

THE WEEK:

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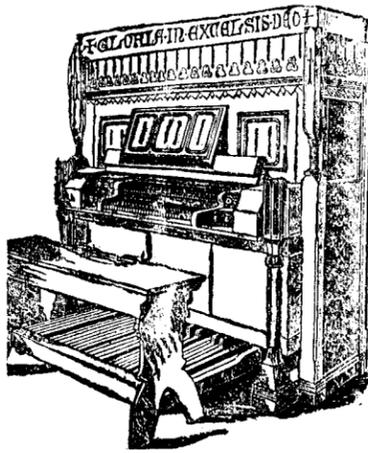
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All articles, contributions, and letters on matters pertaining to the editorial department should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any other person who may be supposed to be connected with the paper.

IN accordance with what seems to have become the established practice, the Speech from the Throne at the opening of Parliament on Friday last promised no legislation of primary importance and broached no policy sufficiently pronounced to challenge attack by the Opposition. As a consequence the formal address in reply was quickly agreed to. Parliament and the country are to be congratulated on the dignified and courteous tone of the respective speeches on the occasion. Of that of Mr. R. S. White, the mover, it is sufficient to say that it did not disappoint the somewhat high expectations which had been formed—expectations based partly upon the fact that the speaker is the son of his deceased father, and partly upon his thorough training in the school of journalism, the best of all political schools outside of Parliament itself. The speech of the seconder, Mr. Lepine, seems to have been somewhat narrowed by the limitations imposed, or supposed to be imposed, by his commission as the special representative of labour. The speeches of Hon. Mr. Laurier and the Premier were respectively characteristic, the former courteous, dignified, and neat to the verge of elegance; the latter, humorous, witty, and diplomatic. Both skirmished around the burning questions of our trade relations and our fishery disputes with our neighbours, but without coming to close quarters.

WITHOUT doubt, the two questions above referred to are by far the most important that can at present engage the attention of Canadian public men. It may indeed be said that the latter, that concerning the Fisheries dispute, is not really up for discussion. The United States having rejected the Treaty agreed to by their own President and Cabinet, while Canadians honestly believe that in consenting to the terms of that document they, on their part, went to the utmost bounds of concession, it may be urged with much force that the only attitude now consistent with British and Canadian self-respect is one of dignified waiting for our neighbour's initiative. Unfortunately this is more easily said than done. Action of some kind is forced upon our Government by circumstances.

The fishery season will come around again in the course of a few months. American fishermen will swarm along our coasts. Though the territorial rights involved in the preservation of the inshore fisheries must be defended unflinchingly and at all hazards, there is undoubted wisdom in Mr. Laurier's advice that the Government should not act too hastily in falling back upon the strict enforcement of the Treaty of 1818. Mr. Laurier seems to assume that the notice given by the Government to its officers to suspend the granting of licenses under the *Modus Vivendi* arrangement is equivalent to the termination of that arrangement. It may be hoped that this does not necessarily follow. A late number of the *Canadian Gazette*, which is supposed to have access to high sources of inspiration, says: "The Dominion authorities do not intend to object to the renewal of the expiring licenses of American fishermen enabling them to fish in Canadian waters." The suggestion offered by the Leader of the Opposition to the effect that the Government should wait until after the inauguration of President Harrison and be guided somewhat by the attitude of the new administration, seems so eminently reasonable under the circumstances that the Government can scarcely fail to follow it. Self-interest and neighbourly feeling alike advise that any indication on the part of the Republican Administration of a willingness either to renew treaty negotiations or to submit the questions at issue to arbitration, should be met by a cheerful extension or renewal of the *Modus Vivendi*.

NOTHING could be easier than for Mr. R. S. White to prove with almost mathematical precision that President Cleveland was guilty of the grossest inconsistency in his treatment of the Fisheries question. His approval of the Treaty and his famous Retaliation Message are utterly incapable of reconciliation on any other principle than that of political expediency—expediency of such a character that it hesitated not at a sudden and unprovoked change of front towards a neighbouring country in the hope of checkmating a hostile party and propitiating a turbulent faction at home. Nevertheless, the obvious fact is that we have no longer President Cleveland to deal with. Future negotiations must be conducted or future disputes fought out with the party which not only caused the rejection of the draft treaty by the Senate, but which has just now cast aside the proposed extradition treaty. The analysis of the reasons advanced by Senators for the latter course, as given by the Washington correspondent of the *Toronto Mail*, is instructive reading, especially the part of it which shows that the policy of the Republicans is to refuse to arrange special treaties with Great Britain for the settlement of special difficulties. What they seem now disposed to insist on is a comprehensive Treaty for the settlement of all alleged grievances. Prominent among these grievances on the part of the United States are not only the extradition and fisheries matters, but an alleged infraction of the Monroe Doctrine by Great Britain in Venezuela. With this agglomeration of matters in dispute, with the wound to national vanity inflicted by the designed delay of Lord Salisbury in appointing a successor to Lord Sackville, and with Mr. Blaine in the most prominent post in the forthcoming Administration, it must be confessed that the outlook is not too hopeful. It is certainly unfortunate that Canada's interests should be complicated with British questions of long standing, but this is, of course, a necessary adjunct of the colonial status.

THE appointment of Mr. W. J. Alexander to the newly created Chair of English in the University of Toronto will, there is good reason to hope, be satisfactory to all parties, except, possibly, the disappointed candidates and their personal friends. Those who were convinced that the interests of Canadian higher education, as well as justice to Canadian talents and scholarship, demanded that a Canadian should be chosen for the position, will be gratified to know that their views have prevailed. Those who are more or less doubtful whether the opportunities afforded by Canadian institutions and environments can be relied on to impart the high degree of culture and erudition which should be deemed essential in the occupant of so important a chair, will be equally gratified to learn that Dr. Alexander has had, in addition to such advantages as

his native land could afford, unsurpassed facilities for the most thorough training in some of the foremost institutions in England, Germany and the United States, namely, the London, Berlin and Johns Hopkins Universities. Dr. Alexander has, moreover, it appears, not only made the study of the English Language and Literature a specialty, but has had some years of successful experience in teaching his favourite subject in Dalhousie University. It may reasonably be hoped, therefore, that he will bring to the duties of his new position, not only ample scholarship and literary enthusiasm, but aptitude for instruction, and advanced ideas as to the regard which should be had to that practical development of the literary taste and faculty in his students, which is the end of all educational processes, and which can be imparted by no lecturing alone, however brilliant or profound, but only by persistent individual work on the part of the student, and by the constant use of inductive, that is, true educational methods in the lecture room. While only one could receive the appointment, it is pleasing to know that there were several other Canadian applicants whose high qualifications must have made the task of selection an exceedingly difficult and delicate one for the University authorities and the Minister of Education.

THE Canadian public will, we believe, have learned with regret that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has not yet given up the fight with Manitoba. Another attempt is to be made to debar the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway from operating in the Province. The shrewd and far-seeing men who control the policy of the first-named Company should understand their own interests, but to onlookers it is difficult to see what the Company can gain by persisting in a course which can be construed only as one of unfair and selfish hostility to the interests of the Province. Even should they succeed in gaining a verdict on the ground that the chartering of the competing road was *ultra vires* of the Local Legislature, the only result must be either the confirmation of the charter by the Dominion Parliament, or a modification of the Canadian constitution in so far as it injuriously restricts the powers of the Local Legislatures in such matters. It is utterly inconceivable that the Province which has already struggled with so much determination against railway monopoly, and which has enlisted the sympathies of the older Provinces on its behalf, can, under any circumstances, be ultimately balked of what its people regard as one of the rights of freemen, by any verdict of the Courts, based upon nice, if not dubious, legal discriminations. Dispassionate observers in the North-West foresaw years ago that the monopoly of the Canadian Pacific could not be maintained. They discerned even then the rising tide of public sentiment which has now caused the prohibition to be swept away. And now that the objectionable clauses have been expunged from the charter, by consent of the Company, and in return for a consideration given by the Government and Parliament of Canada, it seems impossible to suppose that the people of Manitoba can be deprived of the fruits of their hard-won victory by any appeal to the Courts on technical grounds. The competing road may be embarrassed, the people may be still further exasperated, but the substance of what has been gained will be held with a resolute hand. It would surely have been worthier of the powerful corporation which has already secured such enormous advantages to have determined to win by fair and vigorous competition rather than by a policy of obstruction.

IT cannot be supposed that the election of Mr. Colter by a small majority over Dr. Montague, in Haldimand, reveals much as to the state of public opinion in regard to any great political question now before the country. It does show, it is true, that in the presence of personal or local issues, or of old party predilections, the great majority of the electors are neither carried away by the cry for "Unrestricted Reciprocity," nor frightened by the bugbear of Annexation. To our thinking the most significant feature of the affair is the evidence indirectly afforded—if it be true that the matter is to be once more brought before the election court—of the partial breakdown of our electoral system and the need of further amendment. That the secret ballot, the closing of saloons, etc., have wrought a great and most salutary reform in

electoral processes must be evident to every one who compares the quiet and orderly proceedings of a polling day under the present system, with the two or three days of confusion, drunkenness and brawling which were almost the rule under the old order of things. But these constantly recurring election trials, followed in so many cases by the voiding of the election on the ground of bribery, prove but too clearly that for the prevention of corrupt methods the present law is, to say the least, a partial failure. We do not suppose that any legislation whatever could wholly prevent unprincipled individuals from resorting to corrupt practices, but it seems clear that a most effectual means of reducing the evil to the *minimum* would be the adoption of the English system, requiring from the responsible parties sworn statements of all receipts and disbursements for the purposes of the given election. The number of partisans who are able and willing to furnish money for the purchase of votes out of their own pockets, must be small compared with that of those who are ready to make corrupt use of funds put freely into their hands for the support of the party candidate.

THE report furnished to the newspapers by Professor Saunders, Director of the Central Experimental Farm, giving the results of the first 50 tests of frozen grain sent by farmers in Manitoba and the North-West, shows, according to Professor Saunders' calculation, that nearly one-third of the farmers in those districts which suffered from the frost are unprovided with reliable seed. This is a matter of great importance, not only to those immediately concerned, but to the whole country, whose reputation is to a certain extent at stake. If, as may be hoped, these tests and reports have the effect of preventing the use of damaged seed, the benefit conferred will be a very real and tangible one, and the usefulness of the Experimental Farm in one direction will have been well illustrated.

THE Canadian Institute deserves well of the citizens of Toronto and of the Province generally for having secured the holding of the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Toronto next summer. The occasion will doubtless be one of great interest, though the season of the year, midsummer, is not the most favourable for serious exertion, either physical or mental. It does seem, at first thought, very like a reflection upon the hospitality of the city and the interest of its citizens in scientific matters, that it should be thought necessary to appeal to the Legislature for aid in entertaining the expected visitors. A precedent is, however, furnished in the bestowal by the Dominion Government, on a former occasion, of the sum of \$10,000 to aid the City of Montreal in entertaining the British Association. Taking the lowest point of view it will be in the interests of the city to contribute liberally, and it cannot be doubted that many of our wealthy citizens will gladly aid the members of the Canadian Institute in their praiseworthy efforts to make the hospitalities extended worthy of the occasion and creditable to all concerned.

IF it be correct that the Postmaster-General, after fully considering the question, has decided against the reduction of letter postage from three to two cents, the fact is greatly to be regretted. We do not say that the decision may not be necessary under the circumstances. Possibly further reduction is at present impracticable. While there can be no doubt that the number of letters passing through the mails would be enormously increased under a two-cent rate, it would, perhaps, be too much to expect that the increase would at once be sufficient to balance the loss of one-third of the revenue derived from each letter, plus the increased cost of sorting and carrying. The Minister, with all the facts and statistics before him, should be the best judge on this point, and he would, of course, be held to strict account by Parliament and the people should the annual deficit of his Department be greatly increased under his management. These considerations may well make him cautious. But, on the other hand, as is well-known, similar reductions in other countries have usually been wonderfully successful in stimulating letter-writing and augmenting revenue. Nor should it be forgotten that there is an indirect, but very real, gain to the country in the increase of business which is sure to follow cheaper communication of any kind—a gain which would in this case, no doubt, more than compensate for a considerable loss of ordinary revenue. It is, on this principle that the postal business is now carried on at an annual apparent loss. Another circumstance which is not without

a most important bearing upon the question is the fact that an agitation is being carried on in the United States for the reduction of letter postage from two cents to one cent. It is far from improbable that the reduction will be made by the incoming, if not by the present, Congress. There is also on foot a project for a two-cent rate of ocean postage between the United States and Great Britain. Canada should certainly not be behind her neighbour in seeking to facilitate intercourse with the Mother Country.

THE uneasiness which was created in England a few years ago by certain alarmist predictions touching the rapid exhaustion of the coal beds does not seem to have been entirely allayed by the scientific calculations which put the date of such a calamity so far away in the indefinite future as apparently to remove it entirely from the list of matters of present practical concern. Sir Frederick Bramwell, in delivering the inaugural address of the Heriot Watt College at Edinburgh a short time since, recurred to the subject by renewing the often-repeated protest against English extravagance in the use of coal. It is capable of scientific demonstration that the waste by even the best of the present modes of producing heat is enormous, only a small percentage of the energy stored up in the fuel being actually made available as heat or force. In view of this fact considerable interest attaches to a series of experiments now being carried on in the United States, as described in a recent number of *Science*. The essence of the proposed innovation consists in the delivery of the coal into the furnace in a finely pulverized form, the process of delivery being so arranged that each particle is brought into contact with the flame in a state of separation and surrounded by a volume of air. The delivery in this state is effected by means of a current of air produced by revolving fans, and thereby, it is claimed, the supply of oxygen necessary to complete combustion is furnished in connection with every particle of the fuel. Thus far the experiments seem to have been attended with a promising degree of success. That in this way a much nearer approach to perfect combustion may be secured seems evident, but whether the saving thus effected will much more than counterbalance the additional expenditure of force required in the processes of pulverization and delivery remains to be seen. It seems scarcely possible that the science of the day can fail eventually to devise some better means of economizing fuel and utilizing its stored-up energy than has yet been found.

THE British lion, that is the newspaper lion, has been bearded in his den. The *New York Herald* has made its appearance in London as a morning paper. It is henceforth to appear simultaneously in the three greatest cities of the world, London, Paris and New York. As a stroke of newspaper enterprise this is probably without a precedent. It will be an interesting and curious study to watch the effects of this introduction of American newspaper methods, and familiarity with the habits of American life and thought they represent, upon the English journals and people. The strong protest uttered by the *Pall Mall Gazette* against the Sunday edition will appeal strongly to the good sense and conservative instincts of the English people, though, we must admit, the logic of the protest limps seriously. Mr. Stead of the *Gazette* bases his protest, not on Sabbatarian, but on humanitarian grounds. He does not protest against Sunday journals *per se*, for there are many of them, with enormous circulations printed, published and sold every Sunday in London. He, as a practical journalist, knows that it is not the Sunday morning but the Monday morning newspaper which makes the largest demands for Sunday work. What he objects to is the publication of any newspaper seven days in the week. "It is not," he says, "a question of religion, but one of health and opportunities for leisure which make life worth living." To compel the staff of any daily newspaper to produce that newspaper seven days in the week is "a social crime of the first magnitude." But it will be observed that the whole force of this protest may be obviated by the simple process of making the staff of employees large enough to admit of each one having one day of rest in seven. As a matter of fact, unless we are much mistaken, this is now the practice in the *New York Herald* newspaper offices which issue Sunday editions. Each man has, we believe, his "off day" in the course of the week.

IT is now announced without qualification, and may probably be regarded as true, that Mr. Blaine is to be Secretary of State, and Mr. Allison Secretary of the Treasury, in Mr. Harrison's Cabinet. With the character and

record of the latter Canadians have little concern, though the Americans themselves may be pardoned if many of them look forward with some apprehension to the administration of the Department by the man who has had the preparation and management of the Republican Tariff Bill, now before Congress, and who is not free from suspicion of having made indefensible concessions to the powerful influences of the Trusts and Monopolies. But we may well view with some apprehension, under present circumstances, the placing of the Secretaryship in the hands of a man of Blaine's unenviable reputation for trickery, and undeniable capacity for blundering and mischief-making. It may be, however, that the weight of official responsibility will have a sobering effect upon the mercurial temperament of the Man from Maine. It is, moreover, necessary to remember that the American Secretary of State is, after all, but the official servant of the President who appoints him. There is as yet no reason, unless it be found in this selection, to doubt the sound judgment and good feeling of the President elect. Moreover, the foreign policy of the Government is not finally left even in his hands, the ultimate responsibility being with the Senate. Still, it must be confessed, that in view of last winter's debates and tactics the Republican Senate of the United States is not just the fair-minded and dispassionate body with which one would like best to discuss intricate and delicate international questions.

WHAT is to be the future of the Negro in the United States is one of the most difficult of the many race problems which are constantly coming to the front with the progress of civilization. That he will not be a mere cipher in American society and politics is becoming increasingly evident. By the coloured people of the South the advent of a Republican Administration is hailed as a harbinger of better opportunities. It cannot be that they will permanently submit to be deprived of their civil rights by fraud or intimidation. Already they seem to be learning the secret of organization and united action. The demand which they were at one time said to be making for a race representative in the Cabinet, has been, it appears, so far modified that they will be content, for the present, with some moderate share of the more important offices in the Civil Service Department. This demand it will be neither easy nor seemly for a Republican President to refuse. If we may rely upon what seem to be unprejudiced statements in journals not blindly hostile, the negroes are outstripping the poor whites of the South in educational and industrial progress, and bid fair to become dominant in many sections. As an indication of this, it is said that the white race is rolling back from the coast plantations to the highlands, leaving the negroes in possession. The *Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution* says that this movement is not limited to the coast, but that wherever the negroes are largely prominent the whites are retiring. Another significant fact is that the dark race is becoming blacker. The mulatto is disappearing, giving place to the full-blooded negro. This tendency is easily explicable, and is a natural consequence of the abolition of slavery, but it is an important factor in the problem. What effect the gradual elimination of the admixture of white blood may have upon the energy and intelligence of the coloured population remains to be seen. But the fact remains that the lines of separation between the races are becoming more and more distinct. And this is said to be as much the choice of the blacks as of the whites. What the future may have in store, whether national unity in racial diversity, or a race conflict of prodigious and terrible dimensions, the future alone can reveal. The one settled fact is that neither amalgamation nor absorption is possible.

