

THE WEEK

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Vol. XI.

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All articles, contributions, and letters on matter 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.

CURRENT TOPICS.

The hour at which we are obliged to get ready for the press precludes comment in this number upon the programme laid down by the local Government as a guide to the operations of the session upon which it is just entering. Though there is a marked absence of any really great issue, such as the tariff legislation in the Federal House, other causes have been at work which bid fair to make this a noteworthy session of the Ontario Assembly also. The sudden and remarkable development of the spirit of political independence introduced a large unknown quantity into the proceedings at Toronto as well as at Ottawa. This change, which has come so swiftly over public sentiment, is a remarkable phenomenon. We can hardly hope that it prefigures the doom of partyism in politics, but it certainly gives hopeful promise

that the strength of partyism will henceforth be seriously diminished. As we have before said, it seems improbable that such a question as that of payment of officials by fees instead of by salaries can be developed into a vital issue, however inconsistent the system, and the practice of nepotism and of rewarding party loyalty for which it affords tempting scope, may be shown to be with the avowed principles of Liberalism. The gerrymander, unless the repentance of the Government is shown by its fruits to be thorough, affords a much more hopeful ground for attack. To what the charges which constitute the reason for being, or at least the stock in trade, of the P.P.A. may grow, it is hard to foresee. That some portions of the soil are favorable is sufficiently apparent. Not for many years has the political atmosphere in Ontario been so surcharged with electricity.

So far from having been killed, the Louisiana lottery adder seems to have been hardly scotched by the refusal of the State to renew its charter and of the Government to carry its literature in the mails. As many, no doubt, shrewdly guessed, the reported removal of the headquarters of the Company to Honduras, turns out to be an unadulterated sham. The Florida Citizen, of Jacksonville, recently detailed a representative to inquire into the Company's new modes of operation. The result of its inquiries both at Honduras and at Tampa City, Fla., where the company is printing its tickets and advertisements, shows that in Honduras there is not even a pretence of maintaining a permanent office staff, or of receiving money and sending out tickets and prizes. All this work is really done at Tampa City, where the printing office, which is really a branch of the great printing and lithographing establishment which has carried on the business in New Orleans, is situated. This branch establishment is in the same building with what purports to be an office of the Central American Express, the company in whose care the advertisements direct all orders to be sent. But the investigation shows that this company, instead of forwarding the orders and money received, to Honduras, really opens the orders, supplies the tickets and sends the money to New Orleans. When a drawing is to be made, the lottery officers and printers are put on board a chartered steamer. The steamer puts out from port, the drawings are made, and a list of the winning numbers is set up on board by the printers.

This is brought back to port and sent out, under the sanction of the Honduras charter. All this evasion and subterfuge is, of course, quite in keeping with what was to be expected from a company which makes its wealth by craftily operating upon the ruling passion of gamblers, and the avarice of those who wish to acquire the property of others without rendering an equivalent. The laws of Florida, though severe against gambling, seem unable to circumvent this sharp practice. Nothing but specific legislation at Washington can do this. It is likely that such legislation will soon be forthcoming.

The movement for the abolition of the Legislative Council in Nova Scotia has just now reached a curious stage. The situation does not reflect lustre upon a number of the gentlemen who have recently been elevated to places in that august chamber. It has been for some years past the settled policy of the successive governments and legislatures of the Province to do away with the Council, as an unnecessary fifth wheel to the legislative coach. In order to carry out this destructive policy, which does not seem to have been contemplated or provided for in the Constitution, it has been, it appears, the practice to exact a pledge from each new appointee to the Upper House, previous to and as a condition of his appointment, that whenever the question might come up for decision, he would vote for an abolition bill. The time having now arrived, in the judgment of the Government, when the final action should be taken, an unexpected difficulty has arisen in consequence of the refusal of these gentlemen to fulfil their pledges. The excuses offered are various, and redound more to the cleverness of the Councillors concerned than to their regard for what would be considered by the unsophisticated, personal good faith. Some or all of them, having changed their minds with regard to the desirability of making the proposed radical change, have conveniently discovered that it is wrong and unconstitutional for Legislative Councillors to be hampered by pledges exacted in advance of their elevation. From this premise they have drawn the strange conclusion, fortified, we believe, by high legal authority of the local order, that they are absolved from those pledges. It is a pity that the discovery was made so late. There is certainly much to be said against the giving of any such pledges in regard to the future by one who is about to assume the duties of so

responsible a position. But that the moral obligation of a pledge can be cancelled by such a process of reasoning is, to say the least, a dangerous ethical doctrine. Premier Fielding's plan is now said to be to obtain an overwhelming popular vote, as he probably can, in favour of abolition, and then ask for constitutional power to carry out the wishes of the people. If the first step is successful, it is not likely that the second will be necessary.

Sir Oliver Mowat's reply to the questions put to him by the delegation from the Prohibition Convention was perhaps as direct and unambiguous as could reasonably have been expected. It is not easy to see how anyone in his position could have given a more definite answer, unless he was prepared to declare either that he would not, under any circumstances, introduce or support a prohibitory law, or that he would at once introduce and pass such a law and take all risks in regard to its constitutionality. To have done the former would have been not only suicidal from a political point of view, but would have argued insincerity on the part of the Government in causing the plebiscite to be taken, for it can hardly be questioned that the taking of the plebiscite was an implied pledge to act, so far as the Government and Legislature might have the power to do so, in accordance with the decision of the people thus expressed. To have done the latter—pledging himself and his colleagues to immediate prohibitory legislation, regardless of the question of jurisdiction, would have been an act of folly, unworthy of a sane administration, unless its members were confident that they were within their constitutional rights in so doing. It would, moreover, have been to commit themselves, with their eyes open, to a course which would almost inevitably have delayed effective action for years, while the constitutional question was being decided, leaving the Province meanwhile exposed to all the evils of free trade in liquors. On the whole, then, we can but wonder that the Opposition should charge Sir Oliver with want of straightforwardness in his written pledge, instead of attacking him on the really vulnerable side, that of the virtual certainty which he probably feels that effective prohibitory legislation does not lie within the powers of the Provincial Assembly. Having this conviction, he could with almost absolute safety give the pledge required, feeling sure that under its conditions he would never be called upon to undertake the very radical legislation in question. We do not, of course, mean to insinuate that he is to blame for the want of a power which the constitution probably does not give him, or that so long as there is uncertainty in regard to the matter, he would have been justified in expressing an opinion unfavorable to the Provincial prerogative.

The meeting of the Ontario Good Roads Association, which took place in this city a few days since, reminds us of a most important reform which is making headway in some of the States of the American Union. We are glad to see it so hopefully introduced into Canada. Though quiet and unostentatious in its methods, the movement is scarcely less closely related, not only to the well-being of the rural populations, but to the progress of national trade and commerce, than many which attract much more attention. The sea is fed by rivers, the rivers by creeks, the creeks by rills and rivulets. Let the rivulets cease to flow and the rivers would soon disappear and even the great ocean decrease in volume. No one can fail to realize the value of great trunk and branch railroads, ocean steamship lines, trans-continental and sub-marine telegraphs, in bringing the markets of the world nearer to our doors. But few stop to remember that all these great arteries of commerce would be useless were they not constantly fed from tens of thousands of local centres of supply, each of which in its turn is dependent upon the tributaries, in the shape of country roads, which radiate from it in all directions. Whatever lessens the toil and expense of conveying farm products to the nearest railway stations, tends directly not only to swell the tide of a country's commerce, internal and external, but to increase the income and improve the position of the farmers themselves. Were it possible by some magic process to transform instantaneously every highway and by-way in the Dominion into a hard, smooth, first-class road for travel and traffic, what a wonderful impulse would be given, not only to agriculture but to every kind of trade and industry. The country would advance in wealth and prosperity by leaps and bounds. Life in the rural districts would be divested of much of its discomfort and hardship. Ease and freedom of social and business intercourse would add immensely to its attractiveness for young and old. The value of his products would be increased to the farmer by so much as the expense of getting them to market was diminished. Farms and other properties, now comparatively worthless, would become valuable, for, as everyone knows, a given distance from a railway station or seaport, or a certain difficulty in reaching these for want of passable roads, renders valueless what would under other conditions be good properties. All, then, must heartily unite in wishing prosperity to all "Good Roads Associations."

The address of M. Casimir-Perier in the French Chamber of Deputies, a few days since, affords a curious instance of the way in which an idea of national honor, genuine or spurious, often leads nations far beyond the bounds which they had set for themselves in enterprises among uncivilized countries. Referring to the disastrous af-

fair near Timbuctoo, in which a French flying column was massacred—of course a surprise by savages is a massacre, while a successful ambushade by civilized troops is a victory—by a band of natives, he explained in effect that the movement which had led to this tragic result was unauthorized; that the Government had, in fact, given instructions some time ago that no military expedition should be undertaken in Africa save with their knowledge and consent. He even said that when the Government had learned of the occupation of Timbuctoo, it had at once telegraphed to the Governor of the French Soudan that the too enterprising general who had taken that step should be ordered back to France as soon as circumstances would permit. Now, however, he went on to say, there could be no question of evacuating Timbuctoo. On the contrary, orders had been sent to strengthen the forces in that place. All this clearly means that the fact that a small body of French troops had met with disaster while engaged in an unauthorized raid had changed the whole policy of the Government. Had the native tribes been pusillanimous or politic enough to have allowed themselves to be beaten with impunity, they would have had their town and territory restored to them, but the fact that they were spirited and cunning enough to inflict a serious loss upon their invaders compels those invaders to persist in the occupation of their country. We do not say that Great Britain or any other country would not have drawn the same conclusion from the same premises, so peculiar and sensitive a thing is national prestige.

The fact that the French troops on the frontier of Sierra Leone recently made a second attack on a body of British troops, taken in connection with the capture of Timbuctoo, suggests that the French commanders in Africa must either be too rashly enterprising to be trusted so far from home, or that they must have in some way obtained strangely erroneous impressions in regard to the kind of enterprise which will commend them to the Government and their fellow countrymen. In either case it is surely time that their impetuosity should be restrained, and their Government will probably be well advised to make an example of some of them, as it proposed to do in the case of Col. Bonnier, had not a swifter fate overtaken him and changed the currents of French feeling and purpose. May it not be that this seeming lack of deliberateness, or self-restraint, or whatever it may be, on the part of French officers in responsible positions abroad, is or illustrates one of the causes why that nation succeeds so poorly in its colonial enterprises, as compared with the English and even with the Germans?

As we write, two events of great political importance are on the eve of taking

place in England, either or both of which may be the beginning of changes the end of which it is now impossible to foresee. We refer to the simultaneous meetings of the Commons and of the National Liberal Federation. It is predicted that each will take an attitude of determined hostility to the House of Lords. Probably the only hesitancy, if there be any, in either case, will be that caused by doubt as to the extent to which the masses are prepared to follow the Liberal leaders in a crusade for the "mending" or "ending" of this ancient estate of the realm. This question, in its turn, will be decided mainly by the extent to which the masses resent the rejection of the Home Rule Bill, and the modification, or mutilation, as they may deem it, of each of the other two great measures of the session. Have the Lords' amendments really emasculated the Employers' Liability Bill and the Parish Councils Bill, or have they merely affected details, leaving the underlying principle of each intact? These are the questions at issue. Mr. Smalley, the somewhat famous correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, does not help us much here. He says, at the outset of a long despatch, which is now before us, that the Lords' amendments to both measures are "matters of detail"; that there is hardly a broad, visible issue in either, on which to raise the country. But again, with singular forgetfulness or inconsistency, he tells us in the same despatch that some of the amendments to the Parish Councils Bill are "extreme, some illiberal, some certainly unwise." Mr. Chamberlain does not hesitate to declare that the Lords are really just now the true representatives of the people. If this be so, all efforts of the Radicals, either in or out of the House, to stir up popular feeling to the pitch of decreeing the abolition of the Upper Chamber, must fail ignominiously. On the other hand, nothing is more certain in British politics than that the people will not permit the hereditary Chamber to stand in the way of any advanced legislation which they have once made up their minds to have.

There is, however, another influence to be reckoned with, both in the House and in the Federation, which Mr. Smalley and the other cable correspondents fail, we think, to estimate at its true value. In fact, they scarcely refer to it all, so far as we have observed. This influence is that of the Nonconformists, who constitute a very important element of Mr. Gladstone's strength, if they are not really the backbone of his party. The great majority of these Nonconformists, as is well known, care more about disestablishment than about Irish Home Rule, or even about improved municipal government, though as the essential aim of the latter is to dethrone the Squire and the Parson, so long the chief powers in local politics, and to set up the people in

their places, they have, undoubtedly, a strong interest in the Parish Councils Bill. Among the Nonconformists those of Wales are in the most dangerous mood just now. The *British Weekly* tells us that the defeat of the official Liberal candidate in the Horncastle election was received with jubilation all over Wales. The Welsh representatives in the House of Commons are a small but compact body. They have seen the promised disestablishment bill so long delayed that they are becoming very anxious and determined, and it is more than hinted that they may some day leave the Government in the lurch in the House, just as their sympathizers left the nominee of the Government in the lurch at Horncastle. The tone and action of the Liberal Federation at the present meeting will probably determine the question of the party loyalty of the Welsh members through the coming session. If the Federation reaffirms, without hesitation or modification, its former position in respect to disestablishment, the Liberal leaders may count upon the continued support of the Welsh contingent. If there is manifest any disposition to procrastinate, or "hedge" on the question of disestablishment, that support can no longer be relied on. Thus it will be seen, from every point of view, that the struggle between the forces of Radicalism and Conservatism in Great Britain bids fair to be fiercer than at any time in recent history, while the issues to be decided are probably broader than were ever before submitted to popular vote in the history of the kingdom. In a word, the triumph of Radicalism means Revolution, whether beneficent or baneful.

The delay in the assembling of Parliament is beginning to call forth protests even from supporters of the Government. It is feared that important interests may suffer in consequence of such delay. Moreover, as is well known, the sitting of the great council of the nation during the heat and consequent lassitude of mid-summer is not conducive either to good legislation, or to good temper on the part of the legislators. The latter are likely to be much more irregular in attendance and to have their attention when present much more distracted by other matters, in the business and holiday seasons, than would be the case were Parliament to do its work during the less busy months of winter and early spring. Hence, for some years before his death, Sir John A. Macdonald seemed to be impressed with the desirableness of having early sessions, and to be working in that direction. So far as appears, there is at present no cause for unwonted delay other than the desire of the Government to watch the course of tariff-legislation in the United States, and to know what shape the Wilson Bill, if passed, will finally assume. Whether it is necessary, or consistent with the interests and dignity of the Dominion Parliament, to thus regulate its movements by those of the

Congress of a foreign nation, is a question which we shall not just now attempt to answer. There is, however, much force in the contention that were our Government in downright earnest in regard to its promised tariff reform, it would hasten to give to languishing industries and especially to depressed farming populations in the Northwest and elsewhere, the relief which they so much need from the oppressive burdens which the present tariff lays upon them. For the same reason one would have supposed that our rulers would have been anxious to anticipate their neighbors in the work of reform, and to have, by their own liberal measures, given all possible aid and encouragement to those who are so bravely struggling, in the face of tremendous difficulties, to accomplish a reform which, while of course made without reference to our interests, will unquestionably, if accomplished, materially improve the conditions of life in Canada, as well as in the adjoining country. The present Dominion Government is the last which the public would have expected to find holding their own legislation in abeyance in order to get their cue from Washington.

After the foregoing article was written, but probably not in consequence of it, an extra of the *Canadian Gazette* was issued, calling Parliament to meet on March 15th for the transaction of business. A month only is thus left for preparation for what, unless all present signs fail, will prove to be one of the most important sessions that have yet been held. The great question will, of course, be that of tariff revision. That the Government will fulfil its promise by proposing some substantial reductions of the present tariff goes without saying. Failure to do this in the present state of public feeling would jeopardize its very existence. That it will endeavor to preserve, at the same time, the protective character of the system is equally certain, from repeated declarations of the Finance Minister and other leading members of the Administration. That its proposals will, for this reason, fail to satisfy the leaders of the Opposition is a matter of course, for the latter are just as unequivocally pledged to the very opposite principle—that of tariff for revenue as a present resting-place, a kind of half-way house on the high road to absolute free trade. This difference in principle and aim marks a dividing zone between the policies of the two parties sufficiently broad to form, as no doubt it will, the battle-ground for many a fierce oratorical contest. On which side of the zone the majority of the people, who are so unmistakably demanding reduction of taxation, will range themselves, it will be unsafe to predict. Much will, no doubt, depend upon the extent of the reform offered by the Government. But, aside from this vital question there will, no doubt, be much bitter conflict between the two parties on other

grounds. Old charges of corruption on the part of members of the Government will, it is rumored, be renewed and new charges formulated. Then the very difficult subject of insolvency legislation, which it is understood will be attempted by the Government, though it should not be made a party question, will afford abundant room for wide differences of opinion and prolonged debate. On the whole the session is likely to be a lively one, and its results of great importance in their bearing upon the future of the country.

THE FIRST LORDS OF THE MANOR IN CANADA.

(From the French of M. Benjamin Sulte.)

At the head of the list of those lords of the manor in Canada who were the founders of the country, stands the name of Robert Giffard. I pass over those of the seigneurs who accomplished nothing, or next to nothing, and who consequently do not occupy a place of honor in our annals.

Two preceding studies ("*Nos Origines*" and "*Les Interpretes de Champlain*") have shown that the settled population in Canada in 1629 consisted of but a very few families at the moment that the brothers Kerkt seized Quebec.

In 1627, in right of their charter, the Hundred Associates had the power to create fiefs or manors, of which the grantees were placed under obligations to establish settlers thereupon.

It was necessary, therefore, that the lord of the manor should be possessed of means, so as to be prepared to take the necessary risks and to abide by them, for the sake of the future; in other words, to discount his time, his money, and his labour. The advantages of the position were of the slightest: they were limited to the acceptance of a duty and the fulfilling of it, in the hope of deriving from it, after a term of years, some solid returns.

A physician of the name of Robert Giffard, born in 1587 at Mortagne in Perche, and attached to the ships which made the annual voyage to Canada, built for himself (1627) a little cottage near Quebec, at the point called la Canardière (à Beauport) in order to enjoy the hunting and fishing. A man named Dumoulin and another Frenchman, a serving man to the widow lady Madame Louis Hébert,* were killed by the Indians at this spot in 1627. It is necessary to mention this circumstance, since these people have been taken to be the cook and body servant of Dr. Giffard, from which we may infer that the latter was not singular in such sort of gentility.

