. In how far his present experience will influence China's awakening to the march of progress will depend upon his vigour when reaching home. If his health allows, he will impress upon his imperial master a sense of the wealth and power of foreign nations and obtain the Dragon Seal upon edicts guaranteeing life and immunity to the foreign residents of the Middle Kingdom.

That Li Hung Chang's principal object in undertaking this journey in his old age was to provide for alliances in case further attacks upon China's integrity are made may be taken for granted, and it is not improbable that he has taken measures to frustrate Japan's hopes for future aggrandizement. At the same time Li will have observed and examined closely into whatever came within his sphere of contact, and will understand and appreciate occidental progress as compared with Chinese conservatism. He knows that reforms must be made to prevent China's dismemberment. Will he prevail upon his associates to embrace his views? That is the question, and it involves the welfare of the Middle Kingdom.

In person Li Hung Chang is about five feet eleven inches tall, with a commanding presence. His usual dress is a gray silk robe and black silk cap, but on state occasions he wears the jacket of imperial yellow silk and the peacock feather. Li has three children, two sons and a daughter. One of his sons, Prince Li, a fair English scholar, accompanies his father as interpreter on his present trip. He is likely to succeed to his father's ability as well as to his estates. Li's daughter was married to Chang Pei Lun, who, in 1889, was banished to the Russian frontier on account of excessive speculation. All Li's influence, powerful as it is in foreign affairs, has not been able to obtain a commutation or pardon.

Li Hung Chang owns several large cotton mills and silk filatures, as well as the rich coal fields in Manchuria. He has a body-guard of 35,000 fairly drilled troops, successors of the Black Flag army of 1860. Their loyalty, and they acknowledge no master except the viceroy, insures him against the intrigues of rivals at court. His full title now is, Viceroy of the Province of Chihli, Senior of the four Grand Secretaries of State, ex-Grand Guardian of the Hair Apparent, President of the Board of War, Superintendent of the North Sea Trade. Count Shinu Ki of the First Rank.

* * *

England's Position.

IF one reads the English daily papers, he must infer from them that there is only too much reason for concluding that England's agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests are not in the most satisfactory condition. Some years ago her farmers were driven to the inevitable conclusion that she was no longer a wheat-growing country. Uncomfortable as this conclusion is, that she has to depend on outside sources for the staff of life, little less satisfactory is the knowledge that is dawning on her farmers that, in supplying butter and cheese for the bread of the million, they are "not in it."

"The whole world," say the papers, "is pouring supplies of butter and cheese into the country, and these supplies are produced under conditions that render competition almost impossible." The growing of cereals, cattle-raising, and dairy-farming—if we except the supplying of new milk

to large towns—through excessive competition have become practically unremunerative. What remains to the farmers, save to convert their farms into kitchen-gardens? "Why," the dailies ask, "are the British farmers unable to hold their own? Are they deficient in enterprise and appliances? etc., etc. . . . Then they had better send representatives to the successful countries to see how it is done." The sad irony of it all and the sweet innocence!

When it is considered that the English farmer pays as much in rent per annum as would buy the land in Canada, Australia or the United States, it does not require the aid of a search-light to discover why the English farmers are unable to hold their own. Although the population of the world has steadily increased, the quantity of land under cultivation has enormously increased. New means of preservation and transportation of supplies have kept pace with ever-increasing demands, and have made the English market the objective market of the whole world. Meanwhile, the rents of the English farmers have increased, or, at best, stood still. Thus, the patient English farmer has been and is bearing a double burthen; and broad as his shoulders are and sturdy as his legs are, he must, perforce, succumb; for, in addition to his own family, he carries his landlord on his back. Listen not to the plausible politician or to the visionary doctrinaire, but ask the farmer himself. He knows. He pays his rent; he spends a little fortune in manure to stimulate the worn-out soil; he plans and contrives, watches and works; then carts away his produce and is beaten out of the market.

If things go on as they are at present, the question for England will be, not "What will our farmers do?" but "What is to be done with our farmers?" And this will be a sore question for England.

Of the growing impression that the trade of England—if not actually on the decline—is, at least, being closely pushed by German and other competition, there can be little doubt, when we know that Mr. Balfour informed Sir Howard Vincent in the House of Commons, that both the Colonial Office and the Board of Trade were making investigations as to the growing commerce of England's foreign rivals. This rivalry is of two kinds; in manufactured goods and in the shipping trade; but, it is difficult to see in what other spots English prestige and commercial supremacy could be so materially and injuriously assailed.

From different quarters comes the intelligence of the successful rivalry of specific lines of German and American goods over British in the markets of the world; and though the English manufacturer at home may smile derisively at the brand, "Made in Germany," it by no means follows that these Teutonic articles of merchandise will be viewed with the same self-complacent contempt in foreign markets, especially when stamped with the brand of cheapness. Apropos of this, a Sheffield file manufacturer tendered for an Egyptian contract. He instructed his agent to demonstrate the superiority of his own article by cutting through a German file with a Sheffield one. The experiment was successful, but the German tendered lower and secured the contract.

Mr. Cave, the British Consul at Zanzibar, also bears upon this point in a recent written report under the not very encouraging title, "The Decline of British Trade with East Africa." He attributes this decline entirely to foreign competition. Reliable advices are also to hand that England's supremacy in the quick carrying trade is to be challenged in the near future by German shipping companies. When it is contemplated to build vessels designed to beat such ocean greyhounds as the *Lucania* and the *Campania*, it is time for England to awake to the fact that her persistently aggressive German rival means business.

Taking, in conjunction with these facts or possibilities, the jealousy of other powerful nations, the recent international complications in which England has been involved, the very plain and unmistakable spirit of opposition, if not, indeed, of hostility she has met with on both sides of the Atlantic, and her very unusual hesitancy or timidity to take the bull by the horns, which has caused her friends and admirers to fear for her prestige amongst nations, it behoves Britannia to put her best foot forward in this rapid century-ending march and movement of events.

If England, to-day, stands alone against the world, what then? She has stood alone against the world before, and

will do so again, I opine. But she must be England—the England of history and of glorious achievements, fearless and strong, and not a great played-out nation, tottering to its fall; and the sooner the world knows her as such the better for the peace of the world.

THOS. SWIFT.

* * *

The Rustic Bridge.

I love the little hollow
Crossed by the rustic bridge,
I love the wheeling swallow
That circles o'er the ridge;
I love the oak and elm that grow
Along the sloping bank,
I even love the weeds below
That flourish wild and rank.

I love the sunset shadows
Cast by the swaying wold,
Painting the rolling meadows
With stripes of gray and gold;
I love the moonlight shining through
The lattice work of boughs,
For there, sweetheart, I pledged to you
My heart in whispered vows.

'Twas there when earliest flowers
Among the tufted grass,
Shot up 'neath April showers,
That first I saw you pass.
'Twas leaning on that rustic rail,
The months had swiftly flown,
I told in faltering words a tale
That won you for my own.

The bridge is worse for weather,
Fast falling to decay,
Its frame scarce holds together,
'Twill soon be swept away;
Yet though the banks it linked before,
Thus wide dissevered stand,
The forms it bore in days of yore
Shall still be hand in hand.

BARRY DANE.

The Footprints of the Invader in 1775-6.

THOUGH the leading events marking the invasion of Canadian soil during the autumn of 1775 and winter months of 1776 are fully set forth in the narratives of our historians, there are numerous incidents of a secondary nature scantily recorded there, but which help materially to bring out in bold relief interesting phases of those troubled times.

The fateful year of 1775, *l'année terrible*, as the Canadian peasantry style it, left behind indelible memories, especially among the peasantry of Beauce District, through which the double traitor Benedict Arnold led his sturdy, but famine-stricken followers to defeat and surrender, in 1775.

Successful visits to the fertile French parishes on the River Chaudière, Ste. Marie, St. Joseph, St. François, St. George, brought me many stirring tales and quaint traditions handed down from father to son—of this *année terrible*—so glorious to the defenders of unconquerable Quebec; it was quite a pleasant task to note and compare them with the narratives of eye witnesses, such as Arnold, Thayer, Melvin, Senter, Meigs, Dearborn, Henry, who all left journals of the untoward expedition which the United States Historical Societies subsequently made public.

Erroneous impressions still exist as to the feelings of the English and French inhabitants of the Province at that critical juncture.

There was considerable disaffection and some disloyalty among the inmates of Quebec and Montreal and neighbouring localities. The Imperial ordinance of 1774, known as the Quebec Act, re-establishing the *coutume de Paris*, and recognizing the R. C. religion, whilst it was calculated to conciliate the French, the king's new subjects, was exceedingly distasteful to the English residents, the king's old subjects, and aroused the animosity and rancour of the New England Puritans and Protestants generally of the adjoining British provinces. Congress remonstrated in no measured terms to the Home Government against an Act establishing in a British colony a faith "steeped in blood

and in impiety," which Act they declared unconstitutional. Later on, when it became expedient to recall and explain these bitter taunts, in order to conciliate the Roman Catholic population of the province, it was discovered that all the eloquence of the delegates of Congress sent to Montreal—Franklin, Chase and Carroll—subsequently Roman Catholic bishop of Baltimore—was unequal to the task.

At the outset, the French, whose forced allegiance to Britain was barely sixteen years old, and who had met with unfriendliness on many occasions from the victors, seemed perplexed. What side were they to take in this bitter feud, this family quarrel between New England and Old England. Would it not be better policy to side with several of the disaffected British of Quebec and accept the glowing offers of the rebellious New Englanders?

A revered pastor and adviser, however, Bishop Briand, spoke out, and disloyalty gradually hid its head—though several Canadians among the peasantry, and some educated denizens of the city, such as Du Calvet, Pelissier and others, kept up active intelligence with the enemy, and Col. Livingstone, of New York, mustered 300 Canadians to help storm Quebec, on the fratricidal morning of the 31st December.

The incident I am going to relate—though it has received but scant notice in the general annals of the invasion—was more than the sensation of the hour; in fact, whilst it redounded to the credit of the three Canadian seigneurs—de Beaujeu, Couillard, de Gaspé—who had planned it, created by its issue intense excitement in the French parishes from Quebec to St. Jean Port Joly.

A contemporary, Simon Saugumet, a Montreal lawyer, who visited Quebec that spring, and who left an interesting memoir of the American invasion, writes:

"On the 26th of March (1776), there was formed a party of loyal Canadians, in the parish on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, numbering about 350, commanded by Captain de Beaujeu (seigneur of Crane Island), an old Canadian warrior. He pushed a detachment of about fifty men as far as the parish of St. Pierre, under the command of the Sieur Couillard, to favour his advance on Pointe Levy, opposite Quebec, hoping to pour succour, if possible, in the city. But another party of peasants—*habitants*—sprung up, who, with the aid of about one hundred and fifty *Bostonnais* (under Major Dubois), surrounded the house where the vanguard of the Royalists were stationed—attacked them briskly and made them prisoners. Three of the Royalists were killed outright, ten wounded, among them the Rev. Messire Bailly, a priest. Had the *Bostonnais* not prevented it, a massacre would have taken place of the prisoners. Eighteen prisoners were sent to Montreal and the rest allowed to return to their homes, with the promise they were not to take arms. Mr. de Beaujeu was compelled to dismiss his little army. In the melee, fathers were seen to fight against their sons and sons against their fathers—strange though this may seem."

Among the MSS. presented to the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, by one of its most distinguished presidents, the late George B. Faribault, there is one which the erudite antiquary received from the Hon. J. Malcolm Fraser, whose ancestor served at the blockade of Quebec, in 1775.

It may have been the work of Hon. Hugh Finlay or of Capt. Patrick Daly, of the 84th (Royal Emigrants), commanded in 1775 by Col. McLean.

This journal enters into many particulars, but it is so replete with rancour against the French-Canadians of the period that at times its perusal is irksome.

Its closing remarks appear very uncalled-for. The writer, a contemporary of Gen. R. Montgomery, late of the 17th Foot, in arms against his King, ought to have been the last to brand as "traitors in general" the French-Canadians of the period, when the rebel host was officered by former British officers, such as Richard Montgomery, Moses Hazen, Donald Campbell, when several of the leading merchants of Quebec and of Montreal sympathized openly or secretly with the Yankee invaders, such at Quebec as Lymburner, Wells, Bonfield, Zacharias McAuley, Murdoch Stuart.

This journal adds the name of William Ross, late of Fraser's Highlanders, to the list of the brave Canadian seigneurs who stood staunch in their allegiance. Under 8th April, 1776, we read: "About 100 Canadians were got together by one William Ross, who formerly served in

the 78th (in 1759), and one Mr de Beaujeu and Mr. Gaspé, to whom our Governor (Sir Guy Carleton) had sent secret orders by the Beaumont men, and with these they intended to seize the rebel battery at Pointe Levy and open a communication with the town, but other Canadians betrayed them, and a great body of them having joined 100 Bostonians, they all marched and attacked the small body of Royalists, whom they routed, after killing four or five; amongst the rest, one Mr. Bailly, a priest, who was a zealous Royalist, was much wounded. Though the Canadians in general are treacherous, yet there are a few honest amongst them."

Let us close the account of this skirmish—styled *L'Affaire de Nuchel*, by Mr. de P. A. Gaspé, the charming author of the book, "The Canadians of Old,"—on account of the name of the peasant who owned the house where the encounter took place—by an extract from a letter addressed in May, 1776, by Lieut.-Col. Caldwell, at Quebec, to his old companion-in-arms, General James Murray, in England.

"I forgot," says Col. Caldwell, "to mention a circumstance in favour of the Canadians (I would willingly say as much in their favour, consistent with truth, as I could). A *habitant* from Beaumont (the only one that crossed to town during the winter from that side) came to Quebec in a canoe, with some fresh provisions and mentioned that many of the inhabitants of the south side were inclined to serve the Government if they knew how. The general, by this man, wrote Mr. de Beaujeu (a brother of the hero of the Monongahela), who lived in obscurity on the Isle aux Grues to try and assemble the Canadians, and cut the guard they then had at Point Levy. He engaged about 150 Canadians in that design, but they were betrayed by others of the disaffected Canadians. Some of them assembled in a house together, were surprised, and about thirty taken prisoners. Messire Bailly, a priest, was shot through the body, and was also taken; he, however, was soon released, and recovered of his wounds. The priests in general behaved well, and refused to confess the Canadians in the rebel interest, for which they suffered persecution."

