

# THE WEEK:

A CANADIAN JOURNAL OF POLITICS, SOCIETY, AND LITERATURE.

Second Year.  
Vol. II., No. 24.

Toronto, Thursday, May 14th, 1885.

\$3.00 per Annum.  
Single Copies, 10 cents.

## CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK—	PAGE.
Disingenuousness of the Dominion Franchise Bill.....	369
Open Voting <i>versus</i> the Ballot.....	369
Intangibility of Imperial Federation.....	369
Strange Objections to University Confederation.....	370
The Insurrection a Possible Benefit to the North-West.....	370
Regular Troops Required to Suppress the Rebellion.....	370
Difficulty of Fighting the Rebels with Civilized Troops.....	370
Employment of Indians.....	370
Responsibility for the Duck Lake Fight.....	371
Mr. Riordon, the News, and Libellous Journalism.....	371
The Anglo-Russian Difficulty.....	371
The Relative Warlike Strengths of Russia and England.....	371
Alliance of Tories and Parnellites to Defeat the Gladstone Government.....	372
President Cleveland's Administrative Integrity.....	372
The American Ambassador to England.....	372
Retirement of Mr. Cyrus W. Field.....	372
The Status of Woman in Christianity.....	373
CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES—	
The Canadian Pacific Railway.....	373
The Claim of Manitoba to her Public Lands.....	J. D. C. 374
Our Military Effort.....	D. 375
Education Notes.....	Censor. 375
HERE AND THERE.....	376
CORRESPONDENCE.....	378
POETRY—	
May Song.....	379
Songs from the Front—I. The Volunteer's Grave.....	379
SCRAP BOOK.....	379
MUSIC.....	380
LITERARY GOSSIP.....	381
CHESS.....	381

## The Week.

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL OF POLITICS, SOCIETY AND LITERATURE.

Edited by W. PHILIP ROBINSON.

TERMS:—One year, \$3.00; eight months, \$2.00; four months, \$1.00. Subscriptions payable in advance.  
ADVERTISEMENTS, unexceptional in character and limited in number, will be taken at \$4 per line per annum; \$2.50 per line for six months; \$1.50 per line for three months; 20 cents per line per insertion for a shorter period.  
Subscribers in Great Britain and Ireland supplied, postage prepaid, on terms following:—One year, 12s. 6d.; half-year, 6s. 6d. Remittances by P. O. order or draft should be made payable and addressed to the Publisher.  
All advertisements will be set up in such style as to insure THE WEEK's tasteful typographical appearance, and enhance the value of the advertising in its columns. No advertisement charged less than five lines. Address—T. H. CLOUGHIER, Business Manager, 5 Jordan Street, Toronto.  
C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, Publisher.

## TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

A STATESMAN must be greatly at a loss for practical subjects of legislation when he goes out of his way to abolish an anomaly which is not also an evil. It cannot be said that the anomalies of the Franchise in the different Provinces were evils; not a word of complaint respecting them had been heard. It is probable that, if their history were examined, they would be found to be not merely accidental but adjustments in some measure to social or economical peculiarities. When the question is put, each Province seems to wish to remain as it is, and Tory delegations give a party assent to equalization only on condition that their own Province shall be left out. To bring on a political crisis with a military crisis already in existence, merely for the sake of forcing on everybody a uniformity which nobody desires, was surely not the part of a statesman. Unfortunately the measure cannot be called purposeless: the longer the discussion lasts the more clearly it appears that there was an object, and that the object was, under colour of regulating the Franchise, to perpetuate the ascendancy of the party now in power. The proposal to enfranchise the Indians speaks for itself: these poor pensioners of the commonwealth must needs vote with the meal bag, which is in the hands of the agents of the Government, and more than one constituency might probably be strangled by their vote. The aim of the Female Suffrage Clause was revealed by Sir John Macdonald himself when he told a deputation that the Conservative Party in England was a unit in favour of the measure. The Conservative Party in England is not yet by any means a unit in favour of the measure, but the managers have recently taken it up in the hope of party gain, believing that the women would vote Tory under clerical influence, and Lord Beaconsfield, from the same motive, used to support it by his silent vote and his clandestine influence, though he never ventured to support it in a speech. That, however, which bears most distinctly the mark of a sinister policy is the provision for the appointment of revising