In 1628, returning to France in Master Claude de Roquemont's ship, the future lord of Beauport was captured by Louis Kerkt, with all the ship's crew, but having regained his native land, he at once began his preparations for seeing New France again, and establishing himself there, by disposing of all his property. The Treaty of St. Germain (1632) rendered his project practicable.

In 1633 he married Marie Renouard. On the 15th January, 1634, the Company of the Hundred Associates granted him the land situated at "*la riviere appelée Notre Dame de Beauport.*" From this date may

* In 1626 Louis Hébert had obtained an estate upon the River St. Charles, near Quebec. This first Canadian colonist died in the following year.

be reckoned the first seigneurie or manor worthy of the name in Canada.

Giffard invited farmers, mechanics and laborers to accompany him, and according to the ancient records of Mortagne, he bound himself in law to give them holdings on liberal terms.

The following are the names of the greater number of those who joined him to form the settlement: Jean Juchereau, lord of Maure, of the Diocese de Chartres, who had married Marie Langlois, four children; Marin Boucher, a native of Langy, near to Mortagne, with his wife, Perinne Malet, and two children; Gaspard Boucher (a cousin of Marin) with his wife, Nicole Lemaime, and five children; Thomas Giroux, of Mortagne; Jean Guyon, of Mortagne, and his wife, Madeleine Boule; another Jean Guyon, of the same place, his wife, Mathurine Robin, and six children; Noël Langlois, a native of Normandy, married at Quebec, 25th July, 1634, to Françoise Garnier.

All these families prospered and spread themselves throughout the colony. The Juchereaus and the Bouchers shine in our history.

Giffard arrived in sight of Quebec with his people on the 4th June, 1634. He brought with him a priest, M. Le Sueur de Saint-Sauveur. On the 12th of June Madame Giffard brought into the world her first child, Françoise, who was married 21st November, 1645, (being eleven years of age) to Jean Juchereau, lord of la Ferté, of the age of twenty.

Losing no time, the colonists set to work to build themselves houses, the trees of the forest fell beneath the axes of the choppers, and in the year following the settlers gathered their own crops for their sustenance.

About the same year, 1635, several other families who had engaged to follow M. Giffard landed at Quebec. These were, François Aubert, his wife, Anne Fauconnier and two children; Philippe Amyot, his wife, Anne Couvent, and two children; Robert Drouin, who in the following year, 1636, married Anne, the daughter of Zacharie Cloutier; Jean Côté, married on the 17th November, 1635, Anne, the daughter of Abraham Martin, an old resident of Quebec; Martin Grouvel, also married, on the 20th November, 1635, Marguerite, the daughter of François Aubert.

Giffard laboured thirty-four years in his colony of Beauport with much success; leaving it in a high state of prosperity, after having married three of his daughters to Jean Juchereau, Charles de Lauson and Nicholas Juchereau, and seeing his fourth daughter enter as a nun the convent of the Ursulines. His son Joseph, lord of Fargy (anagram of Giffard, Gyfar), inherited the manor.

Following the order of the dates, which is the better method of dealing with history, we come upon the second Canadian seigneur, Jacques Leneuf, lord of la Poterie, a native of Caen, who received (15th January, 1636) the manor, later the barony, of Portneuf.

The arrival of this grantee (11th June, 1636), accompanied by forty-five persons, was an event at Quebec. As his family and that of Le Gardeur, his kinsman, established themselves partly at Quebec and partly at Three Rivers, we can hardly say how many of their followers settled at first at Portneuf. It is certain, however, that their labours were not unfruitful. Portneuf was inhabited several years after 1636,

as is shown in the *Journal des Jesuites* (1645), and the title reaffirmed in 1647, with certain modifications consequent on the conditions of administration of the country in general.

Leneuf de la Poterie was four times governor of Three Rivers; later (1665) provisional governor of Canada; and also had manorial rights at Three Rivers. His son, Michael Leneuf de la Vallière, an officer of the forces, founded Beaubassin in Acadia, received the manor of Ymaska, and his descendants gave soldiers to Canada up to the epoch of the conquest.

The grant of the Isle of Orleans goes back to the same date as that of Portneuf. It was made to sieur Jacques Castillon, a Paris merchant, one of the Hundred Associates, the title of a syndicate composed of eight persons; among whom M. Jean de Lauson, et Noël Juchereau, lord of Chatelets, appear to be the only individuals who came to Canada.

In 1641, the island was offered to M. de Maisonneuve who preferred, however, to settle at Montreal with his little following.

The first colonists seem to have settled there (on the Isle of Orleans) about 1648. Soon after, the fugitive Hurons from Upper Canada, chased by the Iroquois, were there given refuge.

French settlers in good numbers settled there from 1650 to 1695, and ten years later the island was well peopled.

Noel Juchereau des Chatelets, a brother of the Jean Juchereau before mentioned; Jacques Gourdeau and his wife Eleonore de Grandmaison; Chas. de Lauson, son of Jean, governor of Canada; Julien Fort in dit Bellefontaine, Mgr. de L'aval, Louis Peronne, sieur de Mazé, member of council; Jacques Descailhaut, sieur de la Tesserie, member of council; Jean Baptist Peuvret, sieur de Mesnu, recorder of council, were among the most prominent of the first of its lords of the manor.

On the same date (15th January, 1636) Antoine Cheffault, sieur de la Ragnardière, secretary to the Hundred Associates, was granted the shore of Beauport, measuring sixteen leagues from the manor of Beauport going down the river. Settlers took upholdings after 1640, between the lands of Robert Giffard and Cape Tourmente. It is one of the spots in Canada whose population increased at a rapid rate. M. Cheffault resided at Paris, but it would appear that, conjointly with the owners of the Isle of Orleans, he sent out numerous colonists to occupy the beautiful pasture-lands of this fine manor.

On the same date, the shore of Lauson was given a noble gentleman, Simon Lemaître a king's councillor and one of the Hundred Associates. He did not, however, proceed to Canada, but ceded his title to M. Jean de Lauson. It would appear that, from 1551 to 1660 several of that family took up land in this direction, if one may judge from the number of Lausons in Quebec at this time, and from the census of 1667.

In 1634 Jean Bourdon, an engineer, arrived from France, obtained a manor in 1637 which formed part of the land now called the Plains of Abraham, near Quebec. He settled a large number of people thereon. For thirty years Bourdon took part in the affairs of the colony under various honourable titles. His children served in the army, developed with much energy the manors they had received, and were distinguished Canadians in every acceptation of the term.

It was also in 1637 that the Grondines were ceded to the Hospital Sisters of Quebec, and although we have not discovered any trace of inhabitants of these parts during the earlier years, everything leads to the conclusion that some were there before 1660, for, according to accounts of those times, the Iroquois committed numerous depredations in that neighbourhood and further on towards Quebec.

The manor of Chavigny de la Chevroitière, later included in that of Deschambault, was given, in 1640, to Francis de Chauvigny, sieur de Berchereau, a country gentleman who had married Miss Eleanore de Grandmaison and proceeded to Canada.

He conscientiously fulfilled his engagements to put settlers on his lands; his widow obtained an extension of limits and continued his work, covering the district from Deschambault to the Isle of Orleans. By one of her four husbands this courageous woman left the family of Gourdeau de Beaulieu, still favourably known in the neighbourhood of Quebec, particularly on the Isle of Orleans, a manor of which bears their name.

Thus, then, we find eight seigneuries or manors granted before 1641, all of which have Quebec as a centre. As their occupation continued with scarcely a break, their history is that of the beginning of the Quebec group.

I have omitted the following grants belonging to the epoch already covered because the certain record of their current value fails us: 1626, L'Épinay, près Québec, a Louis Hébert; Notre-Dame-des-Anges, near the river St. Charles, to the Recollets; 1635, Sainte-Foye à M. Pierre de Puyseaux; and Sillery (1639) when the Jesuits established a mission to the Indians which lasted several years.

S. A. C.

PARIS LETTER.

The navy still keeps to the front, and the public begins to feel more interest in the matter. The extra-parliamentary committee appointed to inquire into the organization of the dock-yards, the condition of the war ships, their manning and armament, does not inspire M. Clemenceau and other naval reformers with much confidence. This explains why Deputy Lockroy will persist in his motion and have a public discussion on the whole matter. He is right to apply the search-light—that is the only way to avert panic and fix responsibility. The present Minister of the Marine, Lefevre, as an admiral, naturally in an interview he has undergone puts the best complexion on the accusations made against his predecessors. It amounts to this: that for the victualling—biscuits, wine, and comestible oil—if they were not actually in stock, they could be had in the twinkling of an eye; some of the new ships got out of order, due to their delicate works, a misfortune common to all navies, but which represented no loss of naval power. The Admiral deposes that private dockyards do not possess the requisite plant to turn out at will and expeditiously, ships and their accessories, as could be wished; but the government yards will be kept up to date. By the first year of the twentieth century, wind and weather permitting, France shall have constituted her maximum naval strength; so will perhaps Russia, and, it is to be hoped, England also. But who can lay out the path of events seven years

hence, when, as the poet says, "before a month, the king, the ass, or I may die." The death of a sovereign or two may change the whole course of history. No man in his senses believes that the present mania of spending national revenues and pauperizing tax payers, can last seven years, the time Jacob patiently waited for his second wife and true love. In seven years King Demas may be monarch of all he surveys. Perhaps a coming Messiah may compel nations to disarm; stopping the output of coal alone would effect that end more surely than national battles. Public opinion is inclined to whistle for the wind from even that quarter.

Since Pousset, the agent for German beers, made two million francs, and by his recent death bequeathed nearly all that wealth to early friends and several hundreds of small personal money-debtors, there has been a rush to imitate his taverns and go in for the sale of German beer—with or without the skittles. His peculiarly fitted up saloons constituted his trade mark; the windows were Flemish, or of a church pattern, darkened by color, and intended to keep out light. The semi-obscurity did not allow of reading papers—all talk, drink, and smoke. The deceased was gradually supplying Paris with his beer taverns just as Duval has done with his broth *établissements*. He lent small sums to clients as a personal favor, but would not allow any scores to be run up; contrary to the general experience the debtors did not remain away, but kept to him; they brought customers; and he never asked for repayment: he took it when offered. Many distinguished men to-day had once to apply to his purse. The historical Tortoni cafe will in a few weeks be inaugurated as a beer tavern with all the very latest attractions. The famed Cafe Riche is determined to make a stand against the beerists; it also will be transformed in a few weeks, and will claim to be the type of the French cafe restaurant of the period. Money lying idle in the banks is getting tired of being locked up uselessly, so a syndicate is being formed to purchase, regardless of cost, a series of shops on the Tortoni side of the Boulevard des Italiens, and construct something more wonderful still in beer selling and dining. Will the managers, like Pousset, lend money to a temporarily hard-up client; if so, customers will flock in shoals, and if it be rumored that such lenders will on their death-bed philanthropically bequeath the forgiven debt, as a souvenir of the defunct, other beverage houses may put up shutters. Cardinal Dubois was noted to have had in his day, the most contented domestics in France. He never gave them a tip on a New Year's day but presented them with all they had cribbed in the mansion during the lapsed twelve month. That was a new form of "collective socialism," and *l'un vaut bien l'autre*.

Madagascar is becoming a big *point noir* for the French. The Hovas are not very grateful to the French, an attitude that ought to make France remember that the Egyptians are not bubbling over with thankfulness for England's care of them. The Hovas have plenty of modern firearms and all kinds of smokeless powders, and of "ites." Beyond desiring to remain Hovas, and not vassals of France, one does not clearly see the cause of dissatisfaction. Deputy de Mahy lays all the wrong upon the English Methodists, others supplement

the indictment by accusing the Germans and Americans of creating trouble. To subjugate the island, would require a special expedition of 15,000 to 20,000 men, and every 5,000 soldiers sent there means an expenditure of 30 million francs. That would be a drain on France of no small importance, and in the present delicate situation of the Continent, a serious step. If anything went wrong about European subjects, during the war, their governments might prove ugly. France destines Madagascar to be a maritime stronghold to checkmate England—still harping on my daughter—in case she would close the Suez Canal and send trading ships by the Cape. How France can expect to defend all her undeveloped possessions in case of a general war, no one knows but herself—but everyone has their own opinion on the point. Dr. Lombroso has just laid down, that the nation which commands the commerce of a country, is its real owner, hence, he says, England possessing all the trade of Algeria, forty-four million francs annually, is the proprietor of that possession. This must be the latest intelligence for the French, who claim Algeria also.

Berlin is flourishing; the capital has a population of 1,657,000; 965 banks, 74 sworn stock brokers, and deals on 'Change with 1,225 different values. Before the 1870-71 war, the population was 763,000; the banks 367; the brokers 37, and the values handled 328; no wonder de Moltke advocated a war as a means of prosperity. In the 18th century Germany consisted of 344 states. Now?

It will be interesting to follow the proceedings of the Customs Committee of 33 members, nominated by the Deputies, and intended to reveal the cause of the decline in French trade. Thirty of the members are ultra-protectionists in whom there is no guile, and will back up their president, M. Méline. McKinley was bad enough, but "Mac-Méline" is worse. Free-traders or moderate protectionists must now quit their tents for the battle-field. The protectionists are powerfully disciplined, and have—unhappily—quite a phalanx of young and able writers and speakers at their command. And the vast majority of the country is at their back. They admit the revenue has declined, but produce statistics to show it has fallen less than in England, proportionately to volume of trade. The towns are all for free trade; however, so long as the price of bread keeps low, which it is doing, there will be no outcry. But what is hidden from the French artizan is the fact, that in England the workman can feed and house himself at one-third less cost than his brethren of France. The latter are ground down by taxation. Where France must in time receive lead in the wing, will be when she is superseded in the foreign markets by the out puts of cheaper fed peoples; that pinch she feels now.

The Prefect de Police has taken an excellent step, and that will be applied to the whole Civil Service. A government clerk cannot be declared insolvent, but a creditor can sell out his household goods and attach his salary. He guards against the first, indeed, as most Frenchmen do, by constituting his wife the owner of the furniture, and the tenant of the apartment. "Hands off" then for the bailiff. But the salary can be attached, and the judge can whittle the deduction down to the "living wage" point. But new debtors arise, and pester

by their complaints, while that situation is not favorable to the clerk's mind being given to his work. The Prefect has called for a list of all the employees in his department whose salary is attached; if they cannot show good cause for their misfortune, or be prepared to right their pecuniary affairs within a given time, they must make way for better men. Imagine the weeping and gnashing of teeth. It is hard, but salutary.

It is asked why the Socialist Deputies, numbering only some sixty members, are such a force in the Chamber as to have been able a few days ago to almost produce a Ministerial crisis? Because they are well led—but, above all, they are disciplined. Perhaps each member has a different *dada* respecting the salvation of society, but when it comes to a vote they keep shoulder to shoulder, and plump as one man. It is a proverb that, when in their station, if one policeman laughs they all laugh. In France the legal interest is fixed at 5 per cent., but there is no limit to the commercial or conventional rate, and that is usually 6 per cent. Usury is quite another affair. Now as money can only gain 3½ per cent. in the funds, the Socialists, pending perhaps till all stocks be abolished, demand the legal interest to be lowered to 4 per cent.

People are asking—as the sign of the times—what is the meaning of Baron de Rothschild gradually withdrawing his colossal interests in so many industrial and mining companies? He avows, himself, that he wishes no longer to be the *all* in an affair, but to rest an humble shareholder. *Credat Judæus*. By so acting, the Baron diminishes his risks. The industries have never enticed the children of Israel as investments.

A good order looming in the future: a writer making a comparison between the rolling stock of German and French railways from the point of view of mobilization of the troops, finds the former is superior to France, to the number of 6,380 locomotives; 9,000 carriages, and 80,000 wagons of all classes for the transport of cavalry and artillery. In case of war, Germany can concentrate 450,000 more men by rail than France.

The Court of Appeal has ruled, that if a letter be posted, though treating of private matters, but left open, and with only book-post frank, the authorities cannot levy an extra tax, nor strike the sender with a penalty since the *law* does not compel the sender to close his envelope, or to make a prepayment.

As there is much waste and leakage in the utilizing of food and other supplies to the public hospitals, special inspectors are to be appointed to make surprise visits at all hours, and drop upon those responsible for the losses.

General Mellinet, born in 1798, was the *doyen* of the French Generals, and the last of the superior officers who was at Waterloo, though then only 18 years of age. He was a bibliophile rather than a bookworm, and was always on the find for old volumes. After the battle of Magenta, where two horses were shot under him, the first thing he did on entering Milan at the head of his division, was to seek his quarters at once, and then he went out to ransack the book-stalls, relating with pride his purchases, but never alluding to the battle. Z.

The amount of money received and expended for the relief of the miners during the recent general strike in England was £101,714.

AN IMPRESSION.

When passing through a garden, one
May chance to see a rose,
That delicately on the bush
Its beauty doth disclose.
He looks the while its loveliness
Doth fill his grateful eye;
Then with its fragrance following
He goes regretful by.

Perchance as time doth pass he thinks
He hath forgotten it,
Till all alone some dreary day
He wearily doth sit,
And watch the rain against the pane,
That falling comes and goes,
When suddenly his heart is charmed
With mem'ry of that rose.

I only know I met her when
The light that on her hair
Had played the wanton, softly stooped
To kiss her forehead fair,
And being well content to find
So sweet a resting place,
It lingered there, and showed me all
The beauty of her face.

I did not think I had forgot—
For who could well forget
The mem'ry of so fair a face
Filled with such light?—and yet
To-day, as all alone I sat,
I was not charmed the less,
When o'er my fancy came her face,
And lit my dreaminess.

Her outward beauty well I know
Is not her fairest grace,
For God, who made her, surely would
Not give her such a face
Without a tender heart that longs
His meanest things to bless,
And this to-day my dream of her
That charmed my dreaminess.

STUART LIVINGSTON.

MUSIC

Music ever has been held in the highest esteem, in all ages, and among all people; nor could authors express their opinion of it strongly enough except by inculcating that it was used in heaven, and was one of the principal entertainments of the gods, and the souls of the blessed. It is a gift of nature, and one of God's greatest blessings, influencing man in truth, purity and nobleness; softening the heart, governing the passions, ennobling character, giving rest and peace to the weary brain and enabling us the more patiently to support the toil and labor of life. At what time was there not music, and in what country do they not delight to revel in its strains! It has always been so, and always will be, as far back as one remembers in a lifetime, as far back as one can read of what has been. Music is one of the principal incidents of every *fête* day, holy-day, festival, marriage, and funeral.