THE reports concerning the state of affairs in Samoa, and concerning diplomatic negotiations in regard to those affairs, are still full of darkness. It may now, however, be regarded as tolerably certain that no serious rupture will result from the imbroglio. Prince Bismarck's instructions to the German Consul at Samoa to withdraw his demand for control of the Island, assure a peaceful issue, though it is difficult to reconcile the statement that such instructions have been given, with the remarks ascribed to Prince Bismarck in the interview with the *New York Herald* correspondent. That interview, assuming its genuineness, is remarkable in more respects than one. It is certainly a singular if not unique proceeding, for a great statesman to explain and defend the policy of the nation he represents through the medium of a foreign newspaper. The statements themselves are found on close examination to convey a strikingly small amount of definite information

in proportion to the number of words used. Though the conciliatory tone adopted will not be without its effect, one searches in vain for either admission or denial of the alleged attempt of the German officers to assert German control over the whole island. The Prince indeed declares that "the object of Germany's energetic action of repression can, and should only, be for the sole and exclusive purpose of restoring public order, quiet and peace." But just what kind and amount of energetic action was assumed to be necessary for this purpose does not appear. Possibly the key to the whole difficulty may be found in Prince Bismarck's strong expression of surprise that so much sharp exchange of despatches could be possible in connection with a group of islands so insignificant and interests so inconsiderable. It seems not unlikely that this view of the comparative insignificance of British and American interests in the islands, led Prince Bismarck to reckon without his host, and conclude that German control could be established without protest.

THE universal sympathy which would ordinarily be called forth by the sudden death of an heir-apparent to one of the great European Monarchies has, in the case of the late Prince Rudolf, of Austria, been partially swallowed up in the surprise and curiosity excited by the mystery surrounding the tragical event. It is quite possible that the whole truth concerning the affair may never, or not for many years, be known to history. The account first given to the public, attributing the sudden death to apoplexy, or some kindred functional derangement, was naturally discredited, partly on account of inherent improbability, partly by reason of want of cohesion with attendant circumstances. Whether the statements now officially made, attributing the event to suicide, the effect of incipient insanity, will be received with similar incredulity remains to be seen. The tendency in the popular mind to connect the sad affair with disreputable conduct of some kind illustrates once more, and in a very painful manner, the prevailing impression with regard to the moralities supposed to prevail among the scions of the reigning families of Europe. Great expectations, perpetual flattery, and possibilities of unlimited self-indulgence do not create an atmosphere favourable to the development of the noblest personal qualities, and it would be wonderful were the coming monarchs of the world to escape the maelstroms on every hand and enter manhood with unscathed morals. The important question of the effect of Prince Rudolf's death upon the political character of the future monarchy is outside the realm of speculation, pending the determination of the succession.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

WE fancy that most people will regret the recent contest for the presidency of St. George's Society; and it can hardly be doubted that the getters up of it were, for the most part, political wire-pullers who used the cry of England and the Empire for the purpose of displaying their animosity towards one from whom they differed in local politics.

If the question were considered simply on its merits, there is certainly no man in Canada who would confer more honour upon the Society by occupying its presidential chair than Mr. Goldwin Smith. That he is the first Englishman in the Dominion, as a scholar, as a writer, as a man of recognized ability, no one would think of doubting. On the other hand, it is quite certain that Professor Smith did not desire this position—or any other. What could it give him, but trouble? Probably also increased expense, for which he would care but little, as he is certainly, already, one of the most liberal supporters of the Society. We believe that we are right in saying that he did not consent to stand until he found that an opposition was being organized on lines which he thought inconsistent with the purpose and meaning of the society.

The only reasonable objection which we have heard to the election of Mr. Smith was the fear lest his being placed in that position at the present moment might lead to the impression that the St. George's Society, or in other words, the representatives of English sentiment and opinion in Toronto, were in favour of Commercial Union, or perhaps even of Annexation. If this had been the real and sole reason of opposition to Mr. Smith, it would have been intelligible and even respectable.

We can, indeed, quite understand that persons who thoroughly respected Mr. Smith and appreciated the value of his influence, socially and intellectually, in this country, should yet hesitate to place him in a position that might lead Americans to suppose that they shared his views as to

the relations between the two countries. But, if this was the real reason, it would have been very easy to represent it in this manner to Mr. Smith and his supporters, and we are assured that he would quite have understood the feeling, and would have left himself in the hands of the Society, leaving its members to do simply what was best for its interests.

But this was not done. On the contrary, a number of anonymous letters were addressed to the city papers, setting forth the so-called disloyalty of Mr. Smith, and his various other disqualifications for the part of president. On this point, we must express our surprise that a paper conducted with such ability and general moderation as *The Empire* should have admitted some of those letters. We had thought that it was generally understood that in papers of a higher class all published letters containing personalities should be signed by their writers; and the sooner this rule is acted upon the better.

Of course such letters can give no concern to Mr. Smith and his friends. They will remember the excellent remark of one who was supposed to be insulted. "O no," he said, "no gentleman will insult me; and no other can." The regret which is felt in connection with some of those productions arises rather from public considerations. It is a pity that such letters should be written and printed.

With regard to the accusation of disloyalty, it is absolutely certain that, with a great many who have taken up the cry, it merely means that Mr. Goldwin Smith advocates a policy which they consider adverse to their own party political interests. Some of his opponents are Imperial Federationists, who dislike him because he says he cannot understand what they exactly want. But some are in favour of Canadian Independence, and yet they call the advocacy of Commercial Union disloyalty.

Now, we have never professed to be converts to Mr. Smith's opinions on Commercial Union. It is a very difficult and complicated question. We hold that a reasonable man may hold, without rebuke, the opinions as to the future of Canada expressed by Dr. Bourinot, the other day, in his lecture at Trinity College, or the opinions of Mr. Goldwin Smith. Both seem to be quite confident of the truth of their theories; but others, who hear both sides, may suspend their judgment.

But even if we were quite satisfied that Mr. Smith was utterly wrong on the subject of Commercial Union, that would make no difference to our appreciation of the valuable services which he has rendered to this Province and its principal city; and it would be absurd to make his opinion of what is advantageous to Canada a ground for accusing him of disregarding the interests of the Empire. We do entirely believe that Mr. Smith is thoroughly sincere when he says that the drawing of the bonds between Canada and the United States closer will tend to promote more kindly relations between the States and the Mother Country.

No one can doubt that a cordial friendship between England and America is of the highest importance, not only in the interests of all English-speaking peoples, but also in those of human civilization; and the difficulties of the "Irish vote" must never deter us from working to bring about that desired result. Mr. Smith may be mistaken in imagining that the realization of his theories would help to remove the irritation occasioned to the larger power by the thought of a hostile nation lying all along its northern frontier. He may be mistaken, and he may not. But whether he is or not, it can hardly be doubted that he is sincere in believing that he is serving both England and Canada; and it is absurd and ridiculous to speak of such a man as a "traitor" or "disloyal."

Those who remember the chivalrous and patriotic course taken by Mr. Smith, in opposing the Irish Home Rule movement first in this city and afterwards in England, where he was welcomed as a fellow-combatant by the best men in the land, and was entreated to offer himself as a candidate for some of the principal constituencies in England and Scotland, will scout the idea of such a man being disloyal to the land of his birth, a land of which he has proved himself a worthy and illustrious son.

We could not suffer this incident to pass by without comment; but the best thing we can wish, for all parties concerned, is that it may soon be forgotten.

THE FORTHCOMING LABOUR CONGRESS.

HISTORY ten centuries ago was the record of the strifes of monarchs and the schemes of courtiers. Five centuries ago it was the record of the strifes of Parliament and the schemes of ministers. The history of to-day will be a record of the strifes of the working classes and the schemes of demagogues. A long telegraphic despatch from

New York this week gives the *Herald's* forecasts of the proposed International assemblage of wage-earners to be held at Paris this year. Whatever may be the schemes there mooted, whether the convention affects anything or not, still it will be regarded as one of the most significant of the social and political phenomena of the day. If, as is proposed, representatives of the enormous masses of labouring men all over the world meet at Paris, that nidus of revolutions, and on a date suggestive of revolutions, their deliberations will be keenly watched. The *Herald* talks of "universal brotherhood," "reorganization of society," and so forth. It is doubtful if such impossible ideals will be seriously considered. The world at large has seen so many visions of reorganized societies that it is not likely this convention will again try to conjure up the phantom. The names of Campanella, and Morelly, and Barbeuf, Louis Blanc, and St. Simon, and others, with their unattainable systems of social perfectibility, are warnings against further theorizing. What probably the convention will consider are questions relating to the relationship of employer and employed, the efficacy of combination, the present system of taxation, the proper limit of legislation in matters relating to wages and labour, the value of co-operation, proletarian parliamentary representation, the insuring of the lives of employes, and many such kindred problems, with all their many ramifications. If the convention succeeds in throwing a drylight on such subjects, the year 1889 will be memorable perhaps in history five centuries hence, when newer problems will have arisen, such, perhaps, as the brotherhood of nations instead of the brotherhood of wage-earners.

LONDON LETTER.

HARDLY anyone was in the Academy on the morning of the private view. In the great gallery perhaps were a dozen people (amongst whom I saw Hardy, the novelist, Calderon, and Horsley), so that there was space enough to move about in among the wonderful scenes which, in a bewilderingly delightful fashion, encompassed one on every side, all the more delightful that after a wander around Dutch villages you can the next moment turn into an English lane with its dear familiar landmarks, all the more bewildering that from the grave nobles of Rembrandt's time you can look at the portraits of certain well-known nineteenth century folk, with whom, by the bye, you will most probably be coming face to face. No early Italians to disturb one's peace of mind, a great variety of work, capitally arranged—what more can the picture-amateur desire?

I chanced by good luck to go round the exhibition with some one who centuries ago, he said, had seen the Leslies, Eggs, Phillip, Mulready, Maclise at the Academy, and who in consequence lingered in front of them, pointing out their perfections with an affectionate, loyal hand, perfections which existed still to his old eye, as they existed when, as a young man, he had tried to imitate the composition, attitudes, and colour, which to me were too often unnatural and extravagant. He showed me at once, what I hope I should in time have discovered, the grace and refinement of Leslie's work, pointing out the care and feeling, frequent charm and truth of expression, resolutely refusing to acknowledge the faults upon which I, with my harder modern sight, insisted. "You say you can see all this for yourself in the Leslies in the National Gallery and the Kensington Museum," he began, "but you are disappointed with these. Why? It is only that you are so accustomed to the ones you have looked at so many times you have forgotten their faults. These are neither worse nor better. Surely the rare qualities, which no one can deny, should overbalance those inequalities which are so easy to discover that any fool can point them out. Look at Sterne and the chaise-vamper's wife. Ill-drawn? Pooh! that's a small matter in this case. But no one reads *Tristram Shandy* now-a-days: they read Rider Haggard instead. No one cares for art, or takes the trouble to understand it." So my objections melted, like snow, before the honest, warm praise of work which to an uncritical glance seems occasionally so lacking, till by the time we had examined all Leslie's pieces I was in a fit condition humbly to listen to commendation of Maclise's "Hunt the Slipper, at Neighbour Flamborough's" (there is an expression on the Vicar's face so natural and fine that as I looked I almost expected it to alter), of Egg's "Come, Rest in this Bosom," of Dyce's "Jacob and Rachel"—to listen without a word of contradiction. There were others, worse than I, who hurried past these canvases with averted eyes (most of the newspaper young gentlemen who write on art did virtually the same next day), but I think I chose the better part, and cannot look upon the time as wasted, when during it I

heard echoes from the painting-rooms where the pictures were composed (what Egg spoke of while drawing "The Taming of the Shrew," and what model he used: how fond Leslie was of honeysuckles—how interesting then to find some painted in his "Vicar"), receiving at the same time many a lesson on tolerance, on the folly of hasty judgment by a modern standard of taste, and on reverence for the gods of one's youth. Hazlitt speaks, as you will remember, of the jealousy of the painters, one for the other. It is a trait which, for my part, I have failed to discover. Listen to an artist's talk of a brother artist's work and you listen to a skilled and most faithful opinion, without, as a rule, a touch of malice—but, perhaps, I am fortunate in having only those who have climbed to the top of the tree: the revilers, the envious ones, are those always on a lower level. As we went from one old-fashioned canvas to another, from Collins to Etty, from Creswick to Cooke, we seemed to be in quite a different world to that painted in the modern studios. Cooke's sea is by no means the same sea as that which Mr. Moore draws, neither are Etty's goddesses (cruelly described in the catalogue as *females*!) of the same flesh and blood as those of Watts, nor are the green, delicious meadows and lanes of Creswick like the country of Vicat Cole, and of Leader. And yet it was a land which, with all its faults, I should be sorry never to have visited—a land of pleasant lights and shades, of round-faced, blooming nymphs, of still, shining seas and neat little boats. One meets the Primrose family bedecked in costumes the like of which assuredly never were worn, and Sir Roger de Coverley in grave attire, and here a black-eyed model from the Seven Dials calls himself Peter the Great, or a hook-nosed, ancient lady in a ruff surrounds herself with a fairy-tale court, and announces herself as Queen Elizabeth. These canvases into which the dead painters put their very hearts, these triumphs and successes of a by-gone generation, merit, I think, a fairer reception than that with which they have met to-day. It is cruel to laugh at work which abounds with the excellent quality of sincerity; it is ungenerous to be hard on those modest pieces which seem to disclaim any desire to be placed in the foremost ranks. In a humbled frame of mind I turned off to the great Dutchmen, to Sir Joshua, to Romney, all ready in the other room to dazzle my eyes, feeling that the flippant witticisms with which the English school of the middle of this century has been assailed is neither right nor just, but that the words of my old friend, which I have quoted, are the words of a true critic.

Then we went to the charming graceful Watteaus, where ladies and gentlemen in the prettiest day that ever was seen sit under the trees with Harlequin and Pierrot in a country where there are no poor people, no east winds, no winter or death or sorrow of any sort, nothing but dancing and feasting and sunshine. The colour has faded, the light has fled from many of those pictures. These delicate pinks and blues were brighter once, the trees swayed greener in the glades. But the skilful touch, the beautiful, composition, these time cannot injure. I know of no finer Watteaus, except the ones in Dulwich Gallery (in a bad enough condition, those), and can appreciate them the more from being familiar with the engravings. Would not you like to join that smiling company, to look into that lady's downcast brown eyes, to dance a moment with her on the grass to the tune that he of the shining satin cloak is thrumming on his lute? M. Antoine Watteau must have painted in a marble Pavilion, music at his elbow, and a blue sky overhead. I think he had never a care. We know that he was the son of a Valenciennes carpenter, and that he died of consumption when only thirty-six years old, but few of the events of his Parisian life, of his visit to England in 1720 (how he must have hated our climate) have ever come to light. The *bourgeois* from the provinces treats of Italian serenades, of garden parties in the Champs Élysées, of masquerades, as if he, like his patrons, had had nothing to do but to laugh and sing and make love all day long. A touch or two from his magic brush and the Academy walls fall, and instead one sees the Elysian Fields, wherein wander, always young, and happy, and beautiful, the daintiest ladies, the gallantest gentlemen: and one seems to hear the airs to which they danced before ever the *Carmagnole* was heard of. As fairy tales are good occasionally, so this travesty of life, life as it's painted on a face, is good, too, if only for the sake of the contrast this serene, cheerful Watteau land presents to the London streets bathed in a London fog.

Not far from the Lancrets there hangs a Greuze, a pretty piece of a soft-eyed young girl crowned with a green vine-wreath, about which picture I heard the following:—"A few months ago Lord Wemyss, on going in to Colnaghi's spied this Bacchante, and liking her, asked the price. Fifty guineas, he was told, but eventually he became the possessor for forty pounds, which, to my mind, is exactly what it is worth. Since then he has been offered three thousand guineas for it (it is only 15½ inches by 12½), which offer he has refused, as he says he shall not part with it under five thousand. Can you imagine a Greuze to be worth such a sum of money to you? I confess that he gives me but very little genuine pleasure, for even if he succeeds in catching my attention—and nobody angles for it so openly as Greuze—he only keeps it a very short time before I am tired to death of his tricks and his manners.

Pass Hogarth's wonderful portrait group, and Angelica Kauffman's stiff, hard work, and the most beautiful Romney, of Lady Warwick and her children, that I ever saw, and you come to the Rembrandts, of which the finest are, I think, the "Painter's Portrait" and the "Shipbuilder and His Wife," which belongs to the Queen. What an artist! How is it possible adequately to express one's

admiration of such a genius as Rembrandt? Words of praise, impertinent criticism, sound absurd before these immortal Dutch burgomasters, who care nothing for the commendation of a people to whom Art means so little. Before the canvases one should be mute, so immeasurably is the painter our superior.

And so I went on to the Holls, to the sad, sad pictures of funerals, of pawnbrokers' shops, of misery of all sorts, not one of which would I possess for untold gold, and we lingered in front of the portraits, and I heard how the Duke of Cleveland was always falling asleep as he sat, waking up suddenly with the half-angry expression the artist has caught so well. My friend's frequent emphatic praise was interrupted again and again by his sorrow for the irreparable loss the Academy had sustained in Holl's loss, and as I looked about the rooms and noted, for instance, Lord Spencer, Lord Dufferin and Signor Piatti, I felt how much in the future we shall miss his able hand. It seems last week only that I saw in his painting room the clever, dreadful "I am the Resurrection and the Life," and could hardly believe that the date really was 1872, though I knew it was before the days of Fitzjohn's Avenue. Yesterday I saw in the beautiful studios in St. John's Wood "Lord Hampden" and "Mr. Carbutt." To-day the busy fingers are still; nothing remains but these canvases. Truly, as the Spanish Monk said to Wilkie of the pictures in the Church, "They are the substance, we are the shadows. The key note of sadness struck, for my guide, among the neglected Leslies in the first room, vibrates here among the Holls in the last; and so melancholy did he become that he had hardly mind to show me the incomparable Turners in the water colour room which, acting like a tonic, soon restored him to his natural cheerful disposition.

WALTER POWELL.

VALENTINE.

LIKE children folded in a mother's arms,
Safe in the heart of earth the flowers sleep,
And dream of spring's soft showers, of summer suns,
Of white-winged clouds in skies of azure deep.
They soon will wake and lift their faces sweet
To greet us as we pass with careless feet.

Anew God's love will beautify the earth,
Another spring will open wide her gates,
Our vanished birds will come to us again
And sing their songs of love and choose their mates.
So choose I thee, to thee my song of love I sing,
Within thy soul may its soft cadence ring,
And bid thy dreaming heart waken to mine
And be forever my true valentine. A. L. T.

GOVERNMENT OF GREAT CITIES.

THE Mayor opened the proceedings of the City Council of Toronto for the current year with an address which, in length and importance, mounted towards the proportions of a budget speech. Its contents naturally revive the question, Is our civic administration, as at present constituted, adequate to the magnitude of these numerous works, and to the wise expenditure of these vast sums of public money? Public opinion in Toronto is distinguished by a certain languor which manifests itself in connection with this subject. It is easier to join in decrying those who propose reforms as theorists than to concentrate thought upon the necessity for, and the benefits that might arise from, changing the existing institutions. Let the reformers, it is said, drop their theories and devote all their efforts to working the system as it is. Whether the system greatly impedes the well meaning in the performance of their duty, whether it imposes unfruitful sacrifices of time, whether on that account it forbids many well-qualified citizens from offering their assistance, whether it so confuses responsibility for the acts of administration that municipal electors have difficulty in meting out censure or approval among their representatives—these questions, it appears, are not thought worthy of being worked out to a determination. The apologists of the present system seem to borrow their philosophy from the theologians. City government, with all its imperfections, is to be accepted, very like the world itself, as a place of probation, sufficiently well contrived for the purpose of evoking human virtue under difficulties.

