

# THE WEEK:

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## TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

In clearing the rifle-pits at Batoche by a bayonet charge the Volunteers must be admitted to have done their duty most gallantly. General Middleton, who is not given to gush, bestows a high encomium upon them. The charge which dislodged the insurgents, came after three days' hard fighting and a good deal of endurance. The Volunteers have earned some recognition of their services beyond their ordinary pay, and we trust that the Government will see its way to making a grant of a quarter-section of land to every man of them. There is plenty of land out of which to make the grant, and it could not be put to a better use.

THE bayonets of Batoche have evidently settled the question so far as the Half-breed insurrection is concerned. But it never was likely that the conflict with this part of the rebellion would be protracted. The Half-breeds having, in spite of their hunting and roving habits, settled habitations were capable of being brought to bay, and, as their numbers were not great and their resources were very limited, they were sure to succumb when attacked by General Middleton with superior forces and a still greater superiority of arms. Nor was there anything in Riel's history to lead us to expect from him an indomitable resistance after defeat, though Gabriel Dumont appears to be a man of a different stamp. Riel will suffer: he has not only got up a rebellion among his own people, but has let loose upon us the Indian demon who massacres and tortures without regard to age or sex. Against the Half-breeds generally not much bitterness is felt. That they had their grievances, at least on the score of delay in settling their claims, the liberality with which the Commission is now dealing out scrip among them seems tacitly to admit; and the gallantry with which they fought against heavy odds for their homes and their little nationality touches the hearts of the victors. In a few months they will have repaired their battered huts and have resumed the deportment of quiet citizens. Now comes the question with the Indians. This no bayonet charge can settle. Yet the overthrow of Riel will have heavily discouraged his allies, and will tend to prevent the spreading of the insurrection; the troops are sufficient in number to guard all important points, and we may hope that want of supplies and ammunition will soon bring this part of the insurrection also to an end.

THE battle which is raging at Ottawa about the Franchise Bill obliges us to consider the morality of Obstruction. That much latitude ought not to be allowed to such a practice we are warned by the report of the fifty hours' sitting, during which the House of Commons was turned into a bear garden. Such scenes are the inevitable accompaniments of a physical resistance to the will of the majority, and they not only degrade the Assembly when they occur; they permanently demoralize. But is Obstruction ever lawful? Possibly it may be when a majority attempts for a Party purpose to break through the barriers of constitutional right and it becomes necessary to gain time for the purpose of awakening the country to the danger. Sir John Macdonald pleads with perfect truth that the submission of the minority to the majority is the principle of Parliamentary government. But the Opposition may reply, that it is also a principle of Parliamentary government that the power of determining the title of citizens to a vote, on which the whole Parliamentary system is based, shall be vested in impartial and trustworthy hands. Which is the real majority and which the real minority cannot otherwise be ascertained. If there were no limit to the right of the majority and the minority were bound always to obey, a majority for the time being might vote itself permanently into power. To put the matter in a more homely way, the game of party has its rules, and though the loser must abide the cast, neither party can be allowed to load the dice: if either party attempts it physical resistance will ensue. The Bill which gives the nomination of the whole body of revising barristers to the leader of the majority and makes the appointments permanent, in direct contravention of British precedent, so that we shall be placed entirely in the hands of the Tory Premier's nominees, may fairly be called an attempt to load the dice. If there is no sinister object in this proposal, why should not deference be shown to the very natural apprehensions of the country? The concession of a modified appeal shows that there was ground for apprehension. Why not make a further concession? It is impossible that the appropriation of this patronage by the Minister can be deemed a vital part of a measure for the regulation of the franchise. Perhaps in the Constitution of the future there will be some provision for enabling the minority, if it amounts to a certain proportion of the House, to suspend the ratification of a contested measure on specific grounds and for a stated time, pending the more complete manifestation of public opinion on the subject, instead of having recourse to the violent and barbarous method of obstruction. Perhaps some day a Constitution will be devised under which there will be no faction-fighting at all, but we shall be, as the Liturgy says, godly and quietly governed, and such of us as have no particular interest in politics will go about our daily work in peace.

THE friends and supporters of the Senate complain that it has been compelled to adjourn owing to the Obstruction in the Commons which prevents business from going up to it. But why has it no business of its own? Is not this a confession that the Senate is unable to initiate? One argument always brought forward in favour of a second chamber is that there is a large field of legislation on various subjects outside of Party questions in which the initiative may be taken by a Senate. So it may, if the Senate is what the theory assumes it to be, a representation of the great interests, of the leading professions, and of the intellect and science of the country. The French Senate, though nominated from the limited number of those who adhered or were not hostile to the dynasty, was composed in tolerable accordance with the theory, and accordingly it did initiate. Our Senate is unable to initiate, and is obliged when the supply of measures from the Commons fails to adjourn, simply because it has no authority of any kind. It has no authority as a political assembly, inasmuch as it has no constituents and represents nothing but the pleasure of the Minister. It has no authority on subjects other than political, because it has no members of distinction or weight as experts, but is little better than a retreat for superannuated politicians. The only thing in its power is occasionally to amend a Bill; and this it can do in important cases only when the word has been given it by the Prime Minister, who sometimes finds it rather easier to get a Senate amendment accepted by the Commons than to carry an amendment in the House of Commons itself. That

it can ever exercise an independent control over legislation and check the excesses of the Party majority in the Lower House few of its advocates, we presume, would seriously maintain. Here is a fine opportunity for it, if it has really any independent authority. Never did a Party majority commit a more manifest excess than the Party majority in the Commons is now committing by putting the appointment of all the revising barristers, not into the hands of the judges, as British precedent and constitutional right enjoin, but into the hands of the Party Chief. No impartial man has any doubt as to the character of that proposal. What will the Senate do? It will register the edict of the Minister, by whom four-fifths of its members have been appointed, and who still exercises over many of them the influence of patronage, while they have no constituencies to keep them upright or to punish them if they fall.

WE give an extract from Canon Farrar's vehement and eloquent reply to Baron Bramwell's defence of liquor. The Baron was rather brusque, but the Canon misses the point. The question is not whether we think fermented liquors wholesome or unwholesome, but whether coercive legislation is wise and just. There are many things the wholesomeness of which is questionable, or which may even be deemed certainly unwholesome, yet to which nobody would dream it either wise or just that coercive legislation should be applied. Excess and error are not confined to drink. In the same number of the *Fortnightly* in which Canon Farrar's reply appears, there is an article on Diet by Sir W. Thompson, who avows his conviction that more mischief in the form of actual disease, of impaired vigour, and of shortened life, accrues to civilized men from erroneous habits in eating than from the habitual use of alcoholic liquors, great as he deems that to be. "I am not sure," he adds, "that a similar comparison might not be made between the respective influences of those agencies in regard of moral evil also." Yet neither he nor any other man in his senses would propose to pass an Act of Parliament regulating diet. Milk, among other things, Sir W. Thompson pronounces to be, in the case of all but infants, altogether superfluous and mostly mischievous as a drink. Particularly noxious he considers it to be when taken as a beverage with meat. If he is right, and milk produces dyspepsia, we may be sure that it also produces ill-temper, and thus disturbs the peace of families. Are we, then, to pass a law prohibiting the drinking of milk and affixing special penalties to the drinking of milk after eating beef? Is not everybody in this case content to leave the matter to the teachings of individual experience combined with those of medical science? If, as Canon Farrar avows, the total abstainer finds in his abstinence greater pleasures than the drinker of wine finds in his glass, and at the same time feels that he gains infinitely in wealth, respectability and comfort, surely he can make this apparent to his fellows and induce them to follow his example. Nature has framed her law against intemperance and she inflicts the penalty with perfect certainty and rigorous justice on high and low alike. Canon Farrar abjures the doctrine that drinking wine is in itself wicked, and says that those who argue against it are fighting a chimera. "For myself," he says, "I can only say that during nine years of total abstinence I have never so much as told young persons in confirmation classes, or even children in my own national schools, that it is their duty to abstain; and as for morally condemning millions of wise and virtuous men who are not abstainers, I know no total abstainer who would not heartily despise himself if he could be guilty of a judgment so wholly unwarrantable." The Canon speaks of the Prohibitionists whom he knows; there are some whom he does not know, and for whom, perhaps, he would not be so ready to answer. He writes very magnanimously about the duty of sacrificing private rights to the public good. But then, in the first place, we ought to be sure that it is really the public good; and, in the second place, we ought to be sure that we are ready to sacrifice our own rights as well as those of others. Would Canon Farrar be quite as ready to sacrifice his own tea as he is to sacrifice the labouring man's beer? He says that he has been a total abstainer for nine years. But, in all that time, has not the Canon once received the sacrament? The first introduction of wine in Scripture, he says, is connected with the fall of a patriarch. One of the last introductions of wine in Scripture is the institution of the Eucharist.

It cannot be too often repeated that the question is not whether drunkenness is sinful and ruinous, which nobody doubts, nor whether wine is wholesome, but whether coercive legislation is wise and just? If, indeed, wine or beer were literally poison, it would be necessary and right to suppress the sale. But who believes that wine or beer is literally poison, either to body or to mind? Certainly not Canon Farrar, since he admits that they are drunk by millions who not only continue alive, but remain wise and virtuous. Whole nations drink the so-called poison daily without

feeling themselves the worse for it. Regular wine-drinkers often live to patriarchal ages. We could ourselves mention some who have reached their hundredth year. Cornaro, the famous dietist and centenarian, drank the light wine of his country. Mr. Gladstone is an illustrious proof of the truth of the opinion pronounced the other day by Dr. Andrew Clark that a glass of wine at the principal meal hurts no man in body, mind or spirit. The man who governs England and leads the House of Commons at seventy-six with unimpaired, it might almost seem with ever-increasing, vigour drinks wine, as is well-known, every day with his dinner; and, as we may venture to say that he has never been guilty of excess in his life, he is also a disproof of the preposterous assertion that temperate use must lead to abuse. The finger of reprobation is always pointed by Prohibitionists at England as the great beer-drinking country; but, if beer is the beverage of a nation which in almost every line of greatness leads the world, it seems to follow, however scandalous to the Prohibitionist the inference may be, that there is no great harm in drinking beer. The English navy, who always drinks beer, can do a harder day's work than any other man in the world. What people really mean when they say that wine or beer is poison is only that in their judgment it is unwholesome, just as in the opinion of many are tobacco, green tea and pastry. They speak, in short, figuratively, and penal legislation cannot be based on figures of speech. After all, ought we not in this as in other questions of diet to make allowance for differences of climate, individual temperament and occupation? The preachers and the ladies who are the most earnest workers in favour of Prohibition, being sedentary in their habits and not using much bodily exertion, are naturally drinkers of tea. Is not the navy, the miner or the stevedore just as naturally a drinker of beer?

PEOPLE hardly know what there is in the Scott Act. If they will look into it carefully they will find such provisions as nothing could justify but the persuasion that Canada was given over to drunkenness and sinking into a gulf of perdition. Bent upon securing convictions at any cost of what they have lashed themselves into regarding as the most heinous of all offences, its framers set at naught the first principles of justice. The 89th clause directly violates the fundamental maxim of British law that no man shall be compelled to criminate himself. It gives, it is true, a formal protection against the use of evidence extorted from the accused in any criminal proceeding which may be taken against him; but no formal protection can prevent the evidence from becoming known and producing its inevitable effect on the mind of the jury or the tribunal whatever it may be. Even this subterfuge is cast aside and the face of iniquity is openly disclosed in Clause 122, which enables the Magistrate to put to the accused the question whether he has been previously convicted, and, if he confesses that he has, "to sentence him accordingly." In the previous clause, which defines the evidence necessary for conviction, there is a subversion of fundamental principles still more flagrant. It is there enacted that in any prosecution for the sale or barter of liquor "it shall not be necessary that any witness should depose directly to the precise description of the liquor sold or bartered or the precise consideration therefor, or to the fact of the sale or other disposal having taken place with his participation or to his own personal and certain knowledge, but the Justices or Magistrates or other officer trying the case, so soon as it appears to them or him that the circumstances in evidence sufficiently establish the infraction of law complained of, shall put the defendant on his defence, and in default of his rebuttal of such evidence shall convict him accordingly." The witness, who he it remembered may be a professional informer, is not to be required to depose to the facts as of his personal or certain knowledge; any hearsay which satisfies the mind of a country Justice, perhaps a violent Scott Act man, is enough; the guilt of the accused is then to be presumed, and unless he can rebut what the framers of the Act are pleased to call the evidence, he is to be convicted and sent to gaol. Let the crime against which the Act was directed be what it might, supposing it were the most dangerous of all offences, instead of that of selling or bartering a glass of ale, every citizen who cherishes those rules which are the only securities for personal liberty and safeguards of innocence would be bound to vote against such a measure. If breaches of principle are allowed in one case they may be allowed in all; and to the plea that there is a strong motive for obtaining convictions at any cost in the case of liquor-selling, the answer is that it is seldom without a strong motive that gross injustice is committed. But it is not only on the principles of justice that the Scott Act tramples: it tramples also on the laws of domestic affection. Its 123rd clause impels the husband to give evidence against the wife and the wife against the husband. After this, what would their wedlock be? We have the greatest respect for the Methodist Church, which is believed by its authority to supply the chief motive power of the

Scott Act agitation. Is it possible that the heads of the Church can have considered the provisions of the Act which we have mentioned, and that they can regard them as consistent with Christianity? Consistent with Christianity they cannot be if they are not consistent with the laws of justice and affection.

THERE is no limit to delusions or to the freaks of opinion, otherwise it would seem incredible that a great effect should be produced, as we are assured it is, in the Scott Act controversy by the amazing theory that the wine of Scripture was unfermented. It is surely a remarkable thing that this notable discovery should have been hidden from the eyes of all the learned men who have been engaged for so many centuries in the interpretation of the Scriptures, and revealed only when it was required to cover a weak point in the argument for the Scott Act. Very weak no doubt the point is, and pressing was the necessity of covering it. If Christ not only drank wine himself but has provided that it shall be drunk for ever by making it a part of a sacred ordinance, the Christians who denounce wine as poison and the use of it as sin cannot help finding themselves in an awkward dilemma. But no independent scholar will endorse or even treat with respect the novel hypothesis by which an escape from the dilemma is sought. The word always used in the New Testament is *oinos*: the same word is used by all the Greek writers and means invariably fermented wine: while the cognate word *vinum* in Latin everywhere bears the same meaning. Does anybody suppose that when the Pharisees charged our Lord with being a winebibber they meant that he drank only the unfermented juice of the grape? Is that the point of the contrast between John who came not drinking wine and Jesus who came drinking it? The wine into which the water was turned at the marriage feast, the wine upon which, when used in the Agape, some of the Corinthians got drunk, the wine of which St. Paul advised his friend to take a little for his stomach's sake, the wine which with oil the Good Samaritan poured into the wounds of the man who had fallen among thieves, the wine which when put new into old bottles would burst them—does anybody believe that this was unfermented? Would such a fancy ever have entered anybody's head if there had not been a cause to plead, and a cause which required a good deal of pleading? Canon Farrar is strong for Total Abstinence and at the same time a learned divine: let him be asked whether he holds that the wine of Scripture was unfermented.

