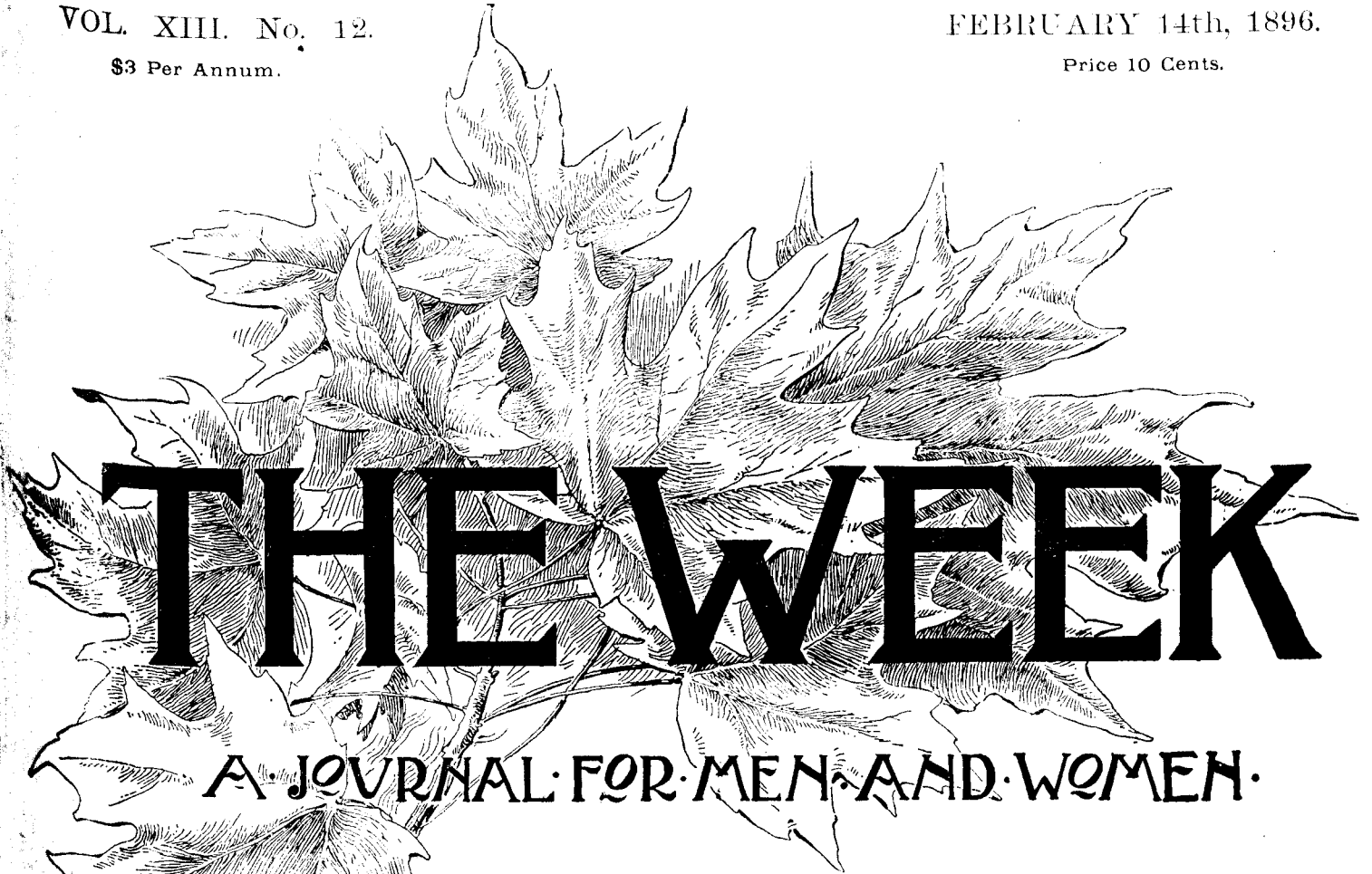


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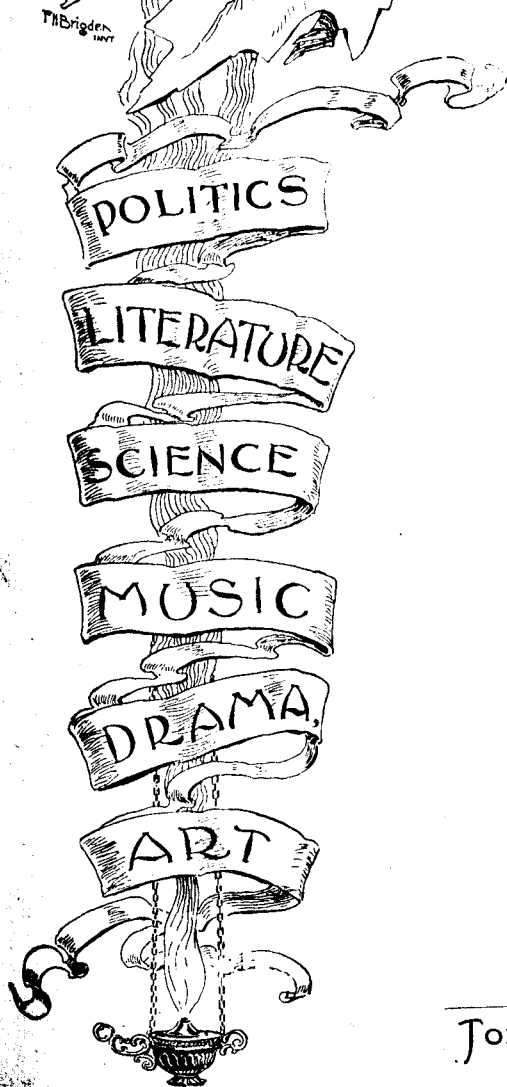
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Vol. XIII.

Toronto, Friday, February 14th, 1896.

No. 12.

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Current Topics

The Colonist.

Colonial affairs are becoming of some interest to Englishmen. This is seen in the increased amount of space devoted to consideration of these affairs in the public prints of Great Britain. Now that so prominent a man as Mr. Chamberlain holds the once scorned office of Secretary of State for the Colonies it will not be possible to revert to the old days when any wooley-headed individual was counted quite good enough for this uninteresting office. Canadian, Australian, and South African affairs are now considered by the London journalist to be almost equal in interest and importance to those, say, of some fifth-rate European State. This is an immense advance. In commenting upon the recent brief visit of Mr. Cecil Rhodes to England and his sudden return to the land of dust and diamonds the London scribes seemed almost to forget that Mr. Rhodes was “only a Colonist.”

Cecil Rhodes' Bold Step.

Yesterday the London Daily News is said to have given prominence to the rumour that the Secretary of State for the Colonies had had an interview with Hon. Cecil Rhodes, the ex-Premier of Cape Colony, and that the Government decided it was highly important to ensure the prevention of Dr. Jameson's communicating with any one before he should be delivered over to justice. They therefore hurriedly despatched Inspector Forest with a warrant for his arrest on his way to England, with instructions to prevent Dr. Jameson from holding communication with any person. The rumour has it that upon learning of this step on the part of the Government, Mr. Rhodes started forthwith for Naples, with the intention of circumventing Inspector Forest and obtaining an interview with Dr. Jameson. As Max O'Rell once declared, we shall certainly hear more of Mr. Cecil Rhodes. What with a possible visit from Oom Paul and the coming trial of Dr. Jameson, to say nothing of the lively interest in Rhodesia, South Africa is attracting more than its share of attention. Canadians will have to do something picturesque—raid Alaska for instance.

The New Leader.

Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., was introduced in the House of Commons on Tuesday afternoon and immediately took the seat occupied by Mr. Foster when leader of the House. The new Secretary of State's journey from Cape Breton to Ottawa was a triumphal procession, and if the greetings and reception at the Capital were not quite up to concert pitch we must remember that the pitch had been pretty high and well sustained for several days and could not be expected to last forever. Besides Sir Mackenzie still reigns in Ottawa. He would note with peculiar interest those who capered and pranced in the wake of the conquering hero. We have no special knowledge of the mind and heart of the Premier; but being human it is difficult to imagine how he could view with pleasure those who pay marked homage to Sir Charles. The Premier's displeasure cannot yet be ignored. Though our clever cartoonists delight to picture him as being gradually overshadowed by the mighty Baronet it is not quite clear yet that Sir Mackenzie agrees with the cartoonists. He resembles Sir Charles in that his bump of self-esteem is not undeveloped. The Secretary of State may lead in the House of Commons but the Premier's frown is still a factor in Canadian political life. It may not be for long. Out of Ottawa Sir Charles is spoken of as the leader of the Conservative party. But in the meantime Sir Mackenzie Bowell is a big man for he holds the Premiership of the Dominion. Until it is certain that he will be deprived of the office he will be surrounded by many devoted friends who will smile upon Sir Charles only when Sir Mackenzie is not looking.

The Remedial Bill.

We have had time only to cast a cursory glance at the synopsis of the Remedial Bill which appeared in the daily papers. The basis of the Parliamentary jurisdiction of the Dominion is the remedial order. The Governor-General-in-Council having heard the appeal of the minority, had jurisdiction, under the Constitution, to make an order for redress. The Manitoba Legislature then was put in the position that if it did not legislate on the lines of the remedial order, the Parliament of Canada should immediately acquire the power to pass an act to execute the order. Other jurisdiction than this the Dominion has not. It becomes, therefore, a matter of the greatest moment to ascertain the exact purport of the remedial order or the basis of jurisdiction for subsequent legislation. Not only is it essential in this view, but it is also of immense purport in the relations between the Dominion and Provincial authorities. For example, if a Dominion remedial order were made to re-establish separate schools, with text-books to be chosen by ecclesiastics, and the whole government of each school to be under the Bishop of the Diocese in which it was situated, the Province might naturally refuse to execute it. If the Dominion Parliament, on proposing to execute it, found the storm of public opinion so great as to induce them to modify their opinions, and were, therefore, to pass an act, requiring text-books to be those in use in the public schools, and putting the government of the schools under a body of the same nature as that of the public school system, it is perfectly clear not on

that the Province had never been fairly asked to adopt the milder measure, and should not be condemned for not passing a measure which the Dominion itself would not pass, but the milder act, not being in execution of the remedial order, would be void. How far the bill differs from the remedial order we have not had time to examine. But it apparently does differ in some respects. And if it differs at all, Manitoba will have a just right to complain that if the Dominion will not go to the extreme length of the remedial order Manitoba should not be blamed for not having done so. Compromise was well suggested and might have been beneficial. But compromise could not be effected with an instrument of jurisdiction retained by the Dominion in the shape of the original remedial order. A moderate measure not completely authorized by the order will also have this effect, that a long course of litigation will be entered on to test its validity, and the sore will remain open.

Ontario's
Legislature.

The Legislative Assembly of Ontario opened on Tuesday afternoon with animated moderation. Though there was nothing startling about the Speech from the Throne it was of decided interest and pitched in the right key. In briefly alluding to the Venezuelan boundary dispute gratification was expressed that the peaceful relations existing between the Empire and the United States were now not likely to be disturbed, but that "in case of any trouble affecting the interests of the Mother Country, no sacrifice which the circumstances might demand would be considered too great by the people of Ontario should they be called upon to repel invasion, or to defend the integrity of the British Empire." This will further emphasize the now famous resolution of Mr. McNeil, which was received with such acclaim in the House of Commons last week. Turning to matters of business, we are pleased to observe an encouraging passage in the Speech respecting the important agricultural concerns of the Province. The farmers "exhibit a growing interest and enthusiasm in every department of agriculture." They attend in large numbers the meetings held for the discussion of agricultural matters. The associations are in a flourishing condition, the dairy schools have proved most effective, "and experiments in fruit-growing and orchard-spraying have been successfully conducted during the past year, and promise good results for the future." Brief mention is made of our mineral wealth. The Speech here scrambles over a very weak spot in the Mowat Administration. It has done very little to further the mining industry, and what it has done has not always been according to knowledge. The Ontario Government should devote less attention to tinkering with our laws, and very much more attention to schemes for developing our mineral resources. There are many bills in preparation, which are to be promptly submitted for consideration. We could probably do very well without the half of them—but that is another story. A matter for general congratulation, and one eminently creditable to the Government is that the total expenditure of the Province was kept well within the appropriation, and that the actual receipts were considerably in excess of the estimate. We wish that Mr. Foster had had a similar report to make. But he had not.

The Imperial
Parliament.

The Queen's Speech at the opening of the Imperial Parliament on Tuesday is of deep interest, concerned as it is with important questions which have attracted world-wide attention. The independence of Siam has been secured by an agreement between England and France, and the frontier which sepa-

rates our Indian Empire and Afghanistan from Russia has been delineated to the satisfaction of Her Majesty and the Czar. The paragraph devoted to the Venezuelan boundary dispute is worth quoting in full, not for what it contains but for what it does not contain. It is a very still, small voice after the storm:

"The Government of the United States of America have expressed a wish to co-operate in the termination of the differences which have existed for many years between my Government and the Republic of Venezuela upon the question of the boundary between that country and British Guiana. I have expressed my sympathy with the desire to come to an equitable arrangement, and trust that further negotiations will lead to a satisfactory settlement."

Reference is made to the fact that the Sultan has sanctioned the reforms in the government of the Armenian Provinces for which England, together with France and Russia, has been pressing. But why rejoice over the sanctioning of reforms if the reforms are not made? The "sudden incursion" into the South African Republic by Dr. Jameson is to be made the subject of a searching enquiry, and Oom Paul is congratulated on the moderation and wisdom he has displayed in dealing with the prisoners. It is believed that he now recognizes "the importance of redressing the legitimate grievances of which complaint has been made by a majority of the persons in the Transvaal." Respecting the armed expedition sent to Ashanti to enforce the conditions of the treaty of 1874 it is stated that "the establishment of efficient British control at Coomassie will put a stop to the barbarous customs which have hitherto prevailed, and have the effect of preventing inter-tribal conflicts, and also tend to benefit the people and the interests of peace and commerce." After remarking that effective control of Chitral has been secured, attention is directed to matters of domestic concern, but not before the extension and improvement of the naval defences of the Empire is named as the most important subject to which Parliament can direct its efforts.

The Projected
Church Congress.

We have received the following letter from a prominent Toronto Anglican who signs himself "Anglicanus" to whose remarks we would call special attention:

"Will you allow one of your readers to draw attention, through your columns, to the projected Church Congress, which may be of interest to others besides members of the Church of England. These congresses have been of the greatest service to the Church in England and in the United States, in helping to reconcile differences and in stimulating clergy and laity to work for the Church.

"The projected Congress is only for the Diocese of Toronto—which is probably a mistake—but at any rate there can be no harm in making a beginning. It is said that the aim of the promoters of the Congress is to obtain the discussion of subjects which cannot well be brought up at Synods; and it must be apparent to any one who attends those august assemblies that their deliberations are not of universal interest.

"That there is need for such assemblies can hardly be called in question if we consider the state of the Church of England in general and the Diocese of Toronto in particular. We have only to refer to the recent charges of the Bishop to be aware that matters are by no means in a prosperous condition financially. Now in a wealthy city like Toronto there can be no difficulty about money, unless something else is wrong. Half a dozen wealthy men could wipe out the liabilities of all the Church Societies in a day without feeling it.

"Well, then, there is need of consideration and deliberation on these subjects. But there are certain things obviously necessary to be kept in mind, if any success is to attend such a gathering. Diligent preparation must be made, the subjects must be carefully selected, men must be chosen

to discuss them who can do so in an able and interesting manner; and care must be taken to interest the people before hand. Can these things be done? Is there any prospect of their being done? Why should there not? But, unless there is rather more than a reasonable probability of this, much better give up the idea.

"We have had failures enough of one kind or another. And every failure prejudices every subsequent attempt. Perhaps some of those who are promoting this Congress would give us information as to its prospects. Such intelligence would be of interest to many of your readers."

We shall be glad if the hope expressed by "Anglicanus" that the promoters of the Congress will give some information on the subject be fulfilled. THE WEEK will be pleased to hear from these gentlemen, and to give publicity to their plans.

Röntgen's
Photography.

