

This Number Contains: "The Cost of Living," by J. R. N.; "American Officials," by Max O'Rell; "Dr. Parkin and Upper Canada College"; and "Newfoundland Affairs."

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# THE WEEK

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# THE WEEK.

Vol. XII.

Toronto, Friday, September 13th, 1895.

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## Current Topics.

The Colonies and the Navy.

Correspondence, recently published, between the Imperial Federation Committee of Great Britain, and some of the Ministers of State raises again the question of the obligation of the self-governing Colonies to aid in the support of the Imperial navy. This, it will be remembered, is one of the rocks on which the most direct attempt which has yet been made to formulate a practicable scheme of Imperial Federation was wrecked. It is evident that, whether in connection with or apart from any scheme of federation, the question of aiding in the support of the Navy will sooner or later demand an answer from the Colonies. As the London Globe says, "Colonial Governments do not hesitate, even now, to claim the services of the Queen's ships when they are needed." Most certainly they do not. They claim to be a part of the Empire, and understand the Navy to exist for the defence of the Empire. Should the most insignificant Colony be left undefended, to fall beneath the attack of some foreign power, the injury to the prestige of Great Britain would probably far exceed any loss that could be inflicted upon the Colony. Although we have always been disposed to admit the soundness of the claim upon the Colonies in the matter, we cannot concede that the case is so simple as The Globe imagines. In this instance the principle that sharing in the expense of the maintenance of the Navy would carry with it the right to a voice in its management, seems to be conceded. But a divided control of this kind, Britons will be very slow to concede, and, in view of all that is implied in it, we can hardly blame them. If this were conceded, and a scheme could be agreed on, another and still more difficult question would emerge, touching the right of the contributing Colonies to a voice in determining the character and cost of the Navy. This would involve seats in Parliament for Colonial representation, a still larger question.

The Copyright Question

The latest news from the Colonial Office, if reliable, makes it clear that the Imperial assent will not be given to the Canadian Copyright Act in its present shape. The nature and extent of the modifications to be proposed, as a result of Mr. New-

combe's interviews with the Colonial Secretary, cannot, of course, be definitely known till they have been laid before the Government. Into the merits of these we cannot, therefore, in the meantime enter. As we have before intimated, it is quite possible that there are defects in the proposed Act which, in the interests of justice to British authors and publishers, or even to the American publishers, and so in the interests of Canada, which wishes, or should wish, only what is just and right, should be corrected. If so, it is to be hoped that, in the light of Mr. Newcombe's discussions with Mr. Chamberlain, and of those which Mr. Hall Caine, as the representative of the British authors, may have with our Government, the way may be clear to Canada's acceptance of mutually satisfactory concessions. But this is not, as it seems to us, the main point at present. What is of more importance is the question of the ground on which the British Government can justify its interference with the exercise of the right of self-rule which has been granted to the Dominion, in regard to this specific matter. That is a point upon which the Canadian people will rightly wish to be satisfied. They will wish to know whether their prized autonomy in all matters specified in the British North America Act is a reality or a delusion. The only ground on which we can conceive such interference to be even plausibly based is the rather indefinite one of conflict with Imperial policy. But if this ground is to be extended at the will of the Home Government until it covers every bit of legislation which may, for any reason, be displeasing to a larger or smaller number of interested persons in England, the sooner we know it the better. Moreover, if we are still to be to that extent in the position of a crown colony, it would be kinder if the revisers of our local legislation would act more promptly. To keep an Act important to us hanging for years, and then require it to be changed is not to exercise supreme authority in the most pleasing or merciful way.

The Water-Works Disaster.

The thing that we feared has come upon us. The second and very serious collapse of the water pipes upon which the city depends for its water supply must have convinced even the most optimistic of that which many of us have been striving earnestly to impress upon the city authorities ever since the previous disaster, viz., that the present source of supply is not to be depended upon. The fact which we, in common with other Toronto journals, have been doing our best to emphasize, is now so obvious that it is impossible to believe that longer delay in setting about radical improvements will be ventured on by officials or tolerated by citizens. Leaving aside that which is incomparably the gravest aspect of the question, the sickness and death which, in spite of all precautions and warnings, must almost inevitably result from the distribution of the polluted bay-water through the pipes into the hydrants and dwellings all over the city, and looking at the question simply from the financial point of view, can it be doubted that the loss to the ratepayers in the diversion of business and the deterring of those who will be prevented from coming to swell the population of the city, until, at least, they can be assured of an ample supply of pure water, will far overbalance the cost of a tunnel, or any other, if there be any other, efficient means of securing such supply.

What of the  
Future?

The City Council deserve credit for their promptness and foresight in taking steps to have all citizens supplied with pure water for drinking purposes. Commendable foresight is also shown in making special provision for supplying it liberally to the public schools. Nor can we doubt that every school teacher will take special pains to impress upon the children under his care the danger that will attend the neglect to observe the cautions, which should be repeated from day to day, so long as necessary, against drinking the water from the pipes. It is earnestly hoped that by the adoption of this wise method the city authorities may be able to forestall and ward off, to a very great extent, the threatened evil. The special thanks of all citizens are due to the people of the Junction for their kind and generous offer to give during the emergency, so large a quantity of pure water for free distribution. The proposed method of distribution by means of water carts, which is of course the only one available, will be found laborious and expensive, but it is due to all concerned that it be kept up faithfully, regardless of expense, so long as the circumstances may render it necessary. In this arrangement the first step demanded by the crisis has been promptly taken. The second is, it is equally obvious, to repair the damage, so far as practicable, with all possible speed. This is being done and no doubt will be done, whether the process prove to be longer or shorter. But the third step, the substitution of a new and safe system for the future—what about that? Will both Council and citizens prove equal to the occasion? The demands upon them will be large. The providing of the necessary funds will be all the more difficult because of the large outlay necessary for repairing the old conduit for temporary use. Should this be effected so satisfactorily as to give us again an abundance of fairly pure water for the time being, the city fathers will be once more in the presence of the great temptation under which they have already fallen, with results so disastrous—the temptation to postpone the necessary action. We note that a meeting of the council will probably have been called before these lines go to press. There is reason to hope that some definite and immediate action will have been agreed on at that meeting not only for the immediate present but for the long future. If those responsible for such action move energetically and strike while the iron is hot; it is hardly conceivable that the ratepayers will any longer demur. [Since the above was written we were glad to learn that the Council has decided to submit to the vote of the citizens a by-law to provide the funds for the carrying out of the tunnel project.]

Are Governments  
Mere "Flies on  
the Wheel"?

"We hear it occasionally argued," says The Globe, "that a government should do something to cheapen telegraphic communication or freight transportation between certain points. The task is beyond the power of governments. Only the mechanical inventors can assist in that direction. Governments can merely transfer the cost from those who are directly benefited to those who are not." That brief passage must surely have crept into The Globe's editorial columns in the absence of the supervising editor. Has the government of Great Britain done nothing to cheapen telegraphic communication? It is possible, though scarcely probable, that The Globe means to condemn not only the building of railways by governments, but even the aiding of any railway by a bonus from the public treasury. No doubt a plausible argument could be built up in support of that view. But passing that, The Globe would not surely have governments refuse utterly to grant the charters, with powers of expropriation, etc., without which it would be impossible to build any railway or canal. But all such concessions tend,

in the nature of things, in the direction of monopoly. Even if rival lines of railway are constructed, the inevitable combination almost certainly follows, to prevent the cheapening of freight and passenger rates to their proper competitive level. The same rule holds good with regard to telegraph lines. There is, perhaps, nothing in respect to which our popular governments are more short-sighted, or more weak-kneed, than in their failure to enact and enforce proper and just conditions, in the bestowal of all such charters, to safeguard the people against the exaction of unnecessarily high rates, for the enrichment of the corporations owning these great machines for facilitating communication and transportation. In a word, we hold it to be demonstrable, so far as such a matter admits of demonstration, that one of the most necessary and useful functions of a government in these days should be to guard the means of transportation and inter-communication so as to cheapen these processes as fast as increase of mechanical facilities on the one hand, and of the volume of business on the other, makes it possible. It is by no means to the credit of governments that the public who use the telegraphs, railroads, etc., should so often be compelled to pay interest on stocks watered to exorbitant dimensions, as well as to contribute to make individuals and corporations inordinately wealthy. A city council is simply a government on a small scale. What the city council of Toronto has done for the cheapening of street car transportation within the city limits should be done, and will one day be done, on a much larger scale, by the provincial and national governments, within their respective spheres.

The Central American  
Federation.

A movement of considerable interest and importance is that now going on in certain of the States of Central America, looking to the ultimate federation of all the Central American republics. Nicaragua and Honduras are taking the lead. These two countries have been having a boundary dispute. This is now, it is said, to be submitted to a joint commission. If this fails to effect a settlement, the question is to be left to Spain, as arbitrator. Meanwhile the two countries have just concluded an offensive and defensive alliance. The Literary Digest quotes from the Estrella, Panama, some of the sections of the treaty, from which it appears that the high contracting parties will no longer consider as foreign the other Central American States, and that "they will labour constantly to maintain family bonds and the greatest cordiality in their relations, making common cause in case of war or difficulties with foreign countries, and mediating in their international relations." It is further stipulated that "the high contracting parties shall act jointly in matters of foreign policy, and endeavour to bring about the same uniformity and harmony with the other governments of Central America. There shall be a uniform postal tariff, joint diplomatic representation, and laws common to all. Concessions to foreign railroad and steamboat companies are to be made jointly by the contracting governments." This treaty is to be submitted to the consideration of the other States, as a temporary agreement to be subscribed to "until they shall be incorporated into a single nation." There seems some reason to expect that the proposed union will meet with favour. It may become a fact accomplished in the near future. Nothing but good, so far as we can see, should result from such a union, if it can be effected. The sense of strength should add dignity and a weightier sense of responsibility to the Government of the united countries, and give them a place and influence in the family of nations.

Liberty an Aid  
to Law.

The facts published in a paragraph in our last number concerning the steady decrease of crime in England, compared with its increase in most other European countries, suggest material for a profitable study of causes and effects in this department

of inquiry. There is, probably, no other country in the world, certainly not in Europe, in which the principle of liberty of speech is carried into practice to so great an extent as in England. Taking Germany, for instance, for the sake of comparison, we find that the struggle with Socialism is constantly assuming larger proportions. The Emperor, in some of his numerous speeches, has lately declared in substance that the issue is squarely joined between Socialism and the Army. Need we hesitate, taking observation and history, to say nothing of what we know of human nature, as our guides, that the struggle is growing, and is sure to grow, constantly fiercer, with a corresponding increase of those classes of crime which are the legitimate outgrowth of such a state of things. Why is not Socialism, which is undoubtedly strong in England, the same source of dread there as in Germany? Is not the difference due largely to the different manner in which its advocates are met? In England the safety valve of free speech is left, as far as possible, wide open. The law-making and peace-preserving forces of the State are directed mainly against deeds, not words. Theories, however wild and visionary, however destructive apparently of present methods of national and municipal government, are, for the most part, left severely alone. The consequence is that a great amount of the irritation inevitably aroused by what free-thinking citizens are sure to regard as unjust restriction and persecution, is escaped, and much ill-feeling, leading to violation of the law, is avoided. The moral is that it is safer and better to err on the side of too much, than on that of too little, personal liberty for the citizen.

A Dastardly  
Crime.

The arrest of a number of persons in Montreal and elsewhere, on the charge of arson, is an event which may well attract a large share of public attention. The charges against individuals are not, of course, to be accepted as equivalent to proof of guilt. The accused are entitled to the full benefit of all doubts, until the question of their guilt or innocence shall have been decided by the proper courts. Without assuming, therefore, the guilt of any untried prisoner or suspect, we may say that the crime is rightly regarded in law as one of the most serious in the whole catalogue of offences against property and life. We are not ardent advocates of capital punishment, but it seems to us that if the taking-off of any class of criminals is necessary to the safety of the lives of citizens in a civilized state, Mr. Goldwin Smith's argument, in a city daily, to the effect that not even deliberate murder is more deserving of the extreme penalty than deliberate arson, is conclusive, particularly in the case of residences, or of buildings in the vicinity of inhabited residences. When these residences are in the heart of a crowded city, nothing can exceed in moral turpitude the act of setting one of them on fire. When we come to consider the matter in another light, it seems to us almost demonstrable that incendiarism must be far more common than most of us are accustomed to suspect. The ratio of fires, including those immediately suppressed by modern appliances, is surely far larger than it should be to satisfy any computation of averages or theory of accidents. If not, it must be that the precautions used to insure safety, the construction of buildings and in connection with the lighting and heating of them, and the use of fire for domestic and other industrial purposes, are far from what they ought to be. This whole matter is worthy of the closest investigation on all sides, and we hope that it is now about to receive it

A  
Correction.

It seems that the paragraph in our last issue on "The Manitoba Question" was based on a misapprehension. The *Globe* explains that in the sentence we quoted, and on which we

commented, from its Winnipeg special, the reference was to Federal, not to Provincial legislation. We of course accept with thanks the correction, which renders our comment pointless. The glint of light was, in this case, evidently subjective, not objective.

Dr. Parkin and Upper Canada College.

THE banquet given by the National Club to Dr. Parkin, the new Principal of Upper Canada College, was in many ways remarkable, and may certainly be taken to argue well for the future of that great institution. The leading members of the Club present and the invited guests represented largely the intelligence and the wealth of the great City of Toronto, and the feeling prevalent was one of deep interest in the College, of resolute determination in every way to promote its interests, and of confident hope with regard to its future.

In the first place, there was throughout the whole proceedings, the clearest and strongest recognition of the importance of Upper Canada College as an institution, that, in a certain sense, might be said to be necessary for the completion of our educational system. Our public schools, our high schools, and our collegiate institutes are admitted, on all hands, to be first rate—about as good as could be expected or had under the circumstances. But there is an advantage in variety, and moreover there is the religious difficulty which weighs heavily on many minds. For those who believe in denominational education there are several very good schools of which Trinity College School at Port Hope is an excellent example. But there is certainly also room for a great school, like Upper Canada College, founded and conducted on religious and Christian principles without being denominational. We quite recognize the difficulty of such a system; but we believe that, where those in authority are in thorough sympathy with it, much good may result from it.

And this brings us to the principal subject of the evening—the Head Master of the College—in whose honour the banquet was given. Dr. Parkin certainly made a most favourable impression upon those who met him for the first time, while to others he was already favourably known. His speech, if, perhaps, a trifle lengthy, was yet admirable, altogether to the point, showing a most complete and thorough understanding of the whole subject, and an admirable temper in regard to the work which lies before him.

Dr. Parkin's expressions of anxiety, or at least of diffidence, in reference to the work before him, were quite natural and even creditable. It is not merely that he will have to carry a heavy burden; but he takes up the work under a certain amount of discouragement. For many reasons the school is not as prosperous as its friends would wish it to be; and commercial affairs have not yet recovered sufficiently to afford us the hope of immediate extensive improvement. And we confess that we have better hopes of a man who shows some amount of self-distrust than of one who is absolutely sure of success. And this is specially the case, when the diffidence produces no paralysis of activity. There was a hopeful ring in the Principal's voice, and that which is perhaps even better, a resolute tone which meant unmistakably: No one can be sure of succeeding; but we may at least deserve success, and we mean to deserve it.

And this resolve rests on good grounds. We know of no man, on either side of the Atlantic, who possesses, in so large a degree, the various qualifications which meet in Dr. Parkin. A mere scholar, from the English universities, however able, who knows nothing of the social conditions existing among ourselves, would be very apt to make mis-

takes in the way of entirely assimilating our schools to those of the Old Country; and this might lead to serious errors. On the other hand, there is just as great a danger of a narrowness of spirit in one who knows of nothing but Canadian methods and traditions. We have much to learn from the mother country, if only we can learn it wisely. We have something to learn also from France and from Germany. Nothing could be more hurtful to our national education than the theory that we had simply to follow our own traditions and develop our own methods, without learning anything from others, and especially from the great educational masters of the world.

