

# THE WEEK

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# THE WEEK.

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No. 28.

## THE WEEK:

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

### CURRENT TOPICS.

All good citizens of Toronto must hope that the attempt which is being made by the police to close the race commission rooms, which are doing so much to demoralize young men, may be successful. Whatever difficulty there may be in bringing the operations carried on in these rooms within the reach of the law, there can be no doubt as to the thoroughly immoral and ruinous tendency of the vices which it is their business to foster. There is no worse enemy of organized society than the man who deliberately panders to the lust for gambling and betting which seems to be so powerful in these days. The craving for unhealthy excitement, on the one hand, and the degrading desire to get money without honestly earning it, on the other, render too many of our young men, who are capable of better things, an easy prey for the unprin-

ciplined and designing who lay in wait for them. It ought surely to be possible and practicable to put the brand of illegality upon the business of those who openly spread snares for the feet of the unsuspecting and foolish.

The New York Independent has a rather clever parody on a part of the trial scene in "The Merchant of Venice," designed to show the contradiction and absurdity of the present situation as created by the Geary Act. A United States marshal finds a Chinaman, Ny Look, on the street without a certificate and straightway drags him before a judge for trial. The case opens. The offence under the law is proved. The judge deplures the severity of the law, but has of course no power to change it. The marshal persists in demanding his forfeit. The counsel for Ny Look vainly pleads for a mitigation of the penalty for his client. The trial closes as follows:—

Judge: 'Twere better to have left him to his tubs; for mercy is denied him by our Geary law. This Chinaman must be deported. The law requires it, and the Court awards it. Therefore, Ny Look, prepare for deportation.

Marshal: Most learned judge. A sentence. Come, prepare.

Judge: Tarry a little; there is something else. This law doth give thee here no power of deportation. The words expressly are "deported from the United States." Take then the order of the Court; but if in the executing of it thou dost deport this Chinaman, thou dost exceed the law, and must answer for it.

Marshal: Is that the law?

Judge: Thyself shall see the act. Let Ny Look be deported; but let no man deport him. *Execunt omnes.*

An international convention is to be held in St. Paul, Minn., during the current month to discuss the question of reciprocity. We do not see why the idea may not prove to be a good and useful one. The question of trade between the two countries is primarily one which affects the people rather than the politicians, and if representatives of the people who are most interested in the matter on both sides of the line agree that it is a desirable and sensible thing that they should trade more freely with each other, they can soon find means to compel the politicians to respect their wishes. The calling of such a meeting by a body of American citizens, and the cordial response given to their invitation to participate in it, by citizens of Winnipeg and other Canadians, are but additional indications that the people in both countries are

awaking to their own true interests and becoming more firmly resolved to do their own thinking with regard to such questions, and to have at least an influential voice in deciding them. Then, again, the better the people become acquainted with each other the more readily will the sharp corners of international prejudice be worn down, and the era of mutual goodwill and neighbourly intercourse be brought in. We shall watch with some interest the trend of opinion and feeling in respect to mutual trade in the approaching convention, though it will represent perhaps but a section of the great west of both countries.

The numerous subdivisions of the old parties and other complications which are constantly arising in German politics, put all calculations at fault and make it well-nigh useless to attempt to forecast the issue of the pending struggle. Probably the balance of advantage, so far as yet can be seen, is on the side of the Emperor and his Chancellor. Notwithstanding rash utterances from time to time, which in almost any other nation would arouse distrust and resentment, and stir the people to determined resistance at the polls, as the only means of safe-guarding their constitutional liberties, there are counter indications which go to prove that the Kaiser is wise in his generation. His refusal to resort to the familiar tactics of calling out the reserves for drill during the time of the election; his refraining from Government interference in the contest; and his latest declaration that he would under no circumstances countenance the proposal to restrict the suffrage for the purpose of strengthening the Government in the Reichstag, are all, whether they are the outcome of principle or of far-seeing policy, well adapted to touch the popular imagination, by giving him an appearance of justice and magnanimity hitherto unexpected. The commencement of the struggle at the polls is drawing near, but under the system which makes a majority of the whole votes cast necessary for an election, no one hopes to see a decision reached at the first ballot. It is almost certain that weeks, possibly months, may elapse before the result of the elections can be made known with certainty to the world.

The McCarthy League—we are not sure whether that is the title by which its promoters desire it to be known—is now, it seems, a fact accomplished, and for the first time, perhaps, in Canadian political history,

a third party which bids fair to become really a power in Dominion, or at least in Ontario politics, has been formed. The published platform contains a number of planks which will command the approval of many of the former adherents of both the old parties. Whether it contains others which will commend themselves to neither is a more difficult question. Its demand for such tariff reform as will relieve those now overburdened with taxation, destroy combinations and trusts, give the preference wherever practicable to the Mother Land and to such other countries as will trade on fair terms, especially the United States, will be approved by all Liberals and by a large and growing number of Conservatives. Its demand for a fair re-adjustment of constituencies with as near an approach as may be to equality of population, will also be echoed by many in both parties who have become ashamed of the old methods. The other planks of the platform consist mainly or exclusively of statements of principle with reference to dual languages and school-laws. These are the embodiment in a general form of the views of which Mr. McCarthy has now for some years been the exponent. Whether the League will be able to secure the assent of more than individuals from either of the old parties to these general principles remains to be seen. Probably they will remain the differentiating feature of the new party. Mr. McCarthy still regards himself, we believe, as a true Conservative. Most of the planks in the League platform approximate much more nearly to the Liberal than the Conservative policy. It will be interesting to compare it with the platform which may be adopted by the approaching Liberal Convention, i.e., if that Convention succeeds in agreeing upon a platform. It remains to be seen which of the two old parties will suffer most from the existence and operations of the new party.

If the bestowal of Imperial titles is to be kept up in Democratic Canada, one Knight Commander, one Knight Bachelor and two C. M. G.'s are not an extravagant addition to our list of the titled for the year. With reference to the merits of the respective recipients of these Royal honours, there is not, happily, much difference of opinion. Among the politicians there is probably no man in public life in Canada to-day whose claims to Imperial honours would be disputed by fewer detractors than Senator Carling. It is eminently fitting that personal uprightness and moral worth should count for at least as much in the bestowment of such marks of distinction as splendid abilities. The ex-Minister of Agriculture is one of the few men who have preserved, through the turmoil and temptation of a long term of Cabinet office, a reputation almost stainless. We say "almost" because Sir John Carling's political opponents will not allow us to forget, at such a moment, the one incident in his

career which his best friends might wish to recall and remove from the record, were the past not irrevocable. We refer, of course, to the disputed tenure by which he held his last term of membership in the House of Commons. We were obliged, speaking according to the best light we could get upon the question, to express our conviction that the transaction was unfair and immoral, yet we can well understand how "Honest John" might, without intentional wrongdoing, in a moment of weakness, and in the heat of a fierce party conflict, allow his own sense of right to be overruled by the persistent influence of colleagues and friends. If two or three Canadians occupying distinguished positions were to be selected for the honour of knighthood, few will hesitate to admit that the Chief Justice of Canada was by ability, integrity, and force of character, at least as well entitled as any other to the distinction. That the honours bestowed upon Senator Gowan and Mr. Collingwood Schreiber were in every way well deserved, no one, so far as we are aware, has denied or doubted, which is in itself a rare compliment. "Without prejudice," as the lawyers say, to any opinion we may have as to the desirability of transplanting trans-Atlantic marks of class distinction to Canadian soil, we tender our hearty congratulations to each of those whom Her Majesty has this year delighted to honour.

Why is it that the Great American Republic is never magnanimous, rarely even just, in its dealings with other nations? Theoretically it might not seem difficult to show that absolute self-government, involving the choice by the whole people of those who shall temporarily rule over them, from the highest officer to the lowest, is the form most worthy of free citizens. Practically there is much in the dealings of the greatest Republic on earth with other nations and peoples which compares unfavourably in point of neighbourliness, to say nothing of generosity, with those of even despotic nations. For instance, the warmest admirer of the United States can hardly fail just now to blush for its law-makers and rulers, when he recalls its attitude in several matters towards other peoples. There is, for instance, the Geary Law, which has just been pronounced constitutional by the highest court in the Union. Where in all modern history, apart at least from despotic Russia, can an instance be found in which not only the first principles of national comity, but the faith of treaties, has been so shamefully violated in legislation? Look, again, at the extradition treaty which has been concluded with Russia, a treaty containing provisions in regard to the surrender of refugees such as no Government of Great Britain would dare to propose, and, it is pretty safe to say, no king-ruled nation of Europe would consent to, knowing, as everybody knows, what is daily taking place under Russian tyranny. It is

scarcely open to us to refer to those matters in which Canada is interested, such as the application of the Alien Labour Act, and some of the positions which United States Counsel are trying to establish before the international tribunal, now sitting in Paris. The refusal of the managers of the award business at the World's Fair to have the juries constituted on an international basis has been re-considered, and would not, of course, have been a Government act had it been persisted in. Yet the very proposal was unpleasantly characteristic of a certain class of minds, influential in American public life. The withdrawal of the decision under the influence of foreign protests may perhaps be accepted as one of many indications that the influence of men of broader views and a kindlier spirit—and such, we are sure, are multitudes of American citizens—is making itself felt in international affairs.

A lurid light is cast upon one aspect of the European military system by the reports of suicides committed from time to time by desperate men as the only way of escape from the intolerable tyranny of their officers. One can hardly resist the conclusion that the position of the private in, e.g., the regular German army is little better than one of absolute slavery. This rigidity of discipline is, we suppose, to a considerable extent absolutely necessary to the efficiency of a body in which everything depends upon the ability of the commanding officer to move the whole army as a great machine. This can be attained only when each component part of it can be relied on in like manner to move as a lesser machine at the will of the proper subordinate officer. We often hear the military drill and discipline praised as an excellent education. An education for what? Can there be anything truly educative of the higher faculties of a man in the system whose main object is to train him to be a living automaton, surrendering will, judgment, and conscience to the absolute dictation of others. The man who in the midst of an engagement, or before entering it, should stop to ask himself whether it was right for him to shoot down as many of the enemy as possible, would be declared unfit to be a soldier, and very likely a court-martial would declare him consequently unfit to live. Much is said in such a country as Germany, where the military regimen seems to be, if possible, even more inflexible than elsewhere, in praise of the brave soldiers as the defenders of the national freedom; but one feels moved sometimes to wonder how much less of the real freedom which befits true manhood the soldier, whose life is such as we have intimated, could possibly have even were the country to be overrun by its hereditary foes.

The hairsprings for watches are made principally by women on account of their delicate handling required.

LATE POLITICAL DISCUSSIONS.

Whatever may be the merits or demerits of Mr. Dalton McCarthy's policy, or the validity or otherwise of his reasons for separating himself from the party with which he was long and closely associated, he certainly deserves the thanks of the country for forcing the political leaders to discuss public affairs in public. Such addresses as those which were given the other day in Orangeville by the Minister of Finance and some of his colleagues, as well as those which have been made by Mr. McCarthy and his admirers, all help to develop political intelligence, and so promote good government. It will be the beginning of better days in Canadian politics when Cabinet Ministers and their opponents shall find themselves compelled to rely less upon party loyalty, Government influence, local appropriations, and even more objectionable means for success in elections, and more upon their ability to convince honest and intelligent citizens, by dint of fair and frank argument, that the best interests of the country are safer in their hands than they would be in those of their opponents. To this end it is probably better that there should be three parties in the field than but two. The more discussion of the right kind and the greater the variety in the standpoints of the speakers, the more powerful will be the educational influence exerted. And the more thoroughly aroused the people become to the national importance of the questions under discussion, the less danger will there be of their being dominated by blind prejudices, or tempted by sordid considerations. We have for some time past had hope that the country is about entering upon an era of purer politics. Such utterances as the strong and apparently sincere declaration of the Finance Minister at Orangeville, in favour of more intelligent interest in public affairs and more incorruptibility on the part of the electorate, strengthen that hope. It may be said that such protestations are cheap. Granted, yet they are vastly better than sneers at the alleged hypocrisy of those who may, from time to time, profess to be striving to purify Canadian politics.

When the Finance Minister and his colleagues commenced their promised investigations into the workings of the National Policy, it seemed to us, as to many others, not a little ominous that the investigation should have been confined for a time so largely to the classes for the protection of whose interests the tariff was framed, and we did not hesitate to express our opinion that such an investigation would fail to satisfy the country. Whatever may have been the original intention, the Government has now evidently come to the conclusion that the consumers of the protected goods must be consulted as well as the producers. At Orangeville, Mr. Foster declared that the Government is listening to farmers' delega-

tions, to the representatives of the labour associations, and to the manufacturers of the country; in a word, to the consumers as well as to the producers, and that it proposes to balance the information gained and to embody the result in a revision of the tariff at the next session of Parliament. That is so far satisfactory. If and in so far as the new policy to be presented accords with the views of the majority of the people, it will be sure of popular support. The method is, it must be admitted, somewhat new, and approaches more nearly to the principle of the plebiscite than its authors would perhaps be willing to admit. We presume, however, that Mr. Foster would say that it is facts, not opinions, which he is seeking to elicit, and that the Government will still act upon its own judgment and not upon the mere balance of popular opinions in framing its policy, thus preserving the cherished principle of responsible government.

Whatever importance the Ministers may attach to the statements of the Patrons of Industry who addressed them at Orangeville with reference to the tariff, there is one point to which the Patrons called attention, which is worthy of more attention than it has yet received. We refer to the strong representations which were made touching the practice of accepting free passes from the railways, which is said to be that of the great majority of the members of Parliament. It is obviously always possible, as Mr. Johnson pointed out, that the member using the pass, and thus placing himself under a pecuniary compliment to the railway authorities, may be called upon any day to vote upon some bill submitted on behalf of that railway, or involving a considerable sum from the public funds in aid of some enterprise in which the managers of that railway are interested. It is certainly strange that Parliament, which has enacted so many stringent measures to guard the independence of its members, should hesitate to purge itself from suspicion in this respect. When some prominent members thought it worth while last session to declare on the floor of the House that they individually accepted no passes, the wonder is that every other member, seeing what was implied in such denial and such refusal, did not feel called upon either to make a similar declaration, or to defend the acceptance of passes against the aspersion, or to profess penitence and promise reform.

To our thinking, there is, however, another aspect of the railway-pass question, not touched upon by the representatives of the Patrons of Industry, which is worthy of the attention of the Members of Parliament in their capacity of guardians of the rights and interests of the people whose representatives they are. This aspect is suggested by the proposal which Mr. McLean touched upon at the meeting in Bolton, and which he had before advocated from his place in the Commons. We refer to the

question whether the prevailing fares for railway travelling in the Dominion are not too high, especially in view of the fact that the railroads have been so liberally aided from municipal and public funds, and whether Parliament should not interfere to compel a reduction. If it be true, as is surely beyond question, that the people, through their representatives in Parliament, have a moral right to a voice in determining the policy of the railroads, it follows that they have a similar right to forbid favouritism in their management, and to insist that no class of citizens shall be carried free of charge, seeing that it inevitably follows that the roads showing such favouritism must save themselves from loss by charging higher rates to other travellers than would be otherwise necessary. We refer to the whole system of free passes, not simply to those granted to legislators. Touching the general question of public control of railways, which is evidently coming to the front at no very distant day, some facts stated by Professor Cohn, of Gottingen, in the current number of the "Journal of Political Economy," published under the auspices of Chicago University, with regard to the working of the Prussian system, are of great interest and importance. In Prussia the railways were purchased by the State in 1879, or rather in that year the system of public management was commenced by the passage of the first bill empowering such purchase. Although very liberal prices were paid for roads, Professor Cohn sums up the results of twelve or fourteen years of State management as follows:—

"Each year the railways not only paid in full the interest on the railway debt, but that on the entire State debt. In addition they yielded a very substantial surplus, which in the fiscal year from April 1st, 1889, to March 31st, 1890, reached the maximum amount of \$35,000,000. Moreover, more than \$135,000,000 of the railway debt has been extinguished. It is further to be observed that the surplus in the Prussian railway system is not the consequence of a narrow policy as to rates. In Prussia and Germany no practical man thinks of returning to the private corporation system."

Of course Canada is not Prussia, and the conditions of railway construction and service are no doubt so different as to make it necessary to reason from the one to the other very cautiously. But the question of Parliamentary control of rates is, or ought to be, even now within the realm of practical politics in Canada.

THE ANNEXATION OF CANADA.

At a time when New York newspapers are sending emissaries to Canada in search of Annexation sentiment, and dismissals are being made in the public service in Canada of those who have spoken too freely on the subject, it can scarcely be denied that Annexation is a prominent question of the day. Indeed it would be very singular if two countries having so much in common, as have the United States and

Canada, could live long side by side without discussing the advantages of union. But it is a question affecting so many different interests, and likely to be so far-reaching in its consequences, that much time will probably elapse before it emerges from the academic to the political stage. It may perhaps be out of place for a civil servant to express opinions on the matter; but it seems ridiculous to accuse the ordinary citizen of disloyalty for discussing its pros and cons. Such a question cannot be settled by repression, any more than it can be settled by abuse. It is not the mood of the century to decide any question in this way; and those who propose to themselves to defend a side must be prepared with argument rather than epithets. That the objections of Canadians to Annexation are not solely those of unreasoning prejudice, it is the object of this paper to show.

What the travelling reporters may tell their chiefs, it is difficult to forecast. In investigations of this sort the personal coefficient is likely to play an important part; and in no region of investigation are accurate results less to be looked for than in attempting to gauge the feeling of a large body of people. Thus in the French Revolution it seems clear that if the sentiment of the people had been foreseen, the dominant classes would have gone to any length of reform to prevent their overthrow; but, apparently, they had not the slightest idea of the popular state of mind. Again, all through English history we see a variety of enterprises, some failing, others successful, and all undertaken in the hope of popular favor. Can we suppose that Charles II in the year preceding the Restoration was any more confident of success than various other Stuarts, who at other times entirely miscalculated popular sympathy in their attempts to regain the throne? Even the present day affords samples. No American has yet forgotten the various estimates made of the strength of Tariff Reform sentiment before the last election, and how far from the truth even the most sanguine expectations of its friends proved to be. And so those who wish to find Annexation sentiment in Canada may find it; but whether it actually exists or not, and what may be its strength, no one can tell till the people are forced, by vote or otherwise, to declare their real opinion in the matter. What we can do, with some possible profit, is to canvass the causes and tendencies that act on sentiment, and estimate how far they will weigh in influencing the decision of a country.