Now it is the Hamilton *Spectator* that thinks fit in its treatment of THE WEEK to set at naught the rules and courtesies of the press. Considering that the *Spectator* has been charging half the public men of Canada with furnishing arms to rebellion, and has been disclaimed by the leaders of its party, its accusations are not of much importance. It is at liberty to call us an organ of Annexationism or anything else that it chooses. It is itself the organ of the Protectionist Manufacturers; and we would recommend those gentlemen, if they wish their interests to be well served, not to patronize scurrility and breaches of the press law, which will only make them enemies, and enemies who when the time comes may strike home. Let the Hamilton *Spectator* attack our editorials as much as it pleases and hit as hard as it can, though it will find the gentlemanly mode of hitting quite as telling as the opposite mode. There can be no justification or excuse for personal attacks upon contributors. As in the case of the Montreal *Herald*, so in the case of the Hamilton *Spectator*, contempt of press law is self-outlawry, and all who are connected with the offending journal must be prepared to take the consequences.

THE prospect of war with Russia has been a revelation to Great Britain and to all whose destinies are involved in hers. The realities of a naval conflict, as the editor of the *Fortnightly* says, have been at length recognized, and it is beginning to be understood how evil the case of England might be were her ocean routes interrupted, her trade dislocated and her Empire exposed to the ravages of an enemy's cruisers. Everything has been filled with a convulsion of hurried and anxious preparation, though the threat of danger came only from a third-rate naval power. "We have talked," proceeds the editor of the *Fortnightly*, "about the potential greatness of our Colonial Empire, but the first breath of war lays its weakness bare. The remedy for this weakness, it is consoling to feel, rests with ourselves. We must build, fortify and consolidate. It is perceived that Russia has the choice of many objectives, and that the scene of her exploits may be laid in many a distant corner of the world. A maritime conflict could not be localized, and the only plan is to meet cruiser with cruiser, and to hold as many coaling stations and forts in distant seas as possible. Certainly the activity in our dockyards and arsenals is remarkable, and to some extent spasmodic. The danger is that, if the Russian scare passes

away, a relapse may come. Let England take the lesson to heart and meditate upon it. We are now almost for the first time in our history beginning to realize what the cost of Empire means, and the cost must be paid, if the Empire is to be kept." This is a magnanimous resolution; but will it be carried into effect? Will an industrial and commercial nation consent to bear the inordinate burden of taxation which such a policy entails? Will there not be an exodus like that which is produced, to the dismay of Bismarck, by the military system in Germany? A despotism or a strong aristocracy can of course persist, as Louis XIV. or the Tory aristocracy of England in former days persisted, in wringing taxes without limit from an unenfranchised people. But will a democracy, such as England is more and more becoming, persist in imposing the burden on itself? This question will presently be answered. But already the new tax proposed on spirits and beer has created a revolt. This is only the first turn of the screw, at the prospect of a rupture with Russia; what would be the effects of its full pressure in a desperate and protracted war? It is easy, too, for the Jingo, sitting in his music hall, to chant his pot-valiant stave, so long as he has neither to bleed nor to pay. Conscription would change his note. It is changed, as we see, even by an increased tax on his liquor. It may well be doubted, however, whether it would be possible, even with the most lavish expenditure supplied by the most grinding taxation, to carry out the programme of the *Fortnightly*. Britannia, it seems, instead of needing no towers along the steep, needs towers along steeps all over the globe. The Duke of Wellington once addressed to Sir Robert Peel a formal complaint that the Empire was not fortified. Peel's reply was a request that the Duke would prepare and submit a plan for the fortification of the Empire. The plan, we have reason to believe, does not appear among Peel's papers.

WE may, perhaps, have seemed to most of our readers to be guilty not only of a paradox but of a deadly heresy in questioning whether Herat was a place of unspeakable importance, and whether the occupation of it by Russia would in itself be cause enough for immediate war. Now comes, not a peace-mongering declaimer or scribbler, but a high military and Indian authority in the person of Major-General Sir Henry Rodes Green, K.C.S.I., and tells us that it would be of great advantage to England if, at the present moment, the idea could be removed from the minds of the English people that Herat is in any way the key of India. Some thirty years ago, says the Major-General, experts in Central Asian politics were under that impression; but a more accurate knowledge of the real position and value of the place has now been gained, and it is ascertained that, if an invasion of India is ever contemplated by a foreign power, there are other and better roads leading to the Indian frontier. India, Sir Henry avers, has a natural frontier, which is capable of being made impregnable; but any idea of attempting to turn Russia out of Herat, if she gets into it, or of taking possession of it ourselves, can only lead to enormous expenditure both of treasure and life, and to no practical results. Yet nothing is more certain than that, if Russia were now to occupy Herat, it would be impossible to restrain the British people from flying at her throat, and any government which should attempt to preserve peace would be swept by the national frenzy like a straw down a mill-race, so possessed are the people with the notion that Herat is the Key to India. With the Mother Country, the colonies would be plunged into a war which, if Sir Henry Green is right, would be a war about a mere chimera. Undoubtedly on this occasion the war party at St. Petersburg was thoroughly in the wrong and meant mischief; to cross bayonets in its path became imperative; but, at the same time, there is a craze about the designs of Russia, and a craze of which the danger is not past. As usual those who attempt to reason are supposed to have sold themselves to the enemy. The *Pall Mall Gazette* now lies, we are told, under that imputation. It may be said with justice to have played into the hands of Russia and every other power hostile to England by its delirious imperialism and its frantic advocacy of the war in the Soudan. But the craft of the dark conclave at St. Petersburg is not much to be dreaded, if it can inspire into its subsidized organs no more astuteness than has been displayed on this occasion by the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Open advocacy of the policy which is to be served is not the favourite tactic of Machiavelli. Secret agents of Russia, generally females, are supposed to be going about everywhere, playing the spy and weaving the meshes of intrigue. In a despotic court secret agents may be of some use; they may worm out information and acquire personal influence over men in power. If they are women they may ply their blandishments. But what can they do in a free country? What information can they get which is not accessible to all? Can they seduce a cabinet or a parliament? Yet these two hobgoblins have their influence and one day they may cost blood.

THE British Premier is heavily laden. Scarcely has he laid down the burden of the dispute with Russia when he has to take up that of Irish Disaffection and the Crimes Act. It is needless to say that repressive legislation ought to continue in force not a day longer than is necessary. As soon as the ordinary law will suffice to protect public order, life and property, there ought to be a return to the ordinary law. But will the ordinary law now suffice to protect public order, life and property in Ireland? Such apparently is not the opinion of the man on whom rests the special responsibility of Irish administration, and who, almost alone, looks at the question with a mind unclouded by partisanship or by personal ambition and solely in the interest of the State. Lord Spencer does not seem to think that the danger is over, or that the lives and property of loyal men can be yet with safety left at the mercy of the Parnellites. Moral civilization is the highest interest of Ireland as well as of every other community; and moral civilization is incompatible with a reign of midnight murder, terrorism and mutilation of cattle. The feeling elicited by the Prince's visit was sufficient to show that the respectable part of the people does not resent the continuance of legislative protection for social order, or desire the renewal of a murderous anarchy under the abused name of freedom. The only question is whether instead of being a special Act for Ireland, the Crimes Act might not be made an Act for the repression of special offences and extended to both islands alike. It is desirable as much as possible to treat Ireland as an integral part of the United Kingdom and to avoid the odium and scandal which attach to exceptional legislation. That part of the Crimes Act which restrains the excesses of the press, while it is the one of which the necessity is most to be lamented, is of all perhaps the most necessary. The delirious hatred of their British fellow-citizens which now possesses the lower classes of the Irish and threatens the country with rebellion and bloodshed is not spontaneous; it is the work of criminal journalism, instilling day by day the vitriol of its calumnies into the heart of ignorance. Freedom of opinion is precious: but inciting to murder and kindling civil war are not opinion; nor will liberty recognize as entitled to the shelter of her aegis every conspirator against the peace of society who can provide himself with a font of type. It is believed universally and no doubt with good ground that Mr. Chamberlain opposes himself in the Cabinet to the renewal of the Crimes Act. Sufferance is his badge till he shall have reached the goal of his uncontrollable desires, nor will any support given by the Parnellites to motions of censure on the Government of which he is a member or even on himself personally divert him from his courtship of the Irish Vote. The Parnellites will of course obstruct, and there is likely to be a renewal of the unseemly scuffles between them and the House. If the House instead of wrangling and suspending, would expel the first Parnellite who attempts to wreck legislation or tramples on the decencies of debate, the rest would be tired of the game. The belief that these men are shaking Westminster with their thunders and that Parliament dares not deal with them is the secret of their hold on the minds of the Irish people.

It appears that commotion is again brewing in France. Such is the impression of an acute and well-informed observer who writes to us from the spot, and says that symptoms meet his eyes of the same kind as those which he observed in 1869 and which heralded the downfall of the Empire. What will happen he does not profess to foresee; but he feels sure that things will not remain as they are. In the newspapers, in the scribblings on the walls and in the windows are seen manifestations of popular feeling such as betoken a coming crisis. Written on walls and windows are "The End of the Republic," and the names of the Bonapartist and Orleanist Pretenders, while the outbreaks of fury against M. Ferry, our correspondent says, are frantic in their violence. The party in power has no doubt repeated the old error of the Jacobins. It has precipitated the change of institutions without being able to produce a corresponding change in national ideas. In its attacks upon religion, especially, it has gone much too fast for its own ends. The women in France, particularly the peasant women, are still religious. Even the male peasant, though, as a rule, he is not religious, seldom goes to church, and, as a landowner deriving his title from the Revolution, has a vague antipathy to the priest as a natural partisan of the old régime, yet looks upon his parish priest as an essential element of the commune, and is hardly prepared to be left with no social guide or adviser but the gendarme. The creed of Science, which the new Jacobins wish to install by force in place of Catholicism, makes almost as little way among the masses as did the Theophilanthropy of their predecessors, and the demoniac blasphemies of their extreme satellites must be revolting to every mind in which a particle of reverence, or even of decency, remains. The instability of the party government, also, cannot fail to make a vast number of quiet citizens sigh for any settlement which

may seem likely to be permanent, and to promise security to society and industry. What, such people naturally ask themselves, can be worse for us than a government which is upset by a tornado twice a year? To a revolution, therefore, the desire for rest seems to be leading; and the restlessness points in the same direction. If France cannot disturb her neighbours, she must have disturbance at home. The First Napoleon gave her, after the troubles of the Revolution, what he called peace with glory; that is internal tranquillity compensated by filibustering aggression upon Europe. But glory is now not so readily attained. France is girdled round with strong and united nations, and the Second Napoleon found that he had fallen into an anachronism in checking his trunks for Berlin. The indispensable febrifuge has now to be sought in remote China, and even there is no longer gathered with ease. It can hardly be gathered with ease anywhere, if a single reverse to the French arms is sufficient to overturn the Government which is conducting the war. Napoleon the First, unlike M. Ferry, could lose a whole army without being ejected from power. The Republic, in a word, is in some danger, and appeals to the factions in the Assembly to suspend their strife, if they would save the commonwealth. When did a faction listen to such an appeal?

MARK PATTISON, the late Rector of Lincoln College, whose Memoirs are now on all tables, was an excellent writer in his line, a talker whose sayings were quoted, and a man of letters whose erudition, at once extensive and accurate, formed a high standard of acquirement and rebuked superficiality and looseness. The intellectual self-training of this man is a history replete with interest for the student. In his personal character as painted by himself there are features which make many of those who looked up to him as a man of letters glad to close the book. But his theological career forms a curious and characteristic episode in the history of opinion. Like almost all the active minds among the Oxford youth of his day, he was attracted by the Neocatholic and Romanticist reaction which there found a fascinating hierophant in the person of Newman. He went very far on the road to Rome, and it was said that he was prevented from taking the final step in company with his leader only by missing a train. He would have taken the next train had his mind been really made up; but his mind never was made up: to the end of his life he remained the most indecisive of mankind and the most unsatisfactory of all associates in action. When he had refused reconciliation with Rome, Agnosticism caught him on the rebound and he became bitterly hostile to religion. The *odium theologium* in him, as in some others, was converted into an *odium anti-theologium*. He is always girding at the evil influence of religion, and the triumph of Christianity over Hellenic culture and civilization appears to him the saddest moment in history. This was the natural nemesis of his asceticism and superstition. A most painful passage in his Memoirs, and one which has inevitably called forth severe criticism, is his attack on the memory of Professor Conington, whose offence in his eyes was a return from rationalism to religion. It cannot be said that Agnosticism in Mark Pattison's case supplied the place of Christianity as a comforter under affliction, for his defeat when he was first a candidate for the Rectorship of Lincoln plunged him into a despondency into which no Christian would by mere loss of worldly preferment have been thrown. Though at a subsequent election he was successful, his grief and resentment at the first repulse knew no abatement, and he leaves behind him an account not less acrimonious than it is minute and prolix of a wretched college squabble, his own conduct in which, it must be added, was the scandal of the university at the time. Nor is it possible, on any ordinary principles of morality, to speak highly of an Agnostic and a hater of Christianity who could not only accept but struggle desperately to obtain an office which, like the Rectorship of Lincoln, was confined to clergymen, involved the performance of clerical duties and derived part of its emoluments from the great tithes of a living. Literature has in Mark Pattison a remarkable representative, but Agnosticism is hardly justified of her child.

THE brain is the palest of all the internal organs, and the heart the reddest. Whatever comes from the brain carries the hue of the place it came from, and whatever comes from the heart carries the heat and colour of its birthplace.—Holmes.

EVERY river in West Africa has its "Devil's Island." The mouth of the Fatallah (Senegal), has one. It is entirely covered with brushwood, and the legend is, whoever puts foot on it will drop down dead. Neither native nor Christian would there disembark. Close by is a large rock, bare at low water. Passengers either pray or make the sign of the cross on passing it, as otherwise some Polyphemus would throw the stone at the ship and wreck her.

