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VOL. XII. No. 13.

FEBRUARY 22nd, 1895.



# THE WEEK

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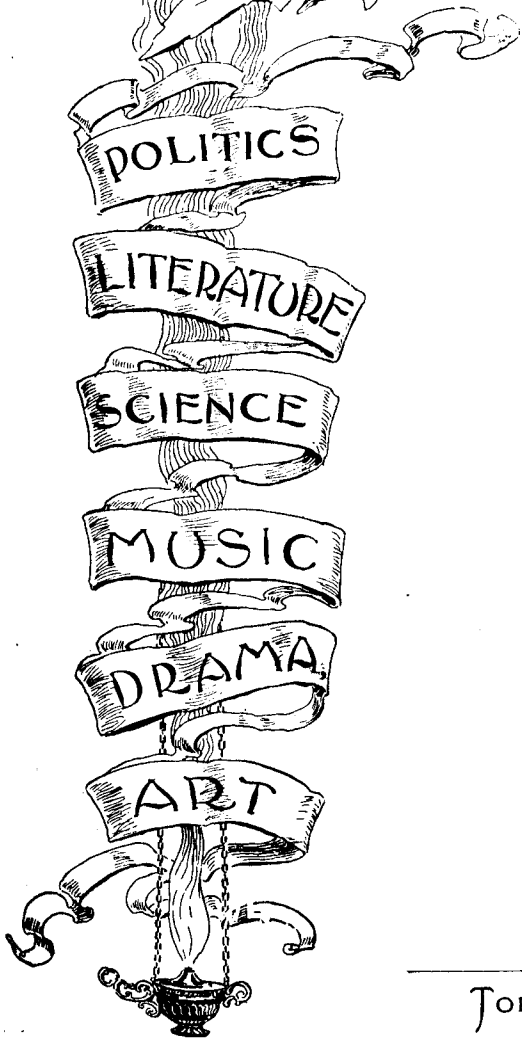
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# THE WEEK.

Vol. XII.

Toronto, Friday, February 22nd, 1895.

No. 13.

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## Current Topics.

**The British Government.**

Once more the political situation in the Mother Country has veered somewhat, and it is conceded that, in the absence of some great blunder in tactics, the Rosebery Government is now likely to hold out for the session. Perhaps the change is due in no small measure to the indomitable pluck with which the battle is being fought by the leaders in the Commons. At any rate the Government majority, which reached its lowest point on the first test-vote of the session, has risen to a somewhat higher level, and will, it is thought, remain at about that level for the session. Whether this result is due more to the courage and ability of the Liberal leaders, or to the operation of some feeling akin to jealousy or distrust of their colleagues in the Conservative ranks, is not easy to determine. The rumour that the Conservatives in the Commons are rather restive under the self-imposed leadership of Mr. Chamberlain has so much verisimilitude that one is prone to believe that there may be a good deal of truth in the gossip. Should the enemy be defeated under Mr. Chamberlain's leadership, it would be hard to deny him a prominence in the councils of the new Government which would ill accord with the probable tastes and preferences of the patrician leader of the Tories and his admirers. The situation on both sides of the House is interesting, and further developments will be watched with eager interest, even across continents and oceans.

**Parliamentary Closure.**

Whatever else may be said of Sir William Harcourt as a Parliamentarian it cannot be alleged that he is wanting in courage. He has already resorted to the practice of closure for the purpose of disposing of the Queen's speech, and getting at the real business of the session. To most observers of a practical turn of mind it seems that the whole procedure of opening Parliament might advantageously be reformed. The "Speech

from the Throne" meant something at a time when the monarch spoke his own opinions, and made his own suggestions; it means nothing now except that the monarch's advisers intend to ask Parliament to take up certain lines of legislative work. The Speech is a product of that kind of skill which succeeds in saying nothing while apparently saying something, and the address in reply to it is intended to be an echo of it. If it becomes anything else that will be the result of an attempt on the part of some member to tack on statements of which the Government of the day do not approve, and if they have a majority the attempt must fail. It is not surprising to find a statesman of the stamp of Sir William Harcourt trying to bring the whole procedure into contempt by forcing the address through under closure, as soon as he found that he had a majority on his side.

### The Manitoba School Question.

The appointment of so early a day as the 26th inst., for the hearing of counsel on behalf of the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba, as a sequence of the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council, would seem to indicate that the Government intends to lose no time in deciding upon its policy in regard to that delicate matter. Whether the decision will first be announced to Parliament assembled for another session, or will be made an issue in the approaching election, remains to be seen. In either case the clear announcement of the Government's intentions will be a franker and more courageous course than the further postponement of the matter, for which the temptation must be considerable. Meanwhile the Manitoba Government has been even more prompt in declaring its determination to make no change or modification in its present school system. As the latter Government will, in all probability, follow its former course in declining to be represented by counsel before the Federal Government; it is likely that Mr. Ewart and his associates, if he has any, will have the field all to themselves before the Privy Council. It would be useless to speculate upon the result, further than to say that, as it is almost certain, from various indications, that the Government will feel themselves bound to give the redress which the higher court has declared due, in some form, and as it is hardly possible to conceive of a form which such redress could take which would not be deemed by Manitoba an infringement upon her rights as a Province whose legislation in the matter has been declared to be *intra vires*, a struggle seems inevitable. Very much will, of course, depend upon the attitude of the Liberal Opposition, and this, under the circumstances, cannot be known or guessed until that of the Government has been announced.

### The University Trouble.

Since we last commented on the unfortunate state of things at the Provincial University matters have grown worse instead of better. Professor Dale's remarkable letter published in the *Globe* has led very naturally to the dismissal of that gentleman from his professorship, and this action, in its turn, to the adoption of the "strike" tactics by a very large number of students. The immediate result is that the work of

the college is at a standstill, and much time is being lost by the students, just at the moment when, as Principal Burwash remarked in his address to the students of Victoria, they cannot afford to lose time. With regard to the course pursued by Professor Dale, in openly criticising both the authorities of the University and his associates on the teaching staff, it is obvious that he could have expected no other consequence than that which ensued, and that he must have been actuated by some powerful motive in taking such a step. It was, too, a step which could be justified, if at all, only as a last resort, after representations had been made in vain to the proper authorities. Whether such representations have ever been made, the public has no means of knowing. Possibly, therefore, it may only be just to suspend judgment in reference to Professor Dale until an investigation shall have been held. It is becoming imperative that such investigation should be held. At first thought one is disposed to say that the Minister of Education did only what is fair and reasonable in demanding, as the condition of holding the investigation asked for, that specific charges should be formulated against specific individuals. But, on further reflection, it may be questioned whether it would not be somewhat undignified on the part of the Government, and not a little humiliating to professors or lecturers, that the latter should be put on trial for incompetency on charges preferred by their own students. As not only the discipline but the reputation of the University are at stake, would it not be the more dignified course on the part of the Government to institute the investigation on its own initiative and summon the disaffected students, and such other witnesses as an impartial commission might desire, to make a general inquiry into the efficiency of the institution. We should suppose that every member of the Faculty, from the President downwards, would demand such an investigation, as the most effective means now left of removing all doubts from the public mind and re-establishing the institution on its old basis.

#### Threatened Failure of Popular Parliaments.

The congested state of legislation in the British Parliament has long been a source of perplexity to the leaders and of discontent to the people of the Mother Country. Legislation much needed in the interests of different parts of the United Kingdom is untouched, year after year, not because there is not sufficient unanimity of opinion in favour of it to assure its passage, but simply because, in consequence of the great mass of necessary legislation always before the Commons, it is found impossible to overtake it. The difficulty is, of course, greatly increased by the embarrassment, often approaching an almost complete dead-lock, which results from the intensity of party strife. The same difficulty is now felt to an even greater extent in the American Congress, where legislation is almost paralyzed, and some of the most necessary measures, too,—which, if they could be brought to the vote, would have the support of a large majority in both houses—have to lie over simply because the rules of the houses are so manipulated in the interests of partisanship that nothing can be done. In fact, the forms and whole system of procedure in the American houses seem to lend themselves to the purpose of mere obstruction to a still greater extent than those in the British and Canadian Parliaments. Such bills as the Anti-Lottery Bill, against which, it is said, not a dozen men in the House would dare to vote; the Post-Office Employees Bill, which extends the classified service, making promotion dependent upon examination, and fixing salaries by law instead of leaving them to the discretion of the postmaster, and others similarly good, have very poor prospects of coming up for consideration before the close of the session. However warmly attached we may be to the principle of

representative government, it must be confessed that the ingenuity of self-governing communities has not yet been very successful in devising machinery for the efficient accomplishment of the work for which they are constituted. In the Mother Country the difficulty is being partially overcome by the gradual devolution of local concerns to local bodies. From what quarter deliverance is to be looked for in the United States does not yet appear.

#### The Labour Problem.

A Massachusetts clergyman, the Rev. W. W. Newton, has been making a special study of the problem presented by the perpetual struggle between labour and capital, to use the current expression, and gives some of the results of his studies in a recent number of the *New York Independent*. The article is of considerable interest from the fact that it summarizes the views of such men as Bishops Huntington and Newman, Cardinal Gibbons, President Eliot, Henry George, and other well-known thinkers. Yet it can hardly be said to shed much light upon the problem, still less, to give much hope of its early solution. The principal remedies proposed may be reduced to the following: definite contracts between employer and employed; more altruism on the part of both; the single tax; compulsory arbitration; and profit-sharing. The individual contract system is not likely to find favour with the workmen, save in a form involving mutual obligations such as nothing short of compulsion, or a long process of education, is likely to make acceptable to the average employer. It would, too, deprive both parties of the right of combination, which is at present the most effective weapon of either. That the spirit of altruism fully developed on the part of both employer and workman would effectually heal the inveterate social sore, cannot be questioned, but as altruism is a personal trait or feeling which cannot be produced at will, or by any process of legislation, the practical usefulness of the suggestion, save as an end to be kept in view by preachers and moral reformers, seems doubtful. To the single tax the obvious objection is that it is merely a theory, and one which is making slow progress, if any, towards general acceptance, while what confronts society is a condition, and a very perplexing one. Compulsory arbitration, as a practical remedy capable of immediate application, commends itself to the minds of many practical men. But, at best, it can be merely a preventive of strikes, while what society requires for its permanent well-being is a radical removal of the producing causes of strikes. Profit-sharing seems to be the only really practical, and, at the same time, radical remedy, but profit-sharing can hardly be made general use of until capitalists are educated up to the point of perceiving that it is not only a fair and righteous system, but one which would prove mutually profitable. That good time coming is, we fear, far off as yet.

#### The Armenian Massacres

It must now be regarded as established that massacres of a very frightful and disagreeable kind have been perpetrated in some of the Christian villages of Armenia. One journalist has succeeded in evading the obstacles placed in the way of his class by the Turkish Government, and has given a very soberly written account of some phases of the trouble. More recently the Italian consul at Erzeroum has reported to his Government that accounts of the massacre have been confirmed by the testimony of eye-witnesses. It matters little now, so far as the public opinion of Europe and America is concerned, what report is made by the Porte's own commission of inquiry; the conviction will remain that unspeakable cruelties have been perpetrated and that the perpetrators have, so far from being punished, received special marks of

the Sultan's favour. It is safe to predict that steps will be taken by the European powers to make a repetition of such incidents impossible. The Christians of the world will insist on this being done, however reluctant opportunist rulers may be to intervene. Mr. Gladstone's reply to the Armenian deputation which waited on him a few weeks ago, sounded the keynote to which the Roseberry Government will be compelled to respond, and the Conservatives will probably be not all behind in eagerness to do what may seem necessary. This is all the more likely inasmuch as the young Czar of Russia seems disposed to be friendly to Great Britain, and there can be no surer way of promoting good feeling with Russia than displaying a willingness to intervene for the protection of Armenian Christians against Turkish misrule or worse.

Modern  
Torture.

If the alleged torturing of witnesses by the present Government of the Hawaii Islands prove to be a fact, it will utterly discredit that Government with all civilized nations. Nothing worse than the excruciating torments said to have been inflicted on the captain of the vessel which imported the arms used by the late insurgents has for many years been heard of even in Russia or under the *régime* of King Bomba of Naples. To hang a man up by his thumbs till he faints away from the agony of his position, then after he returns to consciousness resume the torture till he is all but dead in order to make him tell who his accomplices were, is not in accord with the practice of modern nations. The offender might justly have been sentenced to imprisonment, but there is no palliation for such treatment as he is said to have been subjected to. Report may have exaggerated the matter. In the interest of our common humanity it is to be hoped that it has done so.

The Appointment  
of Teachers.

The Chairman of the Toronto School Board made a thoughtful and suggestive address on the occasion of his inauguration, a week or two since. Amongst other suggestions well worth consideration, he proposes that the appointment of teachers should be taken out of the hands of trustees and vested in the district or county Inspector. The reason assigned for the change is, there is some reason to fear, more truthful than complimentary to the average member of a trustee board. It is that the trustees are often guided in their choice by "influence" rather than by merit. It is not easy to conceive of a more shameful betrayal of a very high trust than that of the trustee who allows himself to be influenced by the fact that a certain candidate is the son or daughter of a local magnate, or influential ratepayer, rather than by the sole consideration of fitness, intellectual and moral, for the position. Yet it cannot be doubted that this is often done. It is not clear, however, that the change proposed would prove an effectual remedy. Everything would depend on the character and qualifications of the inspector. Moreover, from the point of view of sound politics, it is doubtful whether the faults and defects of popular representative government, in parish or in province, may not be more effectively and radically cured by educating the people into right conceptions of the responsibility involved in the use of the ballot, than by seeking to transfer, little by little, the executive responsibility from their hands to those of appointed officials. Possibly, however, a veto power in the case of appointments would be unobjectionable and desirable in the present state of things.

Touching Law  
Costs.

Resolutions suggesting a means of cheapening legal processes hitherto neglected were proposed at the last meeting of the York Law Association, and referred to its Committee on Legislation. It must often have been a puzzle to the thoughtful, especially to those of them who may have had to do with the

courts, why the legal profession alone should have the prices to be paid its members for professional services rigidly fixed, while in other professions they are matter of agreement between the practitioners and those needing their services. The resolution referred to affirms that there is no valid reason for any tariff of costs between solicitor and client, and that these should be left free to make any bargain they please as to solicitor's remuneration, subject only to the same rules as any other contract. Why not? Why should the members of this one profession be singled out for exceptional treatment? Can it be accounted for by their preponderance in parliaments and legislatures, or by the fact that they have generally to be called on to embody the principles of proposed bills in words? Or, which is more to the point, is it not true, as alleged in the resolution under consideration, that there is really no valid reason for such exceptional treatment of the members of this one profession. There can be no doubt that the freedom suggested would have the effect of immediately reducing the cost of litigation very materially. Is there any good reason why the lawyer who should undertake to work for the promotion of his client's interests on commission, or for a lump sum, or "on speculation," should be scorned by other members of the profession?

The Simplification  
of Law Processes.

It is to be hoped that the discussion which has been carried on in the newspapers and elsewhere for some time past, with a view to simplifying law processes and reducing law costs, may lead to some practical results at an early day. If it is desirable to have law courts for the protection of individual property and rights, it is equally desirable that these courts shall be conducted in the simplest and most straightforward manner consistent with reliability and efficiency, and that they be made available to all classes of subjects at the smallest practicable cost. If it be objected that the cheapening of law processes would tend to an undesirable increase of litigation, the ready answer is that the argument proves too much. If litigation is, in itself, an evil, it could be done away with altogether by the abolition of the courts. But if the courts are necessary in the interests of justice, the means of obtaining justice should be brought as far as possible within reach of the poor as well as of the rich. It is pretty clear that even in Democratic Ontario, there is room for reduction in the number of courts, with the corresponding possibilities of appeal, and for much simplification of legal processes. Unfortunately the subject is of such a nature that the necessary reforms can hardly be made save through the agency of the members of the legal professions themselves—the very gentlemen whose personal interests lie rather on the side of complication and multiplication of processes. Yet, as in the case of the medical profession, we may generally rely with confidence on the good faith of practitioners in promoting sanitary reforms, though their pecuniary interests would be promoted rather by increase of sickness, so we ought to be able to rely, in like manner, upon the honour and conscientiousness of the lawyers, and especially those leading members of the profession who are honoured with seats in the Legislature and upon the Government benches.

Financial Com-  
panies' Reports.

In this issue of THE WEEK will be found the annual reports of three of our most prosperous financial companies—the Western Assurance, the Western Canada Loan and Savings, and the Canada Permanent Loan and Savings. The complete stability of these companies is shown by the fact that they have stood the test for forty-four, thirty-two, and forty years respectively, and that they seem now to be doing a business quite as safe and almost as extensive as at any previous period. In the Western Assurance Company, Mr. George A.