We read of the funeral of Mundgalyayana, a Buddhist monk who lived in the years B.C., whose funeral procession was headed by musicians who played sacred dirges, accompanied by solemn dances; chants were sung which were taken from the Vedas. At the marriage of Subhâra she was accompanied on her journey to the bridegroom's house by tom-tom beaters, beaters of drums, cymbal clashers, bugle blowers and ringers of bells. Was this music? To the rude natives of India it was the sweetest music and its strains warmed the heart of those wild, uncivilized tribes. The Greeks sang to the sound of the lyre the songs of those dark and fabulous times, and nowhere were the feelings of the heart more clearly shown than in

Greece, or the sound of music more deeply felt. The Greeks were men of ardent feelings, of simplicity and affection—quick to see and feel the beautiful. They were poetic from the very beginning. Perhaps it was the beauty of the country, the flowering plains, the hazy mountains, the shaded groves, the winding streams and the blue sky above.

In Germany there was hardly a town so small that had not an orchestra to which the inhabitants gave every encouragement and never tired of listening to the pieces that were played. It is an instruction to the people and a teaching that they will be the better for. Who does not delight and revel in music? From the lowest to the highest, all are alike in this. There is not a Scotchman whose step does not quicken at the sound of the bagpipe, or an Irishman whose heart does not beat high when the chords of the harp are touched.

Music has been divided by the ancients into two parts called divine or celestial music; and mundane or human music. The divine or celestial music Plato describes as that respecting the order and harmony obtained among the celestial minds; also to be the proportions in the magnitudes, distances and motions of the heavenly bodies, and the harmony of sound resulting from those sounds, also the archetypal ideas of order and symmetry according to which God formed all things. Mundane or human music is that respecting the relation and order of everything else in the universe; also that harmony of the faculties existing in the human soul, and its various passions.

Of stringed instruments, Lucretius says the invention is due to the observation of the winds whistling in the hollow reeds. As for other kinds of instruments there were so many occasions for chords and strings that man could not be long in observing their various tones, which might have given rise to stringed instruments. The pulsatile instruments, as the drum and the cymbal, might rise from the observation of the hollow noise of natural concave bodies.

As the accounts we have of the inventors of musical instruments among the ancients are very obscure, so are also the accounts of what those instruments were; we scarcely know anything of most of them besides the bare name. Plutarch ascribes the first invention of music to the god Apollo. Amphion, the son of Jupiter and Antiope, he says, was the inventor of the lyre, and was also the first to bring music into Greece. It was said of the ancients that some of the female divinities as well as the male were the discoverers of musical instruments. Minerva was said to be the inventor of the flute. Hyginus tells us that it was made of bone. Ovid says that it was made of box. Plutarch relates that Minerva charmed to silence all that listened to her. Hyginus tells us that when she played the flute in the presence of Juno and Venus, it caused them to laugh at her, so she went to a fountain, and as she played she watched her reflection in the clear water and found that in blowing into the flute her cheeks became swelled, which distorted her countenance, therefore she, thinking the flute an unbecoming instrument to perform upon, threw it away, and it has ever since been neglected by women. Another reason given, and perhaps a more worthy one, is that she saw Apollo playing on the lyre, and, as he played, he sang. She therefore put the flute away and ever

after played upon the lyre. She was also the first to sound the trumpet. Euterpe, one of the muses, presided over the art of music. Lycurgus set his laws to music, and to him some attribute the first institution of musical rules. Thales and Thamyria are said to have been the first inventors of instrumental music other than as an accompaniment to singing.

These were the eminent musicians before Homer's time. Others of a later date were Lasus Hermionensis, Melanippides, Philothenus, Timotheus, Phrynis, Epigonius, Lysander, Simmicus and Diodorus, who were all considered improvers of music. Epigonius invented an instrument of forty strings, called the epigonum; Simmicus invented an instrument called the simmicum, of thirty five strings. Diodorus improved the tibia by adding new holes, and Timotheus, the lyre, by adding new strings, for which he was fined by the Lacedæmonians. The Spartans were enemies to variation in music, and Timotheus was not the only reformer who was punished for introducing variations; Phrynis and Terpander both underwent a severe punishment, and Lyrus was fined for touching with his fingers instead of the plectrum, as their ancestors had done.

The musical instruments of the Hebrews were of three main kinds, stringed instruments, wind instruments, and instruments of percussion; of the exact nature of these we are not sure, as there have been many different theories concerning them; these have been formulated on pictures on the Egyptian monuments or on the modern musical instruments of the East. The stringed instruments were of two different kinds, the first was that designated by the Hebrew word "khinnor," this was the instrument on which David excelled, and had, according to Josephus, ten strings which were touched with the plectrum; while Holy Scripture says that David played the khinnor with his hand. It has been thought to resemble our harp and St. Jerome gives it twenty-four strings. Upon the Egyptian monuments are seen harps with eight strings. The second kind of stringed instrument was the nebel; it had, according to Josephus, twelve strings and was played on with the fingers. In regard to its shape little is known; according to St. Jerome and others, it had the form of a triangle standing upon its point, and is still found in a species of Oriental lyre.

The wind instruments which were used among the Hebrews are four in number: the ougab, the form of which is unknown; according to the Bible rendering it was a kind of flute or organ; some suppose it to be a double pipe consisting of two tubes with a sack, the same as the sampogna, still in use among the Italians. The halil, or nehila, was a flute or pipe made of reed, wood, or horn, and probably of different forms. This pipe of the Scripture is still used in Palestine. The hatzotzerah was a straight trumpet of metal such as is figured upon the arch of Titus. The schophar was a curved trumpet of horn, sometimes designated by the names keren, horn, and yobel, sometimes translated trumpet or cornet. Instruments of percussions were also four in number. The toph, which the Arabs call doff, and the Spaniards, adufa, the same as the tambourine. The women played this instrument with the hand, accompanying the music by dancing and singing; cecelim, the same as the cymbals of the ancients, and the schalischim, which we see in the hands of women.

The bagpipe was used in Babylon; the Assyrians introduced it into India, and it is thought that it was played in the temple service at Jerusalem, and in mediæval times it was used to accompany the church service. In England it was used very soon after the Roman conquest. We are told by Procopius that it was considered an instrument of war by the Roman infantry.

The ancient musical strings and notes are very mysterious and perplexing. Boethius and Gregory the Great first put them into a more easy and obvious method.

In the year 1204, Guido Aretine, a Benedictine of Arezzo in Tuscany, first introduced the use of a staff with five lines, on which with the spaces he marked his notes by setting a point up and down upon them to denote the rise and fall of the voices, although Kircher mentions this artifice to have been in use before Guido's time. Besides the notes of music by which Guido distinguished the tones or modes and the seats of the semi-tones, he also invented the scale and several musical instruments, called polyplectra, spinet and harpsichord. The next improvement in music was in the year 1330, when Joannes Muria, or de Muris, doctor at Paris, invented the different figures of notes and their value.

The most ancient writer of music was Lasus Hermionensis, but his works, as well as those of many others both Greek and Roman, are lost. Aristoyenus, disciple of Aristotle, is the eldest author extant on the subject; after him came Euclid, author of the Elements; Aristides Quintilianus wrote after Cicero's time. Alypius stands next; after him Gaudentius the philosopher, and Nicomachus the Pythagorean, and Bacchius. Ptolemy, the celebrated mathematician, wrote in Greek of the principles of harmonics, about the time of the emperor Antoninus Pius. This author keeps a medium between the Pythagoreans and Aristoyenians.

The excellence of ancient music is shown in its sweetness, simplicity and romance, and the excellence of modern music is revealed by its power, depth and feeling. There is great dispute among the learned whether the ancients or moderns best understood music. Some maintain that the ancient art of music by which such wonderful effects were produced is quite lost, and others that the true science of harmony has now arrived at much greater perfection than was known or practised among the ancients. If one compares the principles and practice of the one with the other, he will see that the theory of music is now better understood than it was among the ancients. We know all that they knew, and have improved upon their foundation. The great dispute then lies in the practice, with regard to which it may be observed that among the ancients music in the most limited sense of the word, included harmony, rhythm and verse, and consisted of verses sung by one or more voices alternately or in choirs, sometimes with the sound of instruments and sometimes by voice only. The ancients do not appear to have ever thought of the concert or harmony of parts, which is a modern invention, for which we are indebted to Guido Aretine, a Benedictine friar.

Music formed part of religious services from the very earliest date, for music is referred to both in Genesis and Job, the two oldest books of the Bible.

David was greeted with music after the slaughter of the Philistines. By music the divine deliverance of the Jews from the

Egyptians, and subsequently from Jabin and the children of Ammon, was celebrated. Silver trumpets were made in connection with the Tabernacle to direct the movement of the camp. The earlier prophets accompanied themselves with music, which seems to have been an essential part of their practice. The sweet singer of Israel, who was indebted for his first introduction to court, to his musical attainments, organized an elaborate musical service the germ of which is to be found in his first steps for the removal of the ark to Jerusalem. From among the Levites he organized a chorus and orchestra, composed of four thousand men, divided into twenty-four courses, each with its own president or leader. The orchestra was provided with the various musical instruments of the age and many of the psalms were written for the temple service and were sung by the choir with orchestral accompaniments. It is doubtful whether any modern religious service has ever afforded a more magnificent musical effect than that produced at the dedication of the Temple by the singing in unison of the whole chorus accompanied by the entire orchestra, apparently the entire four thousand singers and musicians, the melody led by a hundred and twenty trumpets, the pictorial representation of the heavenly choir.

Music formed part of the Jewish passover, for the singing of a hymn, said to be Psalm cxviii., was part of the service which accompanied the institution of the Lord's Supper, and music from this time forth was one of the principal parts in the service of the early Christian church. The singing was largely congregational, though sometimes led by a precentor or a choir.

The invention and adoption of the organ in the thirteenth century gave a strong impetus to sacred music, while at the same time it probably tended to withdraw the musical service from the congregation and leave it in the hands of the choir. This tendency was undoubtedly increased until up to the time of the Reformation, which tended to obliterate the distinction between priest and people and reawaken a taste for congregational music. This taste was developed and strengthened by Luther, who adapted the hymns of the Reformation to simple chorals.

Hermes Trismegistus defines music to be the knowledge and order of all things, which is also the doctrine of the Pythagorean School and of the Platonists who teach that everything in the universe is music. The effect ascribed to it by the ancients is almost miraculous: by its means diseases are said to have been cured, seditions quelled, passions raised and calmed, a madness occasioned. Music made a very considerable part of the discipline of the ancients and was used by them to draw the mind to noble actions, and place in the heart a passionate love of virtue. It was the doctrine of the ancients that the soul itself consists of harmony, and therefore by music they pretend to revive the primitive harmony of its own faculties. By this primitive harmony they meant that which, according to their dogma, was in the soul in its pre-existing state in heaven.

The first Arcadians brought the art of music into their very government and obliged their children to persist in the constant study of it. They were taught even from their most tender age to sing songs and hymns in honor of their gods, and afterwards when they had learned the music of Timotheus and Philothenus they assembled

once in every year in the public theatres at the feast of Bacchus and there danced to the sound of the flute. The law required that everyone should be instructed in the art of music. Polybius attributes the docile disposition of the Arcadians to music alone, and the fierce and warlike disposition of their neighbors, the people of Cynoetha, to the neglect of that study, for the people of Cynoetha having slighted the art of music, engaged in tumult and contention and became fierce and savage. It has been said that upon a battlefield music inspires the soldiers to fight with all the bravery and courage that they possess.

The Lacedæmonians and ancient Cretons, in place of trumpets, as was the custom of the time, introduced the sound of flutes to arouse and stimulate their followers in time of battle. The trumpeter Herodorus of Megara, had the power, according to the Athenians, of animating the troops of Demetrius to such an extent by sounding two trumpets at a time during the siege of Argos as to enable them to move a machine towards the ramparts which they had in vain attempted to do several days before on account of its enormous weight.

Thucydides says that when the Lacedæmonians went to battle, a tibicen or male performer played on a pipe soft and soothing music to temper their courage lest they should rush too quickly upon their enemy; for they were a people who had need of having their courage repressed rather than excited.

Some very surprising events have been attributed to music. Plutarch tells us that Terpander appeased a violent tumult among the Lacedæmonians by the assistance of music; and of Antigenides he relates that in playing a spirited air to Alexander it so inflamed the courage of that prince that he suddenly rose from the table and seized his arms. The same author informs us that Solon sang an elegy of his own composition consisting of a hundred verses, in order to excite his countrymen, the Athenians, to a renewal of the war against the Megarians, which had been put an end to in a fit of despair and which was forbidden to be mentioned on pain of death, but by the power of this song they were so inflamed that they never rested until they had taken Salamis. Timotheus, with music, could excite Alexander to fury with the Phrygian mode, and soothe him into peace with the Lydians; and a more modern musician is said to have driven Eric, King of Denmark, into such a rage that he killed all his servants.

Music has a wonderful effect upon the passions, and it is told of Pythagoras, that seeing a young stranger inflamed with wine, in so violent a rage that he was upon the point of setting fire to the house, he had the young man restored to reason and tranquility by ordering the tibicina and change her mode of performance on the flute to a grave and soothing style. A story of something of the same kind is told by Galen, of Damon, the music master of Socrates; and Empedocles is, in like manner, said to have prevented murder by the sound of his lyre.

Many of the ancients thought that music was a remedy for every kind of malady, and it is supposed that the Latin word *præcinere*, to enchant away pain, incantare meaning to chant, and hence our word incantation, came from the medicinal use of song.

Asclepiades is said to have cured deafness by the sound of the trumpet. Apollin-

ius Dyoscolus tells us that music is a remedy for dejection of spirits and that the sound of a flute will cure epilepsy and sciatic gout. Martianus Capella said that the sound of musical instruments would cure maniacs, and that fevers and plagues were also removed by the sound of music. Plutarch relates that Thaletas the Cretan delivered the Lacedæmonians from a pestilence by the sweetness of the lyre. And we have the story of the musician who was cured of a violent fever by a little concert occasionally held in his room.

Aristotle tells us of its supposed power in softening punishment and easing pain. The Tyrrhenians said that they never scourged their slaves except by the sound of flutes. An Italian musician, who by varying his music from brisk to solemn, could so move the soul as to cause distraction and madness. We are told of a man who could not keep still during the playing of a bag-pipe: he would rise from his seat and dance about the room in a state of excitement almost bordering on madness, and of a woman who would shed tears at the hearing of a certain tune.

Homer places a musician over Clytemnestra, during the absence of Agamemnon, to guard her safely and keep her true and faithful to him. Athenalus assures us that anciently all laws divine and civil, exhortations to virtue, the knowledge of divine and human things, lives and actions of illustrious men, were written in verse and publicly sung by a chorus to the sound of instruments, which was found the most effectual means to impress morality and a right sense of duty on the mind.

Music is said to be an inspirer, and over the painter, poet, and the writer it has a certain effect. We read of George Sand in a letter written to a friend: "I shut myself up with my pens and ink and piano, with these I pass some right pleasant hours; no noise but the sounds of a harp coming I know not whence, and the playing of a fountain under my window;" and as she works at "Les Maitres Mosaistes" she says, "It is in the country in summer weather; I have never seen so many birds in the garden; Liszt is playing the piano on the ground floor, and the nightingales intoxicated with music are singing madly in the lilac-trees around." And not only over the heart and brain of man in every age has music had a powerful effect, but over bird, reptile and beast. There are dogs and cats that will howl at the note of piano, bugle or drum, while others will listen attentively to it and seem to enjoy the note of melody. We read of Orpheus taming the wild beast by the music of his lyre. Scorpions have a very sensitive ear for most sounds and are affected more by the music of a violin than any other instrument. It has been proved that lobsters are lovers of music, for we have been informed that a pianoforte organ on being played in front of a fishmonger's a row of lobsters on the slab began to wave their feelers and claws and kept up the motion as long as the music lasted. Spiders too have an ear for music; low, soft notes will attract them, and if the sounds are loud or shrill they will retreat. It has been told of a dove once owned by a gentleman living in England whose daughter was a fine performer on the harp, whenever she played Handel's song Spera in Admetis it would fly from the dove-house to the room where the piece was being played and sung; he sat and listened with rapt attention until it was ended then he would fly away to the dove-cot again.

It has been said that the sound of music also affects inanimate bodies. Kirchen tells us of a large stone that would tremble at the sound of one particular organ pipe; and Morhoff mentions one Petter, a Dutchman, who could break rummer-glasses with the tone of his voice. Merfenne also tells us of a particular part of a pavement that would move as if the earth would open when the organs played. Mr. Boyle tells us that the seats in a certain church would tremble at the sound of music, and that he felt his hat shake in his hand at certain notes; he also tells us of a very well built vault that would thus answer to some determinate note.

Handel in his love for music studied in a dark attic, and sometimes by moonlight for want of a candle that was denied him, and we cannot hear the "Messiah" without becoming enraptured with the great work of a great mind; and we are impressed by the beautiful imagery which the hand of genius and the heart of love alone could stamp upon it, for in such music are noble signs to look to in reverence. The "Messiah" was performed by Handel for the benefit of the Foundling Hospital in London for seven years, in gratitude to the public for the kindness and attention paid to him. He was a composer at the age of nine years, and wrote three operas before he was fifteen. He was the greatest composer of oratorio music that has yet appeared. Handel was not only a great composer but a beautiful instrumental performer as well. In him, music seemed to concentrate all its beauty and perfection. He rarely practised on the violin, and yet when he played any of his pieces upon that instrument, his touch brought forth the sweetest notes, and the music was beautiful to listen to. He was also an excellent singer, although he had no pretence to a voice. It was said of him, that at a concert given by Lady Rich, he sang one of the slow German melodies of Luther so excellently that Farinelli could hardly be persuaded to sing after him.

Mozart, at the very early age of four years, gave manifestations of an extraordinary musical genius; and performed before the Courts of Munich, and Vienna with astonishing success. From a child he seemed to live among the public, and gave himself up entirely to music. All eyes were turned upon this infant wonder, and he was taken from the nursery and exhibited on all occasions. He composed a very fine oratorio, which, after being performed, was considered such a wonderful piece of work that the Prince of Salzburg, not crediting so masterly a piece of work to a child, gave him some music paper and shut him up for a week, during which time he was not permitted to see anyone. On his being released it was found that he had composed a very wonderful oratorio. In twelve days he wrote an opera, with a singing master giving instructions next door; an oboe-player performing opposite, and a violinist playing in the room above. The Requiem is a piece without a rival of its kind; it electrified the Parisian musical world at the time of its composition, and carried away honours in London. It was hailed with enthusiasm whenever it was heard. Mozart was gifted with musical art, and not only had he a perfect training but also a deep, and true feeling. His wife thought that his genius lay in the art of dancing rather than in music; he was a graceful and enthusiastic dancer. Mozart was kind and affectionate in manner. One

day he was met by a poor man who asked for money, and as the great composer had no money he told him to wait until he returned, and going to the coffee-house he wrote a beautiful minuet extempore, which he gave to the man to take to the music dealer, and the money which it brought he gave him as a present. Music is said to be the type of a strong and noble life, and we have an instance of it in Mozart.