THE CAPTIVE INSURGENT CHIEF.

THE scouts by whom Riel was captured unarmed gave him a safe conduct to General Middleton. He and his council had previously been offered protection, if they would surrender, until their disposition by the civil authority could be determined on. There was a vague idea that he might be tried by a court-martial, as many rebels were in Lower Canada in 1838 ; but then, it seems to be forgotten, the reason assigned for resorting to this form of trial was that the civil courts had virtually ceased to exist. Riel, there can be no doubt, must be tried by civil process, at the place nearest Batouche appointed for the trial of criminals. As he has once either been insane or feigned insanity, it is probable that this plea will be urged on his behalf on the trial. It is certain, whatever may be said to the contrary, that there is a very distinct method in his madness.

Riel is generally described as being of French Canadian extraction. This however is a mistake : that his paternal ancestor was Irish is proved by the conclusive evidence of the Register. The grandfather of Louis Riel was born in the parish of St. Peter, Limerick, and came to Canada in the latter part of the last century. Louis, who has in his veins French and Indian as well as Irish blood, was born on the banks of the Red River, forty-one years ago. His father set the example of defiance of authority which the son has so faithfully followed. In 1849 the Half-breeds showed a tendency to resist the authority of the Hudson's Bay Company, in whom the sole powers of Government in the territory were then vested ; one Sayer had been placed under arrest, and while his trial was going on Jean Baptiste Riel rescued the prisoner and declared him free. Louis attracted the favourable notice of Archbishop Taché, under whose protection his studies began. He was afterwards fortunate enough to find a friend and helper in Madame Masson, of Quebec, a woman of strong religious instincts. While at College, in Montreal, his father died (1864), and Louis appears to have fallen into a fit of melancholy. As bearing on his mental temperament, the state of mind into which he fell, and which is best ascertained by the following lines, this trifle, otherwise of no importance, may now be recalled :

Au milieu de la foule  
Qui s'agite et s'écoule,  
Lorsque l'on aperçoit un homme au front pensif.

Et que son air de tristesse  
Et prime de la noblesse,  
On lui jette un regard furtif.  
Les gens se disent à l'oreille  
Frère, quel est donc celui-ci ?  
Et l'attention qu'il éveillé  
Se borne à ce vague souci.  
Il s'en va toujours, lui, sombre et la cœur saisi ;

Il souffre  
Un gouffre  
Est dans son cœur qu'il sent se gonfler de soupirs,  
Seul avec le chagrin, exilé des plaisirs,  
C'est dans la peine qu'il consume  
Ses jours abreuvés d'amertume.

Generally he is said to have been studious ; but he could not bear reproof for idleness and dissipation, which the Abbé Mozen once felt it his duty to administer, without complaining of rigorous treatment.

In 1866 or 1867 Riel is said to have been a student-at-law in the office of M. Laflamme, at Montreal. When he went back to the North-West he left no very distinct impression behind him except in the recollection of two or three fellow-students.

The next we see of the hot-headed young man is in his own prairie country, after which he never ceased to sigh—*mal du pays* being with him of longer duration than is usual—with what he called a Bill of Rights in his hand. This document evinces considerable ability, and is drawn up with much skill from the insurgent point of view. As if to show the eternal unfitness of things, the manifesto advocating revolution opened with an acknowledgment of the inviolability of authority. By this admission Riel by no means intended to give away his case. The authority in favour of which he made the admission was that of himself, acting in the name of the Provisional Government. The Hudson's Bay Company, he said, had vacated its functions as a governing authority when it assumed to hand over the country to Canada. He probably had got a glimpse of the fact that there are difficulties connected with the transfer of the powers of Government which are not found in a transfer of territory ; and he contended that the attempt to hand over the people against their will to a foreign power gave them the right to set up whatever form of Government they might think proper. He pretended that the Provisional Government was composed of men "elected by the people," and that it constituted the sole legitimate authority in the country. However specious the argument in favour of revolution in this form, a man of strong common sense would have seen that no theory however plausible would much avail a handful of Half-breeds with a small sprinkling of whites, on the banks of the Red River, against the forces of the British Empire. Riel is a man of

illusions, and he has the faculty of drawing the Half-breeds, and as we now see the Indians, into his schemes of insurrection. Canada had itself in 1763 been abandoned, in the same sense, and handed over to England. When Alaska was ceded to the United States by purchase from Russia the Half-breeds there had precisely the same cause to revolt that Riel contended for. The Provisional Government installed itself in Fort Garry, a stone building, named after an officer of the company, and the erection of which as a means of protecting the company against the possible hostility of Indians and Half-breeds, was begun in 1833. Before the troops under General Wolseley arrived, Riel fled without striking a blow, and made good his escape across the border into the States. The occupation of the fort by the insurgents was stained with the crime of putting to death a loyalist prisoner in cold blood.

Riel now pretends that he was not the real leader in the revolt, and says he was called back from the States and egged on by white people in the neighbourhood of Prince Albert. It is not surprising that he should now decline to accept the honour of the leadership in a lost cause. Riel arrived at Prince Albert on the 1st July, breathing words of peace. He would carry on a constitutional agitation and keep clear of the Indians ; but before the end of the month he had an interview with Big Bear. His declared intention was to return in September to Montana, where he had been employed as teacher in an industrial college kept by the Jesuits. He now says he was prevented from returning. In September, he enjoined the Half-Breeds to continue united to the clergy, by whom they had been powerfully aided to establish themselves "as a people"; latterly, in imitation of the Mahdi, he set up as prophet on his own account. Last September, when he was probably preparing for the second insurrection, Riel issued a new "Bill of Rights," in eleven articles. He seemed to be on sure ground when he demanded for the Half-breeds the same right to allotments of lands in the North-West as had been conceded to their relatives on the Red River. This claim no one would think of denying in a country where land is freely given to all comers, to Icelanders, Russians, Germans, Swedes, Norwegians, not to speak of English and Irish ; and in the middle of March, before the rising seemed imminent, a special commission was appointed to decide upon the several claims. The chief difficulty to be dealt with was that there had been a large emigration from the Red River region to the North-West of Half-breeds, to whom allotments of land had already been made, and who having sold their claims were asking to be served a second time. But besides two hundred and forty acres for each Half-breed, Riel, in this new "Bill of Rights," asked to have two millions of acres set apart for their benefit to be utilized in the support of schools, orphan asylums, hospitals, and for other purposes. Other claims for land extending over several generations were made. Besides this, the Government was called upon, without qualification or limit, to feed the Indians. Indiscriminate almsgiving has the same effect upon savages as upon other people : when they are assured of subsistence without labour they will do nothing to help themselves. Grants were demanded for the support of convents "at all points where there are a sufficient number of Métis to justify the expense." It is difficult when one listens to this demand not to recognize in it the voice of the Church speaking through Riel. That Provinces should be erected in the North-West as population increases sufficiently to warrant its being done is reasonable to expect.

The second "Bill of Rights" contained about an equal number of things admissible and inadmissible. But because all the demands it embraced, reasonable and unreasonable, were not at once granted, no cause for insurrection was created. After all Riel's greatest crime is not in inciting the Half-breeds to revolt ; it is in lighting up the flames of an Indian war. For the part he bore in the insurrection he must stand his trial ; and on the result, of which there can scarcely be a doubt, his fate will depend.

Is this the end of the Half-breed revolt ? At Batouche, there can be no doubt, all the Half-breeds whom it was possible to get together had been assembled. As little doubt can there be that their organization has been thoroughly broken. Is this then the end of the revolt, so far as the Half-breeds are concerned ? All entitled to land will get it under the Commission ; but the actual insurgents, who must be punished or pardoned, will not at present share in the allotment. A missionary priest writing from the North-West makes an unpleasant prediction. "You may," he says, "kill the Métis, obtain a brilliant victory, but in this country this is not the end : it is only the beginning." Let us hope that this prophecy will not be fulfilled. But we cannot forget that Gabriel Dumont is still at large, and it is said of him, as it was said of Riel, falsely or mistakenly as we now know, that he will never be taken alive. But he is much more likely to try to inspire the savages to carry on the war than to re-form a distinctly Half-breed force, which could not be got in sufficient numbers to create the hope that it could stand against the troops now within reach.

Dumont is a man of force and daring. An incident may show that his possible power over the Indians may prove to be not inconsiderable. Last winter, finding himself within easy reach of a camp of Blackfeet Indians, he resolved to pay them a visit. When he arrived in company with a dozen hunters, the savages were engaged in the *Danse du Potreau*, in which the warriors one after another recite their exploits. Dumont entered into the dance at once, and when it came his turn to tell what he had done, he cried out, "I killed ten Blackfeet." His companions feared that the exclamation would prove to be his and their death sentence; but Dumont's audacity produced the effect intended; the Indians showed their respect for so great a warrior, though the boast was a reflection on their tribe, and they signified their approbation by cries of *Oah! Oah!* This, however, is not the Indian method, which is to claim blood for blood. In any case, Gabriel Dumont is a formidable figure, whether among Indians or Half-breeds, and his capture would remove one remaining cause of anxiety.

### TOO MUCH PARTYISM.

THERE is one lesson to be drawn from the deplorable condition of things in the North-West, and one which the Canadian people will do well to lay to heart: much if not all of the trouble has been caused by too much politics. Of late years the spirit of rancour and bitterness existing between the two political parties in this country has so grown and increased that the real object for which all governments exist has been completely lost sight of, hidden under a rank mass of party politics. Instead of the Government being called into existence for the good of the country, it seems to be accepted on all hands, as a political maxim of the first order, that the country exists for the benefit of the Government of the day. When any question comes forward, party supporters are perfectly satisfied and think that the proper functions of governing have been fulfilled if by a clever sleight of hand, or a dexterous throwing of dust, the Government retains its hold over the people. Are provincial rights threatened and attacked: what matters it, so long as the members stick by their "chief" and the plain sense of the matter can be smothered in long-drawn wordy arguments in the courts of law? Is the country staggering under heavy debt and taxation, while trade is stagnant and population idle: what matters it, if only the party will keep together, and the people can be persuaded that high taxation is the root of all wealth? Are settlers denied their legitimate rights and their claims persistently ignored: who cares, if these settlers are not voters, and return no member to "the House"? Let them clamour: the "party" cannot be affected. And so the miserable game goes on. The Opposition newspapers bark at every mouse as though it were a wolf, and can bark no louder when the wolf appears: while the Government organ throws mud at all who speak a word or present a complaint against the Government, regardless of the equities of the case, and careful only to support the men it is paid to back. Amid all this din of mere party strife, it is impossible to hear the right or wrong of any question; all sense is drowned in the clatter of political organs and the jabber of party men. If some local or personal grievance is brought before the notice of the Government, it is exaggerated by the Opposition organs so as to appear a national affair of the very highest importance; charges of corruption, lying and fraud are hurled broadcast at the Government, in the hope of gaining a point in the political game, while the Government organs, true to the principle that their party can do no wrong, repel the attack with such scathing epithets as "Grit," "sorehead" and the like, and triumphantly score a victory, and proclaim another master-stroke of statesmanship when the purely partisan majority in the House votes down a motion for papers or further enquiry. To arrive at the truth seems a matter of perfect indifference. And the saddest fact of all is, that the people of Canada back up and hound on their politicians in this sort of warfare: the nation divides itself into two camps, and the battle rages fiercely and continuously: each outbids the other in violence of language, and the object of each seems to be attained in the achievement of some petty party victory, regardless of right or justice. The vulgar spectacle might be passed by in silence with contempt and disgust by non-combatants if it were not that such a state of things results in serious and lasting consequences to the country.

At any time during the last two or three years there might have been apparent to a dispassionate observer a mass of smouldering discontent in the North-West sufficient to call for the attention of the Government and the patient consideration of those properly empowered to quench it. If one-half of the grievances set forth in newspapers and formulated by settlers at their meetings be substantial, there have been enough in the North-West to call for redress and amendment long ere this. But how has this discontent been treated by party organs that, unfortunately, have so

much influence in the ruling of this country? On the one hand, in its initial stages it has been exaggerated to such proportions as to be incredible; while on the other, it has been represented and sneered at as the mere vapouring of a few discontented "Grits." As no votes were to be captured the politicians paid little heed and allowed things to take their course. And in due course, the patience of the settlers becoming exhausted, the period of quiet waiting and hoping ends, and the hitherto law-abiding citizens appear with rifles in their hands. Then all is bustle and activity. The country so long neglected now becomes the very focus of departmental zeal. Troops are despatched with utmost speed to the scene of disturbance; merchants, lawyers, bankers, artisans, clerks and students are snatched from their work, and sent soldiering on the plains of the North-West; a Royal Commission is appointed to inquire into complaints, and Half-breeds are informed by telegraph that in a few days their musty claims will be looked at and a satisfactory settlement made. Party politicians stand aghast to find that there are in the community men so regardless of their rules of the game that they prefer actual fighting to the continual shelving of petitions and grievances, and consider their homes of greater importance than "the party."

The lesson distinctly taught by this is perhaps the most dangerous that any nation can learn. The immediate inference drawn by persons smarting under the effects of official neglect and misrule is that the quickest and surest means of securing attention and reform is by a resort to violence. Once let a people experience that rebellion is more effectual in redressing wrongs than submission, and there are not many steps in the argument before the conclusion is reached that all submission to authority is bad and hurtful. It is the highest function of a statesman so to control men that they feel no galling bonds of restraint; so to meet all legitimate requests that they are granted without pressure on the one hand or a display of weakness on the other; and so to resist all improper demands that a vast majority will recognize the rectitude of his course of action. Unfortunately there has been but little statesmanship exhibited in the governing of the North-West.

It seems to be a law of nations that there can be no attainment of national wisdom without blood. It will be well for Canada if this North-West rebellion will impress upon her the necessity for honest and faithful dealing in governing; the necessity for more earnestness and less humbug, for more doing and less empty talking. If the zeal and energy which has been expended in contemptible little party fights had been devoted to the proper governing of the country, there would be to-day no discontent to allay in the North-West, and no rebellion to suppress. G. C. C.