Cox takes the place of the late Mr. A. M. Smith, as President, Mr. J. J. Kenny succeeds Mr. Cox in the Vice-Presidency, and Mr. J. K. Osborne fills the vacancy in the directorate. Notwithstanding the loss sustained by the death of Mr. Smith, who gave constant personal attention to the company's business, these appointments will be taken as satisfactory evidence of the continued strength of the association for all business purposes. The annual financial statement shows a surplus of revenue over expenditure for the year amounting to \$111,463, sufficient to pay a dividend of ten per cent. to the shareholders and to add \$10,000 to the reserve fund, which now amounts to \$1,100,000. Senator Allan was re-elected President, and Mr. George Gooderham Vice-President of the Western Canada Loan Company, which has for many years been under the very competent management of Mr. Walter S. Lee. The year's business has been sufficiently prosperous to enable the company to pay the usual ten per cent. dividend, and to make a considerable addition to the contingent fund, which now amounts to \$70,445, while the reserve fund is about ten times as large. Some idea of the extent of the company's business is afforded by the fact that it handles for British and Canadian investors no less a sum than \$4,480,193. The Canada Permanent Company, like the Western Assurance, has to regret the loss it has sustained in the death of the late Mr. A. M. Smith, whose place on the directorate has been taken by Mr. W. D. Matthews. Mr. J. Herbert Mason, under whose long and skilful management the company achieved its present high standing, was re-elected President, and Mr. Edward Hooper Vice-President. The company has a paid up capital of \$2,600,000, but it was, in spite of the depression, able to pay on this, out of the year's net earnings, a dividend of ten and a half per cent., leaving margin enough for some addition to the contingent fund, the reserve remaining at \$1,450,000. The amount outstanding on mortgage loans at the end of the year was \$11,428,266. The reports of both of the loan companies call the attention of shareholders to the fact that owing to continued depression some indulgence had occasionally to be shown to mortgagors, but both also note that the management had no difficulty in obtaining money at lower rates of interest whenever debentures were not renewed. On the whole, these statements seem to indicate a return, sure if slow, to better times.

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### Military Drill in the Schools.

TO say that there are no more important questions before the self-governing peoples to-day than those which pertain to the methods of training used and the ideals set up in the public schools, would be to utter a mere truism. The most potent influences now at work determining what is to be the type of the men and women of the next generation, with the exception, possibly—we are not even sure of that—of those of the family, are those which are at work in the schools. A clear perception of this fact will cause all true patriots to study with jealous care every innovation, the character or tendency of which may be to affect powerfully the views and feelings of the citizens-in-training who make up the school population of the day. One of the most important of these innovations is the vigorous movement which has sprung up in the United States, and to some extent in Canada, in favour of military drill in the public schools of all grades. In the former country the churches and religious or semi-religious societies have in many instances caught the fever. Some of the largest and wealthiest churches in New York and other great cities have so far adopted the system in connection with their Sunday school and mission work that it is becoming no unusual thing to see large numbers of children, under the influence and direction of managers of these

institutions, drilling with real rifles and other weapons in their hands. We are told that in one or two cases the war-like instincts of those who are being thus taught to play at soldiering are actually still further inflamed by having put into their hands guns which have been actually used on the field of battle, with the stains and other marks of "horrid war" still discernible on them.

There is, of course, something to be said in favour of military drill in both schools and churches—and if it is beneficial in the one why not in the other, as both alike are, or ought to be, chiefly concerned with the development of good character?—as a means of training and discipline. The fact that so many of those who have the best interests both of the children and of the nations at heart, including even men of such deserved eminence in Christian work as Professor Drummond, are enthusiastic advocates of the military drill for boys is sufficient proof of this. The movement, however it may tend to foster "swaggering jingoism and a reactionary attitude towards all reform movements," is not wholly, perhaps not even chiefly, promoted by jingos, though the spirit indicated by that term, now so well domesticated in the language, has undoubtedly had much to do with the origin and growth of the system. At a conference held a week or two since in New York, speeches were made "in favour of the flag and the drill in the schools," not only by military men, such as General Miles, but by an ex-mayor, governors, an archbishop and even an ex-president. The movement certainly does not lack influential backing, and is, no doubt, making great progress among our neighbours.

There is reason to believe that it is also making considerable progress in the United Kingdom, not, so far as we are aware, in connection with the public schools, but under the patronage of religious and benevolent societies, working for the rescue and reformation of the young of the "submerged tenth." We do not refer, of course, to such use of the forms and trappings of militarism as are adopted, or rather adapted, by the Salvation Army, but to the genuine military drill. We all know something of what is being done in some parts of our own country, and can judge whether there is danger (or hope) of the practice gaining ground amongst us.

The main arguments in support of the system are, we believe, three. These may be roughly classified as the patriotic, the hygienic, and the moral. In so far as patriotism is to be identified with militarism, or in so far as it can be shown that there is a necessary connection between skill in military evolutions and right character, there is weight to be attached to the first. Much stress is laid, by those who advocate the innovation upon this ground, upon the effect of inculcating what we may call the flag-sentiment, though it may be fairly questioned whether the unintelligent loyalty which is ready to fight at all times for a piece of bunting is as much to be desired as that which springs from individual attachment to well understood principles, deemed righteous and beneficent.

There can be no doubt that in certain respects and within certain limits, the military drill is beneficial in its effects upon the physical appearance, health and bearing. "Round shoulders will develop into square ones, heads will be held more erect," and so forth. That the effect of military drill upon the general health and all-around physical development is the best attainable is, however, disputed by physicians of high standing. There is certainly room for question as to whether there are not other forms of physical exercise, which, by their freedom from constraint, their calling into play more equally all the bodily activities, etc. are better adapted on the whole to produce the desired results.

Touching the argument from alleged moral effects it may be granted that, within certain limits, the habit of prompt



obedience to those in authority is good, and that for this reason the military drill may be beneficial, especially to those classes of children, far too numerous in this new world, who are in danger of growing up to be a law unto themselves, and to regard obedience to constituted authority of any kind as a weakness rather than a virtue. There is, too, considerable force in the plea which is used by Professor Drummond and other moral reformers, to the effect that military movements and accoutrements have great fascination for the rough and degraded boys of the slums, and afford a means of getting hold of them and gradually lifting them up, which nothing else can supply. But this suggests the broader question as to the real value of the reform thus wrought and the ambitions thus aroused, also whether and to what extent this unquestioning and consequently un-moral obedience is the type of obedience to be desired in a self-governing community. Above all, as is argued by the opponents of the movement, the inevitable outcome of universal military drill in the schools would be to create a spirit of militarism in the nation, which is not only a most undersirable trait in itself, from the moral and religious point of view, but which would be sure, sooner or later, to find or make occasion for seeking military glory at the expense of some other nation.

Though we have not attempted to be altogether neutral in our necessarily brief and imperfect presentation of the two sides of this question, our chief aim in introducing it is to induce reflection upon what we deem a vitally important practical question, and to elicit, if we may, the results of that reflection, in the minds of some of those best able to reach sound conclusions. The subject is certainly well worth serious thought and discussion. It may be decided that the extension of military drill in our schools, colleges, and universities, is for the good of the nation, but let us not allow it to be introduced and established by the activity of a few enthusiastic advocates, while the great majority of thoughtful parents and citizens have had nothing to say about the matter, simply because they have been so busy about other concerns that they have given it no attention.

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### Pew and Pulpit in Toronto.—I.

#### SHERBOURNE ST. METHODIST CHURCH

THE Sunday morning on which I visited Sherbourne St. Methodist Church afforded a good opportunity of seeing its large congregation to advantage, for it was Missionary Sunday; and on that day the percentage of home-stayers is small. It is a very substantial and expensive stone church, and its position at the corner of Carleton and Sherbourne Streets, like everything else about it, is very effective. The stone of which it is built is of a pleasant colour; its elevation is finished at the corner by a substantial tower, the roof of which, being of red tiles, allowed of its architect giving just that touch of colour that the artistic soul loves. It has a liberal sweep of sparrd platform fronting on Sherbourne St., and any Sunday morning or evening you may see the good Methodists of the neighbourhood flocking to the place "like doves to their windows." They all look well-to-do. Either poverty does not attend this church at all, or its atmosphere has a similar effect upon it to that which the soil of England was said to have upon a slave. It used to be said that when he touched it he was free. In like manner, perhaps, when a poor person joins himself to this church he experiences a rise in circumstances. In this particular, perhaps, there is no difference between this and most Toronto churches. They are, more or less, organizations which are only kept up at considerable expense. There is no shutting out of the poor; there is not, it may be trusted, a single church in Toronto where the poor would be contemned. All the same, however, there is a tendency observable in people with threadbare clothes to keep away from church, and that, perhaps, is where the Salvation Army gets its work in.

Entering the outer doors, the visitor finds himself in a

large and commodious *foyer*, from which doors open into the church. In this, as in some of the other arrangements, the suggestion of the theatre mode of construction has been availed of. The church is an auditorium—not a temple. You pass through the doors and find yourself inside a very spacious edifice, the floor of which slopes down a little towards the platform and is filled with rows of seats precisely similar to those at the theatre. Above rises the lofty arched ceiling, varied at the windows with ribbed plaster groined work terminating in Gothic twirls and bosses. The colours are yellowish drab with touches of terra-cotta. The floor is carpeted, so that even the large assembling congregation makes but little noise, except that the movable theatre-seats rattle somewhat as they are slammed down one after another as they are filled. The most striking feature of the interior is an immense organ in a recess on the eastern side of the church. Its case is of dark, reddish wood—cherry perhaps—and looks highly respectable. The gilt and otherwise decorated pipes are of great size; the instrument is probably one of the best in Toronto, and it is admirably played. Before the organ are the choir pews in which, on the occasion of my visit, there was a choir of eleven gentlemen and twenty-three ladies, led by Mr. Warrington, the well-known baritone. In front of the choir-pews is the ministerial platform, to which entered three ministers, viz.: the Rev. Dr. Henderson, pastor of the church, Rev. Dr. Sutherland, and Rev. Mr. Addison. The service began by the singing of the Doxology in a very massive style, the whole congregation joining with great heartiness. Then the hymn "All Hail the Power of Jesus Name" was given out and sung to the tune "Coronation." Everybody sang this hymn from memory, and employed the interval of its being sung in looking round at everyone else. So far as I could judge, the act of singing it was merely a mechanical matter of use and wont, as was perhaps only natural. These people were met together to begin their Sunday services; the hymn imposed no task on their memory, and they were not at present roused to any very deep religious feeling. That they enjoyed singing it there is no question; that there was any pervading spirit of worship about it is very doubtful—in fact it was just as it would be in nine out of ten other churches. Then Dr. Henderson said that "Brother Addison would lead our devotions," and Mr. Addison, who is an elderly Methodist of the older type, knelt down on the platform and prayed eloquently. His petitions included the church at large and Sherbourne St. Church in particular, the wicked people of the city who did not attend church, and the Queen. It was an earnest and simple prayer, without affectation. Then the choir sang very beautifully that admirable anthem by Sir John Goss, "O Saviour of the World." It seemed to me that then, and not till then, Divine Service began. Sweetly modulated, seriously sung, the strains of the anthem subdued all hearts. Its swelling notes poured out over the large congregation like a benison from heaven. Its solemn chords floated out with a sort of angelic message that seemed to knit in one all the hitherto distinct units in the assembly. The flippant looking around stopped; everyone was hushed and still. When Dr. Sutherland went to the reading desk to read from the Book of Numbers he read to an audience over which a change had passed. They were not now the people who had sung "Coronation" so carelessly. The offertory was now taken and Dr. Henderson made a few remarks. He is a plain-spoken man who gives indications of having, out of church, a tendency to humour. He quoted the old adage that "it's an ill wind that blows nobody any good." This had reference to the expected visit of Rev. F. A. Cassidy, a returned missionary from Japan, who had arranged to preach that morning, but had been delayed in his railway journey by snow drifts. Dr. Henderson said that he had had to telephone Dr. Sutherland near midnight to ask him to take Mr. Cassidy's place, which he had kindly consented to do. While the pastor was making this explanation the collection was proceeding, and after another hymn Rev. Dr. Sutherland stood up to preach, looking in every way well fitted for the undertaking. He is a fine-looking old gentleman with a massive head, and his white hair is luxuriant only at the sides. It was noticeable that each of the trio of the reverend gentlemen on the platform wore the full beard and moustache. They would pass for prophets in this particular. I inwardly named them Isaiah, Micah, and Daniel—there was no tinge of the sacerdotal about anything they did. They did not claim to stand

any nearer to the Almighty than the choir behind them or the people in front of them. Methodist preachers are religious democrats. But every Methodist minister seems to be able to speak easily and without book. Dr. Sutherland soon proved that he possessed this characteristic in a remarkable degree. He preached a very interesting sermon. It was a review of the missionary operations of the Christian church from the earliest ages. He brought us down from the utterance of the divine command "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature" to the present day. He spoke of the spreading of Christianity over the Roman Empire, of the retreating of the church into monastic seclusion in mediæval times, of the Reformation and Martin Luther, of the providences of the mariner's compass, the printing press, and the expansion of trade. He did not give the Jesuits missionaries a "show." But he spoke of Carey, and told how that pioneer missionary had, no doubt, felt the impulse of the awakening under John Wesley. The sermon concluded with a peroration of a rather florid character: "God might have written the message of the gospel on the bended heavens in stars of light—but He did not. He might have told his winds to utter it to the four corners of the globe, and Heber's hymn 'Waft, waft, ye winds, His story' might have been made literally true—but He did not. He might have sent His angel messengers to declare the glad tidings of salvation throughout the wide world—but He did not. The work was left to be done by the Christian church, which, year after year, was to follow the example of those who in past days had not counted their lives dear to them." The sermon being ended, and a very eloquent one it was, Dr. Henderson announced that a second collection would now be taken. Envelopes had been placed in the pews, he said, on which promises of subscriptions could be written down. It was their solemn duty to give. It seemed to him that the salvation of the world had come to be largely a matter of dollars and cents. If they had happened on that particular morning—the first time for months—to have come to church without a pencil in their pockets, the friends had provided for that for pencils would be sent around with the plates. On the whole it seemed to be impossible to avoid putting one's name down for a decent sum, regardless of the badness of the times. If one didn't it was not Dr. Henderson's fault. The plates were sent along the rows of seats for the envelopes, and while this was in process Mr. Warrington sang "Why do the Heathen," from the Messiah, as if to bring the objectionable characteristics of the heathen world in a realistic way before the subscribers. He sang it very well, and the aria took off unpleasant attention from those who did not use the pencils. Rev. Mr. Cassidy had, by this time, arrived from Japan, and, after another hymn, he pronounced the benediction. As we came out the organist played Guilman's "March Nuptiale." The idea left on my mind by the service at Sherbourne Street Church is that it is bright and friendly without being over devotional.

J. R. N.

### The Character of Sir John Colborne.

#### A HISTORICAL NOTE.

IT has become the habit with certain of the demagogues of Lower Canada to embitter the recollection of the Rebellion of 1837-8 as much as possible. Exaggerations of fact, suppressions of documents, and the introduction of absurd stories, untruthful on their face, are united in these accounts with a certain versimilitudinous skill. The type of such works is L. O. David's "Les Patriotes." Some years ago, they received a check by the publication in the *Montreal Star* of a series of narratives from the lips of survivors of the period, representing all its shades of opinion and experience, which resulted in disproving, if not dispelling, most of the false notions of the rebellion current in Lower Canada. Recently a similar check was given in connection with the proposal by the same clique to erect in one of the public squares of Montreal a statue to Chenier of St. Eustache, the extreme type of the Anglophobe of the time. One of the men whose memory has been most vilely bespattered with the same object in view is Sir John Colborne, the then Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the forces. Sir John is represented as a butcher, deaf to all feelings of humanity, and animated only by a greed of bloody retribution. No one has yet taken the trouble to put on record

any facts tending to prove the opposite, though such facts are known to a number now living, and although the duty of Colborne to effectively suppress the rising on its second appearance was clearly imperative. Mr. Alfred Perry, a well-known citizen of Montreal and a prominent member of the volunteers who put down the outbreak at St. Eustache, has personally informed me that Colborne constantly told them to avoid any harshness and to treat the people well. "Boys, be kind to those people," were the words he used when addressing the force just previous to its march for St. Eustache. A like incident was related to me some years ago by a Vermont gentleman whom I met at an American watering-place. This gentleman, who was a man of fine bearing, wealth and intelligence, said that in his youth he had business dealings in the neighbourhood of Chateauguay, where the rising of 1838—"the second rebellion"—took place. There he frequently met the Notary, Cardinal, and his young clerk, Duquet, aged twenty, both of whom were afterwards hanged as rebels. The merchant himself heard of the rising when in Troy, N.Y., and that the pair were about to be hanged. It seemed to him that if he could only get to Colborne and explain what he knew of the extreme youth of Duquet and his relations with Cardinal, which were such that, in his opinion, the younger was a mere instrument in the hands of his employer and quite irresponsible for anything so serious as a rebellion, that Colborne could be induced to grant a pardon. This was in the depth of winter. The merchant, however, at once took sleigh for Canada, and hurried through to Montreal. He hastened to Sir John and explained to him the state of the case. The Governor listened in an agitation which surprised him. "My God!" he exclaimed, the tears coursing down his cheeks, "why did you not come yesterday? That poor young man was executed this morning."