Of Gounod's *Faust* we are told that the piece was sold to Choudens for 6,000 francs, and upon Choudens meeting the composer sometime after, he said to him, "Would you wear such a head covering?" for Gounod's hat was old and very shabby. "Yes," replied the composer, "it is *Faust's hat*." Twenty-five years later they met again; it was shortly after Choudens had paid Gounod 100,000 francs for his *Tribute de Zamora*! Choudens' hat was shapeless with age and very greasy. "Ah," said Gounod, "you a millionaire and would wear such a thing on your head." "Yes, to be sure," answered Choudens; "this is the *Tribute de Zamora hat*."

La Gazza Ladra of Rossini was composed in great haste in a little room in the Palazzo of Barbaja. The manager was waiting impatiently for the piece, as it was to be performed the following evening, and the composer being very dilatory wrote it on the very day that it was to be performed at the Scala Theatre. He was imprisoned by the manager, who compelled him to finish it. As each sheet was done it was thrown out of a window to the copyist, who stood waiting below ready to receive it. During that time he was fed upon macaroni; as he had not much time to indulge in eating, he was compelled to live upon simple fare.

Liszt played in such a manner that he astonished the Italian Opera at Paris by his performance of the solo in an orchestral piece. When the moment came for them to strike in, one and all forgot to do so—remaining silent—stilled with amazement.

In listening to the Preludes of Chopin, we can understand the Polish poet Mickiewicz sitting in silent rapture, so entranced was he with the music, that when the servant rushed into the room to say the house was on fire, Chopin and the other occupants of the room left in haste, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames: on returning to the salon they found the poet where they had left him, unconscious of everything, rapt in the music which had so inspired him. Chopin's Preludes were written in an old monastery in Majorca, part of which was dilapidated, but the rooms in good order. The monastery was surrounded by rich vegetation, palms, aloes, olives, almond and orange trees. "His compositions at this time," wrote George Sand, "were some of the finest of his well-known Preludes, which may easily be conceived of, as suggested by the strange mingling of contrasting impressions. Several of these preludes represent the visions that haunted him of deceased monks, the sounds of funeral chants; others are soft and melancholy; these came to him in his hours of health and sunshine, at the sound of children, laughter beneath the window, the distant thrum of guitars, the song of birds and at the sight of the pale little roses in bloom among the snow."

Eugene Delacroix, writing from Nahant, says: "Every moment there comes in through the window open on the garden, puffs of music from Chopin working always on one side which mingles with the song of the nightingales, and the scent of roses." Men-

delsohn was inspired with the love of music before he had reached his sixth year, and began his work at an age when most boys would have sought companionship and amusement in other ways."

Will music ever end, will the note die, or the voice be stilled at last? No; the artist will never pass away, neither will the music be hushed, or the voice silenced. The song of melody will live on, sounding in the ear, ringing in the heart and echoing in the soul of man to all eternity.

E. YATES FARMER.

THE GHOST OF THE "MENDOZA."

"Yes, fear is a sensation as indescribable as it is deplorable, but commoner than one cares to admit," said the captain.

"I'm not talking to men who don't know me," he continued, "and I think I'm not immodest when I say that I've stood my ground in some nasty situations. But I have a distinct recollection of being completely mastered by, not mere fear, but terror itself. The experience to which I refer, I do not take pleasure in recounting, for reasons that will appear.

"I had lain sick with coast fever for several weeks at Belize on the Honduras coast; but by the last of July I had pretty well recovered, and was getting very tired of idling in a Central American seaport, so I took passage in a fruit steamer for Key West, hoping to find there some English vessel in need of an officer.

"Arrived at my destination, which at that time was a lawless community composed of the rougher elements of different nationalities, I was discouraged to learn that no employment of the nature I expected was obtainable. Worse than that, not a single English or American seaman of my acquaintance could I find; and I was in a very unprosperous state financially.

"At the rather mean lodging-house in the neighborhood of the wharves, where I was forced to stay, there was a constant rush to the bar of seafaring men of all colors and descriptions.

"Among the drinkers who crowded the tap-room, I had observed, several times pouring out for himself large tumblers of brandy, a sea-captain, whose magnificent physical proportions were worthy of more than a passing notice. He was a Spaniard, I knew, by his accent and also by his splendid features, which were of a marked Iberian type.

"What drew my attention to him most, however, was the wild, uncertain expression of the man's face. He would, time and again, turn abruptly, as though expecting some disagreeable surprise; but each time only to apologize to his neighbor for his blunt manner.

"The man's looks impressed me with a vague alarm; for, being still weak from sickness, my imagination was beyond control. I used to be given to forming strong impressions from appearances. The face of the stranger hinted some horrible mystery—another weakness of mine—and, as though participator in an unpleasant secret, I shared the uncomfortable feeling of the guilty party.

"That very evening, as luck would have it, I found myself alone with this unpromising stranger.

"Crossing the hall to the public room in which I was seated, the Spaniard entered, and, preoccupied, he did not note my presence till he had walked to the fur-

ther side of the apartment. Turning then suddenly, he demanded in a startled tone: 'Who are you?'

"The question was addressed to me in Spanish, a language with which I was fairly familiar; and its impertinence was such as might have justified my ignoring it. It was hardly uttered, however, before the stranger began an apology for his rudeness.

"I think I stammered some acknowledgement, but at the same time I went on to answer the brusque demand.

"I told my apologetic interrogator in as good Spanish as I could muster, just what my circumstances were. The fact was, my condition could not be worse; and I felt a relief in imparting my wretchedness to another.

"Unaccountably to me, my tale had an interest for him; for, directly, a vivid expression of pleasure dispelled the troubled look from his countenance, and he listened eagerly to my dull narrative of distress.

"It occurred to me that maybe mere politeness accounted for this seeming interest in my affairs, and I was the readier to accept this as an explanation when he went on, unsolicited, to tell me in return his own story.

"He had, he said, been in port some weeks; his ship was now laden, ready to sail for Europe; but he was anxious to leave her to go to New Orleans, where he might get a ship trading in southern waters.

"To my surprise—equally to my delight—he closed by offering me the command of his ship—if I would take her.

"The proposal, notwithstanding the Spaniard's explanation, seemed to conceal a mystery; for his reasons for resigning his command seemed to me only pretence.

"Still, a person in my situation could not be found fault with for closing with the offer. It was an opportunity beyond anything I had expected.

"The arrangements for the exchange of captains was proceeded with at once, and effected without much difficulty. The owners were notified, and before long I was in command of the barque *Mendoza*, bound for Cadiz.

"In conversation with my predecessor of the *Mendoza*, the man's countenance and demeanour grew quieter and more expressive of confidence. Indeed, he seemed so un démonstrative in his manner and so kind, that I regretted my first impressions of him.

"Occasionally, though, in a moment of forgetfulness, he would give a sudden start such as I had often remarked before our meeting; but he would invariably accompany such involuntary action with a shrug of the shoulders or a forced smile of deprecation.

"Our business was at last all settled. I was to sail next day. Vegeza—that was the Spaniard's name—showed frequently recurring symptoms of uneasiness, and his disquietude was not without an indefinable response within myself.

"Certainly the whole transaction—the giving up of the vessel to a perfect stranger—did appear unusual. I knew almost nothing of either ship or owners, with the exception of their names, and of the fact that the *Mendoza* was an old and rather ill-conditioned barque which I should be glad to be rid of, if ever I arrived safely with her at Cadiz.

"However, I assumed charge of the vessel and her foreign crew, in spite of my misgivings.

"Vegeza was still drinking. I watched

him closely, but no trace of deceit appeared in his actions or countenance—only a look of uncertainty.

"Finally his doubt resolved itself. Calling at my lodging, he begged to mention something which, he said, had been troubling him: he had not had the courage to speak of it before.

"The man trembled like one in an ague. His face was white, and its features distorted with terror. It struck me that he might be on the verge of *delirium tremens*. He had been drinking hard ever since I met him.

"An explanation of this nature, however, did not altogether satisfy me: the man's ideas were clear and coherent.

"It was not long until suspicion was cleared up. The explanation of his strange demeanor was the very matter Vegeza wished to acquaint me with. His awful seriousness prepared me for something unpleasant; but the suddenness and unexpected character of the revelation even then took me by surprise.

"I didn't tell you that the *Mendoza* is haunted?" he whispered, hoarsely.

"Mechanically I forced a laugh that was half shudder. There are conditions under which anyone will be impressed by tales of the supernatural. Everbody listens to a ghost story told by candle light.

"I confess that I was uncomfortable. Little as I was accustomed to give credit to that sort of thing in my thinking moments, and especially by daylight, I caught myself shuddering in the presence of this panic-stricken sailor while he pictured his gruesome experiences of the past three months.

"I hardly knew what to say. My education and experience had taught me to regard stories of the kind as the merest moonshine. But this man, in his normal condition, was rational and intelligent; and his terrible seriousness almost overcame me.

"It appeared that the *Mendoza* had a history. On the voyage from Oporto to Valparaiso, there had been a mutiny on board—one of a singular character.

"The first mate had conceived an unaccountable dislike for the captain. A quarrel arose between the two, and the mate disregarded the orders of his superior. Enraged, the latter threatened him. Without provocation the mate drew a pistol; and the captain, in the heat of anger, yet in self-defence, shot the fellow dead.

"The case had been reported to the authorities at Valparaiso, and the captain was cleared of guilt.

"His conscience had troubled him ever since; for it was revealed at the trial that the mate at different times had suffered from mental aberration. Vegeza, consequently regarded himself a murderer, though perhaps not justly so.

"The ghost of his unfortunate victim had haunted him and his vessel ever since. This was the secret of the desertion of the *Mendoza* at Key West.

"It required an effort to quiet myself in the uncomfortable situation I found I was in. It was useless, foolish, to urge Vegeza that what he took for supernatural visitations were nothing but the coinage of his imagination. His superstitious fancies had become part of himself.

"I was glad to take the barque, however, with all her unpleasant associations. As to the ghost of the murdered man, that could hardly be expected to bother itself with me: my conscience was clear.

"We set sail. Vegeza came into the

cabin before we left and pointed out the spot where the fatal altercation had taken place. There, he said, appeared nightly, in all semblance of reality, the ghost of the dead mate. Vegeza was glad to get away out of sight of the ship.

"Out on the salt water again, resuming my old life, any depression that this unpleasant story had caused, disappeared. My officers and crew were good fellows, and the *Mendoza*, to my surprise, was a tolerable sailer.

"Though considerably stimulated by my agreeable surroundings, my health was not fully restored. The first night at sea I turned in early, utterly wearied from the labor of the day.

"Did I sleep, or was I half awake? I cannot tell, but my mind was running on the tragic occurrence in the *Mendoza's* cabin, and picturing in detail the murder itself and the supernatural appearances that struck terror into Vegeza.

"My sober opinion of the latter was that they were a figment of the brain, due to mental torture and, perhaps, to drink. Nevertheless, I had often remarked of myself, that, in spite of my firm convictions of the unreality of apparitions, my imagination was difficult to control.

"Was this reality, or imagination, that, in the midst of a confused train of ideas, I heard a step approach the door of my sleeping apartment?

"Was not this as Vegeza had warned? And this very room was the scene of the murder!

"I was awake now, at all events. The hearing may be exceedingly acute in moments of alarm, and the imagination may be skilful to frame imitations of real sounds; but that sound in the next room was a footfall.

"Was there, necessarily, anything remarkable about that, though? I had the self-possession to suggest that it might be the mate coming to me for directions. He was to rouse me at midnight.

"Was it so late yet? I had no correct idea of the time. It was only necessary to strike a match and look at my watch. But a strange influence held me.

"It was not the mate coming to call me. That footstep was undecided and mysterious. There was a hideous hollowness in its sound; and—Great Heavens! it was advancing toward my berth!

"I am willing to admit that I was vaguely alarmed, my fear growing into abject terror. As I have said, the dregs of fever still remained in my system; and now the old fever-delirium got full possession of me.

"I sprang from my bunk. The thing, whatever it might be, was invisible; but it was real. I came in contact with it. I touched the cold hand of the ghostly visitant.

"No word it uttered: no motion did it seem to make.

"Horror! I sprang from it, rushed half-naked from the cabin, up the companion way, and on to the deck.

"The night was dark, and the air warm and oppressive. Impenetrable clouds covered the heavens. The breeze had gone down, and the sails hung idly in the bolt-ropes.

"I spoke—rather, I shrieked to the man at the wheel. Perhaps my voice was not so audible as I supposed: there was no answer.

"Half dazed, I staggered aft, and to my utter consternation, there was no one at the wheel.

"Was I mad? Or was the ship herself a phantom? I fairly ran to the fore-castle.

"Blessed relief! There was a man on the look-out. I felt partly reassured.

"What does this mean," I shouted in anger. "The wheel is unmanned!"

"The fellow muttered something unintelligible, surprised, no doubt, by the wildness of my voice and attire, as well as by my announcement.

"Call up the men! Where's Mr. Josefa?" (the mate.)

"At the wheel, sir, when I went on lookout half an hour ago," was the answer.

"I was beside myself with panic and confusion. The responsibility of my position gradually dispelled the sensation of terror which had driven me on deck. There was a storm in the air, which would be upon us before very long.

"The mate did not appear.

"Then it occurred to me: Could it have been him that I had encountered in the cabin, and not an uncanny thing.

"The thought covered me with ridicule. Was it possible, then, that I could be such a child?

"But, no. Why should the mate act thus stealthily? Had some foul play been intended? Yet, where was he?

"Lantern in hand, I started down the companion, but only half determined.

"Dimly lighted by the lamp, I crossed the entry.

"What was that?"

"The rays of light fell upon a figure erect and motionless. Two hollow, staring eyes confronted me.

"I was ready to sink now; not in terror, however, but for very shame. It was my own mate—a confirmed sleep-walker. I saw through all at once.

"It is unnecessary to say that I kept the story of my encounter with this ghost of the *Mendoza* a secret from my men during the voyage. I got a reputation among them for sharpness, too, that I did not deserve.

"Now, all through this unique experience, which, by the way, was no joke at the time, it might be wrong to say that I was afraid. Panic, or terror, such as had got possession of me, is, perhaps, quite distinct from mere fear, both in character and in cause; and it seems possible only where the imaginative faculty is over-active.

"Vegeza, I heard, some years later, became captain of a troop of cavalry in Uruguay, where he did good service for the Republic during the Blanco rebellion. Whether he ever again met the shadowy visitant of his seafaring days, I have not heard. Probably not, if he gave up his drinking habits."

DAVID SOLOAN.

That the spiritual intuitions of man demand justice in the affairs of divine government is incontrovertible, and any system of religion or form of creed that ignores this will be repudiated. Not only do we hear the Hebrew prophet warn anointed kings, but we listen while the Greek general, Xenophon, threatens the Persian monarch with the penalty of sin sure to be exacted of the gods. Atheism itself is more rational than a theism not just.—*The Interior*.

Quick is the succession of human events. The cares of to-day are seldom the cares of to-morrow; and when we lie down at night we may safely say to most of our troubles, "Ye have done your worst, and we shall meet no more."—*Cowper*.

SOME DREAMS.

Tell me your dreams and I shall read to you the stars.

Happy are you who dream of flowers; for you there are breezy hillsides and green hollows, the sunlight is full of gold, and kneeling where fragrant grasses are blown about you, you reach out eager hands to feel in cool tangled places for violets, and oh! there they are, purple and gold, and all sweet. One by one you break the perfumed stems and presently, just as your hand is almost full, all too soon the dream ends.

Again, you are a-drift upon grey waters, the heavens are grey above you and the shores are like grey cumulus clouds, the winds sleep, yet the white shallop mysteriously floats on and bears you sooner or later unto a bank of violets. Your lover, mayhap, wanders there like a white goddess among the blossoms, and lo! she blows you violets and kisses with the one breath. Do you dream of roses? What scent and beauty! The garden is full. The sun is bright upon the red and pink and white and yellow flowers, and wild bees singing of honey revel in the voluptuousness of their golden hearts; you reach out your arms among them and rest your hot face upon their exquisite bosoms, breathing among their souls. That is all. Regret follows that the dream has ended, yet you are happy for the trifle.

Do you dream ever of sweet-peas? perchance they bloom beneath your window, a mass of pink and white and purple flowers. There are sparkles of dew upon them; you can almost touch them as you lean from the casement, breathing the up-floating incense and watching the sphinxes at play in the moon. No perfume is dearer than that of these blossoms; it steals someway into your life and lingers about you for days after the dream is over.

You dream too of water-flowers. One time you are in a valley, a place of graves; a stream flows by at your feet over grasses, its waters are thin and green and clear like green crystal; there is no music, as they run slowly, but here and there are pure white flowers, waxen water-flowers, bright like white stars on long stems, and the south wind just stirs them. Green hills lie on either side, possessing a transparent beauty as if, should the winds blow strong, the earth would sink away forever. The graves lie out of sight on the far slopes. An atmosphere of unreality pervades the spot, yet there is the sunlight! Coming out of the west it pours into the valley over the hills, the stream and the flowers like rich wine over-froth and you feel that it, peradventure, is real.

If you dream of plums, the branches are heavy with plums—great mellow-looking ones, their blue velvet bloom as yet unbruised. And very likely if you attempt to pick one, they all fall to the ground and shrivel into dry bits of skin. You may dream of field-peas. The vines are full of pods, plump ones, but they are covered with black bugs. There are yellow flowers growing near by, and lilies, white ones, yet foolishly you gather the golden ones. Can you read the omen of this dream?

If you dream of butterflies your ceiling is covered with light and dark beauties, immense fellows. You are ecstatic, you grasp very likely a broom and brush about for them. They soon disappear and presently you discover that the carpet is covered with broken wings, you have not a good

one for your cabinet. Again, some day you come across a rare golden one feeding upon white lilacs; how cautiously you approach it your hand out-reaching, almost trembling, yet you falter not but grasp suddenly and there! the yellow beauty is yours.

HELEN M. MERRILL.

SNOWSHOEING SONG.

When the moon sheds her liquid light
On rolling fields enwrapt in white—
O'er crusts that bend, 'mid winds that bite,

We tread the drifts moorland.
Wrapp'd snug and warm we face the blast,
Our blood flows hot, our hearts beat fast—
With laugh and song the night is pass'd,
The white night of our norland.

Sometimes a playful gust of gale
Lifts the loose snow along our trail,
And sends it sweeping through the vale
Like some great curly feather;
Pepp'ring us till we glisten white
With tiny gems of sparkling light,
Like Santa Claus come down by night
In snowy Christmas weather.