Now, it appears to us that, both from his large and varied experience, his careful accumulation of well-sifted facts of knowledge, and his practical grasp of the subject of education, Dr. Parkin is qualified in an eminent and quite unusual degree for the work which he has undertaken; and for doing it in a spirit which will be both Canadian and cosmopolitan. He has had for many years a complete and practical acquaintance with our school system in all its parts—the public school and the high school, over both of which he has presided. He has been a copious writer in the *Times* and other leading English papers. He has done more probably than any other man to make English people acquainted with Canada and to interest them in its history and prospects. We owe him a debt of gratitude for this work. But beyond all this he has studied carefully and thoroughly English and European systems of education, and comes back to us with all this knowledge and experience, equipped for his work as very few men can be.

Only one thing remains in order to ensure success to this great venture—a moderate amount of sympathy on the part of that section of the public to whom a school of this kind appeals; in other words, the moneyed class who want something more than a day-school, however excellent that may be, for their children. It was pointed out that, if Upper Canada College should fail, a number of our boys would be educated in England or in the States, and neither of these methods seems quite to answer for the ordinary Canadian youth. But we will not speak of failure. We anticipate for Dr. Parkin and for the school a future that shall be both solid and brilliant.

A word should be added in commendation of the public spirit and hospitality shown by the National Club on this and other occasions. Mr. Arnoldi made a first rate chairman, and the proceedings were animated and interesting.

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### Political Science in Chicago University.

A GOOD deal of discussion has arisen in connection with the recent resignation of a Professor of Economic Science in the University of Chicago. The current rumour is that his resignation became necessary in consequence of the fact that his opinions and teachings favoured free-trade, and free competition, and were consequently displeasing to the founder and supporter of the institution, whose vast accumulations of wealth could not, it is popularly believed, have been made in a community in which a great combine and a practical monopoly on a huge and almost unique scale had not been made possible by high tariffs and other legislation in restriction of commercial freedom. But, so far as we are aware, no authoritative statement of the causes of the resignation has been made public by either party; consequently the discussion in the newspapers rests largely on a hypothetical basis. The general question, apart from any particular application, is an interesting and important one. A good deal of complaint was made a few years

ago, by some of the advocates of protection as an economic principle, in the United States, that the professors of Political Economy in the Universities, almost without exception, were advocates of theoretical free-trade. It was asked by the Protectionists why they should be taxed, in the case of the State-aided institutions, for having taught to their children trade doctrines which were, in the parents' view, economically heretical and practically such as would injure their business prospects. If our memory is not at fault, action was taken in the case of some institutions, to have the old-fashioned doctrine of trade-freedom replaced by a teaching more in harmony with the modern practice, not only of the Great American Republic, but of most of the great nations of modern Christendom, Great Britain always excepted. We remember, too, that the late President Wilson, of Toronto University, at the time when the establishment of a Chair of Political Economy was under discussion, was solicitous lest the teaching of that subject in a State University might lead to political embarrassments. The problem should not, however, be very difficult of solution. To restrain a University professor in any way from freely following out his investigations of any scientific question—and such this must be made in order to bring it fairly within the purview of an institution of learning—would be simply high treason to the objects for which a university exists. On the other hand, the Professor who should use his position for anything like a partisan advocacy of his own personal opinions, would show himself unfit for his high trust. Opinions he must reach, if he is a man of mind, and it would be suicidal on the part of any University authorities to put the least restraint upon his free expression of them. But his business in his exalted position is, not to play the part of an advocate, but rather that of an impartial judge, by aiding his jury of students to examine with open minds the evidence, and all the evidence available, on both sides, or rather on all sides, of the subject under investigation, and to reach, individually, their own conclusions. He will often find it necessary to teach them to curb the impetuosity which would urge them to form opinions too hastily, and may sometimes even find it wise to advise them to refrain from forming any fixed opinions on vexed questions until a later and maturer stage in the search for truth shall have been reached. In short, the professor who is either unable to form or afraid to express a personal opinion, as such, upon any philosophic question which may become the subject of study with his class, and the professor who is in haste to express and defend his own opinions while the investigation is still in progress, alike prove themselves, to a greater or less degree, unfitted for their positions. The power of dispassionate, unbiassed analysis and exposition of all the evidence, regardless of the side on which it tells, is not more necessary in a judge on the bench than in a professor of any department of science or philosophy in a modern class-room laboratory.

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### The Cost of Living.

I HEARD the other day of a man who made the trip from Buffalo to Duluth and back in a steamer that is spoken of in the advertisement as "palatial." He was a bachelor of fortune and was determined to have what is commonly called "a good time." I was assured on credible authority that he spent on that trip the sum of \$600. As the voyage can be performed in a moderate and modest way for \$35 we may come to the conclusion that his cost of living for a little more than a fortnight was about \$580 above his transportation expenses. In contrast to this example of extravagance I may mention that of a physician I knew many years ago, who, as an experiment, lived for a fortnight on a four-pound loaf of ordinary bread. If we put the cost of this food at twenty cents and allow say \$5 for the rent of the room he occupied and the odd 80 cents for sundries we make up the amount of \$6—the hundredth part of what the other man spent. Here then we have two extremes of expenditure. But we might easily find instances of cost of living

which would be farther apart still. There are people on both sides of the Atlantic who delight in lavish living. When that Earl of Derby, who was called the "Rupert of debate," died; and his son, the new Earl, came into possession, it was found that the monthly bill for beer was £200 and that £250 per month was entered in the accounts for grain given to the game in the Knowsley preserves. Mr. Ward Macalister has explained how it is possible to live in a very expensive way in the city of New York if you are one of "the 400." We should, no doubt, be able to find examples of people who spend a great deal more than \$600, a fortnight in both the circles thus hinted at. On the other hand if we travel to India we should find Hindoos and Bengalese living at an expense of a few cents a week. Mr. M. J. Haney, C.E., who built one of the sections of the Canadian Pacific Railway—the Rocky Mountain section—told me that the allowance for the Chinese labourers employed upon that work was 50 lbs. of rice per month with a little pork and vegetable, to give variety.

There is more interest, however, for most people in information as to the living expenses of ordinary, average people, who, without being under the necessity of reducing their household *menage* to starvation point, are anxious to escape extravagance, if not to economise. During the severe winter of 1880-81 a correspondent of one of the most influential English newspapers explained with much preciseness how he had managed to exist with great comfort and gratification to himself on the small sum of 42 cents per week for food. And many years ago, during the potato famine in Ireland, a medical man who was afterwards well-known in the East of Scotland, set himself for several months to live on six or eight cents per diem and succeeded? His fare was bread, meal, and water.

But there is a feeling that such instances are not practically useful except as showing what can be done "if the worst comes to the worst." What we want to know from real statistics is how much it costs for people to live who belong to the vast army of the middle class. I happen to be able to give some figures on this subject which may be interesting. Here is the expenditure so far as food is concerned of an English family with which I was acquainted. The household consisted of the husband, who was a clerk; his wife, who was a particularly well-educated woman; five strapping boys, the eldest of whom was eleven and the youngest two years old; a "general" servant of twenty-five and a useful nurse-girl aged fourteen.

The following account details their expenditure for eating and drinking during seven weeks:

Meat (average price 20c. per lb).....	\$20.25
Bread (12c. per 4 lb. loaf).....	8.71
Milk (8c. per quart).....	6.64
Tea (42 cents per lb).....	4.67
Sugar (7 cents per lb).....	3.97
Butter (36 cents per lb).....	3.70
Potatoes.....	3.18
Beer (22c. per gallon).....	3.09
Oatmeal (6c. per lb).....	2.97
Haricot beans, lentils and peas.....	1.41
Flour.....	1.12
Eggs.....	.48
Cheese.....	.36
Treacle.....	.42
Rice.....	.42
Green vegetables and fruit.....	1.00
Spirits.....	.36
Fish.....	.32
Mustard, pepper, etc.....	.14
Vinegar.....	.12
Salt.....	.04
Total.....	\$63.37

This account gives a weekly expenditure of \$9.05, or about \$1 per head or a daily expenditure per head of about 14 cents.

I lived with this English family for some months and I can give some details of their methods, which, to American readers, may seem to be odd. From my own experience of them I can say, however, that those methods were not destructive of "high thinking." For breakfast they took oatmeal porridge, bread-and-butter, and tea, with an occasional slice of bacon which is included, in the account, under the heading "meat." For dinner they had cold meat or cold meat cookeries—they never cut their joints hot—potatoes, bread and cheese, and beer; diversified by the periodical addition of soups, puddings, or pies. For the evening meal

they had bread-and-butter, toast, or bread-and-treacle. At about ten o'clock they had bread-and-cheese and beer, or haricot beans, lentils or the like cooked in various ways.

Interesting exhibits of family living expenses are made in the report of the Bureau of Labour statistics of Missouri for the year ending Nov. 5, 1890. This branch of inquiry was pursued very diligently and carefully kept accounts of income and outgo were obtained from 438 families embracing various trades and classes of work. One of them supplies the following statistics of the food and drink of a family of five for a year. The family consisted of the parents, a son aged ten years, and two daughters aged nine and four years. The earnings of the husband were \$840 a year. The following was the yearly expenditure in eatables and drinkables:

Meat.....	\$72.00
Bacon and ham.....	6.80
Lard.....	12.00
Flour.....	26.00
Bread.....	32.40
Butter.....	16.50
Milk.....	18.25
Cheese.....	14.00
Coffee.....	18.30
Tea.....	.60
Potatoes.....	7.00
Vegetables.....	19.75
Sauerkraut.....	2.60
Vinegar.....	2.40
Baking powder.....	1.35
Sugar.....	18.00
Ice.....	15.00
Beer.....	26.00
Miscellaneous.....	6.50
Total.....	\$315.45

This gives a weekly expense per head of \$1.21. This family lived in St. Louis. The husband was a skilled workman.

The following is a tabular statement relating to a family consisting of a workman and his wife and three children living in Sheffield, England. Their means were very small as the husband only earned \$316 a year. This is what they spent on eating and drinking.

Sugar, tea, coffee, etc.....	\$31.20
Butcher's meat.....	50.44
Potatoes and other vegetables.....	18.72
Bread.....	50.44
Beer.....	18.72
Total.....	\$169.52

This gives a weekly expense for food and drink of 65 cents or thereabout per individual. I have a friend living in a Canadian city who has kindly analysed her housekeeping accounts for me. She finds that the expense for food and drink per head is \$1.42 per individual. She keeps an exceptionally good table. Taking the average of these four cases we find that they give \$1.07 as the weekly sum spent in food and beverage by ordinary people. I have examined the returns of institutions such as schools and asylums and the conclusion that I have arrived at is that about \$1.25 per individual is the average weekly expenditure on food and beverages by the mass of the people in England and on the North American continent.

In connection with this subject the following particulars of the yearly expenses of a German Government official whose income, derived from his salary and property of the value of 9,000 marks, was 5,450 marks per annum, will be found interesting. I took it from an interesting article in the New York Independent, one of a series on Germany. It will be remembered that a mark equals a quarter-dollar:

Lodging and lodging tax.....	1,225
Fuel.....	140
Light.....	45
Food (170 m. monthly).....	2,040
Washing.....	45
Servant girl from one country.....	120
Insurance.....	6
Dress and shoes for wife.....	85.50
Dress for husband whose official clothing is free.....	17
Clothing for son.....	95
School fees for son.....	240
School books for son.....	24.75
Pocket money for son.....	12
Pocket money for wife, 10 m. monthly.....	120
Pocket money for husband, 15 m. monthly.....	180
Taxes and widow fund.....	254

New pots, dishes, etc.....	28.75
Repairs on old utensils, locks, etc.....	16.20
Needlework utensils.....	31.85
Xmas and birthday presents.....	152.50
Club fee for husband.....	40
Newspapers.....	26
Postage stamps.....	9.15
Physician and 6 bottles quinine.....	76.30
Law books for husband.....	27
Alms to societies and collectors.....	46
Savings bank deposit for each child.....	60
Pleasure expeditions: 1 trip to Potsdam, 1 trip to Erkner, 2 visits to 1 Zoo, 1 visit to theatre and pocket-money for son's school excursion.....	62
Contributions to political party.....	82.50

5,450.00

J. R. N.

### Newfoundland Affairs.

I ENTERTAINED a hope a month or two ago as to the result of the alleged representations of the Montreal Board of Trade that an opportunity might have occurred for the re-opening of negotiations with the Province of Newfoundland. I entertained that hope, not so much because I felt that it would be attended with any immediate success, but rather because I felt that it might have been made the occasion for the acquisition on the part of the Dominion Government of a thorough acquaintance with the policy of the Imperial Government in relation to the ancient colony.

I must confess that I have been much surprised at the apathy which appears to exist amongst us in reference to this question—an apathy which is as inexcusable as it is reprehensible. I have endeavoured to get at the bottom of it and to discover the reason for its existence; but so far I have signally failed in observing the slightest justification for its existence beyond the occasional expression of a hazy opinion that the people and Legislature of Newfoundland were themselves apparently indifferent as regards confederation with the Dominion. Without admitting the accuracy of this impression, which, I am quite sure, cannot be maintained, at least so far as the great majority of the people of that Province are concerned, I have nevertheless to regret that the people of Newfoundland have occasion to be dissatisfied with the indifference manifested by Canada in reference to the exacting and injurious policy exhibited towards them by the Mother Country, the effect of which has been to impoverish the Colony and to reduce it to its present deplorable condition, and that in the interest of a foreign, implacable, and aggressive foe. The people of that Province freely (so far as I can judge) admit and acknowledge the kindly aid and consideration which this country has extended to them and the munificence of our bounty in cases of extraordinary affliction; but whilst they recognize these beneficent traits in our character, they are utterly at a loss to understand why these evidences of kindly and fraternal regard are comprehended only within the sphere of merely social relationship, whilst the much more important interests connected with the political and territorial integrity of the Province, and the interests within its borders even of the Dominion itself, are treated with an indifference and an apathy which are simply incomprehensible.

I am not sure that our Canadian people are aware that the battle which the people of Newfoundland have been waging against France for the last century and a half is not the battle of Newfoundland alone, but of Canada as well. A large portion, if not the majority, of the residents upon the west coast of the Province are not Newfoundlanders, but Canadians. And yet, whilst Newfoundland has been beaten down almost to the dust in the diplomatic contest which has been so long and so desperately waged by her against the common enemy, Canada has not raised one solitary finger to aid her, nor has she uttered more than one solitary protest against the aggressions of France upon the rights and liberties of her own people as well as those of Newfoundland. When she did interpose her interposition was effective, and France's new demands were instantly repelled. Since then our activity has given place to profound indifference. And if there is anything which has tended to dishearten the people of Newfoundland in regard to Confederation it may fairly be traced to this indifference on the part of our people and this abnegation of their duty both to Canada and to Newfoundland. If, on the other hand, anything has tended to produce in Newfoundland a preference

for political association with the United States (though I do not admit the existence of any such feeling to any appreciable extent) it is the conviction that under the United States flag their territory would not be ravaged nor their rights or liberties outraged by France without instant reparation of the wrong and that France would have to deal with a power not likely to exhibit the characteristics of a stepmother.