W. D. LIGHTHALL.

### The Silver Thaw.

The snow fell deep on the ground last night,  
And coated each leafless tree  
With flaked masses of crystals, soft and white,  
Falling thickly and silently.  
No rough-mannered wind shook their burden down  
From branchlet and twig low bowed,  
But the bushy tops, erstwhile gray and brown,  
Became fleecy as rainless cloud.

In the clear still morning, the ardent rays  
Of the sunrise touched each top,  
Till the flake-white burdens began to glaze,  
And in liquid threatened to drop:  
But, ere the sun's melting mood was law,  
Came the west wind sharp and keen,  
Arresting the drip, and the silver thaw  
Is a coating of icy sheen.

Now that sun shines down upon fairy land,  
With myriad gems aglow,  
Where jewelled arches have over-spanned  
The paths of untrodden snow;  
And the fresh west wind through the branchlets glare  
Is clanging their icy shells,  
Till they clink in chorus, and fill the air  
With the music of silver bells.

As the spirit of pride to destruction leads,  
And haughtiness ends in fall;  
As the colour that covers consumption's seeds  
Is the loveliest colour of all;  
As the drunkards of Ephraim's beauty rare  
Was that of the fading flower:  
So the silver thaw is the raiment fair  
That is worn for a fatal hour.

More and more heavy the burden grows,  
All beautiful though it be,  
And strong is the west wind that fiercely blows  
Against each over-laden tree.  
The snow floor is covered with icicle cores  
Of broken-off twig and bough,  
And giant limbs, split from their trunks in scores,  
Are helplessly hanging now.

Yet the stems still live, though the silver thaw  
And the wind have pruned them well,  
Still strength is theirs, from the earth to draw  
The sap that Spring's buds shall swell.  
So should we in pride find Fortune's dower  
Transformed to a chast'ning rod,  
We'll joy that the inner life has power  
To flourish in courts of God.

J. CAWDORE BELL.



## Ruth.

"Intreat me not to leave thee"—no mere heart  
 Could steel itself against that melting plea,  
 Yet sweet it is to know 'twas granted thee  
 To roam with Love to earth's remotest part.  
 Naomi turns to Mara, love hath art  
 Mara to turn to sweetness, and we see  
 A type herein of all the good to be,  
 Love, drawn by love, anointing sorrow's smart.

Next, footing slowly many a weary mile,  
 There shineth nigh the barley harvest white;  
 Deeper the darkness, swifter cometh light,  
 The last-drawn tear draws up the newest smile,  
 With Love thou walk'd the vale a little while,  
 Then ever after walked with him the height.

"Tamlaghtmore."

ROBERT ELLIOTT.

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## The Latest News From Paris.

(By Our Special Correspondent.)

CANROBERT, the last Marshal of France, aged 86, has quietly passed away. Since October, 1893, when he assisted at the funeral of his brother in arms, MacMahon, he never quitted his modest apartment in the Rue Marignan, where he has ever been visited by the salt of the earth. His last visitor, of a few days ago, was the ex-Empress Eugenie. The Prince of Wales never failed to call upon the old *brave* whenever he came to Paris, whether officially or incognito. The Marshal who has disappeared was a curious, interesting and popular personage, whose life was a battle and a march, with interludes of hard work and spells of glory. He entered the army as an infantry sub-lieutenant, in 1828, when 19 years of age; and, in 1835, joined the expedition to Mascara, in Algeria. His last campaign was at Metz, when, with other Marshals, he was taken prisoner, in 1870. He had no enemies but the Parisians, for he shot them down freely in the streets for resisting the coup d'etat of 1851, for which they nicknamed him "Marshal R-r-r-an," the latter imitating the rattle of a mitrailleuse, that he considered to be the most appropriate eloquence for insurgents. He deeply regretted that phase of his life, and citizens have forgotten it before a full page of other exploits, where he made the sword of France a glory, and they will line the streets, despite frost, snow and sludge, should there be no family objections to honoring his remains with a public funeral, and placing them alongside those of MacMahon's, in the Marshals' vault, under the gilt dome of the Invalides.

He was a dashing, good-hearted, brave and kindly-generous soldier, bluff but not rude, of homely manners, yet never letting himself down. In Africa he reaped numerous laurels, but he will best be remembered by his Crimean exploits. On the death of Saint Arnaud, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the French expedition, but he was superseded after a short time by Pelissier, because he and Lord Raglan disagreed as to the best way to capture Sebastopol. That circumstance never prevented his remaining a great friend and admirer of the English. Canrobert was wounded at Alma and Inkerman; he was in the warmest of the battles during the Italian campaign, and in the 1870-71 war, at St. Privat and Rezonville, where the last of the regular French army disappeared, Canrobert sat in the saddle during twenty-seven consecutive hours, amidst unceasing showers of shot and shell. When Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort visited Paris, her Majesty was specially attentive to Canrobert. Said the latter to the Queen: "I'm almost a subject of your Majesty's, since I have been elected a member of the Fishmongers' Company." Once, at a ball at the Tuilleries, when the Empress was surrounded by her Flying Squadron of Beauties, a member of the latter, a Scotch lassie, said to Canrobert: "Marshal, oblige by making me hop as you did the Russians." "A thousand heart-pains, Mdle.: I'm sorrow I cannot dance, owing to my wounds." So he called one of his *aide-de-camps* to waltz the young lady, and the next day, after consulting the Empress, he proposed for, and was accepted by Miss Macdonald. This is how he was nominated Marshal: At a gala military dinner, Napoleon III. begged his guests to fill their glasses and to drink to the two braves, "Marshals Canrobert and Basquet." They entered the dining room generals and left it marshals. As a Senator, Canrobert took no part in politics, save to always vote against the restoration of the tem-

poral power of the Pope; on all measures relative to army re-organization, he was ever up to time and up-to-date. The deceased had arranged the documents for his memoirs, but the Communists pillaged and burnt his apartment in the Place Vendôme, in 1871, and nothing could induce him to recommence the task. What side-lights he could have thrown on the history of the last half-century of his country. Since the death of his wife, and one of his sons, and the marriage of his only daughter, the late Marshal had only his *aide-de-camp* for companion.

The new Premier Ribot, made his best bow, with success, to the Chamber. He read the Presidential Message, a document whose only fault is to be a little too long. It is a homage rendered to successful labour, the present occupant's elevation to the Democratic Presidency, and M. Faure promises to loyally uphold the constitution, and to maintain the free play of parliamentary institutions. And everyone feels he is sincere in what he says. M. Ribot displayed good sense in not making a declaration-programme—a document about as valuable as a prize essay, and as little read or believed in. But he hook-and-eyed to the Message a project for a general amnesty. All sentences and fines are remitted, save those inflicted on anarchists and traitors—they remain naturally outside the pale. Rochefort will return to Paris on Friday along with Louise Michel, and when he pleases, Cornelius Hertz may try to realize his great wish—a sea voyage to Nice. It is rumoured that the police inspector who has had the historic invalid in "charge," for several months, will receive a gold watch from the French authorities.

The Chamber of Deputies, allowing lassitude to replace passion, pardoned and blessed right and left during an entire afternoon and seemed sorry *that* order of the day was exhausted; the little heaven below lasted—ten minutes. Lamourette kisses are proverbially brief, as, bye-and-bye, a cloud may take all away. M. Ribot recommended all Republicans to write rather than to concentrate; to work rather than to speechify. The duty of the moment was to vote last year's budget, by hook or by crook, and then tackle to the income tax bill and other financial reforms; to accept as sufficient the difficulties of the day, without adding there to those of the morrow. M. Ribot states he was given a free hand, like M. Bourgeris, who failed in the task, to form a ministry; he has done so; he begs that it will be judged by its acts, and, to realize these, he demands that the Cabinet be allowed to first of all strip to work.

The majority of the people are more interested in the ups and downs—the latter especially—of the thermometer, rather than in anything else. Every one has either a cough, a cold in the head, a soar throat, or a stuffed chest. Not a few have all the ills together. Then all the geographical influenzas reign—the Russian and English as well as the French. The varieties of the epidemic appear to be as numerous as the members of the microbe family. People who have arrived at the age of four score years are dying off like flies—this may explain why three Life Insurance offices here are being painted and enlarged—their annuitants having at last learned to die. Perhaps a few individuals are desirous of taking advantage of the new decree of the Prefect, to secure a long home in the Père Lachaise cemetery, as it is on the eve of being closed for interments—till the Day of Judgment; or till the necessities of progress in a few centuries hence, may exact the site for industrial wonders and conveniences. With a temperature which fluctuates 36 degrees in 24 hours, even a rhinoceros could not escape some of the *affections grippales*. M. Louis Masson has shown that, during the 1889-90 winter, famous for its influenza, the barometer rose, and the thermometer fell in all Europe, save in Russia, where the contrary was the rule. And the epidemic came from the north—as Voltaire asserted light did—forget not Ibsen and his co-Scandinavians of to-day. Why does the pathogenic or bad microbe appear in so many protean forms, and the same tiny death's point attacks different persons differently? The ways of disease germs are dark and mysterious. Professor Peter says, to cure the grippe keep your feet on the fender before a good fire. All doctors are agreed—the unanimity itself is a miracle—that there is no preventive agent to keep off influenza, save a naturally vigorous constitution, and that its seed germs, whether transmitted by the air or by contact, are highly contagious. This knowledge with the 137 advertised perfect cures—of which antipyrine and a stiff hot grog are A 1.—ought to make even the timid brave in battling the microbes.

Havre is the principal port in France where emigrants

embark for foreign parts: in 1894, 13,231 set sail for new and happy lands; of this total 4,613 were Germans; 4,316 Italians; and 2,008 Swiss. Their destinations were: The United States of America, Argentina, Montevideo and the West Indies. And were there no French? Yes! 1,711, nearly all of whom went elsewhere than to a French colony or possession. Clearly, Timbuctoo, the Congo, Dahomey, and Senegambia, do not draw patriots from Motherland. France is occupied with the curious problem of working colonies without colonists.

Co-related with this subject of the non-emigration of Frenchmen—only 1,711, from a population equal to that of the United Kingdom—is the meeting just held at the Sorbonne, under the presidency of M. Leon Say, who is always worth listening to, as, with much common sense, he spices his lecture with a gaiety that sometimes amounts to humour, a quality the French are strangers to. M. Say was the mouthpiece of the society for propagating the French language and keeping the well pure and undefiled. Every nation ranks its own system of palaver to be the best. One hundred and sixty-five millions of Anglo-Saxons, to-day, speak English, and in every part of the world; it is as expansive as the race itself. M. Say looks back with regret to the time when the debates in the British House of Commons were conducted in the French tongue. If the Chamber of Deputies would only try and conduct a few seances "in English as she is spoke," the budget, say, would be speedily voted. "English is the language of business; French of ideas, art and literature." As the language of making money will ever be the most popular, English is likely to rule; as to "ideas and literature," English and Germans may be excused smiling at M. Say's linguistic chauvinism; even Scandinavia claims a voice now to be heard. English and Germans, too, are, in matters of art, treading on the Kibes.

"To avoid being divorced, never get married," observes a French philosopher of the period. The new divorce law, carried by Deputy Naquet eleven years ago, reveals some curious figures; they are reliable only down to 1891, when 7,445 divorces were granted during that year. A singular fact: M. Naquet and his wife are neither separated nor divorced, have the greatest affection for each other, but do not live together; they merely exchange visits and cards. In comparing the divorce statistics of France with other countries, the common and vigorous analogy is borne out—that divorces and suicides march together. So different effects have not yet been traced to the same cause or groups of causes. The enigma is for the soul doctors to solve. And note that the same regions, the same religions, the same professions, participate in a like proportion to suicides and divorces. We are all equal.

In France it is easier to be divorced than to obtain a deed of separation—the latter is generally the overture to the former. The French Judges only accord separations when they conclude time and reflection may, perhaps, lead the parties to reconciliation. Since 1885, the annual number of divorces has doubled in France. The most trying period for the married is between the fifth and tenth year after the honeymoon. Only 3 per cent. of the wedded apply for divorce after one year; five persons have applied to break their chains after half a century of wedlock. Servants and farmers divorce least; artisans, labourers and traders the most; and the poorest in each class are the most numerous to claim divorce. It is the wife who demands the divorce most frequently; twice greater than the husband, but she is the greater sinner under the head of adultery, by one-half, and the proof of adultery is the same for both. The existence of children does not weigh in the demands for a divorce.

M. Michelin, a deputy, does not want to encourage the increase of the population, by the naturalization of foreigners. His bill is to debar such naturalized being treated as a Frenchman and a brother, till after their fourth generation; then only their children could be trusted. That will be bad for the Chinese who were naturalized in 1894; in 120 years their children's children can become president. Z.

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### Washington Letter.

EARLY last December, it was predicted in this correspondence that disaster to his party would result from President Cleveland's failure to spur and rally the party by a "ringing" message to Congress on the financial situation.

The message came two months afterwards, but it was two months too late. Disintegration had done its work in the meantime, and there is no Democratic Senator or Representative so insignificant that does not feel himself at liberty to use the privileges of the floor to flout the nominal leader of his party. Some of them are honest victims of the cheap money delusion, others fear to separate themselves from the cheap money sentiments of rural politicians and editors, and others, not a few, are savage at having lost their jobs by the political turnover last November, and the conviction that the Administration is not going to take care of them when their terms expire a fortnight hence.

Politics is so much a trade in our public life, that the biennial rush of superseded Congressmen for administrative places is one of the blots upon the national character; but the spectacle is not unfamiliar in Canada, nor in countries across the ocean of more pretention.

In his annual message, last December, President Cleveland proposed no financial measure of his own, but announced that Mr. Secretary Carlisle had one in hand that he meant to approve, and further intimated that if the Carlisle panacea should not be found acceptable, the Democratic majorities in the two houses might provide one themselves. This was virtually giving the case away, for Mr. Carlisle, though Finance Minister, by the grace of Mr. Cleveland, had no such reputation or qualification for dealing with so recondite a question as that of finance, as to pass for an oracle with Congress. So the sequel showed, for his draft bill proved so objectionable that it was abandoned with his own consent. It may be noted here that the shiftiness of the Secretary of the Treasury, which comes from timidity and not from lack of principle, has been a great thorn in the side of the President all through the life of the present administration, and Mr. Cleveland has, on two notable occasions, shown that he felt the rankling of it, though he has refrained from going to extremes about it.

Since the swift collapse of the Carlisle scheme for restoring soundness to the monetary system of perhaps the richest and most resourceful of countries, every attempt at remedial legislation has resulted in bringing out more plainly the incapacity and anarchy that paralyses the Democratic Party. When the danger to national prosperity from an apparent inevitable drift towards the silver standard became flagrant, the President seems to have hoped that the sound-money Republicans would come to his assistance against the silverites of his and their party, as they did in 1893, in the repeal of the Silver Purchase Act. Senator Sherman, the greatest authority on finance in public life, was called into the administration councils, and for a few days the business circles of the country hoped that something might be enacted that would lift the drag from the wheels of enterprise and industry. But a successful Sherman Act would make the veteran, but still hale statesman, the popular candidate for the Republican nomination to the Presidency a year hence, a contingency that the respective supporters of Messrs. McKinley, Reed, and Harrison were ready enough to unite to spoil. Hence Mr. Sherman, who could, if he might point the way back to sound finances, has been left to flock by himself, and the McKinleyites, Reedites, and Harrisonites in Congress are trying to hark away the public on a false scent, by the cry that the currency system is all right, but that the whole trouble springs from a deficient revenue under the new Democratic tariff.

Happily, under some old statutes running back to the time of the civil war, the President has been enabled to preserve the gold standard by going into debt for the purchase of gold with which to redeem treasury notes on demand. In a purchase of a little over sixty millions of dollars he has been obliged to grant the Rothschild-Morgan syndicate a concession of sixteen millions more in the ultimate interest account than was demanded if the obligations issued could be made specifically redeemable in gold. This required Congressional action, and ten days were allowed for it in the contract. The President's recommendation to Congress to save the sixteen millions of interest money has met with a storm of objurgation, in which "the Jew bankers" and "the Judas at the White House" are coupled in no complimentary terms. The demagogues of both parties, including such gentlemanly and scholarly ones as Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts, are scrambling over each other

in their haste to "make a record" in this iniquitous transaction, as they phrase it. They are helped for the moment by the success in the market of the new issue of bonds, for there is still a belief in the monetary circles of Europe and America that the United States will continue, as it has done for thirty years, to redeem its obligations in gold, though "coin" only is nominated in the bond. The "Jew bankers" will make a good thing out of the transaction, but for this, thanks to Congress, which in this matter, as in the old slavery question, poorly stands for the assembled wisdom of the nation.

B.

### Glimpses at Things.

I AM obliged to your correspondent "Old" for the information that "the barber" is used at Quebec to designate a mist rising from the water, which information he confirms by quoting a stanza of a lumberer's song. Rev. Dr. Patterson, F.R.S.C., writes me that he found the term on the east coast of Newfoundland applied to "a particular wind." "In it," he observes, "the moisture of the atmosphere is congealed to form sharp particles of ice, which are extremely cutting. Intelligent persons with whom I have conversed regarded the word in this use of it as an original Newfoundland word, given to this wind from the peculiar sharp, cutting sensation which it produces." As applied to a wind the expression probably originated in Newfoundland and is possibly confined to that province. "The barber" in Halifax and Quebec and on the Gulf coast of New Brunswick is visible, and is therefore not a wind but a mist. Another correspondent thinks that the name "barber" may have been at first suggested by the similarity in sound of the French *vapeur*, and another believes that this mist was so named from its *lather-like* appearance rather than from its likeness to a beard (*barbe*). But if it is called the *barbe* anywhere (as I have been informed that it is), the probability is that this was the earlier name, from which "barber" would be a natural British corruption.