The last statement agrees also with the American accounts. Brigadier-General Wooster wrote to Col. Warner under date of 8th January, 1776: "The clergy refuse absolution to all who have shown themselves our friends and preach damnation to all who will not take up arms against us."

The times were hard indeed for those disinterested friends of liberty from beyond the frontier, who found the Canadians insensible to the hand of freedom they offered. Lieut.-Col. Caldwell, present on the surrender on 31st December, 1775, describes their officers as composed of "hatters, tanners, blacksmiths, shoemakers, tavern-keepers, chiefly Irish," worthy ancestors of those who crossed in arms our border at Ridgeway and Pigeon Hill in 1866, but the great historian Bancroft, with a stroke of his magical wand, transforms them into heroes worthy of ancient Greece!

For the information of the reader who wishes to follow in after life the career of the chief actors in the Nuchel Blais tragedy, I may say that Ignace A. de Gaspé, grandfather of P. A. de Gaspé, the author of "The Canadians of Old," resided for years on his seigniory of St. Jean Port Joly, and died in Quebec, I think, in 1823. Jean Baptiste Couillard resided at St. Thomas (Montmagny), and was the respected seigneur of the Fief Lepenay and of Rivière du Sud.

Capt. Louis Lienard de Beaujeu, seigneur of Ile aux Grues, who had served with distinction at Michilimackinac, about 1759, was brother to the famous Daniel Lienard de Beaujeu, the victor of General Braddock on the Monongahela. In the autumn of 1775, he had made an unsuccessful attempt to lead a detachment of volunteers to succour Guy Carleton, in Montreal. Tradition still hands down recollections of the sturdy old warrior, decorated for his services to the French Crown previous to the conquest with the *croix de St. Louis*. A portion of his old manor still survives—the wide-throated chimney retained, in the modern manor of McPherson Le Moyne, the present seigneur of Ile aux Grues. He expired in extreme old age at the manor house in 1802, and was interred at Cape St. Ignace opposite. The fighting cure of 1776, Charles Francois Bailly de Messien, coadjutor of Bishop Hubert, at Quebec, was consecrated Bishop of Capu *in partibus*, on 30th June, 1788, and died at the General Hospital, at Quebec, 20th May, 1794.

J. M. LE MOINE.

Spencer Grange, Quebec, Aug., 1896.

Browning's Thought About Jesus.

AS REVEALED IN "AN EPISTLE CONTAINING THE STRANGE MEDICAL EXPERIENCE OF KARSHISH, THE ARAB PHYSICIAN."

WHAT does this poem tell us of Browning's estimate of the Master? Surely the thought of the Arab physician concerning Him is the poet's own. He is not, in writing this composition, unique, not only in comparison with the literary productions of others but, by its rare, intuitive apprehensiveness, as well as by mental strength, standing out clearly defined amid his own,—he is not striving to make an exhibition of dramatic power by proving how easily and deftly he can assume the personality of another, how he can enter minds differing widely from his own by native bent and the determination of discipline, and snatch from thence convictions, directly adverse to those by which he is governed, and voice them to the world as if they were the controlling forces of his inmost self, as if he would say, "See, I am as great a dramatist as Shakespeare—never doubt that, —since I can make an ideal personage speak, in a masterly-convincing manner, about beliefs which I, myself, discard utterly or concerning which I occupy a position agnostic and indifferent." Doubtless he could, and did, in this and many another poem, thus invade the secretest souls of men and decipher the characters, half-obliterated by bolder and more recently written ones, and give us their real meaning better than those whose they were, could have done. But he would not have done so, when the letters he read there spelt "Jesus, the Christ," whom he held to be only "Jesus, the deluded Nazarine."

The courtesy of the gentleman, the reverent tenderness of the man would have made it impossible for him to pose, in treating a theme which his countrymen, which the "One angel borne upon" his "bosom" held sacred. In this poem "Karshish" and Browning are one; the poet is simply subjecting our most holy faith to the test of scientific scrutiny, for the refreshing and strengthening of his own soul, and for the fortifying of the sorely tempted Christian soldier, beleaguered by foes without and by more injurious enemies entrenched within. Has it?—has the faith in Jesus of Nazareth, as God, stood the test? Karshish is an Arab physician of the first century, presumably a pupil of one of those schools of science which then dominated the civilized world, a representative of the advanced thought of the day. He was keen, critical, logical, engrossed in the study of the anatomy and functions of the human body, the symptoms and origin of the diseases to which it is subject and liable, and to the research of those remedies best suited to baffle them; and, if sometimes, this "Man's flesh," this "kneaded paste" be departed, for an instant, by the disintegration of sickness or the hand of approaching death, or by some abnormal cause unknown to him, so that he sees the "puff of vapor" imbathed therein from the mouth of God, he has not, hitherto, been hoodwinked into the belief that, for the sake of that fast-fleeting, impalpable mist, The Absolute would set aside, hold in abeyance, far less infringe upon the laws He has made. Karshish does indeed believe in God, but He should be, he thinks, a law-abiding, conservative, quite-respectable Divinity, incapable of any very radical measures however great the need.

Up to a certain day of which he writes,—quite incidentally—among other things of greater import, to "Abib the all-sagacious" at home, Karshish has never thought, at all seriously, of the singular coincidence of the rended rocks and darkened skies of Palestine with the death agony of an obscure prophet or priest of, it matters not which narrow, exclusive cult of a narrow, superstitious race. Having left Arabia, he has been journeying sometime in Syria in order to, as he says in his letter, "pick up learning's crumbs"—the medicinal qualities of plants, perhaps minerals, the specific lying perdu in the back of "A mottled ash-grey spider;" (an uncanny "watcher on the ledge of tombs"); studying the loathsome scalp diseases whose, "curious crossings with leprosy, confounded him," and whatever else of new and important to science hitherto secreted from him, the land of Jewry might yield to his careful search. Having undergone sore privations, encountered fearful dangers, having "Shed" (as he avers) "his sweat and left his flesh and bone" on many a "flinty furlong" of the hard Syrian soil,

he arrives at the City of David scarce yet recovered from the shock of that earthquake which, shaking the ground beneath the Roman Centurion's feet, had overthrown Rome's multitudinous divinities to make way for the One, Eternal, Immutable; scarce yet emerged from the shadow of that upstart peasant's cross, referring to which Dionysius the Areopagite exclaimed, when the spreading gloom, invading the skies, even of the city of the Sun, fell upon him, "Either the Divinity suffers or sympathizes with some sufferer." The fame of Karshish was doubtless noised abroad throughout Jerusalem and the outlying villages through which he wandered daily, seeking repose at night at Bethany. Many sick folk were, we may be sure, brought to the learned leech from that wonderful "abroad" which has ever sent such a thrill through bodies ravaged by difficult maladies and through grieving hearts of kinsmen and friends,—lepers bearing upon their humble heads the anathema of the law and the curse of sin,—the possessed of devils shrinking from the healing hand of the Stranger, as if he might be that tormenting one come back again to snatch them from the clutch of the demoniac spirit with whom they were, at least, acquainted and at home,—poor little, crippled children, and those, most pitiful of all, the blind. He must have been very patient and gentle with all these; examining every case minutely; going to the root of the trouble; trying to cure, and not seldom succeeding. He helped them, but they aided him not at all; they added no jot to his lore; he had encountered all these diseases in every Bedouin tribe of his native country; or if these maladies were complicated with ailments peculiar to environment, temperament, and manner of life, he unravelled the threads, disappointed not to have found a more intricate knot upon which to exercise his skill, when, lo! one day, having crossed, "A ridge of short, sharp, broken hills" at Bethany, the problem of all problems, the mystery of the past, the question unanswerable by the wise—so easy to the unlearned and to children—confronted him in the face of "one Lazarus, a Jew," "led obedient as a sheep," to him for examination, by some elders of his tribe from whom he gathered that his was "A case of mania subinduced by epilepsy;" that, having lain, some years ago, three days in a trance, and been restored by some treatment which these elders were careful not to mention to Karshish, he had been, since, quite sound in body, but unhinged mentally, mastered by a conceit that he had died, and having lain just three days in the grave, had been raised and given back to life by a "Nazarine physician," who was, in fact,—as the Arab had discovered to his discomfiture—the very man who had been put to death by crucifixion, at the time of the earthquake, because (as Karshish conjectured) he had failed to make good his claim to miraculous power by stopping the earth's upheaval. This freak had "so eaten itself into the life" of the so-called maniac that "flesh, blood and bones" were tinged thereby.

The learned doctor is impressed. He interrupts the course of his narrative to exclaim "Think, could we penetrate by any drug, and bathe the wearied soul and worried flesh, and bring it clear and fair, by three days' sleep!" and to ask "Whence has the man the balm that brightens all?" Whence indeed? Then, in resuming, he speaks of the patient's indifference to the account his friends were giving of the symptoms and history of his case, while he, sitting with folded hands, "watches the flies that buzzed," seeming not to listen at all. "And yet no fool!" "And so his years must go" Here Karshish compares him to a beggar enriched suddenly by a vast treasure, who, "with his straightened habits and starved tastes" cannot use it befittingly. "So this man"—"Heaven opened on the soul while yet on earth, Earth forced on the soul's use while seeing heaven"—has lost his sense of the proportion of things, "whether they be little or much." The assembling of great armies to besiege his city has no more import for him "than the passing of a mule laden with gourds." "His child may sicken unto death" and it affects his cheerfulness not at all. "But a glance, a gesture, a word" from that child, at school or asleep at home "will startle him into an agony of fear," as if the little one "trifled with a match over a Greek-fire." Conscious of the glory of the spiritual life on "either side of the meagre thread" of the earthly where his feet are fixed; knowing the laws which govern both; the "it should be" balked by "here it cannot be;" hearing the "Rise" ever, ever, calling him and the "not now" humbling him, he holds himself "the faultier,"

in the commission of any misdeed or the neglect of any duty, "that he knows God's secret while he holds the thread of life." Knowing so well that he has once passed from death back into this earthly life; so fully assured that he shall one day enter, through the gate of death into the Life eternal, he strives to make "no proselytes as madmen thirst to do." Why? "How can he give his neighbour the real ground of his own convictions," since the neighbour has no faculty whereby to receive it? Here Karshish assures Abib:

"I probed the sore as thy disciple should;
'How beast,' I said, 'this stolid carelessness
Sufficeth thee, when Rome is on the march
To stamp out like a little spark thy town,
Thy tribe, thy crazy tale and thee at once?'
He merely looked with his large eyes on me."

He, seeing beyond the forced severity of the question, looks tenderly with his large, wise eyes on Karshish (Brown-ing), knowing that he also is soon to enter into that limitless love, that peace which passeth understanding—nay, because he knows, of a certainty, that he *has* passed within "that orb of glory"—widening ever as the soul greatens, hemming in only from the world's strifes and debasing self-worship, by which he himself is encompassed. "The man is not 'apathetic,'" Karshish proceeds to say; in effect, "he loves both old and young, able and weak, affects the very brutes and flowers of the field, as a wise workman recognizes tools in a master's workshop, loving what they make." "Harmless as a lamb; impatient only of ignorance and carelessness and sin;" hearing quacks prattle of the cause and cure of these, he holds his peace, knowing beneath whose feet the cause must soon be put, and feeling, through all his blood, the thrill of the healing hand which will effect the cure. This Lazarus, so unlike all others of his countrymen, so wise, so innocent, so steadfast, regarded Him who had, as he averred, raised him from the dead, as, "God forgive me" (Karshish says), "who but God Himself!" Karshish does not add: "Indeed God could do no more; he must, then, have been God;" but, interrupting the recital, just where the implication to be deducted from it could have been none other than the one contained in the reply of our Lord to the messengers of John Baptist who sent to demand of Him: "Art thou He that should come, or do we look for another?" he asks, with an irony more convincing than could be any assertive declaration, or any reasoning however compelling: "Why write of trivial matters, things of price calling at every moment for remark?" and then immediately, perhaps unconsciously, as if the very first "thing of price" which occurred to him, had brought him back to that discarded thing he *knows* to be *beyond* price, or if consciously, then very adroitly, using the lesser miracle to suggest and introduce the greater—he says,

"I noticed on the margin of a pool,
Blue-flowering borage, the Aleppo sort,
Aboundeth, very nitrous,
It is strange!"

And there he leaves it. He does not state, "there is nothing to sustain the plant here; the soil is quite adverse; where does it find nourishment—that alien-flower I crushed beneath my feet, the day I met this man who has 'touched me with such peculiar interest!'" "Awe?" Nothing of all this; but, resuming the strain of satire, mingled now with an undertone of sorrow, he apologizes for having wasted his friend's time and his own, in writing to him, at all, of this trifling incident, and for his feeling regarding it; pleading in excuse, the susceptibility to impressions, natural to one recently arrived in a place altogether new; the weird, wild landscape lying beneath and around him amid the steep, Judean hills enveloped in the gloom of approaching night, his extreme weariness—all these things combined had made him a prey to the Supernatural, of which, indeed, he cannot now divest himself. This madman, so intelligent, so humble, so compassionate, so tender, whom he had come to love, believed that other madman, who had, he affirmed, delivered him from the grave, was God! 'Twas the one thing this scientific Arab yearned to believe, also, but he would not be fooled into the acceptance of unreason because it was sweet and blessed to entertain it. He knew many things, he guessed many more, of which he had never breathed a word to fellow-labourer or friend. Knowledge and speculation had alike brought but fever and unrest—the sands of his native desert! Oh, for rest beside the fresh fountains in

Causes of the War of 1812.

some one of those green oases which fled fast and ever faster, as he stretched nerve to reach them, before they vanished into the sunset! Oh, for some high, holy, tenable belief!