One or two of the Toronto newspapers have been making much ado about the matter of there being men in the Ontario School of Science capable of performing experiments in Röntgen's photography. They congratulate the country upon the work done by these gentlemen in photographing the skeleton of a living hand. There is not much cause for such congratulation and expatiation beyond the fact that we are able to keep in touch with the world of science. Up to the present date everything which has been reported as accomplished at the School of Practical Science in Toronto had been done in Europe. All the experiments so far published are merely repetitions of some of the simple experiments previously performed by Germans, Englishmen, and others. It is, of course, a great and astonishing discovery that has been made by the Professor of Physics in the University of Würzburg, W. C. Röntgen. But to repeat, it is not difficult. There is no photographic lens to be adjusted, and no special preparation of the object needed. Almost any person can successfully operate it. A Crooke's high-vacuum glass tube may be purchased for eight or ten dollars, and a sensitive plate may be obtained from any photographer. All that is required is to connect the tube with electric wires, and place the plate and object within a few inches of the Crooke's tube for a period varying from five to twenty minutes. Then the plate is ready to be developed by any photographer. The tube's vacuum should be high, about a millionth of an atmosphere; and the object to be photographed should be no more than two or three inches from the tube. Professor Röntgen announced that the rays would not pass through glass. In consequence glass vessels have since been used to concentrate the light upon the object, and thus enable the photograph to be produced in a much shorter time than was first mentioned.

What is
it?

By the way, that which is produced is perhaps no photograph in the ordinary sense of the word, because, as Popular Science points out, no lens is used. "It is not a negative but a positive plate that is secured. The apparatus is set up in the following order: First the object to be 'photographed' (metallic), then the organic substances, then Cook's tube, and last the photographic plate in a wooden or vulcanite holder." According to Science, of New York, Professor A. W. Wright (Yale University) and Professor John Trowbridge "have repeated Professor Röntgen's experiments with the X-rays. Professor Moseitig, of the University of Vienna, has used the photography for diagnosis. The photographic pictures taken showed, with the greatest clearness and precision, the injuries caused by a revolver shot in the left hand of a man, and the position of the small projectile. In another case, that of a girl, the position and nature of a malformation

in the left foot were ascertained. Nature and other scientific journals have given accounts of somewhat similar experiments made by various persons throughout the civilized world.

The Passing
of Hyams.

The permitting the Hyams Brothers to go free on trifling bail, to which it is admitted they will not surrender, is painful evidence of an additional failure in our administration of justice. Their escape brings to mind the saying in the United States, that no man need be hanged if he is wealthy, or if he has wealthy friends willing to disburse. Backed by their New Orleans millionaire brother, it is another Shakesperian exemplification "offence's gilded hand shall shove-by justice." His legitimate outlay is estimated at \$78,000; but the prisoners' New York lawyer says the affair has cost him \$140,000; probably this is the sum he gave the twins on their voyage to South America. During the murder trial council actually admitted their guilt of lesser offences; yet they have escaped altogether. Alibis were sworn to, though by their own statements to various crown-witnesses, they were both in the building when poor Wells lost his life. Taken altogether it is the grossest miscarriage of justice that has occurred in Ontario. The American lawyer—seemingly referring to the lesser offences of forgery and conspiracy—described the affair as a farce. Considering the case altogether we should call it a tragedy.

* * *

"The Law Allows It and the Court Awards It."

IN Ontario by the *Act respecting Separate Schools* every person paying rates, whether as proprietor or tenant, who gives notice before the first of March in any year to the Municipal Clerk that he is a Roman Catholic and Separate School supporter is exempted from all public school rates for the current year. The person giving the notice, if resident, must live within three miles from the site of the school house. If the taxpayer be non-resident he may require also by notice that his taxes be applied towards separate schools. The Assessor, who assesses for purposes of taxation, is bound to accept the statement of any person who claims to be a Roman Catholic—and mistakes or fraudulent notices may be corrected by the Court of Revision. If land happens to be assessed both to owner and occupant, or to owner and tenant, then the occupant or tenant is deemed to be the person liable to the rates, and his decision governs where they are paid if there is no agreement on the subject as between owner and tenant. If ultimately by default of the tenant the owner has to pay the taxes, then he decides where they are to go. Municipal councils are charged with the collection of school rates, and when collected the taxes are paid over to the trustees. Each separate school is also entitled to a share in the public grant based on the proportion which the number of separate school pupils attending school bears to the whole number of pupils in the school district. Teachers in separate schools are required to have the same qualifications and certificates as public school teachers. Thus, in Ontario, the effort is made to have separate schools on exactly the same lines as the public schools, but separate.

The Dominion Bill, now before the Dominion House, is on generally the same lines. The difference is that the Dominion is instituting these schools for the Province instead of the Province instituting them for themselves. The whole matter must be considered apart from detail. Once admit that separate schools are allowable, the machinery for carrying out the separation is, as is shown by the above outline of the Ontario law, simple.

The question is—why must there be separate schools at all? The answer is that the Roman Catholic Church desires them. The Roman Church has plainly spoken on this point of separate schools. A devout Roman Catholic would not, if he could help it, send his child to a school where Roman Catholic doctrine is not taught. Protestants may not understand this feeling, it may be something they themselves cannot sympathize with, but the fact is that it is there, and in governing a country it must be dealt with. This desire alone may not, of itself, be sufficient, but in Manitoba this separate school system did exist. It was abolished. The abolition has been declared to be a grievance. The ruling of the Privy Council on that point is final. The Dominion has been legally appealed to by the minority who have lost their rights. An opportunity has been given to Manitoba to remedy this grievance, and it has not been taken advantage of. The Dominion, unless it is prepared to see the rights of minorities trampled on in every Province, must protect these minorities. The shoe to-day pinching the Roman Catholics in Manitoba may pinch the Protestants in Quebec to-morrow. In either case, no matter what happens, the spirit as well as the letter of the Constitution must be acted up to. In political life as well as in private life society can only insist on terms of concession to the feelings and prejudices of other people.

If the Constitution of the Dominion is not to be a dead letter it must be respected. The objection of Manitoba to Roman Catholic separate schools if acceded to would be a precedent for a French Canadian objection to Protestant separate schools. Facts must be looked at, not theories. The utmost delicacy and good feeling towards Manitoba should be shown in the Dominion legislation, and apparently that feature is not overlooked. If it is omitted it should be remedied. But the remedying of a declared grievance is one which demands fair and dispassionate discussion. We have doubting Thomases among ourselves. We have candid friends quite ready to say, "I told you so," if the Dominion does not successfully overcome this difficulty. We have a treacherous sprinkling of sub-acid hostile critics who are ready to give aid and comfort to our enemies, and point out all our failures with great satisfaction. Canadians, disappoint these men. Show that this school difficulty can be settled without acrimony or further friction. Canada wants no question of State rights within her borders. One country, one people, no sovereign States claiming any right of secession. The law of Canada, when once declared, must be supreme. However Protestants may be opposed to separate schools there is a higher principle at stake. The question becomes one of the supremacy of law and the maintenance of the Constitution. We would gladly welcome Roman Catholics into our public schools, and we believe it would be more to the benefit of the community if there were no separate schools. But the law has declared that those who ask for them are entitled to them and against that position there is no attack.

* * *

Mr. Waldron and Evolution: A Reply.

I HOPED, on seeing the title of Mr. Waldron's paper in THE WEEK of 7th February, to find something in it which would clear up some of the points upon which I (rather too boldly, it seems) dwelt. I find, however, that he contents himself merely with asserting that I am ignorant not only of the whole theory of evolution, but also of the meanings of the commonest words. A charge of ignorance involves the assumption of knowledge on the part of the one making the charge; and I may say, therefore, that I shall be glad to learn anything (except his controversial style) which he has to teach, from so lusty a wielder as Mr. Waldron is of the weapon of ridicule which Mr. Spencer charges his dis-

ciples to employ against the theory of creation. But-I must ask leave, in learning, to subject his teaching to some ordinary and legitimate tests. And I might add that it is very disappointing to find that when a standard of knowledge is set up, the standard bearer should so often crouch behind the ramparts of "I don't know," or, which sounds wiser, "evolution does not know."

That an agnostic should resent the hesitation to adopt a proposition which is not yet established by evidence, while he takes refuge himself in the philosophy of ignorance under similar circumstances is curious. And it is inexplicable that he should have a preference for one theory over another, if each is devoid of actual demonstration. If I were inclined merely to fence with words, I might answer Mr. Waldron's censure of lawyers, "and Canadian lawyers at that," for entering the arena of science, by asking him why he, of the same profession, should add one to the number? If he had treated his own essay in the way in which he advised that mine should have been treated, namely, by turning it upside down and considering the closing paragraph, and had weighed well the adage which he quotes, *Ne sutor ultra crepidam*, he might have avoided committing the very error into which he says I have fallen.

However, if his assertions can be disposed of on their merits, he is entitled to a consideration of them, and if the *argumentum ad absurdum* should happen to be employed, he will, I am sure, not take offence. He charges me, first, with having lost sight of the fact that "evolution is not claimed to be a fact but the more reasonable of two hypotheses;" and says that "this failure of vision is doubtless due to want of appreciation of the meaning of the word hypothesis." I certainly do not understand it in the way in which Mr. Waldron does. He says: "Hypothesis is another word for explanation." I have always understood, in common with numbers of others, that hypothesis was "another word for" Supposition, Suggestion, Assumption. But I am quite ready to adopt his definition for the purpose of a test. He says: "If the hypothesis were proven, it would no longer be a hypothesis, but a generalization of fact, in which there would be no element of supposition or explanation open to argument." Now, if we substitute any one of the ordinary synonyms for hypothesis in this sentence it retains such good sense as is expressed in the prior half of it. But if we interchange "hypothesis" and Mr. Waldron's synonym "explanation," where they occur in the quotation, it will read thus: "If the explanation were proven it would no longer be an explanation, but a generalization of fact, in which there would be no element of supposition or hypothesis open to argument." I am not sure that the Waldronian method will tend to clear away the doubt that enshrouds the hypothesis, but it is submitted. Let us now examine Mr. Waldron's illustration of the goose-bone. Suppose that someone meets him going along the street with the goose-bone in his hand which has tooth-marks on it. The effect being so near an efficient cause, the first reasonable hypothesis is that Mr. Waldron had just been gnawing the bone. Mr. Waldron would naturally resent this, as being no explanation of how the marks got on the bone, because entirely untrue. But it would be a perfectly admissible theory until disproved. With his explanation comes for the first time the truth. But the explanation is an entirely different thing from the hypothesis. Perhaps, on consideration, Mr. Waldron will agree that a hypothesis is something assumed but not yet proved, a theory propounded to account for what is not yet understood; and he can then acquit me of having lost sight of the fact that I thought I had before me continually, that evolution is not asserted to be a fact, but only one of two hypotheses. That it is the "more reasonable of the two," I cannot admit, until he declares what is the other; for in a subsequent part of his paper he says that it is incorrect thinking to suggest creation.

Mr. Waldron strongly misunderstands the argument upon the geological record. He seems to think that I disputed the relation of the horse to its archaic forms, and proceeds to argue that the evidence is sufficient to connect them. If he will look again he will see that I based my whole argument upon the assumption that the evidence was sufficient to establish the identity of the horse with the *Orohippus* through the intermediate forms. But what does it prove? It predicates that in all present, ancient, and archaic forms of the *hippos*, from the *Orohippus* to the modern horse, there

have been found special characteristics persisting to a degree sufficient to connect the last with the first. That is to say, it proves that the *hippos* has always been a *hippos*, whether *Orohippus*, *Mesohippus*, *Crotahippus*, or horse. That is, the individual has continued to improve, the species has always remained capable of identification. The utmost length to which the evidence goes is to establish this. Evidence is wanted to show that these fossils are connected with some other fossil which has not these special characteristics so fully developed as to identify it completely with the *hippos*, or that has them so involved with other special characteristics that another species, distinct from the horse, might reasonably be supposed to have also descended from it. Upon that Mr. Waldron says nothing.

Mr. Waldron next objects to my interpretation of the word "law" as used by Haeckel. I assumed that such careful and conscientious writers as modern scientists would not recklessly use words with a common meaning in an obscure sense, or resort to "highly metaphorical" terms in bald statements of fact. Mr. Waldron's definition of law is a "uniform succession of certain phenomena." Well, suppose it is. The very phrase implies a rule of conduct, or, if Mr. Waldron likes it better, a habit of conduct. The argument is just as effective if we abandon the idea of an extraneous source for the law, or rule, or habit of conduct. The difference is only in assigning an intrinsic and not an extraneous reason for the phenomena. Cells followed the uniform habit or course of dividing, whereby they multiplied their number. Then there was a break in the law, or uniform succession of phenomena, and some recalcitrant cell, which was not the slave of the habit, fructified itself, developed an embryo and brought it forth. Then the hermaphroditic forms got into a uniform habit of reproduction in this way, until there was another break in the law, or uniform succession of the second set of phenomena. One hermaphrodite, more male than female, met another hermaphrodite, more female than male; and the union produced, say a male. A subsequent union produced a female. Then the sexes having become established there followed another mode of reproduction which remains uniform. Now to assert that multiplication by fission, hermaphroditic reproduction, and generation by the union of the sexes are all uniform, or to assert that they form a uniform succession of phenomena, will commend itself only to those persons who have become so learned as to have lost their common sense. We have here three distinct modes of reproduction or multiplication, so dissimilar that the latter of any two occurred, not in conformity with the preceding mode, but in defiance of it. We have a right to ask what occasioned the change from cells to hermaphrodites? What occasioned the change in the law? In other words what occasioned the change in the law? The law, or the succession of phenomena, has not been uniform from the beginning, and evolutionists, having asserted this mode of growth, are bound to give the reasons for the changes.

Mr. Waldron admits that fission "does not involve, or connote, the idea of heredity;" and then proceeds: "If I break, or, to follow strictly, if I cut a branch from the geranium growing in my window, and having planted it, it grows and flowers, is there not as much heredity as if a similar plant had been grown from seed." The answer must be decidedly, No; for Mr. Waldron admits that fission, cleavage, or the splitting up into parts does not involve the idea of heredity. That the cloven part, possessing all the potentialities and qualities of that from which it was separated, will *continue* like it or like itself must be admitted. But that it will, by persistent cleavage, *cease to continue* like the original or like itself, and suddenly, or even by degrees, begin to multiply in another way, cannot be admitted. If Mr. Waldron can show that by persistently cutting slips from a plant and planting them, it will in time acquire the habit of producing seeds, we can safely dispense with proof that multiplication by generation occurred in obedience to the law of multiplication by fission—or if he prefers it, appeared as a phenomenon in conformity with the preceding phenomenon. Mr. Waldron says that the divided cell *conforms* to the rule of heredity. This is open to the objection that at the time there was no rule of heredity. But, assuming that there was, why should any cell cease to conform to the rule of heredity, and, departing from the mode of multiplication by fission, begin to fructify itself and develop an embryo? If the divided cells did conform to the rule of heredity, then it

must be concluded that that kind of heredity was entirely different from embryological heredity (if I may use the expression). So that we have two laws of heredity so far totally dissimilar.

That creation should be resorted to as an alternative, if evolution fails to account for the being of things, Mr. Waldron says is surprising. If his surprise dates from three weeks ago, he convicts himself of never having read that "the hypothesis of an evolution of the cosmos with all that it contains competes, in part at least, with two other principal doctrines respecting the origin of the world. These are the theory of direct creation by a personal Deity and that of emanation." (James Sully.) And he rudely shakes the authority of Professor Weismann who, up to last week, accepted creation as the only alternative.