barristers to draw up the list of voters and decide upon the title to vote, which has called forth widespread and most reasonable indignation. The revising barristers are to be appointed all at once by Sir John Macdonald, under the conventional alias of the Governor-General in Council; there is to be no appeal from their decision except with their own consent, nor any means practically of getting rid of them so long as they continue to serve the interests of the party by the head of which they are appointed. In England the revising barristers are appointed by the Judges, and hold their offices only for a year. The patronage will of course be exercised on the strict party principle, and ill-omened names are already heard. We have seen enough to be convinced that such nominees would shrink at a pinch from no disregard of electoral rights, and that the more unscrupulous the service they rendered the surer would be their reward. If the Canadian people submit to such treatment they will show themselves bad guardians of their freedom; but their minds have been so perverted by party influence that there is no saying what they may do with their birthright if party calls for the sacrifice. In the United States there would be always a hope of reversal in the Senate, and at present there would be the certainty of a Presidential veto on iniquity; but our Senate is a registration office and our President is a figure-head.

MANITOBA has been debating the question of the ballot, and the Tory majority of her Legislature has decided, apparently by a strict party vote, in favour of open voting. There is a good deal to be said in favour of open voting. Mill, though a strong Radical, advocated it, while all his brother Radicals were for the ballot. It must be deemed the manlier method, and the one under which the people are likely to receive the best political education. It will generally prevent a man from abusing the franchise by voting on palpably mean or personal grounds. On the other hand, the main object of suffrage legislation is to get at the real opinions of the people, and where intimidation or any influence other than free conviction is at work the ballot becomes a necessary safeguard. In England, after the long controversy and the violent party struggle about the ballot, the result of the measure, when carried at last, was comparatively unimportant. The Tory landowner lost the power of coercing his tenants, the Tory millowner lost the power of coercing his workmen; but the Trade Union also lost the power of coercing its members, the artisans generally lost the power of coercing those of their own class, and the upshot was little gain or loss to either side. The tendency of the ballot probably is rather to loosen the hold of party organization, and thus to facilitate sudden changes in the balance of power. No doubt many Grits took advantage of it to vote for the National Policy. Much will necessarily depend on the social and economical circumstances of the community to which the system is applied. In Manitoba the presence of a dominant railway company, and of Government influences exceptionally strong, seems to render the shield of the ballot specially needful; and it is to be feared that the motive of the Tory majority for the retention of open voting was not merely a desire that the franchise should be exercised as a trust.

A COMPANY of generous spirits bounding forward with the light of enthusiasm beaming in their faces in pursuit of an object invisible to all except themselves, and conjuring everybody to join them, but not to ask what it is that they are chasing—such is the aspect which the Imperial Federationists present to those who do not share their vision. With all possible respect for the gentlemen who have been holding a Federation meeting at Montreal, we cannot see any use in the further discussion of this question. If a practicable scheme has been formed, let it be brought without further delay before the Imperial Parliament, with which any measure or authoritative overture to the colonies must originate. If no practicable scheme has yet been formed the debate must stand adjourned; we cannot argue about a reverie or a sentiment. Mr. Freeman, writing in *Macmillan*, has imparted some novelty to the well-worn theme, first by showing that the very term Imperial Federation is devoid of sense, an Empire being the exact opposite of a Federation; and, secondly, by pointing out that a Federation of the Empire would necessarily include the two

hundred millions of Hindoos, and give them, if representation was to be proportioned to numbers, a preponderance in the Federal Councils. It may safely be said that while among British Canadians there prevails the warmest feeling of attachment to the Mother Country there does not exist in any section of our population the slightest tendency to part with an atom of our self-government, political, legal, military or commercial. The tendency is directly the other way, and diplomatic autonomy for the purpose at least of commercial treaties is being gradually added to the rest. Sir John Macdonald knows this, and, whatever he may think it polite to say to English audiences, nothing would induce him to identify himself with any movement of the kind in this country. The speeches at Montreal are said, and we doubt not truly, to have been eloquent. In eloquence the movement will end.