We see the lonely scholar lay down his stylus, and look out into the night; his dark inquisitive eyes slowly filling with tears. He joins the tips of his two outstretched fore-fingers and his two thumbs, lapping the one over the other, making, unconsciously, under the impact of an overpowering thought, an isosceles triangle (a symbol employed by Browning with wonderful effectiveness in "The Ring and the Book," and lying half-concealed in this, and some others of his poems). We hear his heart tread in, fast and faster, upon the brain, gaining ground there; our own hearts throb in rapturous unison with it; we hear his rapid, audible, inspired reasoning, as the thumbs draw back, widening gradually the base of the imperfect triangle we hear him murmur: "This overwhelming knowledge on the one hand, this resistless force on the other! if I could find a base broad enough upon which to rest them!—and this story of the epileptic about Jesus—ha! that would lengthen the basal line and, equalizing the three, make—why God!—a God men might adore." The thumbs recede more and more as the starved heart pleads with the inflexible, stern mind, demanding the "last ounce of flesh, the last drop of blood;" he glances into the blue Syrian-sky, and thinks he sees a right-angle-triangle outlined in stars! They merge slowly and lo, they are all one star, large, luminous, tender! Is it that one which had, some years ago, led the Magi—he had known them in his boyhood, as boys do know mature men—they were his countrymen—to a peasant baby's cradle in Bethlehem? Again he takes up the stylus, not to say, "if this miracle of the resurrection of Lazarus had been a verity it would account for this man's life—if it were the prelude to the rising from the dead of him who effected it, which is, in fact, stoutly insisted upon by some few obscure men—his followers—too undisciplined, it may be, to prove the truth of their assertion, but not too feeble to die to maintain it—it would solve many questions, hitherto unanswerable—not to say this, but to write:

"The very God! Think Abib, dost thou think?
So, the All-Great were the All-Loving too—
So, through the thunder comes a human voice
Saying, 'O heart, I made a heart beat here!
Face my hands fashioned see it in myself!
Thou hast no power nor may'st conceive of mine
But love I gave thee with myself to love!
The madman saith he said so; it is strange!"

Surely this poem, the least difficult because the most individual and immediate of Browning's, opens for us the very heart of the poet: it draws back, very reverently, the veil of its innermost sanctuary, and if that august figure, which we perceive to have gone in before, be another than the Son of God, "It is very strange."

M. R. ADAMS.

The Harvest.

They are gathering in the harvest,
From the fields of green and gold;
The woodland shadows deepen
And the nights are growing cold.
The birds in hedge and thicket,
Are sober now and dumb:
'Tis time we hoisted anchor,
And went a-voyaging home.

We are tarrying in a stranger land,
A stranger band among;
We see few faces that we know
When you and I were young;
The hearts to ours responsive once
Have pulseless now become:
'Tis time we hoisted anchor
And went a-voyaging home.

There is much that's very beautiful
In these sober autumn days,
In the tints of field and forest,
In shimmering brooks and bays.
But somehow, all the day long
We wish the night would come:
'Tis time we hoisted anchor
And went a-voyaging home.

St. John, N.B.

H. L. SPENCER.

AS in the early colonial history of America many of the descendants of the Puritans and Parliamentarians of England, settled in New England, were hostile to royalty and the Government of England, and in the American revolutionary epoch the Continental Congress party of democrats was suspicious of the designs of the officers of the Continental Army to create a royalty with Washington for king, so after the time of Washington these same parties existed as Federalists and Republicans, the one in favour of an executive form of government, the other pledged to a parliamentary democracy. The former, in which were included the friends of Washington, favoured England in the war which at this time was being waged between England and France, and the latter was anxious for an alliance with France against England.

So strong was the hostility of these parties in the United States against each other that Jefferson, the chief of the Republicans, accused Washington, while he was President, of being a "friend of England," and Hamilton, who was in Washington's Cabinet, of "squinting towards monarchy."

This hostility was manifested in a violent manner in New York City, when the mob assembled before the hall of the Order of Cincinnatus and threatened to destroy it. The members of that body came together at the sound of the drum with arms in their hands. A scroll was placed beneath the name of the Order over the entrance, bearing the words, "We will maintain it," and they did.

In South Carolina a politician of the Republican stripe named Burke wrote vigorously against the Order in that state. He said it was forming nobility there, and had already two-thirds of the power of that state under control. Many of the states refused to allow its incorporation. Many of the weaker-minded of its members, for fear of political ostracism, withdrew.

When the news reached America that the parliamentary demagogues in France had overthrown the monarchy, it was hailed with delight by the Republicans. When it was also known that England had declared war against the French revolutionists the anger of these Republicans was turned against England.

The French revolutionary Government, encouraged by this feeling in the United States, tried to draw that country into a war with England. An appeal was made to Washington, who was then President, bidding him remember the aid that France had given to the colonies in their fight with Great Britain. But Washington replied that it was the king of France and not the French democracy to whom he owed his gratitude, and that, as they had overthrown the king who had helped America, they could not expect that Americans would help the foes of that king.

The war went on in Europe. Washington's administration had passed away in America. Napoleon was now ruling in France. He had stifled the demagogues and had become dictator with imperial authority.

The principal foe of Napoleon was England, and the fleets of England blockaded the coasts of France. Neutral vessels on the seas near France were searched to find if they were carrying stores to the French.

Napoleon, on his side, in 1806, from his victorious camp at Berlin, published a decree declaring the British Isles to be in a state of blockade. All correspondence and commerce with them were prohibited. Every British citizen found in countries occupied by French troops was liable to seizure and his goods were to be confiscated. No vessel coming directly from England or her colonies was to be admitted to any port.

English commerce, by this Berlin decree, was almost paralyzed. The British Government, to counteract the effect of this, issued what is known as the Orders in Council. They declared all trade with France or her dependencies to be prohibited. Vessels of any nation carrying on this trade to be seized. Madison, Republican, being President of the United States, an understanding was said to exist between him and Napoleon by which no American vessel was interfered with by the French, in foreign trade. For a "whole year no French cruiser molested American vessels trading with England." The consequence of this was, that while the commerce of England declined, that of America increased

so much as to afford employment to English sailors enlisting in American vessels.

British ships of war, anxious for crews, began to search vessels for English sailors who had deserted to American ships.

In carrying out these orders the American frigate "Chesapeake," commanded by Commodore Barron, was met by the British ship-of-war "Leopard," in Hampton Roads. An officer was sent on board the "Chesapeake" from the "Leopard" demanding to search for some deserters supposed to be on the "Chesapeake." Commodore Barron replied that he would not permit any but his own officers to muster his crew. The "Leopard," after this answer, began a heavy fire on the "Chesapeake," which the latter vessel, taken by surprise, did not return but surrendered.

The President of the United States, after knowledge of this was received, immediately forbade any British armed ships to enter an American port, and forbade any of the inhabitants of the country to have intercourse with them. He also sent a message to the American Minister to England to demand satisfaction for this outrage.

The British Envoy informed the Secretary of the United States that His Majesty disavowed the act of the captain of the "Leopard" and had recalled him as a mark of his disapprobation: that he was authorized to say that the men, although deserters, who had been taken out of the "Chesapeake" would be returned, and that a suitable pecuniary compensation for the sufferers from the attack of the "Leopard" and to the families of those who had fallen in the action was offered by the British Government.

Another incident, however, added to the feeling of hostility in America against England. A Mr. Henry proposed to Sir James Craig, Governor-General of Canada, that he might visit Massachusetts and other New England States where the people had suffered more from the hostility of America to England through injury done to their commerce, and when they were in a state of latent enmity to their own Government in consequence thereof. The New England States, on account of the injury done their commerce by the attitude of their own Government towards Great Britain, were desirous, if a peaceable settlement could not be arrived at, to separate from the United States, and be either a distinct nation, or a part of British America.

Henry was to visit the principal men among the disaffected in New England and see what might be done to promote a dissension between parts of the American States.

But Henry demanded such a reward from the Governor-General of Canada as was immeasurably beyond the character of his services. It was the office of Judge-Advocate-General. He was refused. He next wrote to the Earl of Liverpool, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and demanded a Consulate. This, also, was refused. He then wrote to President Madison of the United States offering to disclose the whole scheme for \$50,000. The offer was accepted; the money paid; the plan and letters were brought before Congress, and war was forthwith declared against Great Britain June 18, 1812.

It has been said that there was an understanding between President Madison and the Emperor Napoleon. But it is more likely, now that Napoleon had suppressed the ruinous democracy of France and was then an equable and wise ruler, that the better classes in the United States had been won over to his cause against combined Europe, because combined Europe was attempting to force on the French people a government that they did not wish, and had attempted by arms to interfere to alter the Constitution of France contrary to the wishes of her people. Americans had passed through the same danger to their own charters and local governments and were therefore inclined to the French cause. Moreover, Napoleon had recalled the banished royalists, and restored such of their estates as were not already broken up by the previous revolutionary government of France. He had created an order of nobility on personal merit, and laid the foundations of a dynasty and a scheme of dominion that promised well for the future. The friends of Washington might then look with a better countenance on France than when it was under the Reign of Terror and of Democracy in 1798.

But the commercial and trading classes of the North were much averse to the war. They felt that their trade would be ruined and their ships driven from the sea.

VISCOUNT DE FROSSAC.

Parisian Affairs.

THEIR Russian Majesties, while accepting to be the guests of France, will not the less make the Russian Embassy their home—diplomatically it is part of Holy Russia, as every embassy is accepted as a portion of the country it represents. The Government is fitting up the mansion with all the marvels of historical and modern upholstery, so that Baron Morenheim, the Ambassador, may be excused rubbing his eyes at the transformation scenes. The imperial visit being now conducted on formal official lines, people ask, is it not possible it may become too solemn and frigidly affectionate; restrain, in a word, the outbreak of heart-enthusiasm? Such is not to be anticipated, because the heart that has once truly loved loves on to the close. The Czar is welcomed as an ally, which is a different kind of reception from that extended by other hosts, whether co-monarchical, as by the Emperors of Austria and Germany, or as family intimacy by their grandparents in England and Denmark. No matter whether or not the Franco-Russian alliance be as incomprehensible as the Trinity, the French believe in it, and grapple it to them with hooks of steel. The Czar's visit will be the affixing of an additional seal to the union. Query: Which of the alliances, the triple or the dual, most staves off the European outbreak, and has fewest axes to grind? Both claim to be charged with the Holy Grail of Peace.

As to Crete, the Sultan appears to be fiddling while the island is burning. Opinion has decidedly arrived at the conclusion that the Cretans ought to be accorded their independence, and if they desire to wed Greece, let none forbid the banns. Another notch off the tail of the Ottoman Empire will be a salutary pruning. One never misses a slice off a cut loaf. Lord Salisbury's suggestion was at the time the best; obtain from the Sultan the necessary reforms for Crete; let the six powers who are so harmoniously united guarantee their execution, and then resort to the sexenary blockade in case of bad faith. That might prevent the "gangrene" in South-eastern Europe extending. It would compel Germany to send a ship, and not a court-plaster, to the other Unionists. It would be a mistake to conclude that the six powers send their united benediction to the Porte, or that all behind the scene disapprove of Greece. To suppress the latter will be more difficult for the Sultan than to quiet the Armenians by extirpating them.

The conversion of the Prince of Naples to benedictism, and of his intended, the beautiful Princess Elena, to Catholicism, are events of graver import than is generally thought. If the Greek Church loses one of its Maids of Athens, it has scored by Prince Mortara-Boris, whose father offered him, though Catholic, as a propitiation for the dangling crown of Bulgaria, and the sins of the extra-murdered Stambouloff. The princess brings as her dowry the friendship of Russia, what the Marquis di Rudini prizes more than a commercial treaty with France, or the help of the British navy. The Czar is becoming the focus of cosmopolitan influence. He also bids fair to eclipse His Holiness and the Archbishop of Canterbury, in securing peace on earth and good-will toward men. But he too is head of a church triumphant. The Muscovite advances by enforcing his language and religion where he conquers; sometimes he falls back on "Scientific Missions," and caravansary. As the Prince of Montenegro has many daughters and sons, he could well take up the running of their majesties of Denmark, or the German courts in supplying brides to heirs apparent, or candidates to vacant crowns, or consorts for maiden queens. The Prince of Naples has just the fiancée he requires: she will correct his "neglected education;" make him a soldier and a statesman, not a Dryasdust and a Dominie Sampson. Even Li-Hung-Tchang admits that the "upper suckles" of China have been ruined by having their minds saturated with philosophy and literature, instead of industrialism and modern attainments. He himself has never known any other sport than kite-flying; he is unaware of the magnitude of the dates of the twelfth of August and the first of September; his gunning feats in this vale of tears have been limited to shooting rebels—"a mighty hunter and his prey was man."

News is impatiently awaited from "Sir Kitchener;" the public is as curious as a child; it wants more glimpses into the interior of Mahdism, almost as closed a book

as the North Pole. No one expects the Anglo-Egyptian expedition will long remain at Dongola; it waited for the cool and flood season to arrive there: the same reasons must be invoked to push on to Khartoum. The advanced guard of British civilization at Uganda is beckoning to the Sirdar to come. The sooner all the English African grabs are swallowed the quicker can ensue the processes of digestion. The independence of the Khedive must be secured; the conversion of the debt effected, and the annual tribute to the Yildiz Kiosk stopped. These measures would be as efficacious against "gangrene" as Holloway's ointment against bad legs of thirty years' standing. People are feeling queer at the awkward turn internal affairs are taking in Germany; there is always the possibility of seeking in exterior complications the extrication for a home deadlock. It is remarked that the Kaiser has been down on his luck ever since his memorable and unhappy wire to President Kruger. The Matabele outbreak being regarded as crushed, discussion is now taking place as to the pace the development of Rhodesia will acquire; that it is in for a "big boom" no one seems to deny; that the Transvaal will come into line for the general interests of the Colony is not doubted; she cannot maintain the position of a lone star, nor is she seriously credited with the ambition to lead a separate movement against English rule. The impression exists, that the story of the Raid and the Johannesburg Reformers has yet to be written. The sooner that is done the better, while so many of the actors are still in the flesh; this effected, the whole matter ought to be in the deep bosom of the ocean buried.

