

THE WEEK:

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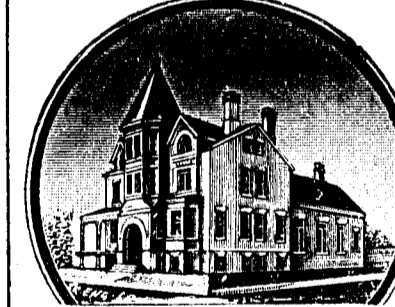
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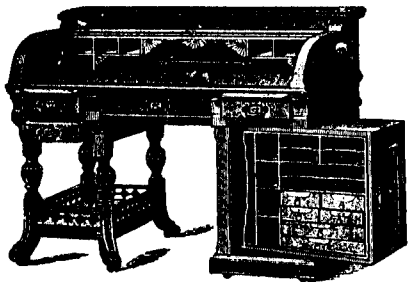
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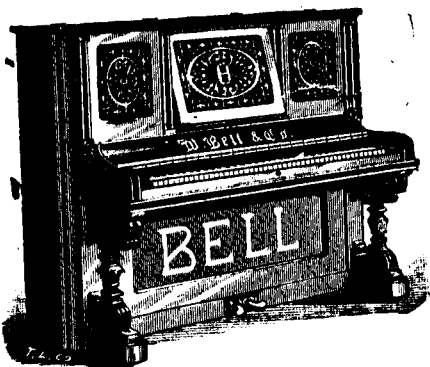


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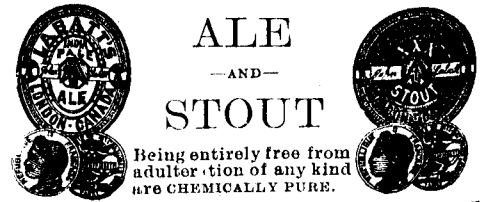
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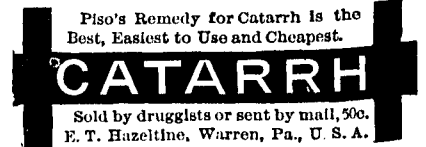
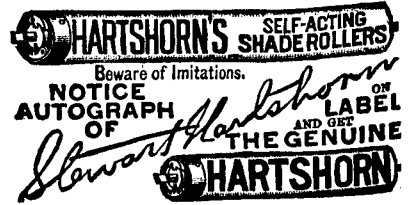
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All articles, contributions, and letters on matters pertaining to the editorial department should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any person who may be supposed to be connected with the paper.

REPLYING to the courteous questions put to us by Mr. J. Castell Hopkins, in his letter in another column, we may say frankly that we have not presented the possibilities of closer trade relations with Great Britain, as the result of preferential duties imposed by her in favour of the colonies, in the light of a dawning opportunity which it would be the height of folly for us to neglect, for the simple reason that those possibilities are in our judgment so very remote as to be beyond the boundaries of the practicable. We say this with all respect for the views of our correspondent and others who think with him, and we trust we may do so without lack of modesty, seeing that we are asked to give a reason for our course in this matter. The first two questions asked by Mr. Hopkins are in reality a skilful marshalling of the sayings and events which, in his opinion, point in the direction of a preferential customs arrangement between Great Britain and the colonies. Lord Salisbury's negative statement, which Mr. Hopkins quotes, is effectually disposed of by more recent utterances of Lord Salisbury himself, as when he said a few months ago in the House of Lords, that any form of protection that would increase the price of food in Great Britain would bring about a state of things scarcely distinguishable from civil war; and when, not more than three or four weeks ago, at a meeting of the Associated Chamber of Commerce, he gave occasion to Professor Bryce, a political opponent, to give him public thanks for "the decisive vigour with which he had negatived and extinguished the suggestion that we should attempt an object we all heartily desire—drawing nearer together our colonial brethren with ourselves—by entering on a course which would have been delusive to them and would have encountered invincible opposition at home." Over against the editorial assertion of the *Times* may be set the much more emphatic utterances of the *Saturday Review*, on the other side of the question. "A commercial union with the colonies," said the latter, only a few weeks since, "is only protection writ in another way; and protection means a dear loaf for this country, and we will have none of it." The "United Empire Trade League" has yet to show itself possessed of elements of influence and vitality, personal and potential, such as would enable it to make head-

way against the combination of tremendous forces which it would find arrayed against it, should it at any time reach a point at which it might begin to seem dangerous. The injury wrought to British industry by the increase of the protectionist tariffs of the United States, France, and other countries, is unquestionably serious, but from the British free trade point of view it would, as Mr. Gladstone has pointed out, be the height of folly for the nation to put clogs on the feet of its own workmen in order to help them in the race which is already made increasingly difficult for them by the barriers erected by other nations.

WE abjure pessimism, we admire enthusiasm, but we confess that the best flights of our most ardent moments fall far below the pitch of sanguineness from which our respected correspondent must have been surveying the prospect when he penned his third question. What an array of blessings, and how widely and impartially they are to be distributed throughout the broad Empire! And all these are to be brought down upon every portion of the world-encircling Federation by so simple a process as an adjustment of taxes! It seems almost a pity to subject so charming a picture to cold analysis, or to break in upon so delightful a dream with the chilling tests of logic and matter-of-fact. But our scepticism compels us. Either an Imperial duty on foreign breadstuffs and agricultural products would, or it would not, improve the condition of the British farmer. If it would, is there any conceivable way in which it could do so, other than by raising the prices of his products at home, since he does not export them? Only in the same way, viz., by increase of prices could it fill our North-West with agricultural settlers, seeing that these settlers have free access to the British markets and an unlimited demand at present prices. And so of the Australian ranchman and the East Indian agriculturist, and the West Indian sugar planter. The enhanced prosperity of each and all could, so far as we are able to see, be brought about in no other way, save through increase of prices in Great Britain. But increase of prices must mean dearer food for the British workman, and this in its turn must mean either increase of poverty and privation for the toiling millions who create British wealth, or increased cost of manufactured goods, with corresponding decrease of ability to compete in the world's markets. In fact the latter result must follow to some extent in any case, since the tariff could hardly fail to add to the cost of much of the raw material which enters into these manufactures. But with the increasing poverty of the millions of British workmen, and the increasing inability of the British manufacturer to compete in foreign markets, must come diminished means for purchasing the products of British agriculture. And thus the tariff would in the end react injuriously upon the British farmer. Is this what is hinted at in the modifying clause "for a time at least"? Does Mr. Hopkins think that the prospect of these results is likely to make even the British agriculturist an ardent friend of an Imperial customs union? Or can he deny that, under the circumstances, such results must inevitably follow, an increase in the cost of food in the Mother Country? But, perhaps, our correspondent will choose the other horn of the dilemma, and assume that the differential tax would not raise the price of food to the British consumer. In that case, seeing that there is no lack of an ample market, and that all have now free access to it, we must leave it to the advocates of an Imperial preferential tariff to show how any one could derive benefit from the tax. And that no increase of price would follow, Mr. Hopkins himself seems to admit in his fourth question, though how he can rescue that question from the position of a seeming contradiction of the third, we are unable to conjecture. That the Imperial tax might injure the United States farmer by compelling him to pay the duty on his agricultural exports is possible, but that would be, after all, but a poor consolation.

"IS it not evident," asks Mr. Hopkins in his fifth and final question, "in view of recent events, that Canada could not, under any conceivable change within our present scope of vision, maintain her independence apart from Great Britain?" This question is so often

asked and the impossibility of anything but an affirmative answer so confidently assumed, that it may seem to savour of temerity in us to say "No, it is not evident." And yet such must be our answer if our reply is simply honest. We mean, of course, that it is not evident to us, and the word "evident" in this connection can have no meaning save one that is relative to the individual mind. After reading a great deal of what has been said and written upon the subject, and after having given it a good deal of such thought as is within the compass of our poor ability, we are unable to see any conclusive reason why Canada could not maintain or, as we prefer to say, retain her independence apart from Great Britain, in perpetuity, should the time of friendly parting and setting up for herself arrive, as it not improbably may, in the not distant future. We have not space just now to discuss this question at length, nor is it necessary, as it is only incidental to the main point under consideration. We may say, however, that the admission so often made—and it is an admission not wholly creditable to the Canadian spirit—that Canadian independence is an impossible dream, rests mainly or wholly upon the assumption that Canada is beside an aggressive neighbour, who is ready to spring upon her and devour her the moment the protectingegis of the Mother Country is withdrawn. Now, there are many things both in the political system of the United States and in the politicians who administer it which we are unable to admire. Nevertheless, we are persuaded that the assumption in question does the nation injustice. There is nothing in the recent history of the Republic on which such an assumption can be based. That the Munro doctrine has a strong hold on the popular imagination is true, but that doctrine is intimately connected with a belief in manifest destiny, which is rather inconsistent than otherwise with the idea of a forcible annexation. On the other hand, with all its faults, there is in the United States a great body of people who are as fair-minded, as unprejudiced, and as anxious to do that which is just and friendly to other peoples as those of any nation in the world. Though these do not come to the front sufficiently in the ordinary administration of public affairs, they would have to be reckoned with, and would make their influence felt, should their politicians ever attempt to commit a great wrong to a neighbouring nation. We say these things because we believe them to be simply just, not that we would admit that Canada, as an independent nation, need exist upon the sufferance even of the United States. We have faith in Canadian courage and fortitude, backed as these qualities are by superior physique and entrenched in a land whose climate and situation would fight powerfully in aid of a defensive force. We have still stronger faith in those moral forces which constitute the best bulwarks of a people who fear God and work righteousness in their dealings with others, and such a nation Canadians must be or become if they are ever to have a future worth recording. It surely is time for us to cease voting want of confidence in ourselves, and in our ability to take care of ourselves. Nor, if our courage must have bolstering from without, should we forget the million of Canada's sons who are already in the United States, many of them among its most influential and respected citizens, and who may, therefore, be regarded by an inversion of ideas which is nevertheless founded in truth, as so many hostages for the good behaviour of the people amongst whom they dwell. An Independent Canada in friendly alliance both with the Mother Country and with the great Anglo-Saxon nation beside her, would, we venture to think, have attained its "ideal" future. Whether such shall be its actual future may depend, for aught we know, upon our conduct in the crisis which the next few years seem likely to bring.

THE announcement that Sir Charles Tupper, Sir John Thompson and Mr. Foster are shortly to proceed to Washington for the purpose of holding an informal conference with Mr. Blaine on the reciprocity question is so far satisfactory. It may be assumed that the Government has taken means to assure itself that its representatives will meet a friendly reception. Though of course nothing official can be done by commissioners not accredited by the British Government, it is eminently desirable that an

opportunity should be had for a free interchange of views before any more formal negotiations are attempted. If these gentlemen and those with whom they may consult are fairly frank, it may soon be known with tolerable certainty whether it is worth while to proceed any further. The business even of unofficial conference on such a matter is a difficult and delicate one, and it is to be hoped that while it is going on the delegates may have the moral support of the Canadian press and people, irrespective of party politics. Sir Charles Tupper has complained—and not, we fear, without cause—that the tone of a certain portion of the Opposition press, since the election, has been such as tended to prejudice the negotiations in advance, and incite the Washington statesmen to refuse the proposed arrangement. It is not at all likely that Mr. Blaine and his coadjutors are attentive readers of Canadian newspapers, or much influenced by them. They will strive to regard any measures proposed simply and solely from the standpoint of what they conceive to be the interests of their country or their party. Their Canadian visitors will do the same. Yet, there can be no doubt that the feeling in which such commissioners approach each other has more effect than they would be willing to acknowledge in predisposing them to see clearly the advantages offered by a certain proposition, or the objections thereto. As to the prospects of any successful result, speculation would now be useless. Very much depends, no doubt, upon the length to which the representatives of the Canadian Government are prepared to go in the direction of modifying the National Policy and discriminating against the Mother Country. To hope for the conclusion of a treaty not involving some concessions in both these directions would, we suppose, be idle in view of the avowed opinions and policy of the United States. Against the *personnel* of the Canadian delegation nothing can be said. The Minister of Justice and the Minister of Finance are unquestionably the best men to represent the Cabinet. We have always felt that there was great force in the objections so strenuously urged by the Opposition against the action of Sir John Macdonald in asking or permitting the High Commissioner, who should unquestionably be a non-partisan public servant, to quit his post and cross the ocean to engage in a party conflict. The course of the latter in joining in the fray can scarcely be regarded by unprejudiced observers as other than improper and unseemly. But there can be no doubt whatever that, as a member of the delegation to Washington in the interests of freer commercial intercourse with the great Republic, the High Commissioner is the right man in the right place.

THAT we believe with our correspondent, Mr. Wallace, that our stringent laws have not succeeded in putting down bribery in elections, we need not reiterate. We have often deplored the disgraceful fact. Whether the remedy Mr. Wallace proposes would meet the difficulty, or be the most effective one available, is worthy of consideration. We are, we confess, disposed to demur at any proposal, unless in case of absolute necessity, to increase the frequency of the occasions on which oath-taking is required. It is a law of human nature that familiarity breeds contempt. The necessity for frequent oath-taking tends to do away in the common mind with the solemnity and awe which are supposed to hedge the act about, and which give it its chief value as a means of compulsion to truth-telling. Nevertheless, so great is the evil of bribery at elections, so degrading its effect upon individual and national character, so destructive is it of whatever is best in national self-government and free institutions, that if the administration of an oath to every voter could be shown to be the only effectual, or the most effectual, means of crushing out corruption and promoting purity at elections, we should say by all means let us require the oath. The best of all methods of cure would no doubt be the outcome of higher moral characters and ideals in our political leaders. If these would honestly use their influence in favour of pure elections, and against every form of improper influence, they might do much in a very short time to impress their principles upon their Parliamentary supporters and through them upon the people. As it is, how many men have we in public life who would sooner suffer defeat than gain election by corrupt methods? We hope there are some. We much fear they are in a minority. But before resorting to so extreme and expensive measures as those advocated by Mr. Wallace, why not try the English plan of fixing a maximum limit for legitimate expenses in every district, and requiring a strict account of expenditures? Extensive bribery means large sums of money. This money

must, as a rule, be supplied either by the candidates or from the party campaign funds. Cut off the sources of supply and the expenditures must cease. Let every club, every candidate, every agent be required to furnish a strict account of expenditures, with satisfactory vouchers. If to this precautionary system were joined the compulsory punishment by imprisonment of every one convicted of having given or accepted a bribe, the evil would at least be greatly curtailed. Mr. Wallace's strictures on other defects in the existing laws and their administration are worthy of careful consideration. We are glad that he has taken the matter up. One of the most discouraging features of the case is the general indifference or apathy with which the abounding corruption seems to be regarded.

THE Government of Ontario prides itself on its professed principles as a Liberal Administration and on its record as an honest and progressive one. Even its enemies being judges, its course on the whole during the many years of its existence under Premier Mowat's leadership compares very favourably with that of the average party Government. It is now once more firmly entrenched in its place, with a strong majority at its back. It has thus every advantage for entering boldly upon the work of reforming such abuses as still exist in the political system. One of these abuses will probably be before it during this session, and the question of its perpetuation or reform will be entirely in the hands of Mr. Mowat and his colleagues. We refer to the objectionable system of paying a large number of public officials who are Government appointees by fees instead of by salaries. Take the case of the seventy or more registrars, to say nothing of the sheriffs, court clerks, etc. Is there any good and sufficient reason why those officials should be paid in accordance with a system which makes the incomes of some of them larger than that of the Premier himself, while in many cases the actual work of the offices is done by clerks with very moderate salaries? Does Mr. Mowat, or any member of his Cabinet, doubt in his heart that the system is a bad one; unjust to the public who are made to pay much more for a service than it is actually worth, and demoralizing to some extent in its influence in politics? If so it will be interesting to hear their strong reasons when the question comes up for debate. If not why should they not establish an additional claim to public confidence and gratitude by adopting the proposed reform and carrying it out in a fair and courageous spirit?

LATE despatches indicate that affairs between Newfoundland and the Mother Country are entering a critical phase. The decision recently given by the Supreme Court of the Island in the case of Baird vs. Walker, sustaining Baird's claim against Sir Baldwin Walker, Commander of H. M. S. *Emerald*, for damages caused by the closing of Baird's lobster factory on the French shore last summer, virtually affirms that under existing statutes the Queen has not power to enforce the agreement entered into with France under the late *modus vivendi*. It appears, in other words, that the obligations of a treaty made by her Majesty with a foreign nation do not carry with them the right to take the action necessary for carrying out those obligations, when such action injuriously affects the property or rights of a British subject. Special legislation by either the British Parliament or the Colonial Legislature is necessary in such cases, and such legislation, it appears, does not now exist in the case in question. The immediate effect of the decision is to open the way for numerous other claims of a similar kind by Newfoundland citizens. That, however, being merely a matter of a little more or less money out of the pocket of the British taxpayer is not the chief consideration. Anticipating, probably, the decision, the Foreign Office in November last requested the Newfoundland Government to procure the legislation necessary to empower England to carry out treaties with France. The Colonial Government refused. The consequence is that, in view probably of the possible requirements of the new *modus vivendi* which is to be agreed on pending arbitration, the Colonial Secretary, Lord Knutsford, has introduced in the House of Lords a Bill reviving the Crown's authority to instruct naval officers to enforce the treaties of Utrecht, Versailles and Paris, securing to France certain fishery rights on the coast of Newfoundland. The Bill, which is in effect a coercion Bill for the enforcement of the *modus vivendi*, was supported by Lord Kimberley and Lord Salisbury, and passed its first reading. Meanwhile the Colonial Legislature has adopted resolutions requesting England to delay coercive

legislation until the Colony shall have been heard in defence. As the British Government recognizes the importance of the question, every reasonable opportunity will no doubt be given to the Islanders to present their case. Judging, however, from their past attitude and present mood, there is little likelihood that the Newfoundland Legislature and people will acquiesce in any measure that the Home authorities will deem satisfactory. In the case of open resistance, which is threatened by the colonists, it is not easy to foresee the result. It will depend largely upon two unknown factors, the length to which the British Parliament may be willing to go in coercing a rebellious colony to which it has granted representative institutions, and the amount of encouragement the American Government would hold out to the Islanders in response to the appeal which would almost surely be made. Perhaps some agreement may be reached to await the award of the arbitrators, though the Islanders apparently do not expect much consolation from that source. The fact probably is, as Lord Salisbury said, that Newfoundland is now paying the penalty of errors made in past treaties. The fear is that she will have to continue to pay the penalty, as there seems little hope that any means of correcting those errors can now be found. It is true that, to the unsophisticated mind, the language of the treaties seems to favour Newfoundland's contention on most points, but it is hard to explain the concessions made in the *modus vivendi* on any other supposition than that the British Government regards the French claim to control of the lobster fisheries as well founded. In any case the concession must tend to prejudice the opposite claim in the minds of the arbitrators.