That I am not speaking outside the record as to the special interest of our people in sustaining the position of Newfoundland, or as to losses sustained by Canadians on the West Coast of that Province, I might cite scores of distressing proofs. Here is one:—

In 1882, two Canadians, Messrs. Forrest and Cheaser, of Halifax, N.S., commenced the business of lobster and salmon packing at St. Barbe's, on the West Coast of Newfoundland. In 1883 they extended their operations to Port Saunders, and in 1884 they still further extended their business to Brig and Bartlett Harbours. "There were no buildings or houses of any kind at Port Saunders when the company erected their factory there, and no fishermen, either French or English, had been in the habit of fishing there." The cost of erecting and equipping these factories, exclusive of the necessary supplies, amounted to upwards of \$20,000. From the time they commenced operations they were perpetually obstructed and interfered with by the French fishermen and naval officers on the station. Without warning or other intimation the buoy-lines of their traps were cut and set adrift and their catch very seriously diminished. Finally, on complaint of the senior officer of the French naval division on the coast, petitioners were compelled to abandon a business which gave employment to several hundred people, and were compelled to suffer loss not only of their business, but of their traps, gear, and other equipment as well. All this was done with consent or connivance of the British naval officers on the station, and without redress or remuneration of any kind to the aggrieved parties for loss of property and occupation.

I cannot here refrain from mentioning two other cases, that of Messrs. Murphy & Andrews, of Hauling Point, on the North-east coast, and of Mr. James Baird, on the West coast. In the former case the petitioners were ordered to remove their factory at the request of the Commander of the French war-ship *Drac*, a French canning factory being immediately permitted to take its place. In the latter case Mr. James Baird had his factory removed, losing considerable business and property by the operation. In fact, and in the language of "The Case for the Colony" (London, 1890, P. S. King & Co., p. 32): "It has been the practice for years past for French naval officers to enter our harbours on that coast and to compel by force, or threats of force, every British vessel in port, whether intending to fish or not, to take up their anchors and proceed to sea. . . . Against these acts, which are of frequent occurrence, there is no protest or objection on the part of British officers who are charged with 'the protection' of the rights of British subjects under the treaties, and redress for these wrongs has been impossible." It matters little whether these vessels are the property of Quebec, Nova Scotia, or Newfoundland subjects of Her Majesty; it matters not that in Her Majesty is vested the sole sovereignty of the territory and its contiguous waters; it matters not that, under the treaties, French fishery privileges are merely concurrent, and held subject to limitations which do not affect operations and the natural rights of our people; it matters not what aggressions of this kind on the part of France have already been the occasion of prolonged conflict and warfare between the two countries. None of these facts are permitted to come into consideration at all. All that is necessary now in these days of political exigency, is for a French naval petty officer to say what shall be done and what shall not be done upon the coast. All that Her Majesty's representative there is permitted to do is to take off his hat, to make a polite bow, and to admit that French law is paramount. All that is left either to the Canadian or Newfoundlanders to do is to take himself off as quickly as his heels can carry him, or put up with such loss as the necessities of a trifling and possibly enforced delay may subject him to."

In these statements I am not at all exaggerating the difficulties. In fact I am merely stating conditions under which our people, as well as those of the Province, have been suffering for the last 100 years. To furnish details of these



outrages, of the enormous losses incurred by our own people as well as by those of Newfoundland, would require a whole volume. Some few years ago I urged upon the Government of Newfoundland the duty of appointing a commission to take evidence in regard to the enormous losses of its people on that coast as the result of these outrages, and received a partial assurance that that would be done. I am not sure that the work has yet been accomplished. If any of your readers, however, desire to be further informed upon the point, a reference to the able little pamphlet (which I have already quoted), entitled "The Case for the Colony," will, I think, fully justify the statements I have made. It will do more; it will open the eyes of the people of Canada to a state of affairs beyond anything they could believe possible, and fill them with surprise that they have so long permitted the interests of a large portion of their people to be trampled in the dust, without justice, without mercy, without reparation, without the slightest pretext except that it has been permitted to our beneficiaries themselves to determine the limitations of our benevolences, as well as to determine the extent of the rights and immunities which under treaty we have reserved to ourselves.

Should there be any question as to whether the contention of Newfoundland should be sustained by Canada, or as to whether the interests of Canada are not equally protected by that contention, I quote here from "The Case for the Colony," a portion of the text of the report of the Joint Select Committee of the Council and Assembly of the Province in reply to the proposal of the Imperial Government relative to the convention of 1885, in which "Her Majesty's subjects in Newfoundland and elsewhere" (meaning Canada) are referred to as those in whose interests a ratification of that instrument was declined. The preamble of the report sets forth the fact that "Her Majesty's Government having recognized in the most solemn manner the jurisdiction of this Colony over the coastal fisheries and territory of Newfoundland and its dependencies, and having acknowledged that the said fisheries and territory cannot be alienated except with the consent of the Local Legislature," the report proceeds to declare that "Whereas the arrangement would place the French in possession of the principal harbours between Cape Ray and Cape John" (and anybody looking at the map can see what that means) "to the practical exclusion of British fishermen" (not merely Newfoundland fishermen) "from any of the fishing privileges of that coast; and whereas the said arrangement gives jurisdiction to commanders of French cruisers in matters criminal as well as civil to the disregard of those principles and procedure" (and, as might have been said, without regard to the jurisdiction of the constituted courts of the colony) "to which British subjects are accustomed and entitled in tribunals of justice; and whereas the proposed arrangement seeks to assert, perpetuate, and legalize certain claims of France in *all the ports of this Colony* without any reservation of power on the part of this Colony to restrict them by Local Legislature; and whereas no acceptable equivalent is ceded to this Colony for the large and important concessions proposed to be made by us to the French by this arrangement, be it therefore resolved that in virtue of the constitutional right which has been so often and so clearly admitted by Her Majesty's Government to exist in the Legislature of this Colony, we do consider it our bounden duty, in the interests of Her Majesty's loyal subjects in Newfoundland and elsewhere [meaning Canada], respectfully to decline to assent to the arrangement now proposed for our ratification."

I trust nothing further need be added to convince our people that in this maintenance of her territorial and maritime integrity Newfoundland is maintaining Canadian interests as well as her own. To use a vulgarism: It is not Newfoundland's funeral alone which we are asked to assist at; it is our own as well. Ours, in fact, will be the biggest part of it. The interests of Newfoundland are but those of 200,000 people, whilst those of Canada are those of several millions. But I want our people to understand that it is no part of the policy of the Imperial Government to hasten the Confederation of the Province with Canada, unless Canada is prepared to consent to the ratification of the Convention of 1885 which the Newfoundland Legislature has already so wisely and determinedly repudiated. If the Imperial Government can effect this in no other way, then it is her foregone conclusion to starve the Colony which she has already ruined into the yielding up of her charter, and the

suppression of her legislative independence. That being accomplished, the Convention with France of 1885 will be put in operation by a mere Minute of Council of the local executive, and a fatal death-blow will be struck at every interest of Canada upon her whole eastern sea-board.

That this will not be accomplished without trouble is an assured fact; and we may just as well recognize and prepare for the difficulty. The interests of the people of Canada in Newfoundland, as well as those of the people of the Colony, have been sufficiently crushed already for the benefit of France. I shall be much mistaken if their patience is not already exhausted and I am quite prepared for any event that may take place there should the Imperial Government force its policy upon the Colony by any unfair means. I want the people of Canada and the Dominion Government to understand the state of affairs thoroughly, and to take such steps as will advise the Imperial Government that Confederation or no Confederation, Newfoundland dependent or independent, the Dominion at all events will, in its own interests, sustain its helpless and prostrate neighbour in its resistance to further calamity, and give the Imperial Government clearly to understand that no such measures as those contemplated by the Convention of 1885 shall be permitted to be carried into effect upon any portion of Her Majesty's territories within this Dominion or within British territory upon this continent.

Should the Dominion Government fail in recognizing its duty in this matter it will impose a serious, perhaps a fatal responsibility upon the people of Newfoundland. But that they will be prepared to accept that responsibility I am fully satisfied. They are not troubled about the financial aspect of their relations with the Dominion, nor do they desire to be treated with any more consideration in that respect than are the other Provinces; these matters they leave to the politicians whose duty it is to attend to them. They have far more important interests at stake just now, and chief among them is the integrity of the remaining natural resources of the Colony from which they derive their sustenance. Large industries have already been ravished from them by the remorseless greed of a rapacious enemy, aided and abetted by a power which should have helped to protect them. Of what value to them is Confederation or any other political association if it is merely to be made the instrument of wresting from them the last means of sustaining themselves? That they will resist to the bitter end any further spoliation by France of the immunities that are left them is a fact which it is neither wise nor safe to overlook. If the Province is to come into the Confederacy at all let it come in in full possession of all natural resources and with every means its territory can supply it with in its own and the general interest. Any attempt further to restrain it in the utilization of its material wealth by any application of force, whether political or physical, will be met by weapons of the same character. It is just as well to have that clearly understood at once.

R. WINTON.

Toronto, Sept. 12, 1895.

### Criticisms of Some Magazine Articles.— Part VI.

"A VINDICATION OF HOME RULE," BY MR. GLADSTONE.

AS I am endeavoring to show some of the errors and misstatements editorially permitted to appear in articles in the magazines; and as Mr. Gladstone's paper in the North American Review for October, 1892, is a glaring and typical instance of such literary decadence, I have selected it, although it appeared sometime ago. It also gives the opportunity of presenting the Irish Home Rule Question in a self-refuting manner which has never been done before.

This article of eight pages—containing many misstatements—was written after Parliament had risen and Mr. Gladstone, as Prime Minister, being merely First Lord of the Treasury, he had no active office-labour to occupy his time, therefore there was no excuse on the score of overwork or hurry, for misstatements, whether unintentional or intentional. My readers must also bear in mind that he has a magnificent library, secretarial and other literary assistance at hand, had been in Parliament for about sixty years, is gifted with a splendid memory, and practically had everything that could be wished for to enable him to write accurately and

truthfully, if the spirit had been but willing. Consequently there is no excuse for wilful deviations from the truth.

It is a painful task for an Englishman—proud of his country—to have, in the cause of truth, to expose the misconduct of one so exemplary in his private life, so prominently pious, so exact in paying “tithes of mint and anise and cummin,” and who has filled such high positions in the State. The only alleviation to the aggrieved feelings of a patriotic Englishman, is the fact that Mr. Gladstone has not a drop of English blood in his veins.

Mr. Gladstone's leading thesis in the article was Irish Home Rule which has been so overwhelmingly rejected by the British electorate, the Unionist majority in the present Parliament being 152. Persistent efforts having been made by him and others to misstate the facts and to mislead public opinion on this side of the Atlantic, I will therefore present the main point as clearly as possible. Mr. Gladstone states (p. 386): “A Republican told me that out of thirteen millions of votes cast at the Presidential election twelve and one-half millions would be favourable to the cause of Ireland.” This, if true, would prove that they had been kept in ignorance of, and did not understand, the question. The following illustrative way of putting it will show how grossly Americans and Canadians have been deceived. Suppose that Home Rule—after the manner of the Irish Home Rule Bill of 1893—as ultimately amended by Mr. Gladstone, was proposed for the Southern States on the ground that what is sauce for the English goose, is sauce for the American gander. Let the proposition be similar to what Gladstone proposed for Ireland: (1) The Southern States to have a separate Congress meeting at Richmond, with (2) the power to make or repeal laws; (3) all obnoxious Unionist adherents and their property to be dealt with as the Richmond majority might decide; (4) no representative from any constituency in the Northern States, nor any deputation representing the Washington Congress, to sit or vote at Richmond; (5) but the South—as at present—to elect its full quota of members and these to sit and vote at Washington as they now do. Thus, on the basis of the Irish Home Rule Bill as ultimately presented by Mr. Gladstone and voted upon, the South—having perhaps 100 members at Washington—would rule the North, and if there was anything like “a solid South” its representatives would completely dominate the Northerners, playing off one side against the other. The casting vote of the South would go to the highest bidder; all intelligent men know what that would mean. (6) But as no Northern members would sit at Richmond, the North would have no say or show in governing the South.

Thus the South would rule itself and also the North; and in the vernacular the latter would have “to grin and bear it.” But instead of union there would be disunion—instead of Gladstone's childish “union of hearts” there would be discord. All sorts of differences and quarrels would arise which would ultimately culminate in civil war. As in the case of Ireland there would be nothing but the fear of war to prevent the South from seceding altogether, which it could at its leisure prepare for.

Would one in a hundred of native-born northern Americans vote for this American edition of Irish Home Rule? Plain-speaking Americans will naturally reply “Why this Irish Home Rule (as brought forward by Gladstone and voted upon in 1893) is a horse of another colour to what it has been represented.” Rejoinder: “You are ignorant of what Gladstonizing the facts—that Upas tree of truth—means.” Did any one of the leading United States journals thus put the subject properly and clearly before the public? Fairminded, intelligent Americans are painfully aware that their papers often intentionally fail to tell undollar-making or unpopular truths.

Consider the terrible state of affairs ultimately proposed by Mr. Gladstone whereby (after reducing Ireland's present over-representation) 80 Irishmen—the majority being selected by the priests—would vote at Westminster to make laws for England and Scotland, and make and unmake ministries, no representatives of British constituencies being permitted to sit in the Dublin Parliament. These facts help to explain the overwhelming victory of the Unionists at the recent general election. Home Rule would be a practical rendering of the homely saying: Pat to John Bull; the South to the North “What's yours is mine, and what's mine is my own.”

## MR. GLADSTONE ON THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.

Mr. Gladstone refers (p. 385) to an article by the Duke of Argyll, in the North American for August, 1892, on “The English Elections and Home Rule”—which after his manner he misrepresents. Gladstone coins this choice figure of speech: the Duke “has never reined in the gallop of his pen.” It is reported that when Thackeray was writing “Vanity Fair,” after penning a felicitous sentence he complacently exclaimed, “That is a flash of genius;” but Mr. Gladstone after inditing the above might truly have said with Dogberry, “I have ‘written myself down an ass.’” This mixed metaphor would have delighted the famous Sir Boyle Roche of Irish-bull memory; but this evidence of “a plentiful lack of wit” would cause any competent editor to reject such an article if written by a tyro—by one unknown to fame. The numerous cases of his peculiar manner of misrepresenting facts when it suits his purpose, and his audience, as Mrs. Gamp would say, “are so disposed,” bring to mind Nelson's grim joke at Copenhagen. During the awful cannonade from the shore-batteries a signal was made by his superior officer to cease firing, preparatory to withdrawing the ships. When it was reported to Nelson he applied the telescope to his blind eye and observed, “I see no such signal—keep on firing.” What Nelson did in grim joke, Gladstone, who is lacking in a sense of humour, and also in self-consciousness, often does in solemn earnest.

In the Duke's article there is a self-evident slip either in making the fair copy for the printer, or else through the fault of the compositor. The Duke says of Ireland (p. 134): “No civilized law existed in the country except” (until) “the law of England in the small area of the Pale.” Clearly the Duke meant that outside the English Pale there was no civilized law, and as a matter of course only after the English were there. He could not possibly have meant—as Gladstone affects to think he did—that the English were established in the Pale many centuries earlier. But Gladstone falsely puts it, that the Duke stated that the English were there hundreds of years before the actual fact. All common-sense readers of the original article would understand what was meant, but Mr. Gladstone after his manner has Gladstonized the facts. American readers, ignorant of his peculiarities, and of the Duke's mental calibre, would naturally form a poor opinion of the latter, than whom there is no abler all-round man in Parliament.

## A GROSS FABRICATION.

Mr. Gladstone also represents the Duke of Argyll's arguments as putting it that “either in the character of liars, or of knaves, or of dupes, they” (the Irish) “are outside the pale of ordinary human dealing.” This is a pure invention, and is a capital illustration of Gladstonizing the facts. It is Gladstonianly put so as to be quoted literally by exulting Nationalists who can truly say “We quote from the statesman who in piety is ‘the observed of all observers.’” Thus

To Gladstonize is—  
Piously to best the enemy,  
In manner Pecksniffianly sly.