THAT a set of accidents, in themselves untoward, should produce the best of all possible systems is not impossible, but it is unlikely; and it was merely by a set of accidents, in themselves most untoward, that the system of petty universities in this Province was produced. Under the old regime intolerance excluded the members of all Churches but the Anglican Establishment from the privileges of the Provincial University, and obliged them to found separate universities of their own, while emancipation, when it came, added to the dispersion by causing the High Anglican secession, which gave birth to Trinity. But, having once taken root and gathered associations round it, the system, as usual, is imagined to be the birth not of accident, but of ancestral wisdom, and an affectionate ingenuity is taxed to devise rational arguments in its favour. Some of the arguments devised in the present case are curious enough. It is actually contended that poverty is a good thing for a university—a theory which would forbid us to ask for endowments. Bacon was not of this mind, for, under the form of a quotation from the Georgics, he pronounces that in the case of teacher and pupil, as in that of kine, the weakness of the underfed sire will be repeated in the offspring. Can anybody really believe that a university is blessed in lacking the means of paying a full staff of good professors and providing itself with the costly equipments demanded by the advance of science? The student is not made frugal by the indigence and inferiority of his teachers. His frugality depends mainly on his industry, which again depends on the quality of the instruction. Once more let us ask the opponents of confederation to suppose that things had taken a different course, and that all the resources of our Province were now combined in a single university, amply equipped with everything needful for the pursuit of learning and science: do they think that they would now be advocating the dismemberment of this university and the dispersion of its fragments? Would not they have scoffed at such a suggestion? The religious objection, which appears to prevail with Dr. Sutherland, is, of course, an argument apart; it almost implies the sacrifice of academical to theological considerations. But it is admirably met by Dr. Dewart. Methodists, says Dr. Dewart in effect, would complain bitterly if they were excluded on the ground of religion from the Provincial University: yet you urge them to exclude themselves. Of the accession of Queen's to the confederation there is no longer any hope; of the accession of the other colleges there is still good hope; and if the other colleges come in Queen's will in time find herself compelled to reconsider her determination.

THE insurrection in the North-West may prove to the inhabitants of that region, in one respect, a blessing in disguise. By the unfortunate policy which carried a single line of railway through the whole length of the territory and gave it a monopoly, instead of allowing a system of railways to be freely developed from the natural quarter and in accordance with the requirements of commerce, the population has been thinly sprinkled over a belt eight hundred miles in length. It has thus lost all the advantages of compact settlement, and, Winnipeg being its only centre of distribution, it has had to pay heavy freight upon all imported goods, as well as upon its exports of grain. It has occupied too great an extent of country, prematurely threatened the Indians with displacement and at the same time been rendered by its dispersion incapable of self-defence. Probably we owe in part to the error this war and all the expenditure which it will entail on us. But the tendency of these events will be to lead settlers in future to halt at a distance from the scene of disturbance and to fill up the eastern section of the territory. Around Winnipeg itself there is a great deal of rich farm land, which, having been at the time of the boom held at too high prices, was refused by the settlers, who passed onwards to the West and made a track in which others followed them without stopping to look at the land round Winnipeg. The owners of the land by this time have discovered their mistake, and are willing to sell at a reasonable price.

Incoming settlers cannot do better than purchase and remain where they will have perfect security, the benefits of a well-peopled neighbourhood, and a centre of distribution close at hand.

"If these brave lads of mine were only regulars!" General Middleton is reported to have said to one *Mail* correspondent; and he went on, according to the same authority, to explain that he would feel at liberty to risk the lives of regulars, whose trade it was to face the shot, but that he did not feel at liberty to risk the lives of volunteers. This seems to define the situation. The General, to borrow Pelissier's phrase, cannot make his omelet because he dares not break his eggs. He is in the right: the lives of the volunteers are too precious to be sacrificed, and the shock which would be given to the community by any great spilling of their blood would be too terrible. But the moral seems to be that regulars will have to be found to do the work, if the work is to be done by fighting. The hope remains that it may be done without fighting, or with very little fighting, by hemming in the insurrection, which must then expire from want of ammunition and supplies. Of the courage of our volunteers General Middleton has no doubt—nor have we.