THE appalling deed of violence committed in New Orleans the other day has shocked the civilized world. A mob of citizens, called together and led by men occupying prominent positions and hitherto deemed respectable, marched to the jail, burst open its doors, and shot down, hanged or otherwise cruelly did to death, eleven prisoners. No provocation whatever could justify such a deed in a community supposed to be enlightened and organized, and under the dominion of law and order? Unquestionably the temptation which led so many of the people of New Orleans to lose faith in their own legal and judicial system and take the administration of what they believed to be justice into their own hands was very great. The victims, or most of them, were members of that dread secret organization of Italians known as the *Mafia*, which is believed to have as its chief end the infliction of private vengeance by assassination. In Italy its record is of the darkest kind. It is said that thousands of murders and other horrible crimes have been brought home to it. For a long time past a branch of it has been operating in New Orleans, chiefly among Italians, and many of that nationality have been assassinated. The municipal authorities had finally determined to crush the organization, as a public duty. One night in October last, Chief of Police Hennessy, who had shown great energy in following up operations against the Society, was basely murdered near his own door. The city became thoroughly aroused, a special police force was organized and the jails were filled with Italians accused of complicity in the crime. For some time past the integrity of the jury has been suspected, and when finally a verdict was brought in acquitting the accused, in the face, it is said, of the plainest proof of guilt, the indignation and wrath of the citizens knew no bounds. The tragedy above recorded took place the next day. Assuming that the account above given from the most reliable source at command is correct, the provocation was, it must be admitted, very great. But on the other hand, it is just such appalling failures, or apparent failures of justice which test the genuineness of our civilization. To lose faith in the principles of law and order, and yield on such an occasion to the instincts of savagery is a fearful mistake, and a retrogression towards barbarism or chaos. It is to announce the failure of civilization in a moment of supreme trial. It is a misnomer to call such a massacre an act of justice. Some or all of the murdered men may have been, probably were, guilty. Some were very possibly innocent. Others, no doubt as guilty as the worst of the slain, were unharmed. The whole transaction was mere guesswork. Whether serious international difficulties result will depend, we suppose, upon the spirit in which the Washington Government meets the demand of the Italian Government for redress. Rumours are current touching a proposed rally of Italians from all parts of the continent to wreak vengeance on New Orleans, but the project, if such really exists, is too wildly insane to be treated seriously.

THE OUTLOOK IN CANADA.

It is generally admitted and as generally regretted that the Confederation of the provinces of British North America has not resulted in the complete creation of a Canadian people. In other words, the Provincial idea has never become subordinate to the Canadian. It would indeed be too much to expect that local influences should ever cease or that any denizen of Canada should not be affected by attachments to locality. In all countries sectional rivalries are to be found, and, as they have their uses elsewhere, they doubtless are beneficial here. But while an Englishman, though acknowledging a special attachment for his country, prides himself mainly on being English, a Canadian generally associates his natural status rather with that of the people of his province than with that of the mass of inhabitants of Canada. Possibly had there been a complete legislative union, or had a new name been adopted for the confederacy, the result might have been otherwise. But for many reasons a complete surrender of the provincial autonomies would have been undesirable, while the name "Canada" was so obviously appropriate that it would have been a grave error not to have used it for the congeries of provinces. Historically the selection of the name was correct, because, in a sense, Acacia, during the French occupation, was subordinate to Canada; and having regard to the comparative importance, population, wealth and influence of the several provinces, it must be acknowledged that it needs no apology. It is however sufficiently evident that separate communities cannot be made completely homogeneous by grouping them together by legislative enactment, under a common name. Had the conditions of Ontario and Quebec been reversed, the lower province been peopled by English, Scotch and Irish, and the upper by French, it might have been to the advantage of all concerned. The rich farming land of Ontario is exactly suited to the requirements of the French-Canadian, and the instincts and tendencies of English-speaking people would have admirably adapted them to avail themselves of the conditions and resources of the territory nearer the mouth of the St. Lawrence. But it is necessary to deal with that which is, not with that which might have been. Looking therefore at the actual state of affairs, we find the people of Ontario who speak English and regulate their affairs under the common laws of England, separated from the people of New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, speaking English and governed by the same common law, by a province inhabited by those who employ another language and recognize another law. Again trade and commerce, to use the phrase in the British North American Act, cannot be diverted by legislation from their natural courses. Even as far back as the days of Charles La Tour, those living at the mouth of the St. John River, so far as relates to colonial trade, dealt almost exclusively with the people of the New England plantations, and ever since to the present day, despite the influence of hostile tariffs, it has been much the same. There are but few things which the Maritime Provinces produce from their soil or obtain from their waters, and there is almost nothing which they manufacture which the upper portions of Canada require. The writer remembers that during the public discussions anterior to Confederation, an orator put the question to a large audience at St. John: "What have we to send to Canada?" and an Irishman replied: "Dulse and alewives, your honour;" but how many persons in Toronto use dulse or alewives? It is true that the upper do supply the lower provinces with their natural products and manufactures, but this one-sided trade cannot be wholly satisfactory to the latter, especially when they note that it has been forced upon them for at least as satisfactory a trade in the same materials with nearer neighbours prepared to accept something else than cash. It speaks volumes for the devotion of the people of the Maritime Provinces to British and Canadian ideas, that, during the recent election for the Dominion, they generally refused to endorse the policy of the Liberal party. Doubtless there were many amongst them who failed to admit as correct the claims of the supporters of that policy that by its adoption material advantages would be gained for this as well as other parts of Canada. But it cannot be gainsaid that the discrimination in favour of the United States against the Mother Country involved in the scheme, and the belief that the adjustment of the tariffs between the neighbouring countries would tend to the political absorption of Canada into the Republic, were very powerful factors in favour of canvassers for the Conservative party.

Popular impressions hastily formed are more generally wrong than otherwise, and it may well be contended that the theories of the Government supporters in this regard would not have been sustained by results. It is not at all unlikely that a frank discussion of the situation by Great Britain, Canada, and the United States, might have resulted in a reduction of the tariff rates of the latter country. The great and advancing influence of the advocates of free trade in the Republic justify the suggestion of such a conclusion, and if it should have proved correct the Mother Country might have been more than compensated in trade advantages for her exceptional contribution to the Canadian revenues. Again the scheme proposed by the Liberal party never involved the surrender of Canadian rights to regulate the Canadian tariff, and the Liberal leaders very fairly contended that assuming that the adoption of the proposed policy tended to increase

the prosperity of the people of the Dominion, by so much, it aided in making them contented with their lot, and loyal.

Finally it might well be urged, from a purely imperial point of view, that a fair and satisfactory adjustment of all the existing difficulties between Canada and the United States, and the scheme is sufficiently comprehensive for this, would relieve the Mother Country from great causes of anxiety in North America.

That the loyalty cry did good service for the Conservatives in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, there can be no doubt. The trade relations, past and prospective, between these provinces and the States seem to have been ignored, and notwithstanding the often alleged fact that the fishing vessels of Gloucester, Massachusetts, are manned by Bluenoses, the Bluenoses were found on the side of the crown and "the old flag." And the result in these localities is all the more significant when it is noted that here at least, no matter what may be urged in its favour in other parts of Canada, the National Policy is very generally considered to have effected little or no benefit.

Again, it would be unjust to the supporters of the Liberal policy in these provinces to admit that they really are, what they have been termed by their opponents, disloyal. Very many of them are of the purest loyalist stock, and, as a body, they indignantly and with undoubted sincerity repudiated as most unfair and insulting the epithets applied to them. A candid, close and intelligent observer indeed must be convinced that, as a matter of fact, there are no pronounced annexationists among the leaders of political opinion within the district indicated, certainly none who have ever expressed themselves on any platform as in favour of annexation. In view of some recent expressions of opinion, suggesting the possibility that absorption by the neighbouring republic may be the ultimate destiny of Canada, it is not ungratifying to note these evidences to the contrary.

A breach in the historical continuity of this grand colony could only be justified by most exceptional circumstances, and it could not be considered in any event other than deplorable.

Upon the whole, and entirely outside of party considerations, the result of the elections in the Maritime Provinces may be regarded as significant proof that the various sections of Canada are becoming more consolidated and that some description of British connection with the Dominion is strongly desired.

St. John, N.B.

I. ALLEN JACK.

PARIS LETTER.

THE abolition of all horse-betting in France has come in the nick of time, to eclipse the blistering sensations caused by the inopportune imperial visit. While the public was only expecting a reform in race-course betting, the Parliament in a shiver of moral indignation has swept away all gambling on the Turf. The legislators deserve the warmest thanks for that vote, and it is to be hoped, but not expected, they will not hark back. The betting system was demoralizing the masses at electric velocity. It has been officially estimated that 800,000,000 frs. a year changed hands on the twelve race-courses around Paris. Boys, girls, young men and women, and the maturer aged members of both sexes, betted. They saved sous, and clubbed sous, to make a one franc bet, and put it upon no particular horse, beyond those recommended by a sporting editor, who was as ignorant as the reader.

Two kinds of popular horse-betting exist: the Pari-Mutuel, or officially permitted gambling on the course, where no odds are recognized, and the pool divided *pro rata* to the number of betters on the winning horse, and those arriving second and third. The lowest stake is five francs and the highest twenty francs. On the total of the sums staked, the Government struck a percentage.

The second plan of betting, known as the "Cote," where the odds are given and taken, was tolerated in the precincts of the race-course, and worked by very shady agencies that received bets, for sums as low as one franc. This was the dreadfully seamy side of the gambling, where not only honest work people risked their wages, but servants of both sexes their savings—or purloinings; school boys their tips, apprentices, lad-clerks and needlewomen, whatever they could scrape together by hook or by crook. This polluted social stream had tributaries from the *recidivist* world, and Judge Athelin declared that it was the grand manufactory of crime; the steady and augmenting source of tenants for the city, prisons and reformatories, where reformation was unknown. The Government Bill was to abolish the "cote," or odds system of gambling; to sanction the Pari-Mutuel, and to levy seven or ten per cent. on the total of the stakes. The deduction was to be applied to aid the poor fund, to improve the breed of horses in France, and to subsidize race-courses.

Moralist deputies would not listen to dabbling with the code against gambling; there must be no two decalogues; no two moralities; no baccara lawful in the castle and unlawful in the wine shop and gin palace. Nor would they listen to the promotion of horse-breeding being fostered out of gambling pools or Monaco banks. If agriculture wanted 8,000,000 frs. to encourage horse-breeding, vote them out of the taxes. By a majority of 186, in a House of 474, the Bill was rejected, and Home Minister Constans declares that before eight days not a betting machine, nor a book-maker, will be tolerated in France.

When the English Parliament voted Draconic statutes against book-makers, over twenty years ago, the latter simply transferred their talents to France. That is the origin of the terrible endemic which the Home Minister pledges himself to stamp out, and he is not a man that once having put his hand to the plough, looks back. Will he succeed where others failed? The "odds" are unfortunately against him, and man is a betting animal. It is the gate money that supports the race-course companies; if not allowed to bet, the public, as has been seen, will not go to a race. The committees of the race-course intend to suspend operations, to lock-out and allow the public to fight the question with the Legislature. As a logical consequence, the Government is now called upon to suppress the gambling tables at Monaco, Bravo!

The belief was gaining ground that at last France had at least one model colony—Algeria. Now the contrary appears to be the truth and the revelations have fallen like a bolt from the blue. Sixty years ago, France took possession of Algeria; since, she has expended nearly seven milliards of francs. Exclusive of the "light soil" of the Sahara, the area of Algeria is 123,000 square miles; with a total population of 3,818,000, of whom 426,000 are Europeans; the latter include only 220,000 French.

It is a standing joke that every French colonist in Algeria is protected by a soldier, so large is the army of occupation necessary to keep the natives in order. In Tonquin there are as many emigrants as functionaries; now the latter flourish as proportionately in Algeria. Functionaryism is the bane, the upas tree of all the foreign possessions of France. At the present moment the condition of Algeria is lamentable, the colony costs the Mother Country yearly 80,000,000 frs. The colonists complain that they are not secure; brigandage is very rife. The native population, after all attempts made by the French to conciliate them, hate the victors more bitterly than ever and only await the occasion to rush into open rebellion, and are restrained by the presence of a whole *corps d'armée*, plus auxiliary troops; Governor-General Tirman, who has been over nine years in office, claims to be a successful administrator.

The natives complain that the taxes mount higher and higher every year; the French apply for land concessions, but do not emigrate. The established colonists desire to obtain all they can of fresh additions to their land and keep out small farmers, in order to become large land-owners or squatters. France is the land of banking phenomena. There are financiers it seems in Algeria that loan hard money to the Kabyles—O Shade of Abd-el-Kadir—at forty-eight per cent. *per month*, or five hundred and seventy-six per cent. *per annum*, and who are delighted at this accommodation. One officious *comptoir* is named that charges only sixteen per cent. for three months, or sixty-four per cent. *per annum*; but the establishment is clearly not abreast of the times. It will be some time yet ere Prevost Paradol's day-dream will be realized—that of two hundred millions of Frenchmen peopling North Africa.

The Superior Council of Labour has given a good account of its stewardship. Inaugurated less than three weeks ago, and composed of capital and labour authorities, irrespective of political creed, it divides itself into four sub-commissions, where the right man found his right place. The Council is handling all that is momentarily practical for the amelioration of labour. If a workman runs into debt, not more than one-tenth of his wages can be impounded and the expenses of recovery are almost nil; workmen must be paid in cash, not in "counters." The registry offices for obtaining employment for labour were hitherto privileged abuses. For the future any person may open a registry office, provided it be not held in a tobacconist's or a dram-shop. The Labour Council will be permanent; it will urge the State to teach and to inform the labour classes that their amelioration lies not in Parliament but in their own hands. The Commission recommends the founding of courts of arbitration, recourse to which would be only facultative for employers and employed; the State does not intend to impose upon any individual any rules of conduct; it will keep the ring for strikes and lock-outs with impartiality.

Surgeon Bruns, of Wurtemberg, has tested on animals the effects of the new copper or steel coated bullets, from narrow bore rifles propelled by smokeless powder. The bullets never remain in the body; never make a jagged wound. They kill or wound five times a greater number of men. At a distance of 110 yards a single ball will pass through and through five men, despite bone resistance; at 1400 yards it will perforate three human bodies. %

COLONEL DAVIDSON, in his recently published reminiscences, gives this glimpse of Tennyson and Carlyle at dinner: "In the course of conversation they spoke about the difficulty of making speeches, when Tennyson said, if allowed to sit he might manage it, but it was severe upon the nerves to stand up when everyone else was sitting. The question was discussed as to whether they would accept titles if offered. Tennyson was disposed to decline such honours for himself, and said no title could excel the simple name of 'Thomas Carlyle.'" After dinner long clay pipes were laid on the table, and a smoking parliament began. When we went up stairs, it was most interesting to hear those two men talk, and I noticed that when Carlyle was at a loss for a poetical quotation, Tennyson promptly supplied it."

THE FIRST ROBIN.

THE wind still blows thro' leafless trees,
And cold the bitter northern breeze
Moans o'er the bare and frozen leas
And stubble field,
But yet unerring instinct sees
The winter yield.

Like unexpected news from sea,
Of ships, that were not thought to be
So near, thou, on yon frozen tree
Chirping away
Art come to herald unto me
The dawn of day.

Tho' cold thy lonely rest to night,
Thou knowest soon the sunshine bright,
Will come in welcome gleams of light,
To drive away
The dreary landscape meets thy sight
This winter day.

PIERCE GRAYDON.

A VIGOROUS MOVE.

CANADIANS have been too much, in the past, taken up with the events in the Republic to the south and too apt to be blind to the various signs of a vigorous and steady upbuilding of their own country. Looking into the great regions lying north and west of Ontario, we can see great changes since 1867.

People are apt to think of the great institutions of the cities, and to overlook a great corporation, that has for decades moved on its even way in the wilds and forests of our far North-West. The Hudson's Bay Company is known to urban dwellers chiefly through the works of R. M. Ballantyne, and most people cannot bring themselves to think calmly of the romantic and unusual business of this staid old company. However, the general work of the company may be left for another time; the object of the present article is to show that there are patriotic Canadians in the far north, and powerful corporations outside of the United States.

Stanley and Livingstone could say to the Geographical Society, that they had found certain physical features which would cause the changing of existing maps; but Sir Donald A. Smith can cable that society that his company had ordered a change in the geography of North America and had had that change carried out; and this strange proceeding occurred in this wise:—

Almost "since the time when the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," Rampart House, one of the most northern and western posts of the Hudson's Bay Company, stood on the north bank of the Porcupine River. It was situated in a pretty, sheltered cove on this tributary of the Youkon, and was supposed to be in 66° N. and 141° W., or a few miles on the Canadian side of the Alaskan boundary. This past summer, however, Mr. Turner of the United States Coast Survey, who with his party has been at work on the Alaska boundary for some time, discovered that the post was located at least thirty miles on the Alaska side of the line. The survey party did not order the company to leave United States territory; on the contrary, having enjoyed the hospitality of Mr. Frith, the factor, they were decidedly of opinion that Rampart House was a very useful sort of institution to have in the land of the free, and none of them thought for a moment that it would matter a straw to anybody had the post been a hundred miles further west in this vast wild region. But the Hudson's Bay Company trade under a British Charter and on the information being received, the removal of Rampart House was promptly ordered. This did not mean simply the moving of the factory itself with all its outbuildings, storehouses, residences, and so on; but it meant also the removal of the little town which had grown up about it, including a new church which was taken to pieces and moved in sections.

The new site is on the same bank of the swift-flowing Porcupine, and a good ten miles inside the Canadian boundary line, the little town having thus travelled forty miles in order that the Factor of the Honourable Hudson's Bay Company might still run up the Union Jack, when he chose, and that the unknown-to-the-world missionary might not have to ask for blessings upon "the President of the United States" in the place of his beloved "Sovereign Lady, Queen Victoria." IOTA.

M. MAREY has succeeded in photographing the movements of an animal under water, taking proofs at the rate of fifty in a second, with exposures from 1-2000 to 1-3000 of a second. A set of twelve photographs gives all the phases of the undulations which the medusa impresses upon its umbrella of a locomotor apparatus. Another series exhibits a squid leaping out of the water. A ray has been taken in profile while waving the edges of its flat body; and the curious mode of progression of a comatula has been taken. In his lecture on caves at the meeting of the American association, Rev. Dr. Hovey exhibited a photograph made by L. Farini of Bridgeport, Ct., from an ordinary negative by means of the light of the fire-fly (*Elator phocana*).

OLD NEW-WORLD TALES.

THE ST. ETIENNES.

I.

THE scene of our tale is in the region which by the Aborigine of this "New World" was called "Migumaage," or Micmacland; which by the old Norse voyagers, about the close of the tenth century, was named "Markland," or woodland; which was, about six centuries afterwards, named "Acadie," or Acadia, by certain French voyagers, through their mistaking a Micmac common noun of place for a special local designation, and which is now known as "Nova Scotia," and—in part at least—"New Brunswick."

The history of that region, especially in what we may call its earlier and cruder manifestations, rather teems with incidents and passages to which we of the present day are apt to apply the epithet "romantic." Probably there are none of such passages which we shall find more interesting than that of the career and adventures of the two St. Etiennes, father and son.

Before introducing them upon the scene in question, let us briefly catalogue a few events which preceded their appearance upon it.