### ROYAL CANADIAN ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

THE Exhibition now open in Toronto, resulting as it does from the united efforts of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts and the Ontario Society of Artists, may be fairly taken as indicating the present status of art in Canada. The latter is almost a local association, but the Academy has a wider constituency, and holds its annual exhibitions in different parts of the Dominion. It would be manifestly unfair and misleading to judge the quality of this exposition by the standards which would be applicable in the art centres of Europe. There an artist is surrounded by good examples of the work of old masters, and he has also the benefit of seeing constantly the work of the living artists who are the best guides in the interpretation of nature. These advantages are not within the reach of Canadian artists. Unable to avail themselves to any extent of the experience of others, they are thrown back upon themselves, and can therefore only give us the result of their own communion with nature. This very fact will, however, if faithfully used, eliminate from their work that unreal conventionality which is the bane of the schools. The qualities for which we seek are the expression of such sentiment or feeling as will awaken in the mind an echo of some impression that nature gives, with care and truthfulness in matters of detail, and our standard of excellence will be made by comparison with past attainment rather than by reference to that which is confessedly beyond our present reach. Our artists should understand that a picture, however carefully drawn, whatever may be the merit of the technical skill displayed, is not a work of art unless it has within itself a refining and uplifting power, unless it appeals to us in a way that will deepen our sympathy with that which is beautiful and true. We may say the same thing of figure-painting of every kind. A portrait that is wanting in animation and character is no better than a photograph; the latter will undoubtedly give the better likeness. A picture which speaks to us of maternal tenderness and love, or which tells of manly strength and character, or which expresses on canvas the vivacity of youth, and the sweetness and innocence of childhood, must ever be a treasured possession.

We miss this year the names of many who have contributed before: notably H. Sandham, whose absence is a great loss. We are, however, compensated to some extent by the pleasure with which we greet several new names. No. 50, "Ready for a Bowl," by Miss Maria Brooks, is worthy of a place in any exhibition. Simple, natural, and child-like, we have no hesitation in placing it in the front rank. No. 83, "Edith," by

the same artist, is a charming little picture, but "Down Piccadilly," No. 180, gives us some insight into the courage possessed by this lady. Clever the picture undoubtedly is, and has many passages of great merit; the story is well told, but the drawing in some of the figures appears to us defective. No. 138, "Missionaries," is somewhat dramatic and unnatural in composition, hard and unsympathetic in treatment. Very different is the pathos expressed in "The Broken String," No. 148. We note with pleasure the picture "An Old Soldier," No. 28, by R. Harris. The quaint expression in the eye of the old veteran is capitally rendered, though the hands, as usual, are badly drawn. "Comrades," No. 37, is equal to his reputation. That J. W. L. Forster is a careful student is well evinced by No. 39, "Study of a Head," not a pleasing subject for the public, but just one of those studies that lie at the foundation of all good work. No. 87, "Portrait of a Young Lady," is injudiciously hung. A picture painted in a quiet tone may be easily drowned by the close proximity of one in a higher key. This is very apparent in the present case. The picture is full of tenderness and grace. The hands are exceptionally well drawn. No. 7, Portrait, by A. D. Patterson, is good in colour, the texture of the flesh reminds us of the work of English artists, whose style he evidently emulates. It is the best specimen of this artist's work that we have seen. Why did the Hanging Committee place it so near the sky? No. 85, "Portrait of a Lady," is the most attractive picture shown by Miss Fanny Sutherland. We call attention to her painting of lace, which in all her pictures is very successful. Horner Watson's picture, No. 33, "Grove at Sunset," is a revelation to us. He has completely altered his style of handling. We cannot help thinking that he had better adhere to his old manner. An adopted style is always more or less false to an artist, and can never really aid him in rendering truths such as are here attempted. The light beyond the picture plane, filtering through the foliage of trees that obstruct the sunset flow, is, however, well expressed. In this we are compelled to say that his genius has served him better than his judgment. No. 6 is a better picture, it is tender and quiet, and displays power in rendering subtle values in greens. No. 36 is in his older and happier style. No. 103, "A Wreath of Flowers," by W. Brymner, is the result of much careful study. Truthfulness is the characteristic of the landscape, the figures are artistically grouped and well painted. We congratulate the artist on the real progress he has made. No. 128, "Peaches," by J. C. Forbes, is one of the best examples of still-life we have. The luscious quality of the fruit, and the tones in shadow are well expressed. No. 60, "A Winter Bouquet," by Mrs. Dignam, is a rich cluster of roses, well painted technically, but unfortunately wanting in relief. It gives promise of good work in the future. No. 177 is a better picture. It is a cluster of marigolds in which the relief is admirable. "Rhododendrons," No. 88, by Miss Westmacott, is good in many ways.

Among the water-colours, we would direct attention to the careful drawing of Westminster Abbey, No. 279, by J. Sydney Crocker. L. R. O'Brien has been most successful in his drawing of Windsor Castle, No. 267. No. 277, "A Tributary of the St. Maurice," is also full of life and motion; the colouring is clean, and the effect is pleasing.

If we criticize, it is in no unkindly spirit, but from a sincere desire to promote among our artists a continuance of that conscientious study which alone can enable them to make Canadian art worthy of a wider recognition.

MAHLSTICK.

THE CHURCHES.

Last week, in harmony with time-honoured usage, Ascension Services were held in the Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches. Speaking generally, there was no notable increase in the congregations that usually attend on such occasions. Other denominations that show a disposition to relax rigid ideas as to times and seasons, while they hold Christmas and Easter services, have not ventured on the observance of Ascension Day.

AFTER consecration at Fredericton with all due impressiveness, the new Bishop of Niagara has met with a most hearty and encouraging welcome in the City of Hamilton. Handsome and appropriate gifts have been showered upon him. The installation ceremony took place in Christ Church Cathedral immediately prior to the morning service. There was a large attendance of the congregation, and in addition a number of members of other denominations, the church being filled in every part. At eleven o'clock the Venerable Archdeacon McMurray, accompanied by the Bishop, preceded by Rev. Messrs. Miller and Harvey, and followed by the surpliced choir, proceeded to the western door of the Cathedral. The Archbishop knocked for admittance, and Dr. Mockridge, the rector, who was accompanied by the lay members of the Cathedral, enquired from within, "Who is there?" "The Bishop of Niagara, who prays the rector in charge to install him," was the reply of Archdeacon McMurray. Thereupon the door was opened, and the procession entered and advanced up the centre aisle, singing an appropriate hymn. On reaching the chancel, the Bishop and clergy took places within the altar rails, the laymen outside, and the choir in their places. Mr. Harvey then read the commission from the Metropolitan to install the Bishop, and Rev. Dr. Mockridge took the Bishop's hand and conducted him to his seat on the right hand of the chancel, by which the Bishop's staff had been placed, saying: "I do now induct, install and enthrone thee, Right Reverend Father in God, Charles, Bishop of Niagara. The Lord preserve thy going out and thy coming in, and mayest thou remain in justice and sanctity and adorn the place delegated to thee by God, and may He who is abundant in grace strengthen thee through His dear Son faithfully to walk as chief shepherd of His flock. Amen." Then followed prayers for the success of the Bishop in his work, and after the doxology the usual morning service was continued, being conducted by the

clergymen present. The newly installed Bishop then preached an earnest and impressive sermon on Luke xxiv. 52 and 53. He preached in St. Mark's Church in the afternoon and in the Church of the Ascension in the evening to crowded congregations. Bishop Hamilton enters on his new and important field of labour under the most favourable and encouraging auspices.

THE troubles in Christ's Church, Montreal, have assumed a serious and most unpromising aspect. The rector has evidently failed to reconcile antagonistic elements within his fold. One party approves of his attitude but the Low Church section are very much dissatisfied, and have gone the length of presenting a request for his resignation.

ST. JAMES' CATHEDRAL in Toronto does not exhibit that unity of sentiment which should pervade a Christian congregation. The course pursued by the rector does not meet with universal approval, and the harmony that should exist between pastor and people is a blessing not at present realized.

CONGREGATIONAL troubles are not at present confined to any one communion. Cooke's Presbyterian Church in Toronto has been distracted by contention. Between the pastor and certain influential members there have been unhappy differences, leading to unseemly dissensions. The former at one stage of the contention tendered his resignation to his Presbytery, but being urged by his supporters he desired to have it withdrawn which request the Presbytery declined to grant. Mr. Kirkpatrick then appealed to the Synod which met the other week in Cobourg. There he delivered a philippic bristling with hits at opponents which produced a rather unfavourable impression. The Synod dismissed his appeal and sustained the decision of the Presbytery, whereupon Mr. Kirkpatrick appealed to the General Assembly, which meets next month in Montreal.

A SHORT time ago a number of dissentients from Cooke's Church, Toronto, aggrieved at the introduction of instrumental music in the church services, and others sympathizing with their views, formed a congregation in whose service neither organ nor hymn should have a part. They extended a call to the Rev. Andrew Wilson, then pastor of a church in Kingston, and it was hoped that a church might rise into life and vigour where the discordant notes of disquieting innovations would be unheard. Expectation has been disappointed, and to all appearance the movement has come to an unhappy and an untimely end.

LAST week the Convocation of Victoria University was held at Cobourg. The question agitating the Methodist Church is University Federation. The Alumni Association have virtually decided against the proposal. Influential ministers are divided in opinion. Various pamphlets acknowledged and anonymous have been issued in favour of and against federation. The discussion will go on and final decision be delayed, but not without reason it may be anticipated that time, not to speak of other influences, is on the side of federation.

A SIGNIFICANT congress of American churches has just been held in Hartford, Connecticut, at which a number of prominent clergymen of the Evangelical churches assembled for the discussion of questions in which all Christians are interested. The meeting of this congress is one of many indications that thoughtful people are becoming impatient of the minor distinctions that keep Christians apart, and it also indicates the existing desire to bring the Church into closer sympathy with the spiritual requirements of the people.

ASTERISK.

HERE AND THERE.

THE opening of the Royal Academy of Canadian Artists' Exhibition in the Ontario Artists' Association Rooms last week afforded proof that artistic progress and its appreciation are advancing with equal steps. A large company, representative in character, met in the Ontario Society's Rooms to take part in the opening ceremonial. In the absence of the Governor-General, whose duties at the Capital prevented his presence, Sir J. Beverley Robinson presided. Mr. O'Brien, president, delivered a neat and graceful speech in which he detailed the progress and prospects of the Academy. The address of President Daniel Wilson, LL.D., was a brilliant but succinct historical statement of the rise and development of art, from its dawn in Greece, through the Byzantine period and mediæval times, then embracing the contributions of Florence, Venice and Rome, the Renaissance, the Flemish school, and the recent development of artistic culture in England, paying a high tribute to the valuable impetus given to ceramic art by the efforts of Wedgwood. The Hon. Senator Allen and the Hon. G. W. Ross, in proposing and seconding a resolution of thanks to President Wilson, spoke of the encouraging progress of Canadian art, the latter gentleman suggesting that Canadian subjects afforded attractive themes for artistic treatment and that the pursuit of such a line of study would tend to the development of a distinctively Canadian school of art. Opportunity was then afforded for viewing the fine collection of works now on exhibition. They are of varying merit. Not a few would fittingly grace any collection.

THERE is reasonable ground for hope that the Liberal Temperance Society will attain the ends contemplated by its promoters. Hitherto there has been no platform with which moderate men who deplored drunkenness could identify themselves. On the one hand was the liquor interest, to some extent responsible for the evil lamented; on the other a union of moral suasionists and prohibitionists. Passive total abstinence presented no attraction to the practical reformer; prohibition was equally repugnant to his moral sense and love of justice—besides being only another form of

intemperance. (For it must not be forgotten that intemperance is of a man: is not instilled into him by the liquor he drinks.) But the proposal to discourage more fiery compounds, and to substitute the use of lighter beverages of proved beneficial qualities, on consideration appears to fill the bill; hence a steadily increasing interest in the movement. The weekly meetings have had the result of disseminating truths in an unassuming manner amongst audiences hitherto principally under the sway of ill-informed or fanatical prohibitionists, to the no small chagrin of the deposed philanthropist.

EXPERIENCE has conclusively shown that exhibitions of dogs and of cattle do much to encourage the breed of those animals. For this reason, if for no other, it is a regrettable fact that the Toronto Dog Show was a financial failure. Gentlemen who, at considerable pains, undertake the trying work of arranging the details of such exhibitions, and at the close have to contribute to a deficit, are not likely to repeat the experiment. As the class of dogs shown in the Pavilion was much better than those on view last year, it is not easy to account for the lack of public interest, more especially as the show was favoured by splendid weather. The suggestion that the Rebellion monopolizes public attention may have solid foundation. There were many excellent specimens of sporting and non-sporting dogs, the exhibit of setters and fox-terriers being particularly fine. Some good class pointers were also shown, the harriers being only from fair to middling. The catalogue embraced some magnificent St. Bernards and Newfoundlands, the bulls not appearing to merit the praise bestowed upon them in some quarters. A fine class of the now popular Bedlington was included, and there were also some beautiful specimens of hounds and toy dogs. During the progress of the exhibition arrangements were made by which the defunct Dominion Kennel Club will be replaced by a Canadian Kennel Club.

In another column will be found the annual report of the Toronto General Trusts Company. Good wine needs no bush, and this document may be left to tell its own tale. There is a wrong impression about the *raison d'être* of the company, and a word of explanation may be no more than just. In the ordinary course of things, and when property has to be transmitted to a successor, trustees or executors are required, and, both from unavoidable accidents and the degeneracy of human nature, there are occasional lapses which prevent legacies from reaching those intended to be benefited. The Trusts Company offers to avoid all risks of this nature by undertaking the necessary duties, and claims that its guarantee, as that of a chartered association backed by responsible names, is sufficiently ample to satisfy all who may employ its services.

THE opinion was general that Mr. Lawrence Barrett eminently sustained his reputation in "Francesca da Rimini," in which he acted *Lanciotto* three times in the Toronto Opera House last week. There could be no question as to the verdict of the large audience on Saturday night, however, upon which occasion Mr. Barrett played *Cassius* in "Julius Cæsar." Whatever the cause, he was certainly not "great" in that rôle—indeed, his performance at times partook of the nature of a burlesque. Audiences are not always right in their judgments—indeed, they are generally wrong—but old play-goers were in sympathy with those who declared that on the occasion named the *Marc Antony* of Mr. F. C. Moseley was an infinitely truer conception than Mr. Barrett's *Cassius*.