Sometimes from distant spires we hear
The deep soft chiming, far but clear.
Of minstrel bells whose voices veer
O'er wood, and hill, and headland;
Aton a silence deep and long
Is follow'd by a snatch of song,
Or laughter from our merry throng,
That shakes the white wide dead land.

Only when clouds begin to rise,
And trail across the midnight skies,
And hide our pathway from our eyes
With sweep of fiftful shadows:
Only when flying flakes of snow
Tell of a blizzard soon to blow,
And gently hint 'tis time to go,
We turn back o'er the meadows.

Reluctant, o'er our winding trail—
Half blotted by the waxing gale—
Townward we wend, up hill, down dale—
A band of blithe wayfarers.
And when we reach the welcome gate,
The flying moon just peeps to state
"I wish you pleasant dreams and late,
Mirth-seekers, danger-darers!"

JAS. A. TUCKER.

University College.

OUR NATIONAL PROGRESS.

The member for East York, who is also the editor of the *Toronto World*, according to press despatches has felt it necessary to announce his determination to stand by protection. This voluntary announcement would indicate that he recognizes a growth of free trade sympathies in the Conservative ranks, and he has determined to put on the brakes as far as his announcement can do it. The constituency of East York extends into the city of Toronto, which has undoubtedly grown to large dimensions during the regime of protection, and its member doubtless thinks that protection would maintain it. The chief customers of this large and important city, outside the large domestic trade which centres there, are the people of Manitoba and the North-west Territories. If the member for East York thinks their trade can only be retained by levying a double tax upon their annual industry, he will find that instead of retaining it, he will be killing the goose that lays the golden egg by attempting to perpetuate protection, and to that extent the city of Toronto will stand still or decline. If the people of the West can only meet their liabilities by borrowing, there must be a limit to their ability to contribute to the support of Toronto. In anticipation of legislation by the Provincial Legislature to protect the

people in excessive law costs to collect liabilities, the Massey Manufacturing Co., of Toronto, have lately instructed their agents to obtain chattel mortgages on outstanding obligations to them by the farmers, which they have been unable to meet for their agricultural machinery. The statement has appeared that these liabilities amount to a million dollars for the Province of Manitoba. This large sum overdue to one firm is the best evidence of the difficulties our farmers labour under, and this is in addition to other liabilities, for in too many cases the farmer is obliged to anticipate through his store account his annual returns. We know that the Massey Company are a wealthy concern, that they can stand a heavy strain and can carry our farmers a long time on their notes. We have nothing to say against this firm or combination of firms. They have to pay heavy duties on all they require to enable them to manufacture their implements, and in consequence are restricted in their market to Canadian customers, unless they export at a greatly reduced cost, consequently, in order to make business, they push their goods off on long credit, knowing there are free home-steads to mortgage at the back of the liability, creeping up in value year by year. The farmer takes his chances on crop and prices, and carelessly discounts the future, twelve per cent. is added on overdue notes to make those who can pay protect the Company from losses by those who cannot pay. This is a wasteful method on the part of the Company, and an improvident method on the part of the farmers. Under the circumstances, our farmers justly complain that they cannot make both ends meet, and manufacturers complain that they get no dividends. If the best customers of the city of Toronto are impoverished by a system which undoubtedly produces that result, and if our manufacturers get no dividends, must not the city of Toronto suffer in the long run and a diminution of output from Toronto factories be the result?

The member for East York may say: "Well! What has all this got to do with protection?" Our contention is that our produce has to bear a double tax, which on the average is 25 per cent. on the value of our produce exported and exchanges for the necessaries of life which are either imported from abroad or manufactured in Canada under protective taxation. About ten per cent. of this 25 per cent. goes into the Treasury, and fifteen per cent. is added to the cost of the goods which the consumers pay. The Finance Minister has computed the average tax at as low as nineteen per cent., taking all the free goods with the dutiable. But so far as the people in the West are concerned, in fact, we may say the people all over Canada, the only benefit they get from the free goods is from anthracite coal, iron and steel rails, settlers' effects, and tea. All the remainder of free goods is raw material for manufacturing, which under protection is enhanced in cost to the consumer by the duty which protects the manufactured article. If anyone will take the trade and navigation returns and compute the duties levied to protect manufacturers, he will readily find that 25 per cent. is well within the mark as the addition to the cost of the finished article either through the revenue on import duties or the protection on materials required for the article manufactured in Canada; and that ten per cent. is about the proportion the revenue gets; and fifteen per cent. is absorbed in manufacture; and that this 25

per cent. is borne equally by the laborer who manufactures and the laborer who farms, mines, lumbers or those engaged in the fisheries, in proportion to his powers of production: the capital engaged in production and manufacturing also bears its proportion. Now to show how it bears on this great Western country: Manitoba produced last year sixteen million bushels of wheat, for which we received forty cents a bushel for our surplus exported that amounts in the aggregate to \$6,400,000.00, add two million for cattle and coarse grains, and our population of 160,000 has a purchasing power of \$8,400,000.00 which we exchange for a like amount of the necessaries of life, which are reduced in value to us by the protective tax, or \$2,100,000.00. It is easy to see how we are impoverished, our purchasing power is reduced by \$2,100,000.00 on a total output of \$8,400,000.00, which value is regulated by the competition of the world's markets. Under free trade or free competition in our purchasing power we should have \$2,100,000.00 more capital to work with. How much easier it would be for us to contribute ten per cent. or \$800,000.00, which the revenue calls for, in consequence of the increased wealth accumulated by our increased working capital. Apply that principle all over Canada, and it is easy to see how the wealth of the Canadian people would be increased through the increase of their purchasing power and a consequent increase in their employment, and how the producing power of the people is reduced by the withdrawal of such a large proportion of their working capital under protective taxation, while limiting the selling power of their manufacturing population to the restricted area of five millions people in consequence of their increased cost of product, limiting their export, and in consequence limiting their demand for employment. We should like to present the free trade argument to the member for East York as a stimulus for the growth of the city of Toronto, a city we are all proud of. That is, to exchange the protected and limited markets of Canada for the extended markets of the world in order to provide permanent and profitable employment for our manufacturing population. We see it stated in the cable despatches that England is feeling the competition of the United States in agricultural machinery; that is an evidence that there is a demand for agricultural machinery there, and that it can be reached if the manufacturers are cheap enough. Why don't we hear that England is feeling the competition of Canada? Because Canada cannot manufacture cheaply enough to reach this matter in sufficient quantities to make her competition felt, in consequence of the protective prices our manufacturers have to pay for their material for manufacturing. The policy of the United States under the McKinley Bill was to give a rebate on the material used in the manufacture of agricultural implements exported. This is a bonus to the exporter which the people at large have to pay. The Government of the United States having realized that such is the case, and that the effect is to enable their manufacturers to sell more cheaply abroad than they sell to their customers at home, the Wilson Bill proposes to relieve their people from this anomaly by throwing the market for agricultural machinery open to the world. Suppose we were to apply the principles of free trade to the manufacture of agricultural implements in Canada, namely, that we re-

move taxation from all articles required in the manufacture of agricultural implements. We then have the resources of the United States, Canada and Great Britain open to the manufacturer free of any taxation. We have the same transportation facilities, the same skilled labour and the same capital to enable us to compete. Our manufacturers will not only have the benefit of the rebate on export that the manufacturers of the United States possess, but we will have the benefit of a rebate of all duties permeating the whole of our industrial life, which is extended to the manufacturers in the United States only upon exports and upon those articles which enter directly into their manufacture, and no section of our people would thus be burdened by taxation for the purpose of encouraging their export. We should like the member for East York to explain why the manufacturers of the city of Toronto, with free coal, free coal oil, iron, nuts and bolts, bar iron machinery, etc., and the taxation incidental to the necessities of labour, could not compete successfully not only in the British market, but in their own home market, with the manufacturers of the United States. They would no doubt have to get a hustle on, but not nearly such a hustle as we have to get on when the chattel mortgage comes due. There is this further point in the favour of our manufacturers, that while the British market is free to United States labour, the market of the United States is closed to British labour. If the markets of Canada are open to the British labourer on their principles of free trade, will not the eventual exchange very largely favour our powers of competition with the manufacturers of the United States and transfer to the city of Toronto a portion of the industry now engaged in supplying the markets of Great Britain and other foreign markets from their factories. Place the markets of thirty-eight million people in the United Kingdom beside the markets of five million people in Canada, impoverished as they are by high taxation, will not the agricultural machine trade quadruple its output? Will not the domestic trade centring in the city of Toronto be greatly increased thereby to the advantage of the rural constituents of the member for East York?

Will not the agricultural development of Canada expand by the removal of taxation from its industrial life? Will not the advertising columns of the *Toronto World* be filled with advertisements from the United States and Great Britain in the efforts of advertisers to sell their wares in this new open market? Ah, but we hear the member for East York raise the old bugbear of the slaughter market. We will admit that under a revenue tariff of fifteen or seventeen and a half per cent. the slaughter market had some foundation, because fifteen per cent. taxation upon the necessaries of life was a tax of fifteen per cent. on the power of our industrial population to compete at home and abroad. But the removal of all taxation on industrial employment presents an entirely different feature in our powers of competition which has never yet been tried in Canada, but if tried, it will be found to be a new departure in our commercial life fraught with immense possibilities.

Before concluding our article, we will note one item of our necessities, to show that the impoverishment of our farmers by a twenty-five per cent. addition to the cost of their necessities is not over-stated. We have

to pay, in Russell, forty-five cents a gallon for our coal oil, buying by the single gallon, and we believe that price is pretty general. The statement has been made that the merchants are responsible for this excessive charge in their profits. This we believe to be an injustice to them. They have a regular scale of profits in the regulation of their business on their different classes of merchandize and the cost to them of handling it, therefore the greater the cost of the goods the heavier the merchant's percentage of profits weigh on his customers, but without any increase of his percentage of profits, which he finds it necessary to impose to maintain his business. Why, then, is coal oil forty-five cents a gallon? It should be explained that last year, under the pressure of tariff reform, the Finance Minister discovered a hidden tax in the restrictions that were put upon importation by requiring that all coal oil should be imported in barrels. In the United States coal oil is distributed in tank cars, effecting a great economy in cost to the consumer over its distribution in barrels, but the Petroleum Oil Company not being able to afford tank cars; in fact, the distribution of ten million gallons, the product of their wells, not being sufficient to justify the expenditure, a tax was added to the duty by prohibiting the entry of United States tank cars in order to further protect the Petroleum oil wells and putting the importation of oil in barrels on a par with the barrel distribution of Petroleum. The Finance Minister removed this hidden tax in a degree by allowing tank cars to enter certain large centres. Tank cars are now allowed to enter Winnipeg, but for distribution westward the oil has to be transferred to barrels. Russell being an inland point, cannot import a tank car of oil, consequently our agricultural district has to pay in addition to the duty a tax for barrelling in Winnipeg, and the addition to the cost of our coal oil through duty and restriction is as follows:

Duty, 7 1/2 cents per gallon.....	1.00
Duty on barrel, 1 cent.....	0.25
Inspection, 1/4 of a cent.....	0.25
Leakage and handling in bbls.....	0.30
Cost of bbl., 2 1/2 cents.....	2.00
Local freight, Winnipeg to Russell, over-	2.00
plus from through freight.....	16.45
Increase of cost to merchant.....	21.25
Add merchant's profit on increased cost, 33 1/2 per cent.....	7.13
Increase to consumer in Russell by protection.....	28.38

The rebarrelling in Winnipeg necessitates a transshipment and brings our coal oil under the charges for local freight from Winnipeg to Russell, two cents, the difference between the through freight if it came through and the local freight. To the purchaser of the American oil the added cost is 22 cents by duty and restriction. The question naturally arises, Why not buy Canadian oil? Before writing the above the writer priced coal oil in three stores in Russell. In one American oil was exclusively sold, price forty cents a single gallon, in the other two stores Canadian oil was sold, price forty-five cents a single gallon. The merchant who sells American oil for forty cents does not advertise; if he did let the public know through advertising that he sold American oil for forty cents, can any one doubt, quality being equal, that consumers would prefer to buy American oil? Because in this case it is cheaper. Can a case be stronger? American oil, subject to duty on oil, duty on barrel, cost of transfer to barrels in Winnipeg, subject to local freights from Winnipeg, sold for less than

Canadian, subject to none of these restrictions. The consumer is paying more than 100 per cent. If the duty and restrictions were removed American oil could be purchased for eighteen cents in Russell. The census returns, Vol. II., page 188, show that the number of men employed in Canada producing oil is 177 and refining it 167. Production is ten million gallons, according to the trade and navigation returns. In the United States it is well known that coal oil is sold in all parts to consumers at prices varying from nine to twelve cents a gallon, wine measure, according to locality. At our boundary it is twelve cents, and in free trade England it is fifteen cents. Will the editor of the *World* continue to justify laws that compel farmers of this western country to pay forty-five cents a gallon for one of their prime necessities in order to maintain employment for 344 men in Petrolea, when for less than half that amount they could purchase their coal oil under free trade. The case does not end here, however. Suppose that free trade entirely stopped production in Petrolea, which I doubt, refining is still open to Canadians. We could under free trade import our crude oil and under free trade do the whole of our refining in Canada, maintaining the same number of men employed in our coal oil industry without any tax on our light, which in this northern country means a great deal. Which is of the most importance to Canada, these fertile western plains or the Petrolea oil wells? Compare the value to the trade of the country of \$8,400,000, the product of 20,000 farmers on our North-west farms, with ten million gallons of coal oil at the Petrolea oil wells, the product of 344 men, at six cents per gallon. The member for East York would depreciate the value of the greater to enhance the value of the less. Will that insure national progress? Under present conditions one bushel of wheat will not purchase one gallon of coal oil in Manitoba. "Come off your perch," Mr. *World*; if you were to run your paper on those lines where would you be? If you had to pay as much for the ink in your daily edition as you pay for the printing of it, where would your men be? Where do you want to land the farmers of Manitoba by maintaining protection? In bankruptcy? Launch out into the markets of the world under free trade and the value of the product of our 20,000 farmers will be \$16,800,000 by the increased consuming power of the city of Toronto and other centres, and you will have a twelve-page edition, and don't forget that the man who changes his mind justly has more brains and courage than the man who obstinately persists in a wrong course.

C. A. BOULTON.

Shellmouth, Manitoba.

Laura Schirmer-Mapleson.

Obit. 1894.

The night-wind sighs in the branches
 Its infinite plaint of unrest,
 Making moan to the spaces of sleep—
 Afar, thro' the sable of silence
 That hears the dew-drops of dawn,
 Or the rhythmical rustle of weeds,
 The sweet-scented vesper of weeds,
 On the lip of the waters that trembled
 Yet cling to the lip of the day,
 Stretches vaguely a spectral sphere.
 Uncertain and pallid and cold,
 A quiver, a pulsing, a tremor,—no more!
 Wan light by the lee of a limitless shore!

"Dead! dead!" is the whisper that wakens
 The day by the reaches of reeds;
 "Dead! dead!" is the sigh in the branches,
 The wail thro' the wastes of the weeds!

The dawning has shed all her silver;
 The purple gives place to the pearl;
 The wind dies away in the branches;
 The moan has gone out with the night;
 The strings of the rushes are shaken
 By jubilant fingers of day;
 The matins of lilies, uprising,
 Supplant the weed-vespers of eve;
 And the cheek of the waters has crimson'd,
 Has blush'd to the kiss of the sun,
 Her lover, her hero, her god as of yore,
 That paces the sands of the limitless shore!

"Dead! dead!" comes the voice of the waters,
 The wavelets caress'd by the light;
 "Dead! dead!" is the dirge of the dawning,
 Redeem'd from the ceremonies of night!

At rest, as a soul over-wearied,
 With all that is restful and pure;
 The Night-wind that sighs and is silenced,
 The rushes that rustle and rest,
 The wild water-lilies that open
 And thrill to the touch of the breeze,
 Yet close to their vespers at even.
 Secure in the dawning again;
 White-chaliced, to burst from their charnels,
 And proffer their incense anew,
 Tosing the sweet song of the morning once more,
 When sunlight returns to the limitless shore!

"Dead! dead!" in her splendour of beauty;
 "Ah, me!" comes the dirge of the wave;
 "Dead! dead!" yet her mission accomplish'd,
 Say, who is the victor, O grave!

A. H. MORRISON.

CORRESPONDENCE.

UNA VOCE POCA FA.

To the Editor of THE WEEK:

Sir,—In its issue of the 2nd of February, under the caption of "Music and Drama," in that part which relates to "Madame Adelina Patti," and more particularly to the song, "Una Voce Poca Fa," THE WEEK claims that it was expressly composed by the immortal Rossini for Madame Patti. This is a mistake. The "Barber of Seville," which contains the song referred to, was composed by Rossini in 1816, not for Madame Patti, but for the then celebrated prima donna Signora Isabella Colbran, of the San Carlo in Naples, whom Rossini subsequently married. Madame Patti, although not in the prime of her life, was not a diva in 1816.

GERMANICUS.

Chatham, Ont.

NOTE.—The musical critic of THE WEEK is not responsible for the paragraph above referred to, which was taken by the Editor from an exchange, whose musical matter is deemed to be trustworthy. It was not seen by the critic until after publication.

ART NOTES.

Munkaczy has nearly finished the historic picture of Arpad, the national hero of Hungary. This painting is to be placed in the Hungarian House of Parliament. The work is faintly praised.

The Salon of Fine Arts at Santiago, Chile, closed its annual exhibition in the middle of December. It had been visited by a large number of people, and the works of many native artists were greatly admired.

We understand that the Royal Academy are considering the question of limiting the number of pictures to six for R. A.'s and Associates, and four for outsiders. It is not generally known that as many as sixteen have been sent in by one artist under different initials. Our own Ontario Society of Artists have, we believe, set a limit, which is to be ten, and are also going to be extremely critical as to the quality of work in the coming exhibition this spring.

Mr. Hovenden's "Breaking Home Ties," which, with his "Bringing Home the Bride," was among the most popular pictures at the World's Fair, has been very beautifully reproduced in photogravure, the plate being artisti-

cally worked up by etching, and is published by Klackner. The story told in each of these pictures is told so well, and appeals so strongly to what is best and tenderest, that, in spite of serious drawbacks in the technique, we do not wonder at their great popularity.

Those possessing old oil paintings, or paintings which they value highly, may be pleased to have a bit of valuable advice from Redgrave's, "A Century of Painting." Perhaps the best preservative for old pictures beyond dusting them with a feather brush, is to have them tenderly wiped with cotton wool about once a year, by the hands of some person qualified to do this with care and judgment. It is also necessary that the backs of all pictures, whether oil or water-colors, should be very carefully covered with painted cloth so as to exclude both air and dust.