IN the Battle of Cut-knife Creek, Colonel Otter made a dash in Pound-maker's reserve, killed several Indians, the highest number mentioned being one hundred and twenty-five, and when the enemy was closing on his flanks withdrew without disorder. The Indians were found to be poorly armed, a discovery which dispels one illusion which had been constantly kept before the public; instead of being all armed with Remingtons there were but few rifles of any kind among them, a larger number of shot guns, and several bows and arrows, presumably in the hands of boys. But the Indians are at home, on their own reserve, which is full of bluffs, hills, ravines, and poplar groves, just the kind of shelter required in Indian warfare. Behind these protections, the Indians lay flat, in a half-moon formation, which they gradually extended around the flanks of Otter's column. But the first thing they did was to make a rush for the two cannon, within twenty yards of which they advanced, when they were fired on by the mounted police, and then driven back by a charge. The execution done by the gatling bullets and shrapnel shell was apparently good; but the necessity for hastily withdrawing, the enemy being left in the position where he was found, took away much of the moral effect of the havoc which the Indians were practically taught the new weapons brought against them were capable of inflicting. To have enabled Otter to storm the position of the enemy, a much larger force than was or is at his command would have been necessary. The result, moral or physical, of General Middleton's attack on the Half-breeds at Batouche's Crossing, on Saturday, after a whole day's fighting in which the troops suffered very few casualties, was not of a kind to inspire the savages with an idea that he is invincible. Here again the nature of the ground was eminently favourable to the insurgents. Bluffs, ravines, and protecting copses present a formation of surface on which, over some three thousand acres of ground, rows of slight rifle-pits had been extemporized. The rifle-pits form three-quarters of a circle, and are apparently formed with the intention of overlapping the flanks of the advancing troops and if possible surrounding them. The difficulty is for the troops to know where to strike at the concealed enemy. That the troops lost only one man killed and had but few wounded is due to the poor weapons generally in the hands of the enemy—another proof of the inaccuracy of the sensational pictures which represented them as being all armed with repeating rifles of the latest pattern. Most of their powder, used to propel buckshot, was spent in vain. The killing of only one man by the Half-breeds, in a whole day's fight, is probably unprecedented. The Half-breeds opposed inertia and persistence to our troops and they succeeded in finding safety in concealment. Otter, outnumbered two to one, if report speaks true, had the good fortune to meet a passing success; General Middleton, whose forces outnumbered the enemy two to one, had not the same opportunity of striking an effective blow; and the result of the day's fight was to make no decided impression on the enemy. As we go to press comes a report that fighting was resumed on Saturday and continued on Sunday, the troops having achieved complete success. Batouche, it is said, was captured, and the rebels put to flight. The insurgents are, moreover, reported to be scarce of ammunition, and when that gives out, the game will be up.

WHEN certain bands of Indians, yielding to the baleful pretensions of Riel, extended the flames of the insurrection to regions beyond the control of the Half-breeds, the danger of an Indian war menaced the country. At first the Indian rising was capable of being confined within definite limits. Some of the tribes would willingly have acted as auxiliaries of

the troops, and as scouts they would have been invaluable. That they would still do so if requested by the authorities is probable; but delay, for which reasons were not wanting, if prolonged may change their mood. The refusal to employ Indians against the Half-breeds was creditable to the motives of humanity by which it was prompted. In his first insurrection Reil refused to accept the aid of Indians; at present he does everything he can to induce them to join the standard of revolt. The attack on Fort Pitt and the massacre at Frog Lake may be regarded as responses to his invitations and menaces. Even at Duck Lake Indians stood side by side with Half-breeds. Under the circumstances, the employment of Indian auxiliaries as scouts would be justifiable. No one knows so well as an Indian what Indians will be likely to do under any given circumstances, and Indian scouts would be likely to obtain exact details of what the enemy was doing; the value of the inferences which they would draw from what could be seen would be heightened by their ability to explain the mysteries of Indian tactics. The Half-breeds adopt the Indian mode of fighting, but they graft upon it something that they have learned from the white man. A guerilla warfare, carried on in ambush, is distinctly Indian, but the addition of artificial rifle pits is the utilization of a lesson which the Half-breeds have learned from the whites. Against the mongrel race Indian scouts would not be less valuable than against Indians. In the infancy of colonization in America, both French and English regularly employed Indians in war. The precedent is not necessarily an example for us: it was justified, if at all, by the conditions on which the war had to be carried on. Without the aid of friendly Indians, the French colonists in Canada would certainly have been annihilated; with the Iroquois, joined to other tribes with whom the English were frequently at war, the progress of colonization in New England would have been slow and precarious. Indian allies were indispensable to both nations, if employed by either. The Half-breeds, if extensively successful in securing Indian allies, might make it an object for the Government to accept, for limited employment, Indian auxiliaries; but in that event it would be necessary to make such a disposition of them as would keep them under control.