There is nothing in the Duke's article to warrant such false charges. It is an insult to ask men of common-sense to believe such a statement. “Outside the pale of ordinary dealing,” “smells woundily” of old-time, after-dinner penmanship; I don't insinuate that such was the case, but believe it to have been a sober and deliberate calumny.

FAIRPLAY RADICAL.

(To be Continued.)

## Max O'Rell on American Tyrants.

## HOW JONATHAN IS RULED AND BULLIED AND SNUBBED.

THE petty tyrants of the United States—American officials high and low—form the subject of a very entertaining article by Max O'Rell in the current number of the North American Review. As much that he says can be applied not inappropriately to similar classes in this country we reproduce the article in full:—

It may be asserted that national pride causes every people on the face of the earth to labour under a delusion. The French-

man honestly believes himself to be the only truly civilized inhabitant of the globe; the Englishman thinks he is the only moral one; and I have no doubt that the American flatters himself that he is the freest. Possibly the Sandwich Islander uses, in reference to himself, some adjective in the superlative, followed by *in the world*, according to American fashion.

Now, as a true-born Frenchman, I am ready to admit that my countrymen express a very fair estimation of themselves; but I hold that the pharisaism of the English is obvious; and as for the Americans being a free nation, why, I maintain that never was a greater mistake made in the world.

I will leave politics alone, although I might tell Jonathan that the Governments of England and France, especially of England, are far less autocratic than his. I will leave aside the trusts, the rings, the combinations, the leaders, the bosses, but only name them to take the opportunity of reminding Jonathan that, if the greatest objection to a monarchy is that a nation may thus run the risk of being ruled by a fool or a scoundrel, the greatest objection to certain forms of democracy should be that a nation may thus run the risk of being governed by 500 of such. A great English lord was one day confidentially informed that his steward robbed him. "I know it," he replied; "but my steward sees that nobody else robs me." The English lord was a wise man. And, as for costs, I believe that enough money is spent and enough business is stopped during a presidential campaign in America to keep all the crowned heads of Europe during the four years of the President's time of office.

But enough, I repeat, about politics.

I say that Jonathan is not a freeman because he is not the master in his own house. Whether he travels or stays at home, he is ruled and bullied and snubbed from morning till he goes to sleep. His disposition is that of an angel, and, whenever I am asked what struck me most in the course of my visits to the United States, I always answer: "I never once saw an American lose his temper."

The American is not a man of leisure. His mind is always on the alert. New schemes are forever trotting about his brains. He is full of business, and trifles do not concern him. Besides, he may happen to dwell at No. 3479 West 178th Street, and he must try to remember where he lives. So he pockets snubs and kicks, and forgets. To lodge a complaint against a rude conductor or an uncivil porter would mean a letter to write or a visit to pay: too much waste of time. "Bother it!" he exclaims, "let him be hanged by somebody else!" He is also a prince of good fellows, and a complaint may mean the discharge of a man with a wife and children.

But this is not the principal reason. The Americans, like the French, have no initiative and lack public spirit. The English are the only people who are served by their servants, let the servants be the ministers of the crown, the directors of public companies, or mere railway porters. To every one to whom John Bull pays a salary he says: "Please to remember that you are the servant of the public." When the English appoint a new official, high or low, it is a new servant that they add to their household. When the French and the Americans appoint a new official, it is a new master that they give to themselves to snub them and to bully them. For example, when the English railway companies started running sleeping cars, the public said to them: "We do not wish to be herded up together like hop-pickers, you will please have the cars divided at night into two parts by a curtain, so that our ladies may be spared the annoyance of having to share a section with a man." I do not know a single American lady who has not told me of that grievance, and how on that account she dreaded travelling alone. Yet I am not aware that the American public has ever told the officials of any railway company in this country: "We pay you, and you shall, please, give such accommodation as will secure the comfort of our women." On one occasion, in a crowded sleeping car from Syracuse to New York, I occupied an upper berth, and a lady occupied the lower one. If she only felt half as uncomfortable as I did, I pity the poor woman.

Coming from Washington to New York, a short time ago, every seat in the drawing-room car was occupied. The temperature of that car was about 80. The perspiration was trickling down the cheeks of the passengers, the women were

fanning themselves with newspapers, all were stifled, puffing and blowing, hardly able to breathe; but not one dared go and open the ventilators, not one said to the conductor: "Now, this is perfectly unendurable, please to open the ventilators at once." I took upon myself to go and address him; "Don't you think," I timidly ventured, "that this car is much too hot?" "I do not," he said, and he walked away. As I meant to arrive in New York alive, I opened, not the ventilator, but the window. That was a reckless, fool-hardy resolution. The passengers threw at me a glance of gratitude, but there was in that glance an expression of wonder at my wild temerity, and they looked sideways, forward and backwards, to see if the potentate of the train had seen me. I was fairly roused, I was sick, my head was burning, almost split, and I was ready for that conductor if he had come to close my window—and that at the risk of passing for some uncontrollable rebel. The railways of this country are ruled by the nigger and for the nigger.

Then there is a man who, every five minutes, bangs the door of the car with all his might to let you know he has arrived. He will wake you up from a refreshing nap by a tap on your shoulder to inform you that he has laid a magazine on your lap. Then he will return with chewing-gum, then with papers, then with bananas, apples and oranges, then with skull caps, then with books, then with ten-cent pieces of jewelry, from his inexhaustible stores. An Englishman, on whom this kind of unceasing boredom from the time the train starts till the time when it reaches its destination would be tried, would pitch the boy out of the window.

Then there is the refreshment room. You ask for refreshment, and you name what you would like to have, and you receive the refreshing answer, invariably accompanied by a frown: "What's that?" You apologize for the poor English you have at your disposal, especially if you have acquired it in England, and you prepare to enjoy a piece of custard pie or apple pie, or may be, doughnuts. On leaving the place you pay, and the man at the desk would feel dishonoured if he said "Thanks" to you; but I will say this for him that he so little expects thanks for what he brings to you or does for you that if you say, "*Thank you*," he will cry "You're welcome," in the tone of, "*What's the matter with you?*" Life is short, time is money, and all these little amenities of European life are dispensed with.

You leave the train and arrive in the hotel. From the tender mercies of the railway conductor you are handed over to the hotel clerk, and, in small towns, to the lady waitress. Not a smile on that clerk's face. He is placid, solemn and monosyllabic. Your name entered on the registry, your sentence is pronounced. You are no longer Mr. So-and-So, you are No. 219. The coloured gentleman is close by to carry out the sentence. He bids you follow him. Yours is not to ask questions; yours is to follow and obey. The rules of the penitentiary are printed in your bedroom. You shall be hungry from 8 to 10 a.m., from 1 to 3 p.m., and from 6 to 8 p.m. The slightest infringement of the rules would be followed by the declaration that you are a crank. At the entrance of the dining-room, the head waiter, or the lady head waitress, holds up the hand and bids you follow him or her. Perhaps you recognize a friendly face at one of the tables. Yours is not to indulge in feelings of that sort; yours is again to follow, obey, and take the seat that is assigned to you. During the whole time that altogether I have spent in America I never once saw an American man or woman who dared sit on any other chair than the one that he or she was ordered to occupy. Nay, I have seen the guests timidly wait at the door, when nobody was there to take them in charge, until some one came to order them about. In small hotels you cannot hope to have the courses brought one after the other so that each one may be served hot to you. Your plate is placed in front of you, and the lady waitress disposes symmetrically ten to fifteen little oval dishes around it. When I first made the acquaintance of this lady, and she had dealt the dishes, I exclaimed, looking at her: "Hallo! what's trump?" But there was no trifling with that lady; she threw at me a glance that made me feel the abomination of my conduct.

Complaints are so rare that I once witnessed, in a hotel, a perfect commotion started by an Englishman who had dared express his dissatisfaction at the way he was treated. He was in the hall. "This is the worst managed hotel I have ever been in," he exclaimed to the clerk. "Where is the

proprietor? I should like to speak to him." The proprietor was in the hall, thoroughly enjoying the scene. He was pointed out to the guest by the clerk. The Englishman, excited and angry, went up to the proprietor.

"Is it you who are running this house?" he said.

"Well," said the proprietor, with his cigar in his mouth and his hands in his pockets, "I thought I was—till you came."

The Englishman looked at him, turned back, paid his bill, and departed.

I am bound to admit that the incivility you meet with in many hotels, offices, shops, etc., is only apparent. They are busy, mad busy, those clerks and shopmen, and do not see why they should indulge in the thousands of petty acts of courtesy that customers expect in Europe, where, for example, shopkeepers have time to write long notices to "respectfully beg the public not to touch the articles exposed for sale." In America, "Hands off" answers the purpose, and the visitors do not feel insulted.

But among the lower class servants of the public, I am persuaded that incivility is simply a form of misunderstood democracy. "I am as good as you" is their motto, and by being polite they would fear to appear servile. They are not as good as you, however, because you are polite to them, and they are not polite to you, but they do not see that. It is not equality, it is tyranny, the worst of tyranny, tyranny from below.

The patience of the American public is simply angelical, nothing short of that. I have seen American audiences kept waiting by theatrical companies more than half an hour. Something was wrong behind the scenes. They manifested no sign of impatience. When the curtain rose, nobody came forward to apologize to them for this obvious want of respect. Once in a New England town, through a train's being late, I arrived at the Opera House three-quarters of an hour after the time my lecture was advertised to begin. "I suppose I had better apologize to the audience," I said to the local manager, "and explain to them why I am late." "Just as you please," he replied, "but I would not. I guess they would have waited another half an hour without showing any sign of impatience." The American public expect no courtesy from the people they pay, and they get none.

The people of culture and refinement in America are paying dearly for keeping aloof from politics, and refusing to have anything to do with the government of their country. They are beginning to realize that fact. In everyday life their apathy, their lack of initiative alone can explain their endurance of the petty tyrannies I have only just indicated in these remarks.

If every official were educated up to the fact that he is paid by the state, that is to say, by the people, and that his duty is to administer, to the best of his abilities, to the welfare of the people; if every conductor of every railway company were made to understand that his first function is to attend to the comfort and wishes of passengers; if waiters, waitresses, porters, servants of all sorts, were told that a polite public has a right to expect from them politeness, courtesy and good service, life in America would be a great deal happier.

Americans may say that all this is beneath their notice, but they suffer from it. I do not think that I am one of those Europeans who believe that nothing is done well unless it is done in European fashion. I cannot help thinking that a good deal of happiness is attained in life by amiable intercourse with the people of all the different stations with whom we have to come in contact.

MAX O'RELL.

### At Street Corners.

AT one of our street corners last week I met an old friend of mine who has, during four years, encountered a series of various experiences in the United States. His first year there was good, then came the great depression, and the years that followed were of the lean order. He does not like the United States, and has come to the conclusion that it is not nearly so good a country to live in as Canada. He thinks there is less of true liberty and far less of impartial justice.

He had never been in Toronto before and was here for about a day only. I gave an hour or two to guiding him about the place. I ran him through the Education Department buildings, Massey Hall, St. Michael's Cathedral, the

Metropolitan Church, and the store of T. Eaton & Co. I took him round the belt line and on to the top of the Canada Life building. I showed him our policemen—of whom he said that they were delightful after the New York fellows—and our fire brigade, or as much of it as I could get to in the time. It had a great effect upon him. He says he is coming to live in Toronto as soon as he can.

When he, as an Englishman, first went to reside in the States, and got into conversation with people, they told him that the Canadians were "just aching" for annexation. "Were they?" he said innocently. They told it to him often. One of the questions he asked me referred to this. I said I thought there were one or two annexationists about, but that they were not easy to find. Perhaps if he employed a private detective agency he might run one to earth. This reassured him, and a glad light came into his eyes.

The coming up of the waterworks conduit, a week ago yesterday, caused a genuine sensation throughout the city. Of course it ought not to have come up. But the fact seems to be that it was badly designed and badly laid in the first instance, and that no proper measures have ever been taken to keep it down. Of course it ought to have been either anchored down to the solid rock, or a sufficient quantity of stone put upon it to keep it in its place, even if an accidental emptying occurred. I should think this would be the course follow now. It is the opinion of practical men that if once the conduit be properly and securely laid, and that wooden pipe—an ancient absurdity—be replaced by steel, there will be little to fear for the future. But surely the service ought not to be dependent on one line of pipes. There should be a duplicate system, and then if one should fail us we could fall back on the other.

The Georgian Bay Canal and Aqueduct Company soon rushed in an offer to supply the city with water to the extent of eighteen million gallon per day for \$98,550 per annum. Would not the better way be for the Mayor and Corporation to ascertain what the Company would charge to run the city in all its branches, take over the new civic buildings, attend to the city streets and govern us entirely? Why confine the offer to such a minor affair as the mere water supply? It is no use making two bites of a cherry. Let us know what the Canal Company would take everything off our hands for, throwing in the Exhibition and the public and collegiate schools.

Acting Mayor Shaw is magnifying his office during the temporary absence of our Chief Magistrate in the Old County. He understands the civic business and displays much tact in the way he handles it. There is no doubt, I should think, that one day he will fill the mayoral chair.

The great rush of applications for admission to the Harbord street Collegiate Institute on the occasion of the recent opening is a high testimony to the popularity of the school and the excellence of the methods of Mr. Spotton and his coadjutors. I understand that it was impossible to find places even for the scholars coming from what may be called the special district of the school, while there were many boys and girls wishful to join its ranks who came from somewhat distant parts of the city.

DIAGENES

### Montreal Affairs.

RETURN OF THE SUMMER WANDERERS—THE PLEASURES AND PRIVILEGES OF THE STAY-AT-HOMES—HEALTH-GIVING ODOURS OF THE MOUNTAIN FOREST—"THE UNEXPECTED BRIDE"—A CANADIAN NOVEL OF GENUINE POWER—ONTARIO COUNTRY LIFE PICTURED WITH ACCURACY AND ARTISTIC SKILL—SIR HENRY IRVING AND THE BEAUTIFUL CANADIAN ACTRESS, MISS IDA LEWIS—ANCESTORS OF SOME MONTREAL FAMILIES—THEIR LOWLY ORIGIN—DR. PETERSEN, THE NEW PRINCIPAL OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY, ARRIVES.

SEPTEMBER brings the stragglers home from mountain, field and sea; and the upper portions of the city are beginning to awake from their long nap. Shutters are coming down, and windows glow with the light of home fires. The streets are filled with small folks schoolward bound. Everywhere there are signs that those whom business has chained to the town, are shortly to have the wayward members of the flock back with them again. But I do not know that the stay-at-homes are really to be greatly pitied; for Montreal, to one with a reasonable degree of leisure, has its

own midsummer joys. Chief of these must be counted our mountain—our incomparable natural park which no other city can rival. The city is throwing round its base its long tendrils; and in a decade or so more will encompass it. But it will always be a haven for rest, for the breathing of pure air wafted down from the ilimitable northern spaces charged with the health-giving odours of the forest. No amount of exploring can rob the mountain of its freshness: it always seems to be made anew. For my own part I think its eastern side dropping down after steep declivity by terrace after terrace to the green stretches of Fletcher's Field is the most enjoyable place for an afternoon ramble that I know. It is pierced by footpaths; but in five minutes one can, by venturing up the hillside, reach recesses of sylvan solitude where he will be alone save for the scurrying chipmunks. A broad footpath runs obliquely up the hillside and over the brow of the mountain to the Protestant cemetery; and it is lined by tall birches which lock their branches overhead. On any afternoon, but Sunday's especially, hundreds of pedestrians climb the mountain by this gradual incline and inhale the fragrance of the deep woods that lie about. Many a Montrealer goes far afield and finds nothing half so restful or so health-restoring. Then there are the electric cars which run around the mountain and far out through the beautiful countryside, and afford in their open cars a very delightful outing. The Lachine Rapids lie at our doors, and by leaving his office at five the business man can have the delight of running them in a steamer and yet reach his house by seven o'clock. There are innumerable moonlight excursions which are usually enjoyable though the society is often rather mixed. And in a dozen other ways the stay-at-home can find recreation within the confines of this pleasant island of Montreal.