One of the principal arguments now used in Canada against Annexation is that based on the idea of loyalty. It is asserted that Annexation, nay, even discussing Annexation, is an act of treason towards the sovereign power. But whatever strength this cry may have at present, it seems probable that it will be on other grounds that the real issue will be fought. Of course it would be a very different thing if England resisted Canada's wishes in the matter, but English statesmen have repeatedly asserted that England would offer no resistance should Canada desire to be independent or change her allegiance. Treason we take it, now-a-days, is an offence against the common weal; and if neither country suffers loss by the separation, it is difficult to see

that an offence has been committed. It is true that by joining the States, we should become liable to act against Great Britain in time of war; but in the present state of things we are under no obligation to fight England's battles, should we be called upon to do so. We are prepared to keep any contract to which we have engaged ourselves; but we surely could not be accused of breaking faith, when we are voluntarily released from obligation.

The truth is, that ideas of loyalty are undergoing a change. It is not that the duty of keeping an undertaking is held any less sacred, or that the love of one's native country will ever grow less; but that old idea of loyalty, which consisted in keeping open old sores, and glorying over a defeated enemy, is getting to be recognised as one of the many heritages of barbarism. The very origin of nations is seen not to be a God-ordained and sacred institution, but rather the transient accident of a less civilized age. Uncertain as is the early history of man and of language, this much seems clear, that the great diversities which characterize nations are chiefly due to migrations and lack of communication in early times. It is impossible that such a thing could happen now. Let us suppose, for instance, that England existed as she now is, and all the rest of the world were uninhabited. A migration at once begins and in a few hundred years the earth is comparatively well populated. Wherever the new settlers go, they take with them their language and their books; their newspapers and telegraph systems; they establish steamship communication with each other, and with home. Is it conceivable that in five hundred, in a thousand years, the traces of their common origin would be so obliterated that each country would have its own language and customs; that intercourse could only be carried on through interpreters, or some Volapukian makeshift? America gives an emphatic negative. Two hundred and fifty years have passed, the greater part of them without the telegraph, and with imperfect communication by sailing ships, and yet today for all purposes of intercourse Englishmen and Americans are practically one people. A treaty or legislative enactment would make them one in a few hours, in a sense in which it would take centuries to unite France and Germany—yet England and the States, and Canada less emphatically, call themselves separate nations, and treat each other as foreign countries. Probably they are right in doing so; probably, because no sovereignty which has yet been framed to unite in one countries separated by the sea, has proved sufficiently permanent to demonstrate how large an empire may be and hold together. The war of independence was due to the fact that American needs could not be appreciated or satisfied in London. The feeling in Canada against Annexation may be the offspring of a like suspicion of Washington. To put it in other words, there is no inevitable reason why the English-speaking peoples should not act together as one nation; but instinct may warn them that they will get on better as they are.

What must be insisted on, however, is that nationality has lost all sense of a common birth. The word is quite differ-

ent with us from its use to distinguish Jews and Greeks, or at the present day in Europe, Russians and Celts. As we just said, American and Englishmen are sufficiently alike to live together under one flag. An affection for turned-up trousers on the one hand, or for promiscuous spitting on the other, would hardly keep them apart, were there not other interests to consider. The questions which have really separated Britain from the States have been mainly questions of business. The original separation arose over taxation; more recently we have the sealing and fisheries questions, and there is a marked source of annoyance in tariff matters. Whatever feeling has existed between the countries has resembled rather the jealousy of great trading companies, than a genuine variety of inter-racial hate. And even this grows weaker as business interests become more and more interwoven together.

In spite of this, Canada is sedulously cultivating a national spirit. Such a spirit is in reality but a larger form of esprit du corps. It may be cultivated on behalf of a church, or a college, or a joint stock company. It is an outward manifestation of friendliness and good-fellowship; it depends a little for its warmth on the existence of outsiders; just as the interior of the earth is supposed to be peculiarly hot on account of external pressure. It is unreasoning but very natural. To select certain traits, by which a Canadian could infallibly be recognised would indeed be difficult. The native Canadian is a little more American than an Englishman, a little more English than an American. Occasionally he would pass for one or the other. But this class composes a comparatively small part of the population. There are besides nearly a million French, who are national enough for any purpose. There is a large number of English, Scotch and Irish, preserving their national accents, and demonstrative in their patriotism, chiefly on the festivals of their various patron saints. We have even a large body for whom the Battle of the Boyne is the one political cult. Then, again, there are many Americans who have settled here chiefly in connection with American money invested in Canada. That so many elements should be able to live together and present an appearance of homogeneity speaks much for the power of the Custom House in determining the nations of the day.

But though from a business point of view Canada may seem sufficiently welded, there is still something wanting to make her a nation in a complete sense, and the curious experiment is being tried, of finding some common idea or symbol, to represent more visibly the unity already practically secured. It might appear wiser to let well enough alone; but the idea of dependence is galling to the more ardent souls, and various plans have been suggested with the view of making our condition more tolerable. One scheme which meets with some favor partly from the vastness of its design, partly from the insignificance of the actual change involved, is called Imperial Federation. By it each Canadian would become a citizen of a mighty empire, which Britain, as she has builded, would continue to sustain. It is not proposed that Canada should contribute to the imperial defence, or surrender her privilege of taxing imports from

the Mother Country. The one economic change suggested is that England should place a preferential duty on wheat, to the advantage of the colonies. It is easy to see from which side this suggestion comes; as yet no practical suggestion has been made on the British side. When we consider that this is the sole outcome of ten years' agitation, it is easy to see that the accomplishment of the scheme is still very distant. Indeed if it ever takes place, it will be practically indistinguishable from the present state of things.

The next proposal is independence; and it is not impossible that this is a direction in which our aspirations may take form, if not permanently, at least for a time. So far as cultivating a national idea goes, it is probably the best, if not the only solution of the problem. But practically there seems little to be gained by it. Indeed from a purely material point of view it is difficult to see how any governmental change could improve the present state of things; it is scarcely asserted that it would. Those who urge a change, do so principally on the ground that our present position is inferior, and that a change would develop our national dignity and self-esteem. This view certainly deserves respectful treatment. Whether its accomplishment means a sacrifice or a gain, it sets before the people an ideal motive, and a more honorable, because more independent view of life. Indeed it is as natural an ambition as that of a young man, who, though perfectly content at home, leaves his father's house as soon as his means permit, and sets up an establishment for himself. Dependence for the nation as for the man means moral stagnation and ineffectiveness. Canada therefore, would seem bound to secure her independence at the earliest moment practicable; but for the present at least it is utterly out of the question.

For, at the very outset, independence demands that a country should be ready to defend itself against all comers. No country is really free that cannot do that. A country that owes its independence to the good-will or necessities of its neighbours knows nothing of genuine autonomy. There is no idea of law or abstract fairness governing the relations of different countries. We can establish a code to regulate relations between man and man, because there is always the state to see that the laws are carried out. A man may think himself shamefully used by the decision of some court; but he is bound to accept its decision. It is not so with nations. A code of international laws may be agreed upon: convenience may ensure their enforcement up to a certain point; but when the physically stronger is worsted in a suit, it has a further resource in a resort to arms. If it choose, it may go to war; if it is successful in war, the legal aspect of the case counts for nothing. There is no force majeure to see that it is enforced. Is Canada willing to accept this condition? It is not to be expected that England, if she consents to give Canada independence, would interfere to maintain that independence whenever it was threatened. Such a position would in fact be no independence at all; it would be but a veil for the existing state of things. Equally false would be any position by which her independence was guaranteed by the United States. So it appears that a real independence can

only be attained when Canada has so far developed as to be able to maintain her position by force of arms; or when the relationship of all countries has so altered that mutual independence is guaranteed, and arbitration has taken the place of war. Which alternative is more likely to be attained first we cannot pretend to decide.

Lastly, it is held that a union with the States would meet every difficulty. To the American mind Annexation seems so natural a thing, that it is difficult to understand the objections that are urged against it. To share the political privileges of American citizenship, to enjoy perfect liberty of trade with the entire continent, to secure the stimulus of American capital, free from the dread of political interference, might seem a lot that any people would gladly accept. Indeed it is easy to understand that many consider it only a question of time till the union is accomplished. But nevertheless there are arguments, and weighty arguments, to the contrary.

There is first what has been before referred to as the "loyalty cry," which no doubt influences a very large number of people. To be disloyal is to be cowardly, and to be called a coward, however unjustly is something that no man can endure. But a loyalty cry must not be taken too seriously. Loyalty is very well for a full stomach, but give a starving man his choice between a dinner and a flag and there is little doubt which he will take. Canadians are not starving and they are very loyal. Their loyalty is even one of the things that surprises English visitors. But if a conviction really grew that loyalty was standing between us and prosperity, we fear it would very soon be disposed of. Indeed, we see it done practically every day in the case of individuals who accept appointments in the States. Their affection has not changed, they say, but they feel that they must consider their wives and families first. The nation might apologise for accepting Annexation in much the same terms. Should a few well known men, who have been in the habit of guiding public thought, come out strongly in its favor, the way might easily be opened for a general change of sentiment. But this suggests a second and more cogent reason, why any immediate action will not be taken in the matter.

It is easy enough to spread an idea or a set of ideas among a people, but it is very difficult to convert them into a movement without leaders. As a rule leaders will be found ready to take advantage of a common tendency, but in a case like the present it is different. Certain barnyard fowls, as a homely proverb tells us, select separate eminences from which to make their voices heard. They would naturally resist an amalgamation of piles. Hence we need not attribute it to self-interest so much as to human nature if our statesmen prefer to preserve the present opportunities for preferment intact. To be a senator is no doubt something of an honor in the States, but seen through Canadian eyes, it is a small thing compared with a position as Cabinet Minister, a large salary, and the possibility of knighthood. It is plain that this must always be a very strong factor against Annexation, for not only would the majority of public men be against it, but

the movement, should such arise, would be practically without prominent leaders.

As we are dealing with the more sectional motives first, we may mention here that all manufacturing interests would certainly be dead against Annexation. They owe their existence—certainly their profits—to local protection, and could in all probability never compete with American rivals, under equal conditions. Their position is a natural one, and can easily be appreciated by Americans. They will always oppose any movement looking to closer relations between the two countries; and, as their influence is far beyond their numbers, they must always be regarded as one of the strongest forces working against Annexation. Their chief argument is that known as the "pauper labor" argument in the States. It may surprise Americans to hear that Canada has to fortify herself against the pauper labor of the United States; but that is practically the same thing as saying that Canadians cannot compete on equal terms with American workmen, and that, without protection, our manufacturers would be swamped by slaughtered goods from over the line. We are not discussing the economical question, but merely stating the arguments advanced.

These arguments, as we have said, are of a sectional character. There are others more comprehensive, and farther reaching than these, which must be discussed before any practical step is taken. In the first place Canada has a singular advantage in her present political position. Instead of a Cabinet, not necessarily in harmony with the desires of the nation, she has a ministry with seats in Parliament, where they are bound to defend everything they do, and are responsible directly to the people for all their actions. Then the result of an election becomes operative at once, and we never have the spectacle of a Government trying to maintain an abandoned policy after the verdict of dismissal has been announced. Again the amount of business that comes before the Canadian House is comparatively so small, that it can easily be kept up to date, unlike the English House and the American Congress, in both of which a vast quantity of business remains unfinished at the end of each session. It is obvious that the Canadian representatives at Washington would have little weight unless they held the balance of power between two parties—a position they would certainly not be allowed long to occupy. The difficulty in getting appropriations passed is now great enough; when those for every Canadian village from British Columbia to Cape Breton had to be lobbied through at Washington, the result is appalling to contemplate.

Another objection from the Canadian standpoint is the negro question. The writer heard a Republican explain the last election in the States by saying "that the Democrats could have done nothing except by suppressing a million negro voters in the South, in all respects as intelligent as themselves." It is not pleasant for Canadian aspirants to American citizenship to consider that their entire vote could be nullified by that of the negroes. Their chief knowledge of the negro comes from newspaper paragraphs giving their revolting crimes and more revolting punishments; and Canadians may be pardoned if they hesitate to unite themselves

with a large body of human beings, who, if not fiends themselves, seem capable of making white men worse than fiends. Nor is it reassuring to hear an American soberly assert that more than half the white population are no more intelligent than the negroes.

There is yet another difficulty in the growing influence of the West, with its silver and agricultural questions. As a matter of fact, the Southern question seems likely to be replaced by a Western question—that is, the next sectional split, if there is to be one, will be between the East and West. Canada's interests at present are principally in the East, and it would seem unwise for her to enter a union where the weight of the West in general affairs seems to be daily growing. The Canadian West does not seem likely to be proportionately so important for many years to come; and at present there are no signs to show that a want of harmony will be expected.

Lastly, there is the difficulty we have more than once hinted at in the danger of becoming too big. The United States are within a measurable distance of one hundred million inhabitants; and with not half that number she has been rent asunder by one of the fiercest and most costly civil wars in the world's history. Canada is reckoned to be able to support almost as many inhabitants as the States; and her unoccupied territory must soon by simple force of pressure fill up more rapidly than it has been doing. The great question arises—is there a limit beyond which a country may become too large, and government unsatisfactory and inadequate? Able as the advisers of the President are, it seems as if they already had on their shoulders as much as they can well bear. It is unnecessary to recall one by one the instances of secretaries breaking down in office; they are still fresh in people's memory. Increase of population means increase of work, nor can satisfactory relief be provided by increasing the number of assistants. There is a certain quantity of official business, which only one man can perform, and which few men are capable of performing. Can the machinery of government go on growing indefinitely in capacity as the population grows in numbers? Is it wise then on the part of the United States is it wise for Canada, to hasten an increase of population, which means an increase of care and labor for those who have to guide and think for the States? Not only the administration would feel the added burden, but the Supreme Court, and both branches of Congress would have their work almost indefinitely increased, both by the additional quantity of labor and by the complexity of new issues which a union would entail.

It should be remembered, too, that the larger a country grows, the more self-sufficient it becomes, and the need of foreign imports diminishes. That means a loss of revenue, and eventually leads to new methods of taxation. Thus a fiscal revolution, if not precipitated, will be hastened, and direct taxation, with all its disadvantages, will be introduced. These are some of the practical reasons which occur as worthy of everyone's consideration before he commits himself finally to any scheme of union.

If the arguments adduced are sound, it must be clear that for Canadians there

is at present no standing-ground halfway between Annexation and the existing state of things. If a vast increase took place in Canada's population, and one relatively greater than that of the States, Independence might become a possibility. Under other conditions, it could be but a stepping-stone to what its advocates most dread. It is difficult to see that Annexation, apart from sentimental considerations, would be wholly an advantage. Nor is the present status, for Canadians, the worst that might be. We have as close a union with the land of our fathers, and with the traditions of the past, as is compatible with an almost independent existence. We may be called a colony, but it is nonsense to talk of being treated as colonists and dependents of Great Britain. Everyone not privileged to live in the British Isles must expect a certain amount of condescension from those who are so privileged. We fare no worse than German princes, and it is idle to expect that any political change would better us in this respect. If, on the other hand, we seek enlarged trade, we should pause before we barter for it our autonomy, and put ourselves, as it were, in commission to a people fifteen times as large as ourselves. We may seem to Americans to suffer loss unnecessarily, for a mistaken idea; but we feel that in our efforts to preserve our independence, we should be able to preserve the sympathy and generosity of those, who have themselves suffered so much in the cause of freedom.

F. W. FRITH.

### THE ANTAGONISM OF THE AGES.

Youth and Age are pitted against each other in the battle of life. The one "holds the fort," the other is "only an armour-bearer."

Their relation is one of reciprocal scorn. The young man repudiates with indignation the idea that he will ever become such an impersonation of homespun, bulky, satisfied quiescence as any of the semi-centenarians he sees about him. Still less willing is he to admit that the future of his other self, the graceful, white-handed damsel who walks by his side, will have the slightest resemblance to the present of those withering mentors, and withered mementoes, that blight the homes and embitter the declining years of old men. The skeletons that stand in his closet belong not to the past but to the future, and so hideous are they to his eyes, that he has room and its contents as the exclusive property of his next neighbour in the block.

But serene in the possession of Time's secrets, the ancient mariner on Life's voyage, casts no envious look behind on his struggling rival, but rather a knowing wrink, full of storied wisdom and a kind of sinister pity. Having long haggled with years, he knows their grasping, Jewish nature, their Shylock thrusts at life and spirit, in return for paltry loans, mere tithes of the demand of youthful ambitions. He knows too, that the magic touch of their shadowy fingers is sufficient to account for all changes in himself and those about him. He can well afford to wrap himself in his cloak of calm content, aware that his detractor will soon take a place by his side, the possessor of equally moderated ideals and trivial realities, gained

by like wholesale relinquishments of youth's valuables to the pawn-broking clutch of Time. But scorn of its scorn is only a fraction of the measureless contempt which age entertains towards youth. Its stores of wise advice are duly favoured with this bitter herb, before they are administered as a saving sacrament and extreme unction when the self-respect of the enfeebled recipient is at death's door. And while youth's scorn is often excited by the fictions of its own heated imagination, that the age has the advantage of knowing the sum and substance of what it despises. There is an accuracy and intensity about its condemnation which can only be gained by experience in folly.

The philosopher to whom the inexplicable and disagreeable facts of Nature are meat and drink, finds in this feeling of mutual repulsion one of the main elements of growth. Man progresses like a rower in his skiff rather by spurning the past than facing the future. It is necessary that Youth should regard Age with disfavour in order that its own future position, however it falls short of early dreams may at least show some slight advance on that of its predecessor. And Age on the other hand, though such near sightedness dwains to insignificance the appearance of its rival, must ever view its present as the youth of its future, if it would make good its claim to priority not merely in birth but also in progress.

WILLIAM MCGILL.

### MARLOWE.

Three hundred years ago English literature lost one of its most brilliant and original minds by the lamentable death of Christopher Marlowe. Dyce, with the indefatigable labour of a scholar, has done much to place this writer before the public as he was, and any student of Marlowe must carefully examine Dyce's exhaustive work if he would know thoroughly the father of the Shakspearian drama. Nothing has been neglected by that searching, and many are the treasures that he has brought to light. Among others is the important entry in the burial register of the parish church of St. Nicholas: "Christopher Marlowe, slain by Francis Archer, the 1. of June, 1593."