MUTATO nomine, de te fabula narratur. "I advise people most earnestly not to put much faith in telegrams from foreign capitals expressing opinions on the situation. They are for the most part the agencies of capitalists who see their way to financial operations. They are intended to raise or depreciate stocks, and have had that effect already on several occasions. In the London Stock Exchange, there is a panic nearly every day caused by these instruments of torture for 'bulls' and 'bears.' As political forecasts, they are absolutely worthless. Not one single telegram despatched in the last few days has been worth the cost of transmission. Some of them are like the telegram which described a message from Czar Alexander to Emperor William saying that the prospects of peace had vanished. That story was false. Others are like the telegram from St. Petersburg about war being considered inevitable. That was only a sort of threat issued without any official responsibility by some of the war party in Russia. From first to last these rumours are untrustworthy, and they should not affect men's minds or touch their pockets." These warnings were given to his readers by the London correspondent of a Lancashire daily. There is no doubt but similar calculations enter into the despatch of many cablegrams received in this country. Over and above this, as has several times been stated in THE WEEK, some London representatives collect only such items as will prove palatable to American-Irish readers, whilst others are so ignorant of English politics as to imagine that Lord Churchill is a potent factor, whereas he is merely the leader of a party which numbers only four, the captain included. His gross impertinences cause mingled feelings of amusement and disgust on the Government benches—as amongst respectable Tories; but generally he is the *bête noir* of the Opposition, and has received more well-merited castigations than any other member of the House outside the Parnellite *canaille*. Only those who are in the habit of reading the English papers can form any conception of the utter unreliability of what is published on this continent as English "opinion." Journalists here having little time for studying English politics, and labouring under the delusion that "Conservatism" means the same on both sides of the Atlantic, reproduce tirades against Mr. Gladstone from irresponsible sources, and steadily ignore the far

more frequent adulation which is heaped upon him—heaped upon him, unfortunately, to the extent of hero-worship. To these gentlemen Lords Salisbury and Churchill are demi-gods; by many of the more thoughtful Conservatives in England they are looked upon as the principal causes of the conspicuous weakness of their party.

THE Montreal *Herald* shows, by two columns of agony, that the lesson administered to it has told. Let us hope that the effect will be lasting as well as salutary. Criticism is out of the question: it is impossible to argue against a howl.

THERE were twenty-two failures in Canada reported to Bradstreet's during the past week, against thirty-three in the preceding week, and thirty-five, twenty-one and fourteen in the corresponding weeks of 1884, 1883 and 1882, respectively. In the United States there were 164 failures during the week as compared with 197 in the preceding week, and with 187, 166 and 116, respectively, in the corresponding weeks of 1884, 1883 and 1882. About eighty-five per cent. were those of small traders whose capital was less than \$5,000.

In the current (June) number of the *North American Review* is an able and dispassionate paper from the facile pen of Mr. Gail Hamilton entitled "Prohibition in Politics," in which it is conclusively shown that from the moment when Prohibition was removed from the list of social questions into the domain of politics that movement has lost caste and strength. The ludicrous position of the Prohibitionist candidate during the presidential campaign is vividly shown, copious official statistics being adduced to justify the statements made. Mr. St. John told his followers that the Prohibition party controlled a million votes; the *Independent* argued upon the basis of two million votes. The National Prohibition Committee in New York gives the recorded vote for St. John at 95,000 in thirty-four States. The total vote of the country is 10,036,057. "The Prohibition party made a shy at everything and accomplished nothing." "In Portland practically free rum is in the ascendency by the action of the Prohibition party." "The opinion entertained of Prohibition as a political issue is shown by the Prohibition Vote for the Prohibition candidate in the original Prohibition State. Mr. St. John received in Maine 2,160 votes, or scarcely more than one in fifty of the entire vote. What political Prohibition has thus far done, may be summed up: By methods not only antagonistic but quarrelsome sometimes even to the borders of scurrility, by misrepresentations that charity alone can attribute to misunderstanding, it has shamed its own prophecies, destroyed its own harmony, depleted its own ranks, vitiated its own laws, defeated the party from which all Prohibitory legislation has come, enthroned the party by which all Prohibitory legislation has been opposed. This it can continue to do indefinitely; but no protestation on the part of its leaders, and no delusion on the part of its followers, can alter the fact that it is working in the interests of intemperance, and not in the interests of temperance. No intelligent observer can fail to recognize its character and its tendency."

THE New York Canadian Club has been formally organized. Erastus Wiman was elected president, Hon. L. S. Huntington and Sir Roderick Cameron vice-presidents. The new club starts out under very favourable auspices, and should soon achieve a permanent place among the institutions of the city. There are so many Canadians now resident in New York who are not eligible for election, for various reasons, to many of the larger clubs, that it is about time they should have a club-house of their own.

NEW YORK is to have a Ladies' Club, and a ladies' club at that which is to be to the leading feminine society population what the Union is to the masculine, if we may rely upon an American contemporary. For some years many of the married women and young ladies in society have been growing more and more restive over the privileges enjoyed by their associates of the opposite sex in their clubs, and utterly failing, despite their best endeavours to counteract or overcome this decided fondness for club life on the part of their fathers, husbands, brothers and friends they have finally decided to throw down the gauntlet of defiance and introduce the fashion of ladies' clubs in the metropolis.

HERE is another of the many stories going the rounds about the late Royal visit to Ireland: The Prince of Wales has got a new walking-stick, which he came by in rather a curious manner. As His Royal Highness was about to alight from the train that brought him to Ballybrophy, the other day, a man with a bundle of those useful aids to locomotion under his arm, forced his way to the front, despite the resistance of the officials, who probably scented dynamite, and possible injury to their own sacred persons. The Prince, however, less fearful than they, beckoned the man to him in his good-humoured way, and calmly asked him what he wanted. "Nothing, your honour," replied the man, "nothing, but to ask your honour to take a present of a Tipperary rifle," and as he spoke he tendered the Prince the most comely, trusty stick from his store. The Prince immediately murmured some kindly words of thanks and took the stick. Thereupon the man started off highly delighted, but was soon stopped by one of the Prince's suite who brought him a sovereign as a present from the Heir-Apparent. This proved a climax to Paddy's pleasure, and when a gentleman offered to buy the gold piece for twenty-five shillings, he indignantly replied that he would not sell it for five-and-twenty guineas, adding, "I'll keep it forever in token of his honour who sent it me." A



brisk trade in walking-sticks then ensued. Prince Albert Victor spared a pound of his pocket-money for one, and the aide-de-camp bought another at the same price, and was quickly followed by bystanders who bought up the remaining sticks at ruinous figures. Finally, the vendor went off with only one regret, and that was, that he had not brought more sticks with him to the station. *Si non vero ben trovato.*

OSCAR WILDE, who favours abolishing the coat and waistcoat, will, if he keeps on, soon look like a society lady in full dress.

THE latest thing in social gatherings in London is the Quotation At Home. It is just possible that it may become the fashion. This is how it is managed. Each guest comes with three quotations, and the company is to give the names of the authors. Prizes, or favours, as a flower, or whatever you like, are presented to those returning correct answers. Favours are drawn by lot. The quotation party is simply a pleasant little amusement to be given. It is expected of any gentleman winning favours to present them to a lady. Consequently all the favours are selected with a thought of the taste of the ladies, and must be in no sense masculine. To the favours are attached cards with the names of the gentlemen who gave them, and at the last party of the year they are counted up. Then the lady with the greatest number gets a big prize.

A STORY has been published in the Hungarian newspapers which, though romantic in its features, is declared to be "a round, unvarnished tale." About fifty years ago, in one of the back streets of Pesth, lived two humble families. In one of them there was a boy of twelve years, and in the other a girl of ten. In jest they were called husband and wife; and the two children took the matter so seriously that they began to regard each other with considerable affection, and the lad was exceedingly jealous when any attentions were paid to the girl by other lads. One day he discovered a comrade talking, as he thought too confidentially, to the maiden, and he seized a stone which he flung at the offender. Unfortunately he missed his aim and destroyed the sight of one of the young lady's eyes. Fearing serious consequences he ran away, and nothing was seen of him for nearly fifty years. In the meantime the poor girl grew up, passed through middle life and became old, still remaining single. Last week, according to the Pesth journalists, the hero of the story returned from India, immensely rich, and went to the cottage where the lady resides, and at once offered her his hand and fortune.

IN one of its features this story reminds us of an occurrence which is said to have taken place in England early in the present century. A lad was ordered by his father to fetch a log from the wood stack in the yard. He brought back so small a lump that the father ordered him in angry language to bring a bigger one. The irritated youth ran away and enlisted as a soldier. Returning many years after to his father's house, he shouldered a huge block of wood lying in the outer premises, walked into the house, and flung it on the hearth. His father coolly looked at the wood and at his son, and then quietly remarked, "That's better, but you've been a considerably long time in fetching it!"

SOCIAL intercourse in India between Europeans and the educated natives is not only hampered by stringent regulations as to the seclusion of the women, but by other caste rules which are minute and many. Until Lord and Lady Dufferin went to India, nobody made any attempt, it is said, to bring about a freer state of things in Society there, because it seemed hopeless to do so. But Lord and Lady Dufferin are working towards the end they have in view with diplomatic niceness, and are reported as succeeding in winning golden opinions everywhere. It is confidently expected that the result will be to free social intercourse in India from its irritating trammels, thus advancing the interests of general Society and strengthening the natives' attachment and loyalty to English rule.

AFTER a winter almost unparalleled for severity and duration there is at last promise of warm weather, and centres of population, particularly those known as "summer resorts," are refurbishing themselves up for the summer. On every hand ladders are raised against exteriors or interiors, and men are to be seen dangling or standing at perilous altitudes, handling the evil-smelling brush and anon sprinkling little circles of paint upon unwary passers-by. Housemaids are said by the cynically wicked to be in a high state of elation at this incursion of the masculine gender, and the fortnight during which workmen are allowed free ingress to every room in the house is a grand time for Susan. Nor do the decorators come unattended; they are only the advance guard of a host of others for whom they make nice little paying jobs. Neither will cook allow housemaid to monopolize the fun; she is sure to find something wrong with the kitchen-range necessitating a visit from the plumber or blacksmith, with whom she is supposed to have a feeling of comradeship.

NOWADAYS, the question is not so much, "When shall we have the house painted?" as "What colour shall it be?" Formerly everyone was content with the orthodox and old-established stone colour, but at the present time all are connoisseurs in art, and seek an outlet for their ideas by disfiguring their domiciles with all sorts of glaring combinations or depressing half-tints. Brown goes in for green, while Jones and Robinson, on either side, select salmon and light blue. An economical individual a few doors off

adopts lead colour, which lasts for years and "never shows the dirt," but looks a picture of sooty sordidness the whole time. However smart the more fanciful designs may appear for a few months, the great levellers, time and smoke, eventually reduce them to a dull average of griminess. House property has, by various family changes, fallen into so many hands that there is nothing to prevent each owner from working his own sweet will upon the façade of his residence.

THE New York *Town Topics* says: "The coming summer promises to be a very quiet one, not only in Newport but in the many resorts on the northern and eastern shores. Mount Desert, that haven of economy and bad dinners, promises to have even more votaries in hand for August, but the season will probably be short as it was last summer."

THE following race for life is taken from a sporting contemporary, and, if not elegant in diction, is certainly unique in its way:—

If one could see a million babies start on a journey (all scratch the mark, of course), and could follow them through life, this is about what he would see. Nearly 150,000 of them drop out of the ranks by the end of the first year, while twelve months later the numbers would be further thinned by the deduction of 53,000 more; 28,000 would follow at the end of the thirteenth year. They would throw up the sponge by twos and threes until the end of the forty-fifth year, when it would be found that in the intervening period something like 500,000 had left the track. Sixty years would see 370,000 gray-headed men still cheerfully pegging away. At the end of eighty years the competitors in this great "go-as-you-please" would number 97,000, but they would be getting more shaky and "dotty" each lap. At the end of ninety-five seasons 223 would only be left in the final "ties," while the winner would be led into his retiring-room, a solitary wreck, at the age of 108. There is something grimly humorous in this quaint array of figures, but they are founded upon statistics carefully compiled. One cannot help wondering what would be the betting at the start about any one of those million babies coming in alone at the one hundredth lap of the great and mysterious track upon which the race of life is run.

"FOXES have holes" saith Scripture, and nobody would under ordinary circumstances deny them the luxury of retirement from the world's hollowness afforded by the possession of them; but when besides sheltering a well-fed and growing family of cubs, a fox's retreat contains the remains of such delicacies as rabbits, partridges, hares, the leg of a lamb, sucking pig, and well-picked chicken bones enough to have supplied the frame-work of fowls innumerable, farmers begin to cry out for the annihilation of Reynard and his offspring. At Beeston, in Cheshire, a fox's hole has been found to contain all enumerated above, and farmers whose profits are discounted by the nocturnal depredations that go on vow a vengeance that is likely to interfere with the sport of their landlords. Fox-hunting cannot be effectually carried on without foxes, although as a make-shift a trail laid by dragging a full-flavoured red herring over the ground has been found gratifying, and rumour says that even *asafoetida* has been used for the purpose in Toronto. Without fox-hunting it is to be feared that English sport-loving landlords would find existence intolerable and would fly to other climes, leaving their tenants ungladdened by their presence, and their pews unadorned by their persons on Sunday mornings. And what would the farmers and parsons do then, poor things!

## CORRESPONDENCE.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for the Editor must be addressed: EDITOR OF THE WEEK, 5 Jordan Street, Toronto.

Contributors who desire their MS. returned, if not accepted, must enclose stamp for that purpose.

JOHN CARRY.—Next week.

### DOES THE SCOTT ACT DIMINISH THE CONSUMPTION OF LIQUOR?

To the Editor of *The Week*:

DEAR SIR,—There has been a great deal of controversy on the above subject, but mere assertions pro. or con. will never settle the question. I propose to give my personal experience in this matter. Those who claim that drinking is lessened by the passage of the Scott Act are generally ministers, magistrates, or others who are not in a position to tell anything about it. Is it probable that liquor will be sold where a prohibitory law is in force so openly that ministers, magistrates and other known advocates of the law, who will lay information against the seller, will see it? And is it probable that any man who by over-indulgence becomes drunk will be allowed to go forth into the public streets, blurring out the name of the liquor-seller, so that the minister and the magistrate may see him? No! The liquor is sold as often, but the sales are conducted secretly, and any drunkards are carefully kept out of sight until they are sober. I have passed some time in Scott Act Counties lately, and have not only seen liquor sold myself but have the assurance, both of the hotel-keepers and the drinking portion of the inhabitants, that while the consumption of beer (with the exception of pint bottles of ale) is lessened, there is more whiskey drunk than ever—more whiskey than would counterbalance the decrease in beer. As I very rarely touch any stimulants I have not had occasion to purchase any myself, but within a week, in a Scott Act county (Renfrew), I have seen four out of six men together at a dining table in a hotel each with a bottle of ale by his plate.