It would not be surprising if all the trades flew to arms against the bicyclists; the great wheel movement is certainly a profound change in manners and customs. It certainly saves outlay on luxuries: it begets a democratic indifference to the stucco and starch facades and sides of society. The booksellers are prepared for the worst; literature was said to only enrich publishers, now the profit receiving class lack profits. Every day seems to have its new wail; the fashionable boot and shoe makers rage like the heathen, assert that the ladies despise now their cinderella slippers at 40 fr. the pair, preferring the untanned bicycle shoe with its buckle for 10 fr. It is true that ladies after an exhilarating spin feel averse to changing costume or getting into a gala toilette, or reading, or doing anything else, save enjoying a siesta. Beyond doubt the bicycle and the Turkish bath have restored many to robust health. Then gentlemen commence to take a pleasure in ladies bewitching the world with their wheeling, especially when the costume, elegantly simple, is in keeping. The auto-car—about three new ones appear in Paris daily—is also laying its mark on the time-worn institutions of locomotion by the noble animal. Livery stables are quietly closing, and horse-dealers figure of late unusually large in the list of bankruptcies. But life springs from death.

"Frigotherapathy," that is the new cure Parisians will be invited to try, from next October, when suffering from dyspepsia or sluggish stomach: no more life pills or big or little ditto of any sort. Engineer Pictet has his Troglodyte wells ready, by which the patient, after being examined by two doctors, will be slowly lowered into the antarctic depths, to be bathed in a temperature of 110 to 212 degrees below zero! The patient will then be wound up—in the cord sense—not a block of ice, or as stiff as a frozen leg of mutton from Australasia, but cured of his ills. It is hardly yesterday since Turkish baths have been invented, to cure us of all ills, by heating the mortal frame to about 212 degrees above zero; now it is that many below that leads to centenarianism.

Parisians are in their glory; since the death of "Paul and Virginia," the Darby and Joan chimpanzees at the Zoo, their cage apartments have remained vacant. Now they are occupied by "Monsieur" Baboun, and "Madame" Baton: two chimps, from French Guinea. They are models of domestic bliss; walk arm in arm round their cage, and after eating their dinner, fried eggs and meat, they wipe the plates with a napkin and smile thanks to the waiter.

Paris, August 22nd, 1896.

The masses in France take little interest in religious doctrine; but the French are keenly alive to the political and social action of a church: hence they endow missions abroad while stumping the country for the separation of church and state at home.

Letters to the Editor.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF APPLIED CHEMISTRY.

SIR,—Your issue of the 21st missed being sent to me while away, as the other issues were, so that I have but just seen it. "Current Topics" is a department to which naturally attaches the most importance as dealing with current events. Having read it one feels up-to-date in the most notable events of the time. And your paragraphs on "The Second International Congress of Applied Chemistry" met my views exactly. As I read the first two the question, Where was Canada? impatiently arose, and I was more than gratified to find that your third paragraph asked that very question. Why, sir, was not Canada represented at so important a gathering? Why? Because as yet Canada is Provincial—there is no mistaking the fact. Her people have not yet learned to think of themselves as a people but as segregations. Till we come out of this narrow groove of thought we shall never make ourselves felt as a people. Till we take our place in international gatherings as a matter of course, and so manifest to the world our self-respect, we may cry Nationality—Independence all we like, we shall only look, and be, ridiculous. The old York motto—the motto our Women's Canadian Historical Society has adopted as alone adequately indicative of work and aim—the motto "DEEDS SPEAK," applies strongly in the present instance. "Why was Canada absent" from such a gathering, perhaps above all others, a gathering of the time? It was not for lack of able and accomplished chemists: Pyke, Ellis, Macfarland, Shutt, are names that rise at once to minds; a dozen more might readily be added, covering alike every branch of the great science, and coming from all over the Dominion. What these men have missed in aspiration, enlargement, encouragement, and opportunity for observation, it is difficult to estimate; what Canada has missed cannot be estimated. Let us see that it never occurs again.

S. A. C.

Music.

STUDIES IN VOCAL MUSIC — FOURTH PAPER: THE SONGS OF ROBERT FRANZ.

IT would be difficult to point out any composer of high rank whose songs display such striking uniformity in quality as those of Robert Franz. Few, if any of them, can be fairly set aside as altogether unworthy of attention, and the number of those that are unquestionably great is equally small. These statements show at once both the strength and the weakness of the composer. He does not turn aside from his high aims for the purpose of gaining the applause of the ignorant, nor, on the other hand, is he able, strive as he may, to reach those rare altitudes where only the greatest masters—and they but seldom—have stood. With these opinions probably most careful students of Franz will agree; but if we should seek to define exactly the height of the plane which his works occupy there would no doubt be much dissent. While to the present writer it seems that very many of the songs have been *made* and not *born*—cunningly made, yet lacking somewhat in power—at the same time there is a charm about the finest among them which is unquestionable. Many of them are short, and the prevailing style is decidedly simple. Yet they are, to a large extent, unconventional, and it was, perhaps, in the effort to avoid conventionality that the composer sometimes produced melodies which seem rather strained and unattractive. Frequent and quite unexpected changes of key are to be noted as a prominent feature of the songs, producing at times delightful effects, but on other occasions giving to the compositions a restless and uncertain character. In not a few instances this uncertainty is brought to a climax by closing the song without returning to the chord of the tonic—a most unusual custom and one which is often unpleasant to many listeners. Sometimes the composer selects this type of ending without any easily discernible reason, but its purpose is readily seen when it serves to heighten the effect of incompleteness produced by the words of the song when they end with an unanswered question. "Wand' ich in dem Wald des Abends," Op. 39, No. 4, and "Ach, wie komm ich da hinüber?" Op. 41, No. 2, will serve as examples, besides

being among the best of the songs in this class. In the case of "Umsonst" (No. 12 in the select list given below, and the only song selected which does not end on the tonic) the unfinished effect, which would undoubtedly be objected to by many musicians, may be obviated by singing, immediately afterwards, another song in the same key.

Though, as has been observed, these songs are, on the whole, strikingly uniform in quality, it is also a fact that the later works are of somewhat less interest than the earlier ones. This is, in itself, not remarkable, being true of the productions of many other composers as well, but with Franz there is this peculiarity that his songs show little or no increase in interest from the first. The earliest works of most composers are of distinctly less value than those produced at a somewhat later time; but Franz seems to have been in full possession of his powers from the beginning. (We may take the songs alone as a sufficient guide in this matter because his other compositions are relatively very few and unimportant.) More than half of the compositions here selected are taken from Op. 1 to Op. 10, inclusive—representing seventy-seven songs in all—and certainly some of his very best works to be found in Op. 1 and Op. 5.

Whenever two or more composers have set to music any particular poem, it is of interest to compare the different compositions, noting the varying conceptions as well as the degree of success which has attended the efforts of each musician. Owing to the large number of songs composed by Franz, and his almost invariable use of original German texts, opportunities are afforded of comparing his work with that of nearly every composer who has made use of that language. While such comparisons frequently result favourably for Franz, it is of course to be expected that in the case of the greater masters it will sometimes be otherwise. Thus, for instance, we find Schumann notably superior to him in setting "Es treibt mich hin" and "Wenn ich in deine Augen seh"; while Mendelssohn surpasses him in "Durch den Wald im Mondenscheine." Other examples might also be referred to, but these are among the most striking. On the other hand, the setting given by Franz to "Am leuchtenden Sommermorgen" is surely more charming than that of Schumann; while in other instances it is difficult to give an opinion in favour of either composer.

In the choice of keys Franz is somewhat peculiar, nearly half of his songs being in the minor, while with other important song-composers the proportion is usually about one-third. He resembles Rubinstein in his preference for keys with flats in the signature rather than those with sharps. The number of keys used by him is twenty-six, including A flat minor; though it is difficult to see what advantage this latter has over G sharp minor—a key which he also employs. In regard to compass the songs are pretty uniform, the average being almost exactly a major tenth, but it is interesting to note that the demands on the vocalist are greater, in this respect, in the later than in the earlier works; the average compass required in the earlier songs being about half a tone less and in the later songs about half a tone more than the figure above given.

In preparing the following select list from the songs of Franz, over two hundred and thirty of them were studied; and though this number does not include all the work done by the composer in this field, it may be confidently stated that few, if any, of his most valuable songs have been overlooked. Owing to the comparative unpopularity of Franz as a composer, it is by no means easy to obtain satisfactory statistics as to which of his songs are most commonly sung in public, and therefore the list here given has not been confined to any great extent by such means. Furthermore, the uniformity in quality, which has been referred to, has made the task of selection unusually difficult. It is hoped, however, that the list as presented will not be without value to those who desire to have some guidance in searching out the best songs of this composer.

As in the other essays of this series, the songs are here separated into two divisions, the first group consisting of those which are thought to be slightly superior to the others. The keys mentioned are believed to be the original ones in all cases.

The first group comprises:

1. "Aus meinen grossen Schmerzen." Op. 5, No. 1. D minor.
2. "Gute Nacht." Op. 5, No. 7. D minor.

3. "Mother, Oh Sing Me to Rest." Op. 10, No. 3. A minor.

The second group includes:

4. "Jagdlied." Op. 1, No. 9. B major.
5. "Schlummerlied." Op. 1, No. 10. B major.
6. "Ach wenn ich doch ein Immechen waer." Op. 3, No. 6. F sharp major.
7. "Er ist gekommen." Op. 4 No. 7. A flat major.
8. "Vergessen." Op. 5, No. 10. E flat minor.
9. "Fruehlingsgedraenge." Op. 7, No. 5. D flat major.
10. "Bitte." Op. 9, No. 3. D flat major.
11. "Stille Sicherheit." Op. 10, No. 2. D flat major.
12. "Umsonst." Op. 10, No. 6. D major.
13. "Abschied." Op. 11, No. 1. A major.
14. "Am leuchtenden Sommermorgen." Op. 11, No. 2. G minor.
15. "Und wuessten's die Blumen." Op. 12, No. 6. D minor.
16. "Ave Maria." Op. 17, No. 1. F major.
17. "Staendchen." Op. 17, No. 2. B major.
28. "Im Rhein, im heiligen Strome." Op. 18, No. 2. D major.
19. "Willkommen, mein Wald." Op. 21, No. 1. E flat major.
20. "Fruehlings Ankunft." Op. 23, No. 5. E major.
21. "Aufbruch." Op. 35, No. 6. A flat major.
22. "Ich will meine Seele tauchen." Op. 43, No. 4. C sharp minor.

When the above songs are classified according to the common types of voice for which they are suitable we obtain the following groups:

For soprano, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 16, 17, 19, and 20 in the original keys. Nos. 1, 2, 9, 15 and 21 might also be made useful by some slight alterations in the words. Nos. 1 and 2 require a voice with rich, lower tones.

For mezzo-soprano, Nos. 7, 10, 12 and 16 in the original keys, and, when transposed, No. 3 in G minor, No. 4 in B flat major, No. 5 in A major, No. 6 in F major, No. 8 in D minor, No. 13 in A flat major, No. 17 in B flat major, No. 19 in D flat major, and No. 20 in D major. Nos. 1, 2 and 9 might also be used (if altered) in the same keys as for high baritone.

For contralto, No. 10 in the original key, and, transposed, No. 3 in F sharp minor, Nos. 5 and 17 in A flat major, No. 7 in G flat major, No. 8 in C sharp minor, No. 12 in B major, No. 13 in F sharp major, No. 16 in E flat major, and No. 19 in C major. Nos. 1 and 2 might also be used, if desired, in C minor.

For tenor, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22 in the original keys. Nos. 1, 2 and 18 require a voice with particularly good, lower tones.

For high baritone, Nos. 1, 2, 10, 12 and 18 in the original keys, and, when transposed, Nos. 4 and 17 in B flat major, No. 5 in A major, No. 6 in F major, No. 8 in D minor, No. 9 in B major, No. 11 in C major, No. 13 in A flat major, No. 14 in F minor, No. 19 in D flat major, No. 20 in D major, and No. 22 in B minor. Nos. 9 and 20 involve the singing of upper F sharp, when given in the keys here mentioned.

For low baritone, No. 10 in the original key, and, when transposed, Nos. 1 and 2 in C minor, Nos. 5 and 17 in A flat major, No. 12 in B major, No. 13 in F sharp major, No. 14 in E minor, Nos. 18 and 19 in C major, and No. 22 in B flat minor.

C. E. SAUNDERS

The Greek composer Spiro Samara has the intention of forming an orchestra of 100 performers at Athens.

Max Alvary, the well-known tenor, who is at present at Kissingen, Bavaria, has fallen ill with appendicitis.

Mme. Melba will arrive in New York about November 1st, and will not go on a concert tour, as the operatic season will occupy all her time.

On the 12th ultimo there died in Bielefeld, Germany, a well-known composer and critic, Ludwig Meinhardus. Meinhardus had contributed to modern music several symphonies, besides his oratorios, "Simon Petrus," "Gideon," "Luther at Worms," and several critical works.

Mme. Albani will make a tour of the United States and Canada this autumn, accompanied by Miss Beatrice Langley, Mr. Braxton Smith and Mr. Lemprière Pringle.

The Italian Minister of Public Instruction, Signor Gian-turco, a celebrated lawyer, composed a sonata for piano and violin which was lately played by his Excellency and Teresina Tua, the minuet being very charming.

The Musical Age says: In Milan, Miss Kellog, of New York (Mlle. Milka), sang in the theatre where Tamagno, Van Dyck and Galli Marié had sung. She was highly successful as Azucena in "Trovatore," and it is possible she will also sing in "Aida." Miss Kellog was engaged for a tour of the watering places in Germany last winter, with a celebrated star, but the plan fell through.