Marlowe was born at Canterbury in 1564, so that at the time of his death he had not completed his thirtieth year. Yet, despite his youth, despite the stormy life that culminated in his deplorable death in a tavern brawl, no writer has left his seal so firmly stamped on our literature. English literature is strong in many departments, but in one only is it without a rival—the Drama. Chaucer, in narrative work; Milton, in epic performance; Shelley, in lyrical flights; all have their peers—nay, even their superiors in Europe, but Shakspeare in the Romantic Drama, is the one name that stands on a pinnacle high above all writers in his field. That he was able to do his work so well was largely due to Marlowe's giant mind freed his instrument, leaving his giant mind free to work out his master creations without having to invent the form into which he would cast them.

Very little is known of Marlowe's life, even less than is known about "Gentle Will's." He was the son of a shoemaker, and through the generosity of some patron received a school and afterwards



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college education. His work shows thorough familiarity with the classics, and although some of his translations are far from being correct, still the degree of B.A., taken in 1583, and that of M. A., in 1587, were probably the reward of faithful study. Even in his college days he had turned his eyes to the stage. The time needed a great original mind, and the man was present in the person of Kit Marlowe. The upholders of the Classical Drama with such an able advocate as Sidney at their head, sought to lead the English mind to an appreciation of the Drama of the Unities; while such wits as Robert Greene and George Peele, to please the mob, broke away from its severe art altogether, and crowded the stage with fantastic scenes and fantastic figures that spoke in a rhyming verse obnoxious to the classical ear. As Symonds points out, in his able work on this period, Marlowe arose to amalgamate these two forces into a species of art at once more original and stronger than either of the forms that were its parents. Unrhyming verse he saw to be more natural for the presentation of life than the rude rhymes of the professional dramatists of his time; but he further saw that the dramatic unities of Time and Place could be abolished to advantage, and so he accepted the freedom of the Romantic situation, and at the same time gave his verse a classical strength by lopping off the cumbersome rhyme of the age.

The prologue to his first great play, "Tamburlaine," written while he was at college, shows that the boy of less than twenty-four knew that he had genius much above his fellows, and that the world would eagerly welcome his new numbers.

"From jiggling veins of rhyming mother-wits  
And such conceits as clownage keeps in pay,  
We'll lead you to the stately tent of war,  
Where you shall hear the Scythian Tamburlaine  
Threatening the world with high astounding terms,  
And scourging kingdoms with his conquering sword.  
View but his picture in this tragic glass,  
And then applaud his fortunes as you please."

The English world was not slow to recognize the beauty of the "New Drama," and Tamburlaine became the play of the hour, and from its appearance till the appearance of Edward II., Marlowe was the first playwright in England.

It is possible that, like Shakespeare, he was for a time on the stage. A ballad entitled "The Atheist's Tragedie" says:

"He had also a player bene  
Upon the Curtaine-stage."

But if it were so, it was for but a short time. Like his fellows his life was a lewd one. He was a rival of Greene and Peele, not only in literature, but in their vices as well. However, the fact that from the appearance of Tamburlaine to the creation of Edward II., we find continuous progress in his art, greater power in grasping situations, more profound and lofty thought, keener insight into character, and traces of assiduous study, we are inclined to think that his dissipation was spasmodic.—impulsive fits of riotousness, such as clouded the life of the man most like him in modern literature—Byron.

The charge of atheism has been so emphasized against him that we are too

apt to think of him as Marlowe, the Elizabethan Atheist. If we study his works carefully, and rest our opinion on them, rather than on the utterances of the drunkard Greene, or the felon, Bame, we will find but little ground for dogmatism on this point, and at the most can only infer that he had emancipated himself from the theology of his age, and was neither atheist nor Christian—like many another, an atheist in life and action, but a theist in his better moments.—and a theist far in advance of his age. Place Bame's charges under examination, and they can be credited by no discerning mind. No doubt, like many another impulsive young man, he gave vent to extravagant utterances about the Deity. Again, too, when under the influence of liquor, atheistical expressions may have escaped him. As J. M. Barrie strikingly puts it: "For when Kit is drunk he is an infidel."

Bame, among his "Opinions of Christopher Marlowe," has the following: "That if ther be any God or good Religion, then it is the Papistes, because the service of God is performed with more ceremonies, as elevation of the masse, organs, singinge men, shaven crowns, etc. That all Protestantes ar hypocriticall Asses."

Against this should be placed the "Masseacre of Paris," a drama written in his latter years. This drama is entirely in sympathy with the Protestants of France, and holds up with abhorrence, bordering on fanaticism, the character of Guise and the Roman Catholic party. It gives a flat contradiction to Bame's assertions made after Marlowe's death. It may be objected that Marlowe was a dramatist, and was working as an artist, and not giving his own beliefs in this play. But Marlowe was unlike Shakespeare in this respect: his plays are reflections of himself. He was as subjective as Byron. Tamburlaine, Mortimer, Barabbas, Faustus, all depict his own life; and if we had no other material we could build up the character of the man from his creations.

If we examine Faustus carefully we will find that Marlowe was but a lip-atheist. Mephistophilis says:

"For when we hear one rack the name  
of God,  
Abjure the Scriptures and his Saviour,  
Christ,  
We fly, in hope to get his glorious soul;  
Nor will we come, unless he use such  
means  
Whereby he is in danger to be damn'd."

Here Marlowe has grasped the doctrine of free-will with a force that is only surpassed by his contemporary, Shakespeare, in Macbeth. He sees that the powers of evil can only work when the soul they would attack is willing to admit them. The moral beauty of Macbeth hinges on the strength with which Shakespeare has worked out the same idea. The witches had no power over Banquo's sturdy soul; but over Macbeth, who had, even when he met them, murder in his heart, their power becomes absolute.

Again, Mephistophilis declares:

"Why, this is hell, nor am I out of it.  
Thinkst thou that I, who saw the face  
of God,  
And tasted the eternal joys of heaven,  
Am not tormented with ten thousand  
hells,  
In being deprived of everlasting bliss?"

The material hell, to the mind of Marlowe or Shakespeare, must have seemed utter nonsense; but the reality of the Infinite,

no matter what their lives might be, was too evident to be denied by such men in their truest and best moments. And Marlowe, in this passage, has grasped the truth of the words "He that hath the Son hath life, he that hath not the Son hath not life." Hell or Heaven to these men were not things of the future, and while mad passion plunged Marlowe's soul into a hell upon earth, and shut him out from the presence of God, no man knew his position better than he did himself.

Faustus, like Marlowe, was no coward, but with "manly fortitude" dares all. To gain his end he would "jump the life to come," and even with the warning that Mephistophilis had given him he sells his soul to Lucifer. He believes, but would satisfy his ambition, no matter what the cost may be. The day of reckoning comes, and the awful cry, "See, where Christ's blood streams in the firmament," has a sincerity and strength that should stamp Marlowe as believing the thought of it when he penned it. This line is worthy of careful thought. If we were to examine English blank verse it would be difficult to find, even in Shakespeare, a single line of greater power. What other art could have produced the same feelings? Sculpture, music, painting, might struggle in vain to give the tragic beauty of this sinewy verse. Not only is the drama theistic in its spirit, but the chorus at the close, beginning:

"Cut is the branch that might have  
grown full straight"

shows the limited human in contrast with the Infinite, and would have the "wise and prudent" reverence the power that "maketh for righteousness."

In Marlowe's latest and ablest work we have an utterance by Edward II., which is so sincere that we cannot leave this topic without quoting it.

"Now, sweet God in heaven,  
Make me despise this transitory pomp,  
And sit for aye enthroned in heaven!"

Compare this with Wolsey's:

"Had I but served my God with half  
the zeal  
I served my king, He would not in  
mine age  
Have left me naked to mine enemies,"

and any candid reader will admit that Shakespeare and Marlowe on worldliness and transitory pomp are at one, and that they believed that the highest life was not that of the flesh, but of the spirit.

In Marlowe, however, these are but gleams of a spiritual life that never shone with such a full blaze of poetic insight as we find in almost any of Shakespeare's plays; but they go to show that Marlowe was no dogmatic atheist. This has been dwelt on at some length, as many students turn from him without examining his work carefully, thinking that but little that is good could be found in Marlowe, "the atheist," "Marlowe, the drunkard, slain in a tavern brawl."

Whatever his life may have been, English literature owes him an incalculable debt. He was pioneer to Shakespeare. He had a rough road to travel—a host of "rhyming mother-wits" to conquer.—burlesque and farce to vanquish; and he did his work so ably that, so far as form was concerned, he left Shakespeare nothing to discover.

Blank verse had been tried before him

In such work as "Gorboduc," by Thomas Sackville; and the best criticism that could be offered on it is that given by Swinburne: "Blank it is, but verse it is not." It is nothing more than a series of individual verses, without the freedom, sweep, elasticity, that are so necessary to sustain the music of an unrhyming measure. Marlowe, unlike Shakspeare, who took years to free himself from the trammels of rhyme, broke away from the usage of his time at once, and produced his "mighty line,"—the line that has since been the vehicle for expressing the finest thought of the Anglo-Saxon world.

In his tentative effort, "Tamburlaine," the verse is not as free as it afterwards becomes in his hands; but it is immeasurably superior to the work of any writer before its production, and has some passages that compare favourably with his later work. But in "Faustus," "The Jew of Malta," and "Edward the Second," there are passages that will stand examination with the very best tragic utterances of Shakspeare.

We have said that he left Shakspeare nothing to discover in the form of the Romantic Drama. A careful examination will show that he knew when to use poetry and when prose: he knew, too, how to vary the music of a rapid speech by inserting short lines, and his handling of the breaks, pauses, and accents, is, at times, quite as masterly as that of his follower and disciple, Shakspeare.

Now, it may be asked, what grounds have we for considering Shakspeare his pupil. Compare their works, and it will be seen that he undoubtedly was. Take, for example, the following passages:

"Let the soldiers be buried.—Hell, death, Tamburlaine, hell!—Make ready my coach, my chair, my jewels,—I come, I come, I come!"—Tam.

"Come, come, my coach! Goodnight, ladies."—Hamlet.

These passages are peculiar, not only in the use of the same expression, "coach," under similar circumstances, but they are from scenes depicting insanity, and are in prose, Marlowe seeing, before Shakspeare, that the proper form for expressing the ravings of insanity was prose rather than the dignified iambic.

Again:

"Into what corner peers my halcyon's bill?"—Jew of Malta.

"Renegs, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks

With every gale and vary of their master."—King Lear.

"But, stay! what star shines yonder in the east?

The loadstar of my life, if Abigail."—Jew of Malta.

"But, soft! What light through yonder window breaks?

It is the east, and Juliet is the sun!"—Romeo and Juliet.

"Gallop apace, bright Phoebus, through the sky!"—Ed. II.

"Gallop apace, you fiery-footed steeds, Towards Phoebus' lodging."—Romeo and Juliet.

These lines, and the famous line quoted in "As you Like It" from Marlowe's "Hero and Leander":

"Who ever loved that loved not at first sight?"

ought to convince the most determined maintainer of Shakspeare's absolute originality, that he was at least thoroughly conversant with all Marlowe's productions.

Marlowe converted the actor Shakspeare to his manner, and not only Shak-

speare, but a group of much more difficult subjects to convert—the scholars of Oxford and Cambridge—Greene, Lodge, Peele, Nash, and others. Greene was the most powerful of the group, but he never attained Marlowe's masterly form, and never possessed his sound judgment. Greene's page is marred by excessive mythology and euphuistic forms that detract from the grace of all his characters, and especially from such admirably-drawn women as Margaret of Fressingfield.

It is difficult to say what Marlowe would have done had he lived; but that he could never have been a Shakspeare has been so frequently pointed out, and the reasons given, that it is unnecessary to dwell on the subject. He lacked humour as completely as Shelley lacked it, and he seemed unable to portray a simple, loving, noble-minded woman like Imogen or Miranda. But he has epic strength of workmanship, and epic force in depicting gigantic souls of Titanic mould; and the promise of Edward II. might have given England a writer of tragedies having the epic power of a Milton.

It has been customary to speak of Marlowe as our "elder Shelley," ever since Swinburne styled him by that name; but the name is inadequate. He was in few things like Shelley. Every line that Shelley penned came from his heart, and was a part of his life, whereas whole scenes in Marlowe's dramas have evidently been written to please the "groundlings." Shelley's Muse, too, is essentially lyrical, whereas Marlowe's, with the exception of the exquisite lyric, "Come, live with me and be my love," and the charming narrative, "Hero and Leander," is dramatic, dealing with living men, if not living women. His characters are Titanic, but they have not the vagueness of outline, the superhuman indefiniteness of the very best of Shelley's creations. He is more like Keats in his love of beauty. For him, "beauty is truth, truth beauty"; and his answer to the question

"What is beauty, sayeth my sufferings, then?"

would not have been unworthy of the modern Apostle of beauty.

But take him for all in all, and he resembles Byron more than he does either Shelley or Keats. He has lyrical power, so has Byron; he has dramatic intensity, so has Byron; his characters are all more or less reflections of his own life; so are Byron's; and his life, like Byron's, was a round of debauch, followed by mighty effort. But there are many points in which his soul in no way resembles Byron's, and it would be better to speak of him by no name excepting that of Kit Marlowe.

Marlowe has not been without his enthusiasts. Among his contemporaries Chapman, Petowe,—both of whom completed his unfinished "Hero and Leander"—Drayton, Peele, and Ben Jonson, gave him their tribute of praise, and held him in memory as "kind Kit Marlowe;" among the moderns Goethe, Swinburne, Horne, Lowell, Symonds, and a host of lesser writers have studied him carefully and sympathetically, and praised him worthily. It would be well if more of our students of the drama would turn their attention to his work. To understand Shakspeare properly Marlowe should

be known. The "myriad-minded" one will lose none of his attractiveness by being judged in the light of the help he received from the Father of our English Drama.

In this brief study but little that is definite has been said about Marlowe's life; but little is known of it, and that little so evil that it is better to say naught about it, but to judge the man by his work and influence—to judge him as Burns should be judged. The age, the circumstances of his life, have all to be taken into account, and a sympathetic student would be apt to be led into an apology for the life, or a refutation of the facts presented—a task as useless as it is needless. His work is before us, and from his work he should be judged. A tree should be known by its fruit, and Marlowe by the children of his brain; and Faustus and Edward II. are all we need to show us that he was at once an energetic student, a strong thinker, and a powerful moralist.

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### PARIS LETTER.

Patriots, but not Chauvins, are doing good work by having straightforward chats over the utopia a good many of their countrymen are nursing; that of being able to rival England in her navy. France, say these honest teachers, does not possess the plant power like England, whose resources are practically unlimited for war-ship construction; further, the two great political parties in England are united as to the Egyptian Question, and also to keep up the standard of the British navy, so as to make it equal to the combined navies of the two largest naval powers of the world. That is a very plain fact, and it never has been concealed. It is not at all probable that England would have to face a triple alliance of naval powers, as it may be assumed she will, when the occasion arises, make for herself two friends of the "mammon of unrighteousness."

The nation that rules the seas, reflective judges consider, will dominate any future war, and it is on sea, and in the Mediterranean, that the European contest, alleged to be in the cards, will be decided. It must be a quick affair also, in order to prevent a belligerent from augmenting his battle-ships by capturing those of an enemy. Happily, war is not among the prospectives; the French never allude to any continental crash, are fully alive to what it involves, and will indulge in no risk.

It is Sweden that monopolizes the role of Cassandra at present; a Royalist M. Melander, in order to frighten Norway to remain the Siamese brother of Sweden, warns her of the consequences of secession. United, the Scandinavian army is able to resist either England or Russia, or even both united. That's the latest marvel from the land of the midnight sun. But M. Melander and Norwegians would do well to remember that Russia covets both of them as she did Finland; she wants the open-water harbour at Ofoten that is never ice-bound, and Muscovites demand the connection of the Finland railway system with that of Sweden, which unites with the Ofoten Fjord.

The two great objects in life for

working classes are: cheap housing and cheap alimentation, both to be accompanied with every sanitary condition. These secured, society may laugh at anarchists. Lyons is a go-ahead city, and in some instances can give points to the capital itself. M. Mangini, of Lyons, after demonstrating how to lodge people comfortably, now handles the problem, and successfully, how to board them cheaply. He and nine friends agreed, about twelve months ago, to provide 2,000 frs. each, to guarantee the founding of a popular restaurant where all the food and drink would be of the first quality, and cheap as well. The project, while being philanthropic, was to be worked out on the severest commercial lines. The "Council of Ten" arranged tariffs and outlay, so as to afford a business profit. The food supplied comprised bread, wine, soup, vegetables, meat, fish, coffee, and with the latter, cognac. Excepting the bread, which costs one sou, and the wine, three sous, all the other eatables, etc., were uniformly charged two sous. Counters or jetons, were purchased beforehand by clients, and handed to the waitresses, as bread, meat, etc., were desired. More than 1,000 work-people come daily to take their meals at the restaurant; the average expenditure is half a franc or 10 sous. The food in most request was bread, wine—water is supplied free—then vegetables; next fish, meat, soup, cheese or fruit. Of the 1,000 clients per day, only 55 take coffee and 88 the latter with cognac. Result of the year's transactions: receipts, 200,564 frs.; expenses, 187,573 frs.—the difference is clear profit, and is equivalent to 61.2 per cent. The profits will be employed to buy in the plant, and for the future to improve the fitting up, etc., of the establishment. The directors compete with the ordinary taverns; pay license, rent, taxes, etc., and base their charges so as to realize a profit of 61.2 per cent. All the food, etc., is purchased from first hands—no intermediaries—is of the best quality, and is bought for cash. There are no gratuitous officials; everywhere there is order, economy and scientific working.