I made a brief mention in this column a week or so ago of a Canadian novel, written by "Constance McDonnell," of this city, and published in Chicago under the title of "The Unexpected Bride." One of the feelings which a reading of the book gives rise to is a regret that such an admirable work should have appeared in the trashy guise of "The Dearborne Library," with sensational title, flashy cover, and poor paper. The work is, without doubt, the strongest and truest story of Ontario rural life that has been written in recent years, and it should receive a warm welcome. It purports to be a record, covering some twelve years, of the doings of the Weir family from the "Squire," the head of the house, down to his grandchildren; and it unfolds itself naturally without a vestige of sensationalism or unreality. Country scenes are limned and country incidents told with a simplicity which is art in its highest form. There is the country wedding and the rallying of the clans from all the neighbouring concessions; the camp meeting on the island where the "sisters" meet to have "a season of refreshin"; the magic lantern show in the country school-house; the mortgaging of the farm, and later its loss; the experiences of the girls of the family at the High School; the canvas is crowded with touching little pictures that amuse, or that touch the heart strings. "Constance McDonnell" has written a great book. She has found under the dull exterior of Canadian farm life the primal passions of envy, of love, of greed, of hate; and has shown how even a township almost in the backwoods may be the theatre of life-dramas of enthralling interest.

Next week we are to have Irving, and a company stronger in numbers than ever before; stronger, too, in talent, probably. Eleven years ago Mr. Irving began his tour of the continent in Montreal, and he repeats the compliment this year. Special interest attaches to the performances, because after Miss Terry, the leading lady of the company, Miss Ida Lewis, is a Canadian girl, young, talented, and beautiful. Mr. Irving and Miss Terry are already in New York, and the whole company are to be here for rehearsals by Thursday. The opening piece will be "Faust," and there will follow "King Arthur," the "Merchant of Venice," and on Saturday evening "Waterloo" and "The Bells," a double bill. "Waterloo" is one of his own plays; it is a dramatization of Conan Doyle's superb short story, "A Veteran of Waterloo," and is mostly a monologue by Mr. Irving in the roll of Sergeant Brewster.

The Viscount de Fronsac is enlivening the pages of the Metropolitan, our Society weekly, with biographical data about Montreal families taken from commonplace books

inherited from an ancestor. It is questionable whether the Viscount's enterprise will arouse any wild enthusiasm among our local aristocracy for many of our reigning families owe their position to some ancestor who started life with the mob, and rose above it. The Viscount has already succeeded in showing that one of our proudest French families was founded by a man who was for many years a hod-carrier; and there is some perturbation as to where the lightning will strike next.

Dr. Petersen—it seems that this is the right way to spell his name—arrived out on Tuesday of this week and will remain at the Windsor until a residence, suitable for the Principal of McGill is obtained. Dr. Petersen is Sir Donald Smith's "discovery;" and though it is a big step from the management of a little college in Dundee to the charge of a great educational undertaking like that of McGill it is one everybody hopes it will be easily within his power to make. Sir Donald Smith does not usually make mistakes, and is not likely to have done so in this case. But, just the same, isn't it something of a reflection on Canadian scholarship that it should be thought necessary to look outside Canada for a successor to Sir William Dawson?

### Parisian Affairs.

M. DE ROTHSCHILD AND THE FULMINATE OF MERCURY—THE ANARCHISTS PRIVY TO THE OUTRAGE—THE ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE—CHINESE IMPRESSED BY IT—LORD SALISBURY AND THE BELGIANS—SARAH BERNHARDT IN LOVE WITH ENGLISH LAW—MADAGASCAR CAUSES MUCH GRIEF TO THE FRENCH—BREAK DOWN OF THEIR PLANS—THE NIGER AND THE MEKONG—THE QUESTION IN A NUT SHELL—THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT OF THE "DEBATS" COMPLIMENTED FOR HIS COURAGE—HE UNMASKS CERTAIN NEWS AGENCIES GIVEN TO FALSIFYING NEWS.

THE attempt to blow up M. de Rothschild by fulminate of mercury continues to be the leading theme of conversation and of consternation. The anarchists are privy to the attempt beyond doubt, as they alone could manipulate the terrible explosive—"fulminate of Mercury" or "Howard Mercury," quite short from the name of its discoverer, Howard, an English chemist, and since his day several chemists have been injured handling the substance in their laboratories. An explosion of the fulminate mutilated the hand of Bareul, reducing it to pulp, while the mortar of agate, in which he was compounding the simple, disappeared. Bellot had his hands destroyed and also his eyes; Leroy was killed by an explosion of the chemical; Hennell, the English chemist, while experimenting with the fulminate to fill bombs in his out-office, was, like the latter, blown up. A slight shock is sufficient to cause an explosion. It is thus that Baron de Rothschild's confidential secretary, in opening the letters that he concluded not to be important for the Baron to waste time reading over employed a steel paper knife; result, a shock by which the secretary lost one eye at once and is likely to be deprived of the sight of the other, while fragments of his thumb and fingers were collected by the police. Since the diabolical attempt—not quite unknown to malefactors—stationers are selling the "anti-fulminate letter opener," a tiny and thin paper knife in box wood. The latter having been nearly consumed by the explosion the police have not much to work upon; they want to try and find out the city post office where the letter was posted. However, they must now discover the vendor of the fulminate. The Baron is very popular with all classes and his private purse for the indigent is never closed. He is reported to have the intention to give two millions of francs to the city charities as a thankoffering. That anarchists call only restitution.

The Anglo-American Alliance has quickly brought the Pekin Government to its senses. It is a great victory for Lord Salisbury and a proof that his hand has still its old Roman qualities. It is to be hoped that the two consuls will see that the right ruffians are judged, and better still the right men executed. It would be well also to placard the sentence and its execution over China—it is not "wall" space that is wanting. After a heavy indemnity is exacted the principle ought to be adopted of insisting on more ports being thrown open to Western intercourse; in time none would remain closed. England and America did well to chastise the injuries inflicted on their nationalities, and declining the aid of Germany, France, and above all Russia.

The Anglo-Saxons by thus acting have enhanced their prestige in the far East. Nothing like the system of Cromwell in making foreigners "cave in" for national crimes and insults—and at once.

The Belgians must also feel immediately the avenging hand of Lord Salisbury for their iniquity in lynching Stokes, an English merchant. That has been a blow to all white men in Central Africa and the Belgian commander should be made to swing from a bow of the same gallows tree. It is time to put an end to that "forwards" of the *Savez vous*. It is only now England sees the depth of the discredit and contempt into which she has been plunged by the Little Englanders. France truly deplores the Stokes incident as it will lead to a pulling up of the Belgians on their way to the Upper Nile. The presence of Traveller Stanley in the British Parliament will keep that diplomatic prig in his place—Sir Charles Dilke. With a few good railways penetrating into Western and Eastern Africa a splendid commercial future in the Dark Continent awaits the Britisher. He is making a special route for the evacuation of Egypt, only he will not name the day for fitting—like France in Tunisia.

Since Sarah Bernhardt returned from her Robinson Crusoe island home in the Bay of Biscay to Paris she has been kept in pretty hot water. A Mdlle Kleine, whom Sarah says has the mania of viewing herself a greater actress than the famous *tragedienne*, has been persecuting her for years with threatening letters and menaces to "do for her with vitriol." This annoyance has been going on for years. Sarah complained to the police, who replied that as she believed the young woman to be mad no notice ought to be taken of her letters; with respect to the threat of being vitriolized the police could make no arrest till the young woman "had commenced to throw it at her." In presence of such law Madame Bernhardt bounded from the office of the magistrate in horror. No wonder she is in love with English laws that bind over troublesome persons to keep the peace. In the meantime Mdlle Kleine has been sequestered in a lunatic asylum, and the Municipal Council demands from the Prefect de Police, who is the applicant, and the doctor that incarcerated her. A journal wrote an article that Sarah considered to refer to her, which she viewed as insulting. She got her son Maurice to send a challenge to the writer who at once named his seconds and declared his article had not the slightest reference to Madame. So concluded all the seconds.

A French gentleman was recently invited to pay a visit to a nobleman resident in the County Meath and found the spot to be so like a little heaven below as to cause him to think he was not in Ireland—the relations between the nobleman and his tenants were patriarchal. In going to visit, with his lordly host, some poor cabins they entered one inhabited by an old woman. The latter lay dead on the floor, and her only hen and companion "had laid an egg on the corpse." Monsieur said such affection on the part of barn door fowls was unknown in France. Perhaps it was white mourning peculiar to French Queens—a *Reine Blanche*.

Madagascar continues to be a bad business and is causing much grief to the French. It is painful to onlookers who deplore the sacrifice of such life by climate alone, and that never forgives when the French must succeed in the end even if it cost them their last man and last franc. The opposition journals vow to blow the ministry sky-high when Parliament meets next October for expending millions that were never voted. It was the anglophobist deputy, de Mahy, who chiefly induced the Chamber to vote the expedition. At that moment England was regarded as hardly worth kicking. True, General Duchesne has taken Aridriba, one of the five strong places on the 100 miles of the bee-line leading to Tantaranive; pity he does not hold the other four. But his soldiers daily melt away. Hospitals are crowded; the 200th regiment is said to no longer exist. The initial blunder made was the demanding of volunteers from all the regiments of France—that Scraps' army had no cohesion though it had numbers, so was bound to destruction from natural causes. And here is where the practical reforms of Lord Wolseley appear in full evidence of soundness; he will create a united army of experienced and disciplined braves that will know each other's abilities and powers and so be formidable in presence of uncemented unities collected in the hour of danger from right and left like a trawl-net. But

in the presence of the Madagascar break down, after twenty-five years of military organization, people commence to shake the head at the condition of the French as compared with the German army.

The crusade against holding the 1900 exhibition does not diminish; it has till the close of October to indulge in propagandism, when the Chambers will pronounce the veto.

The Niger and the Mekong are causing columns of writing in the journals and in all forms of fat type. But the result does not appear to weigh much with Lord Salisbury; the Indian troops occupy the Shan States, and there his lordship asserts no "question" exists. On the Niger the Royal Company hold possession of the strong points. A few days ago the French Chambers of Commerce solicited that of Hamburg to join efforts, hands, but not hearts, to prevent England blocking commercial highways. The French must still be in a Rip Van Winkle slumber; they cannot but know that England's free trade policy accords the same privileges to the trade of other nations that she affords to her own. Ninety-nine per cent. of the misunderstanding with France is due to the latter practising just the opposite policy. But the Royal Company will not allow Migon to smuggle arms into the Company's possessions as merchandise and then arduous tribes to resist the British. But as Lieutenant Migon was recalled for such conduct he may be left aside. That's the Niger question in a nutshell.

The London correspondent of the *Débats* merits every compliment for his courage in pulling off the masks of certain agencies that supply the French papers with alleged London news which is but tissues of wilfully falsified translations tending to breed ill will and hostility between the two peoples. Such caterers put into the speeches of ministers expressions they never use nor would ever think of employing, but justly calculated to wound and irritate the French. It was time for an independent Paris paper to put its foot down on that peculiar system of aiding France. If the French could only realize that their papers thus stuffed only provoke the smiles, aye, the pity, of foreign readers!

Z.

### \* \* \* Pope's Confederation Documents.\*

IN his preface to this valuable work Mr. Pope says that when he accepted the charge of literary executor of Sir John Macdonald he was appalled at the mass of documents awaiting examination. Among them was a large collection of papers relating to the Confederation negotiations of 1864-67.

These documents gave promise of material from which could be prepared a history of Confederation as distinguished from accounts—chiefly reminiscent in their character—of concomitant social functions and after dinner speeches. Here were drafts of the minutes of the Quebec Conference, reports of the discussions taken by Lt. Colonel Bernard, the Secretary of the Conference, motions and amendments by the score in the handwriting of the movers, together with copious memoranda by the Fathers of Confederation. There were also sundry drafts of the British North America Bill in various stages of evolution, from the first rough trial to the Act itself. Not a line of these papers (other than the results arrived at) had ever been published.

Mr. Pope was advised by Sir John Thompson to publish these documents as an appendix to the Memoirs of Sir John Macdonald, remarking that they would be useful to students of our Constitution, and add to the interest and importance of the Memoirs. But this advice Mr. Pope found impossible to follow at the time. We are glad that the papers have at last been published. They are required not only by students of this or that particular statesman's life, but by all who would have a thorough knowledge of the great work performed by those who took active part in promoting the Federal Union of the British North American Provinces.

The documents which Mr. Pope has collected with such care and labour are pretty well self-explanatory, but a study of his preface is necessary to "a more ready understanding of them." As regards the proceedings of the Quebec Conference, which opened on Monday, 10th October, 1864, Mr. Pope remarks:

Apparently it was the intention at the outset to preserve a complete record of the proceedings of the Conference, for draft minutes of each day's proceedings, up till the 20th October, were printed. These drafts, however, are meagre, giving only the text of the motions as actually carried, omitting the proposed amendments, and in every

\* "Confederation: Being a series of hitherto unpublished documents bearing on the British North America Act." Edited by Joseph Pope. Toronto: The Carswell Co., Ltd., 1895.

case the names of the movers and seconders. On the other hand every scrap of writing has been preserved. The various draft motions, with scarcely an exception, are in the handwriting of the movers; and certain skeleton forms, indicating the order of each day's proceedings, have rendered the work of compiling the minutes a possible task. These minutes, with the exception of the three last sittings, are complete, and, with one or two qualifications, which I have indicated in foot notes, may be accepted as constituting an accurate report of the Conference.

The sessions of the Conference were secret, and the only record of the discussions is to be found in the notes taken in long hand by Colonel Bernard, who acted as Secretary. These notes are incomplete, and, in places fragmentary. With regard to the London Conference—which was called in December, 1866, after the Provinces had separately considered the resolutions passed at the Quebec Conference—the minutes are given merely in outline. "No detailed record," says Mr. Pope, "seems to have been kept at London as at Quebec, but from the loose notes and memoranda of Colonel Bernard I have been able to put together an interesting, and, as far as it goes, an accurate account of the proceedings which transformed the Quebec Resolutions into those of the London Conference."

The remaining documents in the book include the four drafts of the British North America Bill which were made before the final measure was determined upon. It is both interesting and instructive to compare these drafts, and to note wherein they differ from one another. Studied in the light shed by the resolutions and debates they show how the Constitution of the Dominion was gradually built up, and the evolution of thought which suggested this or that important clause. One of the stumbling-blocks, both at Quebec and London, was the question of Federal supremacy. Sir John Macdonald in his great speech, delivered on the second day of the Quebec Conference, is reported as saying:

The various states of the adjoining republic had always acted as separate sovereignties. The New England States, New York State, and the Southern States had no sympathy in common. They were thirteen individual sovereignties, quite distinct the one from the other. The primary error at the formation of their constitution was that each State secured to itself all sovereign rights save the small portion delegated. We must reverse this process by strengthening the general government and conferring on the provincial bodies only such powers as may be required for local purposes. All sectional prejudices and interests can be legislated for by local legislatures. Thus we shall have a strong and lasting government under which we can work out constitutional liberty as opposed to democracy, and to be able to protect the minority by having a powerful central government. The people of every section must feel that they are protected, and by no over-straining of central authority should such guarantees be over-ridden. Our constitution must be based on an act of the Imperial Parliament, and any question as to over-riding sectional matters determined by "is it legal or not?" The judicial tribunals of Great Britain would settle any such difficulties should they occur.