Prof. F. N. Crouch, author of "Kathleen Mavourneen," died Aug. 18th, at Portland, Me., aged eighty-eight years. Prof. Crouch was an Englishman by birth, but lived in the United States since 1849. He served in the Confederate Army throughout the War of the Rebellion. He was buried August 23rd, in the London Park Cemetery, Baltimore, Md. Although a talented musician and the author of a large number of songs, he will be remembered chiefly as the composer of "Kathleen Mavourneen." About this song the New York Musical Courier makes the following remarks: "The sentimentality of the words and the music—a maudlin sentimentality—caught the fancy of the people, and Kathleen Mavourneen was heard in every drawing-room and in public resorts where music for the crowd was given, and where Cockney singers told how 'The 'orn of the 'unter was 'eard hon the 'ill.'" The song, we repeat, is a maudlin production, distinctly of an inferior style, but it chanced to tickle the taste of the public of those days."

The Toronto Conservatory of Music entered upon the tenth season of its work on the 1st inst., the prospects being very promising for another successful year. The annual Calendar comes out in very tasteful form, and contains much information respecting the work, aim, and success of the Conservatory, the oldest musical institution in Canada. It possesses excellent facilities for a liberal and comprehensive education in all branches of music and elocution; its system of instruction being designed to advance the pupil thoroughly, from the primary grades along to the highest standard of efficiency. The branches of study include piano, organ, voice, violin, theory (all branches), piano tuning, elocution, and physical culture, languages, etc. The staff includes musicians of eminence and well-known repute. Scholarships of the value of \$1,200 were awarded last season; gold and silver medals, diplomas and certificates, are also granted. Students have also many free advantages, such as elementary theory, sight-singing, violin, musical reference library, lectures, etc. The Conservatory is affiliated with the University of Toronto, and with Trinity University, which affords opportunity for degrees in music.

* * *

An Appreciation of Modern French Art.

THE sense of exhilaration with which a visit to the Salon was wont to fill the visitor now yields to a weary feeling of sadness and unrest. All this effort—misplaced and futile, the greater part of it, vain and tasteless as Dead Sea fruit—what does it all express? The ineffectual striving of a nation for a year—ineffectual in the sum of its real achievement, though assuredly not in extent. When we think that in these two Salons are displayed about 7,000 works, and that these, estimating the rejections at the same proportion as in England, represent not fewer than 70,000 works produced, and that there are 19 other exhibitions of painting now open in Paris, there is enough in the thought, I think, to stagger the mind and depress the lightest heart. Contenting ourselves with a general impression of this vast conglomeration of art, we may form perhaps the truest judgment of all. Frankly, it is disappointment at the Champ de Mars, and, in spite of much good work, repugnance at the Champs Elysees. Repugnance; for here painters who know the

business of their craft and can draw and compose with admirable skill are permitted to disport themselves in a spirit that must tell grievously against the art of the country. Who is the better—artistically, ecstatically—for being shown M. Surand's conception of how Hamilcar's elephants trampled his barbarian prisoners to a shapeless mass? When we come to M. Lemarquier's "Leper" picking at his scaling sores, or to M. Lix's "Medieval Tragedy," illustrative of baby burning—we ask if these painters really think their life's mission to be the wringing of our hearts and the turning of our stomachs. If this be art, how are we, whose lives are passed in urging the spread, the practice, and the love of it, to plead for it as a joy to be cherished, a delight to be encouraged in the land?

That sensuality and crime are matters not foreign to artistic treatment, whether in literature, painting, or poetry, the world has seen and wise men proved; but until artists have learnt to know what to present and what to pass over, they have no right to disport themselves in public, and rival, so to speak, the acts of Diogenes in the highway, or of King Premph in the sacred grove. The debasement of much of the artistic effort of the day is defilement and contagion; for not only do painters produce, but the public for the moment applauds the production. Art, it is true, has essentially nought to do with morals or ethics. But it must have nought to do *against* them. The thought that inspires it, be it rapid or insipid, must not be an outrage on taste, or it at once introduces an element entirely foreign to the true purpose of art. That, primarily, is to impart pleasure according to our individual notions of beauty, visual or intellectual. I care not, generally speaking, whether a picture have or have not a subject, provided that the picture is fine as paint, as design, as workmanship. But when a painter who can give us all these things uses them to thrust upon us a loathsome subject, he obliterates violently from our intellectual sight the impression of beauty which the general composition first presented to our eyes—nay more, by the filthy smear he makes he offends past all pardon those physical eyes themselves. The subjects, we are told, are symbolical; or they are historical. Neither excuse is good. Symbolism has a finer language than that to talk in. It legitimately may awe or, if need be, horrify us, solemnly and with dignity; but never disgust. As for history, the same test may be applied. Even when the scene represented is true, there is a limit to the subject—a line which may not be passed by art; for there literature comes in to take up the task of presenting discreetly to our imaginations what it cannot be permitted to art to portray.

Now, there is not, I admit, so large a proportion of such pictures as these as we are apt to believe; but they are vast and obtrusive, and are not to be escaped. Moreover, as Herbert Spencer and others have pointed out, it is characteristic of the human mind that the deepest impressions are made upon us by what is ugly, not by what is beautiful. So, when we leave the galleries of the Salon and recall the pictures we have examined, or quietly suffer our impressions to resolve themselves slowly, unassisted, in our memory, we find blood and violence paramount, exercising a strong hold on our mental vision, thrusting themselves, like a curtain streaked with blood and discordancy, across our memory of the most honest and poetical canvases that charmed us as we passed through this purgatory of art—in the shadow of this Valley of Crime and Death. Classicism, romanticism, idealism, realism, naturalism—such has been the march of art in the Old Salon of Paris. Impressionism, prismaticism, and the rest, but served to create a diversion, but not a revolution.

We may pass from the dismal and violent, and enjoy the exquisite poetic art of Messrs. Harpignies, Francais, and Gosselin; but while we acknowledge that here are true representatives of what is finest in French art, we cannot pretend to believe that as antidotes they are powerful enough to arrest the course or counteract the effect of what is bad: as soon might you hope to subdue the stench of offal and carrion with the scent of flowers and of the fields. But posterity will not endorse the extravagances of an artistically unscrupulous age. Future applause, be sure, like homage in the past, will be reserved for those who gave the best they had, and of all they felt within them put their noblest in their art. —*Magazine of Art.*

Public Opinion.

Hamilton Herald (Ind.); The results point clearly to the fact that the feeling in Queen's and Sunbury and in North Grey is strongly in favour of allowing the Laurier Cabinet a fair chance to show what it can do in the government of Canada.

Toronto Globe (Lib.): Mr. Laurier and his Quebec followers were all elected upon a policy of opposition to clerical interference with State affairs. Their platform was Mr. Laurier's declaration that in discharging his political duties he would act not as a Catholic but as a citizen.

Calgary Herald (Con.): Sir Charles Tupper is reported to have made a bon mot of no mean excellence. A leading citizen of Ottawa and a Liberal met Sir Charles on the street the other day and congratulated him on his apparent good health. "Yes," remarked Sir Charles, "I have had a good outing."

Montreal Gazette (Con.): No one needs to be told of Mr. Foster's strength as a speaker. He combines intellectual capacity with a power of oratory that, on the Government side, only Sir Richard Cartwright can match. His speech in reply to Mr. Laurier, in the Address debate, was one of the best in its way ever listened to in the Canadian Parliament.

Regina Leader (Ind. Con.): Paterson's large majority in North Grey as well as being a marked tribute to the worth and courage of an able statesman and fearless campaigner, is a signal Protestant endorsement of Laurier and his Cabinet. It is emphatic proof that the Mail and Empire's "French domination" scarecrow is viewed by Ontario with the ridicule which it merits.

St. John Globe (Lib.): Parliament is now prepared to go on with the real business of the session. The debate on the address was not long, but it could have been shorter without any loss to the country, for the speech afforded no field for discussion and there was even no party advantage in reviving old issues and indulging in the scrap book oratory which is the delight of so many members.

Montreal Gazette (Con): Sir Charles Tupper's reply to Lord Aberdeen's memorandum clearly establishes that it was an unusual course which His Excellency took when he desired his then Cabinet to "avoid all acts which may tend to embarrass the succeeding administration," and, in order that his desire should be observed, he, in effect, declined to sanction his Minister's recommendations. That memorandum marked a distinct departure from a course that has the support of precedent, both in Great Britain and in Canada.

Halifax Chronicle (Lib.): The demand of the Tory leaders in Parliament that a Government which has been only a few weeks in office should be ready at such a short notice to bring down a measure revising a tariff which covers nearly a thousand dutiable articles, though not intended to be, is really an unconscious tribute to the practical ability and statesmanship of the eminent men who compose the Laurier-Mowat Government; and will go far to justify the people in expecting from them a statesmanlike administration of public affairs.

St. John Telegraph (Lib.): The victory of Mr. Blair, by so large a majority is the most stinging rebuke that has ever been administered to a political leader in this Province, and will totally destroy Mr. Foster's influence with his party. The fight was, as we have frequently explained to our readers, Mr. Foster's own battle and he must bear the entire responsibility of the defeat. Mr. Blair's return is a magnificent triumph of good political principles over narrow, mean and sectional politics, and as such must be viewed with satisfaction by men of all political opinions.

Montreal Gazette (Con.): Without counting prospective successes, however, it can be said that in the aquatic branch of manly sport this year Canadian muscle, pluck and skill have won many more honours than, judging by the number of competitors, our representa-

tatives had reason for aspiring to. They have done their country, as well as themselves, credit, and what is ground for special satisfaction, have won their triumphs without creating any ill-feeling among their equally manly, if less fortunate, rivals.

Hamilton Times (Lib.): It will not take the man of plain business qualifications long to conclude that the proposition that a Government rejected by the people should be privileged to pack the Upper House with its appointees before stepping down and out is too great an absurdity to merit discussion. To fully state such a preposterous claim is to refute it. Judges can only be retired by an address from both Houses of Parliament. Ought judgeships to remain the spoil for the followers of a Ministry in whom the people have voted want of confidence? Few will be found who will so assert however much they may regret the necessity of executive interference in such matters.

Winnipeg Free Press (Ind. Con.): The Government will require some better reason for the dismissal of Gen. Cameron from the position of commandant of the Royal Military College than the fact that he is Sir Charles Tupper's son-in-law. And even if there were a sufficient reason, a decent regard for the amenities in such cases ought to suggest that something more than a fortnight's notice was due to one who had filled so high and important a position for a number of years, and not without credit, both to himself and it. In the eyes of good Liberals the Tupper may be a very bad lot, but it occurs to the rest of Canadian humanity that even they are entitled to consideration.

Montreal Witness (Lib.): Mr. Laurier sits in the old seat of of Sir Charles Tupper. His attitude towards the Opposition is full of dignity. He treats Sir Charles with a beautiful courtesy. The man himself, in spirit and temperament, is above the pettiness of personal feeling. He has triumphed; but an alluring modesty marks the man. He is in the position which he could not have dreamed a few years ago he would ever occupy, but he makes no boasts; he exhibits a nice reserve in bearing, in thought, in speech; he rises to the height of the great statesman. And it is the feeling of old parliamentarians, from the little that has been seen of Mr. Laurier as Prime Minister, that in his high courtesy, keen sympathies, and broadly patriotic ideals, he will shed lustre upon the office. This is the opinion of Liberals and Conservatives alike.

Quebec Chronicle (Con): General Cameron was shown to be incompetent also by the report of the officers who were specially charged to investigate college affairs, and especially General Cameron's administration. The report was very adverse to him and the wonder is that no action was taken on the matter until now. General Gascoigne is of the opinion that the chief teachers in the college ought to be changed every five years, so that up-to-date men, fresh from the great schools in England, could be employed to the betterment of the service in this country. General Cameron had a 'pull' doubtless, and so long as his friends remained in power he could snap his fingers at the reports of official committees and the G. O.

Montreal Herald (Lib.): The circumstances were undoubtedly such as to warrant plain speaking and courageous action on His Excellency's part. He was asked by a Ministry which had been defeated at the polls to sanction an immense batch of acts as to which in the strict observance of the public interest, no urgency could be shown. Among these propositions were suggestions of several appointments for life and of a nature to embarrass the incoming Ministry. He declined to sanction these acts, taking the ground of the exceptional circumstances of Sir Charles Tupper's accession to the Ministry. Sir Charles Tupper's precedents, therefore, are not in point. The proposed acts of his government were so little in accordance with the public interest that he left His Excellency an opening for the making of a new precedent if any such had been necessary.

Literary and Personal.

Hon. J. W. Longley, Attorney-General of Nova Scotia, was in the city this week and attended the opening of the Industrial Exhibition on Tuesday.

A movement has been started in London for an international memorial in honour of Cyrus W. Field, Sir James Anderson, and Sir John Pender, as the promoters of submarine telegraphy.

We understand that "Martin J. Pritchard," the author of that extraordinary Messianic novel just published by Messrs. H. S. Stone & Company, entitled "Without Sin," is the daughter of Lady Monckton.

By an editorial slip in last week's issue the monograph on Cabot, extracted from the Proceedings of the Royal Society of Canada, was attributed to the late Father Dawson. The author was Dr. S. E. Dawson, of Ottawa, to whom our apologies are due for the mistake.

Littell's Living Age is to take on a monthly supplement, free to its subscribers, containing readings from American magazines and new books, and a list of books of the month. Occasional translations from articles in foreign reviews and magazines will form a still more decided departure.

"The Martian," a new novel by George du Maurier, author of "Trilby," and "Peter Ibbetson," will begin in the October number of Harper's Magazine. There will be numerous illustrations by the author, who characterizes his hero as "in reality the simplest, the most affectionate, and the most good-natured of men."

Rev. Principal Grant, of Kingston, is in the city and has been sought out by the inevitable interviewer, who this time wanted to know among other things his opinion on Lord Aberdeen's action in refusing to take the advice of the late Government in certain instances after the election. The Doctor said: "It is very clear to me that he acted rightly as well as constitutionally."