A new kind of race has become popular. The competitors belong to a class of workmen known as "Coltimeurs," on account of the large sou'-wester hat they wear, with a large flap behind to protect the neck (col). They are the men who empty the coal barges by carrying the bags on the head and neck, from the barge, along a plank, to be deposited in a cart. They also carry sacks of flour, each representing 100 kilog, or the double hundred weight, to the store-rooms above the bakers' shops, for every baker is bound by law to keep a stock of flour equal to his requirements, for fifteen days in advance. The races are then with—not in sacks, filled with flour or grain, and the victor—the race to be run in the Machinery Hall in the Champ de Mars—will be the competitor, who carries on his neck a fixed weight, over a measured distance, and within a given time. It is curious that the French in their new zeal for out-door sports and games, have never attempted trying to catch a pig with a shaven and greased tail. The cochon is a prized and popular animal in France, and in the country is, as in Ireland, viewed as "the gentleman what pays the rlat."

Som: rain has fallen, but in a tantalizing way; a shower that will last as long as a French revolution—three days, is necessary to moisten the soil. Farmers are losing faith in the disappearance of the drought, and are occupying themselves with plans for securing fodder for their cattle. The authorities urge the agriculturists to rely upon twigs of trees. These are crushed in a special mill, placed in a steep, and bread leaven is added to make it ferment; horses, cows and sheep will accept the mixture as their plum cake. Milk does not rise in price, but its colour is becoming more and more azure, poetized.

The Messrs. Bordes, of Dunkirk, are perhaps the largest owners of wooden sailing ships on the continent. They have now decided, that henceforth they will purchase all their vessels in England, as despite the bounty offered by their Government for native craft, the cost is still much beyond what rules in the English building yards. That will not induce the Protectionist party to modify their programme in the slightest manner.

The trees, mostly poplars, that line the sides of the high roads in France, have begun to wither from the drought; what then must be the difficulty with the cultivated crops? Z.

PHILLIPS BROOKS, LATE BISHOP OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The unexpected death of Phillips Brooks, after but a year's occupancy of the See of Massachusetts, created a widespread feeling of sorrow throughout America. It is probably not too much to say that he was the most generally esteemed and respected clergyman on the continent. He was a *man sui generis*. He was neither the disciple of any other man, nor the founder of a school, but his peculiarities instead of alienating men, only attracted them. For although many widely differed from him in theological topics, all felt the strength of his convictions, and recognized the fact that his life and his preaching, so thoroughly in harmony with each other, were a great spiritual power operating principally amongst a class of highly-educated, thoughtful men, who were more or less out of sympathy with the traditional presentations of Christianity.

I do not think any really liberal-minded man will feel disposed to censure that large section of the Anglican clergy of America, who were shocked and displeased at his occasional participation in services or religious meetings shared in even by Unitarians, although they misunderstood the significance of his action. For even a Unitarian has a good deal in common with a Trinitarian, and Phillips Brooks felt that only partial difference should not involve absolute separation, and if a Unitarian was willing to show his partial appreciation of the Sacrifice on the Cross, he was not the man to refuse to recognize him, so far, a brother. That Phillips Brooks' influence in Boston made strongly for Trinitarianism and not Unitarianism, was recently witnessed to in the University Pulpit at Cambridge by such a stalwart Churchman as the Bishop of Derry, shortly after his return from a visit to the United States. But granted some ground for suspicion, the

action of a considerable number of the High Church clergy of the diocese in voting for the elevation of Dr. Brooks to the See of Massachusetts, was a beautiful testimony to their own liberality and willingness to sacrifice personal opinions and natural feelings to a higher cause, and to the remarkable ascendancy that he had gained amongst them.

Would Phillips Brooks, the preacher, have proved a successful Bishop? That is a question that cannot be certainly answered either way. But he had already commenced to fulfil the great expectations entertained of him. In an article contributed to the *Andover Review* for May, 1892, Julius Ward says that "he has already shown in his visits to different parishes that he has a high conception of what the bishop may be as spiritual head and guide to old and young alike in the parochial and pastoral relation. He has made a new departure in his confirmations, giving up at that service the usual sermon, and confining himself almost entirely to tender and helpful addresses to the newly confirmed. The result has been that he has wonderfully touched the hearts and minds of the people in the discharge of his official duties, and is setting forth what the ideal bishop may be. The effect of his episcopate at this early stage has been, that the Bishop and clergy and people in the diocese in Massachusetts have become like one large family. When one of his clergy felt it to be his duty to leave the Church and enter another Communion, he gave him his blessing and treated him so kindly that he quickly changed his mind, . . . and came back to serve in the Church again under his own direction.

He has repeated in the first six months of his episcopate the success which Bishop Wilberforce, nearly fifty years ago, achieved in the Diocese of Oxford and . . . is likely to set forth a new type of what a spiritual leader may accomplish in the episcopal office for the American people."

"For the American people." The expression is well chosen. The Protestant Episcopal Church in America, and especially in New England, has been regarded as an exotic. But it has been lately, with steadily increasing power, acclimatizing itself. It recognizes the fact that with all its faults, the American is a great race with a mighty destiny before it. Not by throwing itself athwart the main stream can it bear any effectual witness to spiritual truths, but rather by frank admission of the great potential elements of good, by showing itself thoroughly American in its aspirations and hopes, it may in co-operation with other wholesome forces, contribute its own peculiar share to the purification of its waters, and to their direction into right channels.

All this Phillips Brooks enthusiastically believed, and preached. In this sense, —surely a very lofty one—he was a thoroughly loyal Churchman. He was a thorough American, and had no sympathy with the feeble imitations of English fashions and customs, which the best Americans despise, and the best Englishmen laugh at. But it did not therefore seem to him that the forms which had been developed in the mother country, were absolutely worthless in the daughter country. They were, he believed, capable of being inspired with a new spirit, and

with that faith in him, however much he may have differed from the new spirit of High Churchism, or from the old formal statements of Low Church theology, he never showed the slightest signs of any desire to break away from the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Theologically, as everyone knows, Phillips Brooks was a Broad Churchman. He was thoroughly in touch with the progressive movements of the 19th century. He believed that the advance in knowledge, and the change in men's conception of the universe and its laws, necessitated some change in the form of men's conception of the spiritual universe. Historically, like changes in the past had produced similar results. That the influence of Greek thought moulded Christian theology in its early centuries, is becoming freely admitted, and its extent a favourite subject of investigation. That political causes contributed to the breaking up of the Holy Roman Church, who can deny? That the vast changes of the last and our own centuries, should be accompanied by corresponding modifications in theology, ought neither to surprise nor distress us. Certainly, Phillips Brooks felt neither surprise nor fear. He seized upon the hopeful aspects of the time and sought to steadily turn men's minds into the new courses opening up before them. His thoughts on this subject received admirable expression in a sermon preached in 1876. I quote from the *Andover Review*, May, 1892, the following lengthy quotations, for which, I trust, no apology is needed: "First of all," he says, "both in time and importance among religious growths, I put the increased conviction that all truths and doctrines of Christianity are to be considered as essential and most arbitrary. The difference is this: That which is essential, results necessarily from the nature of things themselves, and could not be otherwise than it is; that which is arbitrary depends upon the arbitrium or choice and will of some person who might have chosen differently, and so changed the whole. . . . All the ordinary activities of the world, such as the processes of nature, are regarded as essential; they result from the nature of things; but the processes of religion are often conceived of as purely arbitrary, the result of a will of God upon principles of which we can know nothing. The consequence is, that religious processes, the way in which our souls are treated, the laws of spiritual life and destiny being wholly different in their origin, from the processes with which we are familiar, acquire a look of unreality—Christianity has a tendency to become fantastic. . . . The good tendency which I recognize and rejoice in, is to get rid of this, to look upon religious doctrines and spiritual processes as essential, not as arbitrary. (This change) does not do away with the supernatural, but it believes that the supernatural, like what we called the natural, is all pierced through and through with those great beams of necessary principles and inevitable laws which give to any world its solidity and strength."

This general principle, he proceeds to illustrate at considerable length. Here are extracts from two paragraphs: "Shall we take, first, the proof of God's reward and punishment? They certainly are His. No blessing and no curse can come to us

in this or any other world, that does not come from Him. But evidently there are two ways of regarding them. They are either the necessary results, the inevitable flower, of the goodness or the sin themselves, bound up in their very natures, so that they must come where the goodness or the sin has come. This is the idea of essentialness. Or they are the decrees of God, awarding their appropriate deserts to each different kind of life, not conceived of as linked to the life naturally and essentially, but by the choice of God. That is the arbitrary idea. Under the essential idea of punishment and reward, they are like the fruit of trees which must bear that fruit and could bear no other. Under the arbitrary idea, they are like crowns of fire, or of gold, set by the will of a king upon the heads of his servants who, he thinks, have served him badly or well."

This essential connection of holiness and happiness, and sin and misery, he says, "Satisfies our moral nature. It furnishes a stronger and steadier strain of action. It makes sin all the more terrible. It substitutes for the terror of the slave who does not know where the blow is striking, the reasonable fear of the man who is sure his sin will find him out. It makes holiness all the more winning. It substitutes for the vague hope of the favourite, who trusts that he is somehow meriting some kind of reward, whose nature is as yet, wholly strange to him, the patient expectation of the son who finds himself already growing into his place in his father's house as he acquires more and more fully his father's character."

The application of the same idea of essentialness to the doctrines of the Incarnation and Atonement, is clearly worked out. "The Incarnation was the consummation of that showing of God to man which had been going on ever since man began to be. . . . And His atonement, which some men make and many men call so horrible, there too we see how natural are the divinest things. Christ gives Himself for man with a richness, freedom, a power, that no man has ever equalled, but it was the consummate sacrifice which is suggested and represented in every sacrifice of one man for another. . . . The glory of the other world's enlightenment will be that we shall see that these great wonders, the Incarnation and the Atonement, were not unnatural and monstrous, but the completion of the most familiar processes, the fulfilment of the most familiar principles, of life."

On the subject of the Church, a quotation from the same sermon might well have stood as a motto to Hatch's Bampton lectures: "What is the Church? How did Christ make it? For that He did make it, all Christians will agree. Did He construct a system, decree a government, designate officers, establish a perpetual economy by the direct interposition of His divine authority? Or did He establish principles; set truths at work, which of themselves were freely to shape the outward form in which they were to live? That to a certain extent He did the first, there can be no doubt. That He ordained an outward Church, established sacraments, intended a ministry, there can be no doubt; but more and more, the longer I am in the Church and in the ministry, it appears plain to me, that He did not order the details of

the Church's government, or appoint the grades or functions of its ministers. All those things shaped themselves out of the free life of the Church. They came after the Gospel, not before it. They are free to change as the Gospel, always the same, changes its attitude towards each changing age."

Such was his conception of theology. Such was the attitude of his mind towards the great fundamental questions of religion. It is necessary to understand this, in order to account for the form which his sermons took. More than any other preacher of his day, Phillips Brooks, without direct reference to current science or current philosophy, presupposed it. I should not think he was a deep student of either science or philosophy, but he understood better than many who were, their general trend, and the influence they consciously and unconsciously, wielded over the thoughts of thoughtful men. He had too sincere a respect for the truth to disregard or fly in the face of well-established doctrines or convictions in any sphere. He did not hold that science and philosophy had nothing to do with the Gospel. All truth must come from God, and a truth of science or philosophy might be pressed into the service of theology. When some assert that he did not preach the Gospel, what they really mean is, that the form in which he expressed the Gospel was that of neither the fourth, nor the sixteenth century, but of the nineteenth. The real question is, did he preach Jesus Christ, did he hold Him up to men as the perfect manifestation of the Father in the spheres of the moral and spiritual life, did he direct men to Him as the fountain and source of every spiritual blessing, did he look upon Him as the Champion of the Race, who crushed the serpent's head? To each of these questions an unqualified affirmative may be given. His sermons show a rare discernment of the difficulties, and the weaknesses, and the sins of men and women of our time, but he always, in every sermon, leads them straight up to Christ, as Lord of their life, and the spring of spiritual health.

Perhaps the peculiar lesson we may learn from his success as a preacher, is one of hope and encouragement. For here was a man, the child neither of the first, nor the fourth, nor the ninth, nor the sixteenth, but of the nineteenth century, who with splendid natural endowments—an all-round man—could, frankly and with open eyes, looking at the present and on into the future, not backwards towards a dead past, entirely consecrate himself to the service of Jesus Christ. And in the city of Boston, the centre of the intellectual life of America, there were men who, when old Trinity Church was burnt, gave near a million dollars for the erection of a new edifice and paid up every dollar before a service was held in it. May we not fairly claim these things as affording a valid testimony, that it is still true that "man does not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God," and that even in busy America, in the midst of all the cares, and business, and pleasures of this world, they still at heart know that "the things that are seen are but temporal, whilst the things that are not seen are eternal."

HERBERT SYMONDS.

Ashburnham.

THE CRITIC.

An age that at one and the same time reads epigrammatic George Meredith and placid Mr. Henry James, that pores over Amiel, yet devours Mr. Rider Haggard, by which the next story by the straightforward and downright Mr. Kipling, is looked forward to with the same glee with which it looks forward to a new poem by the graceful and delicate Mr. William Watson, is an age not easy to characterize in a sentence. Its tastes are versatile, perhaps not yet formed. Or perhaps it is at present merely making experiments, and what we regard as the glories of Victorian literature are but a prelude to something which shall rival those of the Elizabethan era.

There is one characteristic of the age, however, which is assuredly marked enough and becoming more marked daily, and this is its "smartness." It is undoubtedly a smart age, smart in its dress, its language, its demeanour, its habits, its modes of thought. The smart set, it appears, is now the admired set; and admired not because it is cultured or aristocratic or even wealthy—and this, we believe, is the order in which, in this particular year of grace, these qualities should be enumerated—but because it is smart. What it is that constitutes this particular possession, probably few of its admirers stay to inquire. Suppose here we tentatively attempt that task for them.

Two little books have just made their appearance in which this particular quality of smartness in its literary aspect are predominant—not that the books do not contain many another excellent and enviable quality, but certainly in them what goes by the name of smartness, is particularly noticeable. They are Mr. William Watson's "Excursions in Criticisms," and the pseudonymous Mr. "J. O. Hobbes'" "The Sinner's Comedy." In everything else they are totally distinct: the first is a collection of literary criticisms, the second is a tale, pure and simple; but both are highly smart. To anyone who will read, with his attention on the style, say, Matthew Arnold's address on "Numbers" and then a page or two of either of the books mentioned, he will obtain admirable examples of a writer who carried a severe simplicity to its utmost graceful and fascinating limit, and writers by whom simplicity is precisely the thing avoided—not again, that the latter is said at all to their disparagement; they appeal to a divergent taste, that is all, and they appeal to it in a most clever and fascinating way. And this divergent taste is the taste of the age, the taste for smartness. Here, for example, is a sentence from Mr. William Watson, which is decidedly smart: "Yes, sir, Browning could read men. The pity is, men cannot read Browning." That tickles the intellectual palate like a spice. And to-day we like spice. Mr. Benjamin Disraeli knew this, and both as Mr. Benjamin Disraeli and as the Earl of Beaconsfield, he gave both his readers and his hearers lots of it. He has had probably a large share in fostering this tendency to like spice. There is spice also in many sentences of Mr. "J. O. Hobbes." For example: "To a young girl, marriage only means a trousseau and a honeymoon; the

trousseau she can describe to a flounce; she imagines the honeymoon as a flirtation under the blessing of the Church." That too, assuredly, is spicy.

But does this bring us any nearer to our tentative attempt to inquire what constitutes smartness? We think so. To substitute the comparison of smartness from one article of diet to another, we should be inclined to say that it occupies in the literary dietary of to-day, the place occupied by puff paste in our culinary dietary. It is digestible enough—so the cookery books say; it is short and crisp to the last degree; its extreme richness is undeniable ("equal weights of flour and butter," says the recipe) it is tempting here to overdo the analogies) a little will surfeit even a strong appetite; its manufacture requires the lightest and dearest handling; lastly, it can never form a principal article of a nourishing diet.—The moral of all which is that smartness should be indulged in in small quantities.—It is but fair to say that both "Excursions in Criticism" and "A Sinner's Comedy" are short books.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE GALLIAMBIC METRE OF THE ATTIS.

To the Editor of The Week :  
Sir,—In the third excursus, supplementary to the translation of the Attis of Catullus, Mr. Grant Allen maintains that this beautiful poem has not, on the one hand, a "lawless, irregular, uncertain rhythm," nor has it, as Catullus wrote it, an Ionic a minore basis, but is "essentially an Iambic-anapaestic rhythm." On this question considerable controversy has arisen, Mr. Robinson Ellis maintaining the Ionic a minore theory, and Professor Tyrrel that this theory is now an "abandoned" one (see Clas. Rev. of Feb.). Mr. Thompson, coming to Prof. Tyrrel's help (Clas. Rev. of April), writes, "I believe that the account of the metre given by Mr. Grant Allen is the only satisfactory one." But does not this diversity of opinion on this subject arise from the belief (and it may be a true one) that "Catullus borrowed this metre from the Greeks," but if so, "that the ancients (Roman poets), as Mr. Dunn says, did not understand the metre, because when Catullus and Horace wrote their poems . . . metre had become entirely dissociated from rhythm in its musical sense"; and he adds, "our task in handling the versification of these poems is to interpret the metrical forms, as Catullus wrote them."  
But really the question of metre comes in only episodically and by way of coming off the whole; and even the translation is little better than a convenient peg on which to hang what the author believes to be his two important excursuses on tree-worship and ghost-worship, and with the view of reconciling the theory of the author of "The Synthetic Philosophy" with that of the author of "The Golden Bough."  
J. A. ALLEN.

WOMAN'S ENFRANCHISEMENT.

To the Editor of The Week :  
Sir,—In your issue of May 12th, you draw attention to the want of consistency between Sir Oliver Mowat's professions and his action—inaction rather—on the subject of Woman's Enfranchisement. There is an inconsistency equally striking between the past and present position of his Government upon the same subject. Surely the principle that representation should accompany taxation was conceded when the municipal franchise was granted to widows and unmarried women; and it might fairly be expected that when a member of the Government rises to oppose a fuller recognition of the same principle, he would explain why evils

may be expected to follow in the train of the latter, that no one can pretend have been even foreshadowed in the exercise of the former right; explain, that is to say, wherein the distinction lies that must create so great a difference in results. And, surely, the women who are to have an opportunity of recording their opinions on Prohibition may not unnaturally wonder why, if it is just that their views be weighed on this subject, it is not unjust that they should be disregarded on all other Provincial matters.