The Leipzig *Das Neue Blatt* gives this account of some rather odd robberies: "It is not very often that the artist has to suffer from the thieves. One such case has nevertheless attracted much attention of late. Professor Franz von Lenbach has been robbed of over one hundred sketches, among which were several good Bismarck portraits. The sketches have been valued at 54,000 marks by a committee. The thieves were discovered through the sale of copies of these sketches which they offered as genuine, at the price of 50 to 100 marks. Francis Courtens, the celebrated Belgian painter, discovered that copies of his pictures were being sold as genuine. The pictures were traced to an art dealer named Van der Perre, who had the copies made by young artists and sold them at high prices. Van der Perre has been sentenced to six months' hard labor and a fine."

Some surprise has been felt in art circles at the resolution of the Salmagundi Club of New York, all of whose members are artists, to the effect that a specific duty of \$100 on every painting or piece of sculpture would be to the interest of art, shutting out, they believe, the deluge of cheap works, while it would be no barrier to the importation of the works of masters, which alone are of an educational character. *The Art Amateur* wisely points out that, "The educational influence is much more likely to be exercised through the possession of small, inexpensive pictures in the homes of the tens of thousands of persons of moderate means than through the distribution among a few private galleries. It would also keep out the works of many a talented young artist, for more than one masterpiece was not looked upon as such when first brought to this country, nor was its creator among 'the masters' at that time."

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Dr. S. Jadassohn has recently published a new symphony.

Mr. J. W. F. Harrison has formed a class in the Conservatory for the study of church service playing, in all its branches.

Mr. Fred Warrington, the well-known baritone and teacher of singing, has opened a studio at A. & S. Nordheimer's.

A recital of vocal music was given in the Conservatory last Tuesday evening, the 13th inst., by vocal pupils of Mrs. Bradley.

Mr. A. S. Vogt has been elected President of the Canadian Society of Musicians, in place of Mr. J. E. P. Aldous, of Hamilton, who resigns.

As we go to press we learn with sincere regret of the death of Dr. Hans Von Bulow, the great pianist, which occurred on the 13th inst., in Cairo, Egypt.

The piano pupils of Mr. F. H. Torrington gave a recital in the Toronto College of Music one evening of last week to a large and well pleased audience. Vocal and other selections gave variety to quite an attractive programme.

"Antigone," with music by Mendelssohn is being performed in the Academy on the evenings of Thursday, Friday and Saturday, with special matinee on Saturday afternoon,

of the present week by the students of Toronto University. Mr. Walter H. Robinson, who has trained the chorus, is chorus master, and Mr. F. H. Torrington is conductor.

A most interesting piano recital was given on Tuesday evening, Feb. 6th, in the Conservatory of Music, by pupils of Mr. V. P. Hunt, assisted by vocal pupils of Mrs. d'Auria, and a pupil of the Conservatory School of Elocution. A splendid programme of modern compositions was performed in a manner highly creditable to both pupils and teachers, and an audience which completely filled the beautiful hall was delighted.

What can be more pitiful than to see a man of F. H. Torrington's years and experience nagging at and abusing the younger musicians of this city simply because their musical training has been such that their advanced ideas about musical art do not lead them to coincide with his own? In a recent issue of the *Winnipeg Tribune* Mr. Torrington writes over his own signature; among other apparently spiteful and jealous statements that some of his professional brethren are "slimy creatures," and will "soon be exposed to the public in all their natural deformity." Surely such undignified statements regarding young musicians residing in the same city as himself are not very flattering to any man making them, let alone to one who assumes to love musical art, who is the director of a musical college, and is a member of that dignified and learned body, the Senate of Toronto University. What is likewise very undignified, and indiscreet, about the regrettable and unfortunate affair, is that Mr. Torrington was not content to vent his supposed grievances in a home paper, but had to go to a distant city, where none of the younger musicians of Toronto are personally known, and thus tell his woful tale, presumably thinking it would there be believed. Somewhat similar conduct, we are told, has been going on for many years, and has undoubtedly been a great hindrance to our musical development. Professional men as a rule have the courtesy to avoid maligning one another in public, no matter what they may think in private, and we are sorry it is not so in some instances with the musical profession. Mr. Torrington should remember that for years he had nearly his own way in Toronto musically, with little competition. It is only natural that as music develops, and the population of the city increases, younger men with newer ideas, more advanced knowledge and enlarged enthusiasm come into the field and prosper too, in spite of such short-sighted and unjust opposition.

LIBRARY TABLE.

THE REDEMPTION OF THE BRAHMAN.
By Richard Garbe. Price 75c. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Co. 1894.

We are apt to forget the horrors of some forms of heathenism; but this story, short, yet powerful and pathetic, will make it impossible to forget all at once the terrible condition of those who are brought up under the religious system of Brahmanism. The hero is a Brahman of high caste, and is aided in his distress by a man of a lower caste with whom, therefore, he cannot sit at table. Two ladies belong to this family, one is the daughter, married in childhood to a husband she has hardly seen, the other a widow and condemned to eternal widowhood though little more than a girl. The evils connected with the system are wrought out with power, yet the interest of the story is unbroken. We will not destroy the reader's enjoyment of the story by revealing the plot. We have read it with real sympathy and interest.

THE TWELVE MINOR PROPHETS. Expounded by Dr. C. von Orelli. Price 10s. 6d. Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark. Toronto: Willard Tract Depository. 1893.

We have, some time ago, commended to our readers the works of Dr. von Orelli on Old Testament prophecy and his commentaries on

Isaiah and Jeremiah. The present volume is a worthy addition to that series. It would be difficult to name a book so well adapted for the use of younger students. It passes over no real difficulty, and the comments are adequate without being drawn out. The author is an excellent Hebrew scholar and he is thoroughly acquainted with the literature of the subject. For the purpose named, we think it is also an advantage that he should be of conservative tendencies; and when we mention that he is a disciple of the great Franz Dalitzsch, it will be understood that he is neither a fanatic nor a reactionary. If he will now give us commentaries as good on the prophecies of Ezekiel and Daniel, our collection will be complete.

THE SIX ECUMENICAL COUNCILS OF THE UNDIVIDED CATHOLIC CHURCH.
Price 50c. New York: E. & J. B. Young. 1893.

This volume contains the lectures delivered in 1893 under the auspices of the Church Club of New York, and is an able continuation of the lectures of previous years. For all who recognise any kind of church authority, these councils are of supreme interest; and they are handled by men who have made themselves thoroughly acquainted with the times of the council. The lecturers are:—Bishop Seward, of Ohio; Mr. Benson, of Boston; Dr. McGarvey, of Philadelphia; Dr. Morgan Dix, of New York; Dr. Elmendorf, of Chicago, and Dr. Riley, of Wisconsin. Here and there we might offer some qualification of the opinions stated. For example, on p. 21 we have statements hardly reconcilable with the fact that some of the provisions of the Council of Jerusalem are not now observed, and, in fact, were discarded by S. Paul. But this is hardly more than a slip, and the level attained in these letters is a very high one.

PERIODICALS.

The *Illustrated American* of 20th January has a portrait of that great Englishman, Sir Samuel Baker (his title has been rudely omitted) and a short paper on his work in Africa.

An important paper on the ethical and hygienic value of water meets the eye at the beginning of the *Journal of Hygiene* for February. Two other useful papers follow and as usual there are many useful hints and a variety of topics that come within the scope of this valuable periodical.

Wee Willie Winkie always brings a smile to our face, a cheery smile of course, for it makes us feel young again, and indeed we wish we were so, that we could enter fully into the spirit of all the bright little papers, poems, letters and other good things that are to be found in the February number.

Electrical Literature appears in first number. This most valuable publication is a continuation of the Synoptical Index which was an important feature of *Electrical Engineering*. Mr. De Land is the publisher. It purports to supply a brief classified synopsis of all important electrical articles appearing from time to time.

Outing for February has a spirited account of "A Championship Hockey Match in Canada." A pretty snowshoers' song by Joseph Nevin Doyle and a capital paper on "Hunting in the Polar Regions," by J. M. Mills, M.D., of the Peary expedition. Lenz takes his readers from Japan to China, and in song, sport and story this is a most satisfactory issue.

Littell's Living Age of February 3rd and 10th, present an attractive array of reading, instructive or entertaining, as you please. Two sonnets from William Watson, and two amusing bits of verse from *Punch*, appear among the poetry, and in prose there are papers of literary, scientific, engineering, military and even political interest selected from favourite reviews and magazines. Nor is either the long or short story by any means neglected.

Under the caption "My American Experiences," the President of the Swiss Republic gives an account of his adventures as a soldier of the civil war, in the *North American Review* for February. Lubbock then writes of "The Income Tax in England;" Margaret Deland characterizes interviewing as "a menace to literature," and Henry George tells "How to Help the Unemployed." Many other important subjects are ably discussed in this number.

Onward and Upward this month gladdens its readers with the promise of future papers from two of our best known and best liked Canadian authors, namely, Principal Grant and Miss Machar. The paper on Charles Kingsley in this number is most readable; it is to be continued. "The Eldest Lassie" is well sustained, and "Tales of the Children's Ward: A Review" and "Fireside Chats" are excellent. There is, indeed, not a dull page in the number.

A portrait of Mr. Francis Thompson will be found in the February *Bookman*. Admirers of the rich, quaint imaginative poetry of Mr. Thompson will observe with interest the calm face, the rapt look, and the lofty brow of the new poet. The news notes are full and interesting. A bright poem appears from the pen of E. J. Ellis: "The Grandmother" is its homely name. Brimful of capital reviews, and matter of varied interest to Bookmen is this very satisfactory number.

Good old *Temple Bells* is always welcome. Its pleasing pink cover gives a cheery glow to many a cold and stormy winter day, like a glint of a hearth fire through a window suggesting to the passer-by thoughts of good things within. The February number is excellent. As usual the biographical article is here and "Early Recollections of Tennyson;" "Théophraste Renaudot;" "A Word for Hannah More;" are all good reading. There are the serial, the poem, the short story and other good matter as well, in the number.

Poet-Lore for February continues Mr. Kingsland's interesting contribution, including letters of George Eliot, hitherto unpublished. Dr. A. R. Brown gives a modern version of a fine old English lyric, entitled "Song to Alfyson." John Burroughs writes of "Walt Whitman and His Art." "His work abounds in that simple, natural realism without which, as Scherer says, art cannot exist," says Mr. Burroughs. A pleasing paper on the poetic characteristics of Matthew Arnold appears in this number, being a paper read before the London Browning Union by C. G. Bernard.

A lovely face is represented in the frontispiece of the February *Cosmopolitan*, which fronts the opening story "A Rejected Manuscript" of A. S. Hardy. Sir Edwin Arnold renders into English from the Persian "The First Four Ghazals of Hafiz of Shiraz." This poem is beautifully illustrated. Two very interesting papers are respectively "The Origin of Thought" by Armando P. Valdés and "Gliding Flight" by L. P. Mouillard. Professor Boyesen in his paper on "The Sage of Eric the Red" inclines to the belief that the Vineland of Norse Discovery was Rhode Island or Massachusetts. St. George Mivart further discusses "God's Will and Human Happiness." The departments are as usual most interesting.

Professor John Campbell, M.A., F.R.S.C., begins the February number of the *Canadian Magazine* with a most able article entitled "The American Indian: What and Whence," which would do credit to any review. The reminiscent paper on "The Schools of the Olden Time" will find many an appreciative reader. In it the Honorable David Mills lives his young days over again. *Fidelis* revives in the memory of Orpheus and Eurydice in strong and hopeful lines. A spirited descriptive paper is that by E. Molson Spragge, entitled "The Eldorado of British Columbia," which presents vivid views of the Kootenay district. Alan Sullivan contributes a touching sonnet and other able contributions of prose and poetry complete a capital issue.

LITERARY AND PERSONAL.

In the death of Mr. John Livingston, one of the editor of the *Montreal Herald* and again of the *Toronto Empire*, Canada has lost one of her oldest and ablest journalists.

Mrs Ward's last novel "The History of David Grieve," has been a remarkable success, the circulation having already reached a total of from 130,000 to 140,000 copies in the various copyright editions.

Mr. T. H. Preston of the *Brantford Expositor*, has succeeded Mr. A. F. Pirie of the *Dundas Banner*, as President of the Canadian Press Association. Both the retiring and the present President are journalists of mark.

The origin of right-handedness will be treated in the *Popular Science Monthly* for March, by Professor J. Mark Baldwin, who gives the result of a series of experiments upon his infant daughter, relating to the spontaneous use of the hands.

The Rev. Dr. Douglas, principal of the Montreal Wesleyan Theological College, died at Montreal on Saturday last. Dr. Douglas was one of the most distinguished orators of our country. His loss will be widely mourned as that of one who in many respects was a great and good man.

The American Academy of Political and Social Science will shortly publish a translation of the Constitution of Prussia, with an introduction by Professor James Harvey Robinson. This constitution has many most interesting features and will undoubtedly prove one of the most valuable of the series.

One of the daintiest and most artistic of minute catalogues is that of Messrs Stone & Kimball, Cambridge and Chicago. Its chaste and beautiful cover and exquisite letterpress are most gratifying. We observe works of two famous Canadian litterateurs in their list: Grant Allen and Gilbert Parker. To those who would have no wiser use for it, it would make a pretty table ornament.

The Howe Publishing Company of New York, announce that on or about February 20th, they will issue a new novel from the pen of Archibald C. Gunter, the author of "Mr. Barnes of New York," etc., entitled "A Prince of Paris." This novel will be very shortly followed by its sequel "The King's Stock-broker," a story of the first great inventor of that engine of spoliation called stock speculation.

Mr. Stuart Livingston, so well known to our readers as the author of Professor Paul and the writer of many a charming poem, is about to embody his poetical work in a volume to be issued at an early date by William Briggs. We have no hesitation in predicting for the coming volume unusual success. There can be no doubt of Mr. Livingston's literary merits, and the name and fame of "William Briggs" as a publisher are as household words in Canada.

A new volume of short stories by Thomas Hardy will issue from the press of Harper & Brothers on February 16th. These tales are eighteen in number, and grouped under the title "Life's Little Ironies." They include "The Son's Veto," "For Conscience' Sake," "On the Western Circuit," "The Fiddler of the Reels," "The Superstitious Man's Story," "Absent-mindedness in a Parish Choir," and the volume closes with "Netty Sargent's Copyhold."

The *Colonies and India* says:—"In Sir Samuel Baker we have lost an Englishman of the type that has done most to make us a great people, and one who would have won a name for himself even in the 'spacious times of great Elizabeth.' Whatever Sir Samuel attempted to do, he did well. Whether he was founding an English farm and homestead amongst the mountains of Ceylon, ruling the Sudan for the Khedive, or tracing the sources of the Nile to Albert Nyanza, his success was complete. The great traveller and sportsman served his country admirably, and his courage and sagacity are a splendid example

to the crowd of young Englishmen who to-day are urged on by the same love of adventure that prompted him."

At a recent meeting of the York Pioneers, at which the venerable Dr. Scadding presided, the learned doctor exhibited a photograph lately received by him from Devonshire, taken from an oil painting showing a full length figure of Governor Simcoe in military costume. This will materially aid the sculptor who shall be engaged to execute the statue expected to be hereafter erected in Queen's Park in honor of the first organizer of Upper Canada and founder of the city of Toronto.

It is hard to overestimate the value of such lectures as that of Dr. J. G. Bourinot, C.M.G., F.R.S.C., on the "Conduct of Public Meetings." Such meetings are continually being held on all sorts of questions and in all parts of our country. No intelligent man who attends a public meeting can fail to feel the prime necessity of its being conducted "decently and in order"—nor do we limit the application of the phrase to vestries. We are within the mark in saying that no Canadian is as well qualified as Dr. Bourinot to impart instruction on this subject, and such lectures as the one referred to are a public boon to all classes and conditions of Canadians.

It is said of the late and deservedly lamented G. W. Childs, that on December 3rd, 1864, he purchased the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, a daily paper, which, under his management, has become a very influential and widely circulated journal. Mr Childs was noted, not only for his success as a journalist and publisher, but also for his unostentatious philanthropy. The public drinking fountain at Stratford-on-Avon was erected by him, 1887, as a memorial to Shakespeare, and he had placed in Westminster Abbey a window memorial to Herbert and Cowper, 1877, and one in St. Margaret's Church Westminster, as a memorial to Milton, 1888, and also gave in 1889, to the church of SS. Thomas and Clementi, Winchester, a reredos as a memorial of Bishops Lancelot, Andrewes and Ken. In 1885 he published "Some Recollections of General Grant" and in 1890 a volume of his own "Recollections" was issued.

A Canadian literary entertainment was held at Victoria College on Friday evening of last week. Professor L. E. Hornung read a thoughtful paper on the general subject of the evening, in which the learned Professor clearly, calmly and critically dealt with the claim of Canada to a literature of her own. As we shall reproduce the text of this able address in our columns, we shall only here say that the University recognition accorded our literature by Victoria is noteworthy, and indicative of its onward and upward tendency. We were glad to observe the impartial and critical standard advocated in the address—sympathetic, if you will, but sound judgment, nevertheless, should prevail in all reviews of Canadian books. Indiscriminate eulogy can only promote indiscriminate mediocrity. There was also a very hopeful note as regards the future of Canadian writers. Examples of Canadian poetry were well rendered, notably by Miss Pauline Johnston.

From the *Literary Digest* we take the following items: "Jonas Lie's 'Niobe' is declared the 'book of the year' in the literature of Northern Europe. It is the story of a country doctor's family, with enough of the horrible human nature in it to satisfy a cultivated Ibsen taste—for the three children born to the respectable doctor and his wife lead unenviable lives, and are finally destroyed by their mother, who dies by her own hand. Lie recently celebrated his sixtieth birthday with a due amount of popular homage in Norway, his native land." "It would seem that the two editors of Mr. Astor's *Pall Mall Gazette* have accepted their post more or less from the love of it. One of them Sir Douglas Straight, had a large and lucrative practice at the criminal bar in London until appointed a judge in India. He is now retired from the Indian Civil Service with a pension of \$10,000 a year and a title. The other editor, Lord

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Frederick Hamilton, is a younger brother of the Duke of Abercorn. Lord Frederick represented Manchester for a short time in Parliament, and served for several years in the diplomatic service, from which he resigned after spending several months in Buenos Ayres.

READINGS FROM CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE SPORTING INSTINCT.