As I stated in my last "Glimpses," no cognizance was taken of this use of the word "barber" in any dictionary which I had consulted. These included Webster's, The Century, Murray's, the Slang Dictionary, Bartlett's Dictionary of Americanisms, and Dunn's Glossaire Franco-Canadien. I have since been shown the following among the definitions of the word barber in the Standard Dictionary, which is much less voluminous than Murray's or The Century: "*Naut.* Vapor arising in streams from the water." As appearances are so much against me, I hasten to say that this advertisement of a dictionary is gratuitous and unasked and necessitated by my own too hasty statement. On the other hand, it seems doubtful whether the editors of the Standard Dictionary were right in classing this meaning of "barber" as "nautical" instead of "local" or "provincial"; and they have followed the other dictionaries in ignoring the Newfoundland application of the word which is noticed by Dr. Patterson.

Another crank or notoriety-hunter has been fixing a date for the end of the world. On a past occasion, when a number of prophets had unanimously consigned the globe to destruction at an early date, a fanciful young man not unknown to me, projected a Scare Co., Limited. Its capital was to be large, and it was to hire a number of howling dervishes to preach wrath and judgment to come. Bribed journalists were to write of the approaching cataclysm, and poets were to rhyme of gloom and doom. When enough people had lost all confidence in the security of earthly possessions, and when some canny individuals were selling their properties at a vast sacrifice, in order to give them to the poor, and lay up treasure in a safer place, the agents of the Scare Co. were to step in and buy up lands and houses and shares at a mere song. Then, when the fateful day had harmlessly passed by and normal values were restored, the Scare Co. would sell and its stockholders would become millionaires. But the great Scare Company, though projected, was never launched, for its inventor had happily retained a little of his youthful reverence and had some regard for people's feelings and nerves.

F. BLAKE CROFTON.

### Letters to the Editor.

#### THE COPYRIGHT QUESTION.

To the Editor of The Week :

Dear Sir : The contemptible position in which Canadian authors are placed by the present unfair copy-right law is well illustrated in the following instance.

On the page of a work written by a Canadian author, and issued by a well known New York publishing house, the following author's note is to be found, instead of the usual notice of copyright.

"As the author of this volume resides in a British Province no copyright can be taken out in the United States ; but as the publishers have printed the copy from her manuscript, and pay her the usual royalty allowed to American authors, she trusts that both her rights and theirs will be respected by the American publishing trade."

In other words, Canadian authors, because they are British subjects, have to get down upon their knees and beg American publishers not to steal their productions.

AN UNFORTUNATE COLONIAL

Toronto, Feb. 15, 1895.

#### MISS JOHNSON AS A POET.

To the Editor of The Week :

Sir,—Recent issues of THE WEEK have contained quotations from "Malcolm's" criticism of Miss Pauline Johnson ; and a reply to this from Mr. Frank Yeigh. "Malcolm" accuses Miss Johnson of masquerading as a poetess, and Mr. Yeigh retorts that the criticism is unfair, uncalled for, that "Malcolm" may be malicious, perhaps ignorant. There is a very decided flavour of "hard-hitting" in all of this.

Mr. Yeigh records the flattering attentions received by the authoress from English literati ; that a volume of her works is now in the hands of an eminent English publisher ; that Miss Johnson's poems are acceptable to several high-class English and American magazines. All this may mean a great deal ; or it may merely mean that the English and American public appreciate and are willing to pay for clever verse. In any case Canadians may be pardoned for not being guided in their judgment by a book they have not yet seen.

The poems to which "Malcolm" chiefly took exception were some which appeared in the Christmas *Globe* in an article, "There and Back," by Miss Johnson and Mr. Owen A. Smiley. Some of the verses quoted by "Malcolm" were the following :

"I never thought when grinding out those stanzas,  
I'd live to swallow pecks of prairie dust,  
That I'd deny my old extravaganzas,  
And wish his Majesty distinctly —cussed."

This is from an ode to "His Majesty the West Wind."  
Another is from "The Gopher :"

"He pilfers in the harvest fields, he steals the very best,  
And monkeys with his conscience, as they're apt to do out west."

When "Malcolm," sitting down to read the writings of the poetess, Miss Pauline Johnson, stumbled across such stuff as this, who will censure him for saying—well almost anything. I have heard that poets cannot always sustain themselves on the level of their highest flight ; but I cannot recall one, worthy of the name, who has descended to the region of slang. Slang in verse, even in humorous verse, is worse than commonplace. What a hubbub it would have created had Tennyson foisted these stanzas upon us. That they have attracted so little attention is, of itself, evidence that Miss Johnson has many steps still to take before reaching the front rank. If Miss Johnson is a poet, then such a decided lapse of taste should be taken severely to task. If she is not a poet, "Malcolm's" remarks are not far from the truth. With Mr. Yeigh I cannot say who is or who is not a poet ; but I agree with "Malcolm," that the lines he has quoted might lead one to doubt their author's inspiration.

I am far from defending "Malcolm's" views. He certainly indulged in hard, even unfair hitting. But when Mr. Yeigh, in his cavalier effort to champion Miss Johnson's cause, accuses "Malcolm" of "malice, perhaps ignorance," one cannot but think that his condemnation is born of a feeling other than that produced by a sober consideration of the work in question.

W. A. MCLEAN.

## THE MANITOBA SCHOOL CASE.

To the Editor of The Week :

Sir,—In your review of my book "The Manitoba School Case" you say that "the statement that until the 15th July, 1870, the Canadian Government had no more right to exercise jurisdiction at Red River than the President of the United States is absurd." You give no reason for this statement, and I feel sure that such of your readers as may peruse my account of the matter would like to know upon what grounds you allege absurdity. Until I read your review I was not aware that the assertion which you quote from me could be disputed; and I would be personally grateful to you if you would suggest what was the nature of the jurisdiction which Canada had prior to the 15th July, 1870, and from whence she obtained it.

JOHN S. EWART.

Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 5, 1895.

[It would involve a good deal of labour and some waste of space to fully answer Mr Ewart, and as nothing is to be gained by it we prefer very briefly to call attention to what his own pages make perfectly clear: (1) That the Canadian Government believed they had a right during 1869 to send surveyors to prepare the way for settlement; (2) that the subsequent trouble arose on account of the injudicious actions of the surveyors, and not on account of the fact that the transfer of the territory had not been completed; (3) that even Lord Granville, in his despatch of November, 1869, did not question the right or jurisdiction of the Canadian Government so far as the latter had been assumed, though he did reflect severely on the blundering which had given occasion to an outburst of violence; and (4) that the Canadian Government, in their reply of December of the same year, gave no hint of any admission that it had at that time no jurisdiction, though they admit that "any hasty attempt" to enforce it "would probably result in an armed resistance and bloodshed." The Canadian Government assumed jurisdiction in 1869, and if no trouble had been caused by their officials their authority would never have been questioned. The President of the United States, or the Tasmanian Government, or the Government of South Australia, or the Czar of Russia—Mr. Ewart uses them all for purposes of comparison—could not have done this.—ED. WEEK.]

## MODERN MANNERS.

To the Editor of The Week :

Sir,—In your issue of the 8th, your correspondent, "Granduncle," takes exception to my remarks on "Modern Manners," but I cannot see that his letter contains any argument. I do not bring forward this aggressive person as a type of the woman of modern society, but as the type of a class seen (often in numbers) at nearly every "function" one may attend. The "golden key" may not have unlocked the door to her, but it is extremely difficult to see what else has done so. "Granduncle" says that money is not the thing needed to enter modern society, except as a means to acquire polish; I say money and "push" are the two most necessary things, and in support of my contention I quote the following from an English magazine I chanced upon the other day. "The chief characteristics of high society which have developed during the last twenty years are: Firstly, blatant vulgarity; secondly, unblushing, slavish and almost universal adoration of the Golden Calf. Midas goes everywhere. His absent h's, his vulgarity, his ostentations are all alike accepted by a large section of society, provided they be sufficiently well gilded." Strong words truly, but they are not mine; and "Granduncle" says things must be worse in the colonies than they are in conservative England.

There are, of course, numbers of new comers in society, whose manners are so quiet, gentle and unobtrusive that no one would think of applying the term "parvenue" to them, but I think the word exactly fits the type of person I described. "Granduncle" thinks that a rich man (or woman) of boorish manners will not be accepted in society, be he low born or well born, but I fear that in nine cases out of ten he will not only be accepted, but received with open arms—unless, of course, he is so vulgar as to be positively repulsive.

At a recent fashionable party, given by a family in "an assured position," I witnessed the following incident: A young man, in stepping backwards trod heavily on a lady's foot. Did he apologize for his *gaucherie*? Certainly not;

he looked at his partner and burst into a rude guffaw, while she tittered; these were society people who went everywhere.

But putting all boorishness aside there is a "nameless something" in the manner of a lady or gentleman of the old school which is seldom met with now. Whether it be that in the greater hurry of life we have not time to acquire that desirable polish, or whether it be that we do not care to acquire it, I know not; but, be that as it may, I think it behooves everyone of us to do our utmost to make our manners as cultured as possible, cultivating those little graces and kindnesses, which go so far towards making a charming ensemble.

DELTA.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO: THE STUDENTS' POINT OF VIEW.

To the Editor of The Week :

Sir,—In view of the present proportions of the trouble at the Provincial University, I trust that I shall not be presuming in asking for a corner of your valuable journal to give some phases of the question honest consideration.

The first thing I would point out is that seven or eight hundred students are not likely to take desperate steps without extreme provocation. The idea so insidiously and assiduously propagated that the students are a lot of children, angry about childish grievances, and venting their anger in childish petulance is surely not very reasonable. Most of these students are men and women, between twenty and twenty-five years of age, and some of the men are even older. It seems, therefore, only reasonable to suppose that there is some ground for their action.

The reasons may be summed up as follows:—The students believe that certain professors (and they have no hesitation in naming these gentlemen) are wholly incompetent to fill the positions they occupy in the University. They believe a palpable injustice had been done in a certain recent appointment. And, further, that the University authorities were wholly lacking in sympathy with the students in their feelings of hope, and life, and aspiration. This lack of sympathy has been made manifest by the many cases of friction, some of them too petty for publication, and entirely unworthy of a dignified authoritative body.

A vigorous protest was accordingly made, and, when driven by aggressive attacks upon themselves, the students appealed to the public. In the meantime they were following out the course suggested as the proper one by the President himself, the petitioning of the Lieut.-Governor in Council.

It was at this juncture that Prof. Dale's letter appeared. Actuated only by honesty and love for the University, which even his bitterest opponents admit, he unselfishly, if erroneously, determined to raise his voice against certain public representations, or perhaps misrepresentations.

It was well known to others as well as to Mr. Dale that many of the communications and even editorials in the city press were, to put it most considerably, not written in the newspaper offices. It might seem, then, even if we convict Prof. Dale of error, that there was some little excuse for following suit and even for playing a very strong card. It is said that Prof. Dale took none of the constitutional steps open to him, but it is strange how a newspaper could be so confident of his never having done so. One must be on very intimate relations with the bodies in authority to make such a statement with such an assumption of the impossibility of mistake. A thoughtful reader will be inclined to wonder whether after all a man of Prof. Dale's powerful mind neglected these preliminaries.

The answer to the students' petition and Prof. Dale's letter was that scholarly gentleman's dismissal. The students were protesting against incompetency and injustice, and for their pains saw forthwith sacrificed ability and integrity. Prof. Dale is conceded by everybody, including his opponents, to be pre-eminently honest, fearless and competent. It is maintained by many that he is the best lecturer and most thorough scholar in the University. There seems to be no doubt that he is one of the best men on the continent in the wide field of Roman History, and his general historical knowledge is scarcely less remarkable.

Further more, Prof. Dale had everything to lose and nothing to gain by his protest, and could have been actuated by none but the most unselfish motives of zeal, however mistaken, for the University.

It is, therefore, no wonder that the students have rallied with marvellous unanimity on his behalf.

As to the question of outside influence being brought to bear on the students, a theme that the inspired or contributed articles delight to hymn, I believe (and I am in a good position to judge) there was *no* outside influence, nor was there need of any. There was so much fire within the body collegiate that it did not need even a kindling spark. The students feel, and have felt for some time past, that "there is something radically wrong in the University" and how strong this feeling is, is well known to all.

In conclusion, I can only ask again whether it is not probable that the students have real and adequate grounds of complaint, and whether, in any case, the best thing would not be a competent commission.

F.U.D.

\* \* \*  
Brock.\*

THIS recently published life of "the hero of Upper Canada," fitly dedicated by the author to the Legislature of Ontario, comes opportunely to remind all who have been celebrating its centennial, of him to whom, more than to any other single man, they owe the preservation of British institutions and of their own freedom. Of course our friends—the enemy—in 1812, in 1813 and in 1814, crossed the frontier in force with the avowed purpose of making us free; but, as might be expected, our fathers did not take kindly to that style of wooing, and, therefore, the invaders, after burning Niagara and Toronto, (in retaliation for which demonstrations of affection British soldiers very improperly gave Washington to the flames) came to the conclusion that "who would be free himself must strike the blow," and that we must be left to our chains and the sweet uses of adversity. We have gone on since in our quiet way, without much mention of Brock and other heroes who gave their lives that Canada might live; for, whenever anyone has mentioned their names or deeds, superior persons rush into print and declare that he is a Jingo, that he is sure to offend our susceptible neighbours, and that this generation loves peace and has no intention of teaching drill to school-boys, or even of letting on that there ever lived in happy Ontario people wicked enough to fight. It is no wonder then that Brock is, comparatively speaking, little known, or at any rate that he is not known as his great merits and services well warrant. I am inclined to think that it is possible to protest our humility too much, and that the best way of keeping the peace is by preserving our own self-respect. That we can hardly do, if ungratefully we refuse to strew flowers on the graves of those who died to preserve the country from dishonour. The fact of the matter is that the men chiefly responsible for bringing war into Canada again and again have been those who, living on her soil, have been untrue to her cause, and have assured the foreigner that, if he only presented himself, no resistance could or would be offered. In the War of Independence, Congress had enough on its hands without invading Canada; and Canada would not have been invaded, had not assurances been sent that the people would join, almost as one man,

"The cocked hat continentals,  
In their ragged regimentals."

So, too, in 1812, Dr. Eustis, the Secretary at War of the United States, assured Congress that "We can take the Canadas without soldiers; we have only to send officers into the provinces, and the people, disaffected towards their own government, will rally round our standard." The honourable secretary was not wilfully misleading Congress. He had letters from people living in Upper Canada, some of them actually members of the Legislature, who had told him so. While, as regards Lower Canada, the people's imagination had been inflamed by the brilliant career of Napoleon and the amazing victories of their countrymen of the fatherland, and who could doubt that they would rally to the side of the ally of France? So it has been ever since. If, instead of begging some dozen times for Commercial Reciprocity, we had, in 1866, when the United States repealed the Treaty of 1854, answered by a declaration of freer or Free Trade with Britain, or if we had done so when Major McKinley made commer-

cial war upon us in 1890, the probability is that before now we would have obtained all the reciprocity we desired. We would, besides, by that method, have led our neighbours, instead of humbly following them, as we are now content with doing. But we have laboured under the somewhat comical delusion that we are most likely to get an article cheap from a sharp shopkeeper, by repeated entreaties or loud cries that we cannot do without it. The same ignorance of human nature is seen in the delusion that we are likely to stir up bad blood among our neighbours, by paying respect to the memory of our own heroes. We pay no great compliment to them or to ourselves by entertaining for a moment any such notion.

Another reason why Brock has had scant justice, in comparison with Wolfe, for instance, is that at the time when he did his great life work, events in Canada were dwarfed by vast movements and struggles in Europe, which arrested the attention of the general public. As Alison puts it in his history:—"Three days after the American declaration of war, Wellington crossed the Agueda to commence the Salamanca Campaign. Six days after, Napoleon passed the Niemen on his way to Moscow, at the head of 780,000 men." What a time that was! All Europe at the feet of Napoleon, save the unorganized peasants of Spain and the unwieldy Colossus of the North, whose downfall was looked for by every military expert! A great soldier had successfully utilized the democratic movement to crush popular liberties. England alone defied him and by being mistress of the sea was able to fight for freedom. Then it was that her own kith and kin struck in on the side of the tyrant, whose Berlin decree, declaring the British Islands in a state of blockade and interdicting all neutrals from trading to British ports, should have roused against him a neutral and trading people like the Americans. But the war-hawks threw considerations of kinship and of liberty to the winds. They thought it a grand opportunity of getting the whole continent. As Henry Clay said to Congress:—"We must take the continent from them. I wish never to see a peace till we do." And, to those who spoke of difficulties, he answered:—"It is absurd to suppose we shall not succeed in our enterprise against the enemy's provinces." It really did seem absurd. The United States then had thirty times the population of Canada. Upper Canada, which was to stand the first shock of invasion, had only 1,500 British soldiers to defend it, and the militia was unorganized. Britain, too, could hardly spare another regiment. All eyes were turned to the conflict in Spain and in Russia, and no thought could be spared for struggles in the backwoods—mere skirmishes they would all seem in comparison with the terrible engagements on the issues of which depended the fate of Europe. Besides, the people of Britain cannot go into a fight with the United States as they do with any other nation. They have no heart for it. They rightly feel that it is unnatural. All these circumstances combined to make Brock's achievements of little account in their eyes, and they declined to crown him with glory. Unfortunately, we have been so much in the habit of echoing their judgments, that even in a case where we alone were capable of judging and where it was our own honour that was concerned, we have been silent or have failed to award that full measure of grateful admiration to which a fair consideration of Brock shows him to be entitled. But the figure of such a man cannot be obscured. It will appear in its due proportions, when the country he died for has attained to its stature as a nation.