On the other hand, let me express some surprise at hearing from Mr. Waldron that "no rational evolutionist pretends to account for the matter upon which the process is to operate," and that "evolution knows no such necessity," as to assign a cause for the first appearance of matter. In other words—man was evolved out of the ape, and no rational evolutionist pretends to account for the ape. Without asserting them to be irrational, that is just what they are doing. And when, by accounting for each preceding form, they arrive at the primeval cell, they must either arbitrarily stop, or they must account for its existence. Mr. Waldron says "Stop." The following gentlemen felt the necessity of going on:—Haeckel seeks to account for the origin of matter as an essential element in his enquiry. Darwin, more than once, reverently alludes to the Creator, though he confines himself to the origin of species. Professor Weismann regards creation as the alternative hypothesis; *i.e.*, if evolution does not account for the beginning, creation must. But not to multiply instances, let me quote again from Mr. Sully: "Evolution includes all theories respecting the origin and order of the world which regard the higher or more complex forms of existence as following and depending on the lower and simpler forms, etc." Again: "The hypothesis of evolution aims at answering a number of questions respecting the becoming or genesis of things." And again: "It is content to explain the origin and course of development of the world, the solar, or, at most, the sidereal system which falls under our own observation." And yet again: "In short it is plain that every doctrine of evolution must assume some definite initial arrangement, which is supposed to contain the possibilities of the order which we find to be evolved, and no other possibility." And I think I am correct in saying that all systems of philosophy which deal with the origin of things have at the present time been considered as superseded by the theory of evolution. Of course, no man can see over his own horizon, and if he is agnostic, he will not believe that anything lies beyond it. But it is easy to enlarge it.

It is a mistake to suppose that an evolutionist must be agnostic. Darwin, as we have seen, reverently speaks of the Creator. Wallace leans to the idea of a superior principle which controls the whole process of evolution, and refers the existence of man's mental and moral faculties to direct interposition, if he has not recently modified his views. Mivart is a devout Roman Catholic. Romanes, after a period of wandering, returned to the Church of England, more than ever convinced of the existence of a Superior Being.

Mr. Waldron requires that the theory of creation shall be submitted to the same criticism which has been directed against evolution. Certainly, if possible. But it must be borne in mind that evolution is an existing process, and we are not only likely to find the evidence of it, but ought to have it at hand, if the theory is true; while creation predicates an accomplished fact and not a current process. I must also remind Mr. Waldron that the object of my attempt was not to establish the theory of creation, but to examine the evidence as to evolution; and in doing so the enquiry necessarily involves the question, How did the first cell appear? The evolutionists do not satisfactorily account for it. It seems to me more rational to conceive that it had an originating cause than that it had none. Any discussion on the subject with any one who prefers to think the alternative would necessarily be fruitless. And as Mr. Waldron conceives that the enquiry is outside the evolutionary theory, no issue can be raised between us on it.

EDWARD DOUGLAS ARMOUR.

Entrevu.

Over the breast of the Infinite
One sweet song—
Life wert thou dreaming?
The odor of dreams is strong.

There was the flash of a glory—wild,—
Wing from the deep;
Eyes mute turned skyward,
But eyes that are dull with sleep.

What does it mean, O thou heaven-gloomed?
Hope thro' the strife?
Dream filled thy nostrils,
Yet breathing the breath of life?

O the eyes gazing upward!
Yet naught is known;
Only a song heard,
Only a heart to moan!

JAMES T. SHORTWELL.

The Wooden Nutmeg Age:

ITS INFLUENCE IN AMERICAN EDUCATION STILL EVIDENT.*

IN the article on "New Weapons of the United States Army" in last February's *Century*, the closing paragraph opens: "It is absolutely certain that the practice which has existed in this country of waiting for a declaration of hostilities before inaugurating defensive and offensive preparations can no longer be followed. *'We defeated England twice and we can do it again'* is an oft-repeated boast that creates a pleasant tinkle in our ears. . . ." That this account of a boast and a desire is an accurate statement of a feeling in the average American breast has been proved by the recent outbreak of "the Cleveland war."† Concerning the feeling in question, therefore, I trust the words I say, as a descendant of men who rendered unquestionable services during both the Revolution and 1812, will be recognized as necessary reflections of a plain-speaking friend, and that the ozone in them will not be unacceptable to those who honestly desire a reasonable patriotism. What is the origin of this intense desire, then, to "defeat England," a nation profoundly friendly? Why is it that while the American flag can be, and has been, carried from one end to the other of the British Isles with acclamations, the Union Jack never appears on an American street without insult? From long inquiry on the subject I have come to the conclusion that it is a result of the manner in which popular and school-accounts of the Revolution are written. To that period of course the national pride rightly looks back as the epoch of the origin of American liberty. But in what antiquated and laughable forms is it dressed! A critical school of American history exists, but Justin Winsor, Mellen Chamberlain, Moses Coit Tyler and their like are too slow for these dime writers. "The British" of those days figure as a parallel to the Pawnees of the other branch of popular literature—a race of red-coated instead of red-skinned brutes and pusillanimous cowards: "the British" of to-day are pictured as still unchanged in melodramatic characteristics and institutions, and still preoccupied with, not the management of the affairs of their fourth of the human race, but with designs of "descending on New-York" and reimposing "monarchy" on this continent; the Liberal party, "that brilliant band of the friends of liberty" as they have been called, who in Parliament fought for the cause of the colonists as being one with that of the British masses, are included as indiscriminately in the condemnation together with all their actual and spiritual descendants; no "Tory" is allowed a conscience or an argument still less a regret in his confiscations and exiles; every patriot was a white-headed boy—a full-fledged Patrick Henry, a Paul Revere, and also a Buffalo Bill;—and every "patriot" of to-day is a descendant who inherits their wrongs, their glories, and their prowess. Is this an overstatement, I ask of any candid man? The form may vary, but the substance at least is what all my good little cousins were brought up upon.

* The Chicago Open Court published this article in its symposium on the Monroe Doctrine, Jan. 30th, 1896.

† The protests of innumerable leading persons in favour of moderation and good-feeling have, it is true, shown that the best brains and hearts are for the most part exceptions but they are obviously a minority and more or less ahead of the generation as a whole.

Now two serious dangers exist in the state of things which such an education produces. One is the external dangers of bringing upon the country the sufferings of a criminal war. Those who have made a study of the original facts of 1776 and 1812 know a little of what that means—and they know that "the oft-repeated boast" above mentioned, is a boast without foundation. In the war of 1776 the patriots did not "defeat England" in any such sense as to flatter vanity. The conclusive testimony of Washington was that "night does not more surely follow day" than that, without the immediate aid of France, the cause was lost. In 1812 the war proclaimed by Madison, was, like the Cleveland one, for political effect. As everybody knew at the time, its actual object was the conquest of Canada, whose handful of inhabitants it was thought were defenseless while England was fighting Napoleon for the liberties of the world. The war ignominiously failed in Canada. American sea commerce was totally destroyed. Washington was captured. Several American armies and generals were taken. And the number of American prisoners was enormously greater than that of their opponents. Conveniently ignoring these trifling details, the Jingo historians, inheriting their facts from the Wooden Nutmeg Age, have clothed it with some sort of glory as "the Naval War" on account of about a dozen victories of ship over ship. Unfortunately common sense insists on pursuing the inquiry deeper, and a table of guns, crews, and tonnage of the vessels concerned shows that these victories were due to the simple policy of building larger ships and equipping them with from a third again to twice the number of crew and weight of metal.

The truth was—and here is the second and greatest danger, the internal one—that the war of 1812, unlike that of 1776, was a mean war, entered into from no sober thought nor high moral motive. Armies cannot stand up to defend frippery reasons against men fighting sternly for their homes and consciences. The same principle applies most seriously to the welding of a nation situated like the United States. Citizens whose ideal of nationality is an antiquated hatred or any other outcome of a history built upon vanity, illiberality, and the idea that impatience is freedom and rashness courage, are not the right cement for the huge regions and stirring elements of the republic. Habits cannot be confined to one set of actions. Readiness to rush into wars grows on the same bough as readiness to rush into rebellions: covetousness of foreign territory is the same appetite as covetousness by one class of the rights of another; political recklessness must produce not one but many political disorders; unfairness on the outside means like unfairness within; and the refusal to study history soberly must result in heavy losses in the making of history. Surely recent events have shown that this question of common-sense education in history is worthy of the careful attention of all, and particularly of the national patriot, who ought to hold the same principles in all countries.

W. D. LIGHTHALL.

Montreal.

Thoughts on the Labour Question.

IN all ages this has been a vital question with the toiling millions, and many an ancient and many a mediæval city have resounded with the cry from famished lips of "bread or blood." But of recent years it has come into special prominence, through various causes. Of these, one of the most important is the diffusion of knowledge amongst the masses, and the opening to them of manifold avenues of pleasure undreamt of before, if but they possess the golden key. Formerly these masses accepted, as an axiomatic truth, that these avenues were closed to them. They were content to remain in that station in which it had pleased God to place them. But universal education has changed all this. It has given them a keener appreciation of the pleasures of life, and a determination to enjoy these pleasures—a determination strengthened, moreover, by their increasing scepticism on the question of heaven. Further: They are perceiving that poverty is not a blessing, is not man's rightful lot. Poverty has, of course, its uses—it gives opportunities for the display of charity; and wealth has its snares. But it is being seen that there is no more fruitful source of suffering, crime, and death, than this continual struggle with want, this dread foreboding that, through weakness or evil fortune, we shall fall by the wayside and be trampled under foot. Think of it: literally millions of

human beings only too willing to work, but unable to find anything to do. Shoemakers eager to make shoes, and yet lacking bread. Bakers eager to make bread and yet lacking shoes. So on through the whole series. This, moreover, amidst all the bounties of Nature. We talk about the progress of the race, and we are proud of our century. But progress produces new wants; the luxuries of yesterday are the necessities of to-day. Educate a man up to a certain point and he feels the need of multitudes of things undreamt of before. The inability to procure these things is poverty. Notwithstanding, then, the boundless resources of the world; notwithstanding the progress of the age, the fact stares us in the face that most men are shrivelled up intellectually, morally, physically, by reason of the struggle for existence, and that the gulf is ever widening between the very poor and the very rich. When, as is the case, 25,000 persons own half the property of the United States, we may well say that not yet has a satisfactory answer been given to the question: How shall those who are willing and able to work find an opportunity to earn for themselves and theirs' an honest and comfortable living? Not that all rich men are tyrants; not that all capitalists make immense fortunes. But there is something wrong in a system under which a labourer employed at noisome and dangerous work will not average a dollar a day, while every city has its host of millionaires; something radically wrong in a social state under which honest men are crying in vain for work, while their fellows are in need of the very things they would fain supply. The two great defects of our present regime are these: (1) That it is possible for one man to make too much money and thus to own other men, body and soul; and (2) that the actual producers of wealth are kept apart by a seemingly impassable barrier.

To solve this labour problem, if it may be solved, the various labour unions have been called into being. The rise of these unions is one of the phenomena of recent years. Not that there were none such in former ages. They existed before the time of the Roman Empire, while, under that Empire, guilds of all kinds sprang into being. It is not necessary to refer at any length to the mediæval guilds, to which many an old-world city still owes the charter of its freedom and the glory of its town house and cathedral. It is only within the last few years, however, that labour has really organized itself and become the power that it is to-day. The objects of this organization are, apparently, three. First: The relief of members in distress. As to this, very little need be said, as the principle is recognized by all, that we owe a duty toward our fellow-men, in the fulfilment of which co-operation is more effective than individual effort. Secondly: The bettering of the worker's lot through legislative and other similar means by the shortening of the hours of labour, the increase of wages, and so on. Here two observations may be made. The one is that there must be a limit to the increase of wages and the decrease of time. The thing is to find that limit. The other is that an increase of wages all round cannot, to any material extent, benefit the working man; for we are all consumers as well as producers.

Thirdly: the education of workmen in economic matters, the discussion of such matters, and the elevation of Labour in general. Certain observations may here be made. (a) The main thing in all discussion is clearness of statement, explicitness of definition. (b) All propositions that savor of spoliation are intrinsically wrong; and no legislative act can make a wrong a right. Moreover, the possession of great wealth is no ground for the confiscation of such wealth, no ground for outcry against its possessor, although the means of its acquisition may be. (c) We are all prone to think that the work in which we are engaged is the hardest of all—that *we are the working men*. The farmer envies the city man for his supposed freedom from toil; the city man envies the farmer for his supposed freedom from care. So on indefinitely. The expression "the workingmen" ought, then, to include all who toil, whether with hand or with brain. All toilers are equally workers, and all honest toil is equally ennobling. This is one great good that has been effected by Labour organizations: they have inculcated the truth that every honest worker can boast of "the nobility of labour, the long pedigree of toil." "Every honest worker"—here is something we are inclined to forget; for all men are not honest workers. This was one great advantage that the mediæval industrial system

had over the modern system: it caused the artisan to take a personal interest in his craft. The watch-maker made the whole watch, part by part; the wood-worker constructed the whole piece of furniture himself. Each felt a personal interest, therefore, in the product of his skill. But this is all changed now. Watches, furniture, all sorts of things, are turned out from large factories, each man being confined to one little process of manufacture, and knowing no more about the others than about a totally distinct trade. The artisan is now merely the feeder of a hungry machine. Many results flow from this. One result is, that, when he is out of work, he finds it very hard to get work again, for his range of ability is so limited. Another, and more important result is, that he loses interest in his work; for what interest can he take in the ceaseless repetition of the same action? True it is that the subdivision of labour has taken away its romance. In his poem of "The Builders," Longfellow says:

"In the elder days of art,
Builders wrought with greatest care
Each unseen and hidden part,
For the gods see everywhere."

Would that men remembered, in the hurry and confusion of to-day, that "the gods see everywhere."

But to return. There are certain things upon which most persons will agree. (1) In a free country a man ought to have the right to work or not as he sees fit, and to take what wages he sees fit. It is monstrous, then, that simply because he does not belong to a union, he shall find it impossible to get work. It is all very well to prevail upon men to join unions; but these latter have no right, by coercion, open or secret, to hinder men from obtaining work. This is tyranny, pure and simple; and anyone who withstands it is a public benefactor. (2) No cut-and-dried scheme can be devised for the entire removal of the ills of the industrial world. All changes, to be effective, must be gradual. There have been examples recently of the failure of such schemes; *e. g.*, the Freeland Experiment in Africa and the Australian Colony in Paraguay.

There is, however, no lack of proposed remedies: the two most in evidence being Anarchy and Socialism. Anarchy, which is that all government shall be done away with, people being held in order only by their innate love of right and the fear of popular vengeance, would seem to be absurd upon its face; and, if put into practice, it would without doubt be the first step toward primitive barbarism. Socialism, which is that the State shall manage almost everything, would, to a certain extent, be a good thing. More and more are governments taking charge of matters, such as light, telegraphs, and railways, in which the public is directly interested. But it is very questionable whether, if pushed to its ultimate conclusion, Socialism would not destroy individual reliance and responsibility. Moreover, any such socialistic scheme presupposes absolute honesty—one might say, almost omniscience—on the part of those charged with carrying it out.

The solution of the problem, it appears to the writer, lies largely in three directions: the carrying on, in times of depression, of public works, such as the drainage of marsh lands, which will eventually yield a revenue; the taxation of land values, with compensation, however; and co-operation. As to the first of these, it is sufficient to say that it has been found to work successfully in many European municipalities, *e. g.*, Berlin. As to the second, it would seem that those persons who use the land ought to pay for such use; that, in the last analysis, the land belongs to the State; that every inducement ought to be offered to get men to go back to the land; and that from the land should come in whole or very large part the revenue of the State. At the same time it would be grave injustice to do as Mr. Henry George proposes, *i. e.*, to place A, who owns land, upon the same footing as is B, who does not. Let the present owners be indemnified, as were the West-Indian slave-owners; and then the State can come into court with clean hands. As to the third, it would seem to be only right that the work-man should share in the profits of manufacturing and other similar establishments, provided of course that he be willing to share in the losses. A reasonable interest ought to be allowed on capital, and a reasonable salary paid to the proprietor if he acts as manager. Everything above these and the necessary running expenses ought to be shared between the capitalist and the workmen, the latter being encouraged, as far

as possible, to take stock in the concern. Not only is this the fair way of getting at the financial results of business undertakings, but also it gives the workmen an interest in their work, and shows them that the capitalist wishes to do what is right.

There are two things, however, that must never be forgotten. The one is the necessity of economy. We need to economize—in the government, in the churches, at home. The other is, the following out of the Golden Rule, of treating others as we would have them treat us. We hear a great deal about the inexorable laws of supply and demand, the immutable laws of economics. But there is such a thing as justice, and all attempts to make economic laws override justice are worse than useless, they are sinful. When men recognize this fact, and not before, will they be really ready to face the industrial problems of the day.