Sports and games have been defined as life in miniature, which is merely to say that they are restricted forms of war. Every sport must involve some at least of those qualities for the exercise of which war gives highest scope. Pluck, required for all, is not a simple quality, but the combination of all, being another name for manliness. It includes cool-headedness, persistence, cunning, rapidity of judgment, clearness of reason, and all the rest of the fine talents that go to the making of a brave man. Cunning, in its best sense, is a part of every sport—the cunning of one man or of several pitted against that of a beast or of some other man or combination of men. Herein lies the fascination of stalking, which is always the greater the more alert the beast, the more difficult his haunts. Racing, again, an obvious form of contest, is the best of good sport. Horse and man against horse and man is more complicated, and therefore more spirited, than man against man. A hunt combined with a race, such as fox-hunting, is still better; and if with race and hunt a dangerous fight be thrown in, the mixture of the three will of necessity prove best of all. And so it is this combination of race for first spear, pursuit of a wild beast, and final fight for the beast's life, that makes pig-sticking so magnificent a sport. In brief almost any incident of life may be turned to sport, and, on the whole, should thus be treated. For is not the sporting instinct the deepest and best in masculine human nature? It should not exist in woman. (For the sporting woman is worse even than the female politician.) The feminine qualities are required to balance it; but they should be supplied by women, as the manly by men. May it not be the case that this is an argument for the admission of women into politics? Our male politicians would then be free to become men once more.—*National Observer*.

A YEAR OF GREAT AND UNPRECEDENTED PROSPERITY.

The thirteenth Annual Meeting of the North American Life was held at the head office, 22 to 28 King St. West, Toronto, on Thursday, the 25th of January, at which there was a large and influential attendance. The report shows that 1893 was its most successful year. The insurance written was in excess of any previous year, while the terminations showed a decrease, an excellent feature, and the total amount of insurance in force reached the large amount of \$13,220,192. A substantial increase was made in interest receipts, and the amount received from that source was more than sufficient to meet all death and endowment claims, also payments to annuitants during the year. A very large addition was made to the reserve and surplus funds, being over 58 per cent. of the year's income. The addition made to the net surplus exceeds that of any former year, and aggregates the relatively large sum of \$297,062.26

Summary of the full financial statement and balance sheet for the financial year ending December 31st, 1893.

Cash Income.....	\$ 482,514 08
Expenditure (including death claims, endowments, profits and all payments to policy-holders).....	216,792 45
Assets.....	1,703,453 39
Reserve Fund.....	1,319,510 00
Net Surplus for policy-holders.....	297,062 26
Audited and found correct.	

JAMES CARLYLE, M.D.,
Auditor.

WILLIAM McCABE,
Managing Director.

The report of the Consulting Actuary, Mr. W. T. Standen, well known as an eminent authority, went very fully into the position of affairs of the Company and in tendering his congratulations to all those connected with it for the excellent position it had attained, he stated it was gratifying to him to again report that the actual amounts he was able to allocate to investment policies maturing in 1894, was in excess of the estimated results in the book of estimates in use by the Company's agents. He considered it a matter of encouragement that insurers showed such a marked preference for the Company's twenty year investment plan of insurance, as under that form of insurance it was likely that more satisfactory results would be given to policy-holders than almost on any other plan of insurance. In conclusion, he stated that the excellent condition of the Company and its financial management is an augury of future strength, based upon a business that appears to be eminently satisfactory in every detail and requirement. The President, Mr. John L. Blaikie, in moving the adoption of the report, made an admirable address. He referred to the extraordinary financial disturbances in many countries, and especially in the neighboring Republic, and said it was cause for congratulation that our own financial institutions remained in such splendid condition, and that so many of them were showing such marked progress, even during such a period of depression. In the case of the North American Life, he pointed out that last year had been the most successful in the Company's history, and made a comparison with the standing five years ago and at the close of 1893. The progress during that short period of time had had something remarkable, for instance the assets have increased by 151 per cent., the insurance in force by sixty-seven per cent., the cash income by seventy-five per cent. and the surplus in which the policy-holders are most interested, has made the wonderful increase of 481 per cent. In drawing attention to this great increase in surplus the president pointed out that the aim was to make it a policy-holders' company, and from the results they had already paid policy-holders, it was felt they had succeeded in doing this, and moreover, from the position attained by the company, there was no reason why it could not do as well for its policy-holders, if not better, than any other company. To illustrate this he pointed out that the North American Life during the past year had put by to its reserve and surplus fifty-eight per cent. of its income, whereas from the figures obtainable from the last official reports, there was no American or Canadian Company who had been able to show the like result of saving in one year. The companies included in this comparison were the leading American Companies doing business in this country.

President Blaikie, in concluding his speech, impressed upon his hearers the fact that notwithstanding the large increase in business, it had all been accomplished at a reduction in the ratio of expense, which is in strong contrast to some of the large companies, whose expenses instead of showing any reduction show a great increase, all of which is detrimental to the policy-holders. Vice-President, Hon. G. W. Allan, in seconding the resolution, said he fully concurred in the able remarks of the president as to the great progress and success of the North Amer-

ican Life. He said that he felt proud indeed that they had succeeded in building up such a successful institution as the North American Life. He referred in very kind terms to the late lamented President, the Hon. Alex. MacKenzie, and told those present how, although the deceased gentleman was of late in feeble health, he freely gave the Company the benefit of his great ability and excellent judgment.

On the motion of second Vice-President, J. K. Kerr, Q.C., seconded by Wm. Lount, Q.C., the allocation of profits to policies in the investment class maturing in 1894, as reported by the Consulting Actuary, was adopted.

Mr. James Scott, Merchant, and Director of the Dominion Bank, in moving a resolution of thanks to the Company's auditor, which was seconded by Mr. John Drynan, Director of the Traders' Bank, said that he had given a great deal of time and attention to the Company's investments, and had at the close of the year made a careful investigation of the same. He found that all the investments were made on a most conservative basis, that the interest was well paid, and, moreover, he did not see that there was any likelihood of the Company's investments resulting in any loss. He mentioned that the amount of outstanding interest was small, in fact it only averaged about $\frac{1}{4}$ of one per cent. of the total cash investments of the Company, and when compared with other financial institutions it would be found that this was an exceedingly favourable showing, and fully demonstrated what he said as to the excellent investments held by the Company.

The Right Rev. Bishop Campbell, in moving a vote of thanks to the Directors, Officers, Agents, etc., said that he was one of the oldest policy-holders in the Company, in fact he held almost all his insurance in the North American Life, and having been somewhat intimately connected with its working and knowing well the inside management of it, said it afforded him very much pleasure in being present and bearing testimony to the great care and skill that has always been shown in the management of the Company.

Hon. S. C. Biggs, Q.C., seconded the motion, and in doing so said:

"When things are well it is perhaps well to remain quiet. It is perhaps as good a testimony as I could give of my satisfaction, yet if any expression in words is needed I am glad to support the resolution, for if anything can please a policy-holder it is to know that his investment is a good one, that everything pertaining to it is upon the soundest and most economical basis, and from the report which I have heard to-day, I am satisfied that the Company is conducted upon those sound business principles which enable a policy-holder to sleep easy, knowing that if he never wakes up the amount of his insurance will be paid to his family at any rate. Perhaps that ought to be enough to say about any investment, but I think that the energy with which the directors have conducted the business of the Company and the fine showing that they have made in their surplus should give courage to all their agents and friends and be a great inducement to others to follow my example and take as large a policy as they can in this Company."

Hearty votes of thanks were tendered the board, officers and agents of the Company, and at a subsequent meeting of the newly elected board, Mr. John L. Blaikie was unanimously re-elected President, and Hon. G. W. Allan and J. K. Kerr, Q.C. Vice-Presidents.

CANADA PERMANENT LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The thirty-ninth annual general Meeting of Shareholders of this Company was held on Wednesday, the 7th inst., in the Company's office buildings, Toronto street, the President, J. Herbert Mason, Esq., in the chair.

The report of the Directors for the year 1893 is as follows:

In presenting the statements and auditors' report of the business and financial proceedings of the past year, the Directors have much satisfaction in being able to record the continued prosperity and sound condition of the Company.

A large proportion of the Company's debentures which became due during the year were renewed, and those presented for payment were replaced by others bearing a somewhat lower rate of interest and by Sterling Debenture Stock. The total issue of this stock now amounts to £200,000 (\$973,333), a sum which the Directors do not consider it advisable to increase at present.

The interest and instalments of principal falling due on mortgage loans have on the whole been well met, although in some localities much indulgence has been required. The total receipts on mortgages and other securities during the year reached the sum of \$2,748,195, and the sum lent aggregated \$1,922,279.

Two half-yearly Dividends on the Capital Stock were declared amounting to eleven and one-half per cent. in addition to paying the income tax of \$4,812 thereon.

The Reserve Fund remains at \$1,450,000. The Contingent Fund of \$104,753 is amply sufficient for the purposes for which it was formed.

The earning power of the Company was quite equal to the average of previous years, but from causes referred to in the last annual report and still in operation the net profits appear less than they were in the year preceding. The actual loss sustained on the realization of securities was very trifling, but in consideration of the general depression in the value in both urban and agricultural real estate, in Ontario as well as in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, the Board deemed it wise to refrain from charging interest on mortgages in default and also in some cases to write down the sums standing against them. This conservative policy will not prevent the Company from charging up and collecting its full claim should, as is hoped, a revival take place in the not far distant future.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. HERBERT MASON,
President.

Financial Statement,

PROFIT AND LOSS.

Interest on deposits, debentures and debenture stock.....	\$307,533 37
Dividends on capital stock.....	\$299,000 00
Municipal tax on dividends.....	4,812 99
<hr/>	
Cost of management, salaries, directors' allowances, inspection, etc., including branch offices.....	71,552 63
Charges on money borrowed and lent.....	25,085 71
Contingent fund, December 31st, 1893.....	104,753 00
<hr/>	
	\$812,737 71
<hr/>	
Contingent fund, January 1st, 1893.....	\$122,619 00
Interest on mortgages, debentures, rentals, etc.....	690,108 00
<hr/>	
	\$812,737 71

Abstract of Assets and Liabilities.

LIABILITIES TO THE PUBLIC.

Deposits and interest.....	\$1,021,439 63
Debentures (£1,105,081 sterling) and interest.....	5,413,337 37
Debentures—currency— and interest.....	325,205 33
Debenture stock (£200,000 sterling).....	973,333 33
Sundry accounts.....	6,695 61
<hr/>	
	\$ 7,740,021

LIABILITIES TO SHAREHOLDERS.

Capital stock paid up.....	\$2,000,000 00
Capital stock (\$3,000,000) 20 per cent. paid.....	600,000 00
<hr/>	
	\$ 2,600,000 00
Reserve fund.....	1,450,000 00
Contingent fund.....	104,753 08
<hr/>	
	1,554,753 08
Dividends unclaimed.....	85 20
67th dividend.....	143,000 00
<hr/>	
	143,085 20
<hr/>	
	\$12,097,849 35

ASSETS.

Mortgages on real estate.....	\$11,421,180 27
Mortgages on other securities.....	61,062 96
<hr/>	
	\$11,482,243 23
Municipal debentures.....	197,119 46
Company's office building.....	53,800 00
Real property.....	1,910 00
Accrued rentals.....	300 68
Cash on hand.....	173,501 75
Cash in banks.....	173,501 75
<hr/>	
	\$12,097,849 35

GEO. H. SMITH,
Secretary.

We, the undersigned, beg to report that we have made the usual thorough examination of the books of the Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company for the year ending 31st December, 1893, and hereby certify that the above statements are strictly correct and in accordance therewith.

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH, } Auditors.
HENRY BARBER, }

Toronto, Jan. 24, 1894.

The report of the Directors was unanimously adopted, as also were votes of thanks to the President, Directors, Officers and Agents of the Company. The retiring Directors, Messrs. Edward Hooper, A. M. Smith, Ralph K. Burgess and William G. Gooderham were unanimously re-elected.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board Messrs. J. Herbert Mason and Edward Hooper were respectively re-elected to the offices of President and Vice-President.

PLUCKY BLUEJACKETS.

A correspondent of the *London and China Telegraph*, writing from Tehang, states that the pluck of the local customs staff, the prompt action of the officers and men of the *Esk* gunboat, and the fortunate "shutting down of the darkness," combined, were the three things that prevented the riots at that place in December last being more disastrous than those of September, 1891. Lieutenant-Commander Ravenhill had to land with his bluejackets and marines and wade waist-deep through fifty yards of water on a sandbank, over which the gunboat's cutter could not pass. They managed to get ashore with their powder dry, and the search-light of the *Esk* assisted the landing party considerably in their climb up the steep river bank. The promptness of the officers and men has won for them the highest commendation and praise from the European community at Tehang, as but for their presence the affair would most certainly have been much more serious than it was.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

SWORDFISH EXPLOITS.

The *Liverpool Mercury* gave a report from Captain Harwood, of the brigantine *Fortunate*, from Rio Grande, to the effect that the vessel, while at sea, was struck and shaken by a swordfish. After discharging the cargo at Liverpool the hull was examined and the sword of the fish found, broken off even with the outside planking. The fish had driven his sword completely through the four-inch planking, leaving eight inches of the blade projecting within the vessel. The swordfish is allied to the mackerel, which it resembles in form, and is a swift swimmer. The sword is a most formidable blade, consisting of a strong, straight bone, sharp and flat, projecting horizontally from the nose, of which it is a prolongation. The swordfish is found in considerable numbers off the island of Martha's Vineyard, coast of Massachusetts, at this season of the year. Its flesh is considered excellent food by many persons, and the annual catch is quite large. The ordinary length of the body of the fish at full growth is 14 feet, and its sword 6 feet, or 20 feet in all. Swordfish have been unusually plentiful off this coast this summer. The fishermen hunt them with harpoons, spearing them from the decks of small sail vessels. In July last the fishing smack *Mattie and Lena* arrived at Stonington, Conn., after a four days' trip about Block Island, with sixteen large swordfish, averaging 300 pounds each, and an exciting story of a struggle for life between Henry Cheesebro, one of the crew, and a wounded and maddened swordfish. Cheesebro had harpooned a big fish off Montauk Point, and, after waiting the usual length of time, got into a small boat to bring the apparently exhausted fish to the vessel. As soon as Cheesebro approached him and commenced hauling in the line the fish awoke from his torpor and started to battle for his life. He began operations by diving so as to spear Cheesebro's boat on coming to the surface. Missing his aim, the fish dived again for a second attack. It was now too late for Cheesebro to retreat, and defenceless, in the frail cedar yawl, he awaited the onslaught. He was kept in suspense but a moment. When the fish shot out of the water since more he drove his sword completely through the boat from side to side. The sword entered the boat about three feet from the bow, on the port side, and came out through the thin plank on the starboard side. Cheesebro had retreated to the stern of the boat in time to avoid the violence of the fierce fish, and thus escape injury. His plight was seen from the schooner, and the vessel headed for the scene of the conflict. By constant hailing, Cheesebro kept his frail and disabled craft afloat, until succour arrived. A blow on the head finally killed the fish, and Cheesebro's peril as a sword-fisherman was over for that time. The fish weighed 338 pounds.—*Scientific American*.

Naturalists assert that a healthy swallow will devour 6,000 flies every day.

A SOCIETY'S NOBLE WORK.

HOW THE ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS
SAVED A BROTHER.

The Startling Experience of Mr. Isaac Briggs of London—A Sufferer for Four Years—His Lodge Came to the Rescue After Doctors Had Failed—He is Again Able to be Out.
From the London Free Press.

The home of Mr. Isaac Briggs, at 501 Charlotte St., this city, is one of the most prettily situated and well kept of the many homes of the workingmen of London. The front is carefully boulevarded, and at the side and rear of the cottage home is a lattice work covered with vines, and there is also a garden. Within view are fields and woods, and in fact there was nothing needed upon the occasion of an autumn afternoon visit to make the lot of a sick man amid such surroundings as pleasant as possible.

And so it was not to be wondered at that Mr. Briggs was found in a cheerful mood. But a conversation with the gentleman revealed the fact that there were very good reasons why any man under the same circumstances, and enjoying the same bright hope, could not but allow his face to beam forth with what he felt. The story as told will be found most interesting, and that it is absolutely correct there are many of the friends of Mr. Briggs will testify, should such testimony be needed. Mr. Briggs has been an invalid for four years and has been unwell and under medical treatment for eight years. It was in 1885 that he first felt the twinges, the aches and the pains that foretold trouble. He secured medical attendance, and learned that his liver was out of order, his kidneys were bad and that he suffered from dyspepsia. However, he worked along for nearly four years, when the terrible malady affected his system in a way painful to relate. It came directly after an attack of "the grip." Mr. Briggs was yet in his "fifties," and to all appearances was a well preserved and strong man. But almost without warning the joints in every part of his body were as solid and immovable as though they had been padlocked, and the strong man became as helpless as a babe. Many doctors were consulted and they all promised relief, and occasionally a slight relief did come. But it was only temporary, and the unfortunate man, in consequence of these relapses, was gradually loosening his hold upon hope. The days were long and weary that he spent upon his bed, with the dismal prospect ahead of being held a close prisoner, to be released only by death.

The family, too, began to lose faith in medical skill. They had given a trial to some of the foremost practitioners of the city, but always with the same unhappy result. Patent medicines of various descriptions were likewise tried, but in vain. Then about Christmas tide came news that had almost been expected. Mr. Briggs had not long to live; the doctors said. Gradually he grew weaker until early in the spring so seriously ill did he appear to be that the end was daily looked for.

Court Forest City, A.O.F., of which Mr. Briggs is a member, proved just at this juncture to be a friend indeed. During all his illness the brethren had looked carefully after his wants and had been very attentive. And no one regretted more than they the unhappy prospect. One night the court was discussing the case

when it was suggested that Pink Pills should be tried. Stories had been told of what they had effected in other cases. Then why not in this? Finally the court agreed to present one dozen boxes of the pills to Mr. Briggs. The attending doctor told his patient that the pills were only good for cases of paralysis, but he consented to their being given a trial as a last hope. Accordingly Mr. Briggs began taking them. Very soon a change was noticed. He grew more cheerful and suffered much less. His whole system seemed to be awakened to new life, just as was the world outside, for it was the glad springtime of the year.

With renewed strength came renewed hope, and the invalid began to look upon Pink Pills as his deliverer. He used them faithfully, taking six a day. In a month he was able to leave his bed, and he did so with a thankful heart. Only those who have been forced to undergo long confinement between bed-clothes can realize the pleasure and joy there were in that first day spent in the neat little parlor, seated in a big arm chair beside the window where the sun sent in its warm, bright rays. Since then Mr. Briggs has been about daily. He uses crutches yet, but he grows stronger every day. Now he can use his hands, eating with a knife and fork, and the joints continue to grow looser and pliable, giving only a faint idea of the veritable knots into which those of the hands and feet were tied. There was a cessation of the pains, too, a most pleasing fact to the invalid—and the blood vessels that had become lost to view and dried up are now quite healthy looking.