Brock was like one of the old Knights, "without fear and without reproach," and possessed of the gentleness and valour characteristic of a true Knight. He was born in the island of Guernsey, in the same year as Napoleon and Wellington, and was shot down on a slope of Queenston Heights, at the age of forty-two, just at the beginning of his career, when he was giving proof that he possessed those qualities that mark the great general and leader of men. He drew men to him by his attractive personality. As a youth, he was not only remarkable for extreme gentleness, but he was also the best swimmer and boxer in the school, though all the young islanders could swim and box well. He joined the army as an ensign soon after he had completed his fifteenth year, and obtained his captaincy before he was twenty-one. In the 49th regiment, which he joined as captain in Barbadoes, a brother captain, a noted duellist and a dead shot, challenged him, and the challenge was accepted; but, on reaching the ground, Brock, who stood six feet two inches in his stockings,

\* "Life and Times of Major General Sir Isaac Brock, K.B." By D. B. Read, Q.C. Toronto: Wm. Briggs, Wesley Buildings. Montreal: C. W. Coates.



pointed out that the only way to meet his smaller antagonist on equal terms was to fire across a handkerchief. The bully's courage was not equal to the test, and he had consequently to leave the regiment soon after, to the great joy of the mess. His soldiers loved Brock as a father, though he was inexorable as a disciplinarian. On one occasion, having discovered an intended mutiny in a section of the 49th, which was under a junior officer who had exasperated the men, he promptly secured the ringleaders, and then ordered the detachment on parade, where he began to speak of the enormity of their offence; but he soon became so affected that he could not continue. The men were equally moved, and exclaimed, "Had you commanded us, Sir, this would never have occurred." His letters to his brothers at home show the man. "Let me hear that you are all united and happy," is so often the key-note that there must have been some trouble in the household. Writing to them after the capture of Detroit, he mentions that his share of the prize money would probably be considerable, and adds:—"If it enable me to contribute to your comfort and happiness, I shall esteem it my highest reward. When I returned Heaven thanks for my amazing success, I thought of you all; you appeared to me happy—your late sorrows forgotten, and I felt as if you acknowledged that the many benefits, which for a series of years I received from you, were not unworthily bestowed. Let me know, my dearest brothers, that you are all again united. The want of union was nearly losing this province, without even a struggle, and, be assured, it operates in the same degree in regard to families." His last words were a request that his death should not be noticed, lest the advance of the York Volunteers might be checked, and a wish, which could not be distinctly understood, that some token of remembrance was to be sent to his sister. He has been blamed for having exposed himself unnecessarily in this and the previous engagement, and sage rules have been laid down with regard to the respective duties of general and private; but he led the advance, not merely because his courage made him willing to go where the danger was greatest, but from a wise calculation of what was indispensable on his part in the circumstances and at the time. The bulk of his troops were raw militia and Indians; and a General, sending orders to them from a safe position in the rear, might just as well have remained in York or Kingston. The speech of Tecumseh to him, after the capture of Detroit, shows how his attitude inspired his Indian allies: "I have heard," said the chief, "much of your fame, and am happy again to shake by the hand a brave brother warrior. The Americans endeavour to give us a mean opinion of the British Generals, but we have been witnesses of your valour. In crossing the river to attack the enemy, we observed you, from a distance, standing the whole time in an erect posture, and, when the boats reached the shore, you were among the first who jumped on land. Your bold and sudden movements frightened the enemy, and you compelled them to surrender to half their own force." He inspired the militia of the Province in the same way, and to such a degree that, though he was killed in the first year of the war, they never wavered afterwards—though often outnumbered—and as little of the soil of the Province was gained by the invaders in the second or third year as in the first year of the war. Perhaps the greatest compliment paid to him was the American representation of the battle of Queenston Heights as a success! Every man of their force who crossed to the Canadian side was killed, wounded or made a prisoner, those few excepted who hurried back in their boats early in the day, ostensibly in charge of the wounded. But, then, on the *per contra* side, had not Brock fallen by the bullet of a sharp-shooter!

Brock was an administrator as well as a General. He had the statesman's faculty of understanding average human nature and foreseeing the line of least resistance along which it would be sure to work. He appealed to the highest sense of duty, but took care to make duty-doing as easy as possible. He moved among the people, and instead of being astonished to find views, prejudices and passions different from his own, he simply accommodated his policy to the facts. Thus, he was not at all astonished to find the French-Canadians excited by Napoleon's dazzling career and fully convinced that the great man would end by retaking all the colonies formerly belonging to France. "A small French force," he says, "with plenty of muskets, would most assuredly conquer this province. The Canadians would join them almost to a man, at least the exceptions would be so few as to be of little

avail." But far from exclaiming, as most men in his position would have done, against the ingratitude of people who owed all their liberties and prosperity to the Crown, he simply adds: "I am apt to think that were Englishmen placed in the same situation, they would show even more impatience to escape from French rule." What was therefore needed at the time, if Britain intended to hold the country, was a larger force of troops. "were it only to keep down this growing turbulent spirit." In Upper Canada, again, even when invasion was impending, he called not so much for more British troops as for legislative acts to enable him to organize the militia and to exclude persons of doubtful loyalty from the ranks. He did not get the unanimous and hearty support from the House of Assembly which he had a right to expect. The time was one to try men, such a time as that which reduced Gideon's army from thirty thousand to three hundred, and it is no wonder that dross as well as pure metal was found, both in the House and the country. He knew, however, that success was possible only through the zealous co-operation of the people, and he believed that the heart of the people was sound. They did rally round him, and as they found out the metal of the man, a common sentiment ran like an electric spark along the 800 miles of frontier which he had to guard and back into the farthest settlements, which made them for the first time a united people. The closing words of his address to the House of Assembly were nobly verified: "By unanimity and dispatch in our councils, and by vigour in our operations, we may teach the enemy this lesson, that a country defended by *free men*, enthusiastically devoted to the cause of their King and constitution, can never be conquered!" The lesson is well worth teaching, as often as necessity demands. When Burgoyne invaded New York from Canada, the lesson was duly impressed upon him. When Hull and Van Renselaer and Wilkinson and Hampton invaded Canada at different points it was well to teach them the same salutary lesson. We have no cause to hide these things from our children or from anyone. Every blow struck in defence of hearths and homes is to be hailed with joy by good men everywhere. If, in the future, Canada and the United States should be united commercially or politically more closely than they are now, it will not be by either of the two denying its ancestry or belittling its history. We have no desire, like Carlyle, to "take George Washington down a peg or two," but, as Canadians, we are even less inclined to take one jot or tittle from the fame of Isaac Brock.

GEO. M. GRANT.

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### Johannine Theology\*

WHEN Galileo dropt his ivory balls from Pisa's leaning tower to the discredit of the philosophy so-called, that had for years ruled absolutely over the thoughts and beliefs of men, a first step was taken in freeing the mind from "vain conversation received by tradition from the fathers"; not that tradition at once owned defeat; even now, after the lapse of centuries, as the immortal dreamer's giants, vain traditions mumble and curse in their den; but their spell was broken. They could be challenged, met, and strong hands could fray them away. Over what has been a battle field, as over the mounds of Chaldea's plains, search can now be made, and patiently, bit by bit, truth is being recovered; the age of denial is passing. The time for re-construction is at hand. Truthful souls can again look up, the world's redemption draweth nigh. The most conservative tendencies are to be found where theologies have power, a fact more readily understood, if we remember that religion is not a matter of street demonstration, but of heart culture and of life; and where its associations are assailed, (adapting some of Tennyson's lines),

"A warmth within the breast will melt  
The freezing reason's colder part,  
And like a man in wrath, the heart  
Stands up and answers—I have felt!"

Yet must it be confessed that theologies gather accretions, and a necessary work in understanding the truth is in clearing them away. Let us not judge rashly either side in the controversies of the past, but be thankful that in great

\*"Johannine Theology. By G. B. Stevens, D.D. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Toronto: Wm. Briggs. 8vo, 370 pp., \$2.

measure we are in the dawning age of reconstruction ; the eve of coming peace and of passing strife.

These thoughts have been suggested by a recent endeavour by Dr. G. B. Stevens, of Yale, to present the distinctive features of Johannine teaching in the New Testament, following, as it does, a similar work on Pauline theology. Reverent scholarship has found it impossible to read the canonical writings of the Christian Church under any mechanical theory of inspiration, recognizing, as it needs must, the thorough individuality of each writer with his own peculiar surroundings. Therefore, while appreciating the "unity of the spirit" underlying all, it feels not only free but called upon even to emphasize the distinctive type of each, assured that thereby, and only thereby, can an all-around presentation be made of that marvellous religious movement which owns as its very existence the personality of Jesus of Nazareth ; a movement so interwoven with our life, whether national, social, or personal, that even in the columns of THE WEEK the subject finds a congenial space. History is history, and largely theologies have made history.

The tone of the work before us may be sufficiently indicated for this article by confining our consideration to the Theistic conception found in the gospel and epistles attributed to the Apostle John ; for whether the question of immediate authorship by the apostle be answered yea or nea, those writing represent the Johannine school, and as we now read them as having a distinct individuality the thoughtful reader must at once see how inadequately they have been allowed to influence the dogmatic utterances of the creeds of Christendom. An example will make plain. A theologian of eminence in America, who represents what may be without offence described as the most conservative school in support of the traditional orthodoxy, writes : "God is bound to be just ; He is not bound to be generous. The measure of God's benevolence is a matter of option." On this foundation eternal justice, wherein generosity is simply a matter of option, a strictly forensic system of divinity has been based. Minds of a strictly legal cast, says our author, such as Augustine, Calvin, and Grotius found in the legal conceptions of Paul's Jewish forms of thought congenial companionship, and took their proof texts chiefly from his writings, colouring all other presentations, even of Paul himself, by these pre-conceptions. And yet, would not an unprejudiced mind the more naturally dwell upon such simple expressions as are found in the Johannine writings : "God is Light"—"God is Love" ? "I venture the opinion," writes Dr. Stevens, "that theology would have been vastly deepened and enriched had the profoundly spiritual thought of John permeated and shaped it in anything like the degree in which the polemics of Paul have done." Not that Paul's real theology differs from that of John. "The theology of the latter is consonant in spirit with that of the former in its highest ranges ; but it represents a mode of thought concerning God and His grace in salvation that is distinctly higher than the legalism of Paul, which he brought over from Judaism, and which supplied his weapons of war against his adversaries rather than furnished his favourite forms for the purely positive expressions of the truth of his gospel. . . . A one sided adherence to the polemics of Paul—called out by the special conditions of his age—has given to our Protestant religion a formally logical aspect which has often made religion too much a set of opinions, and too little a life of fellowship with God. This tendency has often set dogma above life, and theology above religion."

The columns of THE WEEK do not invite an examination of the detailed exegesis of the volume before us, or of the particular dogmas of theology to which particular texts may be applied ; the work is noticed as an indication of exegetical drift, and of theological tendencies ; of the sympathetic, free, candid spirit of religious enquiry now making itself felt, and as affording an earnest that we are approaching an era when the bitterness of religious hatred must give way to the spirit of brotherhood and love which the prophet of Nazareth proclaimed. It will soon be a moral impossibility—it may be so even now, for the words quoted were written in 1878—for the hand of a theologian to write that God is not bound to be generous, while the eye can scan the record "God is love ; and he that dwelleth in love dwelleth in God, and God in him."

One misses in the book before us the literary finish and beauty so characteristic of the scholars of the old land, but it is hailed as a pioneer work in a new field ; the bringing out

by strictly exegetical process the distinctive traits of individual writers of our New Testament scriptures. The presentations of the Divine character are not new, though largely characteristic of the present century. Do we not remember the sweet strain of the Quaker poet :

"Not mine to look where cherubim and seraphs may not see,  
But nothing can be good in Him which evil is in me.  
The wrong that pains my soul below, I dare not throne above ;  
I know not of His hate—I know His goodness and His love."

And those words of another from that New England galaxy, the last that has passed away, who asks this pertinent question : "Which seems to you nearest heaven, Socrates drinking his hemlock, Regulus going back to the enemies' camp, or that old New England divine sitting comfortably in his study and chuckling over his conceit of certain poor women who had been burned to death in his own town, going soaring out of one fire into another?" The heart makes the theologian, and he who leaned on his Master's breast at their last sad supper alone bears in the writings of the Christian canon the title *Theologos*. Why has theological science so long neglected "The Divine"? JOHN BURTON.

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#### BRIEFER NOTICES.

*Vistas*. By William Sharp. (Chicago: Stone & Kimball. 1894.)—Here is a little volume the very sight of which will gladden the eyes of all men who are inclined to the "greenery-yallery." It is one of the "Green Tree Library." It has a pale green tree on its pale and dark green covers, and it is written on subjects and in a style which are supposed to be attractive to the æsthetic mind and taste. It is, we should add, an American republication of an English book. Mr. Sharp acknowledges that there are failures in his book, and he complains that it has been called rubbish, yet he also rejoices that it has been much appreciated. It has also been dubbed immoral, and we fear some parts look that way. On the other hand, it has been thought purely mystical and spiritual. Mystical certainly, we think, but hardly purely, and not quite spiritual. We are not quite sure of Mr. Sharp's age. If he is a very young man, we should yet hope considerable things of him. There is a good deal of yeasty fermentation in the book which may settle down and result in something more wholesome. If this is the kind of thing which he means to continue, or is doomed to continue, then we should be sorry for him and his readers. The whole is crude and effervescent, but it has power and passion ; and we can only hope with the author that it may help "towards that already near and profoundly important development of literary expression which so many of us foresee with eager interest"—whatever that may mean.

*Science in Arcady*. By Grant Allen. (Bell's Indian and Colonial Library. London: George Bell & Sons. Toronto: The Copp, Clark Co.)—Mr. Grant Allen possesses in a remarkable degree the faculty of making science interesting to the general public, and in these days when no man is considered educated who is unacquainted with science he is a benefactor to his species. People who feel that they ought to know something about scientific subjects, and who are repelled by the forbidding appearance of most of the scientific text books should feel grateful for the opportunities given them in such books as this for picking up a little knowledge by the way. Among such people we class ourselves and we are duly grateful. "Science in Arcady" is a collection of essays reprinted from various magazines. In them Mr. Grant Allen pleasantly discourses in familiar language on such subjects as the formation of a group of islands, or the importance of mud, the growth of a tree or the habits of spiders ; and in so interesting a manner does he write that we absorb much knowledge almost without being conscious of it. The last six essays in the book are on archaeological subjects, and two of them, "An English Shire" and "Castors and Chesters" are important contributions to our knowledge of early English History.

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The stock of drink laid in on an Atlantic liner is said to be 2,590 bottles of wine and spirits and 12,000 bottles of ale and porter

## Periodicals.

The *Quiver* for March has a short but interesting article on "American Quakers," embodying many personal references and accompanied by a portrait of the famous Lucretia Mott. In harmony with the general spirit of the magazine is the brief descriptive account of "Missionary Ships." Vessels of this kind are quite indispensable among the mission stations in the Pacific Ocean. It is not inappropriate that the place of honour should be given to the "John Williams, No. 4," which is a fine steamer with sailing vessel equipment, and is under the command of a captain who sailed the second and third of the "John Williams" series of vessels. The "Dayspring, No. 1" and "Dayspring, No. 2," both provided by the missionary spirit of the Presbyterians of the Maritime Provinces, are among those mentioned in the article.

The *Westminster Review* for February, besides articles of the advanced character familiar to readers of this clever magazine, has a few of a less pronounced kind. One of the best is Mr. Taylor's philippic against the "blasphemy laws." The quotations he gives from old statutes make interesting reading in this age and country. By way of conclusion he quotes from a Congregational clergyman the following remark on a debate between a brother clergyman and Mr. G. J. Holyoake: "Had I not known beforehand, I should have imagined that Mr. Holyoake was the Christian gentleman and the Rev. Brewin Grant the atheist bully." Lady Cook contributes a really interesting and somewhat erudite article on "Wills and Inheritances," in the course of which she pleads for some limitation in the present right of a testator to make absurd bequests. "As the law allows a sane man to make his will and compels the fulfilment of his wishes after his death, it follows that its provisions should violate neither public sentiment nor public decency. . . . We compel a man to treat his wife and family with humanity before he dies; we should see also that his will accords with this afterwards."