J. T. Trowbridge's "Prize Cup," which has been appearing serially in St. Nicholas during the past year, will be published by The Century Co. in October. Two other books to be issued by the same house are "The Swordmaker's Son," a story of boy life at the beginning of the Christian era, by W. O. Stoddard and the new Arabian Nights story by Albert Stearns, "Sindbad, Smith & Co."

General Horace Porter's personal recollections of General Grant, which The Century will publish, beginning in November, are to be called "Campaigning with Grant." General Porter first met General Grant at Chautauque; he soon became attached to his staff, and was with him constantly from that time until the close of General Grant's first term as President, during which he was Grant's private secretary.

The last Chap Book has a portrait of Mr. Bliss Carman, drawn from life by Dawson Watson. We cannot speak as to the likeness, but it makes a striking picture. The poet is represented with bushy, unkempt hair and upturned trousers (and other apparel), seated on an uncomfortable chair, smoking a bull dog pipe and writing, apparently with a pencil or, it may be, a fountain pen, at a very shabby-looking, one-legged stand or table.

Queen's College, Kingston, has been fortunate in securing as Professor of Latin, Mr. T. R. Glover, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. Mr. Glover's academic honours are many and distinguished; and his testimonials exceedingly commendatory. Prof. Gwatkin says of him: "I rank him, without hesitation, as one of the strongest men I ever had to deal with in my advanced classes, and now as one of the most promising of our younger lecturers." Mr. Glover will undoubtedly prove an acquisition to the professoriate of Queen's.

Delicious Drink

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

with water and sugar only, makes a delicious, healthful and invigorating drink.

Allays the thirst, aids digestion, and relieves the lassitude so common in midsummer.

Dr. M. H. Henry, New York, says: "When completely tired out by prolonged wakefulness and overwork, it is of the greatest value to me. As a beverage it possesses charms beyond anything I know of in the form of medicine."

Descriptive pamphlet free.

Sawford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

Beware of Substitutes and Imitations.

The name of Professor Huxley's widow has been placed on the English civil list for a pension of £200 a year.

Those who have become interested in the affairs of Spain during her recent misfortunes, will be interested in the announcement by The Macmillan Company, of a volume of Historical Studies, entitled "The Year After the Armada," by Martin A. S. Hume, author of "The Courtships of Queen Elizabeth," and editor of the Calendar of Spanish State Papers of Elizabeth, in the Public Record Office.

The Bookman tells us how "The Great K and A Robbery," the complete novelette in the August Lippincott's, originated and found its way into print. "Mr. Ford, a short time ago was travelling by railway across the American Continent, and on the trip some lady companions suggested his writing a story to relieve the *ennui* of the journey. At first, Mr. Ford was sceptical; but the idea got hold of him, and in four days, reading it aloud as fast as it was written, he finished the draft of the story as it now appears in Lippincott's. He did not think of printing it, but his friends insisted upon preserving it as a souvenir of the trip, and so he finally submitted it to Lippincott's Magazine, with the success which the story warrants."

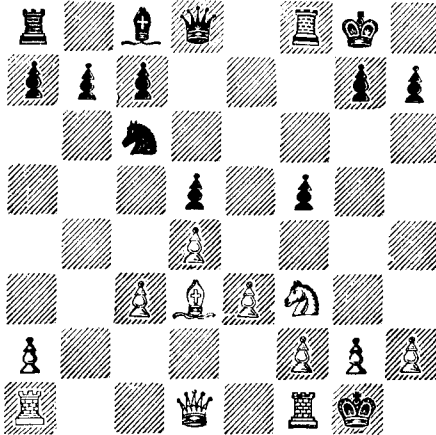
A novelette by Richard Wagner, the great musical composer, entitled "A Pilgrimage to Beethoven," is announced to begin No. 470 of The Open Court, Chicago. It is a sketch of great literary power and depth of thought, full of humour and varied artistic interest. In his fictitious discussion with Beethoven, Wagner seeks to support by the great authority of the Master his own new and peculiar theories of dramatic music, the arguments for which he has probably presented here in better form than anywhere else. The picture of Beethoven appeared in English before, and as it can only be obtained in the expensive edition of Wagner's collected works, was never widely accessible even to the German public.

Chess.

A game played on August 18th, 1896, showing ordinary local style. For THE WEEK.

Goldstein	Punchard	Game 750	
1 P Q4	P Q4	24	75
2 P QB4	P KB4	tv	QO
3 Kt QE3	Kt KB3	ju	ZP
4 P K3	P K3	BC	GF
5 Kt KB3	B Qkt5	SM	Rn
6 B Q2	B xKt	s2	nu
7 B xB	Kt QB3	2u	rx
8 B Q3	Castle	J3	HZ
9 Castle	Kt K5	AS	PD
10 P xQP	Kt xB	v5	Du
11 P xKt	Q xQP	ku	F5

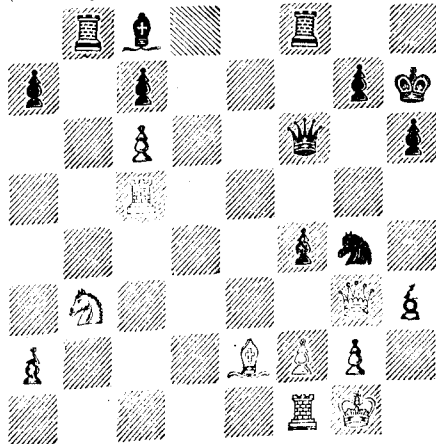
(r1bq1rk1, ppp3pp, 2n5, 3p1p2.



3p4, 2PBPn2, F4PPP, R2Q1RK1)

12 P QB4	Q Q3	uv	86
13 R QB1	P QKt3	as	qp
14 Kt Kkt5	P KR3	MW	7766
15 P QB5	P xP	vw	pw
16 P xP	Q K2	4w	6G
17 Kt B3	K R1	WM	788
18 Kt Q4	B Q2	M4	z7
19 Q R5	Kt K4	155	xE
20 B K2	K R2	3B	8877
21 Q R3	QR Kt1	5533	hr
22 Q Kt3	Q B3	33U	GP
23 P B6	B B1	wx	7z
24 R P5	Kt Kt5	sw	EV
25 P KR3	P K4	2233	FE
26 Kt Kt3	P B5	4m	ON
27 P xP	P xP	CN	WN

(1b2r2, plp3pk, 2P2q1p, 2R5.



5pn1, 1N4QP, P3BPP1, 5RK1)

28 Q Q3 ch	B F4	U3+	z0
29 R xB	Q xR	w0	PO
30 Q xQ	R xQ	30+	RO+
31 B Q3	Kt K4	13	VE
32 B xR ch	P Kkt3	30+	YN
33 B K4	R Kt5	OD	rn

Black resigned on 43rd move.

34 E B3, R B5, 35 R Q1, R R3, 36 R B2, Kt xB ch, 37 P xKt, R K5, 38 Kt B5, R Kt3, 39 Kt K6, R QKt1, 40 Kt QBP, R Q1, 41 Kt Q5, P R4, 42 P B7, K Kt2, 43 Kt K7, winning.

We give the final position, viz:
(2R5, 21N1k1, 6pp, p7, 5p2, 5P1P, P1R2P2, 6K1.)

A Regular Cripple.

THE STORY OF AN OLD SETTLER IN DUFFERIN COUNTY.

Suffered Terribly with Rheumatism, and Had to use Mechanical Appliances to Turn in Bed--Friends Thought he Could Not Recover.

From the Economist, Shelburne, Ont.

Almost everybody in the township of Melancthon, Dufferin Co., known Mr. Wm. August, J.P., postmaster of Auguston. Mr. August, now in his 77th year, came to Canada from England forty years ago, and for thirty-eight years has been a resident of Melancthon. During some thirty years of that time he has been a postmaster, and for eleven or twelve years was a member of the township council, for some years holding the position of deputy reeve. He has also been a justice of the peace since the formation of the county. It will thus be seen that Mr. August stands high in the estimation of his neighbours.

In the winter of 1894-95 Mr. August was laid up with an unusually severe attack of rheumatism, being confined to the house and to his bed for about three months. To a reporter of the Economist, Mr. August said: "I was in fact a regular cripple. Suspended from the ceiling over my bed was a rope



which I would seize with my hands, and thus change my position in bed or rise to a sitting posture. I suffered as only those racked with rheumatic pains could suffer, and owing to my advanced age, my neighbours did not think it possible for me to recover. I had read much concerning Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and at last determined to give them a trial. I commenced taking the pills about the 1st of Feb., 1895, taking at the outset one after each meal, and increasing to three at a time. Within a couple of weeks I could notice an improvement, and by the first of April I was able to be about as usual, free from the pains, and with but very little of the stiffness left. I continued the treatment a short time longer and found myself fully restored. It is now nearly a year since I discontinued taking the Pink Pills, and I have not had any return of the trouble in that time. I have no hesitation in saying that I owe my recovery to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

These pills are a perfect blood builder and nerve restorer, curing such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' Dance, nervous headache, all nervous troubles, palpitation of the heart, the after effects of the grippe, diseases depending on humors of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions, and are a specific for troubles peculiar to the female system, and in the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y., at 50c. a box, or six for \$2.50. See that the company's registered trade mark is on the wrapper of every box offered you, and positively refuse all imitations or substitutes alleged to be "just as good." Remember no other remedy has been discovered that can successfully do the work of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

INSTRUCTION in all branches of English Composition by mail. Manuscripts corrected and revised for publication, charges moderate. F. S. SIMPSON (B.A. with High Honours in English, Dalhousie College, A.B. Harvard College), Robie Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

LATIN Mastered in six weeks, by the DeBrisay Analytical Method. No rules: no rote-learning; no trouble with verbs. Latin in Roman order. Full course by MAIL, \$6.00. Part I., 25c. Pamphlet free. ACADEMIA DEBRISAY, 2 College St., Toronto. C. T. DeBrisay, B.A., Principal.

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Gerrard and Yonge Sts., Toronto, Ont.
A Practical Business School. Get a Prospectus. Address, W. H. SHAW, Principal.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE
(FOUNDED 1829.)

For circulars giving full information regarding Scholarships, course of study, etc., apply to
The PRINCIPAL U. C. COLLEGE,
DEEB PARK, TORONTO.

BISHOP STRACHAN SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES

Full English Course, Languages, Music, Drawing, Painting, etc., etc.
For Prospectus, etc., apply to

MISS GRIER,
LADY PRINCIPAL,
WYKEHAM HALL, TORONTO.

W. D. Lighthall, M.A., F.R.S.L. C. A. Harwood, B.C.L.

Lighthall & Harwood,
Barristers, Etc.

CHAMBERS:—1ST FLOOR, CITY AND DISTRICT BANK BUILDING,

180 St. James St., Montreal.

Cable Address—"Lightnald."

MR. A. C. GALT,

Barrister, Solicitor, Etc.,
Confederation Life Chambers,
Telephone No. 1330. Toronto.

Dr. Chas. J. Rodgers

DENTIST

Has removed from College and Yonge Streets to

492 Yonge Street

opp. Alexander

DR. SWANN. W. C. ADAMS, L.D.S.
DENTISTS

TEL. 2419. 95 KING ST. E., TORONTO.
Filling painless by electrical anæsthesia.

DR. W. GECIL TROTTER, B.A. R. G. TROTTER.
DENTISTS,

21 Bloor Street West, Cor. Balmuto Street.
Office Hours, 9 a.m.—5 p.m. Telephone 3363.

CENTRAL PRESS AGENCY

ELECTRO and STEREOTYPERS, PHOTO ENGRAVERS, ETC.

READY SET PLATES FOR NEWSPAPERS
MANUFACTURERS OF LEADS AND SLUGS.

83 Yonge Street, Toronto

The Parisian Steam Laundry Company,

of Ontario, Limited.

67 Adelaide St. West
PHONE 1127.

Good work and prompt delivery.
Mending done free.

E. M. MOFFATT, Manager
Established 1873.



Periodicals.

The National Review for August contains an unusual amount of interesting matter, particularly in the series of notes entitled "Episodes of the Month." George Meredith contributes a most appreciative critique on "Mrs. Meynell's Two Books of Essays." "Mr. Chamberlain is the subject of a sketch from the pen of B. C. Skottowe. Francis A. Walker writes on "The Monetary Question and the United States." "Contributors" is the title of an interesting study on contributions. T. Mackay writes on "The Unpopularity of the House of Commons;" this writer concludes an able paper with the following: "Successful legislation must be based on a true theory, and in our present political life the necessity of any such theory is contemptuously denied." William Barry discusses "The Secret of Catholicism." Ben Tillet brings a good number to a close with a paper on "Our Naval Weakness."

The September number of Electrical Engineering contains much valuable information relating to patents in an article by Charles A. Brown under the head of "Questions and Answers Relating to Patents: Information relating to the protection of inventions." Other clever papers are: "The Manufacture of Wire: Galvanization; Stranding of Copper Wires; Gauging of Wires; Wire Gauges," by Frederic A. C. Perrine, D.Sc.; "Telephone Cables: talking through cables; cable construction, etc.," by Dr. V. Wietlisbach of Berne, Switzerland; "The Air-Drying Process for Telephone Cables; principles of the process, methods, etc.," also by the last-mentioned writer; "Elements of Complex Quantities and Vectors, with reference to their use in alternating current work, etc.," by Franz J. Dommergue, M.E.; "The Welsbach Burner," by George S Burrows; and "The Telephone Convention" by Fred De Land. Several clever editorials complete the issue.