Hamilton, Ont.

J. H. LONG.

The Statistical Year Book.

THERE lies open before me the "Statistical Year Book of Canada for 1894," which was published two or three months ago, a bulky 8vo. volume of more than eleven hundred pages, got up with due regard to economy with thin paper cover and margin so narrow as almost to prohibit binding. We have been warned that it is a "campaign" production and shall, therefore, read it—so far as we do read—with due suspicion, at the same time assuming that in the main its figures, being taken from public records and publications, are as reliable as figures can possibly be in the matters submitted to view. The personal equation must needs be recognized in all productions of humanity. In the olden days of handlabour one mechanic could recognize the handicraft of another by a personal equation even in the very mark of the tool used. I recall at this moment, when a boy standing beside an uncle who had bought a waggon at a sale. Hearing the blacksmith, to whom it had been taken for some repair, exclaim: "Why that's a waggon that was ironed at B's shop; look at that hammer strap and those braces." Nor was he mistaken, as the name was soon found stamped upon a hidden piece. We may expect to find a bias in the Year Book, or the statistician would not be human. We think there are two distinct traces of personal bias to be seen in this instructive compilation. The first is that it is most emphatically Canadian. There is an evident desire to cultivate a spirit of pride in that Dominion which stretches from ocean to ocean, and from the great republic to the undiscovered North Pole. We rather like that, especially seeing that it dwells under the shadow of that flag which (to quote the compilers' own words) "has braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze and does not look the least bit tattered yet." *THE WEEK* will accept that equation as one not to be eliminated without danger to the observation. On that something more may be said bye and bye. The other bias may be more open to challenge; there is an evident faith in the N. P. As this is being made a party question and as men of my cloth are not supposed to have any decided rights therein, I shall try and hold a strictly even balance should any data affecting that question come within range of my pen. These things premised, a few summings up, with, it may be, a hint at practical application.

It is interesting to know that out of a population of 4,833,239, the native born number 4,185,877; and that of the 647,362 born in other countries, 450,560 come from under the British flag. Eighty-six in every hundred are Canadian born, and ten of the remaining fourteen were born within the realms that own Victoria as Queen. We ought to be a homogeneous people; yea, and patriotic, too. About seventy thousand of our population hail from the United States. That would seem a poor recompense for the estimated million of Canadian born in brother Jonathan's broad domains. That there is a stronger attraction to the larger bodies must be readily admitted, but our time is coming; and some consolation may be taken from the fact that, proportionately, we have a slightly larger percentage of people from the United States than they from us; for, while the estimate is 150 Canadians to every 10,000 of Uncle Sam's population, we may reckon 165 citizens from the Republic in a similar number of our own. The compar-

atively small percentage of the foreign element ought to render a Canadian *esprit de corps* not only easy but assured.

Let a glance be directed towards differences of which the two most marked are the social and the religious. As far as examined, the Year Book takes no note of the difference between the native born of French ancestry and those of other national descent. In one sense this is well, it is desirable that all should be merged in the one class "Canadian." We are not allowed by our politicians to forget that there is a racial dividing line; there are some things, however, in relation thereunto that we do forget, and forget to our damage. The right of discovery placed old Canada under the Tricolor, the fortune of war ultimately left these lands under the Union Jack. The discoverers were not expelled, nor did they flee, they remained under treaty rights. In the person of their descendants they form about one-third of our population. Like those of the prevailing race they cherish the heroic memories of old, and delight in their own folk lore. We, of the other race, cherish our memories; freely let us mingle as we mutually recall the chivalrous and the true. The Anglo-Saxon can look with sympathetic admiration upon the name of Montcalm as he places a wreath over that of Wolfe; the French Canadian need not blush as he reads Wolfe on the same column that marks the scene of Montcalm's heroic fall. The native born Canadian has an equal inheritance in both. Chateaufort and Chrysler's farm show how the spirit of one cause may animate both. French daring and British pluck have held the field; let them now bring forth the fruits of the same Mutual confidence and good will, with patriotic yearnings, will make both one, and every true Canadian will seek to cultivate that, looking "not every man upon his own things, but every man also upon the things of others," which is the spirit of our common Christianity.

"Our Common Christianity;" ah! there's the rub. Does the Year Book help us to find it? We shall see. Comparing the census of 1881 with that of 1891 we are struck with the practical constancy of the proportions borne by the denominations to each other; indeed the relative proportion may, under present conditions, be looked upon as a fixed quantity in such general considerations as we propose to present. Our Roman Catholic citizens represent 41.21 per cent. of the whole; 46.54 per cent. is divided about equally among the three larger denominations (the names are given in the order of numerical superiority): Methodists, Presbyterians, Anglicans; 1.85 includes those not specified with those that may be classed as still pagan; of the remaining 10.4 per cent., .13 are Jews, .70 are numerated as other denominations; 8.57 belong to eleven other recognized Christian communities. Where is our common Christianity? Our statistician, however, is no pessimist, and we thank him for his optimism, especially as it is accompanied with a compliment to the cloth the reviewer represents. The morale of an army being heightened by regimental sub-divisions, should not morals be benefitted by denominational regiments; besides, each clergyman being a man of light and leading, the more elevated the tone and the higher the intellectuality of the people. The true ideal towards which evolution is tending, but it would be a snare to imagine that the end has been even almost reached. The *odium theologium* is not dead even among the men of light and leading, and the constant appeals made to the prejudices of the people by party politicians and interested ecclesiastics have stirred up denominational bitterness to such an extent that in some quarters it is seriously doubted whether a Roman Catholic can entertain a hope of seeing the better land, or a Protestant heretic escape the flames of perdition. The records of the oldest Presbyterian congregation of Montreal speak of a present of two hogsheds of Spanish wine and a box of candies given as an acknowledgment to the Recollet fathers for the use of the Recollet Church while the Presbyterian building was being erected. This was in 1791. Is such a thing morally possible now, say, in the far North-West with the excitement both politicians and ecclesiastics have raised on the Manitoba school question? There is a Common Christianity: its blessing is upon the peacemakers; its woe upon those who compass sea and land to make a proselyte. And we have faith in the growing intelligence of a Dominion overwhelmingly Christian in name that this Common Christianity, which is no mere shadow, will prevail; that the possession of a common heritage in Canada's wide domain will give us as our statesman suggests the army *esprit de corps*,

responsive to our bugle call from Cape Race to St. Elias' Mount.

Ne sutor ultra crepidam. I fear that the Year Book will tempt me to disregard the wisdom of the proverb, and as a citizen essay some comments upon many other interesting features of our Canadian relations as presented on these pages, germane to the spirit of THE WEEK which is manifesting itself so thoroughly as a Canadian journal. This article is already sufficiently long. More anon.

Gravenhurst.

JOHN BURTON.

* * *
The Caravansary.

I keep a caravansary,
And, be it night or day,
I entertain such travelers
As chance to come my way :

Hafiz, maybe, or Sadi,
Who, singing songs divine,
Discovered heaven in taverns,
And holiness in wine !

Or Antar and his Arabs,
From burning sands afar,
So faint in love's sweet trances,
So resolute in war !

The Brahmin from the Ganges,
The Tartar, Turcoman --
Savage hordes, with spears and swords,
Who rode with Genghis Khan !

Or mummies from old Egypt,
With priestly, kingly tread,
Who, in their cercloths, mutter
The Ritual of the Dead !

Who keeps a caravansary
Knows neither friend nor foe ;
His doors stand wide on every side
For all to come and go.

The Koran, or the Bible,
Or Veda -- which is best ?
The wise host asks no questions,
But entertains his guest !

—R. H. Stoddard in February Atlantic.

* * *
Parisian Affairs.

AMIDST the tornadoes of windbagism by patriots respecting the situation of France, it is exceptionally refreshing to encounter a discourse like that just delivered by M. Derville, the new President of the Tribunal of Commerce, who simply and authoritatively lays bare the causes why French industry and commerce suffer from chronic stagnation almost akin to creeping paralysis. The spirit of enterprise is dying out ; people have an aversion to invest money in trade and manufactures ; they prefer speculating in gold mines, shares, and scrip. Since 1891 the external trade of France has dropped 12 per cent., and tends to decline ; there is a glut of production in the home market. It is not on profits but on capital the business world lives. The system of protection with which France has surrounded herself, in order to keep out the foreigner, has been met by his closing his markets against French out-puts ; worse, he has commenced to fabricate the articles for himself. In the extensive possessions France has recently acquired, at the cost of so much blood and treasure, no evidence exists that the French emigrate to them. Indeed the colonies import their own goods and the articles for their use, while real emigrants settle in South America or the United States. All that is very gloomy, the more so as it is as true as gospel.

European diplomacy appears to be taking a little breath, but the dread reigns that after February the continental troubles will break forth. Bulgaria and Macedonia are marked as the openers of the ball. It is admitted that only England has scored high during the late thunder-clap-like cosmopolitan conspiracy of jealousy against her. She has proved more than equal to the trial, and has reduced to silence and respect those that declared her days to be numbered, and her mission, that of teaching nations how to live, ended. Her cue now is, after bringing the Kaiser to a

sense of his situation, to arm more strongly than ever, and to remain so, ready to resent the slightest reflection on her honour, or the smallest infringement upon her rights. Only force will, in the present state of the world, where Rob Roy morality dominates, succeed. The French say that Minister Chamberlain promises to develop into another Billy Pitt—only it is to be hoped he will not “ruin Great Britain gratis.” He has a way for extinguishing the tall talk of the Kaiser that is highly relished here. Strong now in her strength in her preparedness to strike as well as to speak, England, while remaining on the lines of amicable relations with all, ought to form no alliance save for a well defined job as guaranteeing Constantinople to Russia in exchange for her guarantee of Egypt, and its hinterland to Cape Town, plus the Black Sea, open to all the navies and mercantile marines of the world. The nation that has most war ships and the longest purse—letting the world have a good peep at both—will win in the coming struggle.

Of course there will be no such thing as hostilities between England and the United States, and Venezuela ought to well note that fact, and arrange her misunderstanding with England. Everyone desires that. As for Turkey the Sultan must be allowed his free hand at the massacres, till Russia and Britain agree to pack him off. A notice to quit Constantinople would settle the matter. Whatever be the nature of the triple and dual alliances, no one attaches any importance to them. There must be a fresh grouping of the Six Powers who all play for their own hand—a game where Russia invariably does not lose.

The death of the Calvinist banker, André, draws attention to the Protestant community in France. The Catholics upbraid them with having the lion's share of the political and administrative loaves and fishes in France. The charge is not quite unfounded ; for a body numbering a little over two millions, or the twentieth part of the population, the Protestants are well provided with official berths, and of the fattest. However, they are all able and distinguished men. Protestants in France are, as a general classification, described as the “Reformed Church.” They comprise two sections : the most numerous, or the Calvinists ; and next, the Unitarians. They do not stable their horses together, and during the reign of John Knox Guigot their religious disputes were fierce. Both are endowed by the State, but both are prepared to renounce that help when the country wishes. In the Provinces some Unitarian congregations decline the State subsidy, which is extended to Catholics, Jews, Mahommedans, also ; in a word, to any creed than can show 100,000 followers. The average endowment per clergyman is about 1,000 frs. a year—a sum upon which the Vicar of Wakefield was “passing rich.” The leading Protestants in the banking world are the Hattinguers—the Russian financial agents, Mallet and Shickler ; in the society world—the Pourtates—the warm friends of Duke of Edinburg, Rouul-Dural, Dollfus, Koechiin Risler, Bartholdi—ex-Alsatians ; the Academy has six Protestants “immortals”—Sorel, Haléry, Léon Say—the type of pure Huguenotism, de Freycinet, etc. The anglo-phobian editor of the Ministerial *Temps*, de Presseusé, is a Protestant ; so is de Varigny, the traveller, and the three Brothers Reclus. The Monod family are to be met with everywhere. Their father was an humble pastor in the Pyrenees. He had a dozen sons that he called his “twelve apostles,” he himself asserting, from the purity of his life, to be a “Jesus Christ.” Floquet and Jules Ferry married Alsatian Protestant ladies, they, in the matter of creed, were indifferent. Ex-Premier Ribot, and present Ministers Ricard and Berthelot are Catholics, but rear their children Protestants. The stage has only one celebrity Calvinist—Mounet. Two wild cat politicians are Protestants.

France is at once both rich and very poor. Her budget is tremendous, one-third more than that of England's, yet she is bleeding herself dry in money by not only her armaments but her unproductive colonies, against the management of which—Tonkin especially—public feeling waxes wrath. As for Madagascar, that appears to be a veritable millstone round the neck of France. Is it a protectorate or an annexation ? France ought to try, as an experiment, the British plan of colonizing. Secure colonists—first catch your hare and then allow every nation to enjoy the same commercial and trading privileges as herself. The burning and shining lights of political economy—M.P.—L. Beaulieu, for example, advocate a mongrel free trade for the Mother Country, but

a protection tariff for her colonies; hence the blind leads the blind and both have fallen into the ditch, since the revenue of the country is water-logged. It is on a par with the religious policy of the Government; advocate separation of Church and State for home use, but endow Catholic missions abroad for the sake of their political utility. France has been taken quite aback since England has commenced to employ monks to open up Africa, and capital pioneers they make.

The Government intends to abolish a series of taxes amounting in the aggregate to 847 fr. millions, or one-fourth of the national revenue; thus beer, wine, cider, and other hygienic beverages will be untaxed, the abominable *octivis* abolished, and also many mosquito imposts. The deficit will be made up by augmenting the duty on alcohol and applying that irritating and at the same time "cooling" plaster, the income tax, with a graduated poundage. Now M. Beaulieu denounces these measures—he a professor of political economy in the College of France—as monstrous; forgetting that many nations quite as advanced as France work the income tax, and that one, England, has the free breakfast table. Only the income tax can save the revenue; it will be as effective an agent in the maintenance of peace, as obligatory military service has been.

The Trades Protection League intends to try a fall with the co-operation societies, not with the view of preventing private individuals from uniting to purchase domestic necessities at first hands and to sell same to members duly enrolled. But very many societies have been founded as co-operative—there are nearly 1,200 in France—which are merely run by a few moneyed persons who are generally wholesale intermediaries with the co-operative flag. They undercut the ordinary retail dealer and pocket profits, while they claim exemption from paying a trade license fixed *pro rata* to business transacted. This false type of co-operative store employs touters to arrange with house porters to obtain orders from the tenants, based on the co-operative tariff—the janitor obtaining a commission. These crying abuses will be investigated. The false stores, if illegally conducted, will be compelled to pay the license trade tax and its arrears plus imprisonment for the managers evading the law.

M. Herbette, the French Ambassador at Berlin, will, it is affirmed, be recalled for joining the Imperial dinner party recently given to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the declaration—at Versailles—of the foundation of the German Empire. Well, it was a hard test for the French to witness their Ambassador putting his legs under the Kaiser's mahogany in honour of such an event. What a contrast! the German Ambassador has just given a ball to commemorate the Emperor's birthday and his *salons* were thronged with French Ministers, officials and high life patriots. Only think, that German Ambassador Arnfeld complained to Bismark twenty-four years ago that not so much as a French cat crossed the threshold of the Embassy from the first to the last day of the year. Even before the millennium Germany and France will display the "Loves of the Angels"—it commenced at Kiel, was linked by Russia at the expense of Japan, was interrupted in the Transvaal by Billy Pitt Chamberlain, and now the "Vives" and the "Hochs!" co-mingle—the "*Marseillaise*" is embroidered with the "Wacht am Rhein." Z.

Paris, January 29th, 1896.

* * * At Street Corners.

THAT thoughtful little criticism of "T. A. H.'s" in last week's WEEK on Miss Ada E. S. Hart's piano recital pleased me mightily as to its first part, but its last paragraph was unworthy of its beginning. "T. A. H." begins by speaking of the power of music to thrill and control the soul, and by quoting appropriately from Hamlet. He ends by lamenting that Messrs. Nordheimer did not "put a few flowers on the dais" and "provide an usher in suitable evening or other dress, if not to add to the comfort of the seat seekers, at least to give 'style' to an otherwise really high-class and high-caste affair." The first part of the criticism might have been written by a person of thought and poetic insight. Its finish reads like the production of a retired butler, and I am yet hoping that it was so, and that by some *contretemps* of the printing office the proper division and signatures are not manifest.