In 1604, one Pierre du Guast, Sieur de Monts, under a commission from Henry IV. of France, set sail, as an adventurer of the period, for the New World. He was accompanied by some men who were destined to become afterwards notable. There were with him Champlain, Champdoré, Pontgrave, and—not the least—Pontreincourt. After an uneventful voyage they discovered and entered the charming basin, called by the natives "Towauscot," or "Towabskik," (meaning, "it flows out between rocks"). Pontreincourt was so fascinated with the charms of this really beautiful land-locked basin, with its richly wooded islands and shores, that he at once besought his friend De Monts to make him a concession of the basin and surroundings, which was done on the instant. People were generous in the disposal of estates those times. Pontreincourt called the place "Port Royal."

The De Monts company spent their first winter disastrously, on Isle la Croix, in the river to which they gave the same name. In the spring the survivors of the party all moved back to Port Royal, and there Pontreincourt, at least, determined to make a permanent settlement. He set to work clearing a piece of ground and constructing a fort. Whilst Pontreincourt himself was pursuing further explorations, he left the clearing and building operations principally to Champlain, who has left us a particular description of the fort. It was situate on the northern or Granville shore, directly opposite the Isle de Biencourville—now, absurdly enough, called "Goat Island."

It may here be observed that from this time (1605) downwards there has been a continuous settlement of Europeans, or people of European origin, at Port Royal. Consequently Port Royal (now Annapolis Royal) is the oldest continuous European settlement in North America, North of St. Augustine, in Florida.

De Monts soon abandoned all his colonization schemes, but Pontreincourt was more pertinacious. He was formally confirmed by the king in his "Seigneurie of Port Royal." His friends among the French noblesse, as well as some of a sturdier sort, smiled on him, and at least enjoyed his hospitality. Marc Lescarbot, lawyer, historian and poet, has graphically described to us, in prose and verse, how festively and gloriously Pontreincourt and his friends, the poet included, spent the winter of 1606-'07 at Port Royal.

It was in 1610 that Pontreincourt arrived out at Port Royal, on his third voyage from France. On that occasion he was accompanied by his eldest son, Charles de Biencourt, his second son, Jaques de Salazar, and also by his friend, Claude Turgis de St. Etienne, Sieur de la Tour, and his son, Charles Amador de St. Etienne. Young Biencourt was at this time about eighteen years of age, whilst the younger La Tour was about fourteen; and, from the commencement of their intercourse, these two youths seem to have tended towards a warm mutual friendship.

It is needless to dwell upon the struggles of Pontreincourt to sustain and extend his little colony at Port Royal during the few years succeeding this his most recent arrival, and during a part of which time Madame de Pontreincourt and all of his family were resident there with him; to recount the several voyages made to and from France by him and his son Biencourt; of the bickerings of the latter with the Jesuit priests, Biard and Masse, who were unpleasantly thrust upon him by his creditor, the pious Madame de Guercheville; or to describe the tedious business negotiations of both father and son among the capitalists of France. Eventually, however, Pontreincourt found himself called upon by King Louis XIII. to repair to the seat of war then going on in Europe, according to feudal obligations. The result was that almost immediately afterwards he fell at the siege of Mery-sur-Seine. This was some time in the year 1615, and through this event the eldest son—whom we may still call Biencourt—came into possession of all Pontreincourt's seigniorial and other rights in Acadie.

The young man continued to reside in Acadie, together with the two La Tours, father and son. He became particularly attached to Charles Amador de St. Etienne, the younger of the La Tours, whom he had made an ensign and afterwards his lieutenant. Biencourt had at this time only about a score of men under his command. The whole

party, for eight years succeeding the death of the older Pontreincourt, peacefully and diligently devoted themselves to hunting, farming and trading with the Indians. To facilitate business negotiations with the natives the adventurers had erected several forts or trading houses through the western part of Acadie. One establishment of this kind was set up by Charles de la Tour in 1613 at Port Lomeron or Lomeroy, from about this time called Port La Tour, and where he afterwards erected Fort St. Louis. The harbour, now known as that of Yarmouth, has also been called Lomeron.

At length, some time in 1623, Charles, now Sieur de Pontreincourt, died, aged thirty-one years. I know not where this event occurred, but I suspect that it was at the above-named Fort St. Louis. He left to his lieutenant, companion and friend, Charles Amador St. Etienne de la Tour, all the territories, properties, rights and privileges which he possessed in Acadie at the time of his death.

Whilst the Pontreincourts, La Tours, and their associates were thus carrying on their operations in Acadie, England was quietly assuming that the whole country belonged to her, and King James the I. of England and VI. of Scotland conceived a most extraordinary project for its English and Scottish settlement. Following his pedantic impulses—and "King Jamie" was nothing if not pedantic—he conferred upon the whole of Acadia, whatever that might comprise, the new latinized name of "Nova Scotia." To settle this country he, with the assistance of a favourite—and "King Jamie" was nobody without a favourite—named William Alexander, who probably concocted the whole scheme, determined upon the following most extraordinary plan. He set out to organize an almost nondescript semi-noble and semi-knightly titled order to be called the "Order of the Knights-Baronets of Nova Scotia." Like knights, its members were to have the momentous syllable "Sir" prefixed to their names, and like barons and other grades of nobility their titles were to be hereditary, but they were not to have seats in the House of Peers. Each of these baronets was to have an ample estate in Nova Scotia, upon which he was to make substantial settlements of colonists. There seems to be a mistiness and indefiniteness as to just what was to have been done in this direction.

The favourite, Alexander, was made the first of the new order, and to him and his baronets the whole of Nova Scotia was formally granted. Sir William Alexander, Baronet, was also created Earl of Stirling in the Scottish Peerage. It is amusing to read some of the charters and land grants made to these baronets, with their grand concessions and utterly incomprehensible descriptions. So far as Nova Scotia is concerned, nothing ever resulted from this momentous looking scheme. The fussy old king, always "hard up" so far as money was to be considered, but cunning in devices for what is called "raising the wind," did not hesitate even to sell these baroneties to replenish his coffers with the proceeds. After his death his son, Charles I., continued to carry out his designs with respect to the new-fangled order.

It may here be observed in passing, that there exist to-day some hundreds of these Baronets of Nova Scotia, a large proportion of whom are also members of the British Hereditary Peerage. Nova Scotia is the only colony in the British Empire which can boast of having a titled Order of its own—if that is a matter which calls for boasting. It may be further remarked that, a few years since, some feeble-minded efforts were made on their behalf, to have these Baronets reinstated in their quondam rights. The parties interested "on the other side" would have been perfectly safe to tell this titled host to go and take their lands, without any hindrance from Nova Scotia; for assuredly "no man of woman born" could now find any one of these grand estates, even with the description under the Great Seal in his hand. As already intimated those descriptions are for the most part quite incomprehensible; and the mysterious looking local names, which they flourish so profusely, are now non-existent.

To return to the practical results of King James' project—sometime in 1622 or 1623, the date is doubtful and history is rather dumb as to the whole affair, as a not very glorious one—Sir William Alexander actually did send out an expedition to Nova Scotia under the command of his son. We can learn nothing of the strength of the force. It is certain that they took possession of Port Royal, which was now without defences, and proceeded to erect a fort, on the mainland shore, north side, opposite Biencourville Island, and on the site of the old stockade built under the direction of Champlain, in 1605, and afterwards in 1613, and, during the absence of Pontreincourt, destroyed by Argall. This was called, as its site is still called, "the Scotch Fort."

Charles de la Tour was naturally desirous that his rights and privileges in Acadia, under the gift of his friend, should be recognized and confirmed by the King of France. Accordingly, on the 25th of July, 1627, he drew up a letter to the King, setting forth his claims. This letter he entrusted to his father, Claude de la Tour, who immediately set sail for France.

The mission proved a failure. La Tour and his ship were captured on the high seas by Sir David Kirk, a French Huguenot who had forsworn France and joined the English naval service, and, it would appear, had become one of the new Baronets.

La Tour, who was also a Huguenot, was taken prisoner to England. He found the Court of England wondrously seductive. He forgot or ignored the mission with which his son had entrusted him. He was made a Baronet of

Nova Scotia—no less; and, being a widower, was married to one of Queen Henrietta's fair Maids of Honour.

Sir Claude de la Tour, with his bride, set out from England on his return to Acadie or Nova Scotia, in high spirits. Amongst other favours which he carried away with him was a full authorization to confer a Baronetcy upon his son, with other and more substantial privileges. Charles was of course to come under allegiance to England. Claude never dreamed of a refusal on his son's part.

Owing to the elated representations of Claude de la Tour, the adherence of his son to the English interests seems to have been confidently counted upon at the English Court. The names and titles of both father and son appear upon the roll of Nova Scotian Baronets—"Sir Claude de St. Etienne, Seigneur de la Tour," and "Sir Charles de St. Etienne, Seigneur de St. Denis-court."

On the 30th of April, 1630, Sir William Alexander formally conveyed to them and their heirs, by letters patent, all the land and territory from the cape and river Ingogon (Chegoggin), along the coast to Merliguesche (Lunenburg), and extending fifteen leagues in depth; to be erected into two baronies—to wit, the Barony of St. Etienne, and the Barony of de la Tour. The territory covered by this grant would be nearly co-extensive with the present counties of Yarmouth, Shelburne, Queen's County, and Lunenburg.

Besides his high sounding patents, Sir Claude was fitted out with two fully armed and equipped English ships, when he took his new departure for Nova Scotia. On his arrival he forthwith put himself into communication with his son at Fort St. Louis, to whom he gave a glowing account of the kindness shown him and the honours heaped upon him during his recent sojourn in England. He declared with delight that like distinctions awaited the son, together with the friendship and protection of that country, upon his transferring his allegiance to the same, a step which he (the father) had already guaranteed should be taken by him.

To the intense surprise, amazement, and mortification of the elder La Tour, Charles promptly rejected his parent's offers. He could not surrender his trust to the enemies of his country; he could not be disloyal to the King of France, his true sovereign and master; he would in the name of that King defend Fort St. Louis as long as he had life; the Reformed Religion had ceased to have any attractions for him; he highly esteemed the honours offered him by the English King, but he could not accept them as the reward of treason; such were the declarations of the son to the astounded father. Sir Claude was struck dumb with surprise and mortification. At length he attempted to argue, to remonstrate, to expostulate; it was all in vain: the son continued obdurate.

In a storm of painful emotions, Sir Claude returned to ship-board, there to collect and endeavour to arrange his thoughts. He then wrote to his son, at length, urging every conceivable inducement which might influence him to change his determination, and not drive his father to the mortifying and repulsive step of making war upon his own son. That son remained as inflexible as ever. There remained but one other argument to be tried—that of force.

On two successive days, the officer in command of the English ships, which had brought out the elder La Tour, by order of the latter drew out his available forces and attacked the fort; and, on both occasions, he was repulsed with considerable loss.

The English commander was in a false position. He had come here to receive the peaceful transfer of a friendly fort, not to take one by assault from a determined foe. He declined to renew the attack. The agony of mortification, suspense, dread, lacerated parental affection, which the elder La Tour must have endured in these days of open and unnatural hostilities between him and his son, must be inconceivable.

There was his wife, too. She must consider him a deceiver, a traitor, a low impostor. How explain his position? What was to be done? He could neither return to England, nor to France. There seemed to be no asylum for him in Nova Scotia.

He made to his wife a candid revelation of his feelings and circumstances, of the hopes he had entertained, and of the utterly overwhelming disappointments by which they had been met. He had hoped to secure her happiness in this new world; but all of his cherished schemes had been most egregiously defeated. He therefore, in his despair, assured her that he could not, and he did not, expect her to continue with him in his misery; and that she had his free permission to return to her family and friends.

The wife replied with true wifely feeling. With affectionate scorn she repelled the idea of abandoning him because of his misfortunes. They were only a reason why she should still more closely cling to him. So, she would be his faithful companion and closest friend, whithersoever his fortune should drive him; and it would be her greatest happiness to alleviate his grief.

These St. Etienne's must have had in them unusually attractive material thus to win such devotion. We shall hereafter see further indications to the same effect.

The father and son receded to some extent from their personally hostile attitude, but without arriving at any clear accommodation; and the former proceeded to Port Royal. During his sojourn there, we learn, through him, something of the fortune of the Alexandrian Expedition. Claude de la Tour wrote thence to his son stating that during the preceding winter—that of 1629 and 1630—seventy British people had undertaken to winter at that

place, in and around the Scotch fort; and that thirty of them had died of scurvy and other diseases and hardship. Through his personal influence, he had protected the remainder from the attacks of the Indians, who were making hostile demonstrations.

To continue with this episode, we find that in July, 1631, King Charles I. writes to Sir William Alexander thus: "to demolish the fort that was builded there (at Port Royal) by your son, and to remove all the people, goods, ordnance, ammunition, cattle and other things belonging to that colony." It was about time so to do. This Scotch fort must, at best, have been but a poor pretence. I have just noted what occurred there in the winter of 1629 and 1630. In the following year, 1631, in the absence of Sir Claude de la Tour to protect them, the remainder of the garrison of that place were set upon by the Indians, instigated by the French of the vicinity, who killed and scalped nearly the whole of them. The residue of these Scotch afterwards permanently joined and intermarried with the French; and among the Acadian French, in Nova Scotia, at the present day, Scottish, and especially Highland Scottish, surnames are not of infrequent occurrence.

To return to the St. Etienne's, some time in 1630 Charles de la Tour had made another attempt to urge his claims upon the recognition of the King of France; and to this intent he had despatched his Lieutenant, Krainguille, to France with a petition to His Majesty. The result was that on the 11th of February, 1631, a Royal Commission was issued to La Tour the younger, confirming all his claims and commands. Then it was that, not wishing to expose his father to lose his head upon the block in France or become indelibly disgraced by going back to England, Charles wrote to invite him and his wife from Port Royal to Port La Tour. On their acceptance he caused a suitable dwelling to be erected for their accommodation a short distance from the fort; but within that fort he would not allow them to enter. In this new residence Sir Claude and Lady de la Tour took up their abode, with all their effects, and, with two valets and two *femmes de chambre*, young La Tour giving his word that they should never want for anything. Here Nicholas Denys visited them in 1635 and says:—

"I called to see the young de la Tour who received me very well and permitted me to see his father, in his dwelling of which I have spoken, which I did. He received me well and obliged me to dine with him and his wife; they had neat furniture, etc."

It seems that before this visit and soon after Sir Claude's arrival from Port Royal, the La Tours, father and son, with other French, formed a post at the mouth of the river St. John, which Nicholas Denys, above named, also visited and describes the fort built by them. That fort was upon the shore of what is now the Portland division of the city of St. John, and about opposite what is now known as "Navy Island." On the 15th of January, 1635, Charles de la Tour received from Razilli, as representative of the King of France, a grant of this Fort La Tour, on the St. John, with adjacent lands, fronting five leagues upon the river, and extending ten leagues back.

What has just been stated relative to Sir Claude de la Tour is about the last we hear of him. This is matter for regret; for a lingering interest attaches to the so far romantic experiences of him and his gentle wife; and one would fain know something of their after fate. They probably returned to England, there to fade from the view of history; and it is not improbable that Sir Claude de la Tour fell in some of those fierce convulsions which were even then pending, and which culminated in the execution of his sovereign master, Charles I.

PIERCE STEVENS HAMILTON.

OUR BRIBERY LAWS INEFFECTIVE:

"WE must choke bribery or be choked by it," said Rev. Dr. Grant, of Queen's University, some years ago. Have we since succeeded in choking bribery in Canada? No. Every observant person knows that in many sections of the country bribery and other corrupt practices were indulged in at the recent elections, and it is not unreasonable to presume that in some districts both political parties were guilty if not equally guilty in this respect. The writer has had special opportunities for observing in Nova Scotia the operation of the general Act passed by the Dominion Parliament to secure purity at elections, and is convinced that its provisions are inadequate to prevent corrupt practices at elections. The well-known provision of the Act regulating proceedings at the polling booth, and particularly intended to render acts of bribery ineffectual, has been found by experience to fail in its object. Under it the agent of any candidate has the right to demand that the "bribery oath" be administered to any voter, but the difficulty is that in many districts agents will not take advantage of that right. An agent may consider it injudicious to ask that the oath be put to a particular voter because of the uncertainty as to the political complexion or personal incorruptibility of that voter. An agent does not want to run the risk of challenging one who may be a friendly voter, and many agents are therefore very chary about invoking the bribery oath, and sometimes there is a tacit understanding between the agents of respective candidates that none of them shall have recourse to this provision of the law.

The object of the law could be effectually carried out by an amendment which would compel every voter, just

before voting, to take the oath that he has not bribed or been bribed or been guilty of any corrupt practices. Under such an amendment neither the party bribed nor the party bribing could vote without first committing perjury, and the disagreeable duty now expected to be performed by agents would be taken away from them. Why should not the law itself impose the oath in such cases upon every voter? The juror in the ordinary case in court is sworn before serving on the jury, and why should not a voter be sworn before exercising a duty quite as important as the ordinary duty of a juror? The effect of such an amendment of the law would be to confine the vote-sellers and vote-purchasers to the perjurers and suborners of perjury—happily very limited classes in Canada.

Under the present law the briber sometimes has reason to fear that the oath may be put to him on presenting himself at the booth to vote, and he therefore often postpones the commission of his corrupt acts until after he has voted, and by voting early in the day has plenty of time afterwards in which to labour in "persuading" his fellow-electors. The present bribery oath could easily be amended so as to comprehend all such evasions.

In order to secure the detection and punishment of bribers a proviso might be added to the suggested amendment by which any person receiving a bribe, or an offer of a bribe, and subsequently coming forward and testifying as to all the circumstances, would be relieved from punishment.

Sometimes voters whose political "principles" are too strong to permit them to accept a bribe and vote for the candidate on the opposing side, are nevertheless willing to accept a bribe to remain at home and not vote at all. Such cases could be dealt with by a provision which would strike off the names of all registered voters who did not vote at each election and who were not able to furnish, under oath, a sufficient excuse for not having exercised the franchise. Why should not the exercise of the franchise be as compulsory as statute labour or the serving on a jury?

Under the present Act it is an offence for an agent of either candidate to hire teams to drive voters to the polls. This provision is frequently violated, and indeed with fair excuse. It is too great a hardship to compel a poor man to tramp half-a-dozen miles to a polling booth, often during stormy weather, to record his vote, and the present law should be relaxed in this respect.

At present a briber runs very little risk of punishment and is often very daring in his operations, but if the proposed amendment were adopted very few persons would risk the danger of imprisonment which the offence of subornation of perjury would involve. Prosecutions for these offences of perjury and subornation of perjury, in connection with voting, could be instituted on the information and complaint of any person under our ordinary criminal law, and need not be dependent on or necessarily connected with any election petition, and the conviction of a few offenders would have a most powerful effect in deterring others from violating the law. The imprisonment of even one offender would be more educative in some communities than reams of newspaper articles on the necessity of purity at elections. If a person who distributed liquor among voters during an election were promptly clapped in jail, it would have a more impressive effect in some districts than a dozen eloquent sermons on the impropriety of corrupt practices.