The semi-official public discussion of this subject recently had under the auspices of the Legislative Committee of the Toronto City Council, was a much more fruitful event than would be supposed from the newspaper reports. The gentlemen who by official invitation were present and addressed the Committee were all citizens who either possessed a large personal experience of municipal affairs or had devoted special study to the subject. They had approached the question independently of each other; and this, the first opportunity for a serious conference, ended in bringing views, which had in some respects diverged, to a remarkable degree into harmony. Though no formal vote was taken, the results in most cases seemed to command the assent of the Committee.

At the outset the discussion cleared the subject of some floating ideas which somewhat intercepted the view of the real points. Municipal reform was disentangled from one idea, which seems to have been connected with it in some minds, of asking a special charter for the City of Toronto, granting more or less enlarged powers to its government. Not a greater independence of legislative oversight, but merely the improvement of those general

provisions of the Municipal Act which affect large cities, it was universally agreed, was the thing desired at the present time.

Another floating idea, that of government by "a Commission," also received its *quietus*. Such phrases operate simply as dams in the way of practical thought. From what source shall the administrators of the local government derive their power? This is the real question, let their name or number be what they may. Shall the Commissioners be appointed by the citizens, that is, by election, or by an outside body? An outside body means the Provincial Government; and appointment by the Provincial Government would simply be a dangerous extension of the opportunities of party patronage. Civic electors, apathetic and blundering as they may be, are at least more likely in the long run to have a single eye to the good management of their own practical interests than any outside political authority.

Municipal government, it was agreed, must continue to be a government carried on under the supervision of representatives of the ratepayers. Are better modes of electing the mayor and council required? can a better working distribution of their powers be effected? to these questions the discussion practically narrowed itself.

A distinct principle, it seemed to be unanimously agreed, was to be regarded as underlying municipal government. It is, in substance, an organization of local property owners for the purpose of raising revenue and expending it among themselves for certain practical local objects. It follows that the forms of government should largely be framed to answer the requirements and responsibilities of a financial administration. The true model for such an administration is to be sought in the bank or the joint stock company, as much at least as in the political parliament.

The commercial corporations mentioned also are representative governments. The great body of their shareholders are obliged to commit their interests to the supervision of elected trustees. By what means do these electorates, as a rule, command so much ability and character to administer their affairs? What safeguards do they erect against inefficient service? How do they seek to protect themselves against dishonest employees?

Differences there are between a commercial and a municipal corporation, chiefly two: the number of the individual corporators, and the relative unity of their interests. If a commercial company could be broken up into a series of local, religious, political and other cliques, whose respective jealousies, sympathies, and private objects were capable of overshadowing the perception of their own stake in the general well-being, then the government of a Company might come to be conducted on the same principle as a City government, and would probably lead to the same results.

The first great aim of municipal reform, therefore, must be to minimize this overbearing influence of cliques and parties, by drawing the attention of civic electors to what are the real, and therefore ought to be the paramount, objects of municipal administration.

Here appears a reason why amendments to the Municipal Act are required in relation to large cities, although they may not be necessary for strictly rural municipalities or even for small towns. Professor Bryce, in his recent great work, *The American Commonwealth*, reports, as the result of an exhaustive examination of the facts, that the "Ring" and the "Ward Boss" seldom make their appearance in cities under 25,000 inhabitants. With increased population they increase in influence. "The smaller cities are not favourable to such kinds of control. Men know one another too well." (P. 93, Vol. II., Am. ed.) Permanency of residence and homogeneity of interests belong to rural municipalities, in contrast to the shifting population and social inequalities which prevail in cities. In great, and particularly in continually growing cities, joint action is very difficult for the general mass of citizens. Permanent electoral organization from year to year seems to be only maintainable under some banner of party prejudice or of special private interest. In Toronto these conditions are aggravated by an antiquated ward distribution, which has become extremely unequal and inconsistent with any principle of proportionate representation, whether based on assessed property or on population. The result of the elections, year after year, seems to prove that it is highly favourable to personal and other clique interests.

The recent discussion resulted in marked progress towards unanimity of opinion in regard to the remedy for this primary and generally admitted evil. The remedy some have strenuously advocated was not a redistribution of the wards, but the total abolition of those divisions. The whole list of aldermen, it was urged, should be elected by general vote from the city at large. The argument was that the larger constituency would exact men of greater prominence and of a more generally acknowledged ability than the accustomed "ward politician."

The objections to this *scrutin de liste*, or entire abolition of wards, urged at the City Hall conference, were felt to have such force that the proposal was frankly and definitely withdrawn, with the full concurrence of those who had advocated it.

The kind of prominence and ability that most often, unfortunately, prove effectual in so large constituencies are prominence within a political party, and the ability to pull the wires of a far-reaching "machine." Hence the adoption of the *scrutin de liste* into city elections might banish the small ward politician, but it would be at the risk of importing the party politician, and thus introducing similar evils on a more formidable scale. Rings and parties would still be at an advantage over independent citizens, and the

victories of party, should they be won, would be more sweeping, permanent and complete.

It is besides, for other reasons, desirable that the Mayor and Council should form checks upon each other to some extent; there ought, therefore, to be a corresponding independence between their respective constituencies. The Mayor being already necessarily the object of a united vote of the city as a whole, the members of the Council should represent the choice of subdivisions of that constituency.

Redistribution, and not abolition, of wards being the thing required, the next question relates to the principle of the redistribution. Substantial equality is important, but hardly more so than simplicity. Readjustment requires to be provided for at the end of fixed periods of time, whether we say of ten or twenty years apart. It is desirable, by a determined rule, simple in its application, to anticipate any temptation to gerrymandering.

No substantial objection was urged, I believe, to a system that would subdivide Toronto by lines substantially parallel to Yonge street, measured from the north to the south limits of the city, at such distances laterally as to include in each ward as nearly as practicable an equal proportion of the assessed value or of the tax-paying population. Expressed in general terms, the lines of subdivision should be drawn (as nearly as the streets will allow) at right-angles to a common base-line in the direction of the greatest length of the city, the width of the several wards being so adjusted as to divide the city as nearly equally as possible in respect to assessment or population.

The proper number of wards was the subject of some discussion. In the number itself there can be no magic, except as it bears upon the aggregate number of representatives in the Council. I think the leaning on the whole was toward a division into ten wards. With the present population, including Parkdale, ten wards would each contain about seventeen thousand inhabitants, not far from the average population of a Parliamentary Riding. Two members from each ward would make twenty in all. That this would provide a fair working house was generally (I will not say unanimously) admitted.

In affairs of gravity and principle (and under a right system little else would come for discussion before the Council as a body) a proper number is necessary to impose upon discussion the dignity and decorum of debate; but at about twenty this point is reached. Such, I think, is the experience of every one who has taken part in Committees or consultative bodies of any kind. Every addition beyond the right number impedes, instead of forwarding, business. It merely breeds more speaking and more delay. Professor Bryce attributes the gravity and business-like character of the United States Senate (characterized by Sir Henry Maine in his *Popular Government in America* as the most dignified assembly in the world) to the fact that its habits and traditions were formed when it was a body of not more than twenty-five members (*The American Commonwealth* p. 112).

With more limited numbers and quiet business-like methods we might hope to see the Council attracting to itself more of the class of men to whom the management of financial institutions is commonly entrusted.

It was further agreed, I believe, that the endeavour to deliver the electorate from the control of cliques and parties will not be complete until the present system of voting, where every voter is expected to mark two or more names on the same ticket, is discontinued. Under that practice of voting we are said to elect, but it is doubtful if we can be described as choosing three members of Council from each of our existing wards. The candidate who can command a clique or clan to the polls to "plump" for him is pretty sure to head the poll. Occasionally such a loyal combination may be made in favour of an exceptionally good and useful alderman; but on the average the most diligent plumpers are not the most single minded citizens. Mere complication and confusion inevitably arises from electing more than one candidate at one election from the same constituency. This would be hardly less the case with two instead of three as the number of representatives from each ward. Various plans have been or may be suggested for overcoming the difficulty. They must take one of three forms: subdividing the constituency locally; subdividing it into classes; or distributing the elections, so that only one candidate may be chosen at a time. The latter principle, while admittedly not free from objection, was on the whole most in favour.

A plan of electing members for two years by alternating elections, one half being elected each year, of all the plans presented, had the merit of the greatest simplicity. Moreover, a system of overlapping terms has a not inconsiderable additional advantage. It gives continuity to the Council, the absence of which is now very much felt.

It almost necessarily follows that if a councilman's term is to be two years that of the Mayor should likewise be two years. If the office of Councilman calls for continuity that of the Mayor demands at least an equal continuity.

Thus it may be said that substantial agreement has been reached respecting certain amendments required by a city like Toronto in the constitution of its representative governing body; and that these are the conclusions both of practical members of the Legislative Committee of the Council, and of a number of independent outside students of the subject who were invited to address them.

In respect of functions there was upon one amendment as hearty and unanimous an agreement as upon any of the foregoing matters of constitution. I mean that the Mayor should be invested with a veto upon every act of the Council. I might perhaps venture to claim that there was no distinct dissent from the principle that there should be a greater concentration of responsibility both in the

appointment and removal of officials and in the detailed oversight of administration.

It would seem that to the Mayor, as a paid officer, would naturally belong the duty of overseeing the performance of all executive details; and that his action and that of the departments under him should in each case be subject to the constant revision of independent auditors and inspectors appointed by the Council to report to itself; such reports and the votes upon them to be given the fullest publicity.

Further than this, into the details and principles of administration, it was not to be expected that such a meeting could go. Certain reforms were sketched, but, necessarily, too briefly and too much in the rough for anything like conclusive criticism or authoritative determination.

Much was said in favour of reposing the authority over employees in a single master—the Mayor—subject in cases of appointment and removal to the concurrence of the Council. It was at the same time well pointed out by a member of the Committee that great caution ought to be exhibited when vesting such powers of appointment in the Mayor. If given to him without check the effect might be to introduce the evils of the "spoils" system which flourishes in the City of New York, as vigorously in Civic as in State and National Government. But sufficient safeguards against this deplorable consequence would be provided: First, by the concurrent veto given to the Council. Second, by declaring that the chiefs of departments should hold during good behaviour and should be irremovable except for defined cause (incapacity, neglect of duty, corruption or malfeasance); and that subordinates should not be appointed or removed without the concurrence of these permanent heads. Third and finally, by enacting that no person should be appointed to any office who had been, at the next preceding election, elected a Member of Council, or who had, within three years previously, taken part in any election for the City, Province, or Dominion, further than by casting his own vote; and that any official taking an active part in any subsequent election further than by casting his vote should forfeit his office. The last enactment would effectually close the door against the entrance of the "spoils" system.

It is to be hoped that enough has been done to draw the attention of the Government to the propriety of introducing certain amendments without further delay. Nothing would be easier it seems to me, than to embody the points agreed upon, namely, those in respect to the Constitution, in a Bill to be presented at the present Session of the Legislature. Enacted this year they would go into effect at the election in January, 1890. To the Council then to be elected might be left in a great measure the working out of the many complicated questions connected with the constitution of the departments and the distribution of functions between the Mayor and the re-organized Council. The election being held in new and radically re-arranged wards, the voting system reduced to simplicity and the Council to a business-like number, and the veto power of the Mayor defined—it might be expected that the very best citizens would come forward as candidates at this first and vitally important election, and that they would be supported by a full vote at the polls. The first Council would then form a kind of constituent convention for the purpose of completing the system of reforms. By seeking to go thus far and no farther on the present occasion we shall not encounter the risk of making a leap in the dark, and at the same time legislation will be put in the way of advancing.

One thing is clear. If Mr. Mowat waits until a formal petition for this or any other radical amendment proceeds from the existing Council as a body, the present Session at least will be lost. Nor is it clear why a statesman should wait for such a movement to be initiated in an official quarter. The veterans of an old order seldom are found among the advocates for its reform. The Council of Toronto in the past has always exhibited a disposition to resent any attack upon the ancient system, which has given Toronto so great a debt and so little lasting work to show for it. Taxation under the veil of over assessment and of the local improvement system is always increasing instead of relatively diminishing, as it should have been doing, with the vast increase of population and wealth. This is a state of things that cries for reform. The air of injured innocence on the part of those who are partly responsible is not a good answer. Such a tone is as affronting to common sense as it is inconsistent with good taste in those who adopt it. If the fault is not in the men all the more it must be in the system. The attitude of the Legislative Committee shows that the best members in the Council are not to be found holding up their virtues as a shield to ward off reform.

O. A. HOWLAND.

COMMERCIAL UNION IN 1651.

COMPARATIVELY few Canadians may be aware of the fact that as in this latter part of the nineteenth century so in the middle of the seventeenth Commercial Union was one of the burning questions of the day.

On the 20th June, 1651, a meeting of the council of New France was held at Quebec for the purpose of giving the matter official consideration. Delegates from Boston had come to Quebec as early as 1647, in support of a similar movement to that which led Mr. Wiman to the same city 240 years later. The story of the original negotiations is of special interest just now, in view of the existing agitation upon the subject both in the United States

and in Canada, while interwoven with it are a variety of characteristic incidents of the early and romantic history of New England and New France. We have the proposals for unrestricted trade relations between the two colonies sent from the merchants of Massachusetts to Quebec, and letters in support of these proposals brought to Quebec by the Abenaki Indians. We see the Governor of New France and his Council of priests and laymen expressing the delight with which they will accede to the demands of the Puritan merchants of Boston, providing the English colonists will join them in their war upon the Iroquois. We have an embassy on the subject of which the principal figure was a noted Jesuit missionary to the Indians, the failure of whose mission was due to the determination of the New Englanders to do without the treaty rather than purchase it at the cost of what they believed to be—at least so far as their proposed participation in it was concerned—an unjustifiable Indian war.

Writing of the events of 1648, Charlevoix says: "Not without much surprise an envoy arrived at Quebec (from New England) charged to propose a lasting alliance between the two colonies, independent of all ruptures that might occur between the two crowns. M. d'Alleboût, (d'Ailleboust, the Governor of the colony) found the proposition advantageous, and by the advice of his council sent Father Druillettes to Boston in the quality of a plenipotentiary to conclude and to sign the treaty, but on condition that the English would unite with us to make war upon the Iroquois."

The registers of the colonies of Boston and of Plymouth are silent as to these first advances towards unrestricted commercial relations between the two colonies made by certain authorities of New England to the Council of Quebec. Hutchinson seems to have followed Charlevoix. He says, "Proposals had been made in the year 1648 to Monsieur D'Ailleboust, Governor of Canada, for a free commerce between Massachusetts and that country. The French kept up a correspondence until the year 1650, when a French agent was sent to Boston."† Father Druillettes writes himself in 1650: "The chief Magistrate of the colony of Kenetigou, named Monsieur Winthrop, son of the late M. Winthrop, who was the first to write to Quebec respecting trade, likes the French well, and will probably do what he can to help them. Hence the letter which I have written him urging him to continue that which his father commenced." The Jesuit missionary was himself the bearer of similar propositions to the Council of New France for free intercolonial trade, when he returned to Quebec from his mission of evangelization to the country of the Abenakis in 1647. In 1649 these Abenakis sent delegates to Quebec to urge upon the superior of the Jesuits to permit "their patriarch," as they reverently styled Father Druillettes, to return to them. Their visit to Quebec was taken advantage of by certain English merchants, from whom they carried letters to the civil authorities of New France expressive of their desire to hasten the treaty of commerce that had been already proposed. So much, therefore, for the overtures made 240 years ago by the New England colonists for Commercial Union with New France. The fact that these proposals are found recorded only in French documents and by French historians, and that without very much completeness of detail, is somewhat remarkable, to say the least. Yet the silence regarding them on the part of the registers of the Boston and Plymouth colonies may be susceptible of a very simple explanation. Trade proposals undoubtedly reached the Governor and council of New France from the colonists of New England nearly two and a half centuries ago, but may it not be possible that they came from unofficial sources? Even presuming that Druillettes was correct in attributing to Winthrop the origin of the Commercial Union movement of those days, there is nothing to show that in writing to Quebec on the subject he did so in any official capacity. Druillettes' letter to the Governor praying him to finish that which his father had commenced, would seem rather to indicate that the elder Winthrop had inaugurated the agitation upon his own responsibility. So with the envoy of 1648 from New England, referred to by Charlevoix, who tells us that he was "charged to propose a lasting alliance between the two colonies." It is reasonable to suppose that if he had been a duly accredited agent of the New England colonies some record of his nomination and mission would appear in the colonial registers. Parkman, writing of 1650, says: "The colony of Massachusetts had applied to the French officials at Quebec with a view to a reciprocity of trade,"§ but furnishes no authority for the statement. Ferland, more cautiously, puts it thus: "According to a letter of the Council of Quebec, dated 20th June, 1651, it appears|| that the authorities of Massachusetts had made advances for the establishment of commercial relations between New England and Canada."¶ Such would certainly appear to have been the case from the letter in question, which is addressed to the Commissioners of New England, and which commences as follows: "Some years ago, gentlemen of Boston proposed a union of commerce between New France and New England." Appearances, as the Abbé Ferland points out, indicate that the advances in question came from the Massachusetts authorities, but this letter does not say so, and in view of the great anxiety of New France to make an offensive and defensive alliance with the English colonists against the Iroquois, the Quebec council would not have been likely to wait for any more official representation of New England's desire for Com-

* Charlevoix, Vol. 1, p. 286. † See Ferland *Histoire du Canada*, note to page 391. ‡ Hutchinson's *History of Massachusetts Bay*, Vol. 1, p. 166. § *The Jesuits in North America*, p. 323. || The italics are my own. ¶ *Histoire du Canada*, vol. 1, p. 391.

mercial Union than that contained in Winthrop's epistle, and in letters brought them from prominent merchants of the United Colonies by Father Druillettes and the Abenaki delegates who followed him to Quebec.