Taking therefore the "party of the first part" I would say that I quite agree with him in saying that "to render feelingly the player must himself feel," and that the desideratum of a musical recital is that the performer "shall be able to throw off her self-conscious personality and, entering entirely into the composer's spirit, convey to her hearers the whole depth and breadth of a master's feeling." I am also with him when he indicates that people hear, in music, that which they themselves bring the power to hear. Listening to music is like listening to church bells:

The aged hear the funeral chime,
Of slowly, surely dying time.
The youthful hear a cheering strain
That tells them day will revive again.

One will derive from listening to a concert ideas and emotions altogether different from those received by his next neighbour.

To the Retired Butler I would say that the absence of what he calls "style" did not affect those to whom the recital most appealed by the excellence of its art. It is within the power of music to raise those who are susceptible to its influence quite above that sphere of feeling in which one longs for the "genteel." I had not the happiness to be at the recital myself, but I feel sure that I should have enjoyed it had I been present—even though one of the conditions had been that I should hear it in the cellar. I do not approve of the Retired Butler's idea that art and music may be made subservient to "style" and to "high-caste affairs." We have no "high-caste affairs" in Canada to begin with, but it may be necessary for us to remember that before art and music, as before religion, the only "caste," the idea of which is admissible, is that which is marked by the power of appreciation. Just as in many of the finest cathedrals and churches in England you take your seat on any rush-bottomed chair you like, and there is no higher nor lower, no caste nor fashion, but all are equal, and the peer sits check by jowl with the peasant, so in the greatest temples of art and music are fashion and clothes forgotten. Nor can we allow art and music to be exploited by the "hupper suckles," Mr. Retired Butler. If you had been capable of appreciating Miss Hart's music you would not have lamented that there was no flunkey to take your overcoat and that gold-headed cane that your fellow-servants gave you when you left the 'All to start in your snug hotel.

The passion for advertising oneself has many developments, but one of the most ghastly I have heard of recently was the method adopted by a certain local undertaker who had the effrontery to nail his business card on to the box into which the casket was put previous to its disappearance from the sight of the mourning friends. The tradesman evidently thought that here was a chance to blazon forth his name and business that should not be missed. He proclaimed at the same time that he was utterly deficient of taste and feeling. Perhaps it may be as well to tell him that this instance of his "diligence in business" has precisely the reverse effect from that intended. It makes the majority of those who stand by register a vow that they will never have *him* to conduct a funeral. In like manner that fashion undertakers have of advertising their name and address on hearses, as though they were business delivery carts, needs stern reprehension. Undertakers are of course necessary evils, but they need not make themselves more objectionable than is absolutely unavoidable.

The endeavour of the architects of Toronto to obtain a measure of incorporation from the Ontario Government is, I understand, to be repeated during the coming session. It should, I think, meet with success. The proposed bill will not interfere with anybody who practises the profession of an architect at the present time. By paying a small fee within a specified time from the passing of the act—if it does pass—he will be officially admitted to the noble guild of registered architects. But in future the attainment of that privilege will depend upon successfully passing a stiff examination. The object is to provide that the grave responsibilities which have to be undertaken by architects shall not be assumed by unqualified men. The disastrous

results that have sometimes accrued from this practice—the falling down of buildings and consequent loss of life—should certainly assist legislators to accord the architects' bill a favourable reception.

I dropped in for half an hour at the Grand Opera House the other night and had the pleasure of seeing Sandow the strong man, the man of muscle and bodily perfection. The stage was dark, the lights in the theatre were turned out, and at the back of the stage one became conscious of a pair of red curtains. In a flash these were drawn and there, on a pedestal, in a sort of cabinet, was a living Greek statue, nude with the exception of a yellow breech clout, and the very perfection of a highly developed natural man. My respect for the old Greek sculptors was previously great, but now it went up fifty per cent. at a bound. That sight of Sandow bridged the centuries. When the pedestal he was upon revolved, and the living statue placed himself in various sculpturesque attitudes the effect was great. Every man that was young enough at once registered a vow against ever allowing accumulations of adipose tissue on his frame. Who would ever grow into a flabby, tubby old gentleman after seeing a man like Sandow, thin in the flank, large in the shoulders, muscular in the limbs and instinct with life and strength?

DIOGENES.

At the House of Commons.

(BY OUR OTTAWA CORRESPONDENT.)

THE day Mr. Foster brought down the Budget his wife sat in the gallery an attentive listener, gowned prettily in a rich purplish shade with a bonnet to match. When the Minister of Finance was sailing well with the wind she was happy. When, as seldom happens to this adroit mathematician, he floundered in the sea of figures her hands locked and unlocked nervously. When there was whispering behind she looked up questioningly, and sympathy for her, and respect for her in this discharge of a bit of wifely attention kept better order than a dozen ushers or even the sergeant-at-arms himself, gloves, sword, and all the rest of it.

This year, perhaps more than any other year, the Budget speech was a campaign speech. It will supply the blood of many a well-tissued, cleverly moulded stump speech when the elections make the Province ring with the names of the men who did and did not.

Sir Richard Cartwright spoke upon the Budget, dealing with figures, making merry over the unwitting mistakes of Hansard which turned "Themistocles" of immortal memory into "Peter Mitchell" and represented Sir Richard at the hopeless task of importuning Sir Charles Tupper for a subscription for the Liberal party and himself. The House was convulsed with laughter over the affair, and paid due attention to the debate which is still going on, Sir Hibbert Tupper, Mr. Paterson, of Brant, Mr. Powell, Dr. Borden, and Mr. Sproule having already spoken.

On Monday Mr. Martin, of Winnipeg, moved for the papers in connection with the release of Charles Chamberlain from the Stony Mountain penitentiary in Manitoba. His offence was perjury in connection with the Dominion elections. Mr. Mulock spoke of the enormity of releases that had more politics than mercy or tardy justice behind them, and Sir Hibbert Tupper, who was Minister of Justice at the time, outlined the case. The warden of the penitentiary could not live in his house because it was too costly to heat. It was intended to remove the third story, and the trade inspector estimated the cost at \$3,500. Chamberlain, who was a master builder, said he could do it for twenty-five dollars. He was given prison labour, and it cost the country only fifteen dollars, and Chamberlain was released before his three year term was served. It was irreverently suggested in a whisper that the trade inspector should have been made to serve out the sentence, which might be justice but not law.

Mr. Mulock protested, Mr. Martin enquired, Mr. McGregor interjected, but Sir Hibbert Tupper vanquished his enemies with a host of explanations and some reminiscences as to what Canadian Ministers of Justice had done in the past, and what precedence was set by England. Then it was six o'clock, and the members wrapped themselves in their furs and trotted off to dinner, chatting and jesting and bowing, as if they had come out from a quiet little afternoon tea instead of the great political cauldron where stronger broths are concocted.

Yesterday Sir Charles Tupper reached Ottawa. He was met at the depot by a large concourse of citizens and politicians. His reception was a two-fold one, and two addresses were presented. He was driven to the City Hall in a four-in-hand, and Mayor Borthwick tendered him the civic address which was followed by the Conservatives' address. Sir Charles' reply was greeted with wild applause, and the auditors carried the happiest of faces and echoed his stirring words with a cheer.

This afternoon the galleries were packed, and Mr. Foster and Mr. McDougall, from Cape Breton, introduced Sir Charles Tupper to the Speaker, after which the veteran campaigner took his seat. It is a significant fact that he sits in the place erstwhile occupied by Mr. Foster—the seat in which Sir John Thompson and Sir John Macdonald sat.

After the introduction the Liberals presented Mr. Angers, the recent victor of Charlevoix, who also took his seat, and both new members had an opportunity of voting before they had been ten minutes in the House.

This evening the continuation of the tactics of the afternoon, mere talking "for and against Tupper," closed a day that however glorious as to party victory, had little in the way of actual business to commend it.

Ottawa, February 11th, 1896.

Music and the Drama.

UNDOUBTEDLY one of the very greatest piano teachers in the world to-day is Prof. Martin Krause of Leipzig. And his celebrity only dates back eight or nine years, for at that time he was chiefly known as a critic possessing rare powers of discrimination and analysis. The writer was in Leipzig when he began to be talked of among the students as having a method of developing touch and a reliable, beautiful technic of great artistic superiority. He was also looked up to as being an authority on phrasing, and the detail which shows a composition in its most symmetrical form. A certain dissatisfaction with teachers in the Conservatorium, who persistently followed the cut-and-dried methods of pre-existing systems as opposed to the school of Liszt and Rubinstein, which demanded freedom of style and variety of touch to portray tonal effects, led ambitious and thoughtful pupils to secure lessons from Krause, who was known to be modern and progressive in his views, and also to have studied the piano many years with Liszt. When once the ball was set rolling it ran rapidly, and soon his name was on every piano student's lips. Those of whom remained in the Conservatory and under the influence of their teacher ridiculed the Krause clique and method, and predicted a speedy fracture in the supposed (?) progress of its followers. Since that day the fame of Krause has spread throughout Europe and America, his former pupils sending others, so that the master's time is almost entirely taken up with teaching. That he has created some excellent pianists will be admitted by everyone knowing anything of the pianistic world and its young players. I could name many who have made reputations either as brilliant pianists or superior teachers, and who naturally think of Krause with genuine affection. Anton Foerster, who recently made such instantaneous successes in Vienna and Berlin as a player of great cultivation and talents, may be cited, and also Mr. Harry M. Field, of Toronto, who, as many know, possesses an immense technic, and a beautiful style as a pianist. Krause is a musician and artist of the highest culture and attainments; a teacher of splendid gifts who, perhaps, has not a living superior, and a man both sympathetic and kind. Should these lines happen to meet his eye, I will join hands with him across the years since I last saw him, and thank him again for many attentions and kindnesses shown me, and for much ideal instruction, kindly advice, and encouragement.

It was a splendid audience which greeted Mr. Tripp and his Male Chorus on Thursday evening, the 6th inst., in Massey Hall, on the occasion of the Club's third annual concert. During the preparation of this concert, the conductor worked under difficulties, as part of the time he was indisposed by an attack of influenza, and then on the night of the concert he was far from well. However the public would not know this by the excellent way in which the unaccompanied part songs were presented, as not only was the quality of tone free from unevenness, but was for the most part rich, mellow and refined. Under Mr. Tripp's

guidance, many effects were highly pleasing, although the voices did not always produce a perfect balance. There is a decided charm in the singing of a number of men's voices. In soft passages there is a tenderness which has an elevating character, and in passages where robustness and vigor are the prevailing moods, a nobility and earnestness of expression creates sympathy, and a certain degree of enthusiasm. The programme was a good one, and contained selections of pleasing variety, among them being, *The Sailors of Kermor*, *Saint-Saens*; *Now the Day is Slowly Fading*, *Abt*; and *O Happy Day*, *Goetze*, which was most smoothly and artistically done. Mr. Tripp can be honestly congratulated on giving a most enjoyable evening, and on the success of the Toronto Male Chorus Club. Those who assisted were *Madame Clementine De Vere-Sapio*, Soprano; *Mr. Plunket Greene*, Basso; and *Mr. Rudolph Ruth*, Cellist. *Mme. Sapio* has a voice of great cultivation and purity. Her technic is certain; she sings easily and without effort. She is moreover honest in her intentions, and if one feels a lack of sentiment at times, it is forgotten in the display of other gifts. She sang several numbers including *Meyerbeer's Shadow Dance*, and *Weber's Bells in the Valley*, and was recalled and encored. *Mr. Plunket Greene* achieved a success as sincere as it was spontaneous. He is certainly a most finished and admirable singer and is worthy of his distinguished reputation. *Schubert's pathetic Litanei*, was his most important number which he sang with remarkable feeling and expression generally. His other numbers, which were for the most part selected from celebrated English, Irish and Scotch melodies, were delivered in a style which left no uncertainty regarding his delightful versatility and geniality. His was the success of the evening. *Mr. Ruth* played *Popper's Elfentanz*, which I have heard him play several times before, *Saint-Saens LeCygne*, and *Chopin's Nocturne in D flat*, arranged for the Cello by *Copmann*. He was recalled. *Mr. Dinelli* played the accompaniments beautifully, and with much judgment.

Mr. Fred Warrington has been away singing through the West and has been having his old time successes. A friend who attended a concert given by him, *Mrs. Mackelcan*, of Hamilton, and *Mr. J. W. Bengough*, of Toronto, tells me *Mr. Warrington* sang with great freshness and vigour, and was lustily applauded. He also incidentally mentioned the fact that *Mrs. Mackelcan*, who has not been heard here for some time, sang well, and that *Mr. Bengough*, who is a host in himself as an entertainer, met with unstinted applause.

An enthusiastic band of young ladies in Winnipeg, modestly styling themselves *The Pianists' Club*, of which *Mrs. Stanley Adams* (nee *Miss Lillian Kennedy*) is President, are giving a series of invitation concerts devoted chiefly to modern compositions, and, according to Winnipeg papers I have received, are having splendid success. This is the second season of the Club's existence, and I understand much musical enthusiasm has been awakened among the invited public in the way of piano playing. Such a club stimulates a desire to excel, and to study with conscientiousness and sincerity. So this not only helps themselves by having sometime tangible to work for, but must have a good influence within the circles of the society. The members are to be congratulated on their success, and devotion to a beautiful art.

It is reported that the *Buffalo Orchestra*, with the great pianist, *Rafael Joseffy*, as soloist, will in the near future give a concert in the city. It would be a delight to hear *Joseffy* again, as he is an almost ideal performer, a sort of cameo carver in tones.

W. O. FORSYTH

It is to be regretted that nothing further has been heard concerning the ballad recital which, it was rumoured, *Miss Augusta Beverley Robinson* contemplated giving in Toronto. Her successful appearances in the *Massey Hall* have already been commented upon in these columns, but in a smaller hall she would be heard to much greater advantage. The *Massey Hall* is well constructed but, from its great size, is not at all a good place for the majority of soloists, either vocal or instrumental, to appear. Scarcely any vocalist can give an impression of power in so large a building, while solo instruments are as a rule equally disappointing; and such a combination as a string quartette sounds, from the upper gallery, somewhat like a musical

box. It is not, therefore, uncomplimentary to say that a vocalist should appear elsewhere. Indeed I have yet to hear in the *Massey Hall* any good singer whose solos would not have been more enjoyable if given in one of our smaller buildings. Vocalists should bear these facts in mind and should endeavor to appear before the public, occasionally at least, under really favourable surroundings.

The *Toronto Philharmonic* will give a performance of *Haydn's oratorio, "The Creation,"* on the 20th of this month in the *Massey Music Hall*, under the auspices of the *Trades and Labour Council*. As the price of admission has been fixed at the uniform and very low figure of twenty-five cents, there should be an exceedingly large audience. It is expected that the soloists will be the same as at the last concert.

C. E. SAUNDERS.

Art Notes.

THE latest candidate for the presidentship of the *Royal Academy* is, I see, *Val Prinsep*; but in the cable message in which I read this announcement I see that several of the artists whom I named last week are considered to have higher qualifications as painters. At the same time I quite agree with what the writer of the message said with regard to the necessity for versatility on the part of the holder of this high office; in fact I expressed that view last week. But it was somewhat surprising to be confronted with the possibility that a distinctly second rate painter should succeed the brilliant *Leighton*; and that an artist very little admired by the profession, and almost unknown to the general public, should be suddenly hoisted on to the pedestal of the official leader of English art. *Prinsep* is, however, a thorough academician. He is almost invariably an exhibitor in the galleries: he is popular with the body; he was the confidential friend of the late president; he has great social gifts; and although I am not in a position to say whether or not he is a good speaker, I can testify that he once wrote a bright little comedy, the name of which I have forgotten.