A manifest weakness in the practical operation of the present law is that after an election petition has been presented, flagrant violations of the law, the respondent coolly avoids a trial and full investigation as to the charges contained in the petition by the simple admission that a technical violation of the law has been committed, and upon such admission—except in the rare cases where personal disqualification of the respondent is attempted—the respondent is unseated and the whole proceedings are forthwith terminated; and as a result of this investigation thus legally stifled the corrupt practices of many voters escape exposure and punishment. How can voters be expected to fear the laws against bribery when punishment can be so easily avoided? One of the primary objects of the law was that corrupt practices should be fully investigated and punished, but by this easy method of terminating the proceedings a capital illustration is given of "how not to do it." Parliament should remedy this defect, and should prevent the making of any arrangement between parties by which, in consideration of the petition against Mr. Blank, M.P., being "dropped," the petition against Mr. Dash, M.P.—who is on the other side of politics—would not be pressed. This practice of trading off petitions is a most reprehensible one. Wire-pullers should not be permitted, by an arrangement out of court, to render any judicial investigation abortive; and no such "compromises" or "deals" should be countenanced under the law.

I do not write this as an adherent of either political party in Canada. Every honourable man must recognize the necessity of making every effort to stop all corrupt practices at elections, or otherwise the day will come when the vote-purchaser will become almighty in many sections of our fair country. The people of the neighbouring Republic have recognized the superiority of our ballot system, and the progressive States in the Union are adopting it. Let us give them further lessons in wholesome legislation in regard to obtaining the true voice of the people upon political questions. Every genuine lover of Canada desires to see the law for securing purity at elec-

tions still further improved, and the foregoing suggestions, though imperfectly presented, may serve to indicate some of the weaknesses of the present law.

WM. B. WALLACE.

Halifax, N.S., March 14, 1891.

THE FRENCH IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

AN HISTORICAL RETROSPECT.

AROUND the question of the "fishery rights" of France in Newfoundland, there has grown up one of the most obstinate and thorny international disputes to which history has ever witnessed; and, although it is now of more than two centuries' standing, it still boldly defies the diplomatic skill of the most prudent statesmen in Great Britain and France, and the end is not yet.

We shall the better appreciate the tenacity with which France clings to her supposed share in the cod fishery of Terra Nova, and her unwillingness to abandon the "rights" she now claims to possess on its coast, if we bear in mind two important facts: first, the great value and extent of the cod fishery; secondly, the splendid school of seamanship which the prosecution of that fishery provides for her young mariners.

The cod fisheries of Newfoundland have been carried on for four centuries, and the enormous catch of last year, though not as great as in some previous years, proves that the fish are as plentiful as ever.

The first, and for many years the only persons who reaped the rich harvest of the cold waters of Newfoundland, were the hardy fishermen of the Basque provinces of Normandy and Brittany, nor have we any record of the participation therein of British fishermen before the year 1540, when many ships from London, Bristol, Bideford and Barnstaple are said to have been engaged in fishing on the Banks. So soon did the true nature and extent of the fisheries appear that in 1610 Lord Bacon declared that "Newfoundland contained richer treasures than the mines of Mexico and Peru." In 1698 there were exported 265,198 quintals of codfish to foreign countries, and in 1763 the quantity had increased to 348,294 quintals. In 1815 the catch exceeded 1,000,000 quintals, and in 1881, 1,500,000 quintals, since which period it has varied but slightly. The annual value of the fishery is about \$7,500,000.

At the beginning of the seventeenth century the French, although in possession of Acadia, Cape Breton and Canada but having long coveted Newfoundland, not alone for its fisheries and in the interests of its navy, but also because it was the door for Canada, obtained a foothold in the island by receiving permission from the British Government to dry fish on its shores in return for a payment of five per cent. on the quantity cured. That an ultimate invasion of Newfoundland was designed and that this small privilege was merely obtained as a means to that end is patent from the fact that within the comparatively brief space of twenty-five years the French had become so emboldened that we find them in possession of a strongly fortified colony in Placentia; and in other places along the southern shore of Newfoundland the aggressors had planted themselves in positions from which they obtained absolute command over both sides of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Weak kneed and vacillating from the first the British Government, by the authority of Charles II. and at the solicitation of Louis XIV., in 1675 was induced to remit the duty imposed on the fish cured, and hitherto the only acknowledgment on the part of the French of British sovereignty in Newfoundland. From this point, and unquestionably owing to this unfortunate concession the struggle between the two great European powers began.

When, on the accession of William III. to the British throne, war broke out between France and England, one clause in His Britannic Majesty's declaration of war sets forth: "It was not long since the French took license from the Governor of Newfoundland to fish upon that coast, and paid a tribute for such license as an acknowledgment of the sole right of the Crown of England to that island; but of late the encroachments of the French and His Majesty's subjects trading and fishing there had been more like the invasions of an enemy than becoming friends who enjoyed the advantages of that trade only by permission."

Following soon after the war had begun Newfoundland became the scene of many sanguinary struggles both naval and military, and, during the year 1692, the French made a determined attempt to wrest it from the British. Occupying an almost impregnable position in Placentia and strong in numbers, the British naval forces under Commodore Williams strove hard to dislodge them but without avail.

Two years later the French in their turn became the aggressors and the Chevalier Nesmond received instructions to join the Rocheford squadron with a fleet of ten ships and to dispossess the British of their territory in Newfoundland. Arriving at Placentia he landed and with a powerful force marched thence to an attack on the city of St. John's. The presence of thirty-four British ships in the harbour, together with the combined resistance of several forts, were more than the enemy had counted on, and he was repulsed with heavy losses and obliged to return to France. At the end of the same year, however, the French returned to the charge with a more formidable expedition under the command of Ibberville and Brouillon, the former being at the head of a Canadian force. They

were entirely successful. The garrison of St. John's, weak in numbers and in want of military stores, offered but a feeble resistance, and, capitulating on easy terms, were shipped to England. The fort and town were burned together with all the adjoining British settlements save Carbonear and Bona Vista, which successfully withstood the French.*

The signing of the Treaty of Ryswick in 1697 put a period to hostilities. The opportunity afforded by the drawing up of this treaty for effecting a permanent readjustment of the disturbed relations between the rival powers concerning Newfoundland was not only culpably neglected by the British Government, but, consistently with their previous as also with their subsequent suicidal policy toward their oldest colony, the treaty proved most unfortunate for her. Instead of compelling the French to retire, their claims on Placentia and on all other places hitherto illegally held by them were confirmed and the island was once more thrown into its previous divided condition, and the British settlers again exposed to the same attacks from the foreigners as before. As a matter of historical fact, after the treaty was signed they were openly insulted, provoked and humiliated; they were driven from the best fishing posts; their nets and boats were destroyed; their women were insulted and their property stolen by the French.

By the Seventh Article of the Treaty of Ryswick, England and France mutually agreed to restore all their possessions in North America which had changed ownership during the war, hence St. John's and all the principal settlements in Newfoundland reverted to the English. But, as we have already said, France insisted on her unlawful claims to those grand positions on the southwest coast, of which Placentia was the impregnable stronghold. From these places her fishermen carried on a very extensive and lucrative fishery in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and around the northern shores of Newfoundland.

Brief was the peace which followed the signing of this famous treaty, as it deserved, since it gave all to one side, and that the insolent intruder's, and made the condition of the rightful occupants of Newfoundland tenfold worse than before. War again broke out in 1702. Taught by a long experience the want of good faith and honesty on the part of the French, it appears that at this time the British Government were really anxious as they had never been before (nor since) to rid their colony of their wily foe. Accordingly when the war had begun a squadron under the command of Captain Leake was sent out with orders to that effect. During the suspension of hostilities, however, the French with admirable foresight and sagacity had left no stone unturned to extend and consolidate their borders within the coveted colony and to greatly strengthen their position in Placentia and elsewhere. But with a determination which brooked no opposition, Captain Leake's forces destroyed most of their settlements and stripped their battlements in the Island of St. Pierre. Placentia remained untaken. Flushed with victory the British advanced against it, confident of forcing a surrender, but, after repeated assaults each fiercer than the last, the enemy held the fort and the British retired leaving him in possession.

Thus again victorious the French made a second attempt to take St. John's, and so open the way for the total subjugation of the island. But again they were vigorously repulsed. Checked but not defeated they returned to the charge again and again with no better results, until the winter of 1708, when they surprised the garrison and took the city, and Newfoundland was once more lost to the British. Carbonear alone held out against the French, and for several years it was the only town in the island over which floated the flag of England.

In 1713, everything was changed by the signing of the Treaty of Utrecht. By its provisions, Newfoundland, with its adjacent islands, was secured to the British, and the French were at last compelled to retire from Placentia. "A very important reservation was however made in favour of the French," says Mr. Harvey, "which was destined to be a source of trouble for more than a century and a half, and which prevented the British subjects of Newfoundland from settling and colonizing more than half the island, and this by far the better half in regard to soil, climate and natural capabilities. By the Treaty of Utrecht, though the French were excluded from all territorial rights in Newfoundland, they were secured in the privilege of fishing, concurrently with the English, along more than half the coast, and also permitted to use the shore of this portion of the island, so far as it was needed for the prosecution of their fisheries. This unfortunate concession led to endless disputes." Continuing, the same writer says: "The French persistently contended that the provisions of the treaty gave them, not a concurrent, but an exclusive right of fishing on this part of the coast, and also that the use of the shore for fishery purposes forbade the settlement of this region by the British subjects. Both these interpretations were repudiated by the people of Newfoundland, and were never admitted as being correct by the Imperial authorities. Nevertheless successive English Governments left the matter undecided and refused to place this portion of the coast under the jurisdiction of the local Government or to sanction its settlement, so sensitive were they in guarding the treaty rights of the French. The consequence has been that, practically, the inhabitants of Newfoundland have been excluded from half their own territory which is

still, to a great extent, a mere wilderness; and that a population of 'squatters,' without any title to their possessions and living outside the pale of law, was allowed to grow up there without any civilizing influences. This was a standing grievance generation after generation; and so slow has been the march of civilization in these latitudes that the 'squatter' has only been brought within the pale of law and order during the past few years. It was not until the year 1878 that a magistrate was appointed, with the concurrence of the home authorities, to have jurisdiction in the forlorn district just described; and it was only as late as 1881 that the local Government was empowered to issue grants of land and mining licenses for the same locality."

Although at the close of the seven years' war, France had lost Canada and Cape Breton, she still cherished the ambition of regaining her former position in Newfoundland. Hence in 1762 she made another determined attempt at conquest. A powerful naval squadron sailed from Brest for Newfoundland, and after skilfully evading the ships of Great Britain, it reached Bay Bulls, a settlement twenty miles south of St. John's, on the twenty-fourth of June. The French marched thence upon St. John's, surprised the garrison and took it. The Governor was absent in England, but on his return voyage a sloop met him with tidings of what had happened. By her he sent despatches to Lord Colville, Commander of the British forces at Halifax, who immediately sailed for St. John's with a strong force and blockaded the harbour wherein lay the French fleet. Meanwhile the Governor landed at Placentia and strengthened and repaired its fortifications. Lord Colville was joined by Colonel Amherst, who had won his spurs at the famous siege of Louisburg. Placing himself at the head of eight hundred gallant Highlanders, this brave officer landed at Torbay, seven miles north of St. John's, and thence fought his way to an attack on the French garrison who possessed the capital. Notwithstanding the rugged nature of the country, its dense forests, craggy cliffs, and entire absence of roads, the ardour of Colonel Amherst's followers was irresistible, and by their triumphant assault of the French position on Signal Hill, they practically became masters of the situation, Lord Colville's blockading force holding the enemy's ships within the harbour. But by one of those strange, though not infrequent, chances of war, a storm drove the British ships to sea, and under cover of a beneficent fog the French fleet escaped in safety. Colonel Amherst's troops remained, and after a brief but severe struggle the French surrendered on the condition that they should be taken to France. Thus for the last time were the stern invaders expelled from Newfoundland, though they had fought and plotted with, it must be said, great bravery and amazing perseverance and ingenuity to make it their own.

The cessation of the prolonged strife between the belligerents, brought about by the signing of the Treaty of Paris, afforded yet another favourable opportunity for securing to the British the whole and undisputed possession of Newfoundland. But instead of this the treaty not only confirmed all the rights secured to the French by former treaties, but it extended them. The "adjacent islands" of St. Pierre and Miquelon, which were secured to England by the Treaty of Utrecht, were now transferred to the French "as a shelter for her fishermen, on condition that no fortifications were to be erected, and that only a guard of fifty men for police purposes be maintained there."

Can the present openly expressed indignation of the Newfoundlanders at the supineness and indifference to their best interests of the Imperial Government be a matter for surprise, when viewed in the light of its shiftless, blundering policy, which these facts of interest reveal?

But to resume our historical retrospect. By the appointment of Sir Hugh Pallissir to the governorship of the island, in 1764, a slight improvement took place in the general condition of the Newfoundlanders; and, so far as he could, this sagacious statesman regulated the relations which existed between the French and British fishermen. "While he secured the French in the exercise of all the rights and privileges acquired by the Treaties of Utrecht and Paris, and ordered that they were to be allowed to prosecute the fishery within the limits assigned them, without molestation, he also clearly recognized that within these limits they had no superiority over British fishermen, and no exclusive right whatever." But though solicitous of bettering the pitiable condition of his fellow-exiles, Captain Pallissir was at no time during his term of office able to afford them absolute protection from the brutality and insolence of the French. Ever frantically zealous for the rights of the French, and fearful of giving them offence, the British power, with a strange fatuity, seems to have thought but little of, and cared less for, the sufferings and privations she was thereby inflicting on her own subjects; nor, throughout the whole struggle, has she ever been known to take one decisive and manly step towards securing to them their indisputable rights and protection. By consenting to the use of ambiguous terms in the various treaties which were framed for the purpose of settling disputes, she hoped to please both parties, knowing at the time that the means employed were hopelessly inefficient and discreditable.

The Treaty of Versailles in 1783 afforded England a final chance of making the *amende honorable* to her colonists in Newfoundland for past negligence but consistent with her policy on all previous similar occasions she declined to make any appreciable advance in the only course that was honourably open to her and contented

* Harvey's "Newfoundland."

herself with confirming the stipulations of former treaties relating to the French and defining the boundaries between which it was permissible for them to fish. The following stipulation contained in the Versailles Treaty not only justified all that the French had previously done in the way of insult, rapine and plunder, but it also made anything further which they might choose to do beyond reproach; and with an open zeal to conserve the foreigner's interests, the lawful occupants of the fishing grounds were left to shift for themselves. "And that the fishermen of the two nations may not give cause for daily quarrels, his Britannic Majesty was pleased to engage that he would take the most positive measures for preventing his subjects from interrupting in any manner, by their competition, the fishing of the French during the temporary exercise thereof which is granted to them on the coasts of the Island of Newfoundland and that he would for that purpose cause the permanent settlements which should be formed there to be removed, and that he would give orders that the French fishermen should not be incommoded in the cutting of wood necessary for the repair of their scaffolds, huts, and fishing boats." "This," says Harvey, "is the celebrated section of the Treaty of Versailles, over which volumes of diplomatic correspondence have been written and countless battles fought without any satisfactory result." The French claim that it extends their former privilege and secures to them an *exclusive* right over the coast and waters referred to and to this position they have clung with a "death-like pertinacity." England mildly disputes the claim in theory and declares the right of the French to be only concurrent; but until quite recently she has practically allowed, inasmuch as she discouraged her subjects in every possible way, not merely from settling but also from fishing within the so-called French shore limits.

This is, in brief, the history of the question. On the part of the French we have seen amazing perseverance with unpardonable plunder, on the part of the British Government neglect and indifference to the best interests of a considerable number of her subjects without a parallel in the history of nations, and, on the part of the colonists, a patience unexampled but well nigh criminal. A three years' residence on the so-called French Shore made me familiar with a condition of things of whose existence mere hearsay would have never convinced me, due entirely to the unwelcome presence of the French. Again and again had the English settlers to submit to the grossest humiliation from the French and without redress. An appeal to the captain of a warship, farcically invested with magisterial powers, was either met by a stern rebuff and the appellant was told to go about his business and to cease meddling with the French, or given a hearing with the vague promise that his suit should be considered which, it is quite needless to add, was never fulfilled. During the last decade with the recurrence of each successive fishing season, conflicts between the fishermen of both nationalities have yearly grown worse. Matters reached a crisis last year when, in deference to the representations of the French, all the lobster factories belonging to British subjects were peremptorily shut down. Indignation meetings were promptly convened at the most important centres in the island, and sharp remonstrances were flashed to the Imperial authorities. Threats of exterminating the French or of seeking annexation to the United States were openly made by the most prudent and least emotional of the colony's statesmen. Patriotic speeches inspired patriotic action, and approved delegates were sent to Great Britain, Canada and America, bearing authority to submit a full statement of their country's grievances and to debate as to the means of protection or redress.

The subsequent arrangement of the *modus vivendi* between Great Britain and France coming so soon upon the lobster factory scandal was a crushing blow for Terra Nova's long suffering sons. Protest after protest has been made by the Colonial Legislature, against the inaction of the Home Government, but without result. Thus matters stand at the present. What will be the outcome? Let that most farseeing British statesman, Sir Charles Dilke, reply. He recently said that it seemed impossible to reconcile the French Treaty rights with the development of Newfoundland, and, although the whole territory belonged to the colony, yet the colonists were forbidden the rights of sovereignty. He further declared his conviction that, unable to secure a settlement of their long standing difficulty, the colonists will sooner or later take the law into their own hands. He was confident that in the coming spring shots would be exchanged between the French ships and the colonists. He finally strongly urges the British Government to make a speedy settlement, which shall be satisfactory to the colonists. May wise counsels prevail! F. E. J. LLOYD.

JAMAICA has successfully stood the test of a naval attack carried out by Her Majesty's ships *Pylades* and *Buzzard*. All the operations were conducted with great thoroughness. Kingston was declared in a state of siege. The two men-of-war attacked the forts commanding the harbour with the intention of burning the coaling depot, seizing the naval hospital at Port Royal, and then capturing the banks and Government offices. The manoeuvres lasted two days, during which the place was successfully defended by the 2nd Battalion of the York and Lancaster Regiment, the 1st Battalion of the West India Regiment, and the Volunteer Militia. Powerful electric lights prevented night surprises, and the attacking force was finally compelled to retire.

THAMYRIS TO HER ROSES.

'Twas the promise of my lover,
Ere you blossomed, to appear;
But the hour is past, oh! roses,
And he is not here.

Cytherea's lovely daughters
Look with pity on my pain!
Roses shield my lover's honour,
Close, ah close again!

—From the *German of Götz*.

THE PINE TREE.

ON a rock in the cold bleak North-land
A pine-tree stands alone;
He sleeps, and the ice and snow-flakes
O'er his branches their pall have thrown.

But dreams float through his frozen slumbers
Of a distant southern land
Where silent and lone—a palm tree
Lifts her crest mid the burning sand.

—From the *German of Heine*.

LOIS SAUNDERS.

THE TRUTH ABOUT IRELAND—VII.

THE REAL FACTS AS TO MR. PEDLOW'S FARM.