The Atlantic for September contains two articles bearing on the political situation in the United States. In "The Problem of the West," Professor Frederick J. Turner, of the University of Wisconsin, traces the growth of Western characteristics and opinion historically and logically. If there is a sharp sectional feeling, he shows that it is not a feeling as between two peoples, but only as between two neighbourhoods. The man of the Middle West is the type of the true American citizen. This article is followed by the historian John B. McMaster's article on "The Election of the President." The story of Uncle Tom's Cabin is told by Charles Dudley Warner, followed by an article on "The Awakening of the Negro" by Booker T. Washington, who explains the revolutionary work done at Tuskegee, Alabama. He shows, too, how the Tuskegee method of teaching thrift strikes at the very root of all the misfortunes of the South, and has in it the seeds of a revolution for whites as well as blacks. The fiction in this number consists of the first third of Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin's novel, "Marn Lisa"; the second instalment of Mrs. Catherwood's "The Spirit of an Illinois Town," and Sarah Orne Jewett's further chapters of "The Country of the Pointed Firs." The sketches which have appeared under this latter title from time to time, while not constituting a connected story, have dealt with characters and scenes familiar to Mrs. Jewett's readers, and in them the author has been seen at her best. The conclusion of "thénaise," Mrs. Chopin's story of Creole life, together with the last instalment but one of Henry James' novel, "The Old Things," complete the fiction. Bradford Torrey writes of "A Day's Drive in Three States," describing his experiences while driving through that corner of Georgia which lies between North and South Carolina. He writes with a true naturalist's enthusiasm of the birds he encountered. The life of girls in a New England factory village is the subject of a paper by Lillie B. Chace Wyman. A paper on "The Teaching of the Spirit of Literature," by W. P. Trent, Professor of Literature in the University of the South, a sketch of travel entitled "Some Yorkshire Good Cheer," by Eugénia Skelding, and two sonnets, by Arthur S. Hardy, with book reviews and the usual departments, complete the issue.

TORONTO
FOUNDED
IN
1886.
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
HON. G. W. ALLAN,
PRES.

EDWARD FISHER, - Musical Director.
TENTH SEASON OPENED SEPT. 1st.
Unequaled facilities and advantages.
NEW CALENDAR FREE.

H. N. SHAW, B.A., Principal School of Elocution.
Elocution, Oratory, Delsarte, Literature

W. E. FAIRCLOUGH, F.R.C.O.
Organist and Choirmaster All Saints' Church.
Musical Director Hamilton Ladies' College. Teacher of Piano and Organ Playing and Theory. Harmony and Counterpoint taught by correspondence.
RESIDENCE, 6 GLEN ROAD.

MR. DICKSON PATTERSON, R.C.A.
PORTRAIT PAINTER
MESSRS. JAMES BAIN & SON beg to announce that they are authorized by Mr. Patterson to give, on application, cards of introduction to his studio; and to conduct all arrangements for sittings in portraiture.
53 KING ST. E.

MR. FRED WARRINGTON,
Concert Baritone and Vocal Teacher
Choirmaster Sherbourne Street Church.
Pupils given preference in Concert Work.
STUDIO, ROOM No. 8, NORDHEIMER'S, 15 KING ST. E.
Residence, 214 Carlton St., Toronto.

WALTER H. ROBINSON,
SINGING MASTER, CONDUCTOR AND
TENOR SOLOIST Gives Instruction in Voice Culture.
Vocal Instructor at Metropolitan School of Music, Ltd., Parkdale, and Haverhill Hall Ladies' School.
Conductor of Church of Redeemer Choir, Toronto University Glee Club, and Galt Philharmonic Society.
Studio—Care R. S. Williams, Son & Co., Ltd., 143 Yonge Street.

W. J. McNALLY,
Organist and Choirmaster West Presbyterian Church.
Musical Director Toronto Vocal Club.
Teacher of Piano at the Toronto College of Music.
Residence—32 Sussex Avenue.

MR. W. O. FORSYTH,
Teacher of Piano Playing and Composition
Pupil of Prof. Martin Krause, Prof. Julius Epstein and Dr. S. Jadassohn. Modern Principles—Hand Cultivation (technic) and musical intelligence developed simultaneously. Pupils are expected to study diligently and with seriousness.
Reception Hours—Mondays from 4-5. 112 College St.
Studio for private lessons, Room 2 Nordheimer Building
15 King Street East.

DR. CHAS. E. SAUNDERS,
SINGING MASTER AND FLUTIST
Pupils received.
Voice production taught according to the method Mr. W. Elliott Haslam.
The study of classical vocal and flute music a specialty.
32 St. Mary Street.

THE VOICE.
TONE, PRODUCTION, CULTIVATION, STYLE, AND REPERTOIRE for
Oratorio, Opera and Concert.
W. ELLIOTT HASLAM.
Studio: Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer.

Fraulein Hofmann
Is prepared to receive a limited number of Young Ladies who wish to study German, at her residence, No. 65 HOMEWOOD AVENUE, TORONTO.
Students taking a Musical, Art or University course will find this an advantageous opportunity of becoming familiar with German, which is the language of the pension.

DR. G. STERLING RYERSON,
EYE, EAR AND THROAT.
60 COLLEGE STREET, TORONTO.

A. M. ROSEBRUGH, M.D.,
EYE AND EAR SURGEON,
Has removed to 129 Church St., Toronto

W. E. BESSEY, M.D.,
OFFICIAL SURGEON,
284 JARVIS STREET TORONTO
Rectal Diseases, Nervous Diseases and Diseases of Women.

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO.
 Patent Barristers,
 Solicitors and Experts,
 Engineers & Draughtsmen.
 HEAD OFFICE:
 Canadian Bank of Commerce Building
 2nd Floor. Toronto.
 Telephone 2589.

INTERNATIONAL PATENT BUREAU
 12 MELINDA STREET, TORONTO.
 Inventors will obtain the best service in all matters pertaining to Patents, at the lowest rates, by visiting or corresponding with this Bureau.
 INCORPORATED 1851

Western Assurance Co.
 Fire and Marine.
 HEAD OFFICE, — — TORONTO
 GEO. A. COX, President.
 J. J. KENNY, Managing Director.

To Brokers and Agents
 Add the business of a Life Insurance to your own Liberal Commissions paid for business. Good territory vacant.
 Apply to
The Equitable Life.
 GEORGE BROUGHALL,
 General Manager.
 Cor. King and Yonge, Toronto.

LOWNSBROUGH & CO.,
 BANKERS AND BROKERS,
 22 KING STREET, EAST, TORONTO, CANADA
 American Currency, Gold, Silver, Stocks, Bonds &c., Bought and Sold.
 DRAFTS ON NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

EMILIUS JARVIS & CO.,
 Stock and Bond Brokers,
 Toronto, Canada.
 Highest price paid for Municipal Debentures.

J. VAN SOMMER,
 10 CANADA LIFE BUILDING, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.
 Loans negotiated Real Estate in all its branches Mining Properties a specialty.



Stamps.

Packet No. 35 contains 50 Stamps from all parts of the world, including India, Ceylon, Austria, Denmark, Siam, Japan, France, Germany, New Brunswick, Cape of Good Hope, New South Wales, British Guiana, Brazil, Mexico, Venezuela, Chili, Italy, Belgium, Egypt, Etc. Price 50c., post free. GEO. A. LOWE, 49 Adelaide St. East, Toronto.
 I want to buy old Canadian stamps as used 30 to 50 years ago; many of them I pay 50c. to \$5.00 each.

"Heather from the Brae."
 SCOTTISH CHARACTER SKETCHES.
 By DAVID LYALL. 75 Cents.

"David Lyall shares with Ian Maclaren the gift of investing Scottish character, his life and manners, with the charms as well as the truthfulness of reality illumined by the glow of feeling, and made human by the ARTLESSNESS of the story-telling."—Introduction.

Fleming H. Revell Company,
 TORONTO, 140-142 Yonge Street.

J. YOUNG,
 (ALEX. MILLARD),
 The Leading Undertaker
 Telephone 679. 359 YONGE ST.

Periodicals.

The September issue of Harper's Bazar will be notable for brilliant fiction and poetry. Among the contributors during the month will be Mary Hartwell Catherwood, who writes a vivid story of Mackinaw life, entitled "The Black Feather," and Octave Thanet, with a strong story replete with humour, "Why Abbylonia Surrendered." Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward will be represented by a poem, "The Last Answer." Among practical features we name the beginning of a series on Millinery, fully illustrated and showing women how to trim and make their own head-gear.

The Methodist Magazine and Review for September has appeared. A characteristic of this magazine is its loyalty to the conception of the world-wide British Empire. In harmony with this idea it has had a series of articles on "Great Britain's Keys of Empire," on "Her Great Indian Dependency," and now has an article on "The Greater Britain of the Southern Seas." A paper on "Pioneer Life in New Guinea," gives a record of adventure in that island continent. The article on "Deep Sea Missions," with graphic cuts, is good reading. A study of "Dante," well illustrated, a paper on "Catharine of Siena," by Prof. Wallace, and W. T. Stead's character study of Canon Butler, "A Modern Saint," are of interest, as are also Prof. Young's article on the "New Astronomy," and Dr. Lyman Abbott's somewhat radical paper on "The Treatment of the Criminal Classes." In lighter vein are "The Minus Sermon," by a Canadian writer, and the "Man Trap," and "Hiram Golf's Religion." The departments of "Current Thought," "Popular Science," and "Book Reviews," are well maintained.

The September Scribner's opens with a colour reproduction of one of four decorative panels by Edwin Howland Blasfield, made for a golden piano owned by Mrs. George W. Childs Drexel. It is a group representing Music allegorically. The accounts of "The New Olympian Games" at Athens came to this country in brief cable despatches or scrappy letters. Scribner's publishes the first adequate account of the whole spectacular event which is of interest to Americans by reason of their success. Prof. Rufus B. Richardson, director of the American School at Athens (who had every advantage of seeing the games under favourable auspices), has written this account. Corwin Knapp Linson was sent to Athens by the Magazine, and the abundant illustrations for the article were made from life. As H. C. Bunner and Brander Matthews were close personal friends and mutual advisers in their literary ventures, it is fitting that Mr. Matthews should write of Bunner in the magazine where all his serious work has appeared for ten years. This essay gives not only an insight into Bunner's personality, but fully reveal his literary ideals and the measure of their accomplishment. There are few corners of this continent that have not been fully exploited by sportsmen, but in this number Frederic Inland writes a graphic account of sport in a great game reserve in New Brunswick, where the moose and caribou are increasing in numbers. Another out-door article is Frank French's plea for beautifying the "Country Roads," by an artistic selection and arrangement of shade-trees, fruit-trees, hedges, fences, etc. A. F. Jaccaci continues his narrative of his out-of-the-way journey in Spain "On the Trail of Don Quixote." The recent opening of the new building of "The British National Portrait Gallery" gives occasion for Cosmo Monkhouse's entertaining account of some of the treasures it contains. In fiction there is a comedy entitled "Love's Handicap," by Joh. J. a Becket, and a study of the mood of a dying man, by Mary Tappan Wright Farric, touches the most tragic note of his serial, "Sentimental Tommy," in his description of the Painted Lady's death and burial. Poems by Charles Edwin Markham, Rupert Hughes, James Herbert Morse, and William Cranston Lawton, with the usual departments, complete the number.

NOTICE!

Important to Authors!

The Psychic Publishing Company has been formed for the purpose of introducing sound knowledge of hypnotism among the people.

We publish MSS. submitted to us upon terms advantageous to the writers.

Said MSS. must, in addition to possessing literary merit, be based upon the principles of hypnotism laid down in Sydney Flower's new book "A Study in Hypnotism." Cloth, post free to any part of Canada, \$1.00.

Address,
 The Psychic Publishing Company
 56 FIFTH AVENUE, CHICAGO.

BREAKFAST--SUPPER.

EPPS'S
 GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.
COCOA
 BOILING WATER OR MILK.

TEABERRY FOR THE
TEETH CLEANSSES FROM ALL IMPURITIES
 ARRESTS DECAY - PLEASANT TO USE
 ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS - ALL CHEMISTS
 DRUGGISTS - SELL IT - ZOPESA-CHEM. CO. TORONTO

QUICK CURE FOR SICK HEADACHE

DUNN'S FRUIT SALINE

GIVES HEALTH BY NATURAL MEANS
 KEEPS THE THROAT CLEAN AND HEALTHY.
 DELIGHTFULLY REFRESHING.
 SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS. WORKS CROYDON ENGLAND

RADWAY'S PILLS,

ALWAYS RELIABLE, PURELY VEGETABLE.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Dizziness, Vertigo, Costiveness, Piles.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
SICK HEADACHE,
BILIOUSNESS,
INDIGESTION,
DYSPEPSIA,
CONSTIPATION

—AND—

All Disorders of the Liver.

Observe the following symptoms, resulting from diseases of the digestive organs:—Constipation, inward piles, fullness of blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness of weight of the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs, and sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all of the above-named disorders.
 Price 25 cents a box. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., No. 7 St. Helen Street, Montreal for book of advice.

Scientific and Sanitary

Underground Ireland is almost unknown. M. Martel, the French cave explorer, proposes to hunt for Irish caves and to examine those he finds thoroughly. He has devised a system of portable ladders, telephones, and electric lights for cave exploration.

The result of recent analyses show that the loss of weight suffered by coal from exposure to the weather is considerable. In some cases it reached 33.08 per cent., while the deterioration in quality for purposes of fuel or gas making reached a still higher figure.

Vesuvius is an interesting sight just now. One stream of lava flowing down from the centre is a hundred feet wide, and from seven to fourteen feet deep, while a hundred other smaller streams are running down the cave and a big column of black smoke rises into the sky.

Friedrich August Kekule, professor of chemistry at the University of Bonn, who has just died at the age of 77 years, by the discovery of the fouratomic character of carbon established the basis for the modern theory of chemical combinations. The paper describing this discovery and Kekule's later paper on the theory of benzole are the most important speculative works in chemistry of this generation.

The British Medical Journal condemns for its evil effects what it describes as "a practice which can be seen in full swing every day at any of our seaside watering places—little children 'paddling' with their clothes tucked up, their feet chilled, and their heads exposed to the blazing sun. No doubt they enjoy it, but the danger it involves is very great. The thickness of the child's skull and of the soft parts covering it is less than in the adult, and the fact that in some cases, where recovery takes place, permanent paralysis results shows that definite local mischief is produced in the brains of patients attacked in this way."