As to his pictures, although I have seen a score or so, I have great difficulty in recalling more than one. The exception I have equal difficulty in forgetting. It was one of those haunting pictorial horrors in which a deplorably dull conception is clothed with the most extreme brilliancy of pigment. The scene represented a great function in India, whereat was proclaimed the *Queen's (Victoria's) assumption of the title of Empress*. With very little ingenuity, and with no novelty or distinction of design, *Mr. Prinsep* had congregated (I think this word expresses it) a vast number of rajahs, military men and other people in blazing uniforms, who were seated, row upon row, in the heat—and, what was most distressing to the spectator, the glare—of a tropical sun, along the whole length of a canvas which monopolized an entire wall of the *Academy*. It would be a dangerous picture to look at in the "dog days;" but it made even the subterranean refreshment room of the *Academy* (the most execrable in London) seem acceptable.

Mr. Prinsep does not confine himself to historical subjects nor to huge canvases; in fact they are both rather exceptional with him; and he is the author of more than one picture above the level of mediocrity. His subjects are very diverse, but perhaps the majority are portraits. In 1895 his contribution to the *Academy* was "A Family Portrait"—a young matron and two prettily dressed boys, one of whom holds his mother's hand and looks up into her face, while the other shelters himself under the ample folds of the maternal cloak. In 1894 "A Versailles"—a tumultuous horde of women armed with scythes, and dragging cannon with their own muscular arms—marching to Versailles. In 1890 "Diva Theodora Imperatrix"—a stately beauty richly adorned—and a composition of three rustics gathering berries in a wood, entitled "Among the Brambles," represented him. In all these is shown fair skill in draughtmanship and composition; but his qualities as a painter are not so commendable. It is perhaps significant that *Mr. Prinsep*, who has held the position of Associate of the *Academy* for some years, has only recently received the full honours of that institution. In person he is big and bearded; and there is a touch of the Oriental about him.

E. WYLY GRIER.

Mr. Bell Smith has allowed a limited number of his friends to inspect, during the past week, his two large historical pictures relating to the death of Sir John Thompson. This privilege has been granted to very few, as the artist wishes his work to be seen by the members of the Legislature in Ottawa before it is viewed by the general public. Both the canvases are on a scale which the importance of the subjects depicted seemed to demand, the actual measurements being probably not less than ten feet by eight. The picture which will probably excite the greatest amount of interest is the one in which the Queen figures conspicuously. The scene represents Her Majesty in the act of placing a wreath upon the coffin of the late Premier of Canada, which is surrounded by members of the Royal household, diplomats, ministers, and other people of distinction, including Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., and the late Sir Henry Ponsonby. In the back ground is seen a bright glimpse of the courtyard of the chapel whose gloomy interior is only relieved by a single ray of light which struggles through a window above and falls upon the coffin and the figure of the Queen. The scene which occurred in the grand entrance to Windsor Castle, one of the oldest and most historic parts of the building, having been erected by Henry III., is impressively depicted; and although the artist has chosen a subject which, merely because it represents some twenty people dressed in black, is a technical problem of the utmost difficulty, he has managed his materials with skill enough to make from them one of the best pictures he has yet painted.

The second canvas represents the coffin being carried—draped with the Union Jack—across the deck of H. M. S. Blenheim: and it must be said that the environment is more picturesque than the interior of Windsor Chapel. The groups of sailors, the slanting rain, the gear of the ship, the sloppy decks, all lend themselves to pictorial treatment; and although some of the critics have objected to the prominent part which is played by the umbrellas of the attendant mourners, I am disposed to applaud this bit of realism. The line of sailors at the bulwarks is an admirable piece of painting and of perspective, and the whole composition is spirited and bold.

* * *

The Men of the North.

From out the cold house of the north
Thor's stalwart children hurtled forth,
Forsook their sullen seas;
Southward the Gothic wagons rolled,
While bards foretold a realm of gold,
And fame, and boundless ease.

Loud rang the shields with sounding blows,
The furious din of war arose
Adown the dreary land;
But Woden held them in his ken,
And safely passed the Teuton men
By every hostile band.

At length, one day, the host was thrilled
At that glad cry the foremost shrilled,—
"The sea! A southern sea!"
As breathless stood the northmen there,
The wind swept through their yellow hair,
And sang of empery.

Rome's doom was written in their eyes,
Fell tumult under sunny skies,
Death on the Golden Horn:
Now, by the rood, what southron slaves,
Or land that any south sea laves
Can face the northern born?

Victoria College.

WILLIAM T. ALLISON.

* * *

The Epistle to the Romans.*

THE notice of this important work should not have been delayed so long; but this has occurred rather from a sense of the value of the work and the necessity of being able to give a satisfactory account of its contents. We may say at once that, in our belief, we have no more admirable commentary on this epistle, that is, on one of the most important and valuable books in the whole Bible. It is a good deal to say, but we say it advisedly, and we are not alone in the opinion.

* A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans. By the Rev. Professor W. Sanday, D.D., and Rev. A. C. Headlam, B.D. Price 12s. net. Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark; Toronto: Fleming H. Revell & Co. 1895.

There are many good commentaries on this epistle. There is, of course, Calvin's and Beza's among the older expositions. Among those of later times there is Tholuck's, always learned, always edifying; there is Meyer's, and De Wette's, which some think the best of all his commentaries. Then there is Gifford's in the Speaker's Commentary; and, not to be wearisome, there is Godet's, which will probably remain the favourite with many readers.

We believe, however, that those who want a commentary which shall simply tell them what S. Paul wrote and what he meant, will find this one by Professor Sanday and Mr. Headlam, of All Souls', the most useful of them all.

In the first place we have an excellent introduction giving an account of Rome and the Church there at the time of the writing of the Epistle, and other matters of an external character. There is little difference of opinion in regard to the date of the epistle, and the present editors agree generally with their predecessors in making Romans come some little time after the epistle to the Galatians and about the same time as those to the Corinthians. We certainly cannot agree with a recent German writer who would make Galatians the last of this series.

In regard to the purpose of the epistle the present editors assign to it a little less of a controversial character than has generally been done. One of the most important points in the prolegomena, however, is the discussion of the integrity of the epistle, a part of the book which we have read with the greatest interest. Generally speaking the Epistle to the Romans has been recognized as one of the four epistles of S. Paul which are incontestable and uncontested, as Renan remarks. But more recently critics have arisen who deny that the last chapter, sometimes the last two chapters, or parts of those, were a portion of this epistle, even if some parts of them were written by S. Paul. By some, for example, the commendations are referred to the Epistle to the Ephesians. The whole question is here examined with the greatest minuteness, and with a manifest desire to arrive at the truth. We cannot here give the discussion; but the conclusion may be noted: "In our opinion," say the editors, "the text as we have it represents substantially the Epistle that St Paul wrote to the Romans." This is the result of the previous inquiry, and it is followed by a successful attempt to explain the "somewhat complicated ending" of the letter.

Passing from the prolegomena to the commentary, we here find abundant satisfaction whether in the treatment of separate words or phrases or in the tracing out of the Apostle's train of thought or in regard to the controversies which have raged around some parts of the epistle. As students of the book know well, there are certain words and phrases here which have divided different schools of thought for ages past, and probably will continue to do so in the future. For example there is "the righteousness" or "a righteousness of God" in the first chapter. Further on there is the "death of Christ considered as a sacrifice." Then comes a group of questions in the fifth chapter, chief among them "St. Paul's conception of Sin and of the Fall," again, that wonderful seventh chapter which has been expounded so differently by Calvinists and their opponents. By and by we come to the ninth chapter with the great predestinarian controversy; and these are but samples of the subjects which have been hotly debated, and are here treated with great care, learning, and sobriety.

In regard to the first mentioned, the expositors go back to the authorized version, and translate "The righteousness of God;" moreover they mediate between those who regard the righteousness, on the one hand, as the character of God, and, on the other, as His gift; they unite the two views. It ought to have been mentioned that, in dealing with the subjects noted above and many more, the writers are not content with an explanation of the words or phrases as they occur in the text, but devote a separate and detached note to each of them.

Passing on to the question as to whether, in the seventh chapter, the Apostle is describing the process of conversion or the experience of believers, the critics decide on the former, but without denying a partial application to the latter. The exposition of this chapter is peculiarly lucid, considering the difficulties which abound. If we would estimate the value of this part of the commentary, we might compare it with Dean Alford's notes on the same passage, and Alford informed the present writer that he had bestowed special care and labour on the seventh chapter.

In regard to the controversies which have raged over the ninth chapter, the writers decide that extraneous ideas have been here introduced, such as were not in the mind of the Apostle, and that a great deal has been written on both sides which has proceeded from a misunderstanding. But they decide very clearly against the idea that Calvinism can support its theories on this chapter, whilst they do not deny the measure of truth contended for by Calvinism on the one hand and Arminianism on the other.

On one passage we have our doubts—the rendering of Chap. IV. 25: “Delivered for our offences and raised for our justification.” In spite of the revisers and Dr. Gifford, we incline to hold with Dr. Moule and with Horsley, and translate “delivered because we had offended, and raised because we were justified.” It is quite true that the resurrection of Christ is identified with the regeneration of mankind, and may therefore be regarded as our justification, but it is equally true that “we are justified by His blood.” Theologically, either meaning is admissible.

We shall not give up reading and consulting Godet, or some of our older favorites; but, in cases of doubt, we shall never fail to turn to this great work; and the student who possesses himself of this commentary may feel sure that he can know the best that has been written on the subject.

* * *

Recent Fiction.*

THE title to this first book on our list “For Love of Prue” is not accounted for till quite at the close, and then we wondered at the choice. Hardly any one title could strike the key note to this story, however, for two distinct plots are mingled together. The scene of the one lies mainly in Scarra, an island of the Scottish coast,—bringing in thereby some of the dialect so much in vogue at present—; that of the other in a southern English county.

The scene shifts between these two places according as one plot or the other is dealt with. The one is concerned with the growth of love in Rosa Bower whose fortune has been lost and who goes to Scarra half for a lark, half in earnest, to keep a shop with a distant relative. She develops gradually from a good-hearted but rather frivolous young lady into a sensible and loving woman, and the faithful Jack Campbell gets his reward at last. This is distinctly the most interesting part of the book. Prue is her widowed cousin, who had come into her old husband's property at his death, to the chagrin of Frederick Chillingworth, her husband's prospective heir. He is cursed with a wicked and worthless wife, and is not very estimable himself, but has a redeeming feature in his cynical character, consisting in his intense love for his little boy. He gradually falls in love with Prue who does not perceive that her persistent kindness has been thawing his cynicism, and because he loves her, and sees the nobility of her character, he breaks off all the connection between them which had been formed at Prue's desire. The fault of the book is due to the necessities of this double plot which makes it too long, but it is not dull and there are some fine parts, particularly Rosa's shopkeeping and the account of the fever epidemic at Scarra.

In the preface to the “Right to Love,” Dr. Nordau tells us this play “has met with the most favorable reception on every German stage upon which it has been produced—true, the number is not yet large. . . . But a few contemptible mortals who wished to avenge themselves upon the author of ‘Degeneration’ have made the greatest efforts to stifle it under false-hoods, ‘calumny and vulgarity.’ Such language reminds us of the manner in which Sir Fretful Plag-

*“For Love of Prue.” By Leslie Keith. Macmillan's Colonial Library. London & New York: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: The Copp, Clark Co.

“The Right to Love.” By Max Nordau. English Translation by Mary J. Safford. New York & Chicago: F. Tennyson Neely. Toronto: The Toronto News Co. \$1.50

“A Man and His Womankind.” By Nora Vynne. New York: Henry Holt & Co. Buckram Series. 75c.

“Unc' Edinburg.” A Plantation Echo. By Thomas Nelson Page. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

“Body or Soul.” By Eleanor Lightfoot. London: T. Fisher Unwin. Toronto: The Copp, Clark Co. Price 1/6.

“My Honey.” By the author of “Tip-cat,” “Miss Toosey's Mission,” “Laddie,” etc. Macmillan's Colonial Library. London & New York: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: The Copp, Clark Co.

ary in “The Critic” treats the criticisms of his friends—criticisms at which “another person would be vexed,” but which he will treat “with calm indifference and philosophic contempt.” Whatever success this work may achieve as a play, as a book it seems to us hopelessly dull, though edited with stage directions, and we wonder if any English audience could sit through a performance. It seems intended to show the curse a woman brings upon herself, and possibly her children, by transferring her affections from her husband to a philosophic scamp—a “Joseph Surface.” One or two of the situations are striking—such as where the character of this man is revealed—but on the whole the movement is slow, and the dialogue cannot be accused of being sparkling and brilliant. The publishers have presented it in a very attractive form, but we don't see why it has been translated at all, except because, stories dealing with this subject being in demand at present, it will most likely have a considerable sale. The English is thoroughly idiomatic and does not read like a translation.

The only drawback to the title of “A Man and his Womankind” is that, just as Dick Cedecsson is acquiring his right to the full dignity of a man, the book comes to an abrupt conclusion. Leaving stories unfinished is a fad at present. Possibly this is due to a more or less conscious imitation of Frank Stockton's famous little dilemma. But there the whole point of the story consists in leaving the conclusion to the imagination of the individual reader, here as in most cases the want of an ending is a most serious defect. It is not because the authoress is unskilled, for apart from this the book is well written, and in particular the visit of the prying Miss Carter to the household of Dick's people is wittily and admirably described. Dick, who ought to be master of the house, has been kept from taking his place in the management of affairs and from laziness has acquiesced. At last he is roused when he discovers how he has been kept in the dark, but thereupon we are left to guess whether he is packing up for a journey to the ends of the earth, or merely looking for an old hair-brush, and the curtain falls with his wife crying outside his door.

“Unc' Edinburg” is another of the charming stories, portraying life in the Southern States before the war, from the pen of Thomas Nelson Page. Hardly any other author carries the reader back so well into the atmosphere of the time. His aim is to interest not to horrify with a picture of the evils of slavery. In this little book, beautifully edited and with very taking illustrations by B. West Clinedinst, Unc' Edinburg tells the story of “Marse George's” love, how for a time it ran smoothly, and how politics intervened and caused difficulties to arise in the way of his winning his bride. Tho' darkey's strong affection for his kind-hearted master is shown throughout, and his own courtship is humorously told. The description of “Marse George's” first meeting with Miss Charlotte is capital, and the way in which he is cured of the delirium and fever and “crosses the river” lingers in the memory.

In “Body and Soul” the reviewer has to plough through another story on the wearisome subject of incompatibility between man and wife. We are rather tired of these and we fancy readers in general are getting tired too. We have had too many lately presenting us with a defiant or erring wife who breaks through all marriage ties, or with a husband, sometimes brutal, sometimes a profligate, or both. Here we have a thoroughly hateful character presented to us in Mr. Curtis who by concealing his real disposition has won the consent of Muriel Bagshaw and made her his wife. She has partly herself to blame however for rushing into matrimony for her feeling is “What could I do if I were not going to be married?” Still we are very sorry for her for she deserved a better fate. Another man, Geoffrey, falls in love with her, escaping the wiles of a beautiful but empty-minded girl. He and Mrs. Curtis are evidently suited to each other, but have the strength of mind to separate before it is too late. After a time Mr. Curtis is put out of the way by a lucky shot and we look for a happy ending. But no! Though Geoffrey promptly returns and marries Muriel they are not allowed to enjoy earthly bliss, for a storm catches them in an open boat and they are drowned in each other's arms.

Those who are acquainted with “Laddie” or “Miss Toosey's Mission” will gladly welcome a new story from the pen of the authoress, and in “My Honey” we do not think they will be disappointed. A bright and cheerful story, the

reader's interest is excited at the start and is not allowed to play until the book is finished. A young girl, Hetty, whose pet name affords the book its title, is entrusted by her scape-grace father to the care of a friend, Hugh Vaughan, son of an English Rector. Hugh has to start immediately for India, there to remain for several years, and leaves her in his father's charge. The transformation of the wayward and uncultivated child, who is misunderstood partly through her own fault and is too proud to exculpate herself, into a sweet and loving girl, is prettily told and makes a very entertaining story. Her dealings with the old Rector are among the finest passages. Another leading character is Nellie Marlow, an old friend of Hugh's and a great pet of the Rector. She and Hugh have been almost looked on as engaged and there are rather strained relations for a time between Hetty and herself, and some of their interviews make decidedly interesting reading. The gentleness and affection of the old Rector, who is a beautiful character, are the cause of breaking down the wilfulness of Hetty, and things end happily for all parties. Such a consummation seemed for a time very unlikely, but we feel it is the natural finale when we close the book. Altogether we can heartily recommend it as one over which a very pleasant hour or two may be spent.