Mr. Briggs has only used twenty boxes of the pills, at a cost of \$10. Certainly his bill for medical attendance shows a marked decrease.

Mr. E. W. Boyle, druggist, 652 Dundas street, who is also secretary of Court Forest City, was also interviewed with respect to the case, and his statements were all confirmatory of what Mr. Briggs had said. He said he had had a tremendous sale of the pills. No other similar medicine ever approached to the same demand.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a perfect blood builder and nerve restorer, curing such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration and the tired feeling therefrom, the after effects of la grippe, diseases depending on humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions, and are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, and in the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of any nature.

Bear in mind Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided. Ask your dealer for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and refuse all imitations and substitutes.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y., at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

DANGER JUST AHEAD.

A Prominent Professor Speaks About the Threatening Things Abroad at This Time of the Year.

"It is surprising how many people are suffering to-day from so-called coughs, colds and influenza."

The remark was made by a very prominent professor, connected with one of the leading New York hospitals. Continuing, he said:

"It is not these things that are troubling people, but it is an advanced form of our old enemy, the grip. People feel out of sorts, sneeze, have pains in the muscles and bones, have no appetite, lose all interest in the world and wonder what is the matter. It is the grip; nothing else.

"Now, all such symptoms need to have prompt treatment. The attack must be met and repelled at once, or it is certain to run into something serious. I know of but one way to certainly avoid these troubles which are now so common, and that is, to immediately counteract them by using a good, pure strong stimulant. Nothing of the ordinary kind, but something pure and scientific. For this purpose nothing has ever equalled

RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER.

The words of the professor are true and they carry a wonderful meaning to many men and women who are suffering with the first symptoms of grip, or else grip in its advanced stages. For all such people we offer a word of advice, which is to take the best means to overcome these troubles and do not permit any dealer to swerve you from your purpose to have that which has proven itself by years of use to be the best and

PUREST TONIC WATER IN THE WORLD.

At all Chemists, price \$1.00

With a view of utilizing existing local charities in New York where a hungry man may be able to get a meal, a committee has been formed, with Oliver Sumner Teall as chairman the members of which propose to locate such charities, and divide them into geographical districts, to which the police can direct persons who apply to them for temporary aid. The plan might be observed with advantage in other large communities.

The following paragraph was recently sent to the Lahore paper by a correspondent, to announce the return of the Rajah of Kapurthalla:—When H. H. arrived at Kapurthalla the winter of our discontent was turned to the spring of gladness and rejoicing. We were all in high feathers, gay as a lark, and playful as a kitten. Happy to have H. H. again safely back from the journey upon the land of the Gaul, the perfidious Albion, and the blue-beard German, and the awe-inspiring all-devouring ocean. May Narayan give him a hundred years!!

When a company during hard times can make the most prosperous year of its history, what a showing there is of sound judgment, extraordinary energy and progressive methods. This is the record of that great Canadian insurance company, "The North American Life." There is indeed something in a name. A continental name should be backed by a continental reputation. And has not this distinguished company already attained it. What else can be said of a company in which the large surplus accumulated for the policy holders now aggregates the large sum of \$300,000, the ratio of such surplus to the liabilities being ahead of any other company of our country. To the Managing Director, Mr. McCabe, the efficient Secretary, Mr. Goldman, and the able Board of Directors great credit is indeed due for this unparalleled success.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Ottawa Citizen: Mr. Meredith has for twenty-one years toiled hard for an ungrateful public. He has never shirked work but has performed his legislative duties with conscientious thoroughness. He is not to be blamed for determining to keep the wolf from the door and to meet the first and most binding obligation of every man, namely, to establish his family in comfort and independence.

Regina Leader: We do not want to see the House of Lords abolished. It costs little and it gives you some men of great talent. But we should like to see it reformed. We should like to see the aristocracy of intellect and the aristocracy of commerce, that is, the best men holding to intellectual pursuits and the best men engaged in commerce meet together with the aristocracy of race and war and law to deliberate on measures which have passed the Commons.

Victoria Colonist: It has been decided by the highest tribunal that has yet adjudicated upon the seal question, that seals are *ferrous*, and that on the high seas they are the property of any one who can kill or capture them. This decision declares sealing to be a lawful business, and makes it as reasonable to say that the men who catch codfish or mackerel on the high sea are pirates as to apply that opprobrious epithet to the hunters of the seal in the North Pacific ocean and Behring sea.

St. John Gazette: What are the facts about the poor farmer? They are briefly these; in seven cases out of ten he buys his agricultural implements, carriages, harnesses, hardware, boots and shoes, groceries, clothing, etc., etc., at the same prices that are paid for goods of the same quality by farmers in the States; in seven cases out of ten he sells his products for as high prices as are paid to the farmers in the States; the taxes on his property are generally lower than those of his brother farmers over the line. These are the facts in a nutshell.

Montreal Witness: Sir Oliver Mowat's pledge was perfectly satisfactory to the prohibitionists, even the advanced ones, and even to the Conservatives among them, but we have no doubt that they will be glad to get from the Dominion Government a pledge as much more complete as the Conservative organs can desire. Sir John Thompson, with the assistance of that old prohibition war horse, Mr. Foster, ought to be able to 'dish the Whigs' in this matter. No one would be gladder than the prohibitionists, Conservative, Liberal and Independent, to see it.

London Advertiser: On the face of it, cumulative voting commends itself to our judgment as a proper method of securing reasonable representation to the minority in any group of constituencies. There is one disadvantage, and a way to avoid it may be devised, though up till now we have not seen any statement of how it can be combated. We refer to the possibility of a bye-election in a series of constituencies so grouped. In the event of a vacancy in the representation, how would it be filled? By a new election, or by the return of the defeated candidate having the next highest number of votes.

Hamilton Herald: Whenever the American papers get weary of discussing tariff problems they turn their attention to annexing Canada, and to do them justice they always succeed in annexing us in a column or so of cold type in a manner that is no doubt as satisfactory to them as it is creditable to their argumentative ability. The only stumblingblock seems to be Canada herself. She doesn't want to be annexed, isn't going to be annexed, and is not bothering her blessed head thinking about it. As long as the American papers understand this, there is no objection to their going ahead and annexing us every day.

Dr. Fairfax Irwin, United States Marine Hospital Service, has gone to St. Petersburg to investigate Russian cholera.

TEN YEARS OF UPPER CANADA

In Peace and War.

1805-1815;

Being the Ridout Letters, with Annotations by

Mrs. J. D. Edgar,

With appendix of the Narrative of the Captivity among the Shawanese Indians, in 1788, of Thos. Ridout, afterwards Surveyor-General of Canada.

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We are informed that the copies in the Toronto Public Library are continually in use, a good evidence of the popular character of the work which Mrs. Edgar has enriched our national literature.

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"An excellent account of the three years' war between Great Britain and the United States, 1812-15."—*The Daily Telegraph*.

"A most fascinating narrative."—*The Daily Chronicle*.

"A noteworthy addition to the literature of early Canadian History."—*The Athenaeum*.

"A host of notes might be culled from Mrs. Edgar's useful volume, which is a veritable contribution not only to Canadian history, but to the social manners of the years over which the letters extend."—*The Academy*.

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SCIENTIFIC AND SANITARY.

Molds differ from bacteria, according to
Professor Frankland, in their action, and pro-
duce an oxidation, or burning up, instead of
fermentation.

The gold medal of the Royal Astronomical
Society has been awarded to Prof. S. W.
Burnham, late of the Lick Observatory of
California, but now of Chicago, for his discov-
eries of double stars and other astronomical
work.

The report of the official trial of the cruiser
Olympia, built by the Union works at San
Francisco, show that the vessel developed a
speed of 21.69 knots per hour, which will give
her contractors a premium of \$300,000, the
largest ever earned in the construction of a
United States warship.

Electric motors have been tried in opening
the gates of a canal lock on the Beauharnois
Canal, and work was done thereby in one
minute, which four men usually take three or
four times as long to perform. Similar appar-
atus will now be applied to some of the other
lock gates along the St. Lawrence.

M. Dybowski, in a recent journey in the
interior of Africa, encountered a tribe who
have reduced cannibalism to such a system that
they have only one object of purchase—slaves
to be eaten. They refuse to sell food or any
other products of their country for anything
else, and the surrounding tribes capture and
export canoe loads of slaves for this purpose.
—*Popular Science.*

George Bartlett Prescott, one of the pio-
neers of the science of electricity in America,
died at his home, at the Buckingham Hotel,
in New York, on Thursday of last week, in his
sixty-fourth year. He introduced the duplex
and quadruplex systems of telegraphy. He
wrote many books on electricity. He married
Eliza Curtis, a granddaughter of Gen. Israel
Parsons, of Revolutionary fame.

Dr. Zergler, a German scientist, is of the
opinion that it will be possible to predict the
weather by means of photographs of the sun
far more accurately than by a study of the
barometer. Circular or elliptical halos round
the orb of day indicate violent storms,
especially if the halos are dark in tint or of a
large diameter. Lightning and magnetic dis-
turbances may also be expected from these
signs.

Professor Koch says that a single cholera
microbe in a sample of water may be detected
thus: Add a little peptone solution, and let
the water stand at a temperature of 100 de-
grees Fahr. for between six and twelve hours.
In that time the bacillus will enormously mul-
tiply, and its offspring will accumulate on the
surface of the water so as to be visible as a
fine film—and a drop of the liquid taken from
the top will reveal the germs clearly under a
microscope.

It is stated that M. Lippmann has
"shown by means of projections, proof's in
color obtained by his method" of color photo-
graphy. From this one might infer, although
it is not so announced, that copies and not
originals were exhibited; which is doubtful.
It is probable, however, that light was permit-
ted to shine through the photographic plate,
or through a lantern slide. Usually the Lipp-
mann pictures have been visible only by light
reflected from their surface, and reflected at a
certain angle.

Sand filtration alone has not been ade-
quate to the removal of cholera germs from
the Elbe water at Hamburg; although it does
not clearly appear from the brief report at
hand how extensive the layer of sand was. Dr.
Krohnke favors chemical treatment of the
water, and recommends chloride of copper for
this purpose. Sulphate of iron and lime, al-
ready widely used for purification and steriliza-
tion, would also be employed; and then, if
the water be filtered, no trace of bacteria,
iron or copper appears.

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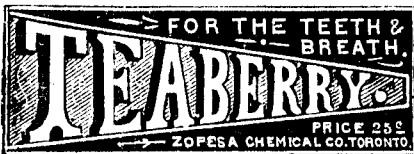
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Minard's Liniment cures LaGrippe.

There died last week in the little town of Union Springs in the southern part of Alabama, a man who figured in one of the most interesting events recorded in United States history—Col. John L. Branch. It was he who gave the order to fire the first gun of the late war at Fort Sumter, where he was stationed at the time.

Careful observers have noticed that a fish hawk, after securing its prey, will often rise very high in the air, drop the fish, quickly swoop down upon and seize it, and then fly homeward. The object of this, as explained by an old skipper in the lower Bay of New York, is to get the fish "head on," as a hawk will never fly with the tail of its prey foremost. So, if it has caught it that way, giving it a twirl, it drops it and seizes it again with the head pointing in the right direction. —*New York Sun.*

I WAS CURED of a bad case of Grip by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Sydney, C.B. C. I. LAGUE.

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I WAS CURED of Sciatica Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Burin, Nfld. LEWIS S. BUTLER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The body of Sir Samuel White Baker was incinerated at the Woking Crematory on January 4.

Rheumatism racks the system like a thumbscrew. It retreats before the power of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies the blood.

It is estimated that there are about 160,000 negro Catholics in the United States; with 31 sisterhoods teaching in 108 schools over 8,000 negro children.

A Sunday school procession numbering over 30,000 children, all either of Hindoo or Moslem parents, recently marched in Lucknow, the scene of the awful Sepoy massacre in 1857. India has eight Christian colleges and 26,000 schools and 3,000,000 pupils.

THE BEST TONIC.

MILBURN'S Quinine Wine is the best tonic for weakness, debility and lack of strength. It is an appetizing tonic of the highest merit.

French imports decreased 251,330,000 francs in 1893, as compared with those of the preceding year, and the exports decreased 251,116,000 francs.

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In every case of dyspepsia, where it has been fairly tried, Burdock Blood Bitters has performed a complete cure. B.B.B. cures where other remedies fail.

The average earnings of a seamstress in France are said to be fifty cents per day, and even the most skilled of them seldom receive more than seventy-five cents for a day's work.

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The experience of physicians and the public proves that taking Scott's Emulsion produces an immediate increase in flesh; it is therefore of the highest value in Wasting Diseases and Consumption.

The "foreign trade of Canada was \$245,694,000 in 1893, as compared with \$241,369,000 in 1892. The exports amounted to \$118,619,000, by far the greatest in the history of the Dominion."

EXCELS ALL OTHERS.

DEAR SIRS,—Your Burdock Blood Bitters excels all other medicines that I ever used. I took it for biliousness and it has cured me altogether.

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Russia possesses so-called railway schools in which pupils "receive theoretical and practical instruction in all branches of railway work." There are twenty-eight such schools, "twenty-five of which are direct State institutions."

IMPORTANT TO WORKINGMEN.

Artizans, mechanics and laboring men are liable to sudden accidents and injuries, as well as painful cords, stiff joints and lameness. To all thus troubled we would recommend Haggard's Yellow Oil, the handy and reliable pain cure, for outward and internal use.

Among the guests at a recent diplomatic dinner, given by President Cleveland, were the Chinese Minister and his wife, the latter in court costume. She is the first Chinese woman who has ever broken bread in the White House.

A half a century is the rapidly approaching life record of that first of Canadian loan companies—the Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company. Already the fortieth year of uninterrupted success has been attained. The annual report shows that the total receipts on mortgages and other securities for the past year amounted to \$2,748,195; the loans aggregated \$1,922,279, and the reserve fund amounts to \$1,450,000. This is indeed a satisfactory showing—a tribute to the great financial ability of the man at the helm, Mr. J. Herbert Mason, as well as to his shrewd and capable management, and the general efficiency of the Company's staff. It may be remarked that the losses of the year were small. No better type of a successful business concern exists in Canada than this trustworthy company.

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CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

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That instantly stops the most excruciating pain, allays inflammation and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

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There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by **RADWAY'S PILLS**, so quickly as **RADWAY'S RELIEF**.

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Price 25c. per Bottle. Sold by Druggists.

Minard's Liniment is the Best.

QUIPS AND CRANKS.

The pump man is one who seldom wearies in well doing.

He: Do you believe in love at first sight?
She: This is so sudden.

It is awful to see some people try to laugh when they are not amused.

Why is a fierce thunderstorm like an onion?
Because it is peel on peel.

What class of tradesmen succeed best by going to the wall? Paperhangers.

When a lady faints, what figure should you bring her? You must bring her two.

It is a singular fact that the "blunt" man is apt to make the most cutting remarks.

Why does an old maid never play the violin? She doesn't know how to catch the bow (beau).

At the time of the flood, where did Noah keep the bees? In the Ark-hives (archives).

A man never realizes how much of a conjunction "but" is until he comes in contact with an enterprising goat.

A Kansas prohibitionist is so radical that he refused to attend an entertainment in which a tight rope figured.

Judge: Did the prisoner, when you arrested him, appear to be under the influence of liquor? in a word, was he intoxicated?
Police Officer: Oh, no, your Honor, not at all; nothing in that way; only just drunk.

Quite Bald.—Mrs. Fondlekid: This is our blessed bapkins, Mr. Sapley. Don't you think he has papa's nose? Sapley (on the spur of the nervous moment): Oh—er—yes, certainly—and—er—has grandpapa's cranium.

Mr. Waddy, Q.C., who is a popular Methodist preacher as well as a prosperous advocate, on ascending the platform of a chapel in some circuit town, espied in a front seat the facetious and scornful countenance of Mr. Frank Lockwood, the present humorist of the British bar. Instead of yielding to timorous impulse, the valiant Waddy seized the situation by the horns, so to speak. He gave out a hymn in the usual manner, and added that it gave him great pleasure to welcome that day to the service his friend and professional brother, Mr. Lockwood, on whom, after the hymn had been sung, he would call to lead the meeting in prayer. Panic-stricken at the prospect, Mr. Lockwood seized his hat and withdrew precipitately.

A SKELETON IN THE CLOSET.

How often do we hear of this in domestic life at this day. But what is more appalling than the living body made repulsive with skin and scalp diseases, salt rheum, tetter, eczema, and scrofulous sores and swellings. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the positive cure for all of these diseases. If taken in time, it also cures Lung-scurfula, commonly known as Pulmonary Consumption. By druggists.

Keyser, N.C.

DR. R. V. PIERCE: Dear Sir—When about three years old I was taken with mumps, also had fever, finally I had that dreaded disease Scrofula. The most eminent physicians in this section treated me to no avail. I had running scrofulous sores on left side of neck and face. I was small and weakly when eight or nine years old, and in fact was nearly a skeleton. Six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery wrought marvelous changes. Although the sores were healed in eight months, I did not quit taking it until I was sure it had been entirely rooted from my system. The only signs left of the dreadful disease are the scars which ever remind me of how near death's door I was until rescued by the "Discovery." I am now eighteen years old and weigh 148 pounds: and have not been sick in five years.

Yours respectfully,
HARVEY M. HOLLEMAN,
Agt. for Seaboard Air Line.

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ALEX. GILRAY, 91 Bellevue Avenue.
Toronto, 28th Nov., 1893.

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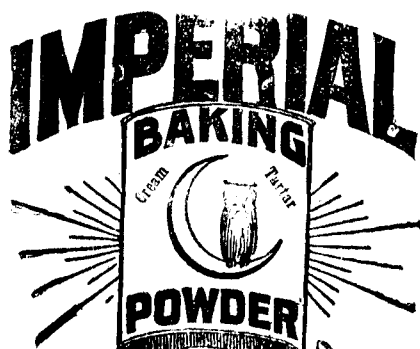
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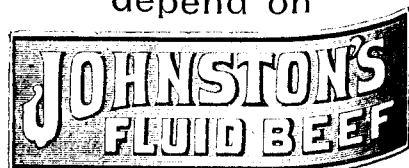
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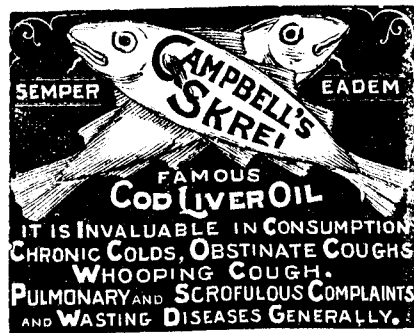
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