THERE are people who try to make the Mounted Police, by their action at Duck Lake, responsible for all the blood that has been or may be shed in the North-West insurrection, with its adjunct of an Indian war. According to them, the police should have waited the pleasure of the armed band which had gone to dispute their passage; in other words have put themselves completely in the power of men, dalliance with whom might have accomplished their own destruction. And, as a matter of fact, though little importance can be attached to it, the Half-breeds were the first to fire. These critics add that no further fighting ought to have followed the affair of Duck Lake. Their plan was and is to send to Riel and Dumont ambassadors in whom the insurgents have confidence, and let a parley take place between men of mutual sympathies, with a view of coming to an understanding. If the authority of the Government had not been defied and blood shed, such a procedure would have been in every way desirable; but you cannot argue with an insurrection which is entrenched behind natural and artificial fortifications, which has massacred peaceable and defenceless settlers and priests, and carried away white men and women to be subjected to the nameless horrors of Indian captivity. Deeply as the necessity must be regretted, the only course open to the authorities, after the outbreak had commenced, was that which has been taken. The advice to act otherwise does not originate in actual sympathy with the insurrection; the sympathy is that which arises out of the ties of blood and religion, and it is wasted, not without good intent probably, on the men in insurrection, and takes no account of the greater number against which the insurrection is aimed.

IN the course of an affray in the House of Commons, caused by an article of the *Toronto News* attacking the French, the domestic affairs of the *News* have been dragged to light. We do not go in quest of intelligence of this sort, nor do we even notice it when it obtrudes itself, unless it happens to carry with it some lesson of importance to the public. In the present instance it does carry with it a lesson of the very highest importance to the public. It reveals in the strongest light a danger which attends the most powerful of modern institutions. It forces us to ask the momentous question: What is behind the Press? The *Mail* is a Conservative journal. The *News* is ultra-democratic and semi-communistic. Behind both is revealed the same capitalist vending two opposite sets of opinions. It is useless to pretend that Mr. Riordon is not the owner of the *News*. He evidently owns it under cover of a mortgage, and there can be no doubt that he is perfectly its master and thoroughly responsible for the line which it takes. Besides, though the *Mail* vehemently disclaims any present connection with the *News*, there was undeniably a connection between them

when they were published under the same roof; and at that time they took different lines on public questions. The pretence that Mr. Riordon is merely the paper-maker is at variance with the most notorious facts. But there is something worse than this. To make the *News* sell and to recover the money which he had sunk in it, the late Mr. Riordon put it into the hands of an editor trained on the social press of the United States, and who he must have known would proceed to extend the circulation by offering to the public taste the stimulants of personality and libel. Probably there was an actual understanding that this was to be done; at all events the policy was approved by Mr. Riordon who reaped its fruits. An immensely wealthy man was willing to swell his money bags in secret by setting unprincipled writers to traduce the characters and wound the feelings of his fellow-citizens. He at the same time introduced into this community the journalism of scandal and libel, a moral pestilence not less noxious than any physical contagion. The plague has not failed to spread; and Toronto has been filled with a foul literature of social slander, the purveyor of which, if he could be unmasked, might perhaps be found to be himself filthier in character and habits than the foul literature that he purveys.