Sir John's views ultimately prevailed, and a strong central Government was the result. It was his wish that the Dominion should be styled the "Kingdom of Canada," which would have yet further emphasized the central authority; but the Imperial authorities objected out of deference to the supposed antipathies of the United States.

### Education in Ontario.\*

IT is frequently said that one chief difference between the educational methods among ourselves and in the Mother Country is found in this, that in Great Britain and in Europe generally the educational systems were a matter of slow growth, whereas, among ourselves, they were either introduced ready-made or were manufactured on the spot. Of course there is a good deal of truth in this, but it is not the whole truth. And this conviction is forced upon us in a very complete and in a very agreeable manner by two admirable volumes which are now before us, and for which we owe our most cordial thanks to their distinguished author Dr. Hodgins and to our able Minister of Education who has promoted the work, or rather, as we ought to say, under whose direction it has been produced.

It is, by this time, a trite saying that if we would understand any subject properly we must study its history. And this is true of education in an eminent degree, and even in our own county, as these volumes might well persuade us.

\* "Documentary History of Education in Upper Canada. From the Passing of the Constitutional Act of 1791 to the Close of Dr. Ryerson's Administration in 1876." Vol. I.—1790-1830. Vol. II.—1831-1836. By Dr. J. George Hodgins. Toronto: Warwick. 1894.

Dr. Hodgins tells us that he undertook this work—or rather that he published the first volume—in the Jubilee year of his official connection with education in this Province. It is not often that it is permitted to men to render such a continuous and protracted service to a country. During this time, he tells us, he has been able to gather up and to preserve a number of documents and papers relating to what he calls, with propriety, the evolution of our three-fold scheme of education—primary, intermediary, and superior. All converge on one point. Although different in origin and significance, each illustrates, in various ways, the growth and development of the "educational idea" in Upper Canada.

The scheme of the work is prescribed by the history of the education of the country which divides itself into several distinct epochs. The first may be regarded as the seed-plot of those educational institutions which sprung up in subsequent years. In fact the royal grant of over half a million acres of land has formed the financial basis of the Toronto University, of the Royal Grammar School, and Upper Canada College, and of the Central School of Upper Canada.

"The second period in our educational history was noted for the establishment of District (Grammar) Schools in 1807, 1808, and of the Township Common Schools in 1816-1820. The third period of educational progress includes the establishment and endowment of Upper Canada College in 1829-1830, and of other local schools of note." The documents and papers relating to the establishment of these institutions make up the contents of the first of the two volumes already published.

The amount of labour gone through by the editor of these documents must have been simply enormous. They are of the most miscellaneous descriptions. Governor Simcoe, Bishop Strachan, and many other distinguished names appear here and become more intelligible to us as we study their work. There are no fewer than fifty groups of documents, each group united by a certain unity of purpose and interest.

As far as we are able to judge, the selection of documents is here done with skill and judgment, and the editing is most satisfactory. There are two kinds of this work—the one which Carlyle compared to the "tilting of the shafts." Dr. Hodgins's editing is by no means a mere tilting of the shafts. The documents are connected with lucid and adequate notes on the history, sufficient to render the letters, reports, etc., intelligible.

These volumes are not only books to dip into, but also to read and to study. We are grateful to the honoured author for his work which, we will hope, has a commercial as well as an educational and moral reward, and we sincerely hope that he may be supplied with health and strength and vigour sufficient to enable him to complete his valuable work.

### \* \* \* Recent Fiction.\*

IN "The Plated City" Bliss Perry has succeeded in producing a most readable story. There is nothing strikingly original in plot, characters, or incident; but everything is told in such a straight-forward, unpretentious manner that the sympathy of the reader is soon gained. It is a story of a New England manufacturing city, and very cleverly depicts the entire life of such a community. One of the chief interests of the book—in fact the chief interest, and the one on which the plot hinges—is the emphasis laid by Americans on the "colour line." The labour question, too, is incidentally touched on; and the difficulties that may arise between employer and employed are skilfully handled in several striking chapters. The characters are all well and fully drawn, from Tom Beaulieu, the professional baseball player to the eccentric, crusty, generous manufacturer, Dr. James Atwood.

\* "The Plated City." By Bliss Perry. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Toronto: William Briggs. Price \$1.25.

"A Sunless Heart." By Edith Johnstone. Toronto: William Bryce.

"Some Men are Such Gentlemen." By Arabella Kenealy. London: George Bell and Sons. Toronto: The Copp, Clark Co.

"Forward House." By William Scoville Case. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Toronto: William Briggs. Price \$1.00.

"The Impregnable City." By Max Pemberton. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Toronto: The Copp, Clark Co.

Even old Calhoun, the negro labourer, and George W. Lewis, the inventor and speculator, although appearing on the scene for but a few moments, are sketched as distinctly and impressively as the personages who appear on every page. The story opens with a game of baseball, and has all the interest of an actual game. Mr. Perry seems to be an adept at the sport, and later on when he gives us a description of a great league match, the reader becomes as excited over the play as if he were really watching the game. There are, in the book, several things that seem to our conservative minds highly improbable. It is difficult to understand how Esther Beaulieu, the sister of a professional baseball player, could attract even passing notice from the leaders of society in the Plated City, and it is even more difficult to comprehend how the beautiful and winning young girl, when forced from her employment in the factory by the absurd "colour line," could have accepted an engagement as the sole and only servant of the lonely old bachelor, Dr. Atwood; but she was French, and he was James Atwood, and these things will excuse a good deal. For us it would be an impossible situation, but we must remember that the book deals with democratic America, and such a state of affairs may be possible there. The simultaneous death of James Atwood and his early love, Mrs. Thayer, the missionary's wife, is not life; it is too stagey and theatrical for a book otherwise strikingly truthful and free from unnatural artifices.

Edith Johnstone seems to be one of these modern women with a desire to produce an up-to-date book. In "A Sunless Heart" she has succeeded in being original at least. The first part depicts brotherly and sisterly affection, but the entire drawing is crude, unnatural, hysterical. The second part opens with a very pretentious "apology," in which the author endeavours to draw the love of woman for woman. "I have tried to show," she says, "in all purity of intent, and belief in the best of humanity, what women may be, and often are, to one another." That some women may behave to each other in the extravagant and ridiculous manner here depicted we are not in a position to deny, but that they should often do so—heaven forbid! The language applied to the heroine, Miss Lotus Grace, M.A., lecturer in a ladies' college, by her adoring pupils is an outrage on feminine diction and dignity. "My birdling! my wildling!" says Mona Lefcadio. "My own little Curly!" The book, too, has at times something of a morbid extravagance towards the sterner sex that we find in the works of Madam Sarah Grand. But enough has been said. The entire story is hysterical, overdrawn, and calculated to do no good, but rather an infinite amount of harm.

"Some Men are such Gentlemen" is a unique title, and since reading Arabella Kenealy's book we have been puzzling out why she should have so named her novel. As in "Dr. Janet, of Harley Street," she once more lets us into the secret of her profession. The story at times displays too minute a knowledge of medicine and medical terms to leave any doubt as to the calling of the author. The situations are in many instances highly absurd. The writer seems to have been considering the lessons she could draw from her characters and their actions rather than the story itself. Indeed so didactic is she that at times she leaves her tale altogether, and drags in pages of scientific and social discussion. The evident unlikelihood of a fellow of young Jessop's character incarcerating himself for weeks in the Clinton Manor House gives an anti-climax to a situation that might otherwise have been made striking. There are a few very evident anachronisms scattered through the pages, and the work as a whole impresses one as being the product of an immature novelist, rather than of a writer who has already published several books.

Stevenson and Weyman are responsible for the manner of a good many recent novels. One of the most palpable imitations we have seen is "Forward House," by William Scoville Case. The book is in uniform binding with "A Truce, and other Stories," whose dainty appearance we noticed last week. The incidents and plot are in Stevenson's vein, while the manner of telling the tale is undoubtedly an imitation of Weyman. Mister John Hunt relates the story in sentences that recall "The House of the Wolf," or "My Lady Rotha," but the character lacks the robust force and brilliant dash of Weyman's narratives. The plot, too, is weak, and is deficient in interest, while the incidents are lacking in the charm that pervades every scene of such full and exciting books as "The Master of Ballantrae" or

"Treasure Island." Those who like Stevenson and Weyman well enough to enjoy an imitation will spend a pleasant hour in the perusal of "Forward House."

In "The Impregnable City" Max Pemberton has succeeded in giving us a most startling tale. His imagination and inventive genius are on a par with Rider Haggard's. The whole story is most improbable, but it is told with such realistic force that the reader cannot but enjoy it. The central figure is Count Andrea, a sort of mad Prospero, who has started a socialistic community on an impregnable island in the Pacific. He has been picking up the outcasts of the earth—Siberian exiles, anarchists, English defaulters, American forgers, in fact he had in his city all classes of weak and wicked men. All the Calibans of the earth were gathered into a region of ease, luxury, beauty, with the hope that the place and the influences would reclaim them. Andrea's lieutenant is an ideal hero named Adam Monk, a grand specimen of humanity only to be found in sensational novels. Andrea has a beautiful daughter, Fortune, who dwells with him among all these Calibans, and is a source of sorrow to her friends, as she is slowly sinking under a deadly malady. A young physician is spirited from London to attend her, and a good deal of the story's interest centres in their meeting. The book has all the essentials of a modern thrilling romance—a mysterious treasure island, modern armaments and implements of war, wholesale slaughter, figure in it; and to crown all, it is apparently written with a purpose. But just what that purpose is would be hard to divine. It is either the impossibility of successful socialistic communities, or the fact that the world is not yet ripe for such a method of conducting human affairs. Fortune in one part of the book gives a fine criticism of any scheme of socialism, when she speaks of the two ambitions in man, "the ambition for action, and the ambition to enjoy." Socialism necessarily limits the first. At the close of the book the count's words would lead us to believe that the author has hopes of social reform of the Bellamy sort. The book is delightful as a story, and it would be well to consider it only in that light. As a purpose novel it has two serious blemishes. It declares that the Count was inspired to take up his life's work from meeting with Tolstoy. Now anyone who is acquainted with any of Tolstoy's works, and especially with either "My Religion" or "My Confessions," must feel how inadequate the mad Count is to represent the views of the noble Russian. Such a community as he had collected on the island of the Pacific would never have entered the imagination of the enlightened novelist, and as for the warlike devices contrived by the ingenious Count, and the military ardour with which he trained his guns on his devoted foes, they are utterly inconsistent with the teachings of Tolstoy, who would have men follow Christ's word literally to turn the other cheek for a blow, instead of striking back. As a study in socialism, too, the work is insufficient. It has ignored heredity and environment. The scum of the earth has been chosen for this Utopia, forgetting that sin is often disease, that the island was really being crowded with a collection of responsible characters possessed by some overmastering mania. But though the purpose is a failure the story is a success, and the leaven of socialism that is thrown in will doubtless attract many who have a morbid desire to speculate on ideal communities that grow up by some other method than the slow but sure one of evolution.

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*How the Republic is Governed.* By Noah Brooks. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Toronto: William Briggs. Price 75c.)—This is a useful little book of a hundred and fifty odd small pages telling in simple, direct style how the Americans govern their big country. It is divided into seventeen chapters, which are followed by the full text of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution of the United States. There is also added an index to the Constitution, besides a general index. The chapters dealing with Congress, the Judiciary, National and State Rights, and the Presidential Elections, are very well done indeed. Mr. Brooks wastes no words. His chapters are exceedingly brief, but he manages to say a great deal in a few words, and nothing essential appears to be omitted. As an introduction to larger and more pretentious works on the subject, the book is of decided value, and anyone who wishes to acquire a general knowledge of the American body politic cannot do better than refer to this little volume. It can be read easily in an hour.



## Letters to the Editor.

## EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS.

SIR,—Your article of last week on educational appointments must have been pleasing to large numbers of friends of the University of Toronto. It is pleasant to see University affairs discussed in such an intelligent, courteous, and dignified spirit. Hence, it is not for the purpose of controversy that I venture to call attention to one or two points where a hasty reader might draw inferences unfavourable to the University, which I am sure was not your intention.

In the latter part of your article undue secrecy amounting to mystery is urged against the Government. If you will allow me to say so, I do not think the instances you have given are very well chosen. Professor Chapman's resignation, as you say, is only quite recent. You will hardly hold the Government bound invariably and immediately to advertise every position left vacant by resignation or otherwise. If the resources of the University were unlimited, which you admit they are not, such a case as this one would present no difficulty. But under the circumstances, would it not be fair to give the Government the benefit of a little latitude, at least in view of the financial embarrassment which must, no doubt, have suddenly arisen from the necessity of a retiring allowance suitable to a professor of Dr. Chapman's standing and length of service? Would this not be better than to assume without very strong grounds that it is intended to deal with the position otherwise than with the Latin chair which has just been so satisfactorily filled by the Government after open competition?

The mystery you find in the instructorship in Italian and Spanish, which you couple with that of the professorship of mineralogy and geology to form a basis of apprehension, is only such to those who have not followed the course of University events minutely. As a matter of fact and publicity it is now sometime since the Senate decided on the abolition of fellowships (including of course that in Italian and Spanish) and the substitution therefor of instructorships, subject only to the condition of the funds. To say then that the first that was heard of this instructorship was the fact that Mr. Davidson had resigned it, would certainly convey a wrong impression to those who had not the facts clearly in mind. To believe that such positions as instructorships which in any case are invariably and properly filled on the nomination of the professor of the department, should be given only after what might be termed under such circumstances the farce of advertising, would indicate more faith in the public tender for supplies system than I think most people possess. In fact the whole question of advertising faculty positions is a debatable one. Some, at least, of the great universities of the United States do not resort to it at all. It is at best only an apparent guarantee of good faith well fitted, of course, to soothe the public mind, but of absolutely no value if there is not honesty behind it. For example, it is well known that it is by no means an uncommon practice for school boards to decide on the teacher to be appointed, and, having done this, to insert an advertisement in the newspaper for their own protection and for the comfort of the public.

After these few lines explaining my point of view, I think that you and I remain practically at one regarding the inadvisability of secrecy. To be perfectly fair, however, I must ask you to agree with me that it would be impossible for the Government to take the public into its confidence on all details of University administration, any more than such a course would be possible in Government business in general. We cannot expect to have access to the minutes of the Cabinet Council. Yet, I for one, have long felt that it would be a very desirable thing to have some means of recording the facts of University administration. A University gazette or chronicle would be very useful for this purpose, would not cost the Government much, and would, I am sure, avoid many suspicions of mystery in cases in which no mystery exists other than the want of knowledge which arises from absence of any definite system of informing the public as to what actually does take place.

Toronto, 9th Sept., 1895.

AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM.

## MARIE CORELLI.

SIR,—In the review which you kindly published in July of "Ardath"—one of Marie Corelli's great novels—I said in beginning that I believed that her real name was Miss McKay. I have since discovered, on the highest authority

that this was a mistake. Miss Corelli is the adopted daughter of Dr. McKay, of London, but no blood relationship exists, and her real name is Marie Corelli.

I said I had discovered this "on the highest authority." I may as well mention that since the review of "Ardath" appeared in THE WEEK I have had the pleasure of personally meeting Miss Corelli at her London home and enjoying a very pleasant interview with her. She had seen THE WEEK and was exceedingly appreciative of the article.

In literary circles in London Miss Corelli is far from popular, and most of the members of the Author's Club, the Vagabonds, and the "Odd Volumes" Club seem to take special delight in decrying her work and belittling her fame. The most searching inquiries on my part failed to elicit any pretense of reason for this, and I am consequently compelled to conclude that her greatest crime, in their eyes, is success. Her books are having a wonderful sale wherever the English language is spoken, and each one seems to surpass the former. Her latest, "Barabbas," deserves, and is destined to enjoy a high place in literature, and its sale has been phenomenal.