Does anyone suppose that the distinction made between married and unmarried women in their right to the franchise is maintained in the interests of the former? And if not, in whose interests are they maintained?

KATHERINE B. COUTTS.

TO A FRIEND ON HER GREAT LOSS

The God who gave has called away;  
We may not mourn or rebel,  
His will is just who best can tell  
How much of night to join with day.  
On earth we may not know her more,  
A gentle soul to heaven has gone,  
And angels round the great white throne  
Make sweeter music than before.

A. F. CHAMBERLAIN.

Clark University, Worcester, Mass.

ART NOTES.

Mr. Burne-Jones has contributed several paintings to the Champ de Mars Salon, and they have made a very favourable impression. The "Figaro" devotes a long article to the criticism of these works, and concludes that the types are exquisite, and directs especial attention to the eyes, as painted by this artist. Mr. Burne-Jones's eyes are likely to remain celebrated, as is Leonardo's smile.

Mr. H. C. Ives, Chief of the Art Department of the World's Fair, has promised to issue another catalogue, or "die in the attempt." Both of those issued are very faulty. In the last, and better of the two, the names of the artists are placed alphabetically with works under each name; but the pictures are not hung according to their numbers, and in order to find a required number, half a day might easily be spent—and without success.

To the Salon of the Champs-Elysees, several well-known American artists are contributing this year. Among them are Ridgway Knight, whose "Idler" is well spoken of, as well as two landscapes by W. L. Picknell. Others are Messrs. Henry Mosler, F. Bridgman, Walter Gay, and E. M. de Marini, from Minnesota. The last named appears for the first time. To this same salon Alma Tadema sends "The Roses of Heliogabalus," which he exhibited in London for the first time in 1890.

A most interesting collection of pictures is now on exhibition at the Madison Square Art Galleries, by four artists, two American and two French; they are Messrs. Weir and Swatchman, and Messrs. Monet and Besnard. The work is all impressionistic in character as might be inferred from the names, and some of the canvases could really not be classed as pictures at all, but studies. They are none the less interesting on that account, however; to students for their technique, to any admirers of that school, they are of great value.

The Studio of Moulton College is a building apart from the main building, where the art students have two large rooms to themselves and their work. One of these is well supplied with casts, and is used for life-class crayon sketching as well. The second room is devoted entirely to oil work; still-life principally. The exhibit in this line was mainly by students who had been studying only about a year, and was highly creditable, and the groups of lettuce and carrots, onions and radishes

were fresh and strong in colour, showing that although the work of beginners, they were not hampered by the bane of so many beginners—timidity. A larger bit of still-life, including a cabbage, was evidently the work of one who could carry her studies much further, and was exceedingly well done, as was also the study of an old man in a rocking-chair. A number of flower studies were also shown. The work done from the east was interesting, and, in most cases, strongly drawn, but the crayon sketches from life gave the best evidence of how much good this work from the east had done. Pen-and-ink sketches, water-colour, still-life, by a class of young boys, some of which showed a good sense of colour, and several conventionalized flowers, completed an exhibition creditable alike to pupils and teachers. Mrs. Dignam and Miss Ware are both thorough and exacting in the class of work, and are able to infuse their pupils with ardour for the right manner of work, as well as the right kind—always directly from nature. Classes for out-of-door sketching will go on their interesting rambles during this month; a chance few of them care to miss. As the studio is always open and quite separate from the college, many of the students go for this study alone, spending the greater part of the day there.

#### WORLD'S FAIR EXHIBIT.—III.

On entering Great Britain's room, one is met by pictures and names that have been household words—pictures which have been familiar, of course, in reproductions. In the case of Sir John Millais, his work, we cannot help feeling, has not lost as much as many another's might in the reproducing, for his colour is the least of his attractions. There is too much and too great variety of it sometimes; but the home character of his pictures, the story they often suggest, his sweet-faced English women—these will always have their charm. This artist has six in all. Perhaps the most important of these is "The Ornithologist," an invalid propped up on a couch showing to a number of children and young people some of his specimens taken from a case near by.

On walking quickly through the rooms, or rather trying to do so, for one is tempted to stop so often, the idea that cannot fail to strike one is that if they are anything, the English are good draughtsmen, but for glory of colour, for daring and freedom of handling, the French excel. There are very notable exceptions to this, of course, on both sides. St. George Hare has a beautiful thing in his "Victory of Faith." Two young girls, evidently condemned to be torn by wild beasts the next day, are peacefully sleeping on the stone floor of their dungeon, the light falling on them from some near window, but leaving the remainder in darkness. But one is induced to look more closely into this darkness by noticing the gleam of the lions' eyes, as they glare through the bars of the cage. The girls, who are almost nude, are plainly of different nationalities, for the one is very fair of skin and hair, while the other has black hair and dark olive skin. In composition and colour, this is very fine. "Autumn Woeing," by Yeend King, has some good water effects and quiet landscape, a deep, still pool reflecting all the varying shades of green above.

J. J. Shannon, in whom we ought to be interested, has three fine portraits of Mrs. Charlesworth, Mrs. Hitchcock and Mr. Hitchcock, respectively. The latter is an out-of-door portrait, done while Mr. Hitchcock is painting, and is the best of the three. Several pictures by John Pettie, R.A., are historical in subject, and not remarkable in treatment. John M. Swan has two, animals of course. In "Maternity," a lioness fondling her cub, the action is very fine, and colour is good. Adrian Stokes's "Through the Morning Mist," is broadly, yet tenderly treated, the landscape just showing through the mist, and some cattle faintly seen.

In "Go, Thou Must Play Alone, My Boy," by Mrs. Adrian Stokes, she shows

the effect of French influence more than do most of the exhibitors. It is the picture of a little boy weeping bitterly by the coffin of his sister; the only light is from the burning candles, and it falls softly on the white coffin and little dead face.

Sir James D. Linton tells a story in "Victorious;" the victor has brought home the spoils (the time is evidently somewhere in the sixteenth century) which are scattered on the floor and is displaying them to his sovereign. The court fool and dwarf are teasing a monkey held by one of the attendants and which is part of the spoil, while a dejected Indian stands in the rear. Though rich in sombre colour, the work is somewhat hard. Here are Lady Butler's "Roll Call" and "The Last Muster," of Professor Herkomer—both of which we know well, although we never saw the originals before.

There are many other remarkable pictures in this gallery yet to be mentioned.

#### MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

De Pachmann, the great pianist, will make a tour of the United States again next season under the management of Mr. Wight Newmann.

The Toronto Church Choir Association gave a festival in St. James Cathedral, on Tuesday evening, May 30th, when a large audience was present. The music was rendered in a manner highly gratifying, and was most impressive.

The pupils of Mr. Field, assisted by vocal pupils of Miss Reynolds, Mr. Torrington and Mr. Webster, gave a recital to a full and appreciative audience at the Toronto College of Music on Thursday evening of last week, when a varied and creditable performance was given.

Friedheim has been playing with the Boston Festival Orchestra through the cities of New England with extraordinary success, in many instances being recalled eight and ten times. The people went nearly wild over his playing which was truly magnificent. Friedheim is undoubtedly one of the very greatest pianists of our time, and may give a recital in Toronto next autumn.

The musical season which has been an unusually active one is drawing to a close. The Philharmonic concert which was given last Tuesday evening, and which will be reviewed in our next issue, is one of the last, and now the closing concerts given by the talented young ladies attending the different ladies' schools in the city, and the pupils recitals by the Conservatory and College of Music students will have the field nearly all to themselves. In a week or two we shall give a resume of the chief musical events of the past fall and winter, which have undoubtedly been more numerous than any previous year.

How Critics Agree.—W. Tappert writes of d'Albert's "Second Concerto for Piano" (op. 12): "It is a dull piano story in four dry chapters, a ridiculous product of impotence, without charm, without invention, and very heartless for the soloist, the composer's wife." O. Eichberg, on the other side, states: "The concert is distinguished by characteristically independent contests, by important melody and most interesting rhythmical and harmonic execution." Otto Lessmann writes: "It would be difficult to find in modern piano concertos, one with more invention, more warmth of artistic sentiment, more soul and more skillful workmanship. In none of his earlier work has d'Albert displayed higher artistic earnestness, and singing melody."

We have received the third annual prospectus of the Toronto Orchestral School for 1893-4, of which organization Mr. F. H. Torrington is conductor, and Mr. S. T. Church, managing secretary. In glancing through its pages we are pleased to notice that \$1,000 has been raised as a guarantee fund, and that entrance examinations, as to players' technical ability and

general qualifications, will be a feature of organizing next season. If this is done, and rehearsals are sufficiently numerous, the orchestra should give more mature performances than those given during the season just closed. The school will then be doing a work which should be encouraged by all musicians and those interested in orchestral music and general musical development. We wish the undertaking, which is a commendable one, every success.

It is a marvel to many that some singers retain to quite a late period of life so many of those qualities of voice and expression which have won for them deserved distinction in the vocal world. Two notable instances of this fact are—that fine English baritone, Santley, and our latest visitor, the captivating tenor, Lloyd. The training which gives such lasting results must be sound and thorough, indeed, and nature and art have joined hand in hand. At the Pavilion concert on Friday night last Mr. Lloyd gave us noble examples of beautiful ballad singing. Though he is by no means a stranger to the music lovers of Toronto, each visit brings its own special delight. Those who were privileged to hear Adams' "Holy City," as rendered by him with piano, harp and organ accompaniment, will not soon forget it. Among other songs may be mentioned "My Queen," Blumenthal; Sally in Our Alley-Encores—"The Minstrel Boy" as arranged by Robinson; Adams' Adieu Marie and "Distant Shore," Sullivan. Mr. John Cheshire's performance on the harp was that of a virtuoso: in technic, expression and mastery of his instrument his interpretation of "a fantasia on Martha," two of "Mendelssohn's songs without words" and a valse caprice of his own composition were fit adjuncts to Mr. Lloyd's concert. Miss Ella Walker and Mrs. Mackelcan, though both suffering from colds, contributed much to the enjoyment of the evening. Miss Walker's voice has a pure sweet tone. Mr. Warrington also sang with his accustomed spirit and conscientiousness and was as usual heartily received.

#### LIBRARY TABLE.

LOVE TROUGH ALL: A Voice from a Sick Room: Thoughts for Each Day. By Amy Parkinson. Toronto: The Endeavour Herald Publishing Company, 1893. Price 25cts.

This is a very prettily got up book, and may doubtless be very helpful and comforting to the sick. Each of the thirty-one pages has a text, and sometimes two, and a set of verses embodying the sentiment of the text. We can cordially recommend the little book for its purpose.

THE DREAM OF AN ENGLISHMAN. By Arthur Bennett. Price 1s. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

This is a thoroughly wholesome, patriotic book, and will be enjoyed by others than jingoes, although these will find it agreeable. It attempts to submit a scheme for the federation of the Empire; and how ever its realization may be, it is good that it should be kept in view. On other questions, such as Home Rule, Capital and Labour, etc., the book has many wise judgments well expressed.

SAINT PATRICK: A Sketch, by Dr. D. R. Moore. Fredericton, 1893. PRICE 50c. by Sadakichi. HARTMANN-TRIAGE, by E. Zola. Price 15 cents. New York: Tucker, 1893. LYRIC AND OTHER POEMS. By S. J. Mac knight. Halifax: Bowes & Sons, 1892.

We take these brochures together. "Saint Patrick" is a very good sketch indeed, and the writer seems to us fair, sym-

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by Dr. D. 1893. Hartmann- RN MAB. 15 cents. LYRIC S. J. Mac- & Sons.

together- sketch in- fair, sym-

June 9th, 1893.]

THE WEEK.

pathetic, and successful in separating leg- end from history. Mr. Hartmann's Eng- lish is not quite easy, although his friends seem to anticipate more from him in the future, and to assign a higher place to this strange drama than we can accord to it. "Modern Marriage" is a thorough- ly disgusting production, too much so to do much harm. We hardly know what to say of "Lyric and other Poems." They have merits of thought and feeling. We doubt, however, whether Mr. Macknight should be encouraged to persevere. How- ever, time will show.

We should mention that Mr. Hart- mann is the son of a German gentleman and a Japanese lady, and that he was born in Japan.

EXCURSIONS IN CRITICISM: Being some Prose Recreations of a Rhymer. By William Watson. London: Mat- thews & Lane; New York: Macmillan & Co.

Mr. William Watson has, almost at a bound, reached the first rank of English poets in these days; and, if we must avow that we prefer his verse to his prose, we yet think that the Essays now before us, which are republished from various peri- odicals, will well repay the reader's toil. The first Essay, on "Some Literary Idol- atries," is a bold effort, inasmuch as Mr. Watson ventures to think for himself, even when he is at variance with some of the most eminent critics, and, generally speak- ing, in our judgment, he thinks well. For example, we quite agree with him about Macaire, and in regard to the Duchess of Malfi, we side with him even against Charles Lamb! Some remarks in the Essay "Keats and Mr. Colvin" jar upon us and seem a little unnecessary. In Cole- ridge's Supernaturalism we have much that is admirable, although we are not sure that we entirely agree with his re- marks on the second part of Christabel. What he says of Ibsen's Prose Dramas is fair enough, for he concedes the power of the writer while pointing out his defects. "Dr. Johnson in Modern Poetry" is very good indeed.

CENTENNIAL, ST. MARK'S CHURCH NI- AGARA, 1792-1892. Toronto: Jas. Bain and Son. 1892. Price \$1.00.

Miss Janet Carmochan has most cred- itably performed her labour of love in telling the story of the old church of St. Mark's, at Niagara on the Lake—the cen- tenarial memorial services of which were held in July of last year. Miss Carmochan writes of the materials for the story as "a picturesque grey-stone church, with projecting buttresses and square tower, peeping through the branches of magnifi- cent old trees, many tablets inside and out, tombstones hacked and defaced by the rude hand of war, an old register dat- ing back to 1792, kept with scrupulous neatness, its pages giving an ever shift- ing kaleidoscopic view of different nation- alities of pioneer life, of military occupa- tion, of the red man—Britain's faithful ally, of the poor slave here freed by legal enactment, of walls and strays from all lands, while the surroundings tell of French occupation two hundred years ago; of booming cannons and blazing roof- trees a century ago." The first rector of the old parish was the Rev. Robert Addison. The first entry in the parish register is of a baptism on July 9th, 1792. Very interesting are the old par- ish records. The most important histor- ical entry is that of "Oct. 16th, 1812: Bur- ial, Gen. Sir Isaac Brock, Col. John Mc- Donald, they fell together at Queenston, and they were buried together in the north-east bastion of Fort St. George." We may remark that Col. Macdonell's name is either misspelt in the copy or the original entry. The oldest burial tablet bears this quaint inscription, "Len- dale Black, Deceased, 5 Aug. 1782." This little volume contains an account of the memorial services including excerpts from addresses by the Rev. Archdeacon McMur- do, the present incumbent; the Rev. Dr.

Scadding; Bishop Coxe and others. Its size is by no means in proportion to its value, bearing witness as it does to the earthly sanctuary and final resting place of some of the noblest, as also of the humblest of our forefathers who figur- ed in scenes that shall always be en- deared to the memory of the loyal and patriotic Canadian.

PERIODICALS.

Arthur McDonald, M.D., opens the June Arena with a paper treating of Insanity and Genius. Dr. McDonald has written a paper of unusual interest and has shown by numerous instances, the narrow border- land between the two mental conditions. There are a number of papers in this issue dealing with social and economic sub- jects, such as: The Condition of Women in the Western States, Dangers to Ameri- can Home Life, The Silver Question, and Union for Practical Progress. There is also a symposium favouring the Maize as the national flower of the States. To lady readers, the illustrated article on Dress Reform will call for sympathy or opposition.

Pleasant reading, especially to Art lovers, is the opening paper of Harper's Magazine for June. In it, Mr. J. G. Speed, under the title "An Artist's Summer Vac- ation," writes of Mr. William M. Chase and his home in the Shinnecock Hills. Thomas A. Jauver continues his series on "The Evolution of New York." A paper of unusual interest is that on "The Em- press of Austria" by one of the ladies of her court. Those who read the first in- stalment of William Black's story, "The Handsome Humes," will not neglect its successors. Julian Ralph has an effective sketch of Wyoming. "The Refugees" has an overflow of fighting and bloodshed in this number. Mr. H. L. Nelson gives us an ingenuous United States study of "New France under British Rule," and in the remaining contributions and depart- ments, Harper's well sustains its repu- tation.

A paper of antiquarian interest which purports to set forth some new facts con- cerning the Pantheon, is contributed to the June number of the Atlantic Monthly. Even late risers will enjoy Olive Thorne Miller's pleasing description of bird life at four o'clock in the morning. John D. Eaton has an instructive paper on the pygmies of Africa, which contains much information respecting them. The papers by H. C. Merwin on "A National Vice" and Agnes Repplier on "Ennu" make one long for the summer outing. Mr. C. T. Copeland's paper on Miss Austen and Miss Ferrer, is plea- sant reading. Few will pass by Justin Winsor's article on "The Future of Local Libraries." The learned Historian advo- cates the collection in each local centre of works of traditional interest to that centre. Some reminiscences of Dr. Schlie- mann appear in this number.

J. W. Hudson commences the current issue of the Overland Monthly with a readable sketch entitled "Pomo Basket Makers." "A June Night" is a poem by Clara Dixon Davidson, remarkable for luxuriance of expression, not without touches of grace:

Drawing near,—  
From great, reluctant roses wrung,—  
Faint perfumes softly rise and fall,  
The Romping lilies, flaming, tall,  
The oriole's nest in mid-air swung,  
The unripe cherries palely red,  
The landscape, forest-fringed, outspread  
Beyond my window; these belong  
To this June night—This night?

"The Year 1899" is a curious article from the pen of William Ward Crane. Alvin H. Sydenham discusses "The American Private Soldier." "Frauds on Marine Underwriters" is the subject of a contri- bution by Caspar T. Hopkins. "Night on the Cliff," a poem, by Herbert Bash- ford, contains some beauty of expression

in a rather difficult metre. Elizabeth S. Bates tells a good story entitled "A Queer Case."

LITERARY AND PERSONAL.

Mr. William Black was recently ang- ling in Sutherlandshire.

James R. Lowell could never, it is said, keep money in his pocket if an appeal for assistance should be made to him from any source.