IT may now be safely said that at present there will be no war between England and Russia. The opinion to which we leaned from the first has proved correct, though we must own that at one time the chances were greatly the other way. All right-minded men, knowing what war always is, and what this war in particular would have been, will approve the conduct of the Minister in preserving peace if it could be done on terms honourable to England. Nor does it appear that the terms are otherwise than honourable to England. Evidently they do not satisfy the war party at St. Petersburg. A mere general suspicion of the designs of Russia or a surmise that she will not keep faith is an insufficient reason for precipitating a terrible war. Blood cannot be shed in anticipation of possible wrongs. If Russia hereafter breaks her covenant she must again be called to account. On the other hand, diplomacy would not have been able by any legal or ethical demonstrations to bring the war party at St. Petersburg to its senses or loosen its hold upon the weakness of the Czar without a force of a more substantial sort behind it. To the spirit shown by Great Britain and the vigour with which she prepared for war must be mainly ascribed the preservation of peace. The Millennium is still a long way off; the world is still a rough one; and the lovers of peace, among whom all good men and good Christians are numbered, must still be content to have armaments, as they have bars and bolts to their windows and doors, to keep up the military qualities, and to pay due honour to the soldier's calling. Had the counsels of the extreme peace party in England prevailed during the last twenty years we should have had first a Muscovite march to Delhi, and then a most disastrous and very protracted war.

IN forecasting the character of a war between the land power of Russia and the naval power of England the old similitude of a battle between a dog and a fish has been magnified into a battle between an elephant and a whale. It happens, however, curiously enough, that the whale has probably more to fear on the sea than on the land. A descent upon the coasts of England is out of the question: she can be attacked by a Russian army only on her Indian frontier, where her closeness to her base will practically multiply her forces, while Afghanistan, if its mountaineers are true to her, will form a rampart scarcely penetrable by the Muscovite hosts. In number the Russian Army is overwhelmingly superior to the British, but the disproportion is not greater than was the disproportion at Inkerman. That the Russian soldier has solid qualities, that in the mass he will stand indomitably to be shot, was proved at Eylau and Borodino: at Eylau, had Benningsen only remained on the ground which his troops had doggedly held, instead of ordering a needless retreat, the ambition of Napoleon might have found an earlier doom. But long-range rifles and artillery, marksmanship and skirmishing, have greatly reduced the value of automatons in serried columns; and the Russian is signally wanting both in intelligence and in dash. On the Tchernaya he was beaten by the Italians: the Italians have always been beaten with ease by the Austrians; and the Austrians have been beaten by everybody else. Had the Turk been better equipped and supplied, it is more than likely that he would have proved a match for his invader. The Sikhs and the Ghoorkas, as well as the English, may safely be set down as superior to the Russians; whether the other native Indian troops would stand against Europeans is more doubtful: they certainly would not without a large proportion of Europeans on their side. On the whole, the prospect for England would be fair: at least she could hardly receive any mortal wound. But her vastly extended commerce would offer vulnerable points without number to

an enemy able to attack her at sea. It is fearful to think what havoc a few fast cruisers might work on her great lines of trade. Her widely scattered dependencies would distract her naval forces and withdraw, perhaps, the needful protection from her own unfortified ports. We see how completely, in becoming the mistress of a world-wide and largely continental empire, she has forfeited the security of her insular position. Her colonies, having always relied on her protecting arm, are unprovided with the means of self-defence: they would cling helplessly to her in the struggle, and probably overtask her naval strength. It would then be seen what was the value of "prestige," and whether a pasteboard wall would keep out shot. It has always been clear in fact that a maritime war would bring the colonial question to a head. The progress of naval invention has also, it can scarcely be doubted, been adverse to the supremacy of England on the sea. What a sea-fight between two armaments composed of iron-clads, rams and torpedoes will be, we can scarcely tell before it has taken place. But the advantage can hardly fail to be less than it was with human valour, and more than it was with mechanical contrivance. Bravery and coolness will still tell, but they will not tell as they did. There will no longer be room for the intrepid seamanship displayed in handling a sailing vessel under fire; above all, there will no longer be room for boarding, the glorious tradition of Nelson's seamen. Nor is it possible to say how far invention may go. Experiments were made the other day at Washington with dynamite shells discharged from ordinary guns, and the effects produced on the target of rock were tremendous. There appears to be difficulty in the handling, and the invention is still only an experiment, though the Chief of the Ordnance reports that a mode of firing dynamite with safety from service guns has certainly been discovered. The best feature of the naval situation is that almost all the coaling stations are in the hands of England. On the other hand, England would have the advantages over Russia which belong to wealth, when it has not enervated, and to freedom. A half-civilized and merely agricultural country does not, it is true, feel bankruptcy like one highly civilized and intensely commercial: but to Russia bankruptcy would come, and it would hardly fail to cripple. In freedom, when the heart of the nation goes forth with its armies, there is immeasurable force. The power of the free country is also doubled by administrative purity, which public criticism and the vigilance of Parliament ensure, while the administration of despotic Russia, military as well as civil, is full of rottenness and corruption. Nor has England reason to fear that misfortune, should it come, will bring internal revolution, while the tottering throne of the Czar would tremble with every reverse, and, if struck by a great defeat, would probably fall.