History repeats itself, and after a lapse of nearly two centuries and a half we find that Canadian politicians have delegated themselves to visit the New Englanders of to-day in the cause of unrestricted continental trade, while American merchants and public men have visited various Canadian centres to offer the same boon to their northern neighbours. As in 1888, so in 1648, the promoters of Commercial Union may have been simply the ambassadors of trade and commerce, unauthorized to speak for the state or the commonwealth from which they hailed. In consequence, however, of their reiterated demands, the Rev. Father Druillettes, the Jesuit missionary to the Abenakis, was commissioned by the authorities at Quebec to proceed to New England and negotiate a commercial treaty, to which they insisted upon annexing the condition of an offensive and defensive alliance against the Iroquois, the Abbé Ferland contending that a simple treaty of commerce would have been altogether to the advantage of the English.* Parkman points out that this mission is worthy of notice, "since, with the unimportant exception of Joque's embassy to the Mohawks, it is the first occasion on which the Canadian Jesuits appear in a character distinctly political."† Druillettes left Quebec on the 1st September, 1650, accompanied by Noel Teksrimat, or Negahamat, Chief of the Algonquin Christians of Sillery, and by Jean Guerin, who was attached to the service of the missionaries. By ascending the Chaudière they reached the sources of the Kennebec, and descended it as far as Norridgewock, an Abenaki settlement. Thence they visited Augusta, where John Winslow, brother of Edward Winslow, agent at London for the English colonies, gave them letters to Major-General Gibbons, of Boston. The Jesuit's credentials from the Governor of Canada and his letters from Winslow, who had accompanied him a good part of the way to Boston, secured him a reception "widely different from that which the law enjoined against persons of his profession,"‡ though his character of plenipotentiary exempted him from liability to the penalty of hanging. He tells us, moreover, that Winslow entertained him at his residence, and gave him the key of a room in which he might say his prayers and conduct his religious exercises. Nothing can possibly be more interesting than Father Druillettes' own narrative§ of his mission and of his journeyings to and fro in New England which it necessitated. Gibbons took him to Roxbury, where Governor Dudley called the magistrates together to listen to his proposals. They gave him no definite answer, but the missionary felt sanguine of success. He was also delighted with Governor Bradford's reception of him at Plymouth, and entertained the hope that the colony could be induced to accede to his proposals. In this he was doomed to disappointment. The records of the colony for June 5th, 1651, contain the entry: "The court declare themselves not to be willing to aid the French in their design, or to grant them liberty to go through their jurisdiction for the purpose of fighting the Iroquois."

It is evident from Druillettes' description of his mission, and even from the title of the narrative, that he had much more at heart the salvation of souls, and an English and French alliance against the Iroquois for the protection of his Abenaki converts, than the negotiation of a treaty of commerce between the two colonies. It was, in fact, the tenacity with which he insisted upon the joint war upon the Iroquois that frustrated the movement for Commercial Union in the middle of the seventeenth century.

Druillettes returned to Quebec, on the 4th June, 1651, and made a favourable report upon the apparent dispositions of the four English colonies. The Governor called his council together on the 20th June, and the following were present at the meeting:—Governor d'Ailleboust, the Father Superior of the Jesuits, and Messieurs de Godefroy and Mencil. An extract from the register of the council states that it assembled on the proposition made in 1648 for a commercial union between the colonies of New France and New England, and that desiring to accede to such demand, it nominated Sieur Godefroy, one of the members of the council, to go with Father Druillettes to New England, and there to treat and to agree with the commissioners of that colony, according to the powers which had been given them by the council. Attached to this entry is a copy of the credentials handed to Father Druillettes and Jean Godefroy, as ambassadors to the magistrates of New England.¶ The council also addressed a letter to the commissioners of New England, under date of the 20th June, from which the following are extracts:—"It is now some years since gentlemen of Boston proposed to us a scheme of commercial union (*de lier le commerce*) between New France and New England. . . . We wish for this commerce, and with it the union of hearts and spirits between your colonies and ours. But we desire at the same time to enter into an offensive and defensive alliance with you against the Iroquois, our enemies, who would prevent us enjoying this commerce, or at least would render it less advantageous both for you and for us. . . . We assure you of the disposition of our hearts, and of all those of New France, for this trade with New England, and for

this war against the Iroquois, who should be our common enemies.*

Father Ragueneau, in the *Journal des Jesuites*, of the 22nd June, 1651, records the departure of the two envoys that day for New England. Jean Guerin and Noel Negahamat were again of the party, which included also a number of Abenakis and one Sokoquinois, who had with them seven or eight canoes. The party endured terrible privations by the way, having had to travel, says the *Relations des Jesuites* of 1652, "over roads and rivers fitted only for wild men and beasts and for fish." We are informed that they were almost starving for want of food, when the priest offered up the sacrifice of the mass, and no sooner had he done so than a brave convert approached them with three deer which he had killed in the woods. What they did not use at once of the flesh, they smoked for future requirements, and though it was no luxury thus preserved, the chronicler remarks that "appetite is the best cook in the world." The delegates reached Boston about the end of July and also proceeded to New Haven, where they appeared before the Commissioners of the four colonies, then in session there. They had come however upon a fruitless errand, and carried back with them to Quebec a refusal of the French proposals.† Their sufferings on their return trip exceeded those which they had endured in the previous summer. They reached home on the 8th of April, 1652, having been almost ten days without food, and that after their Lenten fast. They had even boiled their shoes, the Father's moose-skin waistcoat, and the strings of their snowshoes.‡

The leaders of the Commercial Union movement of to-day will find in *Ferland's Review* of the failure of the negotiations of 1681, nothing but encouragement and support. The learned Abbé makes no attempt to conceal his disappointment at the unsuccess of Druillettes' mission. He claims with much show of reason that Commercial Union 240 years ago would have possessed advantages for both colonies, almost equal, when the difference in population is taken into account, with those claimed by Mr. Erastus Wiman for his present scheme. His remarks under this head are worthy of reproduction, possessing as they do, a peculiar interest, in view of the existing movement. The decision of the New England Commissioners, he says, "was prejudicial to the interests of both parties." The English colonies would have largely benefited by the exchange of their products and of English merchandise with the rich furs of the North; while Canada would have obtained at Boston an excellent market for her peltries, and in times of scarcity and want could easily have secured grain and flour, which only arrived from France late in the season, and then in small quantities and poor in quality. English ships would have vigorously pursued commerce, for already, on the strength of the rumour that a commercial treaty was about to be concluded, a vessel from Boston, with a cargo of merchandise and provisions, ascended the St. Lawrence in the spring of 1651. Certain of doing a fair share of the fur trade by means of their merchant marine, the English would not have been tempted to reach out for it so far to the west, by a difficult and costly overland route. On their side, the French would not have been always on the watch to keep the western trade from their dangerous rivals. The two nations would not have been reduced to take measures, humiliating even in the eyes of the Indians, for the possession of the beaver, and long and disastrous wars resulting from this single motive would necessarily have been averted.

If New England had only declared to the Iroquois that it had formed a union with the French Iroquois to put an end to their attacks upon the neighbouring nations, the threat alone would have arrested them in their career of pillage and murder, for they would have quickly realized the impossibility of maintaining themselves against so many enemies leagued against them. The French colonists being no longer obliged to defend themselves against the Iroquois, would have had time to solidly establish themselves and to devote their energies to the peaceful pursuit of agriculture. They would have laid down their warlike habits, up to that time necessitated by daily fights with ferocious neighbours. If the abstention of the English colonies was ruinous for New France, it was perhaps more so to New England. By that decision the Canadian French were forced to remain soldiers and explorers. In fighting and in trafficking they penetrated the far West, and to keep the monopoly of trade, they ruined all the enterprises made by the English with the design of advancing near this country. Obligated to fight without ceasing against the Iroquois confederation, the French traders occasionally reached out in their expeditions to the country of the English colonists, allied themselves to their enemies, and unable to obtain rest themselves, troubled that of the English colonists who were hidden behind the Iroquois. The authorities of Canada found a savage nation disposed to second them in consequence of the fault committed by the United Provinces. The Abenakis of Kinibeki (Kenebec) had lived in peace, regarding themselves as placed under the special protection of the Plymouth colony. Attacked on several occasions by the Iroquois, they called to their aid those whom they considered as their friends and allies, but informed that the English would not assist them, they turned toward France of whom they became the faithful allies, and swore an irreconcilable hatred to the inhabitants of New England. During nearly a century the Abenakis continued to

harass the English, devastating their fields, burning their villages and stopping their progress toward the north. Such were the disastrous results of the excessive prudence manifested on this occasion by the commissioners of the United Colonies, results which have inundated the soil of America with torrents of European blood.*

In thus indicating the results that he attributes to the New Englanders to join in an Iroquois war, the Abbé quite naturally fails to point out what justification they could have urged for entering into the offensive and defensive alliance proposed. With the priest, the end justifies the means. "The Puritan, like his descendant, would not fight without a reason."† Ferland attributes the action of the New England colonists to "excessive prudence." The Commissioners of the United Colonies represented to the Governor and Council of Quebec, that much as they desired freedom of commerce between the English and French colonies, they would rather renounce it altogether than engage in a war against the Iroquois. Thos. Chapais says, in the *Courier du Canada*: "The Anglo-Americans wished to receive all and to give nothing, according to habit. Our ancestors refused to be duped." The Jesuits were evidently much more disappointed at the failure of the negotiations than the civil authorities of New France. Referring to Father Druillettes' efforts on behalf of the Abenakis, the Father Superior at Quebec says, in his *Relations*: "He went to Boston, to Plymouth (Plymouth), and nearly all New England, but the English would not succour these poor people, though they are their neighbours." Father Charlevoix, much more reasonable in his conclusions than some who wrote before him and many who followed after, says: "It appears very much as if it was the condition of war with the Iroquois that broke off the negotiations; and it was, in fact, exacting a good deal from the English, who were so far removed from the Iroquois as to have nothing to fear from them, and who were only occupied with their commerce and with the tilling of their lauds."‡

It would be as idle to speculate upon the effects that might have been produced by the adoption of Commercial Union in 1651, as to attempt to forecast the political and national results that may flow from the success of the present movement. It is worthy of note, however, as illustrating the change that modern civilization has wrought in the method of settling international difficulties, that while the governing Council of New France, in session at Quebec in 1651, held out the bait of free trade to tempt New England into a savage war, the official representatives of all the larger Canadian Provinces, assembled in conference in the same city in 1887, suggested a similar treaty as a means of aiding in the settlement—by peaceful arbitration—of the grave international disputes which have arisen in connection with the North American fisheries.

E. T. D. CHAMBERS.

ON THE HORRIBLE IN FICTION.

TO speak of the horrible in fiction is at once to suggest the name of Mr. Rider Haggard, who as an inventor of things repulsive and ghastly occupies a very exalted position indeed among the sensational writers of the hour. No novelist of the present day has been so much talked about as Mr. Rider Haggard; no books have sold so fast as his, and no books, so far as we are aware, have yet equalled his in setting forth the cruelty and the thirst for blood which is in man. One would almost suppose that their author were not free from the taint himself, so gloatingly does he delight in details of carnage and horror and ferocity for their own ghastly sake. In massacre, cruelty, and bloody death Mr. Rider Haggard finds his chiefest joy. To hug men until their ribs crack and crunch, to torture them until they wither like snakes, to drive knives right through their quivering bodies, to split their skulls down to the eyes with sharp steel, to crush the life out of them, to listen to the sickening crunching of their bones—to do and write of these things, and to linger fondly over the disgusting details, is Mr. Rider Haggard's great delight. And to linger with him over these details is the joy of many thousands of men and women, among whom may be found not a few who claim to have good taste and good sense, and who believe they are not without literary cultivation. We do not say that Mr. Haggard's romances are without literary value, for here and there are to be found descriptions not lacking the charms of art and poetry. But where there is no simplicity, no sincerity, no delicacy and sympathy; where sound judgment is outraged, cultivated taste set at naught, and refined discrimination conspicuous by its absence; where the language used is all too often inelegant and even incorrect, and where the whole is pervaded by an imagination at once morbid and sensual—where these faults and disfigurements glare at one from page after page, we fail to see that much remains to interest and amuse anyone of intellectual tastes or of healthy mind.

That the class of novel readers, yecept by a recent writer the "all-gulping," should find some entertainment and relaxation in Mr. Rider Haggard's slaughter-house style of fiction; that his morbid scheme of existence, his agnostic and pseudo-philosophic reflections should have a certain fascination for their jaded minds, we can in a measure understand. But what we cannot understand is the praise and appreciation his works have met with among people who profess to abhor the "Penny Dreadful" style of literature, and to deprecate the placarding of dead walls with theatrical pictures illustrating scenes of violence

* *Histoire du Canada*, Vol. I, p. 361. † *The Jesuits in North America*, p. 323. ‡ This law is found in the Registers of the colony of Massachusetts, 1647. § The complete title of this relation, which has been published by Mr. J. G. Shea, is as follows:—"Narré du voyage fait et pour la mission des Abnakiens et des Connaissances tirez de la Nouvelle Angleterre et des dispositions des Magistrats de cette République pour le secours contre les Iroquois, le tout par moi Gabriel Druillette de la Compagnie de Jesus." || *Extraits des Registres de l'Ancien Conseil de Quebec*, in Charlevoix, Vol. I, p. 288.

* *Lettre écrite par le Conseil de Quebec aux Commissaires de la Nouvelle Angleterre*, in Charlevoix, Vol. I, p. 287. † Answers to the propositions presented by the honoured French agents, in Harjard, Vol. 2, p. 184. ‡ *Relations des Jesuites*, 1652, p. 26.

* *Histoire du Canada*, Vol. I, p. 397. † Parkman, *The Jesuits in North America*, p. 330. ‡ Charlevoix, vol. i., p. 289.

LITTLE VIOLET.

and bloodshed, and the circulation of papers after the type of the *Police News* and the *Murderers' Own Guide*.

Mr. Rider Haggard is a clever man. No one can deny that. He knows well what the people want. He rightly gauges the popular taste. And so does the newsboy. How eagerly the urchin cries aloud in the streets the latest choice bit of villainy and blackguardism which he sees set forth in his papers in leaded type! For many minds there is a deadly attraction in things hideous, and in the laughter and curses of the damned; and to this it has been Mr. Rider Haggard's high mission to minister with unparalleled success. His pages fairly drip with blood. Nearly every book he has written is a carnival of cruelty and crime. Were the scenes of carnage and horror printed in letters of red, the remaining letters of black would appear as few and as far between as do the oases in the Desert of Sahara. To give extracts from these creations of Mr. Haggard's distorted and gloomy imagination, in order to substantiate the present charges, is not possible in the space at our disposal. But extracts are not needed. His methods and mechanism are too well known to need illustration. His caverns, and tombs, and deserted cities; his fantastic, preternatural machinery, so "lumbering and creaky"; his monstrosities so "crudely monstrous"; his skulls and bones and corpses—are they not as familiar to us as our A B C's?

Mr. Rider Haggard's popularity may be on the wane, but his past remarkable success shows that he has accurately gauged the taste of a large section of the reading public. Novelty, and the reaction against the afternoon tea school of fiction, were no doubt factors in the success of his books; but the sumptuous display of all that appeals to the animal nature, the full and free gratification of the morbid taste for the unearthly and the horrible—herein, we fear, lies the real secret of Mr. Rider Haggard's success. He has lately abandoned his startling and narrowing methods, and now writes clothed and in his right mind, as it were; and it remains to be seen whether in abandoning his peculiar methods he will in time be abandoned by his sensation-loving admirers. So far his most widely read and popular productions have been those abounding the most extravagantly in acts and scenes calculated to gratify and pamper this taste for the horrible. Is this a worthy object for the writer of fiction to aim at? Mr. Rider Haggard is only one among many novelists whose aim is this, but he is the most notable example, and for that reason we single him out. People like to read and hear about the extremes of wickedness. They will pay, and pay well, for the privilege of reading about the dark and cruel deeds of their fellow men. Newspaper-men recognize this fact and take every advantage of it. The most is made of every bit of depravity which comes in their way. Do not the papers sell the more quickly? Now the novelist wants his books to sell quickly. Much tempted is he, therefore, to say to himself, "The people like sensation. They pay well for it. I will give them sensation." It is well for fiction and literature generally that this temptation is not always yielded to.

The point of view from which we regard fiction is neither that of the prude nor that of the puritan. We hold that the primary object of the novel is to amuse. Its office is neither to teach nor to preach. But whilst we may look askance at the didactic novel and the novel with a purpose, and, in short, at all novels in which art is sacrificed to the setting forth of opinions and views supposed by the author to be of spiritual or moral edification—whilst we may look askance, we say, at such novels, we yet hold that if the emotions and thoughts excited by a novel do not tend to elevate they must at least not tend to debase the mind. The most ardent admirers of Mr. Rider Haggard's novels cannot claim that their tone is elevating; and how can their effect be negative when they appeal, as they surely do, to a taste the very opposite of elevating, a taste both morally and spiritually stultifying? It is the prevalence of this taste which we deplore more even than the books which serve to pamper it—the taste which craves such morsels to feast upon as are afforded by the recent Whitechapel murders; the taste which craves for every particular concerning the last hours of criminals, the details of bloody prize-fights, the awful corruptions of the human heart and mind.

Those who minister to this depraved and morbid taste; those whose joy it is to lay bare all that is most revolting in human life, all that is darkest, blackest in man—these are they who should be shunned as we would shun the deadliest pestilence. Their ways are not the ways of wisdom and light, neither are their deeds the deeds of the brave and the true.

CARTER TROOP.

THE French vintage last year was a larger one than there has been since 1880, but it is rather disappointing to note that the yield was largest in the southern districts, which produce the common wine of the country, while the Burgundy and Champagne districts were very badly favoured, both as regards the quality and probable quantity of their vintage. It is true that the Bordeaux vintage is very much larger than it has been for some time, but considering that more than 150,000,000 gallons of wine were imported into that part of France from Spain, the prospect of getting pure claret, as we call Bordeaux wines, is not much improved. France has, since the appearance of the phylloxera, become a wine-importing country, for while fourteen or fifteen years ago imports were only 14,000,000 gallons and exports 70,000,000, the former now exceed 250,000,000 gallons, while exports dropped last year to less than 50,000,000.

THERE is mischief in your eye, little Vi! little Vi!
There is danger in your bearing, I am sure.
Though your looks be even saintly, yet language can but faintly
Tell the difference twixt your acts and looks demure;
For instance, there's the baby; you kiss him and—it may be
That you never thought to do that youngster any harm,
But oft his yells and flinching tell of surreptitious pinching,
And the impress of your fingers on his tender little arm.

And I think you often try, little Vi! little Vi!
To be a mother, in your own peculiar way,
To dirty little Mollie, that fractured, one eyed dollie,
Whom dearest Auntie sent you on your natal day;
Oh! how you whack and spank her, and then politely thank her,
As the humour takes betimes your little ladyship.
No wonder that, to Mary, the milkman said he'd "nary
Seed the hequal of 'er for a reg'lar little clip."

But I know of actions sly—little Vi! little Vi!
Towards the humble author of thy presence on this earth,
Who, in his peaceful study, oft ponders whether should he
Be stern or laughter-loving in thy fascinating mirth.
How well does he remember that night in calm September,
When you saw your active parent spring high into the air,
And you knew such worldly rising, and the poet's agonizing,
Was the bent pin you had left within his study chair.

Yet, when thou wert like to die—little Vi! little Vi!
He knows the weight of grief that lay upon each heart,
And turned the coming morrow into utter woe and sorrow
For those who strove to stay the grim destroyer's dart.
And when death's bolt miscarried, and the angel's coming tarried,
What joy within our walls when thy plaintive little cry
Told us the God of gladness had pity on our sadness—
Had touched, in peace, thy garment, little Vi! little Vi.
H. K. COCKIN.

A COLLEGE CENSUS.