SUBMARINE FRESH WATER—"Proceeding on the theory that the variations in temperature ought to cause shearing strains between the upper and lower layers of the granite rocks, and in that way produce horizontal crevices into which the water from the surface would percolate," says The Engineer, "Nordenskjold had a well sunk in the islet of Arko, off the Swedish coast in 1894, and at the depth of 110 feet fresh water was found, supplying 4,400 gallons a day. Since then six other wells have been bored, and water found at about the same descent, the object of the research being to provide light-houses and pilot-stations with a permanent and plentiful water source."

"When a war-ship is steaming at high pressure, and the weather is at all rough," says The Railway Review, "some difficulty has been experienced in communicating promptly and effectually between the bridge and engine-room, as well as between other parts of the ship. The Admiralty are now taking steps to have this difficulty removed. The service voice pipe has long been condemned as a source of worry to all who have been called upon to use it, and the Admiralty have prudently hesitated before introducing the telephone, except in such parts of a ship as are not disturbed by the rattle of machinery or affected by electric currents. The Naval and Military Record says that during last year's manoeuvres the Homocoustic voice pipe was tried on the cruiser Fox, and although it was not a success at first, it was found that when three seamen from the deck and three stokers from the engine-room had become acquainted with each other's voices the sound could be distinctly heard. The apparatus has now been so improved as to absolutely insulate the sound, and it has been fitted with satisfactory results in the torpedo-boat destroyers."

conditions

In some conditions the gain from the use of **Scott's Emulsion** of cod-liver oil is rapid. For this reason we put up a 5cc. size, which is enough for an ordinary cough or cold or useful as a trial for babies and children.

In other conditions gain must be slow, sometimes almost imperceptible, health can't be built up in a day. For this Scott's Emulsion must be taken as nourishment, food rather than medicine, food prepared for tired and weak digestions.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,

5cc. and \$1.00



R.I.P.A.N.S TABLETS

**REGULATE THE
STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS
AND PURIFY THE BLOOD.**

RIPANS TABLETS are the best Medicine known for Indigestion, Billoaness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Chronic Liver Troubles, Dizziness, Bad Complexion, Dysentery, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Ripans Tablets contain nothing injurious to the most delicate constitution. Are pleasant to take, safe, effectual, and give immediate relief.

Price—60 cents per box. May be ordered through nearest druggist, or by mail.

Address
THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO.,
10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Original Work OF A SUPERIOR LITERARY FLAIR
FOUR, AND THE BEST AND MOST READABLE
CRITICAL WRITING UPON THE LITERATURE
OF ALL PERIODS. DISTINGUISH

POET-LORE

Double Summer Number.

Fiction.

Short stories by Villiers de l'Isle Adam—"THE ELECT OF DRIFAMS" and "THE BETTER LOVE," both marked by the finished touch, suggestive diction, and implicit censure of materialism which characterize this modern French artist's work.

Present Day Poetry.

"TALIESIN," by Richard Hovey.
"It speaks well for the good taste of POET-LORE that it publishes 'Taliesin: a Mask in Three Movements,' by Richard Hovey—a poet of strong originality. It contains some of his best work, and is marked by that poetic elevation of thought which is characteristic of the writer."
New Orleans Times-Democrat.
"Richard Hovey's 'Taliesin' is beautiful, deeply graceful, and expressive."
Boston Ideas.

Appreciations of Poets and Authors

THE LITERARY DEMOCRACY OF WILLIAM Wordsworth, by J. W. Bray.
SHELLEY AND WHITMAN, by Dr. Isaac Hull Platt.
WHY FALSTAFF DIES IN "HENRY V.," by Prof. R. H. Troy.
SORDELLO: THE HERO AS MAN, by Dr. C. Ewertt.
TENNYSON AS POET OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE by G. W. Alger.
SHAKESPEARE STUDY PROGRAMME: "The Tempest."
SHAKESPEARE FESTIVAL WEEK AT STRATFORD, by Charlotte C. Staples.
RECENT AMERICAN VERSE, ETC.

Record of Club Work.

Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Clifton (Eng.)

Yearly Subscription, \$2.50.
This Number, 50cts.

Order of your Bookseller, or New England News Company, or

POET-LORE CO.,
196 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

HEALTH FOR ALL

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the

LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS & BOWELS.

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

Manufactured only at THOMAS HOLLOWAY'S Establishment, 78 New Oxford Street, London

And sold by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

N.B.—Advice gratis at the above address, daily between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter.

Established 1780.

Walter Baker & Co., Limited.

Dorchester, Mass., U. S. A.
The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of

PURE, HIGH GRADE Cocoas and Chocolates



on this Continent. No Chemicals are used in their manufactures. Their **Breakfast Cocoa** is absolutely pure, delicious, nutritious, and costs less than one cent a cup. Their **Premium No. 1 Chocolate** is the best plain chocolate in the market for family use. Their **German Sweet Chocolate** is good to eat and good to drink. It is palatable, nutritious and healthful; a great favorite with children. Consumers should ask for and be sure that they get the genuine **Walter Baker & Co.'s** goods, made at **Dorchester, Mass., U. S. A.**
CANADIAN HOUSE, 6 Hospital St., Montreal.

The Week's Toronto Business Directory.

- Accountants** { Clarkson & Cross, Ontario Bank Chambers, Scott Street, Toronto.
D. Blackley, 34 Yonge St., Toronto, and 17 King Street West, Hamilton.
Henry Barber & Co., Accountants and Assignees, 18 Wellington Street East.
- Architects** { W. A. Langton, Rooms 87-88 Canada Life Building, 46 King Street West.
Curry, Baker & Co., 70 Victoria Street.
Darling, Sproat, & Pearson, The Mail Building.
Beaumont Jarvis, McKinnon Building, Cor. Jordan and Melinda Streets.
J. A. Siddall. Room 42 The Janes Building, 75 Yonge Street
- Booksellers and Publishers** { Copp, Clark Company Limited, 9 Front Street West and 67 Colborne Street.
Selby & Co. Kindergarten and School supplies. 23 Richmond Street West.
The Fleming H. Revell Company, Limited, 140-142 Yonge Street.
Rowell & Hutchison, 74 King Street East.
- Bookbinders and Printers** { The Brown Brothers, Limited, Bookbinders and Stationers, 64-68 King Street East.
Hunter Rose Printing Company Limited.
- Boots and Shoes** { H. & C. Blachford. "Best general selection Boots and Shoes in City." 83-89 King St. E.
The J. D. King Co., Ltd. 122 and 124 Wellington St. W. Forteau, and Eevis, Quebec.
- Brewers** { Dominion Brewery Company Limited, 496 King Street East.
- Chemists** { Hooper & Co., 43 King Street West and 444 Spadina Ave. Principals supervise dispensing.
J. R. Lee, Dispensing Chemist, Corner Queen and Seaton Streets, and 407 King Street East.
W. Murchison, Dispensing Chemist, 1415 Queen Street West.
Slocum's EMULSION is for sale by all reliable Chemists.
- Clothing** { Oak Hall. Fine Ready-to-wear Clothing. 115 to 121 King Street East.
"Flags Of All Nations." Cheapest Clothing Store on Earth. Corner King and Market Sts.
- Coal and Wood** { Elias Rogers & Co. Head Office, 20 King Street West.
Standard Fuel Co. Ltd. Wholesale and Retail. Head Office, 58 King East.
- Dry Goods** { John Catto & Son, King Street, opposite the Post Office.
R. Simpson, Nos. 170, 72, 74, 76, 78 Yonge Street and 103 Queen Street.
- Furniture** { The Chas. Rogers & Sons Co., Ltd. Manufacturers and Retailers. 97 Yonge Street.
- Financial** { Canada Permanent Loan & Savings Company, Toronto Street. J. Herbert Mason, President.
The Toronto General Trusts Co. See advt. 2nd page of THE WEEK
The Home Savings and Loan Company, Limited, 78 Church Street.
London & Canadian Loan & Agency Company, Ltd. J. F. Kirk, Manager. 99 and 103 Bay St.
J. C. McGee, 5 Toronto St. Debentures bought and sold. Loans on mortgages at current rates.
- Grocers** { Caldwell & Hodgins, Corner John and Queen Streets.
- Hardware** { Rice Lewis & Son, Limited, 30-34 King Street East
- Hotels** { The Queen's. McGaw & Winnett, Proprietors. 78-92 Front Street West.
The Arlington, Cor. King and John Streets. \$2 to \$3 per day. W. G. Havill, Manager.
- Insurance** { For Good Agency Appointments apply to Equitable Life, Toronto.
- Laundries** { Toronto Steam. G. P. Sharpe, 192 King St. W. Open front & collar-attached shirts done by hand.
- Money to Loan** { H. H. Williams, 24 King East. Private funds on productive Toronto property at 5 per cent.
- Music Publishers** { Anglo-Canadian Music Publisher Association, Limited (Ashdown's), 122-124 Yonge Street.
Whaley, Royce & Co., Music Publishers, etc., 158 Yonge Street.
- Patents** { Ridout & Maybee. Mechanical and Electrical Experts. Pamphlets on Patents sent free.
- Piano Manufacturers** { The Gerhard Heintzman. Warerooms 69 to 75 Sherbourne Street, and 188 Yonge Street.
A. & S. Nordheimer Pianos, Organs and Music. 15 King Street East.
Standard Piano Co. Warerooms, 158 Yonge Street.
Gourlay, Winter & Leeming, 188 Yonge Street. Pianos and Organs hired and sold.
Octavius Newcombe & Co. Wareroom, 107-9 Church St. Factory, 121 to 129 Bellwoods Ave.
- Real Estate** { Parker & Co. Properties to suit all classes. Private funds to loan.
Pearson Bros. Trustees, Investors, Valuers, Arbitrators, etc. 17 Adelaide Street East.
- Stocks & Bonds** { Æmilius Jarvis & Co., 23 King Street West.
H. O'Hara & Co. Member Toronto Stock Exchange. Stock & Debenture Brokers, 24 Toronto St.
- Teas** { Hereward Spencer & Co., Retail India and Ceylon Tea Merchants, 63½ King Street West.
- Type Writing** { George Bengough, 45 Adelaide Street East.
- Undertakers** { T. W. Kay & A. M. Craig. Embalming a specialty 1265 and 529 Queen Street West.

Have You Seen the
**Compound
Investment Policy ?**

It is

1. Written on Whole Life, Limited Payment Life and Endowment Plans ;
2. Convertible into Cash in 10, 15 and 20 Years, without sacrifice.

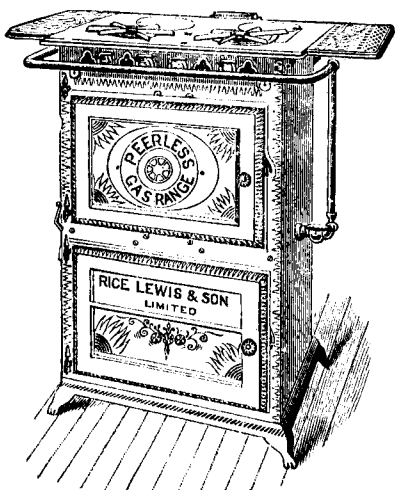
It Entitles the Holder

3. To Loan of all Premiums beyond the 10th year ;
4. To return of all Premiums beyond 10th year, in addition to face of Policy, should death occur within investment period ;
5. To the usual liberal terms regarding residence, travel, occupation, indisputability, etc.

It is Issued by the

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY,
Head Office, - Toronto, Ont.

**Gas...
Stoves**



RICE LEWIS & SON,
LIMITED,
Cor. King and Victoria St's.,
TORONTO.

Write for Price Lists.

RADNOR * * *

"A PURELY NATURAL WATER. BRILLIANT, PLEASANTLY SPARKLING AND DELICATE TO THE TASTE."—*The Lancet, London, Eng.*

S. G. GRIMSTON, 47 Wellington Street East, Toronto, Agent.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

EASTERN EXCURSIONS

From all stations in Canada to

Kingston
Ottawa
Montreal
Quebec

And
Return
at

SINGLE FIRST CLASS FARE

Good Going August 28th to 31st,
Valid for Return on or Before
September 21st.

Niagara Falls Line

DOUBLE TRIPS

Empress of India and G. T. R.

Daily from Yonge Street wharf at 7 45 a.m. and 3.20 p.m. for St. Catharines, N. Falls, Buffalo, N. York and all points east. Family books for sale. Low rates to excursion parties. Tickets at all principal agents and at office on wharf.

Tadousac Hotel

Owned and operated by the

Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co.

A new addition to the Hotel, recently built, contains the most approved arrangements for hot and cold and salt-water baths, water closets, kitchen, laundry, etc. For information, address, H. M. PATERSON, Manager, Tadousac, P. Q., H. Foster Chauffee, 128 St. James Street, Montreal, or

J. F. DOLAN, City Pass. Agent,
2 King Street East, Toronto.

Macrae & Macrae,

The Newspaper Delivery Co.

29-33 Melinda St. 'Phone 2230

Messenger Service at all hours

Uniformed Carriers.

Circular Distribution to any part of Toronto or Hamilton at shortest notice and lowest prices.

Addressed Circular Delivery ½ cent. each.

ICE **GRENADIER**
ICE & COAL CO.

Dealers EXCLUSIVELY in

Telephone 217 5103 **PURE ICE**

RATES: -10 lbs. daily, \$1.50 per month; other quantities in proportion. Pure Ice for all purposes our motto. Remember we POSITIVELY DO NOT handle any Bay ice at all. No mistakes can be made by ordering ice from us, and they will occur, as the Police Court reports will show.

OFFICE—39 SCOTT STREET.

Now that the
Hot Weather
Is Here, do not
Forget that

**HOOPER'S
LAVENDER
WATER**

Is the
Most Seasonable
Perfume.

Try it.



HOOPER & CO.,

43 King Street West,
TORONTO.



The HARRY WEBB CO. Ltd.

By Special Appointment
Caterers to

His Excellency,
The Governor-General, of Canada.

Estimates on application for all classes of entertainment. Wedding cakes shipped to all parts of the Dominion.

66, 68, & 447 Yonge St., Toronto.

**BEST QUALITY
COAL and WOOD**



ELIAS ROGERS & CO.