As an instance of the ease with which the Act may be evaded I may mention a proposition I heard a few days ago, viz.: that in a village where there was a large number of moderate drinkers, they proposed to form a sort of Joint Stock Company, each putting in about five dollars, purchasing a stock of liquors, and issuing a certain number of tickets to each member, each ticket to represent one drink; one of the number would take charge of the supply, say in connection with his store or other business, and the result would be practically the same as a hotel, while as each man was consuming his own private liquor he would not be amenable to the law.

While I seldom taste liquor in the ordinary course of things, as soon as I reach a Scott Act county I feel an almost irresistible desire to purchase some, if it is only to assert my love for

BRITISH FREEDOM.

Almonte, May 16, 1885.

### TORONTO'S GLORIOUS DEAD.

IN MEMORIAM LIEUT. FITCH, WHO DIED ON THE FIELD OF HONOUR.

TOLL! sad-voiced bells, a dirge of woe. To his last narrow bed  
Far Occident returns to-day Toronto's honoured dead;  
Not *with* his shield, but *on* it borne, comes he who scorn'd all fear,  
And the pathos of a nation's grief bedews his blood-stained bier.  
Yea, halo'd Vict'ry shades her light in patriotic gloom—  
For him, the leal-hearted youth, who risked a soldier's tomb—  
Peal slow, ye bells, your solemn notes o'er his devoted head,  
Far Occident returns to-day Toronto's honoured dead.

When desolating war's alarm rang through the startled land,  
When loud the midnight cry "To arms" was heard on every hand,  
Ready! aye ready! gallant Fitch, for tented field or fray.  
Nobly and well the trust's redeem'd reposed in him that day.  
On far Batoche's stricken field his life he freely gave—  
To-day *we* give—'tis all we can—a soldier's honoured grave;  
And street and square vibrate beneath the serried columns' tread,  
Far Occident returns to-day Toronto's noble dead.

Sleep on, O gallant heart, sleep on! For thee all strife is done,  
The bloody marge of battle pass'd, the leaves of cypress won;  
What though the rattling fusilade has closed the mournful scene,  
The loyal heart of Canada shall keep thy memory green;  
And grey-haired sires, in years unborn, shall tell of childhood's day,  
And unto wondering childhood's ears, and reverent hearts shall say,  
Peace with *true* Honour crown'd the land, a beauteous lustre shed,  
When Occident returned in state Toronto's glorious dead.

H. K. COCKIN.

### SONGS FROM THE FRONT.

#### II.—BEFORE BATOCHÉ.

He lay at evening by our tent;  
And who was graver, who more gay?  
Out there the sentry came and went,  
And we thought of the coming day.

His soldier's heart with hope beat high,  
His eyes shone in the watch-fire's light;  
Too slowly did the hours pass by,  
For with the morn would come the fight.

A random shot far on the right,  
Tells that our picket sees the foe;  
A gun booms out upon the night,  
The scouts dash up—away they go.

The bugle sounds. The call to arms  
Rings wild across the prairie grass;  
An eagle, scared by war's alarms,  
Screams from his perch as on we pass.

Again at evening by our tent  
He lies, but death cold is his face.  
He smiles as if perchance he dreamt  
The charge was o'er and won the place.

NATHANAEL NIX.

### COLOUR-TASTES.

THE colour-tastes are not strong or pronounced, but are such as might be formed by an association with the pleasure of moderate activity. If there could be developed a race of artists in the insect tribe, it is likely that there would be a keen and passionate delight in bright colours, corresponding to the strong passion for food and the brilliant hues of the flowers; but though it is beyond all question that the primary colours are more attractive than others to human beings, and perhaps to other animals, this preference is not very strongly marked. Still an objection occurs when the colour-tastes are referred to the influence of light. It seems to be thought by those who have studied the question that the earliest progenitors of the human race lived in woods and climbed trees. If this is true we might expect to find a decided preference for green, as the colour most constantly present. Even if no weight is attached to this theory, green is a colour which is conspicuous in summer and rare in winter, is frequent in such places as are suitable to life, and unknown in arid regions where life is hard and unpleasant. Yet language testifies to the fact that green is not a very attractive colour. An abundant experience proves that, even at the present day, a knowledge of the poisonous quality of most metallic greens is not common, and cases frequently occur of deaths and illness

caused by pickles and sweetmeats which attract by their bright green colour. Nor is the implied explanation that uncooked vegetables are indigestible any more satisfactory. On the contrary, it is an object in cooking to preserve the true green colour; and raw green lettuce excites no feeling of repugnance. Some different associations must have determined this distaste. If red were a displeasing or relatively unattractive colour it might be thought that the greater magnitude of the waves which provoke the sensation accounts for the fact. But as green stands in the middle of the scale, an explanation of this kind cannot be the true one. If however, we pass to an examination of the other colours, it is apparent that an adequate cause can be found for the beauty of at least one of them. This is blue. This colour is only found in nature when the sun shines, and the vivifying influence of the direct rays of the sun is felt by almost all the animal world. Maritime races have, it must be supposed, been more strongly affected than any others. The ocean reflects in deeper tones the azure blue of the sky, and all things conspire to make it a grateful colour to those who do business in the great waters. But the inhabitants of inland districts have felt the charm as well as the dwellers on the great coast. Even in tropical climates blue is welcome, and gray is the companion, sometimes of oppressive heat, sometimes of superabundant rain. It is true that when the colours are arranged in order as more or less warm and cold, blue must stand at one end and red at the other. But practically the colours which cause a sentiment of coolness are those which incline to blue. Pure blue is lavishly displayed in the pictures of Titian and P. Veronese. It heightens the value of the other colours by contrast, but does not mar the sunny effect of the composition. Fromentin is an example of a modern painter whose taste for tropical scenery and subjects was accompanied by a passion for blue. But the sunshine, which comes with the blue sky as an invariable companion, annihilates the pure greens of nature by an augmentation of the yellow and red tones. In rainy and gloomy weather the foliage greens are true greens, when the sun darts forth its rays they acquire an orange tint. This seems to be the true reason why a pure green colour excites an instinctive antipathy. It is the artist who talks of crude and coppery greens as if he disliked them; and as is shown by the practice of colouring pickles, preserved vegetables, and sweetmeats, they are not repugnant as symptomatic of poison or indigestibility. They are emblematic of the absence of the sun, as blue is the emblem of its presence, and are suggestive of a malignant influence. A blue eye is counted a beauty; but Shakespeare describes jealousy as a green-eyed monster. This same association is sufficient to account for the milder charm which subdued or qualified greens possess. The warmth of the sun is not always desired, so a colour which typifies its absence may be agreeable. An observation which Sir Frederick Leighton made in an address delivered at Burlington House bears on this question. "This is worthy of notice, that we see in Egyptian painting the first use of that combination of green and blue which was to be the dominant note of so much that is most beautiful in Eastern coloured decoration."

A taste for a combination of blue and green, it must be observed, cannot be explained by the law of the decorator that the complementary colours form the colour-harmonies. Sir Frederick Leighton describes this taste as one peculiar to Eastern nations. I suppose that it cannot be thought a violent construction of the meaning, if we understand by Eastern nations the inhabitants of hot climates. It is inconceivable that a mere difference of longitude can have an influence, and it is generally allowed that green and blue do not form a combination which pleases the eye of the inhabitants of colder countries. But this taste, which contradicts the accepted theory of colour-harmony, perfectly suits the view that the warmth of the sun forms the colour taste. Blue is universally desirable; green especially welcome to the inhabitant of a tropical country; and thus a concord is formed for the latter by the junction of two colours which harmonize less perfectly elsewhere. It seems to me that, if it were true that the harmonic quality of colouring is determined by the composition of light, a pure colour should be distasteful when the complementaries are absent. This feeling, however, that something is wanting does not arise. "When any one is seated in a boat on the sea at a distance from the shore, he sees, if the day is fine, only blue of different shades. But there does not arise a feeling" that this uniformity of colour is offensive unless the monochromatic quality is connected with a sense of weariness and a desire for change. As a part of the desire to be on dry land again there may of course be a desire to escape from the all-surrounding blue. A single musical sound differs, as Professor Helmholtz explains, from a single colour with regard to this. In the musical sound there are concords. There is, to borrow a term from physiology, a superfoetation of harmonies. This does not occur in colour, and the total absence of harmonic quality in each separate colour makes it unintelligible that a single colour can please the eye, on the hypothesis that colour-harmonies are determined by quantity. The difficulty entirely disappears when it is assumed that the warmth of the sun is the determinant cause, and that the sense of harmony is formed exclusively by an association of ideas. Some of the rules which authorities give are completely justified when tried by this test. For instance, orange and blue are said by Mr. Hay to make a harsher contrast, and one which stands in greater need of modification than any other junction of complementaries. (Orange and blue are complementaries in the artistic, though not in the scientific, arrangement.) These two colours are the chief emblems of sunshine. The flag which the sun unfurls in the increase of light colours all visible objects orange.

\* \* \* \* \*

Both sexes have submitted to the spell and acknowledged the charm of the ruddy hues of youth and health. When the Daughters of Jerusalem in the Song of Solomon questioned their companion about the extraordi-

nary merit of her beloved, she replied, "My beloved is ruddy and white, the chiefest among ten thousand." A more potent influence than the warmth of the sun's rays has been at work here, and ancient history reveals some singular traces of it. Both in Italy and other countries the archaic images of the deities were painted red, and the traditional practice was, in some cases, long continued. It has been said that this practice was intended to please "the colour sense," by which is meant that these images were regarded as pretty gew-gaws. This is not likely, and the true explanation is that the colour red was sacred. All pristine creeds can, with probability, be traced ultimately to two origins. They are, in different disguises, the worship of the sun and the worship of humanity. Red became, therefore, an exceptionally odious colour when the ascetic temper gained possession of religion. The author of the Wisdom of Solomon betrays a profound antipathy in the following, "Or made it like some vile beast, laying it over with vermilion, and with paint colouring it red, and covering every spot therein." The coating of vermilion was plainly offensive to him, and he describes in another place the voluptuary as crying, "Let us crown ourselves with rosebuds before they are withered." Afterwards a fresh association was added, and scarlet typified not only the sins of Babylon, but their punishment. When Dante in his vision approached the Imperial City he saw that the towers in it were scarlet, as if they were just out of the furnace. In the great Russian dialect there was one word for good and for the colour red.

Although pure reds are comparatively rare in nature, the relatively high value which they obtain, as light becomes more intense, and they are contrasted with a blue background, tends to increase their reputation. Such bright reds as may be seen, as, for instance, in the petals of flowers, become more brilliant, and all visible objects acquire a reddish tinge. The fires of Phœbus and of Cupid are alike symbolized by the reds. Bacchanalian songsters have felt the instinct, and "red" and "ruby" are the favourite epithets of wine. Anacreon, in one of his Odes, declares that he will seek inspiration in draughts of red wine, and the epithet "red" is not simply ornate, but indicates a fiercer passion. . . . The taste of landscape painters for sombre colours may be in part a sentimental preference for red; for they cannot altogether disregard the natural colours, and most of these became broader when infused with red. But the necessity, explained by Professor Helmholtz, of qualifying the tones in order to make the representation true, has most influence. They are compelled by their limited scale of light and dark to reject pure colours where these violate the relative truth. For this reason yellow is the colour which is most valuable where rightly used, most fatal when misapplied. It is composed of green and red, which contains all the larger waves, and is, for this reason, the aptest representation of light. The fashionable taste for sombre colours in dress has a different origin. It is, in part, caused by a just desire to select such colours as give the greatest value to the natural colours of the complexion, but is also a protest against the natural taste. Fashions are always in part artificial distinctions between the rich and poor, or the reputable or disreputable classes.—*The Nature of the Fine Arts, by H. Parker.*

#### ARCHDEACON FARRAR ON PROHIBITION,

LORD BRAMWELL begins by saying that his cause needs no apology because it is just, moral and in conformity with the practice of all mankind. If so, what need is there to be much moved by those whom he evidently regards as a small and wrong-headed minority. It is because, as he assures us, they have said, and have been permitted by their opponents to say, we are the righteous, the good, the virtuous; and you are wicked, bad, and vicious! Now I would respectfully ask Lord Bramwell who has ever said this? Can he, out of reams of temperance literature adduce a single sentence to that effect? I have attended temperance meetings in Aberdeen, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Durham, Sunderland, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Derby, London, Bristol, Oxford, Cambridge, and many other large towns, and I have never heard anything distantly approaching to such an allegation. There is not a single reasonable advocate of temperance who would not regard so Pharisaic and uncharitable a judgment as perfectly detestable. Of course when a cause is taken up by advocates of all degrees of wisdom and unwisdom, it is quite possible that, from lack of education, or in the heat of argument, or in the excessive fervour of sincere but ill-regulated zeal, some of them may have used language which might constructively be pressed to this absurd conclusion. But a cause must be judged on its own merits, not by the most extravagant and uncredited utterances of its least competent partisans. For myself, I can only say that, during nine years of total abstinence, I have never so much as told young persons in confirmation classes, or even children in my own national schools, that it is their duty to abstain; and as for morally condemning millions of wise and virtuous men who are not abstainers, I know no total abstainer who would not heartily despise himself if he could be guilty of a judgment so wholly unwarrantable.

Lord Bramwell must surely be aware of two very patent facts, the one that the chair is very frequently taken at temperance meetings by clergymen and gentlemen who at once open the proceedings with the remark that they are not abstainers; the other, that the great Church of England Temperance Society is avowedly founded upon a double basis, and that the non-abstaining section of it is intended to be in all respects as honoured and as prominent as the other. As regards the vast mass of English abstainers, it is a wholly groundless charge to say that they pride themselves upon their own practice in the matter; and still more to say that they condemn or desire to encroach upon the independent judgment or the moral liberty of their neighbours.—*Archdeacon Farrar's Reply to Lord Bramwell in Nineteenth Century.*

#### MUSIC.

THE death of Ferdinand Hiller at Cologne, on May 11th, closes another of the few remaining lives which link us with the days of Mendelssohn and the past generation of composers. Hiller was, like many great composers, of Jewish parentage, born at Frankfort (in 1811). He commenced receiving instruction on the violin, but afterwards took to the pianoforte instead, which he studied under Aloys Schmidt, the writer of some well-known technical studies. At the age of ten he played a Mozart concerto in public, and at twelve began to compose. He afterwards studied with Hummel and also in Paris. He was the friend of Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Chopin, Schumann, and all the great musicians from Beethoven to the present day. His compositions are numerous, varied and of the highest rank; but his influence has been strongest as conductor, teacher and critic. He belonged essentially to the old school, hating Wagner and all his doings. He was always outspoken on this subject, but never descended to abuse or petty jealousy.