WITHIN the last month occasional letters have appeared in the Montreal press regarding the attendance of women in our various Canadian Colleges, where they are admitted either on the principle of co-education or of separate classes. The discussion originated in a statement made by the Principal of McGill College at an undergraduates' dinner a few weeks ago, and as that statement has received public and official confirmation from the Dean of the faculty of Arts, and has been made the keynote of a leading article in a recent number of the *McGill Gazette*, it is but serving the imperative interests of justice to call further attention to it. When local rivalries prompt us to think too much of ourselves, and our individual idiosyncrasies blind us to the legitimate recommendations of others, there is something in human nature which now and then provokes us to take up arms for a side supposed to be the weakest.

The statement referred to was to the effect that there are more women attending the classes in McGill College than in all our other Colleges collectively; and it is evidently intended as a self-glorification of one College over another, and of one system of education over another. To assert that there are more women attending college classes in Montreal than in Toronto, Halifax, Kingston, or Cobourg is a scientific procedure just as it is a scientific procedure to say that white sheep eat more than black sheep. One is set off with an enquiry as to the peculiar physical excellence of white sheep that should enable them to consume an unnatural proportion of the good things of life, until we are brought to a halt by the conclusion that it must be because there are more of them. But where an institution of learning goes out of its way to pronounce a eulogy upon itself and its own special methods which is liable to reflect upon other Colleges and other methods, we should have expected not only that the eulogy would stand the strain of the most crucial investigation, but that there was in that College and in that system a sweeping superiority which distanced comparison.

According to the *McGill Gazette*, the attendance at the respective Colleges stands thus:—

Montreal.....	109
Toronto.....	27
Halifax.....	34
Kingston.....	15
Cobourg.....	16

These statistics, with one exception, are in themselves correct enough for a superficial comparison. The figures for Kingston however, must be changed from 15 to 32 in Arts, and 20 in medicine, giving a total of 52; and as it is not improbable that a public but half-interested in questions too often relegated only to the initiated may draw erroneous conclusions, the other Colleges may be justified in resenting a comparison which has not been submitted to a test which has come to be so generally applied in comparative tables that its omission almost implies its commission. According to the latest figures the population of the various cities is quoted as:—

Montreal.....	190,000
Toronto.....	155,000
Halifax.....	36,000
Kingston.....	16,000
Cobourg.....	5,000

Thus, to say that Montreal sends 109 out of 190,000 Toronto 27 out of 155,000; Halifax 34 out of 36,000; Kingston 52 out of 16,000; and Cobourg 16 out of 5,000 changes the classification to:—

Montreal.....	.052	per cent of population.
Toronto.....	.017	" " "
Halifax.....	.094	" " "
Kingston.....	.325	" " "
Cobourg.....	.032	" " "

whereby Montreal comes third.

This would give an alteration in McGill's census which supplies an element of encouragement to the Colleges so cavalierly dismissed from competition, and which has a tendency to stimulate further scrutiny. The proportion in which partial students stand to full undergraduates must be regarded as another test to which a comparative table must necessarily be submitted, and one which calls out the chief University work of a College, and makes it stand out in brilliant relief against the field of even our highest ladies' schools. Following this analysis we find:

	Total.	Undergraduates.	Partials.
McGill.....	109	32	77
Toronto.....	27	22	5
Halifax.....	34	8	26
Kingston.....	52	52	0
Cobourg.....	16	13	3

By submitting the totals to this test, the Colleges should stand:

	Undergraduates per cent of total.
Kingston.....	100 per cent.
Toronto.....	81.4 " "
Cobourg.....	81.2 " "
Montreal.....	29.3 " "
Halifax.....	23.5 " "

The women attending the medical classes in Kingston, when taking any particular course in Arts are not included in the Arts figures.

RAMBLER.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE GOVERNMENT AND BANK CIRCULATION.

To the Editor of THE WEEK:

SIR,—I have purposely deferred answering the letter of "Sound Currency" on this question in order to give others an opportunity to discuss the matter, my own immediate object having been served by my former communication. I would not have written now had my critic not misrepresented my position in some important particulars, and while I crave leave to set him right I decline to be led into a discussion of the best system of currency for a country like Canada. That is too wide a question to be disposed of in a few paragraphs.

"Sound Currency" credits me with intimating that I do not differ from Mr. Goldwin Smith in theory. I never said so, and as a matter of fact I do differ from him very much in his general view of currency. That view is correctly indicated by his own statement that the term money "ought to be confined to coin." Does my critic endorse this specific statement? If so I am prepared to show that both he and Mr. Smith stand greatly in need of a course of elementary instruction. I prefer Mr. Walker's view, that whatever performs the money function is money. Mr. Smith speaks of this use of the term as "common parlance," but in this case the people are right in their conception and the critics are wrong. This is enough to show that my view of currency is very different from Mr. Smith's, and I never suggested that it was the same.

"Sound Currency" makes the assertion that in my former letter I became "a downright advocate for a Government currency." Not only did I not advocate such a currency, but I carefully refrained from recommending it even by implication. My aim was to show that Mr. Smith's arguments were directed against one class of persons, while another class hold views that stand just as much in need of refutation if a further issue of Government currency is to be avoided. Of course I left "out of count the danger to the commercial community," whatever it may amount to, of such an issue. I invited others to supply the omission by asking what loss or inconvenience would be inflicted on the public? "Sound Currency" attempts an answer to the question, and I am quite willing to let it go for what it may be found to be worth in the face of his admission that the two defects I pointed out in our banking system must be corrected before it is perfect. Corrected they should be, probably will be, before the charters are renewed.

If there is no "difference in principle" between the greenbacker and those who advocate a national currency redeemable in gold, what difference is there in principle between a Government currency based on twenty five per cent. of its own value and a bank note currency based on thirty-three and a third per cent.? Not a single bank in Canada keeps in its treasury more than from one-third to one-half the amount of coin necessary to redeem its outstanding notes, and the statute does not require bank managers to keep even so much as that. It does not expressly require them to keep any coin at all for redemption purposes. In point of safety for the note-holder the Government currency is immeasurably superior, for while "runs" on banks are not infrequent a "run" on the Government is almost inconceivable. A reckless or unskilful bank manager can easily shake public confidence in use of his bank notes, but no amount of bad banking can shake public confidence in a properly limited currency made up of Government promises to pay. Nothing but impending national destruction can do that, and the amount of gold held in reserve for payment of notes has very little to do with the matter. The promise to pay, coupled with the fact that it

is legal tender, makes the note current, not the amount of specie reserve.

"Sound Currency" deals somewhat obscurely with one of the great merits of our bank note currency, its power of adapting itself rapidly to the needs of commerce. When the demand for money suddenly increases the banks can promptly supply it, and I would be very sorry to see this feature of our system impaired. Perhaps it would be impaired by substituting \$5 and \$10 Government notes for bank notes of the same denominations, but "Sound Currency" does not show that it would. The sooner he shows it the better, if he wants to retain the Government note issue within its present dimensions.

It is quite natural that my critic, who is evidently a practical banker, should regard it as the most serious of all objections to a Government currency, that it means "taking from the banks a loaning power of thirty to thirty-six millions." I do not urge that they should be deprived of this loaning power, but this is the view taken by many who are as much opposed to the "rag baby" as either Mr. Goldwin Smith or "Sound Currency" is. The strongest plea for a Government currency with the multitude is that the banks make a profit by the issue of their notes, apart altogether from the profit made on their deposit and discount business. I cannot see the wisdom, from "Sound Currency's" own point of view of lugging this into the controversy. Were I arguing his case I would feel disposed to let that particular sleeping dog lie, and to make clear the fact that other means than an extension of Dominion note circulation may be successfully resorted to for the protection of bank note holders against annoyance and loss.

WM. HOUSTON.

Toronto, Feb. 2nd, 1889.

METHODS OF M'GILL.

To the Editor of THE WEEK:

SIR,—Allow me as a student of the separate classes for women in McGill to express the surprise we feel on reading the letters of Mr. Hague. In so far as these letters have relation to any of your correspondents I have neither time nor inclination to interfere. But in so far as they reflect upon one of our Professors I feel it my duty to state that either he must know very little of McGill, or nothing whatever of the Professor in question, and we feel it very hard indeed that the Governors should allow Mr. Hague to act as he is doing, to the injury of our Alma Mater. If he had published his letter in Montreal where the Professor is well-known and beloved by every one, we should not have minded so much. But we hope that the good people of Toronto will never for a moment believe that any one of our Professors, whom we love and revere for their self-sacrificing work among us, could ever be guilty of even the barest possibility of what Mr. Hague has said.

We think, of course, that it is a pity that the Principal did not withdraw his charges immediately, as he was in honour bound when he saw he had made ever so little a blunder, and I am sure we should all have admired him the more for it.

I think it would be difficult for the Principal or Mr. Hague to find either in or out of College a man who has been so conspicuously reticent about his opinions on co-education as Professor Murray has been. Indeed the general feeling is one of surprise at his falling in and doing the work of the separate classes as if it had been one of his pet schemes. I wonder if the Governors have ever asked themselves what would have become of these classes if Professor Murray had declined to give them the weight of his name. Fortunately the reward he has got from the students is different from what he appears to have received from the Governors.

Since I have said so much I hope it is not telling tales out of school for one to add that we are thankful to have the separate classes, even at the expense of our Professors, as they are better than nothing. The men flatter themselves very much if they fancy we care whether they are present or absent. But if our separate classes are intended to develop into a separate College, a high-class ladies' school, we have enough of them already. What those of us who are in earnest want is a *University Education*, and nothing short of it, and the money with which it is proposed to endow four Women's Colleges is not sufficient for one.

A DONALDA STUDENT.

READINGS FROM CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE AROMA OF LIFE.

BEAUTY hath its charms, but the charms of gracious manners far outweigh them. The manners that express a kindly, sympathetic heart, open to the influence of another personality as the flower to the sun, and as unconsciously giving back its own fragrance, are a gift that far outshines physical graces. Who of us have not forgotten a plain face, or seen it grow beautiful, under the witchery of beautiful manners, the expression of a well-poised mind? Learning can be acquired, politeness may be cultivated, but manner is the expression of the nature and brings the object to its own level, at least for the moment. We go out from the presence of gentle manners at peace with the world. Some of us carry the ideal of perfect grace with us, aspiring but never reaching, saying with Petrarch, "I have once beheld on earth angelic manners and celestial charms whose very remembrance is a delight and an infliction, since it makes all things else appear but dream and shadow." Tennyson says, "Kind nature is best;" for he

knew that offence could never come where the heart felt the brotherhood of man. What is rudeness but a disregard of another's rights? What is discourtesy but a disregard for another's feelings? Who that loves his neighbour as himself ever gives offence? We think of culture as the highest form of the intellectual, but it is perfect only as the heart has kept pace with the head, and sees in its own development a new responsibility, a new debt to the world. Manners are the expression of our nature. Manners are nature; politeness, veneering; and he is a dullard who is not able to distinguish. Let us lose the phrase, "Learn to be polite," and say, rather, "Cultivate the heart and head, that the stature of a perfect man may be reached." True manner sees the limitations of another's temperament and opportunity, and leaves them untrammelled, knowing every man has his own code of morals and politeness which only individual development can change, feeling with Goethe, "We arrived best at true toleration when we let pass individual peculiarities, whether of persons or peoples, without quarrelling with them; holding fast, nevertheless, to the conviction that genuine excellence is distinguished by this mark, that it belongs to all mankind."—*Christian Union*.

ORIGINALITY AND IMITATION.

It is curious to note how many excellent ideas have failed to bring forth the abundant harvest of good that might have been expected of them simply because they have been urged with more zeal than wisdom, and have been quite divorced from some other ideas which they needed for their full consummation. The excellence of originality, for example, is much and rightly dwelt upon. For a man to be himself, not a servile imitation of some one else, to preserve his individuality intact, to think his own thoughts, to utter his own sentiments, to live his own life, is certainly the noble and manly thing to do. And yet, if he be so possessed with this idea that he neglects to draw upon outside sources for knowledge and inspiration—if he ignores excellences which he does not possess and disdains to profit by the characters and examples of others—his life will probably be so meagre and poor that it will hardly be worth the living. There is nothing in literature more despicable than plagiarism; yet the author who should on this account cease to read, refuse to obtain information from trustworthy sources, and decline to ponder the thoughts of great thinkers, or to observe the style of fine writers, would soon find that his own volumes were deservedly left without readers. New thoughts, ideas, aims, methods, plans are in the air. Whatever is good in them is due from every nation who originates them to every other, from every individual who conceives of them to every other. What folly to reject them because they are not original! The question is not, are they mine or yours or some one else's? Nor, are they American or English or German, but are they true? Are they good? Are they adapted to our needs? True originality, while nobly living its own life and disdaining to copy that of another, is yet thankful for every influence that helps it to ascend and to expand, just as the healthy plant, while retaining all its individuality, welcomes every sweet influence of gentle breeze, inspiring sun and refreshing rain, and grows stronger and larger, more beautiful and more fragrant, while absorbing them into his own existence.—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

PERE HYACINTHE AND HIS WORK.

THE work which Pere Hyacinthe is doing in France for his countrymen is of the most serious importance. He would dam up the freshet of infidelity and restrain its destructive force. With an eloquence surpassed only by that of Bossuet, and a delicacy of rhetorical almost equal to that of Massillon, he lacks only the opportunity to make a strong impression on the mind as well as the heart of his age. He is now cabined, cribbed, confined by the indifference—or, better, the injustice—of the Government, and the very natural but still unfair prejudice of the church which was once proud of his fame and influence. Pere Hyacinthe should have a church large enough to give scope to his popularity. With an edifice of suitable size and in a suitable location—France could easily spare him one of the numerous churches of Paris—he would be materially assisted in one of the most remarkable and interesting experiments of the time.—*New York Herald*.

SPEAK KINDLY.

WHY should not men who are associated together in business study and practise the law of kind words toward each other? Why should not the master speak kindly to his servant? Why should not one speak kindly to a stranger who may ask him a question? Why should not those who differ in opinion address each other in the use of respectful and kindly words? Why should not those who oppose moral evils temper their language with the law of kindness in the form of utterance? Why should not the minister of the Gospel, the doctor and the nurse in the sick-room, the buyer and the seller, the banker and the merchant, the governor and the governed, the judge on his bench, the warden of a prison, and, indeed, every man and every woman, on all occasions, in all circumstances, and under all provocations, both study and practise the law of kind words in the total intercourse of life from the cradle to the grave? There is an amazing power for good or evil in words. A large part of human influence is exercised through this channel. What one is in life, how he affects others, and how they will feel toward him, depends very greatly upon the use he makes of his tongue. If he goes

through life with a lawless and acrid tongue, as the instrument of an equally lawless and acrid heart, hurling epithets right and left at others, blistering the sensibilities of his fellow-men by his own vehemence, and disgusting them with his vulgarity, he may set it down as a fact that he will make himself a nuisance in the social system. Everybody will be afraid of him, and manage, as far as possible, to keep clear of him. If, on the other hand, he sweetens his own life with kindness of feeling and kindness of words, he will always be a pleasant person to meet, to talk with, and be acceptable and agreeable anywhere and everywhere. Society will find good use for such a person, and will use him to its advantage and his advantage. Kind words are the cheapest, and, at the same time in practical power for good results, the most potent words that one can use.—*The Independent*.

ORAL TRADITION.

It is said that the invention of writing injured the power of memory, and years ago, before the schoolmaster was abroad as he is nowadays, it was possible to meet with many instances of strong memorizing capacity among persons who could neither read nor write. Complicated accounts could be kept by the aid of a "tally" only, and the memory of many a small farmer or petty rural shopkeeper was his only ledger and order book. It is certain that since the art of writing has become an almost universal accomplishment, the faculty of memory, being less needed, is less cultivated. Long after the invention of letters our forefathers rested much upon oral tradition. Antiquarians assert that one of the ancient races of Italy possessed no written language, and even where written characters were in use, oral tradition formed an important supplement to them. "Folk lore" tales and ballads have been handed down from lip to lip for centuries with curious fidelity. A writer of some thirty years ago mentions that one of Herrick's finest devotional pieces, his "Litany," was repeated *verbatim* by a poor old woman, one of whose ancestresses had been servant to Herrick's successor at Dean Prior. The old woman had never seen the poem in print; and neither she nor her predecessors could read. These "night prayers," as the old dame described them, had come down on the lips of these unlettered women for nearly two centuries, and the ten verses of the hymn were as accurately recorded in the memory of the last reciter as in the printed pages of Herrick's *Noble Numbers*. When oral tradition was recognized as a vehicle for actual information more care was taken regarding its accuracy than would be the case in these days. The old reciters jealously guarded a time-honoured form of words even in their prose narratives. Breton peasants, nowadays, notably those who possess a talent as *raconteurs*, will repeat a legend or a story with scrupulous fidelity to the established form in which they have always heard the incidents related, and will check a traveller who attempts to deviate from the orthodox version with "Nay, monsieur, the story should begin thus," repeating the regular formula of the tale. During the persecution of the Waldenses, in the thirteenth century, when their version of the Scriptures was prohibited and destroyed wherever found, their ministers committed whole books of the sacred volume to memory, and repeated chapters at their religious meetings. Even the lay members of their body adopted the same means of preserving their beloved Provençal version. Reiner mentions knowing one rustic, unable to read or write, who could yet repeat the entire book of Job, according to the translation condemned by the council of Toulouse, in 1229. "They have taken away my dear tutor, but they can not take away my *Telemachus*, for I have it safe in my heart," said the little Duke of Burgundy, when deprived of the instructions of Fenelon, whose *Telemachus* was represented to Louis XIV as a covert attack on his mode of government. It would be tedious to enumerate the many instances in which tradition has preserved what written histories were forbidden to chronicle. Traditions may at least claim to be as accurate as written history; though this, perhaps, is faint praise. Oral tradition is usually free from conscious party bias. The repeaters of traditional lore carry on the tale as they heard it; but how many an eloquent historian appears to assume a brief for one side or another in every party contest, and to write his history with a view, not of elucidating facts, but of representing certain historical characters as angels or the reverse. That ugly popular adjective will adhere to Queen Mary's name in spite of the efforts of her best apologists; and even Lingard's eloquence fails to shake popular belief in the excellencies of "Good Queen Bess," and the "golden days" of her reign. Sometimes local tradition dares to array itself in open opposition to received history. Folk lore, if not an altogether reliable guide, is seldom totally at fault in its statement of facts, and tradition has frequently kept alive memories which might otherwise have perished altogether. Books may be destroyed and history willfully garbled, but it is less easy to extinguish local traditions.—*London Standard*.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

We shall be glad if our friends will send us musical items of local and general interest, as we wish to make this department one which shall reflect the musical news of the Dominion. All such should reach this office not later than Monday afternoon.

DR. DAVIES' ORGAN RECITAL.