Sir Edwin Arnold has been induced to reconsider his determination to take up his permanent abode in Japan. He has decided to remain in England for the present, at all events.

Miss Margaret Symonds, daughter of the late Mr. Addington Symonds, has written a volume entitled, "The Doge's Farm." It will be published with illus- trations by Mr. T. Fisher Unwin.

For William Watson's new volumes, his poem, "The Eloping Angels" and his prose work, "Excursions in Criticism," the London demand was so great that the first edition was entirely sold during the first week.

Miss Yonge is taking a well-earned rest from her long labours. She is col- laborating. The book to come will be called "Strolling Players," and the name of her co-worker, which will appear on the title page, is Christabel Coleridge.

Russian astronomical literature will soon be enriched by an important work. The observatory of Polkova has begun the printing of a catalogue of more than five thousand stars, with notes made from observation during 1874-1890.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling's new book is to be entitled "Many Inventions," not, as announced in a contemporary, "Many In- tentions." He has received an exception- ally large sum for the American rights, as is fitting in the case of one who is prac- tically an American writer.

Under the title "Danvis Folks," Mr. Rowland E. Robinson is contributing to the current numbers of the New York For- est and Stream a sequel to his two books "Uncle Lisha's Shop" and "Sam Lovel's Camps." The new chapters are descrip- tive of life in a Vermont village fifty years ago, and will interest in a special measure migrants from Green Mountain homes.

Mr. T. Bailey Saunders, the trans- lator and interpreter to English readers of Schopenhauer, is engaged on a trans- lation of a considerable number of Goethe's "Spruche." The "Spruche" are among the most interesting things that Goethe ever wrote, containing the gist of his thought on philosophy, science, art, and life. In the selection of the "Spruche" on science and on art, Mr. Bailey Saunders has been helped by the advice of two very eminent specialists.

At the recent May meeting of the Royal Society of Canada, the following general officers for the ensuing year 1893-94, were elected: President, Dr. G. M. Dawson, C.M.G.; Vice-President, Mr. J. M. Lemoine; Hon. Secretary, Dr. Bour- inot, C.M.G.; Hon. Treasurer, Dr. Sel- wyn, C.M.G. The following new fellows were elected: Dr. Ellis, F.G.S., Rev. Dr. R. Campbell, Professor de Foville, Dr. S. E. Dawson, Mr. N. E. Dionne, Archbishop O'Brien, Professor J. H. McLeod. Two corresponding members were elected, M. Henry Harrisse, of Paris, and M. Jules Claretie, of the French Academy. In the four sections elected the following offi- cers: 1, President, Senator Tasse; Vice- President, Abbe Verreau; Secretary, E. Roy. 2, President, George Murray, M.A.; Vice-President, Professor W. Clark, LL.D.; Secretary, Dr. G. Stewart. 3, President, Dr. Girdwood; Vice-President, Dr. Har- rington; Secretary, E. Deville. 4, Presi- dent, Professor Macoun; Vice-President, J. Fletcher; Secretary, Prof. Penhallow.

## PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Brown, Wm. Horace. *A Southern Heritage*, 50c. New York: Worthington Co.  
 Cleveland, The Duchess of. *Kaspar Hauser*, \$1.50. London: Macmillan & Co.  
 Ohnet, Geo. *The Ironmaster*, 25c. New York: Worthington Co.  
 Tirebuck, Wm. *Sweetheart Given*. New York: Longmans Green & Co.  
 Yeigh, Frank. *Ontario's Parliament Buildings, 1792-1892*. Toronto: The Williamson Book Co. (Ltd.)  
 Transactions Royal Society Canada. 1892, Ottawa.

## READINGS FROM CURRENT LITERATURE.

## NATURA VICTRIX.

On the crag I sat in wonder,  
 Stars above me, forests under;  
 Through the valleys came and went  
 Tempest forces never spent,  
 And the gorge sent up the thunder  
 Of the stream within it pent.

Round me with majestic bearing,  
 Stood the giant mountains wearing  
 Helmets of eternal snows,  
 Cleft by nature's labour throes,—  
 Monster faces mutely staring  
 Upward into God's repose.

At my feet in desolation  
 Swayed the pines, a shadowy nation,  
 Round the woodlake deep and dread,  
 Round the river glacier-fed,  
 Where a ghostly undulation  
 Shakes its subterranean bed.

And I cried, "O wildernesses,  
 Mountains, which the wind caresses,  
 In a savage love sublime,  
 Through the bounds of space and time,  
 All your moods and deep distresses  
 Roll around me like a chime.

"Lo, I hear the mighty chorus,  
 Of the elements that bore us  
 Down the course of nature's stream,  
 Onward in a haunted dream  
 Towards the darkness, where before us  
 Time and death forgotten seem.

"Now behold the links of lightning,  
 Round the neck of storm-god tightening  
 Madden him with rage and shame  
 Till he smites the earth with flame  
 In the darkening and the brightening  
 Of the clouds on which he came.

"Nature! at whose will are driven  
 Tides of ocean, winds of heaven,  
 Thou who rulest near and far  
 Forces grappling sun and star,  
 Is to thee the knowledge given  
 Whence these came and what they are?

"Is thy calm the calm of knowing  
 Whence the force is, whither going?  
 Is it but the blank despair  
 Of the wrecked who does not care  
 Out at sea what wind is blowing  
 To the death that waits him there?

"Mother Nature, stern aggressor,  
 Of thy child the mind-possessor,  
 Thou art in us like a flood,  
 Welling through our thought and  
 blood,—  
 Force evolving great from lesser,  
 As the blossom from the bud.

"Yea, I love thy fixed enduring,  
 Times and seasons life procuring  
 From abyssal heart of thine;  
 And my spirit would resign  
 All its dreams and hopes alluring  
 With thy spirit to combine.

"Would that I amid the splendour  
 Of the thunder-blasts could render  
 Back the dismal dole of birth,  
 Fusing soul-clouds in the girth  
 Of thy rock breasts or the tender  
 Green of everlasting earth.

"Haply, when the scud was flying  
 And the lurid daylight dying  
 Through the rain-smoke on the sea,  
 Thoughtless, painless, one with thee,  
 I, in perfect bondage lying,  
 Should forever thus be free.

"Mighty spirits, who have striven  
 Up life's ladder rounds to heaven,  
 Or ye freighted ones who fell  
 On the poppy slopes of hell,  
 When the soul was led or driven  
 Knew ye not who wrought the spell?

"Understood not each his brother  
 From the features of our mother  
 Stamped on every human face?  
 Did not earth, man's dwelling place  
 Draw ye to her as no other  
 With a stronger bond than grace?

"Tempest hands the forests rending,  
 Placid stars the night attending,  
 Mountains, storm-clouds, land and sea,  
 Nature!—make me one with thee  
 From my soul its pinions rending  
 Chalm me to thy liberty.

"Hark! the foot of death is nearing,  
 And my spirit aches with fearing,  
 Hear me, Mother, hear my cry,  
 Merge me in the harmony  
 Of thy voice which stars are hearing  
 Wonder-stricken in the sky.

"Mother, will no sorrow move thee?  
 Does the silence heartless prove thee?  
 Thou who from the rocks and rain  
 Madest man take back again  
 Soul thy fingers wrought to love thee  
 Through the furnace of its pain.

"Giant boulders, roll beside me,  
 Tangled ferns, bow down and hide me,  
 Hide me from the face of death  
 Till the demon vanisheth;  
 Vain! a whisper comes to chide me  
 Borne upon the forest's breath."

Soft and sweet as organ-playing  
 Came a voice my fears allaying  
 From the mountains and the sea,  
 "Would'st thou, soul, be one with me  
 In thy might the slayer slaying?  
 Wrestle not with what must be."

Heart and spirit in devotion,  
 Vibrant with divine emotion,  
 Bowed before that mighty sound,  
 And amid the dark around  
 Quaffed the strength of land and ocean  
 In a sacrament profound.

Then I burst my bonds asunder,  
 And my voice rose in the thunder  
 With a full and powerful breath  
 Strong for what great nature saith,  
 And I bade the stars in wonder  
 See me slay the slayer—death.  
 FREDERICK GEORGE SCOTT.  
 Drummondville, P. Q.

## THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CO.

The eleventh annual report of this well established and useful company appears in our columns of to-day, and it certainly is a satisfactory one. During the year, over \$2,000,000 of new business in the shape of trusts, administrations, executorships, etc., have been undertaken, and the assets now in charge of the company, after making large distributions, are over \$8,000,000. The directors of the company are all business and professional men of the highest standing in the community.

After Lord Palmerston had addressed a meeting, a person in the audience rose and said, "Mr. Palmerston, will you, or will you not, support this Bill? (a Radical one.) Lord Palmerston hesitated a moment, and said, "I will—(cheers from Radicals—not loud cheers from Conservatives)—tell you." Then he retired through a side door.

An application is on file at the postal department in Washington for the employment of the daughter of a Kansas postmaster as a stamp clerk at the World's Fair post-office. The proud father states that she is the largest postal clerk in the county, weighing 472 pounds, and on that account alone ought she to be given the place; for isn't such a girl a whole show in herself.

## CANADA'S - BOOK - STORE.

## OUTDOOR SPORTS.

Lovers of sports and pastimes will find in the **BADMINTON LIBRARY**, edited by the Duke of Beaufort and A. E. T. Watson, the most exhaustive and entertaining treatises.

**Mountaineering**, by C. T. Dent, C. E. Matthews and others.

**Hunting**, by Duke of Beaufort and Mowbray Morris.

**Fishing**, by H. Cholmondeley Pennell. 2 vols. **Racing and Steeplechasing**, by Earl of Suffolk. Arthur Coventry, etc.

**Shooting**, by Lord Walsingham and Sir Ralph Payne Gallwey. 2 vols.

**Cycling**, by Viscount Bury and G. Laoy Hillier.

**Athletics and Football**, by Montague Shearman.

**Boating**, by W. B. Woodgate.

**Cricket**, by A. G. Stead, Hon. R. H. Kittelton, W. G. Grace.

**Driving**, by Duke of Beaufort.

**Golf**, by Horace E. Hutchinson.

**Tennis, Lawn Tennis, Rackets and Fives**, by G. Heathcote, Pleydell-Bouverie and A. C. Major.

**Riding and Polo**, by Capt. Robt. Weir, etc.

**Big Game Shooting and others in preparation.**

PER VOLUME, \$3.25.

## OUT-DOORS

**GRAY'S MANUAL OF BOTANY**.—Tourist's edition (7 in. x 5 in.). Printed on thin paper, bound in full limp leather, \$2.25.

**OUR COMMON BIRDS AND HOW TO KNOW THEM**.—By John B. Grant. With 64 full-page plates. oblong, 12mo., \$2.

Partial list of plates—Hoot owl, belted kingfisher, whip-poor-will, kingbird, phoebe, blue jay, bobolink, meadow lark, orchard oriole, purple finch, red cross-bill, snowflake, snow-bird, song sparrow, cardinal, summer redbird, cedarbird, magnolia, brown thrush, winter wren, wood thrush, robin and 42 others.

"With the fine illustrations, the simple and comprehensive text, there is no excuse for the lover of birds to remain in ignorance of all he needs to enable him to recognize at sight any bird he is likely to see in his walks in wood and field."—Boston Saturday Gazette.

**HOW TO KNOW THE WILD FLOWERS**.—A Guide to the Names, Haunts and Habits of our Common Wild Flowers. By Mrs. William Stark Dana. With 100 illustrations by Marion Sarterlee. Square, 12mo., \$2.

This book is a delightful companion for the country rambler and lover of nature. Mrs. Dana treats of over 400 varieties of wild flowers, describing them in a simple, brief, clear manner that makes them easily recognizable. The romantic, legendary, literary and other associations of each are referred to in a pleasant style, giving the book a value for the library as well as for the field.

**ART OUT OF DOORS**.—Hints on Good Taste in Gardening. By Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer. 12mo., \$1.50.

Contents.—The art of gardening; Aims and means; Home grounds; Close to the house; Roads and paths; Piazas; Winter beauty; A word for architecture; Pattern beds; Formal gardening; The beauty of trees; Botany and beauty; The artist; The love of nature, etc., etc.

**THE BEAUTIFULS OF NATURE AND THE WORDS OF THE WORLD WE LIVE IN**.—By Sir John Lubbock, \$1.50.

Here we have most charming talks on beauty as found in nature in all her forms, animal and plant, the woods and fields, the mountains, seas, rivers and lakes, and the starry heavens. With many illustrations.

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WELLINGTON COUNTY MIRACLE.

THE REMARKABLE RECOVERY OF A YOUNG LADY AFTER MUCH SUFFERING.

Attacked by St. Vitus Dance and Forced to abandon Her Studies—After a Considerable Period of Helplessness She Regains Health and Strength—The Facts as related by the Young Lady and Her Mother—A Case That Has Excited Much Interest.

From The Templar, Hamilton, Ont.

There were no "colonization roads" when the hardy pioneers of Wellington County came to the bush. The settlers who, in 1850, came to look for homes in the northwestern part of that county, now Minto Township, which was known then as "Queen's Bush," had access to the budding community only by the "blazed" roads from Guelph to Southampton. Along this road occasional clearings, no doubt, existed, but as the northern part of the county was then almost one swamp, such clearings were few and far between. When, at length, representatives of almost every nation fled from the attempt to carve a home out of the swamp, the Scotch stormed the swamp, and their tenacity and energy proved successful, and to-day the smiling settlements and fruitful farms are the result of the hard toil of the former days.

Five miles north of the now town of Harriston, the seeming endless swamp rose to high undulating clay land, and this favoured spot settlers were not slow to discover. Soon every lot was occupied, and the log houses presaged a coming village. Among the first settlers were Wm. Cardwell, Wm. Buntin, Robert Arthurs, Thomas Hart, Luke Grice, John Small, and others. In a few years a post office was secured, and William Cardwell was appointed postmaster, a position he holds to this day. The post office was called Drew, after Judge Drew, of Wellington County.

Some fifteen years ago the old Buntin homestead was purchased by Peter Donaldson, who resided formerly in the Province of Quebec. He and his wife were the parents of a family of seven sons, and shortly after they settled at Drew, a little girl came to bless the home and to cheer the hearts of father, mother and brothers, by her sweet smiles. When she was about seven years old, her health failed, and it was only after careful treatment by the family physician that the rosy bloom was restored to her cheeks, and her school duties were resumed. Upwards of two years ago the dread hand of disease was again laid upon her, and as the disease developed, the symptoms clearly pointed to St. Vitus Dance.

This disease, known to medical circles as chorea, attacks the nervous system, and affects the voluntary muscles with constant irregular movements. The disease made steady headway, notwithstanding all the efforts made to counteract it, until that marvelous nineteenth century remedy, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People was tried. These Pills came before the notice of the parents through the columns of The Templar. Mr. Donaldson has been a subscriber of The Templar since it started, and had every confidence in the veracity of its statements. When he saw, in its columns, therefore, the account of remarkable cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, he was ready to accept the statements, and

at once procured the Pills for his daughter. It was not long before a decided improvement was noted, and but a few weeks 'till her former abundant measure of health was restored. The complete restoration of Charlotte Donaldson to health, was the cause of very much joy and gratification to the parents and family, and of much appreciative comment in the neighbourhood. In a short time the bare facts of the case came under the notice of The Templar. One of the staff was dispatched to ascertain full particulars, so that they might be given to the public, to benefit thousands of similarly afflicted persons.

The Donaldson homestead is Lot 21, Con. 17, Minto Tp. A handsome substantial brick residence, and a large, well-built barn, attest the thrift of the family. The Templar representative and his friend were received very cordially by Mrs. Donaldson, who explained that her husband was absent, having driven to the neighbouring town of Clifford early in the morning, and then led the way to the pleasant drawing room of the house. After a little general preliminary conversation, the reporter apprised Mrs. Donaldson of the object of his call. She expressed her satisfaction and willingness to give every detail, and verify every statement. She called her daughter, and the lively, robust maiden, with the bloom of health upon her cheek, who responded to the call, looked as if she was an utter stranger to sickness. In a few words she told her story. "You know that my name is Charlotte Donaldson, and I am almost fourteen years of age. I have been sick, very ill they all tell me, but now think it must have been a dream, so free am I from sickness. I was first attacked with rheumatic fever, and on returning to school was trying very hard to pass the last entrance examinations, but I could not study, I could not sit still at school. I could not keep my hands and face quiet. I stayed home from school and tried to help my mother with the house work, but I was of no use. I could not dress myself or lace my own shoes. I often tried to help wash dishes, but the plates and cups would slip from my shaking fingers and break upon the floor. Last summer, mother gave me Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and it was not long 'till I felt better and was able to take care of myself. I have used the Pills ever since, and cannot say too much in praise of what has cured me."

Mrs Donaldson corroborated the statements her daughter made and said, "Yes, it is going on two years since Charlotte became troubled with nervousness, and I think it was the rheumatic fever that brought it on. Very soon her nervousness increased. She could not keep in one position. She could do nothing, not even for herself. Her right arm was not so seriously affected, but her left arm and side was continually twisting and twitching. Frequently the twitching affected her whole body. The disease affected even her tongue, and she could not talk plainly. Her eyes, too, were sore. I had a dreadful time last summer. We had a lot of men and it was impossible to get a servant girl. Charlotte could not do a thing to help me, and needed a great deal of attention herself."

Upon inquiry as to how Dr. Williams' Pink Pills came to be used, Mrs. Donaldson said that the celebrated John Marshall case as reported in The Templar, has been the subject of much comment in their own family as well as in the neighbourhood. Here they noticed Pink Pills were good for nervous diseases, and at once determined to give them a trial, and last September secured the first box. The improvement in Charlotte's health was soon noticed, and in a month or so she was decidedly better. Now she has entirely recovered, and has resumed school again, and would no doubt be successful at the coming entrance examinations.

The pills had also been used with good

effect upon another member of the family. Stephen, the youngest boy, had been troubled for some time with an abscess in the leg, just below the knee. The doctor had several times nearly healed the sore, but it always broke out afresh. Stephen had begun the use of the pills when the good effect upon his sister had been noticed, and now the sore was completely healed.