IN THE WEEK of January 30th, Mr. Isaac Pedlow stated that his father rented a farm under Lord Lurgan in Armagh, and that his rent had been unfairly raised. It was given as evidence of the oppression by Irish landlords. His words were: "On my father's farm on Lord Lurgan's estate (county Armagh)—part of which, within a period of twenty years, was increased from 10s. per acre to £4 (four pounds) per acre; and other portions of his farm were increased, during the same period, from 15 and 20 shillings to 30 and 40 shillings per acre—and this because of improvements made on the farm by the tenant." This is shown, by enquiries at Lurgan, to be a fair sample of the erroneous charges of oppression by landlords. The English lack imagination, and fail in the manner spoken of by Schiller—to picture to themselves that which they hear or read of. On the other hand the Irish Celt, with excessive imagination, pictures to himself imaginary things—things which have had no existence—devoutly believes them to be true, and vehemently asserts them to be facts. The writer does not charge Mr. Pedlow with having made intentional mis-statements. The charges are the gradual growth of a myth, as illustrated by the old story of "The Three Black Crows." People when young hear their father, or some one else, make complaints, and these in the course of time gradually grow like other myths. Myths are often old-time facts increased at compound interest.

A MARVELLOUS IMAGINATION.

The following is a striking instance of Celtic imaginativeness: The writer was once in the company of two well-dressed, intelligent-looking Catholic Irish Canadians. They were discussing the imaginary grievances of Ireland. Said number one: "The British Government won't let them have manufactories in Ireland." Number two vehemently asserted: "Why, sir, there are gold mines in Ireland that the Government won't let them work." Such grievance-mongers should be inoculated with common sense—they are proof against it naturally.

THE RESULT OF INVESTIGATIONS.

The writer has made enquiries at headquarters as to the facts relating to the Pedlow farm. Armagh is in Ulster, where tenant-right prevailed for generations previous to the Land Act of 1881, which extended it all over Ireland. An Ulster farmer could sell his interest in his farm to a fresh tenant. Nearly one-half of the population of Armagh are Catholics. In *Chambers' Encyclopaedia* it is stated that "its soil is fertile, except in the southern extremities." "Fertility" in Ireland means a degree higher than in Ontario. In other words, "fertile land" in Ireland equals in productiveness "very fertile land" in Ontario. Lord Lurgan's agent has referred to the estate books at the office. The following is a summary of his full report. He observes that the late Mr. Henry Pedlow, of Lissacurran, near Lurgan, had a son named Isaac. Both christian and surnames being uncommon, this identifies the farm as the one complained about. In 1863 the father rented 13 acres 2 roods and 6 perches (statute measurement) for £16 6s. 4d. This would be about 25s. or \$6.09 per Imperial acre. In 1870 (during the period of high prices) his rent was raised twelve and a-half cents per acre, thus increasing it to £1 5s. 6d. per acre. In 1875 his rent was further increased to 27s. per acre, and he then sold the good-will or tenant-right of a part of it to a neighbour—seemingly a relative. Let us use our common sense. Would that neighbour have bought if it had been over-rented? That neighbour has since purchased his own farm. In 1879 Mr. Pedlow sold his tenant-right to another portion to the same neighbour. (About that year prices began to fall.) In 1881, from special memoranda in the estate books, it appears that Pedlow senior parted with the remainder of his farm to two neighbours—one being the party previously referred to. The farm of his namesake was thus increased to 15 acres and 39 perches,

at a yearly rental of £21 13s. 0d. This would be about £1 7s. 4d., or \$6.66 per acre. The holding of number 2 was, by this transfer, increased to 17 acres 3 roods and 5 perches, at a rental of £22 14s. 6d.—about £1 5s. 4d., or \$6.17 per acre.

LAND ACT RENTS.

In 1883 these rents were reduced under the Land Act. Number 1 from £21 13s. 0d. to £18, being a reduction of 17 per cent.—the rent then being £1 3s. 4d., or \$5.68 per acre. Number 2 was reduced from £22 14s. 6d. to £20, being a reduction of 12 per cent.—the rent then being £1 2s. 4d., or \$5.43 per acre. Practically the majority of the valuations under the Act were appointed by the Gladstone Government in the interest of the tenants (see the letter of Mr. Poole, a valuator of 30 years' experience, quoted by the writer in the *Toronto Mail* of June 21, 1888). He apparently valued rent at not exceeding 17 per cent. of the production, but he valued too high for the Government and failed to get appointed under the Act.

THE NEW TENANTS PURCHASE THEIR FARMS.

THESE two tenants are now purchasing their respective farms under the Act passed by the Conservative Government in 1885 (known as Lord Ashbourne's Act) for £324 and £360, respectively. This is 18 years' purchase. Mr. Butt, the former leader of the Home Rulers—who, unlike Parnell, was a moral-force man—valued the land at 22 years' purchase. The general insecurity of property resulting from the lawlessness of the League has thus fleeced the landowners of a sum equal to four years' purchase. Practically no one will buy except the Government.

PURCHASING REDUCES THE RENTS.

The working of the purchase by these tenants is as follows: Instead of their paying £18 and £20 a year, respectively, under the Land Act, they now—on the basis of the facts shown by the *Times* of February 13, in its elaborate review of the working of the Ashbourne Act—pay during 49 years about 32 per cent. less than the judicial rents. At the end of the 49 years the farms will become the property of the tenants, free and unencumbered, without their having outlaid a shilling of their own money. Consequently, in the cases referred to, through their purchasing with the money lent by "the base, bloody and brutal Saxon," without outlaying a shilling of their own, their rents are reduced from £18 to £12 4s. 10d., say \$3.87 per acre, and from £20 to £13 12s. 0d., or \$3.70 per acre. Numbers of Canadians would be delighted to be tyrannized over in the same manner!

The *Times* reports the case of a farmer who had to pay an annuity of £58 15s. 0d. under Lord Ashbourne's Act, and who sold his farm thus burdened for £560. It appears, also, on the same authority, that the tenants on the estate of Mr. G. L. Fox, and also the purchasers on thirty-eight other estates, preferred a modest petition to the Government to extend the time of repayment from 49 to 61 years—practically reducing the annuities by at least one-third. They added: "We respectfully hail and bless Lord Ashbourne" (*i.e.*, the Conservative Government) "as the best and most practical friend of the Irish agriculturist." This looking the gift-horse in the mouth—seeing its great value—and then modestly asking for additional gifts, brings to mind Lever's character of Micky Free, and his insinuation about Irish bashfulness and slowness in asking favours. Of course the application was refused. It was what Josh Billings calls "mountainous."

We have in Ontario upwards of 30,000 rent-paying farmers. They would be delighted if our Government tyrannized over them like the British Government tyrannizes over the Irish farmers. Say that a farmer's rent here was \$300; reduce it to \$245 and give him fixity of tenure with the right to sell. Then advance the money at 3 per cent. to buy it—he not spending a dollar himself. He and his heirs to pay only \$167 per annum for 49 years, and then to have the property unencumbered.

THE PEDLOW FARM TOO SMALL.

With reference to the Pedlow farm, Canadians will think that its size—only 13½ acres—will explain how it was that Mr. Pedlow was compelled to sell. In Ontario a farmer could not get a living off a farm of 13½ acres—that is, by what is generally understood as farming. Yet, in Ireland, owing to low rents, greater fertility and higher prices, many small farmers actually save money. The average size of Irish farms—judging by the Land Act returns—appears to be about 28 statute acres. Four years ago the Irish farmers had upwards of eighty-three millions of dollars at the banks. Lord Castleton, writing to the *Times* in 1886, reports instances of small farmers who were relatively well off. "Number 3, although only farming 17 statute acres of medium land, showed him deposit notes for £350." Is there a rent-paying farmer in Ontario who could show a balance at his bankers' of \$1,704?

THE CHARGE AND THE REPUTATION.

It has thus been proved that Mr. Isaac Pedlow's statement that his father's rent was raised in part from 10s. to £4 (four pounds) per acres, and in other part from 15 and 20 shillings to 30 and 40 shillings, is totally groundless; and that the highest he ever paid was 27 shillings per acre. Also that, as he sold his tenant-right to neighbours who have since purchased their farms, it is quite certain that they considered the rent to be fair.

IMPROVING TENANTS.

The agent, quoting Mr. Pedlow's statement that "the rent was advanced because of improvements made by the

tenant," says that: "During nearly twenty years' experience as an agent I have never found an *improving* tenant peddle away his farm in lots to adjoining farmers."

To repeat: the writer does not accuse Mr. Pedlow of any intentional misrepresentation. His statements have evidently grown, like other unfounded beliefs, from old hear-say stories unchecked by strict enquiry.

If the writer knew on whose estate Mr. Pedlow's cousin is located, he would ascertain the facts in that case also.

THE TRUTH IN IRELAND DIFFICULT TO FIND.

This is a striking instance of the truth of Archbishop Whately's celebrated saying, previously quoted, "That the ancients said that truth lay at the bottom of a deep well, but that in Ireland he found that it laid at the bottom of a deep, red bog." The searcher after truth should always require Irish alleged grievances to be strictly verified. FAIRPLAY RADICAL.

THE RAMBLER.

ONE or two reflections touching the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts Exhibition linger as the pictures fade in the dusk of a dreary March day. At least most people call these afternoons dull, but I rather like them. I always like moist, damp, clammy weather whenever and wherever I can find it. One reflection—how unamiable it is of Mr. O'Brien never to show a poor picture. Unamiable, since we can never catch him napping, and the critic can find absolutely nothing to say. He is positively unkind to us. Here are "Windsor" and "Canterbury" put before us after the most approved English style of water-colour painting, cool and clear, warm and hazy all at the same time. Here is some excellent architectural work, old houses in Sussex. Here are Western Canadian and Eastern Canadian scenes, graphic, realistic and yet reticent—who else can give us such variety and such conscientious detail? If I remember correctly, Mr. O'Brien sends eight pictures, each of which is equally and always fairly entitled to generous praise.

Another reflection—What has become of Mr. Paul Peel and Mr. Pinhey? Perhaps they are no longer Canadians. Mr. Pinhey is darkly responsible, as I understand, for an arrangement in green, red and black, purporting to be Mexican. I hope it is, because we haven't been annexed to Mexico yet, and in the meantime we can, by reading up and taking furtive and festive glimpses at Mr. Pinhey's canvas, prepare ourselves for the ordeal. Mr. Pinhey must be erratic, and sometimes, it is a mistake—to be erratic.

Mr. Brymner's work is disappointing. So many small canvases rather divide the attention and confuse the visitor. The "Blackfoot Indian" is certainly far and away more truthful to life than the landscapes are to nature. There is a vein of homely pathos in "Sad Memories," undoubtedly, but is not the face almost too ugly? Mr. Brymner fails too, I imagine, to create French-Canadian phases for us as powerfully as he once gave promise of doing. The pilgrimages to both city and country shrines, the great Montreal churches and festivals, the "graphic features of Murray Bay and Bic and Metis scenery—might have afforded him rare subjects for his brush. As it is "Valois" looks very much like any other place.

Then, where is Mr. Dickson Patterson's wonted ruggedness and kindling touch? The two portraits bearing his name in the catalogue are exceedingly weak specimens for him, with whom we have come to associate a treatment—broad, modern, sometimes repellent. Mr. Harris has two excellent portraits, a capital head of an old "Friar" and a story picture entitled "Going Wrong," which is quite equal to any of Mr. Reid's Canadian scenes, and which is a careful piece of work. And this brings me to another reflection. I do not altogether care for Mr. Reid's large canvas "Family Prayer," because I cannot accept it all. Who is the man in the chair? I could neither gather whether he was making the prayer, or whether he was an inattentive, possibly unsympathetic listener. One face, at least, should have been visible, and the core of the picture might have been made clearer and more important. If a picture is to tell a story, it *must* tell it completely and positively. Unless it is a negative kind of story, which perhaps "Family Prayer" is intended to be. Perhaps the lounging man in the strange attitude is an Agnostic.

Mr. Macdonald Manly is a powerful addition to Canadian artists. His painting of lichen-covered stone is really quite unusual. As for Mr. Homer Watson, I confess my utter inability to appreciate the worse than bilious aspects of nature depicted by him in as many as half-a-dozen green canvases. If it were one pea-green tree, or one roadside torrent, or one wild pack of clouds, but when all the canvases reflect the same distorted world, then the touch of genius, which undeniably is present in Mr. Watson's work, sinks into a monotony of mannerism.

To sum up, the gems of the exhibition are principally works by the older and well-established artists, who know the value of patient toil. Without haste, without rest, pushing on to a goal of absolute perfection. Some of the younger men would appear to be as yet restless, undetermined upon style and uncertain as to direction. Mannerism without restraint is not genius.

A very unusual publication is one lately issued by Novello, Ewer and Company, of Hubert Herkomer's "Pictorial Music-Play," the Lyrics by Joseph Bennett and the music composed and play illustrated by the artist-

composer. The only marvel is that Mr. Herkomer did not also write the words. So, versatile might easily have been more versatile still. *Apropos*, it seems a pity that Sir Arthur Sullivan could not have found an Englishman to act as librettist, or, better still, in memory of Scott—a Scotchman. None wishes to perpetuate national hostilities, but it does seem remarkable that in the length and breadth of London choice should have fallen upon Mr. Julian Sturgis. Here is a sample of his wares:—

Fair and lovely is the may,
Blushing 'neath the kiss of day;
Lovelier, fairer blooms the rose,
Dreaming in the garden close;
Fairest, loveliest is the bloom
Of the golden-gloried broom.

From several prominent pulpits in our midst has been issued the request—would that it might in truth be a command—that the proper keeping of Good Friday may be observed this present week. Indeed the hint is sorely needed. If the day means anything, think what it *does* mean!

"A recognized necessity of success in the world is self-restraint, limitation in one direction in order to full activity in another. The scholar foregoes the idea of accumulating wealth. The successful business man must give up the delights of intellectual culture and the supposed pleasures of dissipation. Everywhere self-control is the key to success. It is the one thing that enables a man to make the best use of himself, and determines to what extent he will have in the community what is called weight of character. Why not recognize this principle in the spiritual life? Practically and personally the underlying idea of Lent is precisely this, to show what sort of stuff we are made of, to find out who is going to be master, our better selves, or our appetites and desires. We are so entirely broken up by sin that we need outside help to make us strong enough to rule ourselves, and therefore the church brings us at this time special and definite instruction what to do and what not to do. Fasting or abstinence from a favourite dish, if it only give a person the supreme satisfaction of knowing that he can rule his appetite, is worth a vast deal."

CORRESPONDENCE.

OUR COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH THE EMPIRE.

To the Editor of THE WEEK:

SIR,—Being aware of the ability and impartiality which, as a rule, characterize your editorial comments upon passing events, I would like to call attention to the fact that you seldom or never present the possibilities of closer trade relations with Great Britain in what many are coming to consider it, the light of a dawning opportunity which it would be as foolish for us as a people to miss taking advantage of, as it would be for a man who arrives at that tide which the poet believes to exist in the affairs of individuals, and which "taken at the flood leads on to fortune."

Permit me, then, to state my objections more in the form of questions than in the generally vague mode of assertions:—

1. Does not Lord Salisbury's statement in a letter two years ago, "that preferential duties in favour of the Colonies do not in my mind signify protection," coupled with the recent editorial assertion of the *Times*, that "the British Empire is so large and so completely self-supporting that it could very well afford for the sake of a serious political gain to surround itself with a moderate fence," and completed by the still more recent formation of a "United Empire Trade League," afford ample ground for considering that the Mother Country is at least being rapidly prepared for closer relations?

2. Does not the destruction of British trade to the estimated extent of fifty millions by the McKinley Bill; the French abrogation of the Cobden Treaty and imposition of higher duties; the proposed Australian Federation and its inevitable result—a federal tariff; coupled with the recent dangerous proposal of Canadian discrimination against the Empire, afford abundant ground for at least considering such a step on the part of the Imperial authorities?

3. Can you deny that an Imperial duty on foreign breadstuffs and agricultural products would improve the condition of the British farmer for a time at least; fill our North-West with agricultural settlers and busy cities; destroy forever the faintest dream of annexation; add to the prosperity of the whole Dominion; enhance the welfare of the Australian ranchman; the East Indian agriculturalist and the West Indian sugar planter; and cement the unity of the Empire beyond the power of man to destroy?

4. Would not the price of bread in the United Kingdom remain at an almost normal level, owing to the internal competition within the Empire, and the absolute necessity of the Americans to find a market somewhere for their surplus, and the consequent compulsion to *pay the duty themselves*?

5. Is it not evident, in view of recent events, that Canada could not, under any conceivable change within our present scope of vision, maintain her independence apart from Great Britain; and is it not, therefore, our bounden duty to at least endeavour to obtain all the benefits possible from our present position, and to make that position a tenable and logical one?

In a word, does not Imperial Federation mean the simple adjustment of existing relations to the changing contingencies of the future, and the development of our present position into its logical sequence—an Imperial partnership upon equitable terms?

J. CASTELL HOPKINS.

Toronto, March 18, 1891.

"A STORY FROM THE EGYPTIAN."

To the Editor of THE WEEK:

SIR,—I looked with some curiosity for your "library table" of 13th inst.: I wanted to see what you would say about what I call an amazing piece of impudence on the part of Mr. Allen Watson (I have no idea who he is) in the *Cosmopolitan* of March, but you did not notice it. He gives us as "A Story from the Egyptian," a story of certainly an Egyptian king, but which in fact he has prigged almost *verbatim* from "Lang's Translation of Herodotus," a sort of school-boy cram, it is in Euterpe. He has left out the last part, which is horribly indecent—the only good thing he did. L. S.

HORACE, ODES: IV. 2.

HE who would match his poet pen with Pindar,
Iulus, floats on Daedalean pinions;
Braving the sun, like Icarus, the tyro
Names a new ocean.

Like a strong river, rushing from the mountain,
Swollen by showers, overflowing meadows,
Pindar tremendous hurls his torrents on ward—
Deep waters seething.

Laurels are due him, when, before the wrestlers,
Daring and careless through the dithyrambs
He a creator swells the wordy current,
Scorning convention;

Or when he sings of gods and kings their offspring
Through whom the Centaurs perished, doomed by justice,
And the Chimaera's breath of blasting fire
Ceased from destruction;

Or whom the palm leads home from sacred Elis,
Horses and athletes, godlike in the honour
Not all the statues, miracles in marble,
Ever could give them;

Or when in grief he mourns the taken husband,
Cheering the tearful spouse in her lamenting,
Lifting the dead to Heaven on his praises,
Envyng Orcus.

Many a breeze the tuneful swan of Dirce
Wafts to the clouds on pulse of snowy pinions:
I, like a bee low hov'ring o'er Matina,
Humble and sombre,

Busily humming over pleasant thyme-beds
'Round by the groves and banks of misty Tibur
Subtly artistic gather cells of sweetness—
Songs for the lowly.

Thou, with thy lyre ringing more sublimely,
Crowned with a leafy chaplet on thy temples,
Singest of Cæsar, dragging home in triumph
Savage Sigambri:

Never was nobler gift to earth from Heaven,
Nor will there be, although the years departed
Spring into life, all golden in their glory—
Young times of splendour.

Borne on thy voice are days of joy: the city
Festive with games in honour of Augustus
Safely returned; the bustling, crowded forum
Free from disputings.

Then with the shout my own weak voice is mingled,
Crying aloud "O Sun of genial greatness!
Oh let us praise him!" joyfully announcing
Cæsar re-welcomed.