* * *
Letters to the Editor.

MR. GOLDWIN SMITH ON THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

SIR,—Prof. Goldwin Smith, in an article contributed to the New York Independent on the Monroe doctrine, refers to himself as an Englishman who left England too late in life to have any other country, and who regards above everything her interests and her honour. He then expresses his conviction that her true policy would be to retire territorially and politically from this hemisphere. That this is Prof. Goldwin Smith's sincere conviction, I have no doubt. I have been an interested reader of his political and literary writings, as they have appeared in various papers and magazines for many years past. I admire his candour and fearlessness in expressing his views on public matters, and in adhering to them in the face of so much adverse and even opprobrious criticism. But in common with almost all Canadians I emphatically dissent from his views on British rule in this hemisphere. The territorial and political rights of Britain on this continent are as valid and indefeasible as are those of the United States in that portion of it under their control. Nor is there any just reason why British sovereignty of so mild and beneficent a character should appear at all offensive to the Americans. But whether it be so or not, it commands the freely chosen and firmly united allegiance of all ranks and classes of people in this country. Nor need the United States have any fear of aggression on the part of Canada, or that she will ever become a base of military operations against them, unless in self-defence against an unjust and unprovoked invasion of our territory.

I know that Prof. Goldwin Smith does not impugn the right of Great Britain to Canada as a part of the Empire. His objection is to the policy of her continuing to hold possession of it. But there is an intimate connection between the right and the policy involved in the exercise or the abnegation of that right. It is practically the universal opinion among Canadians that it would neither be right in itself nor in accordance with sound policy for Britain to retire territorially and politically from this hemisphere. The reason advanced in favour of her doing so is that she may thereby gain the assured friendship of the Americans. In practical everyday life, one does not deem it necessary to voluntarily surrender a large portion of one's property to a big neighbour in order to make assurance of his friendship. Nor would such a concession be likely to obtain the desired result, in the case of either individuals or nations. If Prof. Smith means that it would be more graceful for Britain to retire than to be driven out, then that seems to me the most imperative of all reasons why she ought to remain. Such a policy as that, if acted upon, would be far more disastrous to her power and prestige than any loss of territory as a result of war or conquest. Most certain it is that Britain will never retire from Canada as long as Canadians are resolved to cast in their lot with and share the fate of the Empire.

The wonder of it all is that Prof. Goldwin Smith does

not recognize the utter impracticability of the task he has undertaken, and its entire repugnance to the people of Canada and to the traditions of the Empire with which they are so proud to be connected.

S. MILLIKEN.

Crathie, Ont.

THE DRAFT COPYRIGHT BILL.

SIR,—It requires no legal lore to know that as this new bill bristles with manufacturing clauses, it is as much in contravention of the very essence of the Berne Convention as the Act of 1889, and I so informed Mr. Hall Caine when he was here. As British authors, however, were to be treated in the same way as foreign authors, he had hopes that Canada would not be excluded from the Convention. It was quite clear that, dealing as he was with the Canadian Copyright Association, who arrogated the right to represent Canada, he could not resist the manufacturing clause, but as, through a judicious use of flattery and "soft sawder," he would secure single licensing with some measure of author's control, the new bill was not such a menace to their U.S. copyright as the Act of 1889. British authors are not of course particularly concerned if Canada insisted on being isolated so long as their own rights, specially with the United States, which they deemed of great value, are not jeopardised. The Canadian market "per se" is of little value to them. I was then of the opinion, and I hold it still, that Canada's position by the proposed Act was lowered into that of the sponge or parasite, in that she sought advantages throughout the countries of the Berne Convention which she would not accord to them, and that Canada would either be kicked out of the Convention as an unworthy associate, or might possibly be permitted to sponge, either because she was too insignificant to notice, or because of the influence of Great Britain. The recent action, however, of France shows that we are to be excluded from all benefits of the Convention if we insist on a manufacturing clause. The very essence of the Berne Convention is to free literature and art from the tyranny and exaction of foreign publishers, this draft bill is an object lesson in that respect; as compared with the Act of 1889, it improves the position of British authors while it lowers that of Canada. What necessity is there for this crazy Act at all whereby copyrighting has to be done by cabling, ocean greyhounds not being rapid enough for the wild Canadians. As matters now stand we have the very good and well drawn Act of 1875, as well as the provisions of International Law adopted by the Berne Convention: judicial construction has in the course of years been given to the Act of 1875, in a number of good Canadian decisions, and the law is well settled; and we have also a number of British precedents in the matter of international copyright law to guide us. Why not leave that which is very good alone, instead of throwing the whole matter of copyright into dire confusion.

The Government now knows that only half a dozen Toronto publishers, who desire to get hold of cheap popular novels, are shouting for a change, and that the views of this paltry few who really comprise the Canadian Copyright Association, are entirely opposed to the views of the great mass of booksellers and publishers of Canada; witness the remarks of Mr. W. Bryce, one of our leading publishers, in the Mail of the 28th November, 1895, who says, "inter alia"—"In looking over the list of the gentlemen who represented the publishing interest at Ottawa I noticed the names of those who never published a book, never bought a copyright, and have not at the present time one dollar of money invested in the business." The Government have been hoodwinked for years by this Copyright Association and by the contemptibly false assertion, that the Berne Convention had locked the Canadian presses and destroyed our printing industries, when it is now well known that it is only half a dozen publishing firms, who wish to appropriate popular novels, who have done all the kicking. The Public Librarian at Hamilton, who might be expected to promote Canadian art and literature, has done his best to destroy them, and although he has not a dollar in the business, has done most of the shouting for Canadian rights and this Copyright Association. There is an absurd aspect of the matter which the Premier appears to have detected at the last Conference. After having raised the cry in favour of Canadian workmen and terrorized the Government for several years by deputations from Trades and Labor Councils, it appears,

after all, that these half dozen publishers of the Copyright Association propose to import the stereotype plates from abroad for their own benefit, and not to set type in Canada for the benefit of Canadian workmen, which would reduce profits; so Trades and Labor Councils, to their disgust, find that after serving the purpose of coercing the Government for some years, they are to be thrown aside like a squeezed lemon.

It is hardly conceivable that any Government will, now that the trick is exposed, isolate Canada by destroying her International Copyright, although our legislators have sought since 1889 to do so under the direction of this Copyright Association; the Canadian Institute and Ontario Society of Artists have both forwarded resolutions to Ottawa deprecating the withdrawal of Canada from the Convention, and any Government which passes an Act which necessitates the withdrawal of Canada must reckon with about 700 copy-righters a year whose rights will be destroyed, besides incurring the odium of impeding the progress of literature, art and science in this country.

This Copyright Association is also responsible for the fact that the Government has for about seven years neglected to join the International Convention as to patents, trade marks and designs, which I have urged and have shown would confer great benefits on the inventors, designers and merchants of this country. Canada could join by a mere formal request made through the Mother Country, but declines, as it would of course look foolish to join this latter Convention while at the same time she seeks to break up the Copyright Convention. As the Canadian Copyright Association have selfishly blocked the wheels of progress in this country by raising false cries for more than seven years, it should be promptly thrown overboard.

I have reasons for believing that should this frantic Copyright Bill become law, it will prove to be a much better source of revenue for me than the present excellent Canadian and International provisions, yet I sincerely hope in the public interests that our legislators will do what is sensible and leave well alone.

Toronto, February 10th, 1896. JOHN G. RIDOUT.

COST AND PROFIT OF LIBERTY.

SIR,—Many no doubt who have read Principal Grant's policy as outlined in his very able articles on "The Cost and Profit of Liberty," which have been appearing in THE WEEK lately, will heartily concur in all that he has so well said regarding our military requirements, while at the same time most emphatically protesting against the trade policy with which he has associated it. Many Canadians read the sixth of the series with little short of dismay.

A military policy such as he outlines is at complete variance with its Free Trade associate.

The two propositions contradict one another

Armaments, ships, and men are to a nation politically and geographically exactly what a tariff and customs dues are to its trade and manufactures.

Canada can never enter into a closer relation with the mother country unless the treaty has for its bases mutual advantages in trade as well as defence. Principal Grant asks us to return favour by favour to England. As she gives a free market, what more do we ask or can we ask? Our reply is: "England enters this market on quite as favourable terms, comparatively, as Canada enters hers; yes, even more favourably, as her cattle and sheep are not unjustly scheduled."

If Canada gets a single favour in Britain's markets at present will Principal Grant please to point it out.

True as stated, our products enter free of duty, which privilege, if privilege it can be called, is also enjoyed by every other country under the sun, not excepting even those most unfriendly to her.

Can a freedom so universally extended be classed as a favour? No, it is done in the full belief that it is to England's advantage and out of no benevolent spirit to any of her Colonies or any foreign land. "What an experiment to try," exclaims the worthy Principal,—an experiment, truly, which would be most costly and dangerous; costly because it would wipe out a large portion of our revenue; dangerous because it would destroy our great industries and with them a large portion of our "home market," which is

by all odds the best market, as many of our exports to Great Britain result in actual loss to the shippers.

The dim outline of a means of securing our revenue is made by Principal Grant, but the result can scarcely be satisfactory to himself. He proposes to admit British goods free, and to maintain our tariff against the rest of the world; but this would certainly deprive us of almost, if not quite, all of our customs receipts.

It must be remembered that England has free trade with the world, which it is taken for granted will be continued. Therefore the Colonies in this compact will receive their French, German, American, and Eastern Goods via England, to escape paying the duty which would be levied if they were directly imported.

Surely Principal Grant will not advocate a policy which would handicap the Colonies to the extent of double transportation charges (as in the case of the re-imported apples), in addition to the loss of our revenue, and yet if these foreign goods cannot come in free, via London, we should like to know how it could be prevented under free trade within the Empire as outlined in article number six.

Having referred to the instance of the re-imported apples it would not be well to pass over this item without remarking that, admitting it to have been done once, the transaction was most extraordinary, and every man in the trade will bear out the statement that it must have been ruinous to all concerned, as in addition to the double transportation, which is a very heavy charge, a customs duty of forty cents per barrel must be paid for re-entry.

The levity with which Principal Grant dismissed the subject of taxation as it exists under Free Trade, must be called in question. The statement reads: "Not a single article of general consumption taxed save tea, and that as cheap as it is in Canada." Any importer will be glad to disprove both the statements contained in this clause. Is not coffee an item of general consumption? It bears a heavy duty. Currants, raisins, prunes, tobacco, etc., bring in large revenues.

The duty on teas of all grades is four pence, or eight cents, per pound in England, while in Canada the wholesale grocer frequently sells the poor man's tea for little more than this figure.

It is true the customs tariff in Britain raises but a small portion of the revenue, so in addition the citizen has to submit to many offensive and annoying imposts that interfere directly with his personal freedom, such as bill receipt stamps, while freight bills, insurance policies, patent medicines, firearms, horses, carriages, incomes, estates, and a hundred other items all pay large taxes into the public coffers, and in many ways place restrictions upon what, in this country, is viewed as the personal freedom of the citizen.

While, then, fully endorsing Principal Grant's military policy, and trusting it may soon be carried out, our concluding remark is, that if the cost of liberty is Free Trade, as it exists in England, the Dominion cannot at present afford to make the purchase.

W. F. COCKSHUTT.

Brantford.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

SIR,—My attention has been attracted both by Frank E. Johnson's queries in your issue of Jan. 3rd "Why do Canadians persist in calling residents of the United States Americans? Are you not as much Americans as we?" and "Rem Acu's" reference thereto in your issue of Jan. 17th.

The questions are, I think, worth an answer but "Rem Acu's" reply seems to me quite out of the way of the point raised. I should say that Canadians call citizens of the United States "Americans" for the sole reason that they have so far imbibed the *fin de siècle* spirit of hurry as to abbreviate long, cumbersome titles in the readiest way that presents itself.

"United States of Americans" is the full title that we give to citizens of the country immediately to the south, which, for ordinary use, we shorten to Americans. If any other convenient and appropriate name were suggested, we should be glad to adopt it. Of course Canadians are as much entitled to the term "American" as any other nation of this hemisphere.

W.

New Westminster, B. C., Jan. 25th, 1896.

Headache

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

This preparation by its action in promoting digestion, and as a nerve food, tends to prevent and alleviate the headache arising from a disordered stomach, or that of a nervous origin.

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Literary Notes.

The fourth edition of the one-volume Cambridge Edition of Browning's Complete Works is on the press. The success of this edition is something remarkable.

Ibsen versus Dumas fils re Woman. The former believes in the regenerating influence of woman, and of her beneficial action on the future of humanity. Dumas regarded woman as an eternal minor, an infant misunderstood and ill treated, but always the inferior of man.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will publish about the middle of February a volume entitled "Visions and Service," containing discourses preached in college chapels by Bishop Lawrence, of Massachusetts. Fayard Taylor is about to be included to the Series of American Men of Letters, in which he manifestly belongs, in a book by A. H. Smyth of Philadelphia.

The Atlantic Monthly has made an inquiry of ten thousand teachers and superintendents of public schools concerning the actual status of teachers and the schools in every part of the Union. The replies from the best informed men in the work in every State give at first-hand information that contains much encouragement, but much discouragement also. The excessive size of classes, the instability of great masses of teachers, the insecurity of their positions, in some communities the petty political and religious interference—these "confessions" are startling and shocking. A general summary of the results of this interesting inquiry by President G. Stanley Hall will appear in The Atlantic Monthly for March.

The Educational Department Committee of the Toronto Central Young Men's Christian Association have arranged for a series of "Canadian talks" in the Association Hall on the following dates: Thursday, March 5th, 1896, Mr. Herbert B. Ames, B. A., the founder of the Montreal Volunteer Electoral League, will speak on "The Young Canadian in Municipal Life." Thursday, March 12th, 1896, Mr. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, will speak on "Canada's Resources." These talks are arranged in the interest of a higher Canadian citizenship, and it is hoped by the committee of arrangement, that all will unite in extending the news of the course to all who are interested in "this Canada of ours." The lectures will be free.

"The Light That Lies," in woman's eyes, gives title to a volumette which the Lippincotts announce. The dainty little book will embody a group of facetious tales on the love-making of some bashful persons and others. "The Light That Lies" is the production of Mr. Cockburn Harvey.

The New York Art Amateur for February has for one of its color plates a charming American landscape, "On the Mohawk: Noon," by Edward Gay, A.N.A. The other color plate is "Sprays of Violet," by Patty Thum. While simple in execution, both are very attractive, and the student will find the suggestions given in the magazine for copying them in oil, water colours, and pastel, thoroughly practical. In the additional eight pages of supplement are working designs for the decoration of China, wood-carving, and for general painting and embroidery. The magazine itself, as usual, abounds with good things for the mere lover of art as well as the artist.

Effects of La Grippe.

ENFEEBLED CONSTITUTIONS AND DEATH THE RESULT.

Official Statistics Show that in Ontario Alone 2,023 Deaths Resulted From this Cause in 1892-'93-'94—How to Avoid the Baneful After Effects of this Scourge.

Very few people have any conception of the deadly effects of la grippe or influenza, which with each recurring winter sweeps over Canada, leaving in its trail death and broken constitutions. If an equal number of deaths were caused by say cholera, the whole continent would be in a panic, and it is only because the deadly effects of la grippe are not understood that its approach is viewed with less apprehension.