The kindness of the family in giving every information was not all, for, before they would allow the quizzical reporter and his friend to leave, they were treated to a delicious lunch of newly-made maple syrup, accompanied by the noted Scotch oatmeal cake. This syrup was maple syrup, and not the watery mixture that is so frequently palmed off as the genuine article.

Further testimony was not necessary to convince the reporter of the genuineness of the case, but he called upon several of the neighbours, and among them, the veteran postmaster, Mr. Wm. Cardwell, and all bore testimony to the facts as here stated.

The druggists of Harriston were also seen, and they stated that Pink Pills had a remarkable sale. In reply to a query, one of them said: "Yes, they sell better than any other medicine or drug we have in the shop."

The Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., of Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., a firm of unquestioned reliability. Pink Pills are not looked upon as a patent medicine, but rather as a prescription. An analysis of their properties show that these pills are an unfailing specific for all diseases arising from an impoverished condition of the blood, or from an impairment of the nervous system, such as loss of appetite, depression of spirits, anaemia, chlorosis or green sickness, general muscular weakness, dizziness, loss of memory, locomotor ataxia, paralysis, sciatica, rheumatism, St. Vitus' dance, the after effects of la grippe, all diseases depending upon a vitiated condition of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, correcting irregularities, suppressions, and all forms of female weakness, building anew the blood, and restoring the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In the case of men, they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of any nature. These pills are not a purgative medicine. They contain only life-giving properties, and nothing that could injure the most delicate system. They act directly on the blood, supplying its life-giving qualities, by assisting it to absorb oxygen, that great supporter of all organic life. In this way the blood, becoming "built up" and being supplied with its lacking constituents, becomes rich and red, nourishes the various organs, stimulating them to activity in the performance of their functions, and thus eliminate diseases from the system.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, (printed in red ink). Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen, or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided. The public are also cautioned against all other so-called blood builders, and nerve tonics, put up in similar form, intended to deceive. They are all imitations whose makers hope to reap a pecuniary advantage from the wonderful reputation achieved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Ask your dealer for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and refuse all imitations and substitutes.

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

RE.

Matthews, Mowbray, R. S. W. G.

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KNOW, Robinson, Wm. Buntin, etc.

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## THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS COMPANY.

### ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of The Toronto General Trusts Company was held at the Company's offices, corner of Yonge and Colborne Streets, Toronto, on Monday, 22nd May inst., at twelve o'clock noon.

Vice-President Mr. John Hoskin, Q. C., LL. D., occupied the chair; and among those present were Messrs. E. A. Meredith, LL. D., Vice-President John L. Blaikie, W. H. Beatty, Geo. A. Cox, George Gooderham, James Scott, Aemilius Irving, Q. C., Robt. Jaffray, A. B. Lee, George W. Lewis, T. Sutherland Stayner, S. Nordheimer, W. R. Brock, J. D. Edgar, M. P., J. W. Langmuir, and Samuel Alcorn.

Mr. Langmuir, the Manager, was appointed Secretary of the meeting, and the report of the Directors for the year ended 31st March, 1898, was read, as follows:

The Directors of The Toronto General Trusts Company beg to submit their Eleventh Annual Report, together with the accompanying statements showing the operations of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 1898, and they have much pleasure in being able to present to the Shareholders such an exhibit of its continued satisfactory progress.

The additional business undertaken by the Company during the past year, consisting of executorships, administrations, trusteeships, and other offices of a fiduciary character, and agencies of various kinds, exceeds two million dollars, being the largest volume of business that has come to the Company in any year since its establishment. The aggregate value of the assets remaining in charge of the Company at the close of the year, after the distribution of estate funds to beneficiaries and the closing up of other matters, is nearly eight million dollars.

The continuous and rapid growth of the operations of the Company in every branch of its work, and the uninterrupted success which has attended it, furnish conclusive proof that the Company has not only supplied a great public want, but also that it has so discharged the responsible functions it is authorized to undertake, as to secure a large and steadily increasing amount of confidence and support.

During the past year mortgage and debenture investments have been completed for the various estates and agencies under the control and management of the Company to the extent of \$1,165,321.10, and in the same period securities to the value of \$448,847.48 have been paid off, showing an aggregate addition to the investments held by the Company of \$716,473.62.

The Inspection Committee of your Board (W. H. Beatty, Esq., H. S. Howland, Esq., and Aemilius Irving, Esq., Q. C.) have, at the close of each quarter, made a careful inspection of all securities accepted by the Executive Committee, and have also minutely examined the records of its proceedings. The quarterly reports of these gentlemen are herewith submitted for the information of the Shareholders.

The Profit and Loss Statement shows in detail the revenues of the Company, the sources from which they are derived, and also the charges against such revenues. It will be observed that the exigencies of the large and growing business of the Company have necessitated a very considerable increase in the expenses of management. The net profits for the year, after making provision for every ascertained or estimated loss, amount to \$49,380.65. Out of these net profits your Directors have declared a dividend of ten per cent. per annum on the paid up stock, amounting to \$17,396.94. They have added to the Reserve Fund the sum of \$19,000. They have also carried to the credit Guarantee Fund from \$200,000 to \$225,000. They have also carried to the credit

of Contingent Account the sum of \$10,000, which account now stands at \$20,486.08. The balance, amounting to \$2,983.74, has been carried forward to the credit of Profit and Loss.

Your Directors have adopted and adhered to the policy of only calling up capital equivalent to the amount of the Reserve and Guarantee Fund. Seeing, therefore, that with the addition made in the present year that fund now amounts to \$225,000, the Directors, in accordance with this policy, propose to the Shareholders to make a further call of two and a half per cent. on the subscribed capital. The Capital Stock and Reserves of the Company will then provide for its clients the following ample security for the faithful performance of its duties, viz.:-

Subscribed Capital, \$1,000,000, on which there has been called and paid up twenty per cent.....	\$200,000
Proposed further call of two and a half per cent.....	25,000
Reserve and Guarantee Fund.....	225,000
Uncalled Capital subscribed.....	775,000
	\$1,225,000

In addition to which there remains an unappropriated balance of \$20,486.08, which is believed to be more than adequate to meet all possible losses.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. W. LANGMUIR, Manager.

JOHN HOSKIN, Vice-President, and Chairman Executive Committee.

In moving the adoption of the Report, Vice-President Hoskin said:

I exceedingly regret, for your sakes as well as my own, the absence of our respected President, Mr. Blake; for I cannot hope that my comments will be marked by that clear and exhaustive style that characterizes his utterances.

I have much pleasure in stating that during the past year there has been a very marked increase in the business of the Company, and I think I am justified in concluding that this is a good omen of success for the residue of the second decade of the Company's career, on which we have just entered.

Your Directors have laid on the table some thirty odd voluminous statements, setting out in detail the various operations of the Company during the past year, all which you will find, if you take the time to examine them, most instructive and exceedingly interesting.

You will observe, as the result of the year's operations, that we have carried to the Reserve Account \$19,000, and also have withdrawn from Profit and Loss and placed to Mortgage Losses or Contingent Account the sum of \$10,000. It would be well, perhaps, to point out how these very satisfactory results have been obtained.

During the year new business has flowed in to the Company to an extent slightly exceeding \$2,000,000, and since our establishment estates have been handed over to us, amounting to over \$7,000,000. Of this amount we have realized four and a quarter million dollars—in these large amounts, I will speak only in round figures—out of which we have distributed to heirs, two and a quarter million dollars, and two million dollars have been invested by the Company as trustee, which will remain with us for a longer or shorter period until certain events happen. The two and three-quarters millions of assets still unrealized, comprise real estate, mortgages, stocks, bonds and debentures, which remain in the Company's hands to be cared for, and subsequently disposed of to the heirs and other beneficiaries. So much for our dealing with the capital or corpus of estates and trusts.

In addition to the care of the capital of these estates, we have collected, as revenue from interest-bearing securities, dividends, rents, etc., during the year, \$217,000; and it will be interesting to know that, during the eleven years of our corporate existence, the Company has collected from these sources, by way of revenue, close upon one and a half million dollars. As time passes, the collection of revenue will bulk very largely in the

Company's business, as after winding up estates, large sums will be left in our hands for investment, or new trusts created, so that the residuum of capital will largely increase, and, in consequence, the revenue derived therefrom. From these figures you can form some idea of the large business that has been done by the Company during the eleven years just ended.

With respect to the commission that the Company has received for the management of estates and trusts, and for the collection of revenue therefrom, I desire to emphasize the important fact, in order that it may be known to all here, and through you to the public—so that it may not be lost sight of by those who are creating trusts and making wills—that the sums we have received, by way of compensation, are very much below that asked, and received, by private individuals acting in the same capacity.

Our building, as you know, forms part of the Company's Reserve, and stands in the books at \$180,000. The rents realized this year, in respect to that building, have been a shade over five and a quarter per cent., notwithstanding some vacancies, and the payment of certain charges for permanent improvements, which might have formed a charge on capital. I think, therefore, you will agree with me that the Company's building has been a very good investment.

Respecting the investment branch of our business, I may say that we have received applications for loans during the year to the extent of three million dollars, of which we have rejected \$1,750,000, and accepted \$1,250,000. These figures will give you an idea of the care that has been exercised in the selection of the Company's investments.

It is important, and will be interesting to the Shareholders, to note that as a Loan and Investment Company, apart from our trust business, we now stand third, if not second, on the list of loan companies in Canada.

Our duties, as far as the volume of business is concerned, are not only very heavy, but of a most diversified character. I may say that we have charge of all kinds of interests, from a needle to an anchor. One of our testators, at the time of his death, was interested in the construction of a railway, and we had to take part in finishing that. Another had a contract for a large public building and some churches; we had to finish these buildings. The Manager has, at the present moment, under his consideration, what to do with a gold mine that we have on hand. We have had to work farms, manage country stores, take a part in the winding up of a very large and extensive wholesale establishment. We have also catalogued, and sold, a lawyer's library; and not only that, but we have the wild animals of the forest under our control, for, at the present time in Chicago, we have a managerie belonging to an estate in our charge. In these relations we are necessarily brought into contact with all sorts and conditions of men, none of them pleasant, and some of them otherwise; but we endeavour to do our duty in whatever position we are placed.

I hope the gentlemen, who may at the expiration of twenty years from the time the Company commenced operations, have the pleasure of moving the adoption of the annual report, will be able to say that the prosperity that has attended the Company during its second decade has exceeded that of the first. I have much pleasure in moving the adoption of the report.

In seconding the adoption of the report, Vice-President Meredith said:

I have great pleasure in seconding the resolution which has been moved by the Chairman. I can cordially congratulate the Shareholders of the Company on the satisfactory chapter in the history of the Company, which we have heard to-day. It is a continuation of the story of the progress and prosperity of the Company, which all our previous annual reports have made us familiar with.

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and which we have begun to expect as a matter of course on occasions of this kind. This year, the progress has been even more marked than on any previous occasion; there has been a steady advance all along the line of the Company's operations.

The clear and comprehensive review which the Chairman has given us of the operations of the Company during the year, leave little to be said by me. There are, however, one or two matters upon which I may be permitted to say a few words, without going over the ground which has been so ably covered by the Chairman to-day. The most gratifying feature of the report just read, is the very marked success of the work done by the Company as a trust company. This, you will recollect, is the raison d'etre of the Company, and the growth of this part of the business shows that the Company is doing the special work, which it was called into existence to perform, and which is capable of indefinite extension.

The unusual development of the Company's business during the past year is largely due, in my opinion, to our having decided last year to take the public into our confidence and let them see what a large and successful business we are doing. We acted on the principle that "nothing succeeds like success." We accordingly published and distributed our annual report with a manual explaining the scope and powers of the Company, and the special advantages which it affords to the public. About twelve thousand copies of this pamphlet were judiciously distributed throughout the Province during the year.

I have much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report.

The report was unanimously adopted. The usual resolutions of thanks to the directors, the executive committee, the president, the vice-presidents, and the manager and staff were adopted.

The election of directors was then held and resulted in the unanimous re-election of the retiring board, viz: Hon. Edward Blake, LL. D., Q. C., M. P.; E. A. Meredith, LL. D.; John Hoskin, LL. D., Q. C.; W.

H. Beatty, W. R. Brock, George A. Cox, E. Homer Dixon, William Elliot, J. J. Foy, Q. C., George Gooderham, H. S. Howland, Aemilius Irving, Q. C., Robert Jaffray, A. B. Lee, William Mulock, Q. C., M. P., Hon. Frank Smith, Senator; J. G. Scott, Q. C., and T. Sutherland Stayner.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board the Hon. Edward Blake was re-elected President, and Messrs. E. A. Meredith and John Hoskin Vice-Presidents.

THE TWO ANGELS.

Two princely angels clad in white and gold,  
Who, strong and beautiful, before God's throne,  
Reflecting His great glory, long had shone,  
Once left seraphic hierarchies old  
To serve poor man and trust with him to hold.

Through lacerant airs they gladly floated down,  
Surcharged with joy that they could make God known,  
And pledges sure of His dear love unfold.

Soft as the brooding of a seraph's wing,  
And fresh as breezes blow from climes unseen,  
So sweet and strong their gracious ministering!

Mild Tender Mercy one, of blessed mien,  
And Loving Kindness, with deep eyes serene,  
And great good-will, benignant like a king.

—Mrs. M. E. Gates, in S. S. Times.

MODERN SCHOOLS OF ART.

The distinguishing features of the art of the various countries are so marked that at a glance we recognize a picture as being French, English, Dutch, German or Italian. As the painter is unconsciously the mirror of his time, the school of art to which he belongs reflects the sentiment of his nation.

The English school of painting denotes a people of refined, literary, and scientific pursuits; fond of the pleasures of a domestic life, alive to the beauties of the pastoral scene, faithful as friends and implacable as enemies. An English picture tells its story as plainly as a book. The artists of this school are more theoretical than practical. While they admire the beautiful fields, green trees, the lovely sky, and the shady brook, they paint them as seen through a coloured glass; they are not representing nature, but painting a picture. They are thoroughly artistic, however.

The artists of the French school, on the other hand, go to the opposite extreme. With them all study is based upon faithful representation of nature. Their training is severe. They are eminently practical, and speculation is strongly discouraged. Their technic is of the most consummate skill, but the subject is of secondary importance. To them nature is always beautiful, and they seek to represent it in the simplest and truest manner.

Dutch art is characterized by the sober, quiet, rich, but harmonious tone. The works of this school tell of the heavy skies, the moist atmosphere of the watery low-lying land, and of an earnest, self-reliant, but brave people.

German painting reflects the high ideas and great achievements of the nation. The artists of this school revive the great scenes which have made of the Germans one of the greatest nations. This art is not over-realistic, but full of the finest sentiment.

Spanish art, not bound by the traditions of its greatest masters, is free and joyous, bespeaking the brilliant skies and the lively temperament of the people. In it we hear the click of the castanet and the melodious tones of the guitar.

Italian artists seem to have broken away from their great masters. Bright and energetic, they do not appear to contain themselves. They draw and paint admirably, but their pictures lack con-

SCROFULA

Is that impurity of the blood which produces unsightly lumps or swellings in the neck; which causes running sores on the arms, legs, or feet; which develops ulcers in the eyes, ears, or nose, often causing blindness or deafness; which is the origin of pimples, cancerous growths, or "humors;" which, fastening upon the lungs, causes consumption and death. It is the most ancient of all diseases, and very few persons are entirely free from it.

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"Every spring my wife and children have been troubled with scrofula, my little boy, three years old, being a terrible sufferer. Last spring he was one mass of sores from head to feet. We all took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and all have been cured of the scrofula. My little boy is entirely free from sores, and all four of my children look bright and healthy."

W. B. ATHERTON, Passaic City, N. J.

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centration,—due perhaps to the fact that until recently the nation lacked unity.

American art is between infancy and manhood. Judging from the tremendous strides made during the past few years, it will not be long before there is a distinctly American school of art, in every way worthy of this great nation.—The Critical Review.

A fine model of Windsor Castle, built to scale from architectural drawings, will be exhibited at the World's Fair. It is believed to be the largest in existence and the only one architecturally correct. The model covers an area of 45x18 feet and stands sixteen feet high. It is built upon a stand, the inside of which is a work of art in saloon decoration.

A few weeks ago an English lady was obliged to pay \$20, as damages for having given a good "character" to a servant girl whom she knew to be unfaithful. Her written recommendation enabled the servant to get a place, in which she proved unfaithful. It was on the proof of these facts that the damages were adjudged.—New York Ledger.

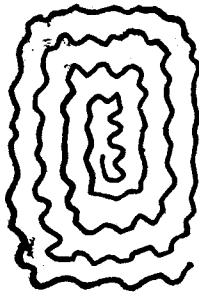
A peculiar accident happened the other day on the Bakersfield and San Miguel Railroad at Asphalto. The train was made up and ready to start for Bakersfield, when a young burro was seen rubbing himself on the switch. When the train started, the shriek of the locomotive whistle frightened him, and he jumped with such force against the switch as to throw it open just as the train arrived. As a result, the locomotive and four of the cars were ditched.—San Francisco Chronicle.

The soil of Rome is a mine of wealth for the museum collector. The following astonishing yield was obtained in the excavation for the 82 miles of new streets made last year: 905 amphora, 2360 terra cotta lamps, 1824 inscriptions on marble, 77 columns of rare marble, 313 pieces of columns, 157 marble capitals, 118 bases, 590 works of art in terra cotta, and 540 in bronze; 711 intaglios and camoes, 18 marble sarcophagi, 152 bas reliefs, 192 marble statues, and 21 marble animals, 166 busts and heads, 54 pictures in polychrome mosaic, 47 objects of gold and 80 of silver, and €6,679 coins.

Bangkok (Siam) Times.

"August Flower"

Mr. Lorenzo F. Sleeper is very well known to the citizens of Appleton, Me., and neighborhood. He says: "Eight years ago I was taken sick, and suffered as no one but a dyspeptic can. I then began taking August Flower. At that time I was a great sufferer. Everything I ate distressed me so that I had to throw it up. Then in a few moments that horrid distress would come on and I would have to eat and suffer again. I took a little of your medicine, and felt much better, and after taking a little more August Flower my Dyspepsia disappeared, and since that time I have never had the first sign of it. I can eat anything without the least fear of distress. I wish all that are afflicted with that terrible disease or the troubles caused by it would try August Flower, as I am satisfied there is no medicine equal to it."