The current number of *Blackwood* has for its leading article a paper entitled "The End of the Chapter," the chief object of which is to recall to its readers the fact that the present generation is sitting, that we have actually sat, at the death-bed of one of the great periods of European literature. "It is passing, it has almost if not quite passed before our eyes, as nothing of the kind may pass again in the lifetime of even the youngest." The writer dwells upon the vast discoveries in the world of imagination and expression which the man of 1825 hardly had at all, on which the man of 1835 was only just entering, and which lie open to the man of 1895 for easy travel and enjoyment when and how he pleases. Another article of note is that on General Boulanger—an object-lesson in French politics. Boulanger knew how to dazzle a mob, but not how to win power. He "began explosively and finished shatteringly: it may be said of him that he was 'hoist with his own petard.'" People interested in Russian affairs will read with profit "A Change of Tsars," which concludes the number. The writer hopes great things from the influences of the young Empress whose virtues and strength of character have already won for her a high position at the court.

The *North American Review* for February opens with three timely and important articles on "The Financial Muddle," written respectively by the Hon. J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture, Representative William M. Springer, Chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, and Henry W. Cannon, President of the Chase National Bank of New York and formerly Comptroller of the Currency. The second part of the article on the "Personal History of the Second Empire," by Mr. Vandam deals with the opponents of the Prince-President. To many, however, the chief interest of the number will centre on Mr. Andrew Lang's "Recollections of Robert Louis Stevenson." The close friendship which existed between these two men of letters gives this article peculiar value. There is much that we should like to quote, but space forbids. Ouida discourses in a lively way of "Literature and the English Book Trade." She says that the English read in a muddle-

headed way. "They read when they are tired, when they are travelling, when they are alone after dinner, and when they want to go to sleep. When they can do anything better or more amusing they seldom read." Mr. H. H. Boyesen contributes a clever little paper on "The Matrimonial Puzzle," which we commend to the attention of all perplexed couples. The irrepressible Mr. Haweis writes about "The New Pulpit" with great satisfaction to himself. Altogether this number of the *North American* is an excellent one.

Her Excellency the Countess of Aberdeen contributes to the February *Arena* an article outlining the "platform" and purpose of "The Coming Triennial Meeting of the Council of Women of the United States at Washington." We are pleased to note that the Countess remarks that in this movement there is an entire want of aggressiveness towards men. This mercy on the part of the ladies is most comforting and reassuring. Mrs. Josephine K. Henry writes with manly and amazing vigor of the "New Women of the New South." The enlightened women of the South realize "that liberty regards no sex, and justice bows before no idol." But the unenlightened are, alas! "Pauline in their ideas and therefore love the music of their chains." This is very sad. We hope that Mrs. Josephine K. Henry, who finds in the established codes enacted by men alone "a most horrible crucifixion of justice," will succeed in stirring up depraved man to mount to the higher "eminences of thought whence he can look on women with the eye of the soul," and so prevent "civilization's tottering fabric" from going utterly to smash. Articles of interest in this number there are, though, and many will turn to Mr. Pepperell's "Open Letter to Senator Sherman" and Mr. Bryan's criticism of the President's currency plan. "The Chicago Populist Campaign" is the subject of a good article by Mr. Abbott, political editor of the *Chicago Times*. Those who want to get at the facts will find Mr. Abbott's paper of much value.

The first two articles in the *Nineteenth Century* for February deal with the House of Lords, and not altogether from opposite points of view though Mr. Wallace writes as a "Democrat" and Lord Meath is a peer of the realm. Mr. Wallace wants the referendum for the final settlement of great issues by a popular vote, and Lord Meath is apparently not unwilling to see it adopted. He throws out some suggestions for the improvement of the Lords as a legislative chamber, and adds that "it might also be placed on record that in case the referendum be introduced into Great Britain the Peers will consider themselves bound to abide by the result of the referendum, without insisting on their right to a second rejection" of a measure passed by the Commons. Col. Elsdale discusses in this number the question—more interesting just now than practical—whether in the event of a war with France and Russia Britain should attempt to hold the Mediterranean. In his opinion she should not, but should allow France to occupy Egypt and even take Malta by siege while the British fleet is dealing with the hostile navies elsewhere. Mr. Edward Tuck, in reply to H. Dunning Macleod, endeavours to show that binetualism is not a delusion. Canon Carter pleads for liberty as to auricular confession; and J. Churton Collins pleads strongly for a more sensible curriculum in the new "School of English Language and Literature" which has been established in the University of Oxford. Mr. Collins, so far from objecting to classical culture, maintains that in order to be able to study and interpret "literature as the expression of art and genius" one ought to have a thorough classical training—a position which most students of literature will accept. Lord Grimthorpe handles, without gloves, those clergymen of the church of England who, in their hostility to the marriage of innocent divorcees, visit with such excommunication as they dare to exercise women who, themselves innocent of wrong, have succeeded by the aid of the Divorce Court in freeing themselves from husbands who have been adjudged guilty of adultery.

Mr. Edwin Goadby, who has made a special study of the Gothenburg plan of dealing with the traffic in intoxicating drinks,

contributes an interesting paper on the subject to the February *Fortnightly*. He finds no disposition among the people who have tried it to abandon it, but admits that commitments for drunkenness are again on the increase. One explanation of this is increased vigilance of the police; another is that, as only spirituous liquors are covered by the system, beer has become more and more a means of intoxication, the percentage of alcohol in the malt liquor having been increased. It will be interesting to note the result of the present agitation to have the restriction applied to all alcoholic beverages. Mr. George Saintsbury discusses in the same issue the novels of Mr. Hall Caine. Mr. Richard Davey, writing as an expert on "Turkey and Armenia," is easily able to convict the denouncers of the alleged outrages of geographical and ethnological ignorance. He is able also to show that the present Sultan is a very respectable man and, for a Turk, a very enlightened ruler. All this, however, will not settle the trouble, for he is forced to admit what amounts to a massacre of Christian people by the Sultan's regular troops. If nothing stronger can be urged on Turkey's behalf Mr. Davey's article will certainly tend to confirm the civilized world in the belief that some real reform in the administration of Armenia is an absolute and urgent necessity. Mr. Alfred Russell Wallace contributes the first of a series of papers on "The Method of Organic Evolution," a subject as impossible of settlement as the method of mental operation. Mr. T. H. S. Escott, taking the autobiography of George Augustus Sala as his starting point, writes most interestingly about the great revolution which has taken place within a generation in London journalism. Contrary to the general impression he alleges that it is quite widely known who write various leading articles in the great London dailies. If anonymity is practically ignored in this way would it not be just as well to resort to the French practice of signed articles? The editor of the *Fortnightly*, W. L. Courtney, signs his name to his own critical note on Ibsen's latest play, "Little Eyolf." Sir Evelyn Wood adds the fifth paper to his series on the Crimean War.

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Literary Notes.

The psalter on which Mr. Gladstone has been for sometime engaged will, in a few days, be published simultaneously in London and New York.

The *Publisher's Circular* is responsible for the statement that 5,300 new books and 1,185 new editions were published in England in 1894. This is an increase of 200 over the output of 1893.

It is announced from Washington that Mr. Goldwin Smith's second volume on the United States will be published in May. The first dealt with the political history of the country; the second will deal with its social conditions, and it bids fair to be as popular as its predecessor which has in a few months run through five editions.

A somewhat spirited controversy is raging over the question whether Du Maurier's "Tribby" is immoral. A recent number of the *New York Literary Digest* quotes several opinions pro and con. A question quite as difficult to answer is whether the undoubted popularity of the book is likely to endure, and about that, too, there are wide differences of opinion.

In an article contributed to *Music* by Charles Sanford Skilton on the musical principle of Poe's poetry, the writer dwells on the quality of melody in Poe's language, and also on the wonderful combination of dramatic and lyric power displayed in "Lenore." The onomatopoeic character of "The Bells" is so marked and effective that the poem, he says, would lose rather than gain by being set to music.

Frederick Tennyson, the late Poet Laureate's elder brother, is still living at the age of eighty-seven. Among his school fellows were Arthur Henry Hallam and Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Tennyson's home is on the Island of Jersey. Like his two more celebrated brothers, Alfred and Charles, he, too, wrote poetry, but though his work was not without merit

he did not persevere, perhaps because he was overshadowed by them.

An intimate associate of the late Robert Louis Stevenson has informed "Raconteur" of *The Musical Courier* that the great story teller was a victim of the opium habit, and that this fact was well known to the newspaper men of San Francisco when Stevenson lived there. If the statement is true it may account for the curious resolution to live apart from civilization in Samoa, it will also add him to the eminent group of literateurs of which De Quincey, Coleridge and Poe are the most noted members.

Frances Power Cobbe, in her recently published autobiography mentions the fact that in her crusade against vivisection she had the personal co-operation of Lord Tennyson. Readers of "In the Children's Hospital" will easily understand his taking such action. In the same work Miss Cobbe gives interesting, and, in many instances, novel glimpses of Walter Savage Landor, Matthew Arnold, Lady Byron, Thomas Carlyle and Cardinal Manning. She finds in "Locksley Hall Sixty Years After"—in the title of which she curiously enough substitutes "Later" for "After"—an embodiment of some of Tennyson's personal opinions on some dangerous tendencies of the time, as they were stated to her by the poet himself before the poem appeared.

Count Tolstoi's recent article on "Happiness," contributed to the *Revue Encyclopedique*, has been translated and summarized for *The Literary Digest*. He lays down as "first conditions of happiness" the following: (1) free access to sunlight, fresh air, fields, plants, animals; (2) physical labour performed voluntarily; (3) association with members of one's own family, especially children; (4) free and kindly commerce with all men; (5) health, and death unaccompanied by suffering. He confesses that he has himself forfeited some of these blessings by the "drunkenness and debauchery" of his student days, and the "duels, diseases and abnormal and painful conditions" of later life. He draws in respect of attainable happiness a sharp contrast between rural and urban life, needless to say to the advantage of the former.

### Art Notes.

I saw last week, for the first time, a reproduction of Frank Brangwyn's famous Salon picture, *Les Boucaniers*; and was reminded of the old days when he and I worked together in the malodorous little town of Mevagissey. This was back in '88. Mevagissey—widely known as Fishygissey—is on the south coast of Cornwall between Falmouth and Fowey (where the Armada was first sighted), and is irregularly disposed at the butt end of a valley running down to the sea. It has about four thousand inhabitants, the male portion being occupied in snaring the wily pilchard. Brangwyn, in '88, was about twenty-one years of age (though he looked younger), and had the cut of a sailor. He wore sea-boots, a peak cap (over one eye), smoked a short black "cutty" pipe (bowl down); and, when he was not oppressed by the difficulty of raising the fifteen shillings a week that defrayed the expenses of board and lodging, he was as blithe and bonny a sailor boy as you could meet.

He had served his time (in what capacity I am unable to say) on board a coasting schooner; and that is one reason why those early tug and schooner pictures of his are so convincing. He never goes wrong in his nautical details. The rudder never gets mixed up with the bowsprit, as in the vessel chartered for the purpose of capturing the Shark. He does not put a naval crew on a merchantman; you never see his bunting blowing to windward; and what he doesn't know about sailing is probably bad seamanship. Not that he always paints marine subjects. In the early Cornish days he painted orchards, moorland, marshes and all the other paintable inland subjects; and to-day he delights in Moorish terraces and gardens, slave-markets and the stalls of the vendors of fruit.

Always a colourist, he succeeded, as few of his neighbours of the Newlyn school did, in making even the grey landscape of Cornwall glow with gold and rosy under-tones. I have a distinct recollection of a moorland picture

of his in which, piled up in the eastern sky, are those ruddy palaces of cloud which are the wonderland of our roving fancies in the twilight of a summer evening: this upper world is lit by the face of the dying sun whose purple mantle of shadow has fallen on all beneath. In this canvas was a foretaste of that splendour of colour which is the marvel of his present work. His oriental scenes, pitched in an heroic key, maintain to their marginal limits, without a sign of faltering or hesitation, this gorgeousness of hue. With an absolutely Titianesque depth and intensity his pictures glow on the walls of the ordinary *bourgeois* exhibition like the western windows at evening in some dull old chapel of Normandy. *Les Boucaniers*, like the banner which floats at the stern of the nearer of the two piratical galleys which are the subject of the picture, is a boldly designed agglomeration of splendid colours. It is essentially decorative, and in this particular quality it seems to me to surpass even Fortuné, although to the great Spaniard must be given the credit of discovering those mines of eastern colour which have enriched the canvasses of Constant, Brangwyn and all his other clever deciples. E. WYLY GRIER.

The Boston Museum of Art has received a legacy of \$50,000 for the purchase of modern American paintings.

The Buffalo Society of Artists has had a very successful exhibition of book-plates and book-bindings. Of the former Mr. Henry Blackwell was a liberal contributor.

Fredolin Von Holbein, sixty-eight years old, an undoubted descendant of the great painter, after having been sent to prison in Vienna as a vagrant, has been returned to Aussig, his native town, and lodged in the almshouse. He is a retoucher of photographs, and would be industrious, but the poor old fellow is no longer able to find employment.

The *Art Amateur* is responsible for the following: An expert in the auction business assures me that if the glass had not been taken off the Inness pictures at the Halstead sale they would have brought at least twenty per cent. more than they did. Seen on the platform, under the glare of the gas-light, and held up flat by the awkward boys who showed them off to the audience, some of them looked crude and their heavy imposts became displeasing. Glass and velvet-lined shadow-boxes are often a conspicuous feature of the "old masters."

The artist occupying the chief place of interest in the February number of the *Art Amateur* is M. Carolus Durant; his portrait, drawn by J. S. Sargent, and the accompanying article are full of interest. Next to this are the "note book" for the general reader, or for the artist in pen and ink, another instalment by Ernest Knauff, and a paper by E. M. Hallowell finely illustrated, also pen drawings by Du Mond and Emile Michel. "The First Day of Spring," by the latter, is well expressed. Instruction on painting the head in oil, advice on all matters of china decoration, talks on embroidery, and several drawings of "an inexpensive country house," interior and exterior, are the main features of interest in the rest of the magazine. Two colour plates accompany the number, one landscape and the other flowers.

Professor Clark's lecture, in St. George's Hall, was well attended, Friday of last week, artists and art lovers composing a large part of the audience. The beauty of diction and wealth of illustration that are among the chief charms of the lecturer's style were not wanting, and all were pleased to note that his health seemed to be improved. Mr. L. R. O'Brien filled the chair and introduced the lecturer with some well-chosen remarks on

the subject of the evening. Then Prof. Clark, after giving the definitions of literature and art, traced the progress of the latter through architecture and sculpture to painting, but in comparing it with its twin art, music, declined to say which was the greater—musicians and artists might settle that. The chief point of the lecture was in remarking on the close connection always existing between revivals in learning and the quickening of the art impulse, plentifully illustrated in the history of Greece, Rome, Italy, England, and indeed throughout Europe in the middle ages and at the present time.

The latest work on anatomy of Mr. Ernest Thompson, who is still studying in Paris under Bougeran, has just been published, and Mr. Thompson has received letters of the warmest appreciation from well-known artists and professors of anatomy in France and England. Among these are Sir Frederic Leighton, P.R.A.; J. L. Gérôme, Briton Rivière, R.A.; William Anderson, Professor of Anatomy at the Royal Academy, who says: "The drawings are certainly the best things of the kind that have been produced since the time of Stubbs," and Matthias Duval, Professor d'anatomie a l'école des Beaux Arts, Paris, remarks: "J'ai vu et grandement admiré les planches de M. Thompson sur l'extérieur et sur l'anatomie des animaux. Je les considère comme appelées à rendre les plus grands services aux artistes." Perhaps the most valuable of all is what John M. Swan, R.A., himself one of the foremost animal painters in England has to say, from which we quote only a sentence: "They (the drawings) seem to have opened up an entirely new field of observation which up to this time seems to have been little noticed in the development of hair and feather traits, and the surface expression of these forms by the underlying anatomical planes." To those who know Mr. Thompson's thorough knowledge of, and extreme conscientiousness in depicting, the anatomy of animals, this is not saying too much.

\* \* \*

### Personal.

The young King of Spain has been suffering for some time from an attack of rheumatism.

Bishop Baldwin, of Huron diocese, preached in Epiphany Church, Parkdale, on Sunday last.

In spite of reports to the contrary it is affirmed by the *London Bookman* that J. M. Barrie is in good health.

Mr. Justice Hawkins, of England, though he has the reputation of being a severe judge, never prescribes flogging as part of a sentence.

*La Gascoigne*, the great French steamship, has Mr. and Mrs. V. Cronyn, of London, Ontario, among her passengers from New York.

Prof. Garner, of monkey-language fame read a paper on his favourite theme before the Canadian Institute in Toronto on Saturday evening last.

Dr. O'Hagan, one of the well-known young Canadian poets, is a candidate for the vacant inspectorship of Roman Catholic Separate Schools in Ontario.

Mr. Dalton McCarthy, M.P., was warmly received at Collingwood last week by the members of the various McCarthy clubs in his constituency of North Simcoe.