Thee, 'as thou movest on, "Io Triumphé!"
Not once alone do we shout "Io Triumphé!"
We, the whole state, while the fragrant fume of incense
Curls from the altars.

Thou hast vowed bulls and half-a-score of heifers;
I, a young calf, his mother some time parted,
Browsing the tender herbage of the pastures
Rank with the shower;

Curving his horns like fiery-pointed Luna,
Thrice in the sky her slender bow ascending;
Tawny his hide; the star upon his forehead
White, like a snowflake.

J. EDMUND BARSS.

No man is matriculated to the art of life till he has been well tempted.—*George Eliot.*

COTTAGE HOSPITALS.

THE advisability of establishing in our towns and thickly populated villages cottage hospitals, in which all the beneficent advantages of medical skill and careful nursing can be provided for the community at a moderate cost, has been practically tested during the last ten years. The results conclusively show that in small hospitals the comfort of the patients may be better considered, and the care and treatment they receive are of as high an order as are usually given in the city or state hospitals. It is said that England deserves the credit of having devised and developed the cottage hospital system. As early as 1764 a small naval hospital was opened in Plymouth, England, having wards in separate pavilions, with twenty beds in each ward. This was probably the first pavilion hospital ever erected, but the Blackburn Infirmary, near Manchester, completed in 1865, is cited as the first pavilion hospital planned in England.

During late years the attention of physicians and scientific men has been called to the many dangers and evils resulting from the continued use of massive stone or brick hospitals, which are now recognized as hot-beds of disease.

Sir Morell Mackenzie declares in clear and forcible diction that they are "an unscientific anachronism, the crowding together of such a vast number of diseased persons being as much out of place in cities as intramural burial of the dead." It is his opinion that the exhalations from bodies lying in the bosom of mother earth are not as dangerous as the poisonous germs arising from the accumulations of every form of disease. With all the care and skill exercised in urban hospitals, the death rate is perceptibly higher than it is in hospitals located in the country, and Sir Morell Mackenzie gives an instance in which nearly all of the patients, when taken out of the general infirmary and placed in tents for treatment, rapidly recovered, though the weather was very unfavourable. Professor Thiersch, of Leipsic, is so impressed with the danger of overcrowding patients in hospitals that he attends to all his cases in open tents. After the civil war wooden barracks and tents were recommended for hospitals because they could so readily be fumigated and cleansed, or, if completely saturated with disease, could be pulled down and replaced by others at slight expense.

It is an established fact that the many-storied brick or stone hospitals, after having been occupied for many years, are soaked with infectious matter, and are thereby dangerous to patients. Such a building cannot be readily disinfected even by the removal of the inner surface of its walls and by fresh plastering. Professor Ericksen, of London, referring to the poison in the walls of hospitals, says: "There is but one remedy possible for a pyæmia-stricken hospital—the pickax." And Sir James Simpson suggests a remedy for the hygienic evils peculiar to massive hospitals in a system of hospitals made up of small cottages grouped together, with accommodations for one or not more than two patients in each room. These cottages comprise a village, and should be built of iron and taken down and rebuilt every few years, thus giving them a fresh lease of sanitary life. Such a system seems to have met the approval of Sir Morell Mackenzie, for he suggests that it would be well if the large hospitals of London, like the Hotel Dieu of Paris, were to be pulled down, their sites sold for enormous sums and the proceeds appropriated to the purchase of ample areas of land in the country and the erection of cottage hospitals.

If it is true, and it is so beyond question, that no hospital of twelve years, and is thoroughly infected after twenty years of service, do we not owe a duty to suffering humanity to see that in attempting to alleviate distress we do not subject patients to the terrible dangers arising from the presence of poisonous germs? The latest and best theories of medical science, based upon facts gained by observation, and upon the results of experience, experiment and discussion, teach us the necessity of erecting hospitals in the form of detached cottages, simple in construction, inexpensive, and built of light material, preferably wood, which makes warm, healthy and durable wards. Many communities are deterred from erecting cottage hospitals for lack of appropriations or of an endowment fund. To their minds a hospital must needs be a stone or brick structure under the management of an efficient corps of physicians and trained nurses. Such an institution would naturally entail a heavy burden of expense upon the taxpayers. With the city hospitals near at hand they could not readily be brought to realize that there was a special need of accommodations for the sick and injured nearer home. It is often difficult to convince the dwellers in towns and large villages, even in those localities in which the local industries are of a hazardous nature, that there is great and urgent reason for providing suitable places of shelter to which the sick can be carried, and there receive the skilled treatment and constant nursing which, to a certain degree, effect their recovery. In factory villages, in which there are workshops, mills and machinery, and in those towns devoted to the interests of mining or quarrying, accidents are very liable to occur requiring prompt surgical treatment.

The cottage hospital supplies the long-felt want, and as soon as people wake to an appreciation of the fact that small wooden hospitals are much better and healthier for the purposes to which they are to be devoted than imposing brick buildings, and can be erected for a comparatively modest sum, while the staff required consists of a trained

nurse as matron and one or two helpers—we shall see cottage hospitals springing up as by magic in our flourishing towns. Dr. Woodworth thinks that taxpayers will appreciate the truth of the argument that a hospital built on the cottage plan can, if its wards become poisoned, be torn down and rebuilt every ten years for the interest on the sum usually expended in the erection of a stone structure, with room for as many beds, no account being taken of the necessary repairs upon the massive hospital. The most important requisite for a hospital is its healthfulness. Many a hospital, because of inherent faults of site or construction or because of bad management in regard to uncleanness, overcrowding of patients and bad ventilation, is rendered unhealthy, and so aggravates the diseases of its inmates, that the best results cannot be attained though the treatment be of the highest grade. As the idea gains ground, that a small hospital can be erected and supported in the best manner possible, and without a considerable outlay, providing as comfortable quarters and as efficient treatment and nursing as are obtainable in the larger hospitals, the way will be open to the establishment of cottage hospitals in accordance with the usual effective measures employed by philanthropic persons in promoting a worthy enterprise. If the appropriations already made are not generous enough to warrant the erection of a new building, purchase a sunny spacious house and remodel it according to its needs. Under the cottage hospital system it is possible to combine picturesque and charming results in the exterior of the building, with perfect freedom in adapting the various types of cottage architecture to the means at hand, to the purposes for which it is constructed, and to its location.

Whether a new cottage is erected or necessary alterations are made in a dwelling-house, the selection of a suitable site is a matter of the utmost consideration. The reason for this is obvious. The plot of ground chosen should be elevated, and so exposed to the pure winds of Heaven. The soil should be sandy or of gravel formation, so favourable to perfect drainage. It is economy, even in localities where land is dear, to purchase ample building sites, since the day may come when the need for increased hospital accommodations will be more urgent than now, and it will be necessary to construct more cottages. These cottages should be separated from each other by a distance equal to at least twice the height of the upright walls, so that there may be no barrier to the free passage of air and sunlight. Great care must be exercised lest stagnant pools of water, marshy streams and offensive kinds of work near by render the air insalubrious. The sanitary arrangements must be perfect. Good drainage and plumbing cost money, but it is money well invested if it results in safety and thoroughness. As early as the opening of the eighteenth century Boerhaave declared "the true doctrine of hospital cleanliness: purity of air by ventilation, the use of wooden huts and simple buildings of open construction and the avoiding of overcrowding."

In the suburbs of Boston and its vicinity many cottage hospitals have been erected and are in successful operation. It may be that some account of the noble work accomplished in one cottage hospital, dedicated last June in the old historic town of Quincy, may prove an incentive to other communities as prosperous as this one to go and do likewise. The need of a hospital in which to shelter and care for those unfortunates who in the discharge of their duties in the quarries or machine shops were liable to injury had long been recognized by the physicians of the town, but the time was not ripe for putting any plan of such a nature into execution. But the matter was frequently brought before the people in public meetings and private discussions till doubt of the feasibility of such an undertaking changed to conviction that it was desirable to have a hospital. Time and money were freely given, and sympathy and encouragement were not lacking. So the good work was carried forward; and it was barely done when the terrible accident on the Old Colony Railroad, near Quincy, brought the hospital into instant and what seemed almost providential use. To one of its enterprising citizens Quincy owes a debt of gratitude for his munificent gift of the hospital building and grounds. The site is one of the finest in the city, commanding a fine view of the harbour and the surrounding country. The original design provided for the administration house, with wings on either side, one for the men's ward, the other for the women's ward. But the second wing has not been needed. The style of architecture is simple, yet attractive. The rooms, wards and corridors are all arranged with a view to convenience. The pavilion has a southern exposure, so that every room enjoys the blessing of sunlight during a part of the day. The sanitary arrangements are carried out after the most approved modern methods. Considered from every point of view, this hospital is one of the most perfect of cottage hospitals, is fully equipped, free from debt and has an endowment fund of \$23,000. The running expenses will probably amount to \$7,500 a year. Of this sum the city appropriates \$1,000; the interest from the endowment fund is \$1,000 more, leaving the sum of \$4,500 to be contributed by the people. Physicians of the different schools have joined hands and given freely of their time and skill to this worthy enterprise. There has been no clashing because of differences of opinion, each patient is permitted to express his preference for a particular school of medicine, and if a physician of that school is in attendance his services are given. The hospital is presided over by a matron, who is a trained nurse, and has an efficient nurse as helper. The hospital has been open nine months, and has answered all expectations. Its suc-

cess is assured, and the citizens of the grand old town, so lately dignified with the title of city, have a right to congratulate themselves that they have in their midst a home whose doors stand ever open to receive the sick, that within its sheltering walls they may be tenderly ministered to and restored to health and strength.—From the Philadelphia Record.

ART NOTES.

A PORTRAIT of Mr. Gladstone has just been completed by Mr. Percy Bigland. Both the sitter and Mrs. Gladstone declare it to be the best likeness ever painted of him.

VERESTCHAGIN is to paint the red man as he is. Possibly this may result in a more extended knowledge of what the red man really is than Europeans have been able to gather from their encounter with Buffalo Bill.

It is stated that the Czar intends to establish an Art University, in Paris, for Russian students, on the basis of the French Villa Medici, at Rome. The idea is not popular in Paris; indeed, it is regarded with no little jealousy.

A NEW weekly paper with an ambitious title—*L'Art dans les Deux Mondes*—has been started in Paris. It contains biographies and sketches of artists, together with art gossip, and so forth. It appears to have commanded success from its birth.

MR. CALDER MARSHALL, R.A., has joined the ranks of the retired Academicians. Mr. Marshall was elected an Associate of the Academy in 1844, and a full member in 1852. From 1835 to last year, inclusive, he has contributed no less than 140 works to the exhibition of the Royal Academy.

THE celebrated Russian painter, Vasili Verestchagin, has decided to sell his pictures, that made such a sensation while on exhibition in Boston, at public auction, at the American Art Association, New York. The artist will visit the United States to supervise the sale, which will soon take place.

THE last new artistic society of France—the "Artistic Union of Draughtsmen"—is one of real value. The members, including both designers and illustrators, seek to form a body which can reach and deal with publishers, authors, and managers of the art industry with facility, and without the intervention of a third party. Such an organization might undoubtedly be established with real advantage to artists.

AN extraordinary purchase (says the *St. James' Gazette*) was made at Christie's a few months ago. An "old master" begrimed with dirt was knocked down for £7. It was promptly resold for £80, and again for £700, and it has now been acquired for £2,000 by a Continental gallery, and turns out to be a magnificent Terburg. This artist, it may be remembered, spent some time in England, and left behind him some of his finest productions.

ALTHOUGH the expectations of the directors of the Royal Anglo-Australian Art Society have not been realized in respect to their Adelaide Exhibition, their campaign in Australia has been highly successful, and is regarded as extremely satisfactory. In spite of the strikes and other causes of depression, the sales have exceeded all those at home, about £6,000 being the amount taken. This is well for the Society—and better for Australia.

THE attractive exhibition of the Royal Canadian Academy has been continued this week. We commend the energy and enterprise of the Committee of Management. It is essential to the success of art in Canada the public should have full and free access to the best work of our Artists as it is completed year by year, in an agreeable and attractive way. The popular taste is thus refined and cultivated, the artist's work will thus become better appreciated and remunerated, and Canadian Art will more speedily attain a nobler and more dignified place in the world's great gallery. Art that not merely claims but legitimately woos and wins the popular favour is bound to succeed, slowly it may be, but still steadily and surely.

THE following extract from a letter of Prof. A. C. Merriam to the *New York Tribune* may not be inapplicable to Art in Canada. "One must go to London for the Parthenon marbles, to Paris for the Venus of Melos, to Berlin for the Pergamon altar, to Munich for the Ægina pediments, to Olympia for the Hermes of Praxiteles, to Athens for the most numerous specimens of pure Greek art, to countless edifices throughout Europe for the mediæval and the renaissance. Such originals in any number are quite beyond our hopes; but the comparatively cheap process of reproduction by plaster casts can supply the deficiency and render us largely independent. The need even abroad of such a collection as will bring the best things together for comparison and study has long been acknowledged, and almost every city of importance where the stir of art is felt possesses its series. Berlin has the most complete collection, and American students go there every year to study it with its unsurpassed catalogue. This country has yet made a beginning only. The Marquand and the Willard collections at our Metropolitan Museum are creditable from this standpoint; but the authorities and friends of the Museum have resolved that they shall be supplemented by a collection which in time will render a visit to that of Berlin unnecessary, and which will be worthy of New York and its prestige."

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

ENCOURAGED by her recent Berlin successes Adeline Patti has accepted a proposition for a concert *tournee* through Germany and Austria, which is to begin in April next.

THERE is a proposal to erect a kind of combination movement in Vienna to the memory of the great trio, Haydn, Mozart and Beethoven, who all resided in that great musical centre.

MR. TOR AULIN, the most prominent violinist in Sweden, has composed a violin concerto, which has been played with great success by the composer, both in Stockholm and Christiania.

"THE BARBER OF SEVILLE" was given at St. Petersburg with Sembrich, Masini and Cotogni in the cast. In spite of high prices (twenty-five rubles for an orchestra seat), the house was sold out and 14,000 rubles receipts are reported. The artistic success was immense.

EDWARD GREIG, who has been staying for some time at "Hotel Kong of Denmark," in Copenhagen, is engaged in composing a large, important work. In order to be able to write undisturbed, he has hired a small house in a remote part of the town, where he spends his days composing, and only returns to his hotel at nights.

A VERY successful and enjoyable entertainment was given on Wednesday evening, 18th inst., in the rooms of the Ontario Society of Artists, by Miss McCutcheon, teacher of the piano at The Bishop Strachan School. The different numbers were well received, and Miss McCutcheon may feel gratified at the success of her concert.

THE great Alboni—the contralto of the world—is still living in Paris, well-to-do, comfortable and happy. When she sang in opera in England, "so many years ago," Signor Sangiovanni was the tenor, and he is the same Sangiovanni who is now the celebrated vocal teacher at Milan. He had a light, flexible voice, and was at home in florid music. Rossini's "Cenerentola" has not been sung entire in England since the days of Alboni at the old, old Broadway Theatre, near Leonard Street, nor has there been since that period her equal as a contralto.

LISZT was always ready with a joke. "During one of his travels," says the *Neue Musikzeitung*, "the master was obliged to stop in a certain small town. His presence was no sooner announced than a crowd of admirers, among them the burgomaster, came to salute him and invite him to a banquet in his honour. As soon as the guests had taken their places round Liszt, the burgomaster noticed that there were thirteen at table. 'Do not be alarmed about that,' said the master tranquilly, 'I eat enough for two!'"

SPANISH operatic composers have been displaying an unwonted activity of late. At the Royal Theatre, Madrid, a new opera, entitled "Trafalgar," the libretto by Xavier de Burgos, and the music by Jeronimo Jimenez, was brought out last month and very well received. A similar success was scored at the Liceo, of Barcelona, by a new opera, "Zabra," a Spanish subject of the ninth century, the composer being Felipe Espino. Again, at Valencia, an opera, in three acts, entitled "Sagunto," by Salvador Giner, has just met with a highly favourable reception, the music being described as highly characteristic and effective.

BERNHARDT, it must be said, has made an absolute and distinct failure in Sardou's "Cleopatra," and although it may be regarded as strange that an artist of such wonderful power and talent should lack in such a part, it will not seem strange to those who are willing to brave the tediousness of this performance, and inflict on themselves the agony of having to sit in a theatre for nearly five hours with intermissions of from twenty to forty minutes, and to pay for the privilege of seeing a play which will disgust them without its being either effective or having a single strong or great scene. The play is an insult to an intelligent audience; the adaptors have given us a love story thoroughly French, fully suggestive, and without that interest with which the story of "Antony" and "Cleopatra" has always been invested. The audience was in a constant state of expectancy, believing that each new act would at least present to them some evidence of the art of Bernhardt in the play, but they were doomed to disappointment.—*Fraund's Music and Drama.*

A LETTER from Verdi is published in *Le Menestrel*. The great composer writes to the Marquis Monaldi, who sought of him information about the new opera, as follows:—

"GENOA, Dec. 3, 1890.

"DEAR M. MONALDI: What shall I say to you? For the last forty years I have had a desire to write a comic opera, and for fifty years I have been familiar with the play of 'The Merry Wives of Windsor.' Nevertheless, the customary *but* which we meet with everywhere, has always opposed the accomplishment of my intention. But Boito has now conquered all my 'buts' by constructing a lyric comedy which resembles none other. I amuse myself by writing the music, without any fixed rules as to time, and have no idea when I shall finish it. I repeat, I am only amusing myself. *Falstaff* is a scamp who commits all sorts of naughty actions, but in an amusing manner. He is a type; and types are so varied! The opera is entirely comic. Amen.

"Believe me always your devoted
G. VERDI."

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

CUBA AND OTHER VERSE. Morris Garth. Chicago: Belford Clarke Company. 1891.

The first and longest poem in this volume relates an incident of the insurrection and tells its pathetic story with animation and feeling. Some of the shorter poems are decidedly pretty and show a power of expression and versification which can hardly be denied the qualification of poetical. To the verses is added a prose essay on music, very thoughtful and suggestive.

A COLONIAL REFORMER. By Rolf Boldrewood. London: Macmillan and Company; Toronto: Williamson and Company.

Mr. Boldrewood's novel of Australian life is very long and not brilliantly written, yet by no means devoid of interest. The characters are not skilfully discriminated, nor is the love story very entertaining; but the sketches of "up-country" life on stock ranges are excellent, and quite enough to commend the work to all who desire an understanding of the Australian interior.

SONGS AND MISCELLANEOUS POEMS. By John Imrie. Price \$1.50. Toronto: Imrie and Graham.

We congratulate Mr. Imrie on the issue of a second edition of his poems within a comparatively short period of time. The present edition is considerably larger than the first, the bulk having swelled from 210 to 350 pages. The songs have borne the best of all tests, that of use, for, being published separately with music, they have found a ready sale; and are here reproduced with accompanying airs, most of them, we imagine, original. These verses are domestic, national, and patriotic, following the traditions and spirit of Scottish song, and they could hardly do better. In many a Scottish family these songs will find a warm welcome, as reflecting their traditional verses and melodies.

ADVENTURES ON THE MOSQUITO SHORE. By E. G. Squier. Price 75c.; in cloth 1.25. New York: Worthington. 1891.