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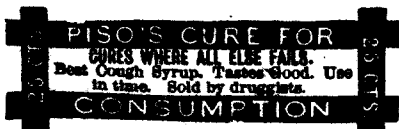
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**PUBLIC OPINION.**

Ottawa Free Press: Mr. McCarthy has as good a right to plead that he voted for protection "in a moment of weakness," as Mr. Foster has for making such an excuse for betraying the prohibition cause. As leaders, according to Mr. Foster, cannot be made of men who change their opinions and repudiate their own teachings, it is clear that Mr. Foster can never be a leader. Indeed his attempt to lead the House of Commons last session nearly wrecked the Government.

Hamilton Herald: It is probably too much to expect all the retail stores to close every Saturday through the dog days, but there is no good reason why they should not lock their doors once a week, on some other afternoon, and thus give their clerks a chance to recuperate. The rule that all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy, holds quite as good in regard to the employees, as it does to the employers themselves. People who expect faithful, energetic service from their clerks, should make it possible for them to get some of the sunshine of life as they go along the way.

Halifax Chronicle: We believe it would be quite possible to so arrange the matter of legislation, that all Provincial requirements would be fully met by biennial sessions of the legislature. In the matter of appropriations for the public service, they can be voted for two years as easily as one, while the reports of the various departments of the Provincial administration could be given out annually as usual to the members of the legislature, the press, the municipal councils, and the general public. Here is a practical question demanding the consideration of our Provincial legislators and their constituents.

St. John Telegraph: It is quite clear that the National Policy has loaded the labour industry, with such burdens as greatly increase the cost of producing lumber ready for the market. Experienced lumbermen, in and out of Parliament, have shown that the cost of lumbermen's supplies, the axe with which the tree is cut down, the chains used to bind the log to the sled, the pork and flour which feed the men in the lumber camps, the blankets under which they sleep, and the clothing they wear, have been increased by the high taxation which the tariff imposes. The same is true of the simple implements used by the men in driving the logs along the streams, the machinery and equipment of our lumber mills, and the food and clothing of the men therein employed. Thus the present Government has increased the cost of producing lumber, according to the estimates of Conservative lumbermen, from 60 cents to \$1 per thousand feet.

Manitoba Liberal: Everyone sees, and readily admits, that Manitoba ought to take a prominent place at this convention. This demand for better international trade relations, originated on the other side of the boundary, and shows that at least those States adjoining our Province and the Northwest, are favourable to wider trade reciprocity. Then there are the questions of grain export, freight rates, storage at lake ports, and other matters of equal importance to the people of the Northwest, both Canadian and American. These questions must be discussed, and seen from the standpoint of all interested, before any course of action can be decided upon. Whatever may be the outcome of the convention, it is likely to be favourable to Manitoba, provided that we have representatives there who will see that the convention clearly understands what the requirements of our Province are.

Montreal Herald: Canadian journalism could not have been more creditably represented at the editorial conference at Chicago, last week, than by A. F. Pirie, president of the Canadian Press Association,

and editor of The Dundas Banner. Mr. Pirie has long been noted as an after-dinner speaker of a most entertaining sort, but in the speech which he made to the editors of the continent, just before the closing of their conference, he gave his auditors much of the wholesome meat of common sense. He sounded the praises of Britain. . . . He rebuked the American editors for their hostility to Great Britain, and reminded them that there was no land from which the United States would have preferred to spring could they have had their choice; that the American constitution had been built upon the British; that American liberties, laws, and institutions, have been modelled upon those of the Mother Land. Speaking for that portion of the Empire which he was present more directly to represent, Mr. Pirie gave his hearers some sound advice. He held out to them little hope that Canada would ever join the Union, and told them that, in any case, coercion by the States would not enter into the decision of the future of the Dominion. Such words from a representative Canadian journalist, and one who has rendered notable service to his country, in opposition to the existing Government, should apprise the American editors of the fact that there is a Canadian national sentiment, and that it is not all confined to one political party.

**FRESH AND VIGOROUS.**

On a fine morning and a fine road, what is more invigorating than a spin on a cycle. When it comes to a race, the suggestion of Mr. George Phillips, Secretary Leinster Cycling Club, Dublin, Ireland, has force: "I have found St. Jacobs Oil an invaluable remedy for strains and bruises, and so have several members of our club." This ought to be borne in mind.

"When I see the havoc—the ever-increasing havoc—which drink is making with the industry, the vigour, the character of the British race, I have sometimes asked myself whether, if it is incumbent on legislatures to stop a cattle plague, by closing the ports against contagion, the most deadly of all man plagues ought to be allowed to spread without control?"—Goldwin Smith.

There's a good deal of guarantee business in the store-keeping of to-day. It's too excessive. Or too reluctant. the time it means nothing. Words—only words.

This offer to refund the money, or to pay a reward, is made under the hope that you won't want your money back, and that you won't claim the reward. Of course.

So, whoever is honest in making it, and works—not on his own reputation alone, but through the local dealer, whom you know, must have something he has faith in back of the guarantee. The business wouldn't stand a year without it.

What is lacking, is confidence. Back of that, what is lacking is that clear honesty which is above the "average practice."

Dr. Pierce's medicines are guaranteed to accomplish what they are intended to do, and their makers give the money back if the result isn't apparent.

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Joshua Wynaught.  
Bridgewater, N. S.

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7.30 a.m. For Detroit, Chicago and all points West.  
8.00 p.m. Local for London.

#### NORTH.

6.30 a.m. Elora, Fergus, Brampton, Teeswater, Harriston, Mt. Forest, Wingham, etc.  
7.00 p.m. For Orangeville, Shelburne, Owen Sound, Harriston, Mt. Forest, Wingham.  
10.30 a.m. Streetville, Orangeville, in connection with Steamships for Port Arthur, Winnipeg, etc.  
11.30 p.m. North Bay, Pt. Arthur, Winnipeg, etc.

† Daily. ‡ Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.

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### SCIENTIFIC AND SANITARY.

Many ethnologists say that all mankind came from a central mass in Northern Asia, and there were but three fundamental types—black, white and yellow. These three types scattered over the world and intermingled, forming in course of time 72 distinct races of human beings.

There are certain plants which produce flowers that make not only poisonous honey, but also poisonous wax. Instances often occur of persons being ill after eating honey, and the case is sometimes attributed to indigestion, but more frequently the cause is found in the honey itself, the bees having fed upon some poisonous flowers.

A knowledge of the physiology of the human larynx has made it possible to supply artificial voices to people who have been deprived of the one nature gave them, and a number of cases exist where the cavity has been opened and a larynx made of suitable material with rubber membranes has been inserted and become practically useful in speech.

A man weighs less when the barometer is high, notwithstanding the fact that the atmospheric pressure on him is more than when the barometer is low. As the pressure of the air on an ordinary-sized man is about fifteen tons, the rise of the mercury from 29 to 31 inches adds about one ton to the load he has to carry.

According to the English papers glass houses may be one of the features of the not far distant future. They say that stone and brick are not unlikely to be superseded as building material by blocks of glass. They would not necessarily be transparent, and as they would be cast of large size the process of erection would move forward with great rapidity. Glass has the reputation of being moisture proof, and indestructible, and as it need not be of fine quality, it is estimated that it would be as cheap as brick or stone. It will readily be noted that the glass may be coloured to suit the whim of the builder, and a man may easily live in a house reflecting all the colours of the rainbow.—New Orleans Picayune.

In nature, marble is made out of chalk by water, which percolates through the chalky deposits, dissolves the chalk particle by particle, and crystallizes it, mountain pressure solidifying it. It has been found that similar results may be accomplished by chemical means. First, slices of chalk are dipped into a colour bath, staining them with tints that will imitate any kind of marble known. For this purpose the same mineral stains are used as are employed in nature. For example, to produce counterfeit "verde antique," oxide of copper is utilized. In like manner, green, pink, black and other colourings are obtained. Next, the chalk slices go into another bath, by which they are hardened and crystallized, coming out, to all intents and purposes, real marble.—London Science Sitings.

A well known practitioner of medicine says: "Probably you have noticed the tendency of epidemic diseases to run themselves out, even in districts where no precautionary measures are taken. It has been shown in the history of every great plague—the 'black death,' cholera and the rest, and now it is illustrated in the grip. We have the grip with us again, as you know, and there has been a few fatal cases of it, but it is nothing to what it was in its first and second season. Then, you remember, there were instances where it was fatal within twenty-four hours, and its effects were more severe and more lasting than they have been since. This is regular grip weather, yet the grip is slowly flying out. Diseases die as well as the people who have them."—New York Sun.

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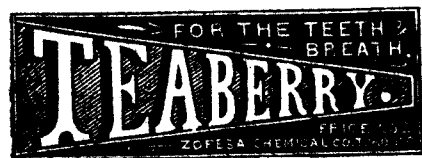
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From 30 to 60 drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few moments, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Colic, Flatulency, and all Internal Pains

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**CHILLS and FEVER, FEVER and AGUE CONQUERED.**

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**MISCELLANEOUS.**

An English writer declares he saw two salmon fight a duel. The fish plunged at one another for two hours, and night came on, and the end of the battle could not be witnessed.

**THE CHOLERA SCARE.**

Fear kills more than cholera. Severe diarrhoea, purging, colic, cramps, etc., are often mistaken for choleraic troubles. A few doses of Dr. Fowler's extract of Wild Strawberry will remove both the disease and the terror it inspires.

A philosophic observer believes there is something wrong in the social system that permits more than 10,000 sewing girls and women to toil for 15 hours a day in New York "sweat shops," in order to earn 50 cents.

**Dangerous Summer Complaints.**—Cramps, dysentery, cholera morbus, diarrhoea, and, indeed, all bowel complaints, require quick relief, or the result may be serious. At this season these troubles are common, and no family should be without a supply of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer, a safe, sure, and speedy cure, for all the troubles named. This medicine was discovered many years ago, and time has proved its excellence. Every reputable druggist keeps a supply on hand, and each bottle is wrapped with full directions. 25c. New Big Bottle.

The other day a burglar at Silvertown was tracked in a queer manner. Not content with valuable booty, he carried off a bag of corn. From a small hole in the bag, some grains dropped at intervals, sufficient to make a trail, which a sharp detective followed right up to the thief's resort, and there arrested the criminal with the property in his possession.

Constipation, and all troubles with the digestive organs and the liver, are cured by Hood's Pills. Unequaled as a dinner pill.

Soups furnish a curious instance in which Germany differs from other nations in the preparation of food. Milk soups, sweet and savory, chocolate soups, almond soup, and wine soup, frothed lemon soup, and beer soup, are among the number. While soups made of apples, pears, strawberries, currants and cherries are not uncommon. There are also a large number of fish soups which bear a strong resemblance to the fish soups of the Russian kitchen.

An Extended Popularity.—Brown's Bronchial Troches have been before the public many years. They are pronounced universally superior to all other articles used for similar purposes. For relieving Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases, they have been proved reliable. Sold only in boxes. Price, 25 cents.

The attempt in Baltimore to run a boys' and girls' school very near each other, and prevent flirting, will prove a failure. To have young girls and lads within signalling distance of each other, and avoid the indulgence of this delightful and very natural diversion, is simply impossible. We have many new things, says a shrewd student of mankind, but not new human nature.—Baltimore Sun.

**THE TESTIMONIALS**

Published on behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla, are as reliable and as worthy your confidence, as if they came from your best and most trusted neighbour. They state only the simple facts in regard to what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done, always within truth and reason.

Bismarck says that when we read a medical book, we fancy we have all the maladies it describes. But when we read a book on morals, we at once discover that our neighbours have all the faults it points out. "In the tete-a-tete," he remarked on another occasion, "a woman speaks aloud to a man who is indifferent to her, low to the man she is near loving, and keeps silent with the man she loves."

**B. B. B.**

**Burdock Blood Bitters**

Is a purely vegetable compound, possessing perfect regulating powers over all the organs of the system, and controlling their secretions. It so purifies the blood that it

**CURES**

All blood humors and diseases, from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore, and this combined with its unrivalled regulating, cleansing and purifying influence on the secretions of the liver, kidneys, bowels and skin, render it unequalled as a cure for all diseases of the

**SKIN**

From one to two bottles will cure boils, pimples, blotches, nettle rash, scurf, tetter, and all the simple forms of skin disease. From two to four bottles will cure salt rheum or eczema, shingles, erysipelas, ulcers, abscesses, running sores, and all skin eruptions. It is noticeable that sufferers from skin

**DISEASES**

Are nearly always aggravated by intolerable itching, but this quickly subsides on the removal of the disease by B.B.B. Passing on to graver yet prevalent diseases, such as scrofulous swellings, humors and

**SCROFULA**

We have undoubted proof that from three to six bottles used internally and by outward application (diluted if the skin is broken) to the affected parts, will effect a cure. The great mission of B. B. B. is to regulate the liver, kidneys, bowels and blood, to correct acidity and wrong action of the stomach, and to open the sluice-ways of the system to carry off all clogged and impure secretions, allowing nature thus to aid recovery and remove without fail

**BAD BLOOD**

Liver complaint, biliousness, dyspepsia, sick headache, dropsy, rheumatism, and every species of disease arising from disordered liver, kidneys, stomach, bowels and blood. We guarantee every bottle of B. B. B. Should any person be dissatisfied after using the first bottle, we will refund the money on application personally or by letter. We will also be glad to send testimonials and information proving the effects of B. B. B. in the above named diseases, on application to T. MILBURN & CO., Toronto, Ont.

Cartridges are made in England with compressed air for the explosive. They are good only for short range, and are used for rifle practice.

The University of Pennsylvania will contribute to the folk-lore department of the World's Fair, a collection of the games of the world. The origin of playing cards will be traced from the primitive knuckle bones up to the Chinese cards of the present.

Professor Dewar, whose experiments in producing intense cold and thereby reducing air and other gases to liquid form, and which have recently attracted so much attention, placed the vessel containing the condensed products in a vacuum chamber, to prevent heat from reaching the inner stopple. He thought that he thereby stopped the process of radiation, and proceeded to develop from his supposed discovery some remarkable theories about the passage of heat through interstitial space. The editor of "Power," however, declares that radiation goes on just the same, vacuum or no vacuum; and that it is but convection and conduction that stopped. If so, the Professor's reasoning about interplanetary ether is groundless.

QUIPS AND CRANKS.

"Here's another blow at American agriculture," said the farmer when he saw a cyclone coming.

Little Ben accidentally swallowed one of his teeth. When he told Tom about it, Tom said: "Well, Ben, you will have stomach teeth now."

TAKE A PLEBISCITE.

Should a plebiscite be taken it would be found that Burdock Blood Bitters is by long odds, the most successful and popular cure for dyspepsia, headache, constipation, biliousness, bad blood, etc. It is purely vegetable.

At the dinner-table one day Sister Anna said: "I do not like Mr. Smith's remarks; he talks too much." To which little Mamie added: "He's quite remarkable, isn't he, sister?"

TIMELY WISDOM.

Great and timely wisdom is shown by keeping Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry on hand. It has no equal for cholera, cholera morbus, diarrhoea, dysentery, colic, cramps and all summer complaints, or looseness of the bowels.

He: "I am rather in favour of the English than the American mode of spelling." She: "Yes?" He: "Yes, indeed! Take 'parlour,' for instance. Having 'u' in it makes all the difference in the world."

A gentleman apologized for words uttered in wine—"I did not mean to say what I did, but I've had the misfortune to lose some of my front teeth, and words get out every now and then without my knowledge."

A CLOSE RESEMBLANCE.

Many symptoms of Canadian cholera are similar to those of the real Asiatic cholera, such as vomiting, purging, intense pain, etc. For all these symptoms, Dr. Fowler's extract of Wild Strawberry is a safe and sure specific. Price 35 cents at druggists.

Husband: "Have you completed your list of persons to be invited to the reception?" Wife: "Yes." H: "You have invited only the best people?" W: "The very best." H: (examining the list): "And these are all?" W: "All, excepting the two detectives, who are to be here incog. to see that nothing is stolen."

A PROMPT CURE.

Gentlemen,—Having suffered over two years with constipation, and the doctors not having helped me, I concluded to try B. B. B., and before I used one bottle I was cured. I can also recommend it for sick headache.

Ethel D. Haines, Lakeview, Ont.

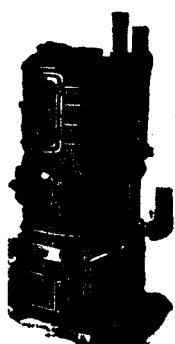
"I'm disgusted with this yer water supply," remarked a coloured gentleman, as he took a drink at a hydrant. "What's the matter with it?" asked a man who heard him. "Why the city is runnin' ice-water now it's cold weather, but in summer, when yer want ice-water, it's as warm as you please."

It is not what its proprietors say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story of its merit. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures. "I was deaf for a year, caused by catarrh in the head, but was perfectly cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla." H. Hicks, Rochester, N. Y.

An inexorable professor of logic from a Russian university, driven into exile with his fellow-Hebrews, found temporary employment in New York as conductor of a street-car. Two women got on together one day, and, later, signalling the conductor, begged to be let off at different streets. Then the logician, pausing before his astonished passengers, said, with conviction: "No, you haf gotten together, and consequently you vill get together," and so they did.

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Glandular Swellings and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm. Manufactured only at

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Superior accommodation for Second Cabin and Steerage Passengers.

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PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

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 DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S  
 ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER.

PURIFIES AS WELL AS BEAUTIFIES the skin. No other cosmetic will do it.



Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth-Patches, Rash and Skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. On its virtues it has stood the test of 40 years; no other has, and is so harmless, we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. The distinguished Dr. L. A. Sayer

sent to a lady of the haut ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them. I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the skin preparations." One bottle will last six months, using it every day. Also Poudre Subtile removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin.  
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 Beware of base imitations. \$1,000 reward for arrest and proof of anyone selling the same.

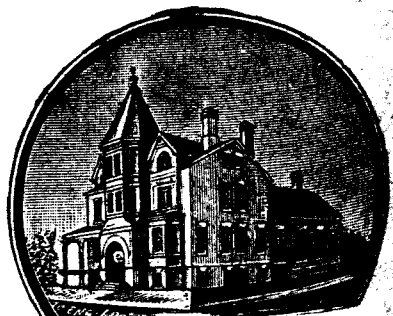
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