Hon. G. E. Foster, Finance Minister, has accepted a Conservative nomination for York County, New Brunswick. He represents King's County in the present House of Commons.

Premier Greenway, of Manitoba, is reported to be very ill and quite unable to attend to parliamentary business, though the session recently opened bids fair to be an unusually important and exciting one.

Mayor Kennedy, in a message to the Toronto City Council, has recommended a more liberal provision than was at first made, for the widow of the late Chief Ardlagh of the Fire Brigade, who died from injuries received at the *Globe* fire some weeks ago.

## MATTHEWS BROS. & CO.

95 YONGE STREET,

Importers of High Class Works of Art, Engravings, Etchings, Etc.

FINE FRAMING A SPECIALTY.

Latest Designs. — — — Good Workmanship.



Earnest Carnot, son of the recently assassinated President of the French Republic, has just been elected to represent his father's old constituency in the Chamber of Deputies.

Her Majesty, the Queen, is a sufferer from rheumatism, which has almost disabled her from walking, even with assistance. Her daughter, ex-Empress Frederick of Russia, accompanied her to London on her return from the continent, and will remain for some time a guest at the Palace.

Sir William Whiteway has completed his Cabinet, and will, it is said, send a delegation to Ottawa to see what terms he can secure as a basis of the union of Newfoundland with Canada. Perhaps he would do well to wait a few weeks in order to find out with whom the negotiations should be carried on.

Rev. Dr. Withrow has announced one of his personally conducted European tours. The genial editor of the *Canadian Methodist Magazine* is a veteran tourist, and he knows just how to minimize the inevitable discomforts of travel and to make his associates enjoy to the utmost the scenes through which they pass.

Chancellor Burwash, of Victoria University, addressed the students of his college, as "an old college boy," on the University troubles. His very sane advice, to make no declaration on the subject of the "boycott," but leave each student to follow his own inclinations, was acted on by the Victoria men.

In connection with the centenary of the birth of the late George Peabody, the philanthropist, the London *Daily News* remarks that London will be wanting in all sense of gratitude if the Peabody statute does not remain where it now stands in the city until the arrival of the New Zealander to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's from a broken arch of London Bridge.

Mr. W. J. Gage has declined to accept the suggestion thrown out by some of the Aldermen of Toronto, to allow the proposed consumptive sanitarium to be appended to the Home for Incurables. In his published letter he makes the very obvious remark that he intends his donation to be used, not to maintain incurable consumptives, but to restore to health those that may be found to be curable.

Hon. Wilfred Laurier and Hon. H. G. Joly de St. Lotbiniere addressed an immense mass meeting of French Canadians at Montreal on Monday night. Mr. Laurier is a Roman Catholic and Mr. Joly a Huguenot, but both were warmly received, perhaps because they both speak well in the French language. The Quebec French are very appreciative of oratory, especially in their own tongue.

Prof. Dale, for writing a letter commenting on the qualifications of some of his colleagues on the staff of the Provincial University, and on the manner in which appointments are made in that institution, has been summarily dismissed. At a largely attended meeting of students sympathy for him was strongly expressed by both speeches and resolutions. Mr. Dale's scholarship and teaching are not brought in question by his dismissal.

A story is told of the late Lord Randolph Churchill which shows that he was in one respect an imitator of Demosthenes. Having made up his mind to impress the House of Commons with his first speech he went into retirement for six weeks at a Rutlandshire inn, and laboured assiduously at both the matter and the manner of his coming oration. His success was commensurate with such elaborate preparation, and from that time he became a parliamentarian to be reckoned with.

Lord Chancellor Herschell, contrary to the usual custom, gave on Tuesday night from the woolsack a very emphatic denial of the current report that he had sought to induce Mr. Justice Williams to retire from the Queen's Bench Division in order to fill his place with some one who would be more lenient in carrying on inquiries into the manner in which public companies carry on their business. It should not have been necessary for Baron Herschell to put in such a disclaimer, but perhaps it was best to set the disquieting rumor at rest.

We are glad to state that Mr. W. O. Forsyth, the well known musician, piano

teacher and writer, will continue to edit the musical columns of THE WEEK, a work which he has been doing with great acceptance for the past two years and more. Besides reviewing the musical events of each week, Mr. Forsyth will contribute a signed article dealing with matters of permanent value. It is interesting to note that the opinions expressed by Mr. Forsyth are receiving marked attention from the musical journals of the neighbouring republic and other journals of reputation.

William Clarke Noble, the sculptor, has completed in clay a bass-relief statue of the late Bishop, better known as the Rev. Phillips Brooks. It is to be placed as a memorial in the Church of the Incarnation, New York, and of it, as a portrait, *Harper's Weekly* says: "Massiveness of figure, dignity of carriage, and gracious personality—qualities that made Bishop Brooks so uncommon a man—characterize this almost speaking representation of him. Here is Phillips Brooks to the life, impressive in presence, sweet and grave in expression, familiar in pose. Even the architectural surroundings of the figure, part gothic and part byzantine, emphasize the broad humanity and catholicity of the man."

Lord Acton, who has been appointed by the Rosebery Government to the Chair of History, made vacant in the University of Cambridge by the death of the late Prof. Seeley, is an eminent Roman Catholic layman. He is a warm personal friend of Mr. Gladstone, and it was a letter of his that called forth the celebrated attack made by the latter on "Vaticanism." Mr. Gladstone, in a moment of irritation over his failure to please the Irish Catholics by his university endowment scheme, happened to apply the epithet "bloody" to the reign of Queen Mary of England. Lord Acton wrote a calm protest which called out a pamphlet of defence, and the the rejoinders of Cardinals Manning and Newman were subsequently replied to by Mr. Gladstone. Lord Acton has long been in avowed sympathy with Dr. Doellinger, the leader of the "Old Catholic" party, and is himself regarded as the leader of the Liberal Catholics of England.

Death has removed, in the person of the Rev. Featherstone Lake Osler, another of the Upper Canadian veterans. He was born in England and educated at the University of Cambridge, but came early in life to Canada in company with his brother, who was also in the Anglican ministry. He laboured for twenty years in Tecumseh, a parish in Simcoe County, and afterwards spent a quarter of a century in the rectory of Ancaster and Dundas. The late Canon leaves behind him six sons, each of whom has reached a position of eminence. Mr. F. L. Osler, of Qu'Appelle, and Mr. E. Osler, of Winnipeg, are not so well known to the public as the three brothers who are still in Ontario, or as Prof. William Osler, formerly of McGill, more recently of Philadelphia, and now of Johns Hopkins University. The three referred to are Mr. Justice Osler, of Osgoode Hall, Mr. B. B. Osler, Q.C., and Mr. E. B. Osler, a prominent and influential member of various business corporations, including the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Niagara Falls Electric Railway Companies. The only surviving daughters are Mrs. A. E. Williamson, of Toronto, who is President of the Women's Auxiliary of the Anglican Church, and Mrs. H. C. Groyn, of Dundas.

### A Tale Told the Editor.

MR. THOS. STRANG SPEAKS THAT SUFFERERS  
MAY READ AND LIVE.

Attacked with La Grippe, the After Effects  
Developing Heart Trouble—His Friends  
Thought Him Near Death's Door—After  
Many Failures He Has Once More Re-  
gained the Blessing of Perfect Health.  
From the Comber Herald.

Strangfield is a post office corner about six miles from Comber. It was named after the highly respected and well known family of Strangs. The neighborhood is a quiet one, being inhabited by a church-going, sober, industrious people. Among the people of that

neighbourhood none is better or more favourably known than Mr. Thos. Strang. Mr. Strang is a man of middle age and a bachelor. A few days ago he related to the Herald the story of his recovery from an illness which he believes would have resulted fatally but for the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The origin of Mr. Strang's trouble was la grippe which developed into heart disease. He laid for months with every nerve in his frail body unstrung. He tried many medicines, but none seemed to materially benefit him. He would rally at times and endeavour to walk, but his system being reduced and weakened he would frequently fall prostrate to the ground, and his friends had to carry him into the house. This terrible state of things lasted for months and all the while he was getting weaker, and even the most hopeful of his friends feared the worst. Mr. Strang was strongly urged to try the world renowned Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and consented to do so. A neighbour was dispatched to the Comber drug store for a supply. In a few days after beginning their use he began to improve. In a couple of weeks he was able to walk around, and to-day Mr. Strang is rejoicing and telling the same old story that hundreds of others are telling in this fair Dominion—the story of renewed strength through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mr. Strang is now a sound man. Quite frequently he walks to Comber, a distance of six miles, to attend church. He informed the Herald that he was only too glad to give his experience so that suffering humanity may also reap the benefit and thus be released from the thralldom of disease and pain. To his benefactors—for such they are—Mr. Strang feels that he owes a debt of gratitude. With him the days when beads of agony stood on his brow have passed away, and his body has been regenerated anew by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

The after effect of la grippe and all troubles due to poor blood or shattered nerves, speedily yield to a fair treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They cure when other medicines fail, and no one should suffer for an hour without giving this great remedy a trial. Sold by dealers or sent by mail postpaid, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, or Schenectady, N.Y. Refuse all imitations and substitutes.

## Western Assurance Com- pany.

### FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT  
—THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—SATISFACTORY RESULTS OF THE PAST YEAR'S BUSINESS—THE OLD BOARD UNANIMOUSLY RE-ELECTED.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company was held at its offices in this city yesterday. Mr. Geo. A. Cox, President, occupied the chair, and Mr. C. C. Foster, having been appointed to act as secretary to the meeting, read the following

#### ANNUAL REPORT.

The Directors beg to present herewith their Annual Report, showing income and expenditure of the Company for the year 1894, together with profit and loss account and statements of assets and liabilities at the close of the year.

The premium income, owing mainly to general business depression and depreciation in values, shows a falling off compared with that of the preceding year, but this was more than counterbalanced by reduced losses, and the revenue account shows an excess, \$111,463.47 of income over expenditure. Two half-yearly dividends at the rate of ten per cent. per annum have been declared; \$10,000 carried to reserve fund, which now amounts to \$1,100,000; and after providing an ample reinsurance reserve to meet liabilities on outstanding policies, the net surplus of the Company has been increased to \$377,247.59.

Your Directors feel assured that the Shareholders will have learned with deep regret of the recent loss which the Company has sustained in the death of its late President, Mr.



A. M. Smith, who, as a Director for the past twenty-nine years, and as President since 1883, had, by his wise counsel and the active personal interest he had always taken in its affairs, contributed largely to the success of the Company.

The vacancies caused by Mr. Smith's death have been filled by the election of the Vice-President, Mr. Geo. A. Cox, to the Presidency; and of the Managing Director, Mr. J. J. Kenny, to the position of Vice-President; the vacancy on the Board being filled by the appointment of Mr. J. K. Osborne as a Director.

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Revenue account—	
Total Income.....	\$2,193,873 05
Total Expenditure (including appropriation for all losses reported to 31st December, 1884).....	2,082,419 58
Cash Capital.....	1,000,000 00
Reserve Fund.....	1,100,000 00
Total Assets.....	2,373,604 02

The President, in moving the adoption of the report, said:—

I am sure that I express the sentiments of every Shareholder of the Company when I say that the absence from the chair of one who for so many years has presided over our annual gatherings, and maintained such a constant oversight of the affairs of the Company, is a source of sincere regret. This feeling is painfully impressed upon us at this, the first Shareholders' meeting for thirty years from which our late President has been absent. You will, I am sure, agree with me that we are fortunate in having secured for our Boardroom so excellent a portrait as that before you of one who has so well earned a place of honor upon its walls, and whose kindly disposition, and blameless life have left upon the annals of our business community, and more particularly upon the minds of those intimately associated with him, a record which must afford us pleasure, as well as profit, to contemplate. Although in failing health for some time past, Mr. Smith continued to take a deep interest in the business of the Company, and to fulfil the duties of his office until after the close of the year with which the report just read deals, and I feel, therefore, in presenting it that I am rendering, on his behalf, an account of the final year of his Presidency rather than submitting a report by virtue of the position to which the Directors have recently done me the honour to elect me. In performing this duty my task is a comparatively light one, for the statement of the accounts of the year, which has been in the hands of shareholders for some days, is one which appears to call for no lengthened explanations, and certainly requires no words of apology at my hands. From a shareholder's point of view, and taking into account the depressed condition of general business over the entire continent during the year, it must be regarded, I think, as an eminently satisfactory statement, showing, as it does, that after paying out of the profits of the year our usual dividend of ten per cent, upon the capital, we have been able to add \$10,000 to our reserve fund; and that after providing an ample reserve for running off outstanding risks we have made a substantial addition to our net surplus. On the whole, therefore, I say that I think we may congratulate ourselves, as well as the officers and agents of the Company upon the result of the years transaction's, bearing evidence, as it does, of that careful selection of risks and judicious supervision which is so essential in times when depreciation in the value of all classes of property is liable to increase the hazard of fire underwriting. Although the report deals only with the business of 1894, I may be permitted to refer briefly to matters relating to the present year, and in this connection I may first allude to the unfortunate experience of our own city during the early part of January, when by two fires, occurring within a week of each other, property to the value of close upon one million and a half dollars and embracing several of what were regarded as our best mercantile risks, were destroyed, involving a loss of nearly one million dollars, to insurance companies. With the large interests which the "Western" has in Toronto, it is needless to say that we could not hope to escape heavy losses in such disasters; but I am pleased to be able to inform you that our lines were so

well distributed, and on the larger risks reduced by reinsurance, that our net loss by these two fires was \$37,200, an amount not sufficient to seriously affect, with our present large income, the average of the year's losses. As a result of these fires the improved fire protection which has long been urgently needed in Toronto seems likely to be afforded. It will be of interest also to shareholders to know that a contract has been entered into under which we have reinsured the Canadian business of the United Fire Insurance Company, of Manchester, England, which Company has ceased doing business in the Dominion, being, in fact, now in course of liquidation. This will naturally bring some increase in the volume of our Canadian fire business, from which we have, in the past, derived a fair profit, and from which we feel that we may reasonably look for satisfactory results in the future.

The Vice-President seconded the adoption of the report, which was carried unanimously.

The election of Directors for the ensuing year then proceeded with, and resulted in the unanimous re-election of the old Board, viz.:—Messrs. Geo. A. Cox, Hon. S. C. Wood, Robt. Beaty, G. R. R. Cockburn, M.P., Geo. McMurrich, H. N. Baird, W. R. Brock, J. K. Osborne and J. J. Kenny.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held subsequently, Mr. Geo. A. Cox was re-elected President, and Mr. J. J. Kenny, Vice-President, for the ensuing year.

Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The fortieth annual general meeting of shareholders of this company was held on Wednesday, the 13th inst., in the Company's office building, Toronto street, the President, J. Herbert Mason, Esq., in the chair.

The report of the directors for the year 1894 is as follows:

At the close of the fortieth year of the company's history the directors have pleasure in laying before the stockholders a duly audited statement of the transactions of the past year, and of the present position of the company, as exhibited in the accompanying balance sheet.

As anticipated, and in common with nearly every other kind of investment, the business of the past year has yielded less profits than formerly. This results from the well-known conditions referred to in the previous year's report.

After providing for interest on borrowed money, for all expenses, commissions and other charges, and writing off all actual as well as probable losses, the net earnings amount to \$284,318, nearly eleven per cent. on the paid-up capital stock; equal to seven per cent. on the capital and reserve fund. Of this sum \$277,992 were appropriated to the payment of two half-yearly dividends, amounting to 10 1-2 per cent., and to the payment of the shareholders' income tax thereon. The remaining sum of \$6,326 was added to the contingent fund, which now amounts to \$111,079. The reserve fund stands at \$1,450,000.

Owing to the continued depression in business and the low prices of cereals, much forbearance has been required by mortgagors. This has been cheerfully granted when the sufficiency of the security warranted it, but the depreciation in the value of real estate has rendered necessary great care in this respect, compelling the management in many cases to enforce payment or take possession of the rentals, always a disagreeable duty. Generally, however, interest falling due has been fairly well paid, and a large amount of principal was also repaid and reinvested. The sum outstanding on mortgage loans at the end of the year was \$11,428,266.

The uses to which money can be profitably put have for the time being become so limited in Ontario and the other provinces in which the company lends that the directors consider it inexpedient to bring in more British capital at present. Debenture money called up has been replaced by new money at reduced rates of interest.

The directors availed themselves of a favorable opportunity for acquiring office premises in a central position in the city of Winnipeg. While permanently securing suitable accommodation for conducting the company's Northwest business, the larger portion of the block is available for rental, and yields a remunerative return on the investment. The situation of the company's building, together with its excellent appointments, will always secure the best class of tenants.

The directors regret to have to record the death of their esteemed and valued colleague, Mr. A. M. Smith, who for more than twenty-five years had been a member of the board, and always manifested a warm interest in the welfare of the company. Mr. W. D. Matthews has been appointed to the vacant position.

In conclusion, the directors have much satisfaction in congratulating their fellow-shareholders on the completion of forty years of growth and prosperity, believed to be unparalleled in the annals of Canadian financial institutions. While the immediate outlook is less encouraging than it has appeared on former occasions, they enter upon the company's fifth decade with confidence in the strength and soundness of the company's position as well as in the relatively high revenue-earning capabilities it continues to possess.