THE new cemetery at Vienna contains a part where all persons of merit and celebrity will be interred. To this place the remains of Beethoven and Schubert will shortly be transferred. Mozart's grave is, strange to say, unknown; but a monument will be erected to his memory in this new "Poets' Corner." The skull of Haydn is missing, but is in the possession of a surgeon of Vienna, who will probably be compelled to give it up. After his death the skull was stolen and another sent to Prince Esterhazy in its place. The cost of the monument which will be erected to Beethoven in this cemetery will be defrayed by the Musical Society, and that of the Schubert monument by the Vienna Men's Vocal Union.

AN interesting musical performance recently took place in the Sing Akademie, Berlin, when two pupils from the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind at Norwood, London, Mr. Alfred Hollins and Mr. John Moncur, performed before a large audience, among whom were the Crown Princess and Sir Edward and Lady Malet. The object of the performance was to show in Germany what had been done in England for the education of the blind. These gentlemen, who were taken over by Dr. Campbell, the founder and Principal of the Norwood College, produced a marked effect on their audience. Mr. Alfred Hollins, who is only nineteen, performed with great success a Beethoven's No. 5, Schumann's Op. 54, A Minor, and Liszt's No. 1, E Flat Major; whilst Mr. John Moncur's rendering of Beethoven's "Adelaide" and David's "O, ma maitress" was such as to call forth the remark by a competent critic that he was the only tenor in Berlin.

A HIGHLY successful performance of the "Elijah" was given last week by the Ottawa Philharmonic Society, under the conductorship of Mr. J. W. F. Harrison. Both band and chorus, numbering about one hundred and twenty, acquitted themselves admirably. The former, led by Mr. C. Reichling, consisted of local players reinforced by about a dozen from Montreal; Mr. F. Boucher, the well-known violinist, resident in Ottawa, also gave his assistance in the orchestra. The character of *Elijah* was taken, in the first part, by Mr. F. M. MacDougall, whose excellent rendering of this music is well-known to Toronto concert-goers. In the second part, Mr. E. Belleau assumed the character, and also acquitted himself admirably. Mrs. Hodgson (Miss Maloney, formerly of Toronto) and Miss Denzil kindly assisted in the soprano and alto parts respectively, and several ladies and gentlemen of the Society performed the concerted music in a most satisfactory manner. Miss E. Patrick took the solo, "Woe unto them," giving it with much effect. A marked feature of the concert was the magnificent singing of Mr. T. H. Norris, of Boston, who was specially engaged for the solo tenor parts. This gentleman has been heard in Montreal, but never in Ottawa, and his rendering of the important part given to the tenor was quite a surprise for the audience, who gave a rapturous *encore* for his singing of "Then shall the Righteous." Mr. Norris is young, has a fine voice, good method, great feeling and declamatory power, and has undoubtedly a fine future before him as an oratorio singer. This concert concluded the fourth season of the Society, during which time it has performed the following creditable list of works: Barnett's "Ancient Mariner," Spohr's "God, Thou art Great," Van Brees' "St. Cecilia's Day," Handel's "Messiah," Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" (twice with symphony entire), Bennett's "May Queen," the with portions of "Elijah," Gounod's "Messe Solennelle," and other works.

"THE Mikado or the Town of Titipu," the ninth operetta from the facile pens of Sir Arthur Sullivan and Mr. W. S. Gilbert, has so far won a brilliant success at the Savoy Theatre, London, England. The comparative failure of its predecessor, "Princess Ida," led many people to predict that Mr. Gilbert would in his next libretto abandon the vein of grotesque absurdities which he had previously so industriously and so successfully worked, and that on his next effort he would supply a subject which his talented *collaborateur* would illustrate with music of a more serious kind. The first performance of "The Mikado" proved that there had been no foundation for such conjectures. The dialogue and situations are as unnatural, extravagant and ingeniously perverse as those of any former production by Mr. Gilbert, and Sir Arthur Sullivan's muse is again devoted to the embellishment of the unreal and the absurd. "The Mikado" is entitled a Japanese opera; but no attempt has been made to give a local colouring to the music, which is as unmistakably English as anything Sir Arthur Sullivan has written. On perusing the edition of "The Mikado," as supplied by the Anglo-Canadian Music Publishers' Association, of Toronto, we discover that the story is devoted to the love-history of *Nanki-Poo* and the fascinating *Yum-Yum*. The course of true love, as usual, refuses to run smoothly, and the great *Mikado*, the father of *Nanki-Poo*, declares

his unalterable resolve that the hero must wed *Katisha*, a rich lady, who, among other attractions, has "a left shoulder-blade which is a miracle of loveliness," and "a tooth which stands alone." *Nanki-Poo* finds it hard to resist the double influence of his father's authority and the lady's attractions; but with a self-denial worthy of St. Augustine he succeeds in resisting the temptation, evades his stern parent's mandate, and marries the sweet *Yum-Yum*. Affairs are for a time complicated by the fact that *Yum-Yum* is the ward and fiancée of *Ko-Ko*, the chief executioner; but the difficulty is overcome by one of Mr. Gilbert's most satirical devices, and *Ko-Ko* is ultimately matched with the archaic *Katisha*. It is incidentally related that *Ko-Ko* had been condemned to death for flirting, a most dreadful crime in Gilbert's Japanese community; but the *Mikado* commuted the punishment by appointing him Lord High Executioner. The dialogue is pointed with satire and covert hits at the follies and selfishness of modern society. It is impossible, however, to get an adequate idea of the effect of the opera as a whole until one has an opportunity of seeing it presented on the Toronto stage. The music affords additional proofs of Sullivan's ready command of felicitous melody, and while some of the numbers have a touch of music-hall flavour, there are several bits of a higher form of writing. The beautiful contralto song, "Hearts do not break," in the second act, and the attractive love duo between *Yum-Yum* and *Nanki-Poo*, may be cited as among the best (musically) numbers of the opera. There are some capital comic concerted pieces, which are no doubt destined to become popular. On the whole the opera will, we think, sustain the reputation of the author and composer as inventors of works of this genre, but will not materially increase it.—*Clef*.

THE Anglo-Canadian Music Publishing Company send two songs by F. Paolo Tosti, and the "Black and Tan Polka" by Caroline Lowthian. The latter is a very pretty *morceau*, lively and easy, with a slight error in the score which will be apparent to the veriest tyro, and scarcely detracts from its value. The songs have words by Weatherly and Whyte Melville, being those named, "Bid me Good Bye" and "It Came With the Merry May, Love." These samples of the sheet music published by this firm reflect the greatest credit upon their press.

### THE PERIODICALS.

For a long time there has not been so widespread an epidemic of war fever. Apart from consideration of its literary qualities, therefore, it is probable that Rufus Fairchild Zogbaum's "Night with the Germans" will be found one of the most popular features of the June *Harper's*. The writer contrives in the course of his recital of a personal experience to convey a very clear idea of the cast-iron military system which has made the German soldier so perfect a fighting-machine. Few readers who open the magazine at "A Secret of the Sea" will lay it down or look at the other contents until Mr Brander Matthews' story is perused. A timely word is spoken upon the mischievous methods which too commonly prevail for teaching English in public and private schools. The place of honour amongst the papers of this issue is given to "Ladies' Day at the Rancho"—a beautifully-illustrated account of a picnic. There are also: "A Wild-Goose Chase" (No. 3), "Santa Fe de Bogota," "Knoxville in the Olden Time," "The Watts Exhibition," instalments of serials, complete novelettes, poetry and the editorial department. Those who are inclined to take a pessimistic view of the world's morality and general inwardness may reap much comfort from the editor's note which protests against the press being accepted as a true mirror of the life of a nation.

THE publishers of the *North American Review* announce that their publication had never so large a circulation, nor greater influence, nor a more brilliant staff of contributors. The June number appears amply to justify these remarks. With the Prohibition Question occupying so large a share of attention as it now does in Canada, chief importance may pardonably be given to Mr. Gail Hamilton's valuable paper on "Prohibition in Politics." There is no uncertainty about the ring of this paper, and those who are endeavouring to get at the true inwardness of the sumptuary legislation of to-day could not do better than study the facts there given. Several papers bearing upon the women's dress controversy appear over the signatures of Mr. E. M. King (leader of the dress reform movement in England), Charles Dudley Warner, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps and others. Three distinguished economists discuss the proposition, "Shall Silver be Demonetized," and the other principal articles are "The Tardiness of Justice," "What is the Catholic School Policy," "Swearing Habit," "French Spoilation Claims" and "Comments."

THE June *Outing* is fresh, breezy, exhilarating as the sports and pastimes to which it is devoted. Where there are papers on so many different kinds of recreation, and where all are well done, it is difficult without betraying an individual *penchant* to select any one subject for special remark. In the present hiatus in yacht designing and racing, however, a *résumé* of the performances of international champions during the past twenty years cannot but prove attractive and instructive, and this is done most capably in an article entitled "The Winning and Keeping of the America Cup," the anonymous writer having been at the pains to collect a quantity of information not alone about the numerous contests which culminated in the retention of the trophy in America, but on details of build, etc., which materially increase the value of his contribution. There is much to be learned, as well as considerable amusement to be found, in the story of a voyage made by a couple of adventurous Americans in a scow on some German rivers, and Mr. Stevens continues his account of a bicycle trip across America. Amongst other good papers is one which will claim the attention and approbation of athletic ladies—"Women as Cyclers."

THE *Brooklyn Magazine* grows in strength with each succeeding issue, and its May number is one of the most interesting and attractive issues yet put forth. The Hon. Bernard Peters opens with a scholarly and thoughtful discussion of some "Problems of Our Time," which is followed by "Some Recollections of General Grant" by General Horatio C. King. Madame Ristori, the actress, and Mr. Beecher's Saint Bernard dog, "Bruno," are both sung in verse. Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher's article on "Early Marriages or Long Engagements" is the best article she has yet contributed, and will attract universal attention. Interesting letters from Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe concerning the originals of some of her characters in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and from Signor Salvini, the eminent tragedian, also appear.

In dealing with *Godey's Magazine* about the only thing which the average masculine dare say with safety and with truth is that, whatsoever a monthly publication devoted to fashion, the household and light reading ought to be, that Messrs Hanlenbeek's magazine is. There are in the June issue coloured and other designs for dresses, bonnets and the rest, a dress pattern, elaborate descriptions as to how the various garments must be made, fashion notes, a piece of music, several plates—the frontispiece being especially pretty—and a considerable amount of fiction. With the next part a new volume will begin, and an index to the past six months accompanies the June number.

THE third year of *Electra's* existence begins with no diminution of interest. The first number gives us, among other interesting articles, a charming sketch of Charlotte Brontë, under title, "A Flower of the North," from the gifted pen of Miss Rosa W. Fry. A realistic short story "The Sandal-Wood Necklace," by one of the first story writers of the North-West. The "Notes on Colonial Florida," which begin in this number are carefully gleaned and entertainingly told by "Cecil Keith." The serial "Daisy and I" shows a continually increasing power in the talented young author, and in this number is given "The Confessor," a contribution from another young genius who is entering literary life with great promise, while the Reading Club, Current History, and other departments are growing in value and attraction.

### BOOK NOTICES.

SAMUEL ADAMS. By James K. Hosmer. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin and Company. Toronto: Williamson and Company.

To the student of history this is one of the most valuable of the estimable "American Statesmen" series. It is late in the day to comment upon the sturdy if somewhat fanatical "Man of the Town-Meeting," whose name is so intimately associated with the history of American Independence; but not until now have the main facts of Samuel Adams's career been separated from the mass of incident which has ceased to possess interest for the average reader. Mr. Hosmer cheerfully avows his indebtedness to the ponderous tomes of Mr. W. V. Wells, which have hitherto been the principal authorities; as readily will most of us render thanks to Mr. Hosmer for having given to the world this handy condensation. Not that by any means his volume is a mere *rechauffe*, there is much original thought, and not a little valuable information gathered from many sources; for Mr. Hosmer tells us in his preface: "Though writing for the most part in St. Louis, the author has travelled far to study authorities," and amongst other new material consulted was a mass of manuscript in the possession of Hon. George Bancroft. Whilst Mr. Hosmer displays an undisguised admiration for the subject of his biography, he is not blind to his faults of character, and presents a very unprejudiced summary of his life and work. "It was as a manager of men that Samuel Adams was greatest. Such a master of the methods by which a town-meeting may be swayed the world has never seen. . . . He was the very prince of canvassers, the very king of caucus, of which his father was the inventor." Mr. John Fiske, he thinks, is quite justified in saying: "A man whom Plutarch, if he had lived late enough, would have delighted to include in his gallery of worthies, a man who in the history of the American Revolution is second only to Washington, Samuel Adams."

GLENAVERIL, OR THE METAMORPHOSIS. A poem in six books. Book I. By the Earl of Lytton. New York: D. Appleton and Company.

It would not be just to judge of the whole from a part in the case of a lengthy poem like this. There is much that is clever and pungent in the writing, not a little ingenuity in the plot so far as revealed, but if "Owen Meredith" had put the four cantos which form Book I. of "Glenaveril" forth as his maiden effort it is at least doubtful if he would have found a publisher or an audience. Without giving extracts (for which we have no present space) it would be difficult to describe the workmanship of the poem; but as it nears conclusion—Messrs. Appleton will publish one part per month—we hope to return to the work.

### LITERARY GOSSIP.

THE Marquis of Lorne has accepted the offer of the presidency of the Royal Geographical Society, on the retirement of Lord Aberdare in June next.

A FRENCH imitation of "The Battle of Dorking" is delighting the Parisians. It is called the "Battle of Rheims in 1904, and Recapture of Metz and Strasburg," and is dedicated to Prince Bismark.

ACCORDING to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, a London bookseller has a book in which are written in two places the words "Wm. Shakespeare." We believe that the British Museum authorities have given it as their opinion that the signatures are genuine autographs of the immortal bard.

THE *Canadian Wheelman*, the bright "Journal of Cycling," published in London, Ont., will appear twice a month during May, June, July and August. One of the most interesting papers in the current issue is an account, by Mr. A. C. Beasley, of Hamilton, of a triycle tour in England and France.

In the course of this month a volume of letters written by the late Earl of Beaconsfield to the members of his family will be published in London. In 1830-31 Mr. Disraeli made a tour in the Mediterranean for the benefit of his health, and in these letters he describes his experiences and adventures during the journey.