This very pretty book, beautifully printed and illustrated with effective photogravures, in its literary qualities, reminds us not unfavourably of "Treasure Island" and "Robinson Crusoe," and perhaps rather more of Defoe than of Mr. Stevenson. We mean this to imply strong commendation. The story is apparently fictitious, but it has an historical backbone; and to many readers the historical facts given in the Appendix will seem quite as romantic as the imaginary incidents in the story. This is a book which boys will read with delight; but which men will not despise; and we imagine that many will be glad to learn something of the Mosquito Shore of which most people have never even heard.

NEW YORK. By Theodore Roosevelt. Historic Town's Series. London and New York: Longmans, Green and Company.

Mr. Roosevelt—always a conscientious worker—has produced, in this case, a very satisfactory book; compact, clear in its accounts of periods and transitions, and altogether written with a masterly grasp of great masses of material. His aim was not so much to collect new facts as to set forth the meaning, relations and consequences of those previously published; to trace the gradual development of the huge American city from the little Dutch trading hamlet, and to enable us to realize the continuity of the social, commercial and political organism with which he deals. To perform the task in an interesting way required the insight and hand of a true historian, and Mr. Roosevelt must hereafter be regarded as having attained that rank.

EPOCHS OF AMERICAN HISTORY: The Colonies. 1491-1750. By Reuben Gold Thwaites. Price \$1.25. New York and London: Longmans.

This is the first of a series of volumes on American History intended to supplement Messrs. Longmans' admirable series, "Epochs of Modern History." It is high praise but it is not higher than is deserved, to say that the volume just published is quite worthy to follow the older series. The plan of the work is excellent. The points in the history are carefully articulated, a complete marginal analysis is provided, and is most helpful; the facts seem to be given accurately and impartially; and in spite of the necessary compression of the narrative, the book is easy reading. Two other volumes are in preparation and these, with the present volume, will provide a continuous history of the United States from the foundation of the Colonies to the present time. The series thus begun will meet a real need, and so far it meets it well.

ASTRONOMY—SUN, MOON, STARS, ETC. By William Durham. Edinburgh: A. and C. Black. 1890. ("Science in Plain Language" series.) 50c.

In the space of some 130 small octavo pages Mr. Durham has succeeded in telling his readers (and of these he deserves a host) a great many interesting astronomical facts and theories—and telling them, too, in a most entertaining and at the same time plain and simple manner.

The most recent speculations, also, such as Dr. Croll's on the age of the sun, and Mr. Norman Lockyer's meteoritic hypothesis, are touched and commented upon. In fact the book is thoroughly up to date, much space being devoted to topics which have recently occupied attention—such, for example, as solar energy, the age of the earth, nebulae, the formation of the heavenly bodies, the contents of space, the spectroscope, etc. Altogether we can strongly recommend this little work.

POCKET VOLUME OF SELECTIONS FROM THE POETICAL WORKS OF ROBERT BROWNING. London: Smith, Elder and Company. 1890. Toronto: _____ 40c.

There cannot be too many inexpensive editions of selections from Browning. Browning is a poet whom very few people read in bulk—talk as much as they may about him. He is also a poet whose works easily lend themselves to being selected. Not that "The Ring and the Book," or "Sordello," or "Paracelsus" can be appreciated by means of extracts, but because it is easy to cull, from this truly great writer, short poems and detached pieces which are excellent, beautiful, representative. And these people will and do read. And they profit by such reading. Therefore let selections from Robert Browning be multiplied. The edition before us is everything that a pocket volume should be—neat, dainty, the reverse of showy, well printed, full (it contains 319 pages), and includes poems from the author's latest work—"Asolando."

A HANDBOOK OF FLORIDA. By Charles Ledyard Norton. New York: Longmans. 1891.

Here is a well written Guide to Florida, which contains every kind of information which can possibly be needed, whether by travellers or settlers in that country. Forty-nine maps and plans place the State at large and the particular counties before us with a completeness and minuteness which leave nothing to be desired. Each county is described, the different railroads crossing the counties are given, with tables of stations and distances; and the routes generally are described with care. Hotel rates, the usual prices for saddle-horses, carriages, boats, guides, etc., are given, the editor informs us, in the main as the result of personal experience, or from answers to letters of enquiry. A useful "Paragraph History of Florida" is prefixed. This volume will be indispensable for visitors to Florida; but we believe that much of it will be of interest to general readers.

THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION OF THE 18TH CENTURY IN ENGLAND. Being popular addresses, notes and other fragments by the late Arnold Toynbee. New York: Humboldt Publishing Company.

After the political economy of James Mill and Ricardo had been before the world for a couple of generations, some literary and philosophic persons conceived the idea of founding a new politico-economic school by reconciling with the Ricardian theories the objections of fact, common sense and humane feeling which had been made from the very beginning against the "orthodox political economy." Thus the "New Economic Philosophy," or "Political Economy by the Historic Method," arose. Mr. Arnold Toynbee was a clever young man of this new school, who died too young to have prepared any considerable work. The present fragments indicate that he had a good, statesmanlike mind and facility in clear expression. For the "new school" of economists we may be properly thankful, without admiring the prigs of that school who are ever airing themselves as discoverers of a novel method; the truth being that they are simply developing the truths and ideas that the much divided Tories and old fogies of the three last generations opposed to the prigs and doctrinaires of the Ricardian school.

NEWS FROM NOWHERE; OR, AN EPOCH OF REST. By William Morris. Boston: Roberts Brothers; Toronto: Williamson and Company.

Mr. Morris went to sleep one evening, woke up in the future about the same time with the author of "Looking Backward," and saw in England a lovely communistic society. The untrammelled marital relations proposed by Mrs. Mona Caird had come into esteem; because everybody had become virtuous, nobody ever required punishment; there was nothing of inequality left in the country; it no longer needed the monarchy, Parliaments, judges, lawyers, policemen or soldiers; everybody worked for the fun of the thing; coins were curiosities for antiquarians; when anybody wanted anything somebody else gave it without money and without price; nobody took more than he immediately needed, because the fear of coming to want anything except pleasant work had disappeared; in a word, human nature had been changed to the angelic, and, as a plain consequence, all had a lovely time. The book is written in the noble English, somewhat archaic, which Mr. Morris has, of late years, selected and worked in till it has become as his mother tongue; and "News from Nowhere" is altogether a poet's beautiful dream of the world that might be if humanity would but act on Christ's teaching; "Do unto others as you would they should do unto you." It is curious to reflect how that short command comprises all that is necessary to bring about a state of things blissful beyond the setting-forth of any constructor of Utopias. Books like this of Mr. Morris are useful to those who will

read them rightly; they help to impress the world with the sense that human nature is capable of being improved, that not perfected; and that upon change of idea, and not otherwise, can be established a state of society where peace and good-will shall prevail.

Book Chat, for March, well justifies its title.

"THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CONVALESCENT HOME AT MURRAY BAY" presents a short though satisfactory review of the past year's work of this deserving institution.

EMILY A. THACKRAY has a contribution to the literature of "The Sonnet," in the *Writer* for March, which contains complimentary references to two of our contributors, "Sarepta" and Mr. Archibald Lampman.

MR. W. D. LIGHTHALL's graceful tribute to the late John Talon L'Esperance and the "Facsimile of a page of 'Punch in Canada,' October 20th, 1849," are noticeable features of the *Dominion Illustrated* of 21st inst.

THE first number of the *Musical News* presents a creditable appearance and its contents warrant us in anticipating for it a long and successful career under its present able editors, Messrs. E. H. Turpin and T. L. Southgate.

PROFESSOR FREEMAN's article, in *Macmillan*, for March, on "Compulsory Greek," will warm the heart of many an old Grecian who will gleefully chuckle over the exhortation of the "Ambitious pedagogues" in the last page. "The Contrasts of English and French Literature," by George Saintsbury, is, as might be expected, charming and clever. H. L. Havel's scholarly article on "The Great Discovery," Aristotle's priceless MS., ends the number.

Two contributions comprise the March and April number of the *Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science*—"The History of University Education in Maryland," as treated by Bernard C. Steiner, A.M., is useful as an interesting comparative study to Canadian collegians, and the able and lucid sketch of "The Johns Hopkins University (1876-91)," by Dr. Gilman, the learned President of that distinguished University, is well worth reading by every one interested in higher education.

"THE HISTORY, THEORY AND TECHNIQUE OF STATISTICS," by August Meitzen, Ph.D., translated by Roland P. Faulkner, Ph.D., and published as a supplement to the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, for March, is, without doubt, one of the most learned and exhaustive treatises that has been written upon this subject—a subject of increasing importance. Part First presents an historical review treated in detail under the headings: (a) "Empirical Statistics in the Classical and Mediæval World;" (b) "From the Beginnings of Scientific Statistics to the Year 1750;" (c) "Development of Uniform Scientific Statistics;" (d) "The Development and Predominance of the Statistical Method." Professor Meitzen's work is one which should be in the library of every student of statistics and the *Academy* deserves praise for its competent translation and popular reproduction.

THE *Nineteenth Century* for last month is of immediate value in the political and sociological realms inasmuch as it contains H. H. Champion's article, "The Crushing Defeat of Trades Unionism in Australia," and the Hon. Reginald H. Brett's paper on "The Tyranny of the Non-conformist Conscience." The former clearly illustrates how the most powerful combination of workmen came to grief in an attempt to dominate the business of a country and play the arrogant part that landlords and masters played aforetime. Mr. Brett's admirable article should be carefully pondered by the rash people who propose to apply to politicians the standards of Miss Tickletoy's Academy for Young Ladies. Mr. Gladstone's article, "Professor Huxley and the Swine-miracle," appears to destroy some of the professor's objections to that remarkable occurrence, and Mr. Leslie Stephen's examination of "Cardinal Newman's Scepticism" deepens one of the impressions that most men derive from the *Apologia pro vita qua*—the impression that the Cardinal became a Romanist by deliberately preferring to Reason, that, which he saw with extraordinary clearness to be Unreason.

THE *Political Science Quarterly*, New York, Ginn and Company, 743 Broadway, is a publication always conducted with sound knowledge and in that right "bystander" spirit too often artfully affected by persons true to nothing except a desire to excite discontent. In the March number the Rev. Wm. C. Langdon's article, "The Case of The Negro," appeals to northern common sense against the foolish persons who desire to give the Southern States over to the control of a population recently enfranchised; commonly far more ignorant than the lower classes of whites; proved incapable by their whole race history of elevating themselves socially and politically except under white, brown, or yellow direction; and, at this moment, rapidly losing in many parts of the South, as in Liberia, Hayti, Jamaica and the West Indies generally, the civilization their forbears bred in servitude, had attained. Mr. Langdon has observed that the advancing negroes of the South are commonly brown men, probably more or less of Arab blood; while the pure black negro, where not influenced by a numerous population of intelligent whites, fails to make that progress which was hoped for by the emancipationists. The whole article assents to impress a sense of the enormous difficulties and dangers of the negro problem from which Canada is so happily dis-

sociated. Professor Ashley, of Toronto University, has in this number an admirable paper on "Cunningham's Growth of English Industry," and a short review of "Gomme's Village Community." An article on "School-Book Legislation," by Professor J. W. Jenks, possesses interest for Ontario people because of its bearing on matters much discussed during the late provincial campaign. The other contents of the number are "Political Ideas of the Puritans," by Professor H. L. Osgood; "Compulsory Insurance in Germany," Mr. B. W. Wells; "Railroad Problems in the West," Professor A. G. Warner; "Marshall's Principles of Economics," Professor J. B. Clark, and numerous short reviews of recent historical, political and sociological books.

LITERARY AND PERSONAL GOSSIP.

BIRGE HARRISON (the American artist, now in Australia) describes a kangaroo hunt in the *April Scribner*.

BRANDER MATTHEWS' article on the "Women Writers of America" in the *March Cosmopolitan* is ably and critically written.

The first volume of the much talked of "Talleyrand Memoirs" will soon be ready from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons.

GRAHAM R. TOMSON, the English poet, whose lines have often been admired, is a woman, and her name is Miss Frances Wynne.

EDWARD EGGLESTONE has gone to Ireland to "write up" the famine districts for the *New York World*. His daughter accompanies him, and will make sketches to illustrate his articles.

THE *Art Amateur* for March, 1891, is the largest yet issued. The article on Meissonier has sixteen illustrations, including specially good reproductions of "Piquet" and "The Chess Players."

"THE BEHRING SEA CONTROVERSY" will be discussed in the April number of *Harper's Magazine*, in a paper prepared by the Hon. E. J. Phelps, late United States Minister to the Court of St. James.

HARPER AND BROTHERS are about to bring out new editions of Mr. Howells' two latest novels, "Annie Kilburn" and "A Hazard of New Fortunes," in an attractive form, in the "Franklin Square Library."

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN AND COMPANY will shortly bring out a new edition, at a reduced price, of Prof. Langley's remarkable book on "The New Astronomy," which both in the text and illustrations is peculiarly attractive.

MESSRS. G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS will publish at an early date a very important volume containing a comprehensive and exhaustive presentation of matter relating to "The Question of Copyright," which is the title of the book.

IN the death of Dr. Windthorst the political element in the Roman Church in Germany has sustained the loss of its foremost champion, and the Reichstag mourns a statesman of whom his country could well afford to be proud.

MR. LORETTUS S. METCALF has resigned the editorship of the *Forum*, after fifteen years of close confinement to review work. He is to be succeeded by Mr. Walter H. Page, an experienced newspaper man, who has been the *Forum's* business manager.

WE are glad to note that Dr. T. O'Hagan has been promoted to the editorial chair of the *Duluth Sunday Tribune*, and are confident that literature and theology will be happily combined and ably presented in the columns of that well-known journal by its new editor-in-chief.

THE statue of Burns at Ayr is expected to be unveiled next summer, but about \$1,500 are still required to complete the work. The death is noted of Mrs. John Thomson, wife of the wine-merchant in Glasgow and granddaughter of the poet Burns. She was in the seventy-sixth year of her age.

"THE ODYSSEY OF HOMER: Translated into English Rhythmic Verse," by George H. Palmer, Professor in Harvard University, and a "Handbook of Christian Symbols and Stories of the Saints" in illustrated, edited by Katherine E. Conway, are announced by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin and Company.

THE curious relations between Wordsworth and De Quincey are the subject of a paper by De Quincey's biographer in the forthcoming (*April Century*)—the most striking feature of the paper being unpublished letters of the two friends. A letter of Wordsworth's is a very frank piece of moral advice to his young admirer.

"THE FIDALGOS OF CASA MOURISCA," which has been so ably translated by Miss R. L. Dabney, of Fayal, Azores, is a modern Portuguese story, and gives a vivid picture of the progress of modern ideas in that, till recently, conservative corner of Europe, and a charming book of "Stories of the Land of Evangeline," by Grace Dean McLeod, are in the press of D. Lothrop Company.

IT is with no little pleasure that the Cassell Publishing Company announce that they have just concluded arrangements whereby they become the authorized publishers of the writings of Mr. J. M. Barrie in the United States. They will issue at once "A Window in Thrums," a story known as yet to but few American readers, but which has won the most enthusiastic praise of the English critics.

THE author of "A Dead Man's Diary" is Mr. Coulson Kernahan, who recently collaborated with Mr. Frederick

Locker-Lampson, the author of "London Lyrics," in editing the New Edition of "Lyra Elegantiarum." Mr. Kernahan is a contributor to many English and American Magazines, and has a paper on "Rossetti and the Moralists" in the current number of the *Fortnightly Review*.

FORTUNE DU BOISGOBEY, a French novelist of the Gaboriau school, is dead, at the age of sixty-seven. He served as paymaster in the army of France through several African campaigns. In literature he did not begin until 1868, and for twenty years he furnished feuilletons to Paris journals, and published complete novels of great intricacy of plot and vivacity of action, but none of these of a nature to live after him. Some of his stories have been dramatized.

THE Scribners have just imported an edition of a new work by Charles Godfrey Leland entitled "Gypsy Sorcery and Fortune-telling, Illustrated by Numerous Incantations, Specimens of Medical Magic, Anecdotes and Tales." They have also just issued a new volume on the Famous Women of the French Court, translated from the French of Imbert de Saint Amand. It is entitled "Marie Louise and the Invasion of 1814," and takes the reader from 1814 to Napoleon's departure for Elba.

THE American Baptist Publication Society of Philadelphia has just purchased another book from Mr. J. Macdonald Oxley, of Ottawa, being the fourth accepted by it from this author within the past two years. Two of these, viz., "Bert Lloyd's Boyhood" and "Up Among the Ice Floes," have already appeared and have been reviewed in *THE WEEK*; the other two may be expected during the year. A long serial from Mr. Oxley's pen entitled "Archie of Athabasca" will shortly begin its course in the *Young Canadian*.

WILLIAM MORRIS, the poet and house decorator, intends in future, it is said, to be his own printer, and has established a press in a cottage near his Hammersmith residence. He has long been preparing a new font of type modelled upon that of an early Italian work which has caught his fancy. Mr. Morris, by the way, thinks he has nearly exhausted all that he has to say on social topics, and will gradually give up the lecturing at which he has been so indefatigable during the last few years.

THE ECONOMIC JOURNAL will be issued under the auspices of the British Economic Association, a society which numbers among its members, Professor R. M. Smith, of Columbia College; Professor Taussig, of Harvard University; Professor Alfred Marshall, Professor Henry Sidgwick, and many other names equally well known. It will be published by Macmillan and Company, who will also shortly be issuing Landor's "Imaginary Conversations," in six volumes. The edition is by Mr. C. G. Crump, who edited the "Pericles and Aspasia." The text will be a reprint from the complete edition of Landor's works published in 1876, compared with previous editions. There will be short explanatory notes.

MR. G. MERCER ADAM delivered a lecture on "Vers de Societé" in the school-room of St. George's Church, on Tuesday evening, the 17th inst. Mr. Adam showed a thorough familiarity with his subject and a nice appreciation of its serious as well as ludicrous features, both of which were appropriately exemplified. The leading exponents of this class of poetry were mentioned, and the lecturer touched with discriminating criticism upon the varying forms and features of society verse as presented by its individual authors, and also of the character and tendency of such poetry as a whole. We commend Mr. Adam for addressing himself to a task which required not only culture but also light and graceful treatment, and congratulate him on his excellent lecture.

READINGS FROM CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE SILVER QUESTION AS IT IS.

THE present law (act of July 14, 1890) requires the purchase monthly, at the market price, of four and a half million ounces of silver, of which two million ounces shall be coined monthly, for the period of one year, into silver dollars; after that date only such silver dollars need be coined as may be required for the redemption of the treasury notes issued in payment for the silver purchased. The silver dollars coined under these various acts since 1878, although not containing a dollar's worth of silver, have been maintained in domestic circulation at par with gold by causes not necessary now to be considered. The silver question, as it now presents itself, means "free coinage of silver" in the United States concurrently with the free coinage of gold, at the ratio in coinage of 1 to 16 (exactly 1 to 15.988); that is, that individuals may take every 371½ grains stamped, free of charge, into a dollar, which dollar shall be a full legal tender, for its face value, in the payment of debts and obligations of all kinds in the United States. This is the right as to gold, why not as to silver? There is an important difference. The minting of gold adds nothing to the value of the metal contained in the coin. It is simply a certificate to the public of the weight and purity of the piece. As a matter of fact, fine gold bars sell in New York at a slight premium above full-weight gold coin, being preferred for shipment and industrial uses. How is it with silver? The commercial or bullion value of the silver contained in the silver dollar is to-day 80 cents. Here, then, is an important difference

which did not exist prior to 1873, when we had free coinage of silver. In this difference lies the whole difficulty. Can it be overcome?—*E. O. Leech, Director of the Mint, in North American Review.*

OLD-AGE ECHOES.