All of which is respectfully submitted,  
J. HERBERT MASON,  
President.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

PROFIT AND LOSS.	
Interest on deposits, debentures and debenture stock.....	\$306,229 26
Dividends on capital stock.....	\$273,000 00
Municipal tax on dividends.....	4,992 00
	277,992 00
Cost of management, salaries, directors' allowance and inspection, including branch offices.....	67,695 45
Charges on money borrowed and lent.....	26,028 72
Contingent fund, December 31st, 1894.....	111,079 19
	\$789,024 62
Contingent fund, January 1st, 1894.....	104,753 08
Interest on mortgages, debentures, rentals, etc.....	684,271 54
	\$789,024 62

ABSTRACT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

LIABILITIES TO THE PUBLIC.	
Deposits and interest.....	\$ 925,755 62
Debentures (41,129,195 sterling) and interest.....	5,495,416 47
Debentures currency and interest.....	312,084 22
Debenture stock (200,000 sterling).....	973,333 33
Sundry accounts.....	10,079 60
	\$7,716,669 24
LIABILITIES TO SHAREHOLDERS.	
Capital stock paid up.....	\$2,000,000 00
Capital stock (\$3,000,000) 20 per cent. paid.....	600,000 00
	2,600,000 00
Reserve fund.....	1,450,000 00
Contingent fund.....	111,079 19
	1,561,079 19
Dividends unclaimed.....	12 65
69th Dividend.....	130,000 00
	130,012 65
	\$12,007,761 08
ASSETS.	
Mortgages on real estate.....	\$11,379,424 70
Mortgages on other securities.....	48,842 25
	\$11,428,266 95
Municipal debentures.....	169,797 72
Company's office buildings, Toronto and Winnipeg.....	194,220 64
Accrued rentals.....	6,817 62
Cash on hand.....	789 10
Cash in banks.....	207,869 05
	208,658 15
	\$12,007,761 08

GEO. H. SMITH,  
Secretary.

We the undersigned beg to report that we have made the usual thorough examination of the books of the Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company for the year ending 31st December, 1894, and hereby certify that the above statements are strictly correct and in accordance therewith.

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

Toronto, 30th January, 1895.

The report of the Directors was unanimously adopted, as also were votes of thanks to the President, Directors, Officers and Agents of the Company. The retiring Directors, Messrs. J. Herbert Mason, S. Nordheimer, Henry Cawthra and John Boyd, were unanimously re-elected.

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

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ALWAYS RELIABLE,  
PURELY VEGETABLE.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Bowles, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Dizziness, Vertigo, Costiveness, Piles,

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Observe the following symptoms resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, inward piles, fullness of blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness of weight of the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs, and sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh.

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E. M. MOFFATT,  
Manager.

## Western Canada Loan & Savings Company.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE WESTERN CANADA LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DEC., 1894.

The 32nd annual meeting of the Western Canada Loan & Savings Company was held at its offices, No. 76 Church street, at 11 o'clock, Monday morning. A large number of shareholders were present. The report of the directors and following financial statements were read:—

The Directors have much pleasure in laying before the Shareholders the Thirty-second Annual Report of the business of the Company.

The profits of the year, after deducting all charges, and writing off, as was considered prudent, a sufficient sum to cover any depreciation in the value of real estate, amount to \$172,197.80.

Out of this sum have been paid the usual half-yearly dividends, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, together with the income tax thereon, amounting to \$152,386.41, and the balance has been carried to the credit of the Contingent Fund.

The amount now standing to the credit of that fund is \$70,445.90.

The Reserve Fund remains at \$770,000.

The repayments on account of Mortgage Loans have been, on the whole, satisfactory, and when, in any case, it has been considered desirable to grant some indulgence, and extend the time for payment, the security has invariably first been again specially reported upon.

The debentures of the Company falling due during the year have been more generally renewed than in any former year, and the Directors have had no difficulty in obtaining new money at a lower rate to replace any debentures which were not renewed.

The total amount of moneys entrusted to the Company by British and Canadian investors is now \$4,480,193.24

The Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account, together with the Auditors' Report, are submitted herewith.

G. W. ALLAN,

President.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE WESTERN CANADA LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY FOR THE YEAR ENDING ON 31ST DECEMBER 1894.

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.	
LIABILITIES.	
To Shareholders.	
Capital Stock.....	\$1,500,000 00
Reserve Fund.....	770,000 00
Contingent Account.....	70,445 90
Dividend, payable 8th January, 1895.....	75,000 00
	\$2,415,445 90
To the Public.	
Debentures and interest.....	\$3,451,300 81
Deposits.....	1,029,892 43
	4,480,193 24
Sundry Accounts, including Coupons outstanding.....	578 90
	\$6,896,218 04
ASSETS.	
Investments.....	\$6,638,760 88
Office Premises and Furniture, Toronto and Winnipeg.....	106,606 50
Cash on hand and in banks.....	100,850 66
	\$6,896,218 04

### PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Cost of management, viz: Salaries, rent, inspection and valuation, office expenses, branch, office, agents' commissions, auditors' fees, etc.....	\$ 52,046 61
Directors' Compensation.....	3,610 00
Interest on deposits.....	42,343 23
Interest on debentures.....	139,604 83
	\$237,604 67
Net profit for year applied as follows:	
Dividends and tax thereon.....	152,386 41
Carried to Contingent account.....	19,311 39
	\$172,197 80
Interest on mortgages and debentures, rents, etc.....	\$409,802 47
	\$409,802 47
	\$409,802 47

WALTER S. LEE,  
Managing Director.

TORONTO, 8th February, 1895.

To the Shareholders of the Western Canada Loan & Savings Company:

GENTLEMEN,—We beg to report that we have completed the audit of the books of the Western Canada Loan & Savings Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1894, and certify that the annexed statements of Assets and Liabilities, and Profit and Loss, are correct, and show the true position of the Company's affairs.

Every mortgage and debenture or other security has been compared with the books of the company. They are correct, and correspond in all respects with the schedules and ledgers. The band balances and cash are certified as correct.

W. R. HARRIS,  
FRED J. MENET,  
WM. E. WATSON, F.C.A. } Auditors.

The retiring directors, viz., George Gooder-

ham, Esq., Alfred Gooderham, Esq., George W. Lewis, Esq., Walter S. Lee, Esq., were re-elected. These gentlemen, with the Hon. G. W. Allan, Sir David Macpherson and Thomas H. Lee, Esq., constitute the full Board. At a meeting of the Board, held subsequently, the Hon. G. W. Allan and George Gooderham, Esq., were re-elected President and Vice-President respectively.

## T. W. MORAN,

ARTIST.

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108 St. James St., Montreal.

TELEPHONE NO. 332.

W. D. Lighthall, M.A., B.C.L. De Lery Macdonald, LL.B.

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Harry M. Field, Piano Virtuoso

H. Klingensfeld, Violinist

Rudolf Ruth, Cellist

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**MR. W. O. FORSYTH,**  
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Organist Central Presbyterian Church.  
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**ORGANIST AND CHOIRMASTER ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, TORONTO.**  
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**MR. A. S. VOGT,**  
Organist and Choirmaster Jarvis Street Baptist Church.  
Instructor of Piano and Organ at the Toronto Conservatory of Music, Dufferin House and Moulton College.  
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My new violins are scientifically constructed of choice old wood and coated with a beautiful oil varnish (my own make). They are equal in tone, workmanship and varnish to the best modern violins. Artistic repairing, bows repaired; the very finest Italian and German strings for sale.  
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BY TIMELY AID.

The great *savant*, M. Dumas, that France lost a couple of years ago, was known for his kindness to his workmen. The following anecdote does the greatest honor to the eminent chemist: One day a woman in the deepest of distress came to his house and begged to see him. "Forgive my intrusion," she cried, when she found herself in the great man's presence, "but I came to implore your aid. I am the wife of a painter who has lately, I know not by what madness, given up his art to try some things in chemistry. Just now he is trying to discover a process which will fix pictures upon plates of polished copper." M. Dumas listened in silence, nodding his head. "My poor husband is losing his senses, sir; he is selling all we possess in order to procure the ingredients necessary for his work." "But," objected M. Dumas, "I really do not see what I can do in the matter." "This, sir; I have taken the liberty to come to you because you are the cleverest living chemist, and if you will tell him that what he is doing is useless you will prevent him continuing his present way of proceeding, which will soon reduce us to the greatest extremity of poverty." "Give me your address; I will think the matter over," said M. Dumas, and dismissed the woman. Left alone, he thought the subject over long and deeply. What should he do? If he discouraged this searcher after an unknown art he might, perhaps, prevent a great discovery; on the other hand to let him continue his present mode of life was to ruin the whole family. The next day he went to the painter and said to him: "Continue your researches and apply to me for any money you need." The painter continued, thanks to Dumas' generous help, and succeeded. It was Daguerre, the inventor of the photographs named after him called daguerreotypes.—*Boston Home Journal.*

The Miyako Shimbun speaks in enthusiastic terms of a certain work of art of great age, now in Korea. This is the image of a dragon, most skilfully sculptured in soapstone, the size being quite that of an ordinary dwelling house. The huge figure is carved with special attention to details, and its like is not to be found in any Eastern land. A Japanese of means contracted last month to buy this giant curio, the owner asking only 3,000 yen for it. It was calculated that it would take between 20,000 and 30,000 yen to transport the dragon to Tokyo, but once in the Japanese capital the intending buyer proposed to make a show of it, and charge two or three sen, for admission, by which he hoped to make a fortune in four or five years.—*London Globe.*

REV. P. C. HEADLEY, 697 Huntington Avenue, Boston, U.S.A., April 2nd, 1894, writes:

"I have found the Acid treatment all it claims to be as a remedy for disease.  
"While it does all that is stated in the descriptive and prescriptive pamphlet, I found it of great value for bracing effect, one part of the acid to ten of water applied with a flesh brush, and towels after it; also an excellent internal regulator with five or six drops in a tumbler of water. I should be unwilling to be without so reliable and safe a remedy.  
"I wonder that no mention is made in the pamphlet of the sure cure the Acid is for corns (applied once or twice a day), so many are afflicted with them. It was death to mine."  
To Coutts & Sons, 72 Victoria St., Toronto.

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Elocution, Voice Culture, Delsarte, Literature, etc.

## A TRAGEDY BY SIR WALTER SCOTT.

"Few people are aware," writes Henry Labouchere, "that Sir Walter Scott once wrote a tragedy called 'The House of Aspen.' The substance of the story and part of the diction was borrowed from a dramatic romance called 'The Holy Tribunal,' which fills the sixth volume of the 'Tales of Antiquity,' by Bert Weber. The famous actor, John Kemble, at one time was very anxious to bring out the play at Drury Lane and promised to appear in it with the great Mrs. Siddons. But great objections appeared to this proposal. There was danger that the mainspring of the story—the binding engagements formed by the members of the Secret Tribunal—might not be sufficiently felt by an English audience, to whom the nature of that singularly mysterious institution was unknown from early association. There was also, according to Kemble's experienced opinion, too much blood, too much of the dire catastrophe of 'Tom Thumb' and 'Hamlet,' where almost all the characters die on the stage. It was, besides, esteemed perilous to put the parade of the secret conclave at the mercy of the underlings in the cast and the scene-shifters, who, by a ridiculous motion, gesture, or accident, might turn seriousness and gravity into farce. Sir Walter Scott willingly acquiesced in this reasoning and never afterward made any attempt to gain the honors of dramatic authorship and the glory of the stage."

## A STRANGE STORY.

A British vessel of war had just entered a harbour in the New Hebrides, when her commander heard a pistol-shot from a schooner lying near. The skipper of another British vessel had kept his eye on the schooner, for the very good reason that he had lent her some tools, which he was reluctant to lose. He therefore asked the captain of the *Spitfire* (let us call her) to go aboard the schooner and inquire about the shot. The captain went aboard, and found that the active and intelligent supercargo, having pistoled the captain and frightened the mates, was just starting with a crew of Kanakas for Treasure Island. It is not necessary to give the exact latitude and longitude of this emporium. What had occurred was simple and dramatic. In the previous year the supercargo, a most accomplished and highly educated gentleman, chanced to be in a schooner near Treasure Island. Here a war was going on between two tribes. Siding with the weaker, the supercargo won them a decisive victory. The grateful natives showed him all their stores, like Caliban, and these included gold dust and pearls. He therefore returned to Sydney, and tried to get a properly equipped schooner. But owners were incredulous. Finally, one man sent the adventurer forth in a schooner under the absolute command of an elderly Scotch skipper, who was to return whenever he pleased. Now the skipper was quietly writing a letter to his wife, perhaps in Greenock, and was telling her that he had no confidence in the supercargo, when that gentleman, looking over his shoulder, and seeing that the skipper was on the point of abandoning his guest, blew his brains out. The shot was heard by the commander of the *Spitfire*, who arrested the supercargo, and conveyed him to a place where he was tried and found guilty. But he was not hanged. By the latest accounts he was governor of the local gaol, still keeping the secret of his isle of gold dust. Here, then, is a topic for Mr. Stevenson, or his partner in literature, Mr. Lloyd Osborne, who by this time might try a romantic essay "off his own bat." More practical minds may prefer to get at the secret of the supercargo. Certainly I never heard of gold dust in these islands before, and, of course, the supercargo may be a homicidal maniac. But his success in his gaol looks as if he had his wicked wits about him.—*Longman's Magazine*.

Mr. W. A. REID, Jefferson Street, Schenectady, N. Y., 22nd July, '94, writes:

"I consider Acetocura to be very beneficial for La Grippe, Malaria and Rheumatism, as well as Neuralgia, and many other complaints to which flesh is heir, but these are very common here."

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German, . . . . .	2 courses.	Mathematics, . . . . .	2 courses.
French, . . . . .	2 courses.	Physics, . . . . .	2 courses.
History, . . . . .	2 courses.	Chemistry, . . . . .	4 courses.
Common Law, . . . . .		Botany, . . . . .	
Education and Teaching, . . . . .		Geology, . . . . .	7 courses.
Methods of Teaching Geometry and Algebra, . . . . .		Physiology and Hygiene for Teachers, . . . . .	2 courses.
Engineering, . . . . .	5 courses	Physical Training, . . . . .	2 courses.
"    including Highway Engineering.		Courses at the Medical School.	

Women as well as men are admitted to these courses, except those in the Medical School, those in Engineering, and the two more advanced courses in Geology.

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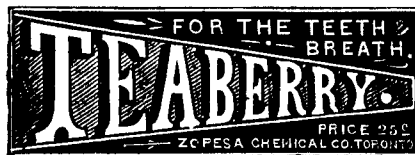
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**HIGHEST AWARDS**  
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EXPOSITIONS  
In Europe and America.**



Unlike the Dutch Process, no Alkalies or other Chemicals or Dyes are used in any of their preparations. Their delicious **BREAKFAST COCOA** is absolutely pure and soluble, and costs less than one cent a cup.

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So said a well-known citizen the other day in our offices, and he was quite right. But every effect has a cause, and the success of Acetocura is due to its merits. Have you tried it? For the last 40 years it has been curing acute and chronic diseases in all parts of the world. Has it cured you of your little ailment yet? Have you learned that as a household remedy the Acid Cure is absolutely reliable, and saves you a lot of money? You are not asked to take a step in the dark. Our gratis pamphlet tells you all about the treatment, and many of your doctors of medicine, law and divinity will heartily recommend you to try the Acid Cure. They ought to know as they have used it themselves. Don't wait till cold, sore throat, rheumatism, sciatica, or other ailments become chronic and render you miserable, but get our pamphlet at once, read it carefully, and use our inexpensive remedy to cure you.

COUTTS & SONS,  
72 Victoria street, Toronto,

And at London, Glasgow, Manchester and New York.

Twenty years ago the persons of the Emperor and Empress of Japan were sacred; they were seen by no one save high court officials, and even to those the Emperor's face must be veiled. The Empress now visits the free hospital of Tokio, and talks or gives presents to the patients as freely as a ruler in any Western land. This rapid change is characteristic of the new Japan.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.





## The Home Savings & Loan Company, Limited.

### DIVIDEND NO. 31.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM

has this day been declared on the paid-up Capital Stock of the Company for the half-year ending 31st December, 1894, and that the same will be payable at the Office of the Company,

No. 78 Church St., Toronto,

on and after 2nd January prox. The transfer books will be closed from 16th to 31st December, inst., both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,  
JAMES MASON,  
Manager.

Toronto, December 13th, 1894.

## THE FREEHOLD LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY

COR. VICTORIA AND ADELAIDE STS., TORONTO.

ESTABLISHED IN 1859.

Subscribed Capital ..... \$3,223,500  
Capital Paid-up ..... 1,319,100  
Reserve Fund ..... 659,550

President ..... C. H. GOODERHAM  
Manager ..... HON. S. C. WOOD.  
Inspectors, ..... JOHN LECKIE & T. GIBSON.

Money advanced on easy terms for long periods; repay ment at borrower's option.

Debentures issued and money received on deposit. Executors and Trustees authorized by Act of Parliament to invest in the Debentures of this Company.

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