ON Thursday evening of last week a fair audience was gathered in the Western Congregational Church on Spadina Avenue, when an old favourite, Dr. Charles F. Davies, of

Ottawa, opened the new organ. The instrument is a very sweet toned one of moderate extent, excellently adapted to the size of the church. Dr. Davies played a programme of great variety, and showed all his old-time facility of execution and musicianly taste. He gave a specially fine rendering of the March Cortège from Gounod's *Reine de Saba*, and his reliable technical powers were well brought out in Eberlin's Double Fugue, a difficult piece of clever writing. Not the least interesting were two pieces of his own composition, an "Andante" in A, and "Gavotte Anglaise." Miss Jessie Corlett sang Randegger's "Save Me, O God," and Adams' "Star of Bethlehem." This young lady's voice has all the clearness of tone that is characteristic of her family, and sings with a very pleasing method. The choir of the church, combined with that of Dr. Wild's church, sang several choruses in rather erratic style, a result probably accounted for by the comparatively recent organization of the home choir. A similar programme was performed on Friday evening at the Bond Street Congregational Church.

THE FUGITIVE.

ONE of the mellowest of melodramas held the boards for the first three nights of this week at the Grand Opera House. A couple of attempted murders, one successful one, a remorseful death, a shipwreck, the usual attack on virtue, with the equally usual final triumph of injured innocence, assisted by some horrible melodramatic music made up about as wretched a farrago of nonsense as Manager Sheppard has secured for many a season. A dancing girl who could not dance but the one step, a hero who was not heroic, a discovered forger who was not punished, and a silly man who always opportunely did the wise and clever deeds, were the principal characters. The villain of the play, the squire of the manor, gave an excellent representation of how an English gentleman would not smoke a cigar. A very fine set of scenery was that of Galston Cross, and an equally fine view of a shipwreck was given, about all there was commendable in the performance, unless it was that it did not transpire until nearly the end of the play who "the Fugitive" really was.

HAVE you ever remarked how regularly the swell gentleman in one of these plays doffs his hat when he emerges from a house into the garden, and with what similar regularity he enters the room uncovered and immediately thereafter clothes his manly brow? Funny, isn't it?

THE last three days of this week at the Grand Opera House will be devoted to opera in English. The new American Opera Co., which has risen Phoenix-like from the ashes and ruins of the American and National Opera Companies of extravagant fame, and which has hitherto been most successful, will give us four performances. *Lucia*, *Maritana* and *Fra Diavolo* have been heard here before, but Verdi's *Un Ballo in Maschera* is quite new to Toronto, though one of his oldest operas.

MDLLE. RHEA, always sure of a welcome in Toronto, opens on Monday with *Much Ado About Nothing*, which will be repeated at the Wednesday matinee, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings respectively, bringing Sardou's *A Dangerous Game*, and *Adrienne Lecouvreur* respectively.

MR. TORRINGTON, with his well known energy and judgment, has engaged Mr. Ludwig Corell, the favourite violoncellist, for the staff of the College of Music, and that artist will take up his permanent residence in Toronto in April next. Mr. Corell will be an acquisition to our ranks, as teacher as well as soloist and chamber musician.

LEVY, the great cornet player, is another of the futurities we may look for. He plays here on the 4th prox.

MR. TORRINGTON'S orchestra is preparing assiduously for its second concert this season. Mr. Harry M. Field will play Beethoven's C minor Concerto, and the orchestra will play Wallace's *Maritana* overture, Wagner's *Tannhäuser* march, W. O. Forsyth's "Romance" and a composition by Mr. Clarence Lucas. It will be seen that the orchestra thus affords a vehicle for the performance of Canadian compositions, solving in a manner a problem that has presented itself to all who have wished to see local effort stimulated to action and rewarded by appreciation.

LET no one say that the old "effete" monarchies are behind this great continent in knowledge of the various ways and means of advertising. Herr Perotti, one of the great tenors of the German Opera in New York, engaged an advertising agent, Herr Emil Dürer, to keep the papers posted concerning his patron's great success in America. There were 132 of those papers in Europe that Herr Dürer had to keep posted, not to mention the journals in this country, and Herr Dürer had to be spry to post them all at \$100 a month and find himself. It requires a very lively and versatile romancer to tell nice stories about an artist to 132 different newspapers and not tell the same story twice, but Herr Dürer worried along in pretty fair shape for a phlegmatic romancer, until one fatal day when he sent off a special despatch to the *Børsen Courier*, saying that it was common thing for American people to murder each other in a mad scramble to secure front seats to hear Perotti sing. When Perotti read his marked copy of the *Børsen Courier* the next week it made him tired. Then he got over being tired and became morose and melancholy. Then he went to Herr Dürer's room in the Belvidere Hotel and punched that journalist's head, with particular zeal administering the most powerful punches on the nose.

LAST week has been peculiarly disastrous to travelling

companies. No fewer than six opera companies have collapsed, as many concert troupes have suspended, and a score of dramatic shows are stranded.

THERE is some talk of Edwin Booth and Mme. Modjeska forming a combination next season. This would be a noteworthy event.

A. R. CAZANRAN, a well known playwright, died last week in New York. Those of his plays best known in Toronto were: *Miss Mutton*, *The Celebrated Case*, and *A Parisian Romance*.

AT Montreal, on January 26, Mme. Albani had a pronounced success. She sang "Fors è Lui," from *Traviata*; the grand aria from the third act of *Lohengrin*; Handel's recitative and air from *Il Penseroso*; and in the closing trio in the last act of *Faust*. B NATURAL.

NOTES.

WILSON BARRETT is playing *Hamlet* and the *Lady of Lyons* with great success at the Princess Theatre in London. Next week he will bring out a new play, by himself and Hall Caine, entitled *Good Old Times*.

MISS EMMA MERSHON, the young vocalist, of San Francisco, who made her *début* at Nice on Tuesday, is going to Milan to continue training for her *début* at the Grand Opera at Paris. Lamperti says that she has one of the most promising voices he ever trained.

RICHARD MANSFIELD is preparing to bring out his *Richard the Third* at the Globe Theatre, in London, in about six weeks, and great things are expected of him.

MRS. JAMES BROWN-PORTER, whose representation of "Cleopatra" is causing so much discussion among the critics now, was a Miss Urquhart, her father being Daniel Urquhart, "of Loch Ness," and her mother Miss Slocum, a whilom New Orleans belle.

MRS. HODGSON BURNETT'S charming story, *Little Lord Fauntleroy*, was no less successful as a play than as a tale. It is now in the tenth week of its run in New York, and everybody admits the beauty and strength of this delightful comedy.

LOUIS HARRISON, in the *Pearl of Peking* has added a sequel to his "Bing-Binger" song, and calls it "When Chung-a-Ling Struck High C."

MOST of the actors and actresses at the Comedie Francaise who play the parts of personages of ancient Greece or Rome do not wear divided stockings under their sandals after the style in vogue on the stage in England and America. With due regard to realism, the sandal is laced on the bare foot of the performer, which is made up accordingly with as much care as are his or her hands, being whitened and having the nails delicately tinted and the sides shaded with rouge.

The Yeoman of the Guard still continues to draw large houses at the Savoy, London, where it has passed its one hundredth performance.

A NEW star has risen on the vocal horizon in New York in the shape of Miss Selina Rawlston, of the Casino Company, who has a voice of rare beauty and well-trained. She is rising rapidly in her profession and is now singing in *Nadja*.

HERR HANS VON BULOW leaves Europe toward the middle of March. He will give sixteen concerts only in the United States, and these are to occur within a period of four weeks. Most of his appearances will, of course, be effected in recitals of piano music, but he will direct a few orchestral performances that will probably arouse people to the intellectual possibilities of conducting. To those music lovers that have not heard Herr Von Bülow, his renderings of Beethoven will be a revelation.

THE Kiralfys are producing a new spectacle, *The Water Queen*, on Monday next, in New York. It contains, besides its spectacular features, a number of specialties, ballets, and marches, and some entirely new designs in perspective painting.

MRS. LANGTRY now varies the monotony (literally) of her performances of *Lady Macbeth* by playing *Rosalind* every Saturday night.

ALBERT MEINANN, the great Wagnerian tenor, has announced his intention of retiring from his public career to the consternation of the Berlin Opera House, where he was to have taken part in the forth-coming representation of Verdi's *Otello*.

A MISS JOSIE SIMON, of Oakland, Cal., a pupil of Karl Formes, aged only fifteen, sang the soprano solos of the *Messiah* so well in Albert Hall, London, on December 26, that Mme. Patey, the grand contralto, said to her, "The day is near when I shall deem it an honour to have sung with Miss Simon at her *début* in oratorio."

BOITO has finished his score of *Nerone*. The libretto is an exquisite work of Boito himself, who derived his inspiration from Hammerling's poem. It consists of six distinct, characteristic scenes, in which the era of Nero is depicted with such careful and profound study that the figure of the bizarre and ferocious Roman emperor logically emerges as the inevitable protagonist, a perfect incarnation. The opera begins with the nocturnal entrance into Rome of a car on which Greek historians are singing in hexameters; it is easy to foresee what may be expected from a classic *ciseleur* like Boito, in the way of elegant, genial and curious rhymes. The work ends with the suicide of *Nero*.

SULLIVAN'S *Mikado*, which is a great success in Berlin, has been parodied by a Dr. Beyer, in a burlesque entitled *Mizecado*.

THE Vienna opera is about to give a very interesting historical music performance, which is to comprise lyric works by Delayrac, Gretry, Piccini, Prusor and Lortzing. The result of the experiment is awaited with great curiosity.

THE success which attended the joint appearances of Edwin Booth and Lawrence Barrett, has stimulated Joseph Jefferson to a similar enterprise. He has asked William Florence to join his company next season and to play with him in *The Rivals* and in *The Heir-at-Law*. This would be a great combination.

WILLIAM H. CRANE will probably revive *Fulstaf* next season.

MRS. LANGTRY has brought out her *Macbeth* in New York, and is drawing large houses. The play is magnificently mounted, excelling even Irving's splendid staging, and as for the excellence of her acting, the critics as usual are divided. The general opinion appears to be that while her performance is intelligent and careful and shows a desire to give a faithful interpretation, it lacks heart and animation. In fact there is not a spark of the divine fire.

NAT. GOODWIN is about to give up horse-play farce and take up high comedy.

SELINA DOLARO, a well-known opera-bouffe actress, died in New York a few days ago, aged thirty-seven. She was a brilliant singer and of late years displayed considerable literary talent.

VERDI'S *Requiem* and Dvorak's *Stabat Mater* will be performed at the Cincinnati May festival.

COL. BOB INGERSOLL has been blackballed by the Players' Club in New York, presumably on account of his irreligious tendencies.

MR. S. H. JANES' SCHOLARSHIP.

THE conditions upon which the scholarship offered by Mr. S. H. Janes and good to the successful competitor for one year of free instruction in the highest grade of the piano department of the Toronto Conservatory of Music, with Mr. Edward Fisher as teacher, are as follows: Competitors must not be over 18 years of age and must have studied in the Conservatory for at least two terms. The lessons would begin with the opening of the Conservatory session in September next. Outsiders desiring to enter for competition (in June next) will have to register within the week beginning February 4th, the opening of next term.

LIBRARY TABLE.

LIFE OF JOHN STUART MILL. By W. L. Courtney. London: Walter Scott; New York: Thomas Whittaker; Toronto: W. J. Gage & Co. 1889.

Mr. Courtney's monograph is one of the "Great Writers" series and no one of those selected for membership in that honour roll is more worthy of a place in it than John Stuart Mill, whether we regard the personal character of the man, the way in which he did his work of authorship, or the influence he exerted and still exerts on the thought of the whole civilized world. The preparation of this brief biography has been entrusted to competent, and we may add sympathetic, hands. Mill died fifteen years ago, and during that interval materials for an adequate account of his life have been collected in almost embarrassing abundance. To Mr. Courtney must be accorded the credit of having used those materials with rare skill, and the result is one of the best books of the series to which it belongs and the very best account we have in moderate compass of the life and work of a really great man. The chief source of information about Mill is of course his *Autobiography*, and fortunately his account of himself, unlike Goethe's *Dichtung und Wahrheit*, is one that can be accepted, so far as it goes, without distrust. What it needs is to be supplemented by the information necessary for that kind of objective treatment to which no one can possibly subject his own life and work, and this Mr. Courtney has found in the writings of Prof. Bain and John Morley, both personal friends of Mill. The most extraordinary thing about John Stuart Mill, when one takes a bird's eye view of his life, is the enormous amount of intellectual work which he performed. He was from early youth until 1858 an officer in the East India service in London, and there can be no question of the thoroughness and intelligence with which he discharged his duties in that capacity; long before his retirement from his official position the great bulk of his work as an author had been done. His *Logic* was published in 1843 and his *Political Economy* in 1848. His first contributions to the periodicals were made in 1822, when he was sixteen years old, and during his whole subsequent life he was a frequent contributor to the *Edinburgh*, *Westminster*, and *London Reviews*, and to several less prominent magazines. The chief works of his later life are his *Liberty*, *Subjection of Women*, *Representative Governments*, *Utilitarianism*, *Examination of Sir William Hamilton*, and *Autobiography*. As a writer of review essays his method was unique. By way of preparation for the task of writing a notice of the first two volumes of *Grote's History of Greece* he read the whole of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* in the original, and before undertaking a similar task in relation to *Grote's Plato*, he read the whole of Plato's works. This thoroughness was characteristic of everything he did. He was always willing to postpone the publication, even the production, of a work in order to reconsider the subject in the light of some new revelation which gave promise of helpfulness either in comprehension or in execution. If his own critics and reviewers had always been as careful to prepare themselves, the controversies of which his writings have

been the occasion would have been less voluminous and more useful. Mill's greatest single work is by common consent his *Principles of Political Economy*. Like Smith's *Wealth of Nations* it is an epoch-making book in the history of the science of which it treats. Between Smith and Mill come Malthus and Ricardo, each of whom made important contributions to Political Economy, the former by his suggestion of the celebrated law of population, the latter by his formulation of the equally celebrated law of rent. But neither Malthus nor Ricardo can rank with either Smith or Mill as a writer of a great work, and neither of them is honoured by a place amongst authors of text-books on economic science. Mill's *Political Economy* is the last great treatise on the whole subject, and it is likely to remain so. Since 1848 the widening of its scope, to which he gave the impulse by his mode of treatment, has gone on with even increasing rapidity, so that the fashion of recent times is the production of manuals and monographs, the former degenerating into summary, and the latter into partial expositions. Many writers have since Mill's work appeared thrown new and useful light on aspects of economic science, but no one has produced, or is likely hereafter to produce, in a single treatise a view of the science at once novel and helpful. This is not the place for a discussion of either Mill's standpoint or his method. It is useless for any modern thinker or student to cling obstinately to the former or to follow blindly the latter. Mill himself would not have done so, in fact did not do so, and those who regard him as having settled for all time the principles of his science do injustice to the man and hinder the work to which he devoted so much of his time and thought. This much, however, may safely be said: when one thinks of the ability, the candour, the learning, and the patience which Mill brought to the study of his subject, he is not likely to give much heed to the flippant criticisms that have become so common of late, especially in the mouths and from the pens of those who delight in calling themselves the disciples of Henry George. Mr. George himself is more respectful, but he is to some extent responsible for the pragmatical conceit with which his writings have inoculated a band of very partially educated enthusiasts who have never read any but his. It cannot be safely assumed that Henry George, any more than John Stuart Mill, has written the last word on economic science, or that Smith, Malthus, Ricardo, Mill and Senior wandered far astray in their search for truth, while George has found it pure and whole for the picking up. Henry George has, like the others, contributed to the body of opinion which future ages will recognize as truth, but his contribution has not been as great in amount or as valuable in scientific character as those of Smith, Ricardo or Mill. Passing over Mill's valuable treatises on various branches of philosophy and sociology, we come to one of the most interesting aspects of this very interesting man. His father, James Mill, took the utmost possible care that his son should grow up without any religious prejudices. In early life John Stuart Mill was the intimate of men and women who were extreme rationalists and radicals, in religion as well as in politics, but he gradually drifted away so far from their point of view that most of them came to look upon him as an apostate. Not till the posthumous publication of his *Autobiography*, and of his *Essays on Religion*, was the world made aware of the true state of his mind on religious subjects, and on this point Mr. Courtney has done him as much justice as limited space would permit. The following sentences from his essay on *Theism*, must have been quite as startling to his orthodox opponents as to his heterodox friends:—"Whatever else may be taken away from us by rational criticism, Christ is still left; a unique figure not more unlike all His precursors than all His followers, even those who had the direct benefit of His personal teaching. It is of no use to say that Christ, as exhibited in the Gospels, is not historical, and that we know not how much of what is admirable has been superadded by the tradition of His followers. The tradition of followers suffices to insert any number of marvels, but who among His disciples or among their proselytes was capable of inventing the sayings ascribed to Jesus, or of imagining the life and character revealed in the Gospels?" We take leave of Mr. Courtney's interesting monograph with a reference to Mr. Mill's plea for the Canadian "rebels" of 1837. This is contained in an article on "Lord Durham and the Canadians," contributed to the *Westminster Review* for 1838. Without endorsing all that he says about the causes of the rebellion and of the policy that should be adopted towards the then subdued provinces it is highly interesting to read in the light of recent history such an appeal as the following: "To the people thus calumniated it will now be for Lord Durham to do justice. He has the power. A more enviable position than he now enjoys, if his soul is on a level with his opportunities, has been filled by no statesman of our era. The whole institutions of two great provinces are before him. Canada is a *tabula rasa* upon which it rests with him to inscribe what characters he pleases. The immediate pacification of the colony depends upon him alone; the institutions by which it is to be hereafter governed, upon Parliament, guided almost implicitly by his advice. . . . We entreat Lord Durham, as he values the successful issues of the solemn trust he has undertaken, and as he values also that high reputation to which the applause of all parties on his nomination is so glorious a tribute, and those prospects of a brilliant career as a British statesman, which he will most assuredly either make or mar by his conduct in this emergency; by all these considerations we entreat him so to act upon his declared resolution of knowing no distinctions of opinion, party, or race, as to provide, if

provision be needful, for the interests of a minority—not by putting them over the heads of the majority—but either by the rigid exercise of the veto of the mother country, or, if that will not content them, by separating the two races and giving to each of them a legislature apart." It is no less interesting to notice that in the same article Mr. Mill, adopting a suggestion thrown out by Mr. Roebuck, describes by anticipation in a single sentence our present federal constitution. "The principle of separating the internal legislation and administration of each colony from the control of the interests common to the different colonies has received the sanction of the highest authorities on both sides." He elsewhere applies the term "federal" to such a system as he here describes.

THE "Portrait of a Lawyer"—of an olden type—is the frontispiece of the *English Illustrated Magazine* for February. The illustrated articles are "Moated Houses" by W. W. Fenn, and "Dordt" by Reginald T. Bloomfield, M.A. "Coridon's Song" from Walton's *Complete Angler* is also reproduced with excellent illustrations. Mr. H. D. Trail in his "Et Cetera" treats of many interesting subjects.