I may be entirely wrong, but the impression produced on my mind by Marie Corelli is that she is an able woman, earnestly seeking to enlighten and uplift the world. That she has genius no one can deny, and my firm conviction is that, spite of all opposition, she is bound to occupy a foremost place among the literary lights of the age. She is still young, and most agreeable in person and manner.

Halifax, Sept. 2nd, 1895.

J. W. LONGLEY.

## A MISPLACED LAMENT.

SIR,—An anonymous article entitled "Outraging One's Friends," which appeared in your journal of July 26th, refers among other things to a well-known writer as "our Canadian," and states that, by writing a novel of a certain popular kind, he, "to put it mildly, has gone and made an ass of himself." The truth of the statement I do not intend to question; but to any one who knows the facts, the expression "our Canadian," with its implication, is extremely amusing. Mr. Grant Allen is "our Canadian" only by the accident of birth. He was educated at Oxford, and has never been in Canada, I have been told by a near relative of his, since he was four years old. To all intents and purposes he is an Englishman, possibly just a little more English than the English, and would repudiate with energy the colonial status your contributor would like to force upon him. The latter's "liking" for "the boy" and his "pride" in "his trifles of science" are as much misplaced as his vicarious shame in Mr. Allen's latest literary aberration. I can imagine the fine scorn which would curl the lip of the decadent novelist, should he read in THE WEEK this wonderful statement: "We liked the boy. . . . Accordingly (italics mine) he got it into his head that he could tell his readers what he liked, etc." And possibly your contributor might be induced to explain his innuendo that Mr. Allen is "no Adonis certainly," and how the fact of Mr. Allen's being an Adonis, as well as a "miscrascopist" would qualify him to "teach" or "amuse sane men and decent women."

These tears over Mr. Allen should not have been shed, and I should not have called attention to them, if similar laments had not appeared from time to time, till the notion has got abroad that Canada has a special interest in Mr. Allen, and in some way or other has treated him very shabbily.

ARCHIBALD MACMECHAN.

Dalhousie College, Halifax, Sept. 2nd, 1895.

## RECENT ACTION OF THE TRADES AND LABOUR COUNCIL.

SIR,—The action of the Trades and Labour Council at its late meeting is so exactly in line with a suggestion made in an article by the present writer, written some time previous to that meeting, though published only after it had taken place, that the writer feels it needful to refer to it as one of those happy coincidences which sometimes happen. This is, perhaps, the more fitting since reference was made in that article to a newspaper report of criticisms previously made by that body on the proceedings of the annual meeting of the Woman's Council last May. The decision of the Trades and Labour Council to co-operate with local branches of the Woman's National Council in supplying them with information and aid in securing shorter hours for female operatives, is so exactly what is needed in the circumstances that it will be noted with pleasure by all interested in the great cause of industrial reform. It is to be hoped the decision will be followed up by sustained action.

FIDELIS.

# A Tonic

For Brain-Workers, the Weak and Debilitated.

## Horsford's Acid Phosphate

is without exception, the Best Remedy for relieving Mental and Nervous Exhaustion; and where the system has become debilitated by disease, it acts as a general tonic and vitalizer, affording sustenance to both brain and body.

Dr. E. Cornell Esten, Philadelphia, Pa., says: "I have met with the greatest and most satisfactory results in dyspepsia and general derangement of the cerebral and nervous systems, causing debility and exhaustion."

Descriptive pamphlet free on application to

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## Art Notes.

While my notes of last week on the subject of Bishop were in progress I received from England an interesting article extracted from "The Studio," relating to a former subject of mine, namely Newlyn. Even if the inclination were strong with me to do so, however, I should hesitate to refer again to the beloved neighbourhood of my Cornish painting days, as the few patient plodders through my literary efforts might arise and slay me for the repetition of what was, when originally stated, tiresome enough. And yet I feel that in the slight reference that I made to one of the Newlyn painters I did him even more scanty justice than most of the victims of my critical experiments. Richards, the writer of the article in "The Studio," is himself a fair craftsman, but without any special originality of view or of manner; but his picturesque notes on the headquarters of the Cornish school may be of some use to us in the effort to understand the *entourage* of Newlyn's most daring innovator.

Even so long ago as my old Slade days I remember having been interested in Gotch; and, although he was, like most of us, under the dominance of Legros, he yet demonstrated the capacity to think for himself. Most of Legros' scholars, after leaving the classic precincts of University College, were in haste to shake off the shackles of the school. Anything more unlike the doctrines of Legros could hardly be found than the work of such of his pupils as Taylor, Beadle, Sinton, Tuke, and Jacomb Hood. Rather defiant, in some cases, has been this declaration of independence; and the results have justified the action. Rarely—perhaps only in one instance, namely that of Strang—has the retention of the Slade principles resulted in the maturing of a mas-

ter. In the case of Gotch we have a man who was not, while at the Slade, conspicuously a follower of Legros, and who yet retained in after life a good deal of his teachings. Each year marks in Gotch a gradual return to the lines of thought of the early Italian painters—a more conventional style of composition, and a more studiously arranged scheme of colour.

Decidedly anomalous as his work seems to be in the frankly realistic atmosphere of Newlyn, he is undoubtedly a great force in the place. I believe that even the most tiresomely able painter of this imaginative *coterie* would acknowledge him to be a salt and a savour to the school. There is something quite startling in such a pictorial apparition as, for instance, "My Crown and Sceptre" when encountered on a tour through the Newlyn studios. Frank Richards, in his article above mentioned, says: "Some of the studios are old cottages that have a square yard or more of glass let into the roof; and inside are usually to be found a few tanned nets or sails hanging on the walls, together with the well-known properties so common to a Newlyn studio—the 'Green Chair, or Tayler's 'ride,' the 'Langley Pitcher,' the Settle, etc.—all of which may be seen in nearly every one of them, and in nearly every picture, too, alas! These useful and picturesque articles are just a little too well known now, but no doubt they will soon be superseded by others more interesting perhaps, more important, and more lasting." To go from such studios as these to the painting room of Gotch is like stepping backwards over three centuries of time—like calling upon Millais in Holland Park Road, and leaving him to have a chat with Giotto in his work-shop at Florence. Gotch surrounds himself with tapestries of strange design, fabrics of mysterious hue, and flowers of formal growth. His daughter Phyllis is often his model, and her quaintly interesting face lends itself to the purposes of his quasi-religious pictures, their mediæval, conventional character requiring a type very far removed from what can be found amongst the fisher-folk of Newlyn. But if the "Sceptre" picture was anomalous at Newlyn how much more so was "The Child in the World." Here we have a fearless, unconscious child standing beside—almost enveloped by—a huge and awful dragon. The child is fair, chubby, beautiful; and the dragon, designed with a Leonardo-like patience and ingenuity is the material realization of the mundane horrors of which it here figures as the embodiment. His picture of the veiled female figure of Death in the field of poppies is another instance of his melancholy imaginativeness—of that quality in him which distinguished him from, and raises him above his *confreres* in the westernmost section of the Cornish school.

E. WYLY GRIEK.

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The Investment policies maturing in the North American Life Assurance Company during the current year are giving the same unqualified satisfaction to the holders as the results realized on similar policies in past years. Mr. F. W. Holt, Civil Engineer, of St. George, N.B., in acknowledging the Company's cheque under his policy, writes:—

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Full particulars regarding rates and investment policies can be secured at the Head Office of the Company, Toronto.

## Science Notes.

The following description of a natural antiseptic in the human system, and of its possible artificial use, is taken from *Daheim*, June 15: "It was already known that secretions of the mucous membranes, especially saliva, possess antiseptic properties under certain circumstances, which explains the reason why the germs which enter daily and hourly through the mouth do not reach a harmful development; but Edinger has now found the active material in potassium rhodanate which is present in saliva. Potassium rhodanate is a compound of sulphur, cyanogen, and potassium, and is, in large quantities, narcotically poisonous to warm-blooded animals; it is, like other rhodanates, fatal to bacilli. A quinolin rhodanate, lately produced, is said, in a solution of three parts to the thousand, to kill the cholera bacillus in a minute, and, in a solution of three times this strength, to kill diphtheria bacillus in the same time. It was found by further researches that this rhodanate has the effect of carbolic acid and of corrosive sublimate, and at the same time is harmless to man. Saliva, especially that of fasting persons, plays a great part in popular medicine; and beasts, by licking, keep their wounds clean and bring them to a quick healing without suppuration."

"Perhaps the oddest pavement ever laid is one just completed at Chino, Cal.," says *The Scientific American*, August 10. "It is made mostly of molasses, and if it proves all of the success claimed for it, it may point a way for the sugar planters of the South to profitably dispose of the millions of gallons of useless molasses which they are said to have on hand. The head chemist of a sugar factory at Chino, Mr. E. Turke, was led to make certain experiments, of which the new sidewalk, a thousand feet long, from the factory to the main street is the result. The molasses used is a refuse product, hitherto believed to be of no value. It is simply mixed with a certain kind of sand to about the consistence of asphalt and laid like an asphalt pavement. The composition dries quickly and becomes quite hard, and remains so. The peculiar point of it is that the sun only makes it drier and harder, instead of softening it, as might be expected. A block of the composition, two feet long, a foot wide, and one inch thick, was submitted to severe tests and stood them well. Laid with an inch or so of its edges resting on supports, it withstood repeated blows of a machine hammer without showing any effects of cracking or bending

"The general adoption of the metric system of weights and measures," says *The Engineering and Mining Journal*, August 17, "progresses with marvelous slowness considering its great advantages. England, which long ago legalized the system, is awakening to the fact that she is losing foreign orders by her obstinacy in insisting upon foreigners using her barbarous measures. The United States, which also long ago legalized the metric system, promises to be the last civilized country to make its use general. If our Government departments required that in all business done with them the metric weights and measures alone be used, their general adoption would soon follow. Natural inertia and objection to change are retaining what everyone must admit is a relic of barbarism. Why can not our railroads adopt the metric system as they have the standard time, and, as many now advocate, the twenty-four-hour day. It is high time some practical progress should appear showing that we are emerging from barbarism in this matter."

"A new method of casting compound ingots for armour and other plates has been invented by Mr. T. Hampton Millhouses, near Sheffield, England," according to *The Engineering and Mining Journal*. "The walls of the mould are surmounted by a cover which is provided with two funnel-shaped orifices for the admission of the metal. One of these orifices communicates directly with the interior of the mould, but the other communicates with a series of channels provided with spraying nozzles. The first layer of metal is run directly into the mould through the first orifice, and the second or other layers are distributed evenly over the first by means of the channels and spraying nozzles."

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Chess Corner.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM.

705—Kt q7, k b6, q b2, k kt5, q b5, mates
" k Q4, Q b6, k k5, q k5, "
" k k6, q b4, k k7, q b2, "
" k k5, q b3, k q5, q q3, "

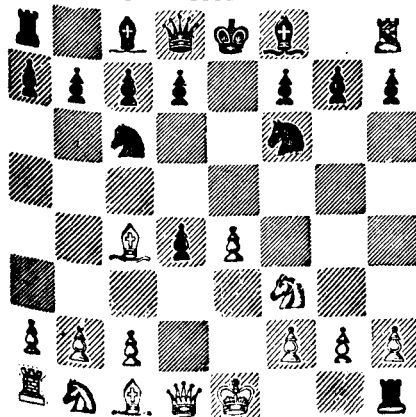
Please give us some more key-boards.

Key-board table with columns 1-8 and rows a-h, j-r, s-z, A-H, J-R, S-Z, and numbers 11-88.

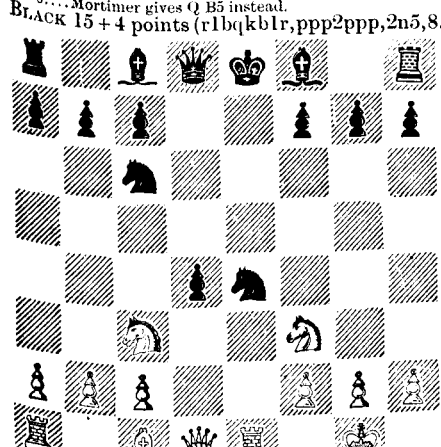
ECHOES FROM HASTINGS.

A game played in the fourth round, we present as game 706,—

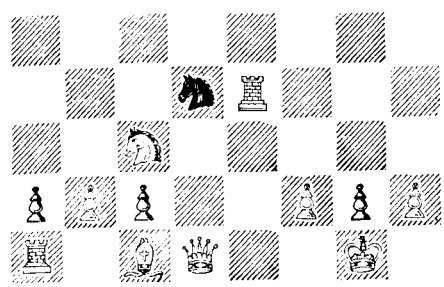
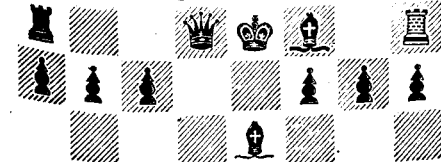
SCHIFFERS. TSCHEGORIN. White. Black,
1 P K4 P K4 WE ew,
2 Kt KB3 Kt QB3 77P 2m,
3 B B4 Kt B3 66C 7p,
4 P Q4 P xP VD wD,



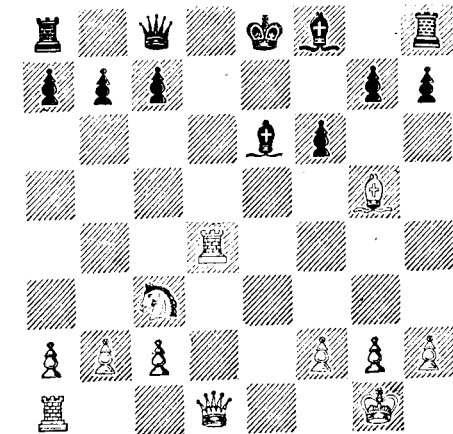
2Bp8N2, PPP2PPP, RNbQk2R)=
5 Castle Kt xP 5577 pP,
6... B Qb4, 6P K5, P Q4, 7P xKt, P xB,
8 R Ksq P Q4 6655 dv,
7 B xP Q xB Cv 4v,
8 Kt B3 Q Qsq 22M v4,



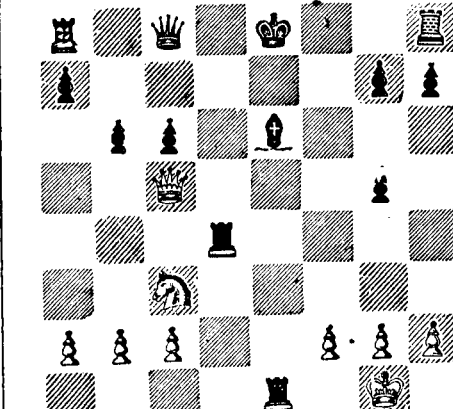
3pn5N2N2, PPP2PPP, R1BQR1K1) 13-4.
9 R xKtch B K3? 55E+ 3o,
10 Kt xP KtxKt PD mD,
13 BLACK + B (r2qkblr, ppp2ppp, 4b3, 8,



3nR5N5, PPP2PPP, R1BQ2K1) 12 - B.
11 R xKt Q Bsq? ED 43,
12 B Kt5 P B3 33y fp?

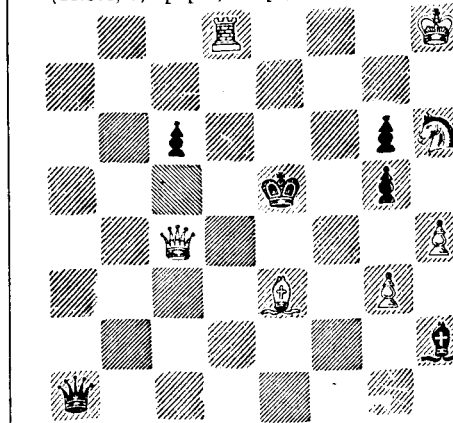


3R6N5, PPP2PPP, R2Q2K1) 12, =
13 Q K2 B B4 44W 6u,
14 Q Kt5ch P B3 Wt+ em,
15 Q xB P xB tu py;
16 R Ksq P QKt3 1155 bk,



3R6N5, PPP2PPP, 4R1K1) WHITE, = 11.
17 Q K5 K B2 uuv 5f,
18 Kt K4 Q KKtsq ME 37,
19 Kt xPch K Kt3 Ey+ fq,
20 Kt xB resigns yo ill.