SUCCESS, it is said, has killed Mr. Fergus, author of "Called Back." That novel, though it attained a phenomenal success, was hardly a first-class work, nor was the trend of it healthy. Anyhow, it brought Mr. "Conway" a large number of trade orders, and it was an attempt to fill these which accelerated his death, which took place at Geneva, where he had gone for the benefit of his health.

It was recently suggested in THE WEEK that the Rebellion might be productive of some indirect advantages to the country. The *Canadian Militia Gazette* was not in the thoughts of the prophet, but its advent gives force to the prognostication: the promoters seeing in the *emeute a raison d'être*. In its prospectus the new aspirant for public patronage says: "Our aim is to keep constantly before the public the wants and aims of the active militia, to discuss briefly and intelligently the topics of most immediate interest to the force, to draw attention to branches of interior economy which have been much neglected in most of our corps, to collect in a convenient form all items of current interest respecting militia matters, and to record the skill of our countrymen in practice with the weapons which the Government has placed in our hands, and success with which is the highest qualification of a soldier." It is a proof of unwisdom, Artemus Ward has told us, to prophesy until after the event, but the contents and appearance of the initial number, and the promoters' names are a guarantee that, even if the *Gazette* should fall short of its whole programme, it will be conducted so as to reflect credit upon the service.

CHESS.

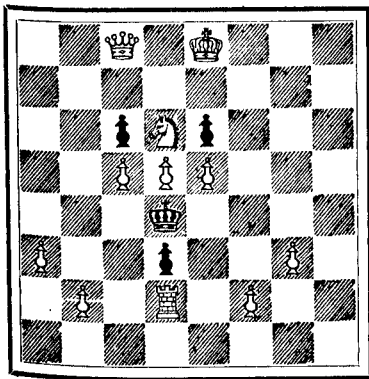
All communications intended for this department should be addressed "Chess Editor," office of THE WEEK, Toronto.

PROBLEM No. 99.

Composed for the WEEK.

By E. H. E. Eddis, Toronto Chess Club.

BLACK.



WHITE.

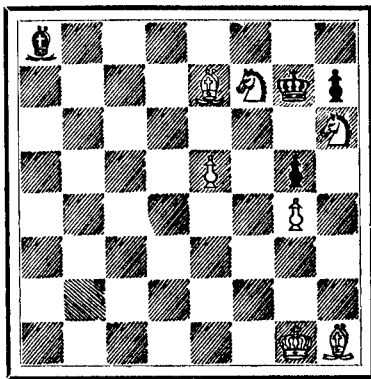
White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM No. 100.

Composed for the WEEK.

By Chas. W. Phillips, Toronto Chess Club.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

(Giucio Piano.)

White.	Black.	White.	Black.
Mr. Blackburne.	Messrs. Court, Fyfe, Gilchrist.	Mr. Blackburne.	Messrs. Court, Fyfe, Gilchrist.
1. P K 4	P K 4	19. R takes Kt ch	R takes R
2. Kt K B 3	Kt Q B 3	20. B takes R	K takes B
3. B B 4	B B 4	21. P takes P (f)	B B 4
4. Castles	Kt K B 3	22. R K sq	R Q sq
5. P Q 4	B takes P	23. R K 7 (g)	K Kt 3
6. Kt takes B	Kt takes Kt	24. R tks Kt P (h)	R takes P
7. B K Kt 5	P Q 3	25. R tks Q Kt P	B takes P
8. P K B 4 (a)	Kt K 3	26. P R 4	R K 3
9. Kt Q B 3 (b)	P B 3	27. P R 5	K B 4
10. P takes P	Kt takes B	28. K B 2	R K 4
11. P takes Kt	P takes P	29. P Q Kt 4	P B 4
12. Q Q 4	Q Q Kt 3 (c)	30. P R 6 (i)	P takes P
13. Q takes Q	P takes Q	31. P R 7	R R 4
14. R takes P	B K 3	32. R Kt 5 ch	R takes R
15. B Q 3	P R 4	33. P queens (j)	R B 4
16. P K R 4 (d)	Kt R 2	34. Kt K 2	P Kt 6
17. R R 6	K B sq (e)	35. Q Q Kt 7	Resigns.
18. P K 5	K Kt 2		

NOTES.

- (a) And now, with the K B exchanged, Mr. Blackburne can safely develop a dangerous attack.
- (b) White, it is to be observed, can develop his game still further in the knowledge that Knight can not take the Bishop without disadvantage.
- (c) Probably Black is compelled to force the exchange, and the result—having regard to the more fully developed game of White—is fatal to Black.
- (d) A good move, as will be immediately seen. The Knight is forced back to R 2, and then R to R 6 gives at once a winning advantage.
- (e) If B to Kt 5, P to K 5.
- (f) Mr. Blackburne's calculations were based upon this Pawn in the preceding exchanges.
- (g) A strong move.
- (h) White is content to give up his Queen's Pawn because he makes the Pawns on the Queen's side irresistible.
- (i) An interesting finish. White can afford to disregard Black's efforts.
- (j) Of course if Knight took Rook, then Black would have played B to K 5. Still, White would have won by Kt to Q 6 ch.

CHESS NOTES.

HERR ZUKERTORT is making a "European Tour." He arrived in Paris on the 18th of April. Probably he arranged this before challenging Steinitz!

THE Cincinnati Commercial Gazette Correspondence Tourney is concluded. H. N. Kittson, Hamilton, takes first prize. W. Braithwaite, Unionville, and Jas. Tarbell, Upper Alton, Ill., divide the second and third prizes. W. J. Ferris, Newcastle, Del., takes fourth prize, and J. W. Shaw, Montreal, takes fifth. Hurrah for Canada!

THE boom in chess has reached the Pacific Slope. A chess tournament was recently held at the Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco, with thirteen entries. The four prize-winners were Messrs. J. Waldstein, Mansor, Fritz Peipers and Seligsohn.

THE New York Telegram publishes a report of an imaginary meeting of the International Chess Association, held on All Fools' Day, which is brimful of humour and contains many neat hints. Mr. Delmar is represented as claiming that chess gambling was not general in the clubs and backing up his assertion by offering to play at a rook odds and for one dollar a game. Mr. Steinitz presented an essay showing that chess players have grown physically taller since the days of Morphy. The Secretary of the defunct New Orleans Chess Congress wrote that they were desirous of returning the subscriptions, but to do so would consume the entire amount for postage stamps. Mr. Peterson complained that some malicious person had reported that he had placed the homeliest faces at the ends of the editorial group, for which reason he asked a short delay to have it repainted in the form of a circle. The St. Louis Club reported the disastrous results of combining other games with chess. Their boards were constantly being crowded out to make room for the skating rink. A gifted composer from the Manhattan Club asked permission to show a problem, but the entire club arose en masse and he was informed that he must go to Helwitz Manhattan problem. The President then dispersed the meeting by calling for a collection of dues.—The Mirror.

THE Ottawa Citizen publishes the prospectus of its Problem Tourney, No. 2, open to the world. Composers may enter up to Dec. 1, 1885, from one to three direct mate three-movers and an equal number of two-movers. Problems must be original, unpublished, with author's name, and each bearing a separate motto, and addressed to "Chess Editor, 480 Lewis Street, Ottawa, Canada." The prizes are for two-movers—a set of ivory chess men, the New York Scotsman for one year, and a copy of Chess Editors' Picture. For three-movers—\$10 worth of chess material, a copy of "Chess Fruits," and the Independent Forester for one year. Mr. John Gardner will act as judge. A solving tourney is also outlined with appropriate prizes. Keep it up boys; let not the poor, over-worked solvers and composers have a moment's rest.—The Mirror.

TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS COMPANY.

THE Third Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company took place at its offices, 27 and 29 Wellington Street East, Toronto, on Monday, 11th inst. The chair was taken by the President of the Company, the Hon. Edward Blake, Q.C., M.P. A large number of the Shareholders were present, including Mr. E. A. Meredith, the Vice-President; Hon. Wm. McMaster, Messrs. Wm. Elliot, Wm. Gooderham, T. S. Stayner, Robt. Jaffray, Sheriff Jarvis, J. G. Scott, Q.C.; J. J. Foy, Q.C.; J. D. Edgar, M.P.; J. W. Langmuir, J. N. Lake, Arthur B. Lee, J. K. Kerr, Q.C.; James Scott.

Mr. J. W. Langmuir, the Manager of the Company, was appointed Secretary, and read the

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT.

The Directors of the Toronto General Trusts Company beg to submit their Third Annual Report together with the accompanying financial statements, showing the results of the Company's business for the year ended 31st March, 1885.

The Directors have again to congratulate the Shareholders on the continued and growing success which has attended the Company's operations in every branch of its business during the past twelve months.

The substantial increase in the work done by the Company in its capacity of trustee, executor, administrator and other offices of a kindred character, is especially satisfactory, as it furnishes conclusive evidence that the Company, as it becomes better known, is steadily and rapidly growing in public favour.

One of the principal objects in establishing the Company was to enable it, in the public interests, to accept and execute these various responsible offices; it being beyond all question that the security and permanency which a wealthy and responsible corporation affords, alike to the parties creating the trust and to the beneficiaries, are infinitely preferable to the uncertain security of any individual trustee. It is, therefore, most gratifying to your Directors to be able to report that the Company is so satisfactorily fulfilling the objects for which it was called into existence, and that in so doing it is laying the foundation of a large and rapidly increasing business.

The profit and loss statement herewith submitted shows in detail the revenue of the Company for the year and the sources from which it was obtained. It will be observed that not only has the entire amount incurred for preliminary expenses been wiped out, but that all commissions and charges paid for obtaining the Company's investments, including the balance due for these services for the two preceding years, have been fully liquidated. After the settlement of all outstanding debts, as well as the current office expenses, there remained a sufficient amount at the credit of profit and loss to enable your Directors to declare a dividend of 8 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital stock of the Company, besides placing the sum of \$11,000 to the reserve account, and carrying forward to the credit of profit and loss the sum of \$3,564.96.

At a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders, held on 5th December last, it was decided to make application to the Lieut.-Governor in Council for the issue of letters patent for the Company, conferring and extending powers upon it, especially in dealing with securities as agent, and, in accordance with this application, supplementary letters patent issued to the Company on the 7th day of January, 1885.

The Directors have much pleasure in recording their entire satisfaction with the manner in which the Company's business operations have been conducted during the year by the Manager and all his assistants.

EDWARD BLAKE,

President.

Toronto, 4th May, 1885.

In moving the adoption of the report Mr. Blake congratulated the Shareholders on the remarkable and uniform progress of the Company's operations. He also drew attention to the largely increased number of trust estates which had been placed in the charge of the Company during the past year and expressed the belief that the more the business and powers of the Company were understood by the public the more it would be availed of in the capacity of trustee, executor, etc.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Meredith, the Vice-President.

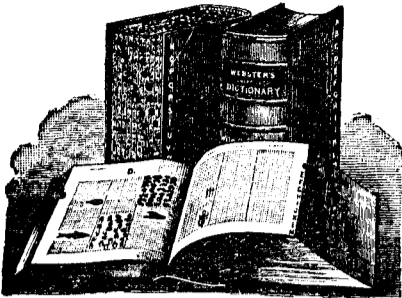
Resolutions of thanks were passed to the President, Vice-President, and Directors, as well as to the Manager and staff for their careful and diligent discharge of their duties during the year.

The following Shareholders were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:—Hon. Edward Blake, Q.C., M.P.; Hon. Wm. McMaster, Senator; Hon. Alex. Morris, M.P.P.; Messrs. E. A. Meredith, L.L.D.; B. Homer Dixon, Æmilus Irving, Q.C.; Geo. A. Cox, Wm. Gooderham, J. G. Scott, Q.C.; Jas. J. Foy, Q.C.; A. B. Lee, Wm. Elliot, James Maclellan, Q.C.; J. K. Kerr, Q.C.; T. S. Stayner, Robt. Jaffray, Wm. Mulock, M. P.; and Wm. H. Beatty.

The new Board of Directors then met and re-elected the Hon. Edward Blake, President, and Mr. E. A. Meredith, Vice-President.

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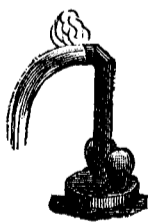
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JOSEPH HICKSON, General Manager.

MONTREAL, 19th May, 1885.

## WHAT IS CATARRH?

From the Mail (Can.) Dec. 15.

Catarrh is a muco-purulent discharge caused by the presence and development of the vegetable parasite amœba in the internal lining membrane of the nose. This parasite is only developed under favourable circumstances, and these are:—Morbid state of the blood, as the blighted corpuscle of uræmia, the germ poison of syphilis, mercury, toxæmia, from the retention of the effeted matter of the skin, suppressed perspiration, badly ventilated sleeping apartments, and other poisons that are germinated in the blood. These poisons keep the internal lining membrane of the nose in a constant state of irritation, ever ready for the deposit of the seeds of these germs, which spread up the nostrils and down the fauces, or back of the throat, causing ulceration of the throat; up the eustachian tubes, causing deafness; burrowing in the vocal cords, causing hoarseness usurping the proper structure of the bronchial tubes, ending in pulmonary consumption and death.

Many attempts have been made to discover a cure for this distressing disease by the use of inhalants and other ingenious devices, but none of these treatments can do a particle of good until the parasites are either destroyed or removed from the mucous tissue.

Some time since a well-known physician of forty years' standing, after much experimenting, succeeded in discovering the necessary combination of ingredients which never fail in absolutely and permanently eradicating this horrible disease, whether standing for one year or forty years. Those who may be suffering from the above disease, should, without delay, communicate with the business managers,

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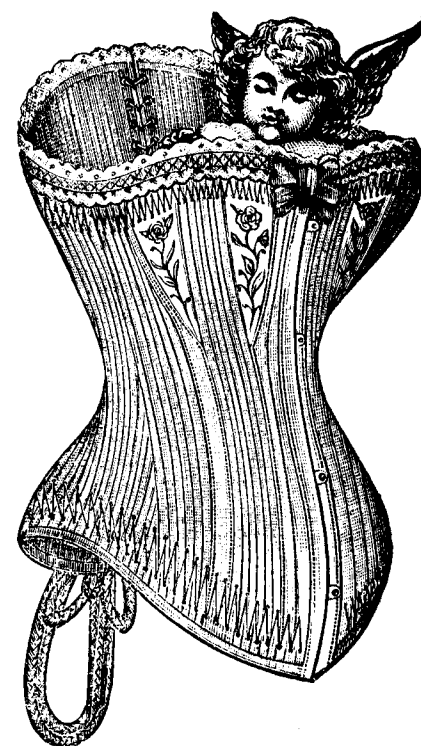
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