Outing, which comes to us with annoying irregularity, has in its February number many excellent descriptive articles. Among those not embellished with illustrations is one entitled "On a Canadian farm in midwinter," by W. Blackburn Harte. The title of this sketch is misleading and does injustice to Canada and to Canadian farmers. The typical Canadian farm is not such as Mr. Harte describes, yet that is the impression he apparently wishes to leave on the reader's mind.

REV. DR. SCADDING, who has already done so much to preserve the local and literary memorials of early Canadian history has recently reprinted the *Journal written by Edward Baker Littlehales*. Major Littlehales, afterwards Sir. Edward Baker Littlehales, was secretary of Lieut.-Gov. Simcoe and tells in this *Journal* of "an exploratory tour, partly in sleighs, but chiefly on foot, from Navy Hall, Niagara, to Detroit, made in the months of February and March, A.D. 1793, by His Excellency Lieut.-Gov. Simcoe;" and Dr. Scadding's object is to commend to the Ontario Government and the public the desirability of placing in front of the new parliament buildings, now in course of erection in the Queen's Park, a statue of that Governor, who was the founder and organizer of the Province of Upper Canada, now the Province of Ontario. The *Journal* was first printed in the *Canadian Literary Journal* published here in 1883, by John Kent.

LITERARY AND PERSONAL GOSSIP.

John Ward, Preacher, has reached its twenty-second thousand.

A PORTRAIT of Wilkie Collins will be the frontispiece to the February *Book Buyer*. A description of how the novelist writes his stories in his own words will also be given.

MR. GOLDWIN SMITH will review Mr. Bryce's *American Commonwealth* in *Macmillan's Magazine*.

THE following English authors who died during the past year were possessed of personal estates of the sums named: Bonamy Price, \$58,500; Leone Levi, \$44,000; J. Cotter Morrison, \$30,000; Matthew Arnold, \$5,200.

PROF. T. F. MAHAFFY, of Trinity College, Dublin, author of *A Manual of Greek Literature*, *The Art of Conversation*, etc., will visit the United States the coming summer as the guest of the Chautauqua Assembly. He will pass two weeks in August at Chautauqua delivering a course of lectures. He may possibly also lecture at other places.

E. S. WERNER, editor and proprietor of *The Voice*, a journal of expression, has changed its name to *Werner's Voice Magazine*, in order to avoid confusion resulting from the organ of the Prohibitionists having the same name.

The Life of Charles Kingsley will be written by Cosmo Monkhouse for the *Great Writers* series. The volume next to be published in this series is the *Life of Schiller* (W. J. Gage & Co., Toronto).

THE REV. CUTHBERT SOUTHEY, who died recently at Askham, near Penrith, was the last surviving son of the poet. He was the author of a *Life* of his father, which, with correspondence, runs to six volumes.

JAMES THOMSON, who died at Hawick, Scotland, recently, was a native of Bowden, in Roxburghshire, but had passed the last thirty years of his life in the border burgh. He was pre-eminently the border poet of his time, and the two volumes of verse which he published have had a ready sale. Mr. Thomson was in his sixty-first year, and, like Scotia's immortal bard, was one of the people.

ALTHOUGH the privilege of reprinting in book form the series of papers on *Authors at Home*, which appeared in *The Critic*, was requested by a number of publishing houses, it was the fortune of Cassell & Co. to secure it. These articles are not mere gossiping sketches. While they are bright and interesting they have the advantage of authorization as to facts of biography, as each author selected the person to write of him, or gave his approval where the selection was made by the editors. Messrs. Cassell & Co. wish to call attention to the fact that they intend to issue three editions of this book, a thing unusual in the book trade. The first will be a regular library edition at \$1.50, while the other two will be "limited" to one hundred copies each. One of these will be an *édition*

de luxe, on heavy paper with generous margin and handsomely bound, while the other will be on large paper especially prepared for "extra illustrating."

MESSRS. T. Y. CROWELL & Co. have in preparation for the use of schools an abridged translation of Duruy's *Histoire de France*, under the charge of Prof. J. F. Jamieson of Brown University.

CARDINAL MANNING's silver jubilee, although it should not come off till 1890, will be celebrated this year. It is to take the form of freeing from debt his pro-cathedral at Kensington. The encumbrance amounts to \$55,000.

"CARMEN SYLVA," Queen of Roumania, is engaged in translating into English and German blank-verse an assortment of Roumanian folk-songs. One of her Maids of Honour collected these songs among the villages of the country. The book will appear in Europe very soon.

SCRIBNER & WELFORD have already sold over 10,000 copies of Prof. Drummond's *Tropical Africa*, a work which has repeated the success of his *Natural Law in the Spiritual World*.

The Eggs of North American Birds, by C. J. Maynard, will be published in a few days by Cupples & Hurd.

LADY BRASSEY's posthumous work has just appeared in England. An introduction is furnished by her husband. Longmans, Green & Co. announce the book.

THE *Open Court* Publishing Co., of Chicago, announce a work from the pen of the French scientist, Alfred Binet, entitled *The Psychic Life of Micro-organisms*.

MACMILLAN & Co. will issue at once F. Marion Crawford's *Greifenstein*, and A. R. Wallace's treatise on *Darwinism*, a systematic exposition of the theory of natural selection, with some of its applications.

A NEW *History of Mathematics* by Mr. W. W. Rouse Bell, recently published by Macmillan & Co., gives in its opening chapter some account of the oldest treatise on mathematics that is known. This was the work of an Egyptian priest named Ahmes, and dates somewhere between the years 1700 B. C. and 1100 B. C. This places the work at least 500 years before Thales, the first Greek mathematician. Besides its ancient date, Ahmes's production is interesting in other ways. A part of the algebraic notation employed was as follows: "The unknown quantity is represented by a symbol which means a heap; addition is represented by a pair of legs walking forwards; subtraction by a pair of legs walking backwards, or by a flight of arrows." Our own *plus* and *minus* signs first appeared in *Widman's Arithmetic*, published at Leipzig, in 1489.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC ITEMS.—At the Conservatory of Music, corner of Yonge Street and Wilton Avenue, the following interesting "coming events" are bulletined: Thursday evening next a lecture on "The Basis of a Musical Education," by Mr. S. H. Preston, and a course of lectures on "Acoustics," by Professor Loudon, at University College. Saturday afternoon, the 9th inst., a "Matinee Musicale," and on the following Saturday a "quarterly" concert at the Horticultural Pavilion. Mr. J. W. F. Harrison is also to deliver two lectures shortly, one on the "Evolution of Instrumental Music," and another on the "Growth and Development of Vocal Music." These are all free to Conservatory pupils.

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the North American Life Insurance Company held on the 29th ult., at its Head Office in this city, was interesting to those who were present, and the report of it, which appears elsewhere, must be gratifying to the large and increasing number of people who are materially interested in the Company's business and management. The Directors' report shows that the business of the Company is increasing, that its resources are carefully husbanded and its assets safely invested. The speech of the President, Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, was not only an able exposition of sound systems of life insurance, but was so charged with hopeful augury for the future of Canada that many will read it with a pleasure and gratitude which speeches at business meetings seldom evoke. The Vice-President, Hon. Alex. Morris, spoke with suggestiveness and that practical good sense that characterizes him. These speeches are worth perusing and pondering, and we commend them to our readers. From them and the Managing Director's Financial statement we gather these material facts: the new business of the year amounted to \$244,038.31, the premium income to \$244,038.31, and the Reserve Fund has now reached the sum of \$542,694.32.

CANADA PERMANENT LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY.—Mr. Edward Hooper, who has attained the advanced age of eighty years, has thought it advisable in his own interests, as well as in the interests of the company, to resign the position of president, which he has occupied for the past five years. Mr. Hooper will continue to discharge many of the duties which he has hitherto performed as president of the company in the position of vice-president, which Mr. Samuel Nordheimer, who is one of the largest shareholders of the company, courteously resigns in order to its being filled by Mr. Hooper. The directors have unanimously elected Mr. J. Herbert Mason, who has been the manager of the company from its inception, to the position of president. We understand that it is proposed to make such changes in and additions to the staff of the office as will relieve Mr. Mason from some of the minor duties, and strengthen the general management of the company. Alterations in the by-laws, with a view to the accomplishment of these objects, will be submitted to the shareholders of the company at the next annual meeting, on the 20th inst.

North American Life Assurance Comp'y.

Annual Meeting of Policy-Holders and Guarantors.

The annual meeting of the North American Life Assurance Company was held in the Company's Head Office on Tuesday, the 29th, ult., the President, Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, M.P., in the chair, when the following report was read:

The Directors submit to the meeting the accompanying Financial Statements, which exhibit the transactions of the Company in a clear and comprehensive manner. During the year 1,636 applications for Insurances for \$2,626,000 were received, upon which were issued 1,549 policies, securing \$2,464,500. This large addition to the Company's business is most gratifying, in view of the competition which existed during the year, and which, in some instances, in the opinion of your directors, has been of a character most injurious to the best interests of Life Insurance. The Directors have carried the balance of the year's income, after paying losses and expenses and providing for all liabilities, into the Reserve Fund. The large amount of the Company's premiums invested in solid interest-bearing securities held in reserve, added to the Guarantee Fund (of \$300,000), makes the Company's resources over \$900,000, and furnishes a security to policy-holders unsurpassed on this Continent. The Assets of the Company have been increased by a sum amounting to over 53 per cent. of the premiums, all of which has been invested in first mortgages and debentures. The Company's semi-tontine investment plan continues to be most acceptable to insurers, combining, as it does, the privileges of the paid-up and surrender cash values given to the holders of ordinary policies with the various options given under tontine policies at the end of the investment period. The North American was the pioneer Home Company in giving Canadian insurers the many advantages of this form of policy, which, after being denounced for years by most of its competitors, has now been adopted, under one name or another, by all the principal home companies. The reports of the Superintendent of Insurance show that from 1869 to 1887, inclusive, Foreign Life Companies received in premiums from Canadian policy-holders nearly thirty-eight millions of dollars, a great part of which was withdrawn from the available capital of this country, and went abroad, thereby aiding the advancement of commercial competitors. By dealing with our Home Companies, such money would have been utilized in building up and extending Canadian interests. The reserve and the resources of this Company are invested in Canada. Dr. Jas. Thorburn, the Company's able and experienced Medical Director, has prepared his usual report of the Company's mortality experience. Reports of the Company's business for the year were mailed to the Government within a few hours after the close of business on the last day of the year, and the examination of the Company's books and returns by the Government Insurance Department was completed on Jan. 10th at the Head Office. The same minute and complete audit of the sources of income and expenditure, and of the property of the Company, has been continued by the Auditors appointed by the Annual Meeting. Their certificates are annexed to the Balance Sheet. Every documentary security held by the Company has been examined and verified independently by the Auditors and the Auditing Committee of the Board. The Directors have declared a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly to the Guarantors, as interest on the paid-up portion of the Guarantee Fund. The services of the Company's staff of Officers, Inspectors and Agents again deserve recognition. The Directors all retire, but are eligible for re-election.

ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, *President.*

Toronto, January 29, 1889.

ABSTRACT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1888.

Cash Income for the year 1888	\$275,161 25
Expenditure (including payment to Policy-holders of \$58,759.20)	154,577 83
Assets (including uncalled Guarantee Fund)	917,074 19
Reserve Fund (including claims under policies awaiting proofs, \$11,000)	553,694 32
Surplus for Security of Policy-holders	363,379 87

WILLIAM McCABE, *Managing Director.*

We have examined the Books, Documents and Vouchers representing the foregoing Revenue Account, and also each of the Securities for the Property in the above Balance Sheet, and certify to their correctness.

JAMES CARLYLE, M.D., } *Auditors.*
W. G. CASSELS, }

Toronto, January, 3, 1889.

We concur in the foregoing Certificate, and have personally made an independent examination of the said Books quarterly, and also of each of the Securities representing said Property.

E. A. MEREDITH, LL.D., } *Auditing Committee of Board.*
B. B. HUGHES, }

HON. A. MACKENZIE, President, in moving the adoption of the report, said: I have great pleasure in being again with you at this, our annual meeting, and in making the usual formal motion to adopt the Report, printed copies of which you have in your hands. The financial statement before you exhibits very clearly the solid position attained by this Company. Following my usual custom, I propose to make some reference to the progress and position of our Company: In the first place, I draw your attention to our assets; our investments are all in excellent interest-bearing securities, and so carefully have these been selected by our Finance Committee that at the close of the year there was only due thereon the small sum of \$603.36 for interest. Since the close of the year this sum, I understand, has been reduced to about \$100. In the matter of security to policy-holders, we may justly say that we stand unexcelled by any of our competitors. My co-directors have always been in unison with myself in determining that this Company should be built on a solid foundation; and the statement before you is strong evidence of how well we have succeeded. It must be remembered that the majority of our policies, being on our investment plans of insurance, will probably not mature until many of those present will not be here when they are presented for payment; it is therefore our duty to see that full provision for such policies be made. This, I can assure you, has been done. This should be gratifying to our policy-holders, and also to our agents; particularly to you,

gentlemen, the agents of the Company who are present with us to-day, and who, by your active, persistent, and energetic efforts, have done so much towards bringing this Company to the very strong position I am proud to say it occupies as one of the leading financial corporations of the Dominion. It seems but a short time since we held our second annual meeting, and yet six years have slipped away since then. It was interesting to me, as no doubt it will be to you, to notice the very substantial progress that we have made in that time. I will give you the figures: At the close of the year 1882 we had Premium Income, \$82,680; Interest Income, \$3,947; New Insurance, \$1,413,171; Reserve Fund, \$73,692; Assets, \$155,522; Surplus, \$8,430; and now, at the close of the year 1888 we have: Premium Income, \$244,038; Interest Income, \$31,123; New Insurance, \$2,464,500; Reserve Fund, \$542,694; Assets, \$677,074; Surplus, \$55,575. When you take into account the number of companies competing for business in this country, you will agree with me that our progress has not only been satisfactory, but exceedingly gratifying to all interested in this Company. Now a word about competition: It has undoubtedly been keener and of a more reckless kind during the past year than was probably ever experienced before in this country. In common with other well-managed Canadian Companies, we hope never to see it so again. Some of the inexperienced appear to think that the only object is to secure insurance, irrespective of the premium rate or its payment. This is an erroneous and unprofessional view in which to regard the business. Our Managing Director, who, as you all know, is well qualified to express an opinion on the subject, says the well-being of all companies depends upon their receiving a proper premium rate, combined, of course, with sound, conservative management. In this I entirely agree. From the inception of this company we have worked on the principle of selling our insurance as a legitimate article, and obtaining therefor a fair price. This is of as much importance to the insured as it is to the Company; insurance is not solely for to-day, but for a long period of time. And it is a duty devolving upon the Directors and Managers of a company to see that safe and satisfactory provision be made for the future. I have already explained to you what we have done in this respect, and we know to-day that we are not only able to meet all calls on the Company, but we have in addition a handsome surplus above all liabilities. Those contemplating insurance are very often led to form erroneous notions of the relative merits of companies, especially in the case of the older companies having large assets, which are almost wholly debts due by the company to its present policy-holders. New insurers, having contributed nothing to the amount by which such assets exceed the company's liabilities, can derive no benefit from such surplus. A younger and smaller company may, from better plans and management, limiting its operations to our healthy climate, be a much better company in which to insure. I am pleased to see from the Government reports that the majority of our Canadian Companies are making such good progress. This is as it should be, for are they not quite able to meet the wants of all intending insurers? It appears to me that the people of this country should in matters like Life Insurance give the preference to our Home Companies. In doing so, they are not only helping to build up our own institutions, but also aiding in the development of our country. All the funds of the Canadian Companies are retained here and loaned to our own people; whereas, in foreign companies, they are almost wholly invested in their securities, and the available capital of the country is diminished to that extent. I cannot press this important point upon your attention too strongly. I trust my remarks will be an impetus to our workers in the field, to aid them in securing for us more insurance this year than in any past year in the history of the Company. As regards the Dominion, I am proud of my country and of what, under great difficulties, it has accomplished so far. No man can foretell the future, but of this I feel certain, that if Canadians will go hand-in-hand pushing forward their respective interests, many of you will live to see this Dominion one of the most prosperous, peaceful and God-fearing countries in the world, far surpassing the most sanguine expectations of any of us. I will now take my seat, wishing you and yours a very happy and prosperous year.

HON. MR. MORRIS said: Seconding the motion is a very light task after the able manner in which our esteemed President has placed before you the strong position of this Company, and the important bearing of Life Insurance upon our national prosperity. I am glad to see here such a large and representative body of men engaged in presenting to our people the claims of this Company, and who are establishing it in a position of prominence and usefulness on the solid foundation that was from the outset the basis of its organization. The great advantages of Life Insurance are not as generally understood as they should be; its benefits are of the highest value to the community. I was much impressed with this fact by an examination of the last Insurance Report. At the end of 1867 the policies in force amounted to the large sum of \$191,694,000. To the hard-working mechanic, to the struggling clerk, to the merchant, and to the farmer, the boon of this great protection is in every sense a wise provision for their families, and meets their wants and necessities at a time when help is most needed, and in the majority of cases affords their only protection. I am very glad to know that our Company has been so successful in obtaining the confidence of the public. The large amount of business secured is the best evidence that the community have confidence in the Company. I think that the conservative methods upon which our business is conducted have contributed largely to this result. I most heartily concur with the President in the importance of Canadians giving their support to Canadian Companies. That our people are doing this is shown conclusively by the following figures: In 1867 the official reports show that United States Companies effected eight times as much insurance in Canada as the Canadian Companies; while in 1887 Canadian Companies effected more than double that of the United States Companies. In 1867 the premium income of the United States Companies was nearly three and a half times that of the Canadian Companies; while in 1887 the premium income of the Canadian Companies was considerably in excess of that of their United States competitors. This is conclusive evidence that our people are realizing the great advantages and convenience, when accommodation is needed, of dealing with our own institutions, and that companies like our own, which limit their operations to our healthy country and vigorous population, must necessarily be able to do better for their policy-holders than those extending their operations to the Southern States and other unhealthy parts of the world. Years ago, when consulting director of a large Scotch Company, I observed that the mortality in Canada was comparatively small; this fact is one of the utmost importance. The reports show that our Home companies receive a better rate of interest than their foreign competitors, and, therefore, should be able to give more satisfactory returns to policy-holders than such companies. As the profits will not be divided for two years, it was, I thought, a wise procedure, in view of passing events, to carry the whole of the whole of the savings of the past year to our Reserve Fund. This in no way affects the Surplus Fund, which could have been considerably augmented this year, but makes the position of our Company in security to our policy-holders and intending insurers unexcelled in this country. By a reference to the official Government reports, it must be exceedingly gratifying to notice that in the matter of income, assets, insurance in force, etc., we far excel any of them at the same period in their history. I have such confidence in our agents that I have no doubt we will be enabled each year to report to our Company in even a more favourable position.

MR. A. H. CAMPBELL, Chairman of the Finance Committee, in speaking of the care and discrimination used in making the Company's investments, said that it was a remarkably satisfactory state of affairs to have only some \$600 due for interest at the close of the year, and a few days after that this sum should be reduced to about \$100.