Problem 706.
Mate in 2, by Russian Amateur, viz,
(4R3K, 8, 2p3pN, 5k1pQ4P, 3P1B8bq7)



706, White to play and mate in 2 moves.

Rheumatism Conquered.

A GREAT ADVANCE IN MEDICAL SCIENCE.

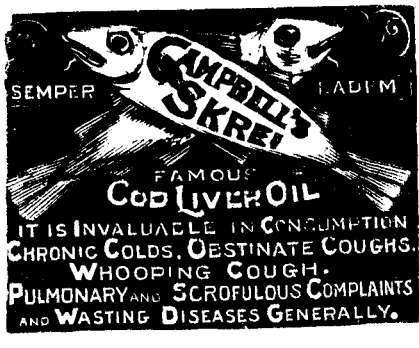
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Paris, Ont., Review.

Rheumatism has long baffled the medical profession. Medicine for external and internal use has been produced, plasters tried, electricity experimented with, hot and cold baths and a thousand other things tried, but without avail.

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## Personals.

Sir John Schultz will, it is reported, be appointed a member of the Alaska Boundary Commission.

Mr. C. D. W. Boissevain, of Montreal, has been appointed Consul-General for the Netherlands in Canada, to succeed Mr. B. H. Dixon of Toronto.

Dr. Petersen, the new principal of McGill University, accompanied by Mrs. Petersen and two children, arrived in Montreal on Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. John Lowe, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, has been superannuated and Mr. H. H. Smith, Land Commissioner of Winnipeg succeeds to the position.

Mr. Richard White, of the Montreal Gazette, is expected back shortly from Europe, where he has been for the benefit of his health, which is reported to be greatly improved.

The Imperial Federation League in Canada held their annual meeting on Tuesday, and re-elected Lieut.-Col. G. T. Denison president. The league approved of the constitution prepared by the British Empire League, which is the title of the reconstructed body in Great Britain, of which the Duke of Devonshire is president.

In the presence of the governors and members of the Board of Trustees, Dr. Parkin, the new Principal, greeted the boys of Upper Canada College last Tuesday on the occasion of the commencement of the term. The governors present were Judge Kingsmill, Col. G. T. Denison, Mr. Henry Cawthra and Major Cosby, and the trustees Messrs. Frank Arnold, W. T. Boyd, J. K. Macdonald and John Henderson.

Robert Grant, whom the book-reading public know as a clever author, and who is known in Boston as a probate judge as well, is a hardworking lawyer on the shady side of forty, but apparently younger. His pen and his bicycle consume almost equally his intervals of leisure. When he was nominated for judge, his novels were alleged against his fitness for the place, and it may be that he took the objection to heart, for his later writings are in a somewhat more serious vein.

The death of Mr. Edward B. Brownlow, of Montreal, which took place on Sunday morning, though not unexpected, will be to many readers of THE WEEK a source of sincere regret. In literary circles he was well known as an enthusiastic lover of all that is best in literature. Gifted with no slight share of poetic inspiration, he has for a good many years been a welcome contributor of poetry and criticism to the magazines, especially THE WEEK. He has won a reputation in a circle that is not confined to Canada for his researches in the history of the sonnet. He rarely published over his own name, though his initials, "E. B. B.," were sometimes appended to communications. It is as "Scepta" that he is known throughout Canada. Mr. Brownlow gave ample evidence of literary judgment during the year in which he edited the third department of *Arctidia*, a literary journal of great excellence, founded in Montreal in 1892 by Mr. Joseph Gould, but which had unfortunately only a brief career.

I was cured of rheumatic gout by MIN-ARD'S LINIMENT.

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I was cured of acute Bronchitis by MIN-ARD'S LINIMENT.

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Do you doubt that hundreds of such cases reported to us as cured by "Golden Medical Discovery" were genuine cases of that dread and fatal disease? You need not take our word for it. They have, in nearly every instance, been so pronounced by the best and most experienced home physicians, who have no interest whatever in misrepresenting them, and who were often strongly prejudiced and advised against a trial of "Golden Medical Discovery," but who have been forced to confess that it surpasses, in curative power over this fatal malady, all other medicines with which they are acquainted. Nasty cod-liver oil and its filthy "emulsions" and mixtures, had been tried in nearly all these cases and had either utterly failed to benefit, or had only seemed to benefit a little for a short time. Extract of malt, whiskey, and various preparations of the hypophosphites had also been faithfully tried in vain.

The photographs of a large number of those cured of consumption, bronchitis, lingering coughs, asthma, chronic nasal catarrh and kindred maladies, have been skillfully reproduced in a book of 160 pages which will be mailed to you, on receipt of address and six cents in stamps. You can then write those cured and learn their experience. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

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Personal.

John E. Hudson, President of the Bell Telephone Company, is one of the best Greek scholars in America.

Mr. D'Arcy McGee was so very dark that someone called him "Darkey McGee." He took advantage of the fact once, when he was contesting an election against the Hon. Mr. Dorian. The two candidates visited a negro settlement near Montreal which contained many votes. Mr. McGee got his opponent to first address the electors, which he did in a long, stirring appeal. Then McGee arose, and, opening his mouth from ear to ear, and glowering at the negro audience, shouted, "We are a down-trodden race," and then resumed his seat. "And," said Mr. McGee, who told the story himself afterwards, "they voted for me to a man."

There remain in the Dominion Senate the following gentlemen who were called from the old Legislative Council, the Commons, Provincial Legislatures, or other public offices, to form the Dominion Senate at the time of Confederation:—Senators Dickey, McClelland, McPherson, Miller, O'Dell, and Wark. Chief among them is Senator Dickey of Nova Scotia, the father of the new Minister of Militia. We knew him in England, says *The Canadian Gazette*, and he is a man of nearly four score years; he is a scholarly and cultured gentleman, of high legal acumen, and courtly bearing and manners, such as seem to open the door to a past age. The Nestor of the Senate, the Hon. Mr. Wark, is in his 92nd year; the youngest member is not yet 40.

Judge Prowse, in his "History of Newfoundland," pays due honour to the memory of George Cartwright, whose sixteen years' diary gives the most accurate information about Labrador from 1770, and is one of the most remarkable books ever written. Dr. Grenfell tells us that when recently visiting the Hudson's Bay port of Cartwright on the Labrador coast he found a marble tomb raised "To commemorate the piety and zeal of the founder of this Colony." "Some humble lichens," says Dr. Grenfell, "had in the course of time grown in between the slabs, and with irresistible power had forced them open, revealing to the prying eye within not the crumbling dust of the departed traveller, but a mighty demijohn of rum, no doubt made mellow by long years of waiting."

MOTHERS.

"One good mother is worth a hundred schoolmasters," said George Herbert. Men are what their mothers make them. But if the mothers are peevish and irritable, through irregularities, "female weakness," and kindred ailments, they find no pleasure, no beauty in the care of their babes. All effort is torture. Let all such, who feel weighed to the earth with "weaknesses" peculiar to their sex, try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. They will find the little ones a delight instead of a torment.

To those about to become mothers it is a priceless boon. It lessens the pains and perils of childbirth, shortens labor and promotes the secretion of an abundance of nourishment for the child.

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For headache (whether sick or nervous), toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints and pains of all kinds, the application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure.

A CURE FOR ALL

SUMMER COMPLAINTS.

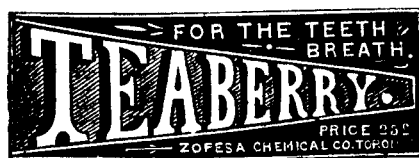
A half to a teaspoonful of Ready Relief in a half tumbler of water, repeated as often as the discharges continue, and a flannel saturated with Ready Relief placed over the stomach and bowels will afford immediate relief and soon effect a cure.

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### SOME SEPTEMBER MAGAZINES.

The September American magazines crowd our tables. The "North American," "The Forum," "The Atlantic," "The Arena," "Harper's," "The Century," "Scribner's," "Lippincott's," "The Cosmopolitan," "The Review of Reviews," "The Popular Science Monthly," "The Educational Review," "The Social Economist," "The Journal of Hygiene," "The Bibelot," "The Ladies' Home Journal,"—all are here demanding attention, and the English ones are yet to come. Scribner's we have already noticed. The North American Review is quoted from largely in another place. It presents as usual an excellent array of articles, prominent among which are "Why Women do not want the Ballot," by the Bishop of Albany; "Crop Conditions and Prospects," by the assistant statistician of the Agricultural Department; and "The Outlook for Ireland," by the Earl of Crewe, late Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. From Sir William Flower's charming "Reminiscences of Professor Huxley, we quote the following:—

"It is very singular that, although, as admitted by all who heard him, he was one of the clearest and most eloquent of scientific lecturers of his time, he always disliked lecturing, and the nervousness from which he suffered in his early days was never entirely overcome, however little apparent it might be to his audience. After his first public lecture at the Royal Institution he received an anonymous letter, telling him he had better not try anything of the kind again, as whatever he was fit for, it was certainly not giving lectures! Instead of being discouraged, he characteristically set to work to mend whatever faults he had of style and manner, with what success is well known. Nevertheless he often told me of the awful feeling of alarm which always came over him on entering the door of the lecture room of the Royal Institution, or even the College of Surgeons, where the subject was most familiar and the audience entirely sympathetic. He had a feeling that he must break down before the lecture was over, and it was only by recalling to his memory the number of times he had lectured without anything of the kind happening, and then drawing conclusions as to the improbability of its occurring now, that he was able to brace himself up to the effort of beginning his discourse. When once fairly away on his subject all such apprehensions were at an end. Such experiences are, of course, very common, but they were probably aggravated greatly in Huxley's case by the ill health, that miserable, hypochondriacal dyspepsia which, as he says himself, was his constant companion for the last half century of his life. Bearing in mind the serious inroad this made in the amount of time available for active employment, it is marvellous to think of the quantity he was able to accomplish. When the time comes for forming a just estimate of the value of his scientific work, and if quality as well as quantity be fairly taken into account, it will without doubt bear comparison with, if it will not exceed, that of any of his contemporaries."

In the Popular Science Monthly ex-President Andrew Dickson White reviews The Closing Struggle of the theologians and the higher criticism; relating the stories of Bishop Colenso, Prof. Robertson Smith, Renan, the work of the Italian critics, and Pope Leo's Encyclical on the Study of the Scriptures, and expresses the belief that there is now reason to hope that "the path has been paved over which the Church may gracefully recede from the old system of interpretation and quietly accept and appropriate the main results of the higher criticism." In his fifth paper on "Professional Institutions," Herbert Spencer shows how history and fiction have been evolved from biography, and literature has been ultimately derived from it. Mr. Morse's article on "Apparatus for Extinguishing Fires" is concluded, with accounts of the latest improvements and the methods now in use. In "Trades and Faces," Dr. Louis Robinson discusses the influence of occupation on expression. Mr. James Scully studies the Material of Morality in childhood. Mr. Alexander McAdie treats of the clouds as "Natural Rain-Makers." Articles are given on "Ancestor-Worship among the Fijians," by Basil H. Thompson, and "Fruit as a Food and Medicine," by Dr. Harry Benjafield. A biographical sketch of Edward Hitchcock, and a short notice of Dr. Hack Tuke are accompanied by portraits.

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D. Blackley, 80 Bay Street, Toronto, and 17 King Street West, Hamilton.  
W. A. Langton, Rooms 87-88 Canada Life Building, 46 King Street West.  
Henry Barber & Co., Accountants and Assignees, 18 Wellington Street East.
- Architects** { Curry, Baker & Co., 70 Victoria Street.  
Darling, Sproat, & Pearson, The Mail Building.  
Beaumont Jarvis, Traders Bank Building, 63 Yonge Street.
- Booksellers and Publishers** { Copp, Clark Company Limited, 9 Front Street West and 67 Colborne Street.  
The Fleming H. Revell Company, Limited, 140-142 Yonge Street.  
Methodist Book and Publishing House, 29 Richmond Street West.  
Rowell & Hutchison, 74 King Street East.  
Hunter Rose Printing Company Limited.
- Bookbinders** { The Brown Brothers, Limited, Bookbinders and Stationers, 64-68 King Street East.
- Boots and Shoes** { H. & C. Blachford. "Best general selection Boots and Shoes in City." 83-89 King St. E.
- Brewers** { Cosgrave Brewing Company, 293 Niagara Street.  
Dominion Brewery Company Limited, 496 King Street East.
- Chemists** { Hooper & Co., 43 King Street West and 444 Spadina Ave. Principals supervise dispensing.  
J. R. Lee, Dispensing Chemist, Corner Queen and Seaton Streets, and 407 King Street East.  
W. Murchison, Dispensing Chemist, 1415 Queen Street West.
- Clothing** { Oak Hall. Fine Ready-to-wear Clothing. 115 to 121 King Street East.  
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- Coal and Wood** { Elias Rogers & Co. Head Office, 20 King Street West.  
Standard Fuel Co. Ltd. Wholesale and Retail. Head Office, 58 King East.
- Dry Goods** { John Catto & Son, King Street, opposite the Post Office.  
R. Simpson, Nos. 170, 72, 74, 76, 78 Yonge Street and 103 Queen Street.
- Furniture** { The Chas. Rogers & Sons Co., Ltd. Manufacturers and Retailers. 97 Yonge Street.  
The Campbell Furniture Co. Jolliffe's old stand, 585 to 591 Queen West. All lines complete.
- Financial** { The Toronto General Trusts Co. See advt. 2nd page of THE WEEK.  
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Canada Permanent Loan & Savings Company, Toronto Street. J. Herbert Mason, President.
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Whaley, Royce & Co., Music Publishers, etc., 158 Yonge Street.
- Patents** { Ridout & Maybee. Mechanical and Electrical Experts. Pamphlets on Patents sent free.
- Piano Manufacturers** { The Gerhard Heintzman. Warerooms 69 to 75 Sherbourne Street, and 188 Yonge Street.  
A. & S. Nordheimer. Pianos, Organs and Music. 15 King Street East.  
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- Stock and Bond Brokers** { Æmilius Jarvis & Co., 23 King Street West.  
J. C. McGee, 5 Toronto St. Debentures bought and sold. Loans on mortgages at current rates.
- Teas** { Hereward Spencer & Co., Retail India and Ceylon Tea Merchants, 63½ King Street West.
- Type Writing** { George Bengough, 45 Adelaide Street East.
- Undertakers** { T. W. Kay & A. M. Craig. Embalming a specialty. 1265 and 529 Queen Street West.

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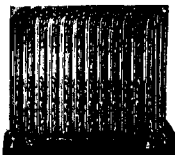
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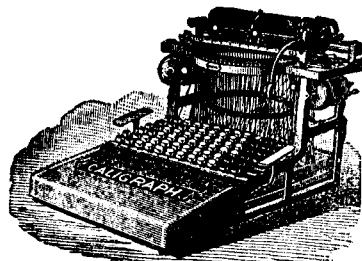
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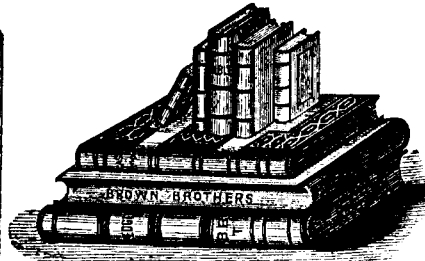
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