Sounds of the Winter.

SOUNDS of the winter too,
Sunshine upon the mountains—many a distant strain
From cheery railroad train—from nearer field, barn, house,
The whispering air—even the mute crops, garner'd apples,
corn,
Children's and woman's tones—rhythm of many a farmer,
and of flail,
An old man's garrulous lips among the rest—*Think not
we give out yet,*
Forth from these snowy hairs we too keep up the lilt.

The Unexpress'd.

How dare one say it?
After the cycles, poems, singers, plays,
Vaunted Ionia's, India's—Homer, Shakespeare—the long,
long times' thick dotted roads, areas,
The shining clusters and the Milky Ways of stars—
Nature's pulses reap'd,
All retrospective passions, heroes, war, love, adoration,
All ages' plummets dropt to their utmost depths,
All human lives, throats, wishes, brains—all experiences,
utterance;
After the countless songs, or long or short, all tongues, all
lands,
Still something not yet told in poesy's voice or print—
something lacking,
(Who knows? the best yet unexpress'd and lacking).

Sail out for Good, Eidolon Yacht!

Heave the anchor short!
Raise the main-sail and jib—steer forth,
O little white-hull'd sloop, now speed on really deep
waters,
(I will not call it our concluding voyage,
But outset and sure entrance to the truest, best, maturest);
Depart, depart from solid earth—no more returning to
these shores,
Now on for aye our infinite free venture wending,
Spurning all yet tried ports, seas, hawsers, densities, gravi-
tation,
Sail out for good, eidolon yacht of me!

After the Argument.

A group of little children with their ways and chatter
flow in,
Like welcome rippling water o'er my heated nerves and
flesh.
—*Walt Whitman, in Lippincott's Magazine.*

FAIRY TALES AND SCIENCE.

FOR most of us there is a charm about the past that the present is unable to inspire; for most of us there is an attractiveness about fairy tales that some of us, at any rate, fail to find in science; the old world myths and legends come to us across the ages with somewhat of the freshness of those early days, while science seems to many alike the cause and type of the dry prosaic temper of to-day. It may not, therefore, be amiss to put fairy tales and science side by side, seeing where they are alike and where they differ, illustrating the confusion of primitive thought and its gradual development into the orderly methods of science. The great way in which they are alike is that both profess to be explanations of phenomena; and the great way in which they differ is that while fairy tales give explanations upon wrong grounds, science gives explanations upon right grounds; and while fairy tales have much about them that is full of charm, their explanations are clumsiness itself compared with the real workings of nature which science seeks to trace. Already there is suggested a link between the two rather than the disconnection—almost the opposition—there is often thought to be between them. We are accustomed to think of the old fairy tales and myths as stories hardly to be taken seriously, and often the result of intentional invention; but if we go a little below the surface we find that the stories which underlie the pantomimes and nursery tales of our own age were the real and serious convictions literally understood of the men and women of a former time. And, on the other hand, we are hardly in the habit of regarding science as being quite the same kind of thing as ordinary knowledge; yet where can a definite distinction be found? Only, and that roughly, in science being organized and measured knowledge; and yet common knowledge in some spheres is far more accurate than science in others. The astronomer may know the time of sunrise with greater accuracy than the labourer, but both are sure of the fact of sunrising, while a physician may know the effect of a drug much less accurately than a workman knows the effect of a blow, and so in other cases. We may trace the links connecting science with common knowledge through gradations so fine that nowhere can we put our finger down and say that here there is a definite distinction, just as there are stages in the change from fairy tales to common knowledge, at no one of which it

can be shown that the difference is a difference in kind. Thus are we led to the conclusion that the most abstract of scientific principles is linked by an unbroken chain to the most fanciful of fairy tales. Indeed, it is easy to show that this connection must necessarily exist. Science and fairy tales alike are the outcome of human thought, and if we think that the mind of man has grown, and changed while growing, we must think also that the work of his mind, the outcome and expression of his thought, has known corresponding changes. There is a wonderful unity in human thought; and if we trace the long story of its slow unfolding we ought to gain a clearer view of many subjects; we ought to win a wideness of toleration for the thoughts of others, born of the conviction that truth is different for different places, times, and people; and we ought also to bring out in clear relief the method of fairy tales and the method of science in seeking explanations of phenomena. The explanations provided by the method of fairy tales are based upon the evidence of things that can not be perceived and upon assumptions that can not be tested. Take, for instance, the explanation of an echo; to the primitive mind, hearing the repetition of its shout, and conscious of only speaking once, is it not inevitable one should suppose that the shout came from another person? A futile search in the wood or under the cliff would lead to the thought that the person was hiding, and the more naturally as on coming to the cliff whence the shout seemed to come one's call would receive no answer. As at other times such mocking answers would always come from the same place, what more natural than to think that some person or spirit dwelt there? Hence such a story as Lander tells of his voyage down the Niger: "As they came to a creek the captain shouted, and where an echo was returned half a glass of rum and a piece of yam and fish were thrown into the water. . . . On asking the reason why he was throwing away the provisions thus, he was answered: 'Did you not hear the fetish?'" And so, in South Pacific myth, echo is the first and parent fairy to whom divine honours are still paid as the giver of food, and as she "who speaks to the worshippers out of the rocks." The explanations provided by the method of science are, on the contrary, based upon the evidence of things that can be perceived, and upon assumptions that are verified at every step.—*Wm. Schooling, in the Westminster Review.*

ANCIENT EMBROIDERED BOOK COVERS.

THE groundwork of the covers was always velvet, satin, or silk—mostly the two first—and of these time has proved velvet to be decidedly the best and most suitable material, and silk the least durable of the three. Nothing is known of the history of velvet, whence it came, or what people made the fortunate discovery of its manufacture. It probably originated, as well as satin, in China; but the earliest places where it was made in Europe are all we know for a certainty, and these were the South of Spain and Lucca. The name "velluto" most decidedly indicates that Italy was the market through which it reached us from the East. It was no doubt fully in use after the middle of the fourteenth century, but is not mentioned in the earliest inventory of church vestments extant—that of Exeter Cathedral, 1277, though unmistakably alluded to for the first time in the later one of 1327. Satin was not known in England either until the fourteenth century. The earlier church inventories have no mention of it, but it is named among the rich bequests made by Bishop Grandison to his cathedral at Exeter in 1340, and the later wardrobe accounts have frequent mention of it. Chaucer, who died in 1400, mentions it in his "Man of Lawes Tale":—

In Surrie whilom dwelt a compaignie
Of chapmen rich, and thereto sad and trewe,
That wide where senten hir spicerie,
Clothes of gold, and satins rich of hewe.

If the art of embroidery in its application to binding is ever to come into fashion again, some lessons may be learnt from its similar employment in past times. And at the outset it may be said that it is only applicable within certain limits. Books chosen for decoration by needlework should be such as are not meant to be stood up in a bookcase, but rather intended to lie on a table or be kept in a case. It follows, one would think, that the work should appear only on the upper side of the book, unless it is of so flat a nature as not to interfere with its recumbent position. It is true that nearly all the old embroidered covers were worked on both sides, but most of them are much more worn on the under side, the appearance of the whole being thus greatly marred by the discrepancy between the freshness of the two sides. If the design is not in relief at all, being worked in silk and without metal thread or purl, it can appear satisfactorily on both sides.—*The Magazine of Art.*

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA has the largest sale of any medicine before the public. Any honest druggist will confirm this statement.

DON'T FEEL WELL, and yet you are not sick enough to consult a doctor, or you refrain from so doing for fear you will alarm yourself and friends—we will tell you just what you need. It is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which will lift you out of that uncertain, uncomfortable, dangerous condition, into a state of good health, confidence and cheerfulness. You've no idea how potent this peculiar medicine is in cases like yours.

NEW VERSION OF THE CREATION.

MR. T. G. PINCHES recently read a paper before the Royal Asiatic Society on the newly discovered version of the story of the creation. He had had the good fortune, in the course of his investigations into the contents of the unregistered tablets in the British Museum, to find in one of them, brought home by Mr. Rassam in 1882, a still earlier version than that which the late Mr. George Smith had translated. It was a bilingual tablet, the text being Akkadian, and the gloss Assyrian; and while the date of the tablet itself was, like the rest of those in Assur-banipal's library, not older probably than 650 B.C., the Akkadian text was, in his opinion, an exact copy of an older document, which had, in all probability, been put into its present shape 3000 B.C., or even earlier. One side, the obverse, as described in *Nature*, is devoted to the creation story: the other, the reverse, is simply an incantation form for the purification of the great temple tower E-zida, now so well known as the mound called Birs-Nimrud. The text might be roughly divided into three paragraphs or sections of about ten lines each. The first describes the time when nothing was, neither "the glorious house of the gods," nor plants, nor trees, nor cities, nor houses, nor even the abyss (Hades) nor Eridu (regarded by the author as Paradise). The second section describes the making of Paradise with its temple tower E-Sagila, founded within the abyss. Then was Babylon made, and the gods, and the land, and the heavens, and mankind. The third section then proclaims the creation of animals, plants, and trees (in that order) of the Tigris and of the Euphrates. The fourth records the building of cities and houses. Of all except the last, Merodach, the god, seems to be the active creator, and he is also to be understood as the builder, through men, of the cities, etc. Mr. Pinches pointed out several interesting words and forms occurring in this oldest form of the creation account, which had subsequently assumed so many diverging shapes. A discussion followed, more especially on the word "Adam," rendered by Mr. Pinches "foundations" (of earth), but by Dr. Zimmern "living things." This was probably the origin of the Hebrew word "Adam."

A NEW type of regenerative gas lamp has just been introduced by the Deimel Light Company, of Gray's Inn Road, London. Primarily, it is an Argand lamp, but the burner is enclosed in a globe, and the air for supporting combustion is admitted from two distinct sources below and above the flame. The lower supply of air is conducted up the centre of the Argand burner, while the upper supply enters from above the burner and is conducted into the globe, which encloses the burner and a metallic deflector, upon which the flame impinges and by which it is guided to a porcelain bell-mouthed exit above it. The supply of air entering from above is highly heated on its way through hot passages and over the deflector and the porcelain exit piece. The result of the well-balanced proportions of gas and air admitted to the globe, which in fact forms the combustion chamber, is a brilliant, bulb-shaped flame, which emits an excellent light of high-illuminating power. The construction of this lamp is such that, if the globe should be accidentally broken, air can be admitted outside the Argand burner from below and the lamp used as an ordinary Argand. The economy of the Deimel lamp in its complete form is stated to be very marked, one lamp burning 9½ feet per hour, giving a light equal to four ordinary burners, each consuming 6 feet per hour. The lamp also has the advantage that it can be screwed by any one into existing brackets or pendants. It is so constructed as to be suitable either for wall, ceiling, or table use, and in any of these forms is by no means inelegant in its appearance.—*Times.*

LUXURY, like wine, both stimulates and weakens.—*Alphonse Karr.*

Tried and True

Is the positive verdict of people who take Hood's Sarsaparilla. When used according to directions the good effects of this excellent medicine are soon felt in nerve strength restored, that tired feeling driven off, a good appetite created, headache and dyspepsia relieved, scrofula cured and all the bad effects of impure blood overcome. If you are in need of a good blood purifier or tonic medicine do not fail to try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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"I believe Hood's Sarsaparilla to be the best blood purifier, and it gives me pleasure to recommend it. I know of many who have taken it with great success."—R. L. HAWKINS, 12th and Elm Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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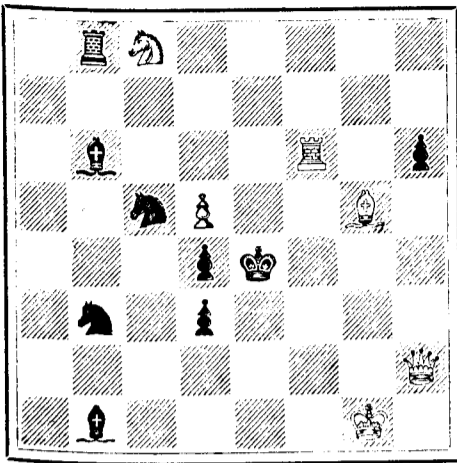
100 Doses One Dollar.

CHESS.

PROBLEM No. 551.

By Victor Gorgine.

BLACK.



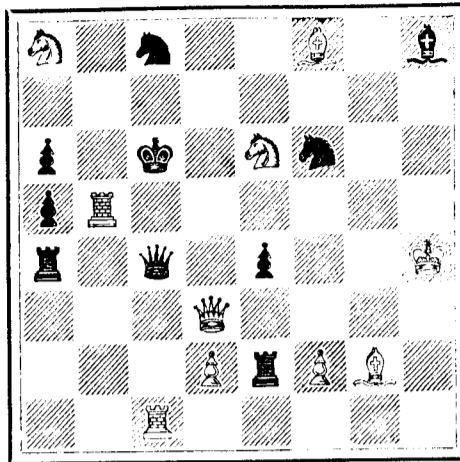
WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM No. 552.

By Valentine Morin.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS.

No. 545.
B-Kt5

White.
1. R-Kt7
2. K-K3
3. B or R mates

No. 546. Black.
1. P-B7
2. moves

PLAYED IN THE CANADIAN CHESS ASSOCIATION TOURNEY, JANUARY, 1891.

FRENCH DEFENSE.

T. Taylor. White.	J. E. Narraway. Black.
1. P-K4	P-K3
2. P-Q4	P-Q4
3. Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3
4. B-Kt5	B-K2
5. P-K5	K Kt-Q2
6. BxB	QxB
7. Kt-KB3	P-QR3
8. B-Q3	P-QB4
9. Castles	PxP
10. KtxP	KtxP
11. KtxQ P! (a)	PxKt
12. R-K1	Q-B3
13. Q-K2	Q-KtQ2
14. Kt-B3	Castles
15. KtxKt	KtxKt
16. QxKt	QxQ
17. RxQ	B-K3
18. B-B5	BxB

T. Taylor. White.	J. E. Narraway. Black.
19. Rx B	K R-B1
20. P-QB3	Q R-B1
21. R-K5	K-B1
22. Q R-Q1	P-Q5! (b)
23. PxP	RxP
24. Q R-K1	Q-Q7
25. R-Kt1	R-QB7
26. Q R-K1	P-B3
27. R-K8+	K-B2
28. KR-K7+	K-Kt3
29. RxKtP	RxBP
30. Q R-K7	RxP+
31. K-B1	RxRP
32. RxP+	K-B4
33. K-Kt1	K R-Q7
34. K-R1	RxP
Resigns.	

NOTES.

(a) A bold sacrifice; not quite sound, but difficult to answer in actual play.
(b) The winning move.—St. John (N.B.) Globe.

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The eyes by expelling, from the blood, the humors which weaken and injuriously affect them. For this purpose use Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It gives tone and strength to the digestive apparatus, and, by purifying the blood, removes from the system every serofulous taint.

Are always in sympathy with the body, and are quickly affected by its varying conditions of health or disease. When the eyes become weak, and the lids thick, red, inflamed, and sore, a serofulous condition of the blood is indicated, for which Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best remedy.

After having been constantly troubled with weak eyes from childhood, I have at last found, in Ayer's Sarsaparilla, a remedy which has relieved and cured me. My general health is much improved by the use of this valuable medicine.—Mary Ann Sears, 7 Hollis st., Boston, Mass.

My little boy has always been afflicted, until recently, with Sore Eyes and Serofulous Humors. We gave him Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, in a short time, his eyes ceased to trouble him; the humor disappeared, and his health was restored.—P. Germain, Dwight st., Holyoke, Mass.

Nearly Blind.

I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in my family, for over nine years. My oldest daughter was greatly troubled with Serofula, and, at one time, it was feared she would lose her eyesight. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has completely restored her health, and her eyes are as well and strong as ever.—G. King, Killingly, Conn.

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I suffered greatly, a long time, from weakness of the eyes and impure blood. I tried many remedies, but received no benefit until I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine cured me. My eyes are now strong, and I am in good health.—Andrew J. Simpson, 147 East Merrimack st., Lowell, Mass.

I have, from a child, and until within a few months, been afflicted with Sore Eyes. I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, for this complaint, with beneficial results, and consider it a valuable blood purifier.—Mrs. C. Phillips, Glover, Vt.

My son was weak and debilitated; troubled with Sore Eyes and Serofulous Humors. By taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla his eyes have been cured, and he is now in perfect health.—Alarie Mercier, 3 Harrison ave., Lowell, Mass.

My little girl was badly afflicted with Serofula, and suffered very much from Weak and Sore Eyes. I was unable to obtain relief for her until I commenced administering

My daughter was afflicted with Sore Eyes, and, for over two years, was treated by eminent oculists and physicians, without receiving any benefit. She finally commenced taking Ayer's Sar-

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

saparilla. This medicine has cured her and, in a short time, her eyes were completely cured, and her bodily health restored.—H. P. Bori, Hastings, N. Y.

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Societies. Browning Society of the New Century Club. Abstract of Proceedings and Discussion, E. M. Clark, Kate L. Gallagher, Professor C. H. Henderson. Clifton Shakspeare Society, Scarborough Literary Society.

Among the Contents of the March number will be: Such Marcelet Surely. By K. Hart. Wyatt's Sonnets and their Sources. E. B. Brownlow. Jokul: The Father of Hungarian Literature. John Heard, Jr. The Tempest: Magic and Prospero. Dr. W. J. Rolfe. Translation by A. R. Brown, of "The Wanderer's Lament."

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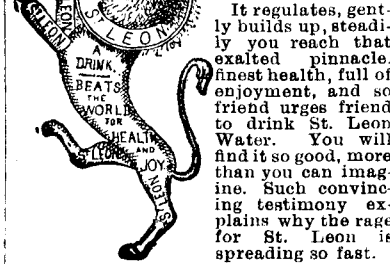
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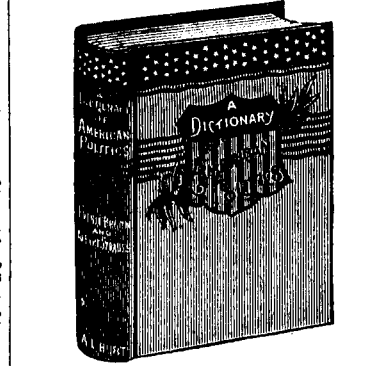
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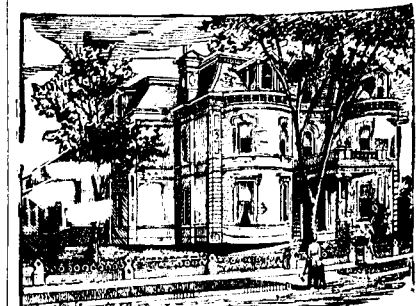
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