The usual votes of thanks were passed, and the election of Directors was then proceeded with. The scrutineers reported the old Board of Directors re-elected, with the addition thereto of his Worship, E. F. Clarke, Mayor of Toronto. After the adjournment of the meeting, the Board met and re-elected the officers of last year.

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

THE WEEK

Commences its **SIXTH VOLUME** with every prospect of a long and brilliant future.

PRESS OPINIONS IRRESPECTIVE OF PARTY.

A Thoroughly Home Enterprise.

Every Canadian must rejoice to see that a periodical so thoroughly a home enterprise as THE WEEK is, appears to be receiving that support which its past record and performances entitle it to ask. While it has been a good paper in the past, its enlargement makes it still more valuable, adding as it does very largely to the amount of matter each number contains, and it is to be hoped that THE WEEK will find such an appreciation of this fact from the people of Canada as will both justify this new evidence of the enterprise of its proprietors, and also disprove the statement that there is not sufficient patriotism in the Dominion to permit of even one Canadian periodical flourishing.—*Daily News-Advertiser, Vancouver.*

Will Rank with Similar Publications in the United States.

THE WEEK has entered on its sixth year in an enlarged and improved form. Editorially and typographically it is a credit to the higher type of Canadian Journalism and as such will rank with similar publications in the United States.—*Canadian Advance.*

Canada's Leading Literary Journal.

THE WEEK, Canada's leading literary journal, entered with its number for December 7th upon its sixth year of publication, enlarged so as to give its readers nearly one-half more reading matter each week than heretofore. Further improvements are foreshadowed in the future.—*Educational Journal.*

Has Become A Necessity.

There is no Canadian who will not rejoice at the evidences of increased prosperity which THE WEEK shows. This journal although it has not been so very long in existence has become a necessity to everyone wishing to keep himself in touch with the literary and political field of Canada. The paper is filled from cover to cover with the most interesting and important topics of the day written in the best manner.—*Bradford Telegram.*

It is an ably edited paper and neatly printed.—*York Herald.*

Commended to Thoughtful Readers.

THE WEEK is now one of the largest as well as one of the ablest literary journals published on the continent. We commend it to the attention of thoughtful readers.—*Huron News Record.*

The Best High Class Journal.

THE WEEK, the best high class literary journal of Canada, has entered its sixth year and been enlarged and improved.—*Durham Review.*

THE WEEK has entered on its sixth year greatly enlarged and improved, and its brilliant list of contributors added to, makes it by all odds the ablest literary and critical weekly journal in Canada. Its very successful publisher, Mr. C. Blackett Robinson, is one of the many Ontario County men who have made their mark at the provincial metropolis.—*Oshawa Vindicator.*

Long and Brilliant List of Writers.

THE WEEK signalizes its entry upon the sixth year of its existence by an enlargement to sixteen pages and other improvements, as well as adding to its long and brilliant list of writers, making it by far the ablest critical and literary journal in Canada.—*Port Perry Standard.*

A native of Ontario county, who has made a splendid success of the printing and publishing business in Toronto, is Mr. C. Blackett Robinson, from whose big establishment, amongst other fine periodicals, is issued THE WEEK, the ablest journal of its class in Canada.—*Pickering News.*

Belongs to the Higher Class of Canadian Journals.

THE WEEK, a Canadian journal of politics, literature, science and arts, published in Toronto, has entered on the sixth year of publication. It has been enlarged and improved in every respect. THE WEEK is a creditable publication in every respect. It belongs to the higher class of Canadian journals, and deserves general support.—*Woodstock Sentinel Review.*

Strong Corps of Able Writers.

THE WEEK has a strong corps of brilliant writers, whose treatment of the questions of the day are always worthy of attention.—*Pictou Times.*

Flattering Prospects of Increased Success.

THE WEEK enters upon its sixth year of publication with the most flattering prospects of increased success, and we are simply doing a pleasing duty when we recommend it to the favourable consideration of all.—*Pictou Gazette.*

THE WEEK, Canada's leading literary journal, has entered on its sixth year. It is as thoroughly independent in politics as ever, as ably conducted, and judging from its evident prosperity, as thoroughly appreciated by the public. It has recently been enlarged and improved generally.—*Milton Champion.*

One of the Ablest Edited Journals.

THE WEEK now appears in an enlarged form. THE WEEK is one of the ablest edited journals in Canada.—*Exeter Advocate.*

Only Journal of its Kind in Canada.

THE WEEK, with the number for December 7, began a new volume, and is considerably enlarged. We are glad to see these evidences of THE WEEK's prosperity. It is the only journal of its kind in Canada, and discharges very fairly its critical work.—*St. John Globe.*

Always Entitled to Respect.

We draw attention to the advertisement of this ably edited journal, which as a leader of public opinion takes much the same place as the *Saturday Review* in England. Though frequently differing from the views expressed in THE WEEK, its arguments are always entitled to respect.—*Perth Expositor.*

Largest Weekly of its Kind.

The Toronto literary and critical journal, THE WEEK, founded by Goldwin Smith, has been greatly enlarged and improved, and is now the largest weekly of its kind on the continent.—*World, Chatham, N.B.*

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One Half More Reading Matter Than Formerly.

THE WEEK has entered upon the sixth year of its existence, and celebrates this auspicious event by appearing in enlarged form, so that its readers get nearly one-half more reading matter than formerly. We are pleased to note these signs of prosperity, and hope our contemporary's future will be even brighter, showing that Canadians are ready to warmly support a high-class literary weekly of their own.—*Berlin Weekly News*.

A Thorough Canadian Journal.

With its advancing years it has increased in circulation and usefulness. In literary ability it stands in the front rank of Canadian journals, and we notice this evidence of its growing prosperity with pleasure. It is a thorough Canadian journal, and deserves success.—*Newmarket Era*.

A Wide Circle of Admirers.

The high character of the literary contents of this weekly have made for it a wide circle of admirers, who will rejoice that its success has been such as to warrant this new departure, and will wish for it still more enduring popularity in its altered form.—*Toronto News*.

Secured a Leading Rank.

This periodical, which during the past five years has, by its literary excellence, secured a leading rank in the Canadian press, commences its sixth volume fifty per cent. larger than it closed the fifth. It now appears in sixteen quarto pages, and in good, clean, readable type. Before another year the management hope to effect further improvements.—*The Mail*.

Distinctly Creditable to Canada.

THE WEEK has been much improved all round during the past year, consequently its circulation has extended and its publishers are enabled to announce that the paper will hereafter be of the size of the large and handsome issue that bears even date with this note. Now weekly on the continent is written in a better spirit, and very few present literary matters of more merit. THE WEEK is now distinctly creditable to Canada; it has passed safely through the dangerous stage of infancy, and may very well expect to have a long career of prosperity.—*The Globe*.

One-Half More Reading Matter.

THE WEEK has entered upon the sixth year of its existence, and celebrates this auspicious event by appearing in enlarged form, so that its readers get nearly one-half more reading matter than formerly. We are pleased to note these signs of prosperity, and hope our contemporary's future will be even brighter, showing that Canadians are ready to warmly support a high-class literary weekly of their own.—*The Empire*.

Leading Journal of Literature.

Our Canadian contemporary, THE WEEK, began its sixth volume with the issue of Dec. 7, and celebrated the anniversary by an enlargement of its pages. THE WEEK is the leading Canadian journal of literature and the arts, and we wish it the "long, useful and prosperous career" that its prospectus anticipates for it.—*New York Critic*.

Will rank with similar Publications in the United States.

THE WEEK has entered on its sixth year in an enlarged and improved form. Editorially and typographically it is a credit to the higher type of Canadian journalism, and as such will rank with similar publications in the United States.—*Canadian Advance*.

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It is evidently becoming even more popular than formerly. It has a strong corps of brilliant writers whose treatment of the questions of the day are always worthy of attention.—*Deseronto Tribune*.

One of Canada's Leading Papers.

THE WEEK, of Toronto, one of Canada's leading papers, has recently been enlarged and otherwise improved.—*Forest Free Press*.

Able and Independent.

We would once more urge upon our readers the claims to support of this fine periodical. With the number for December 7, THE WEEK enters upon its sixth volume in an enlarged form, and with a staff of contributors equal to that of any of its alien rivals. In the number are Sir Daniel Wilson, Prof. J. Clark Murray, Principal Grant, John Talon-Lesperance, Lady Macdonald, Prof. Roberts, J. Hunter Duvar, Miss Machar (Fidelis) and several others of our foremost writers. The opening number of the new year has contributions from "Walter Powell," the talented daughter of Mr. Frith, the artist; from Miss Blanche L. Macdonell, Commander W. A. Ashe, P.R.S.A., the Rev. Prof. W. Clark, Mr. N. F. Davin, M.P., Dr. Goldwin Smith, Miss Louisa Murray and the Rev. Prof. K. L. Jones. The editorials of THE WEEK are able and independent, and cover the entire range of current controversy.—*Montreal Gazette*.

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Abounds with Interesting Articles.

THE WEEK, which has now become one of the well-established and recognized weekly journals of Canada, has met with such success as to warrant its enlargement. On its list of contributors is a host of names, many well known in literature and science in Canada, and we see no reason why our contemporary should not still further extend its circulation until the whole of the Dominion is well covered. It abounds with interesting articles and good reading generally.—*Montreal Herald*.

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THE WEEK, a well-known literary and political journal, which has at all times been ably conducted, gives evidence, in its latest issue, that it has been successful. THE WEEK is independent in politics, and its clever articles, which are usually patriotic in tone, will give to many of our politicians a view of themselves as others see them, even if they do not influence public opinion to any great extent as to the merits of questions in controversy between the parties. We commend THE WEEK to those who desire a high-class Canadian weekly journal.—*Belleville Intelligencer*.

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THE WEEK is now uniform in size with *Harper's Weekly*, and having outlived the dangerous period of infancy—so fatal to youthful journalistic enterprises—it may now look forward to a long, useful and prosperous career.—*Sarnia Canadian*.

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Certainly a First-class Journal.

This week we publish an extended notice of THE WEEK, a Toronto publication of much merit. It has recently been enlarged and much improved in other ways, and is certainly a first-class journal.—*Chesterly Enterprise*.

Solid and Enterprising.

We are always glad to note signs of prosperity and progress on the part of the Canadian press, and it is therefore with pleasure that we draw attention to the fact that the last issue of that excellent literary journal, THE WEEK, came out in an enlarged form. It is really one of the most solid and yet entertaining exchanges we have.—*Penbrooke Standard*.

A Valuable Addition.

THE WEEK, a Canadian journal of politics, literature, science and arts, published in Toronto, has entered on its sixth year of publication. It has been enlarged and improved in every respect. It is a valuable addition to the literary publications in any household.—*Oakville Star*.

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THE WEEK, Canada's leading literary journal, has entered on its sixth year. It is as thoroughly independent in politics as ever, as ably conducted, and judging from its evident prosperity, as thoroughly appreciated by the public. It has recently been enlarged and improved generally.—*Milton Champion*.

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Its contents include independent opinions in politics, literature, science and arts; and original and able reviews on the most important passing events in the Dominion, the States and the old country, must secure it a place in every home in Canada. For general information of interest there is nothing in the city to surpass THE WEEK.—*4yr Recorder*.

Always Fresh and Interesting.

That first class literary journal, THE WEEK, has now entered upon its sixth year, and appears in an enlarged and improved form. THE WEEK has amongst its contributors many of the best writers in Canadian literature, and is always fresh and interesting.—*Stirling News-Argus*.

New and Able Contributors.

THE WEEK has entered upon the sixth year of its existence, and has been enlarged and greatly improved. Many new and able writers have now or have promised to become contributors to its columns, which, with its regular staff, will give it a front place with journals dealing with politics, literature, science and arts.—*Huron Signal*.

Prof. Goldwin Smith Still a Contributor.

THE WEEK now stands in the front rank of literary journals on the continent. As heretofore, Professor Goldwin Smith occupies a place among its contributors. Those of our readers desiring to secure a first-class literary journal will find in THE WEEK what they desire.—*St. Thomas Times*.

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THE WEEK, Canada's literary paper *par excellence*, has entered on its sixth year in an enlarged and improved form. THE WEEK is now one of the largest as well as one of the ablest literary journals on the continent. We commend the attention of thoughtful readers to the prospectus announcement for 1889, which appears in another column.—*Listowel Standard*.

Canada's Leading Literary Journal.

THE WEEK, Canada's leading literary journal, entered with its number for December 7th upon its sixth year of publication, enlarged so as to give its readers nearly one-half more reading matter each week than heretofore. Further improvements are foreshadowed in the future.—*Educational Journal*.

Cleverly Written.

Its editorial comments are independent in tone, cleverly written, and touch upon all current events of importance.—*St. Thomas Evening Journal*.

THE WEEK is a credit to Canadian journalism.—Stratford Times.

It deserves support.—London Advertiser.

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The Toronto WEEK—Canada's foremost literary and critical weekly—has, on entering its sixth volume, been greatly enlarged and improved. The publisher, Mr. C. Blackett Robinson, is now able to give about a third more reading matter than formerly. The price has not been increased. THE WEEK is a real credit to the Dominion, and embraces among its staff of editors and contributors most of the best pens in Canada. THE WEEK's discussions of important topics are characterized by great liberality and freedom.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

A Tone of Dignified Good Sense.

THE WEEK, of Toronto, entered upon its sixth volume a fortnight since, and appeared in an enlarged form. THE WEEK is an enterprising and able paper, and always contains much valuable reading matter of current interest, while its editorials have a tone of dignified good sense, as well as of sound judgment. The paper is a great credit to its publisher, C. Blackett Robinson, who deserves to be congratulated.—*Boston Journal*.

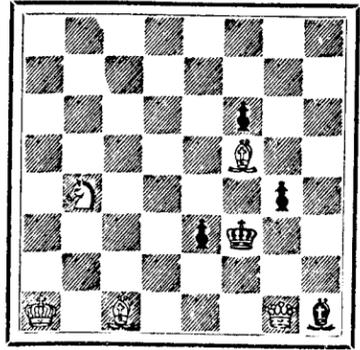
CHESS.

PROBLEM No. 329.

By X. HAWKINS.

From *Columbia Chess Chronicle*.

BLACK.



WHITE.

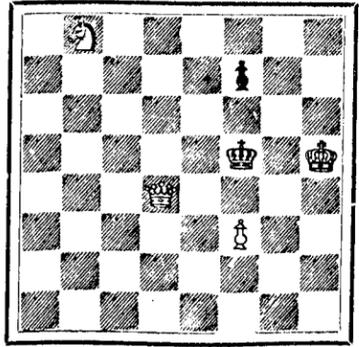
White to play and mate in two moves.

PROBLEM No. 330.

By L. A. GOLDSMITH.

From *Columbia Chess Chronicle*.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS.

No. 323.		No. 324.	
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1. Q-Q Kt 2	1. B x Q		Kt-K 5
2. B-K 6 +	2. K x P		
3. B-Kt 8 mate			
	1. Kt-Q 6		
2. P-B 4 +	2. K x P		
3. B-K 6 mate.			

GAME PLAYED JANUARY 15th, 1889, IN THE CANADIAN CHESS ASSOCIATION TOURNAMENT AT MONTREAL.

Between Mr. Taylor, of Ottawa, and Mr. Davison, of Toronto.

EVANS GAMBIT DECLINED.

MR. TAYLOR.	MR. DAVISON.	MR. TAYLOR.	MR. DAVISON.
WHITE.	BLACK.	White.	Black.
1. P-K 4	P-K 4	17. B-Q 1	B-Q Kt 5
2. Kt-K B 3	Kt-Q B 3	18. R-Q B 1	Kt-Q 2
3. B-B 4	B-B 4	19. Kt x Q B P (b)	P x Kt
4. P-Q Kt 4	P-Q 4	20. B x Kt	Q-K R 3
5. P x Q P	Kt x P	21. B-B 4	Q-K B 3
6. Kt x K P	Kt x Q P	22. B-Q Kt 3	P-K Kt 4
7. P-Q 4	B-K 2	23. B x Kt P	Q x B
8. B-Kt 5 + (a)	K-B 1	24. R x B	Q x R +
9. Castles	P-Q B 3	25. Kt-Q 1	Q-K Kt 4
10. B-R 4	B-K 3	26. Kt-K 3	P-K B 5
11. P-Q B 4	Kt-Q B 2	27. R x P	R x R
12. Kt-Q B 3	P-K B 4	28. Q x R	P x Kt
13. B-Q Kt 3	Kt-K B 3	29. Q-Q B 8 +	K-K 2
14. Q-K B 3	Q x Q P	30. Q x R	P-K 7 and Black wins.
15. R-K 1	Q-K R 5		
16. B-K B 4	R-Q B 1		

NOTES.

- (a) Kt x P appears to give White the better game.
- (b) Unsound.

IN the Canadian Chess Association Tournament the prize winners are as follows:—1st. Mr. Fleming, Montreal; 2nd. Mr. Narraway, Ottawa; 3rd. Mr. Cooke, Montreal; 4th. Mr. Davison, Toronto; 5th. Mr. Barry, Montreal.

THE newly issued *Russian Kalendar* gives the statistics of the population of the Empire for 1885, the latest year for which they are available. According to them the total population of Russia in Europe and Asia is 108,787,265. Of the population 81,725,185 belongs to Russia in Europe, 7,960,304 to Poland, 2,176,421 to Finland, 7,284,527 to Caucasia, 4,313,680 to Siberia, and 5,327,098 to Russian Central Asia. The most thickly populated section of the Empire is Poland—71.4 inhabitants to a square verst. Next comes European Russia, with 19.3; Caucasia, 17.9; Finland, 7; Russian Central Asia, 1.8; and Siberia, 0.4 to a square verst. As to the proportion of males to females, there are considerable variations. In Poland there are 104 females to 100 males; in Finland, 103; in European Russia, 101.2; Siberia, 93.2; Central Asia, 90.2; Caucasia, 87.9 females to 100 males. There are 1,310 towns in the Empire, but of them only 36 have more than 50,000 inhabitants. Only four cities exceed 200,000—St. Petersburg, 861,303; Moscow, 753,469; Warsaw, 454,298; Odessa, 240,000. There are nine cities with populations ranging from 100,000 to 200,000.

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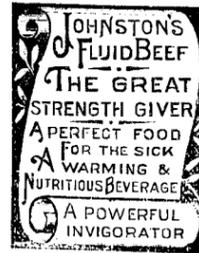
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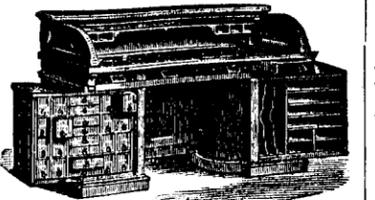
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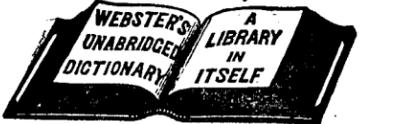
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