Dr. Bryce, the very efficient health officer for Ontario, in his annual report to the Provincial Government, shows that the deaths in Ontario alone from the effects of la grippe for the years 1892-'93-'94 reached the aggregate of 2,023, a number sufficiently large to make us view the scourge with positive alarm, for, in addition to this mortality, there are beyond doubt thousands who from the same cause are left with shattered health and ruined constitutions. La grippe is a disease of the nerve centres, with a specially marked effect upon the heart, and the obvious duty of those who have suffered from even a mild attack is to strengthen and fortify the nerve forces. For this purpose Dr. Williams' Pink Pills act more promptly and thoroughly than any other medicine yet discovered. Their function is to supply impoverished blood with its lacking constituents, and to build anew shattered nerves. That Dr. Williams' Pink Pills perform what is claimed for them in this respect is proved by the voluntary testimonials of those who have been restored to health. One strong case in point is that of Mrs. A. Gratton, of Hull, Que. To a newspaper reporter who interviewed her, Mrs. Gratton said:—"I was always a strong and healthy woman up to about four years ago. At that time I had a severe attack of la grippe, the after effects of which left me weak and nervous, with pains in my back and stomach, and almost constant severe headaches. I found myself so completely used up that I was unable to do any work about the house no matter how light. My appetite had gone and I had no relish for any kind of food. For about a year I continued to be thus tortured, getting no freedom from pain either day or night. I had tried different kinds of medicine prescribed by a physician but they did me no good. I began to believe that medicine would not cure me, and as I always had a terrible cough I feared I was sinking into consumption. One day a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had heard and read much about this medicine but had not thought of it as a cure for myself, but I felt that it might be worth trying and procured a supply, and after the use of a couple of boxes I began to feel an improvement. I continued their use until I had taken twelve boxes when I found myself free from pain, with a good appetite, and as well as ever I was in my life. Last December, as the result

of a severe cold, I was again taken ill, but this time I tried no experiments with other medicines but went straight to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, with the most beneficial results as you can see for yourself. I have such faith in Link Pills that I never allow myself to be without a box, and take them occasionally as a tonic, and I will be glad if my experience will prove helpful to some other poor sufferer."

When you ask for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills see that the full trade mark is on every box. Imitations and substitutes are worthless, perhaps dangerous.

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In this work President Dawson points out that the latest developments of archeology, geology and other branches of the Science of the Earth and Man show conclusively the substantial accuracy of the early books of the Hebrew Scriptures. The work is in two sections. Part I. considers the physical and historical probabilities respecting the authorship and authority of the Mosaic books. Part II. treats of man and nature fallen and restored.

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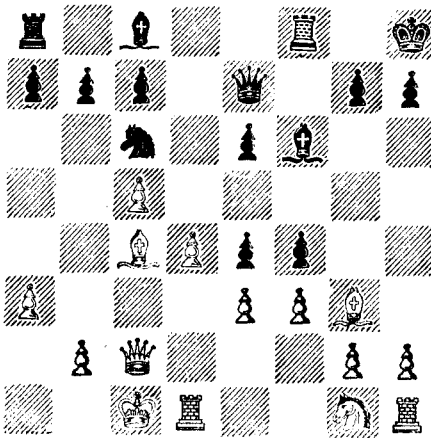
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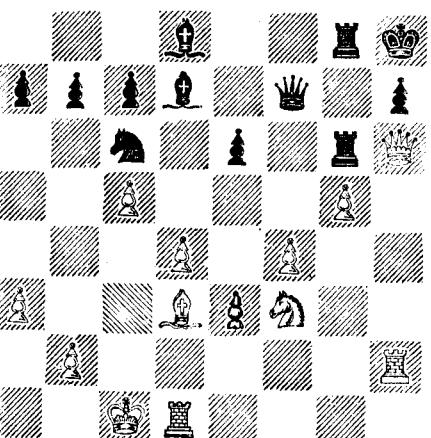
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 1 P Q4 P Q4 tv yw
 2 P QB4 P K3 kn 77 66
 3 Kt QB3 Kt KB3 am R F
 4 B B4 B K2 jD H77
 5 P K3 Castle? 22 33 SSR
 6 R B1, P B4, in the fourth round.
 7 Kt xKt P xKt m44 w44
 8 Q B2 P +4 sk GE
 9 B B4 Kt B3 An hp
 10 P QK3, 10 Q K3, R B3, 11 BK5, R K3, 12 Kt K2? P QK3 B B3 23 77F
 11 Castle K R1 11j RZ
 12 P B3 Q K2 BC z77
 13 B xP, P K4 with advantage for black
 13... P xP, 14 K xP, P K4, 15 KRK1, P K5: (r1b2r1k, ppp1q1pp, 2nlplb2, 215.



2B1pp2, P3PPB1, 1PQ3P1, 2KR2NR)
 14 Q xP!! PxB k44 DM
 14... P K4, 15 KP xBP, P xOP, 16 QND, BxQ, 17 PK4 P QK4, 18 P K5, Kt E2, 19 P QK4, B xP, 20 Kt K2, B K3 QP
 15 P xP P Kk3 TM
 15... P Kk4, would save the pawn.
 16 Q xKtP B Q2 44P ry
 17 P B4 R +2 CD HG
 17... R Kk1, 18 R xPch, Q xR, 19 Q xBch, Q K2, 20 Q Bch, Q E2
 18 P K4 R Kt2 MN GQ
 19 Q R6 R xP PX QN
 19... P K4, 20 P K5, B xP, 21 P xB, Q xP, 22 P Q5 nu NQ
 20 B Q3 R K2 JC 77G
 20... R R5, 21 R xR, B xR, 22 Kt B3... 23 R B1 21 Kt B3 Q B2 77G SR
 22 P Kk4 QR Kk1 KN SR
 23 P K5 B Q1 NO Fz
 24 R R2 R K3 ST QP
 24... Kk2, 25... Kt K3, 26 Kt K5 (3b2rk, ppp1q1p, 2nlplrQ, 2P31.



3P1P2, P2B1N2, 1P5R, 2KR4)
 25 Q B5 xR Kt2 NW PQ
 26 QR R1! Q xQ sS GW
 27 R xQ R B1 TW RH
 28 R xPch R xR WYt QY
 29 R xRch K Kt1 SYt ZR
 30 R xB R +2 Yy HG
 31 B B4 resigns un ill
 (3b2k1pppr1r4nlp5P3P3BP1p2P3PN3P8K5)
 31... R xR, 32 B xP ch, R B2, 33 P Kt

In a State of Bankruptcy



—is the condition of our system if the liver becomes inactive so that the germs and poisons can accumulate within the body. Keep the liver and bowels active and we're in a condition of healthy prosperity and have sufficiently well invested capital to draw upon in the hour of need. The liver filters out the poisonous germs which enter the system. Just so surely as the liver regulates the system, so do Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate the liver. Keep this in mind, and you solve the problem of good health and good living. The "Pleasant Pellets" have a tonic, strengthening effect upon the lining membranes of the stomach and bowels, which effectually cures Bilioussness, Sick Headache, Costiveness, or Constipation, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Bad Taste in Mouth, Sour Risings from Stomach, and will often cure Dyspepsia. The "Pellets" are tiny, because the vegetable extracts are refined and concentrated. Easy in action, no griping as with old-fashioned pills. As a "dinner pill," to promote digestion, take one each day after dinner. To relieve the distress arising from over-eating, nothing equals one of these little "Pellets."

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Personal.

President Cleveland has nominated Mr. Edwin F. Uhl, of Michigan, to be Ambassador to Germany.

Dr. Smale, of Toronto University, exhibited several fine photographs taken by Rontgen's ray at a meeting of the Canadian Institute on Saturday evening.

Sir Joseph Trutch, ex-Governor of British Columbia, sailed on Saturday for Europe. He stated that the salmon canning industry of that Province exceeds three million dollars a year.

The congregation of the leading Presbyterian Church at North Sydney have almost boycotted the minister, Rev. Dr. Murray, because of his effusive welcome to Sir Charles Tupper.

Mr. L. S. Lundy, of Lundy's Lane, is dead, at the age of 77 years. He was a Justice of the Peace and was the last survivor of the family of the late Thomas Lundy, and grandson of Mr. William Lundy, after whom the famous battle ground was named.

New York District Attorney Fellows recently endorsed the papers which, when signed by Justice Smyth, of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, will dismiss the indictment upon which Erastus Wiman was held and convicted of having forged the signature of E. W. Bullinger to a cheque for five thousand dollars.

Periodicals.

The Critical Review for January is of the same high character as its predecessors, but this month it appeals to a somewhat highly educated class of readers, although there is a good deal which ordinary people can understand. We can recommend to such the excellent article on Dr. Moore's Commentary on Judges, on Smith's Bishop Heber, on Glog's Introduction to the Synoptic Gospel, etc. But there is one article which is nothing short of alarming, that on Robinson's "The Saviour in the Newer Light." The "newer light" is simple Rationalism, which rejects the whole supernatural character of the Christian Revelation. A very just and favourable review is given of Dr. Watson's Hedonistic Theories.

The Expository Times for February is an unusually good number of an excellent publication. Both the longer articles, and the notes are first rate. We have a good article by Prof. W. T. Davis on the Theology of the Psalms, the first of a series; An Archaeological Commentary on the Book of Genesis, by Prof. A. H. Sayce; a notice of Professor Sanday, by Mr. Bartlet of the Congregational College at Oxford, etc. The notes are of unusual interest, dealing with the question of evolution in a very remarkable manner, especially in regard to the late Professor Romanes and his restoration to the Christian faith. We are glad to see that Messrs T. & T. Clark's promised Dictionary of the Bible is in preparation, and may soon be expected.

The complete novel in the February issue of Lippincott's is "Ground-swells," by Mrs. Jeanette H. Walworth. It is a tale of rather unusual length (for the Magazine), readable, lively, and "up-to-date." The scene is in New York city, and the heroine is, or tries to be, a New Woman. Dr. Harvey B. Bashore gives an interesting epitome of the furthest researches of geology in a rapid sketch of "The First Days of the World." "The Aerial Monasteries of Greece" are described by Charles Robinson. James Knapp Reeve writes of "What Men Drink." E. S. F. gives some account of "Domestic Service on the Pacific Slope" and the difficulties thereof. "The Child and his Fictions" is a pleasant and suggestive paper by Elizabeth Ferguson Seat. Frederic M. Bird points out certain "Paralyzers of Style," some of which are intended to have a precisely opposite effect, while some are the result of mere carelessness. The poetry of the number is by Joseph Wharton, Charles G. D. Roberts, and Clinton Scollard.



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Literary Notes.

The new edition of Burns is announced to come from the Lippincott press. Much taste and artistic pains have been expended upon the complete text of the Bard of Kilmarnock.

The Critic of February 8th prints in full the address of English to American authors, which has caused a tempest in a teapot in the Incorporated Society of Authors. It was written by Sir Walter Besant, revised by Mr. Hall Caine, and circulated at the expense of Sir W. Martin Conway.

We are told that "Comeos," by Marie Corelli, favourite author of the Queen, a creator of "Barabbas" and "The Sorrows of Satan," is a cluster of clear-cut short stories, dealing with the passions and emotions in Miss Corelli's own startling way. It will be issued at once by the J. B. Lippincott Company, of Philadelphia.

"Shall we introduce the Military System in Schools?" is the title of a brief but timely discussion which appears in the February Educational Review. This issue also includes the following articles: "The Higher Education of Women," by John Tetlow; "Anthropometrical Measurements in Schools," by William Townsend Porter; "The Ethics of the Public School," by Preston W. Search; "Interest: Some Objections to it," by Frank McMurry, and "The Future of the High School," by Francis W. Kelsey.

General A. W. Greely, of Arctic fame, begins in the March Ladies' Home Journal, his articles on George Washington, which are expected to create considerable discussion. General Greely has read over 2,000 of Washington's private letters, and he writes in a frank, unbiased way of the personal side of Washington. His first article will deal with the loves and courtships of Washington and his final marriage to the widow Curtis. General Greely's articles are not likely to confirm the estimate of those who regard Washington in an ideal way. But they are truthful and admirably portray the man as he was, in reality.

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co announce: "Visions and Service," discourses preached in Collegiate Chapels by the Right Rev. William Lawrence, Bishop of the Diocese of Massachusetts; "Jean of Arc," by Francis C. Lowell; "Bayard Taylor" (American Men of Letters Series) by Albert H. Smith; "The Parsons Proxy," a novel by Kate Hamilton; and, in their "Riverside Literature Series," with biographical sketches, notes, etc., Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe" and Swift's "Gulliver's Travels." There have been added several most attractive features which have never before appeared in the inexpensive editions of "Gulliver's Travels" and maps showing the pretended location of the countries which the immortal traveller visited in his first two voyages. Hawthorne's "House of the Seven Gables" is also announced in this excellent series.

* * *
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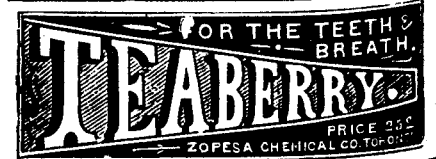
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- Accountants** { Clarkson & Cross, Ontario Bank Chambers, Scott Street, Toronto.
D. Blackley, 80 Bay Street, Toronto, and 17 King Street West, Hamilton.
Henry Barber & Co., Accountants and Assignees, 18 Wellington Street East.
- Architects** { W. A. Langton, Rooms 87-88 Canada Life Building, 46 King Street West.
Curry, Baker & Co., 70 Victoria Street.
Darling, Sproat, & Pearson, The Mail Building.
Beaumont Jarvis, Traders Bank Building, 63 Yonge Street.
J. A. Siddall. Room 42 The Janes Building, 75 Yonge Street
- Booksellers and Publishers** { Copp, Clark Company Limited, 9 Front Street West and 67 Colborne Street.
Selby & Co. Kindergarten and School supplies. 23 Richmond Street West.
The Fleming H. Revell Company, Limited, 140-142 Yonge Street.
Rowell & Hutchison, 74 King Street East.
- Bookbinders and Printers** { The Brown Brothers, Limited, Bookbinders and Stationers, 64-68 King Street East.
Hunter Rose Printing Company Limited.
- Boots and Shoes** { H. & C. Blachford. "Best general selection Boots and Shoes in City." 83-89 King St. E.
The J. D. King Co., Ltd. 122 and 124 Wellington St. W. Forteau, and Levis, Quebec.
- Brewers** { Dominion Brewery Company Limited, 496 King Street East.
- Chemists** { Hooper & Co., 43 King Street West and 441 Spadina Ave. Principals supervise dispensing.
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- Clothing** { Oak Hall. Fine Ready-to-wear Clothing. 115 to 121 King Street East.
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- Coal and Wood** { Elias Rogers & Co. Head Office, 20 King Street West.
Standard Fuel Co. Ltd. Wholesale and Retail. Head Office, 58 King East.
- Dry Goods** { John Catto & Son, King Street, opposite the Post Office.
R. Simpson, Nos. 170, 72, 74, 76, 78 Yonge Street and 103 Queen Street.
- Furniture** { The Chas. Rogers & Sons Co., Ltd. Manufacturers and Retailers. 97 Yonge Street.
The Campbell Furniture Co. Jolliffe's old stand, 585 to 591 Queen West. All lines complete.
- Financial** { Canada Permanent Loan & Savings Company, Toronto Street. J. Herbert Mason, President.
The Toronto General Trusts Co. See advt. 2nd page of THE WEEK.
The Home Savings and Loan Company, Limited, 78 Church Street.
London & Canadian Loan & Agency Company, Ltd. J. F. Kirk, Manager. 99 and 103 Bay St.
J. C. McGee, 5 Toronto St. Debentures bought and sold. Loans on mortgages at current rates.
- Grocers** { Caldwell & Hodgins, Corner John and Queen Streets.
- Hardware** { Rice Lewis & Son, Limited, 30-34 King Street East.
- Hotels** { The Queen's. McGaw & Winnett, Proprietors. 78-92 Front Street West.
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Whaley, Royce & Co., Music Publishers, etc., 158 Yonge Street.
- Patents** { Ridout & Maybee. Mechanical and Electrical Experts. Pamphlets on Patents sent free.
- Piano Manufacturers** { The Gerhard Heintzman. Warerooms 69 to 75 Sherbourne Street, and 188 Yonge Street.
A. & S. Nordheimer. Pianos, Organs and Music. 15 King Street East.
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H. O'Hara & Co. Member Toronto Stock Exchange. Stock & Debenture Brokers, 24 Toronto St.
- Teas** { Hereward Spencer & Co., Retail India and Ceylon Tea Merchants, 63½ King Street West.
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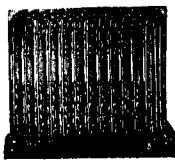
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