In national peril, party sees not an appeal to its patriotism but an opportunity for scoring a point. The British Government is now contending with as formidable a complication of dangers as ever gathered round the country. In this, combined with Irish disaffection and with the dissatisfaction which any course taken by the Government, whether in the direction of war or peace, is sure to breed among men of extreme opinions, the Opposition desecrates a chance of overturning the Ministry and pounces upon it without compunction. Lord Randolph Churchill has told us in print, with a frankness which Butler and Kearney have hardly attained, that his maxim is to win, let moralists say what they please; and in this exposition of aristocratic honour and patriotism Lord Salisbury, as he sanctions Lord Randolph's policy, must be taken to concur. The motion of censure was the work of Lord Randolph and by him forced on Sir Stafford Northcote, whose conscience rebelled, but who preferred the retention of the leadership, though in his case it is nothing but a constant exposure of decrepitude and impotence, to the honourable repudiation of an ignoble part. When the crisis is past, the time for legitimate criticism will come, and censure may properly be moved if the interest or the honour of the country has been betrayed. A revolution in the midst of the crisis can only lead, as every man of sense must see, to an interregnum full of confusion and peril. So manifest indeed is this that it can scarcely fail to have some influence over the minds of all but the most insane and unscrupulous partisans. The Tories, if they succeed in defeating the Ministry and clambering into office, cannot carry on a Government with their present support in the House: their Parnellite allies will at once desert them, and they will be compelled forthwith to bring on a general election, pending which their Government will be too weak and too insecurely seated to have any weight in negotiation with a foreign power. Let it be once more noted that it is not by lowborn and penniless demagogues with a following of Sandloters, but by the heads of an aristocratic party with broad heads and long pedigrees, who are always talking about patrician chivalry that this most chivalrous game is played. The Tory aristocrats once more

coalesce for the destruction of a Liberal Government with Radicals who are in the opposite extreme to themselves on the very question at issue, and with Parnellites who are avowed enemies of the realm. The majority of thirty by which the Government has on this occasion been sustained, compared with the majority on the last occasion, which was only fourteen, seems to show that patriotism, or some fear of outraging it, has found entrance into eight breasts.

At Washington all goes well. President Cleveland is amply fulfilling by his integrity and firmness the promise of his previous career. He was elected as the candidate of the Democratic Party and cannot be expected to set at nought the party tie; offices of a political character, including ambassadorships, he gives to his political friends; but in other offices he makes changes only where the holder has taken an active part in politics on the other side. He is thus delivering the country as fast as he can from the Spoils System. To Civil Service Reform and the principle of a permanent Civil Service he is thoroughly true, and his fidelity is already rewarded by increased economy as well as purity in the administration. An oversight was committed in the appointment as ambassador to Italy of a Roman Catholic who, as a devotee of the Papacy, had violently denounced the Italian Government; but this has been rectified, and the appointments generally have commended themselves to the judgment of impartial men. Exceptions there have been. Party has not let go its prey; yet its grasp upon the throat of the commonwealth has been greatly relaxed, and local syndicates of corruption, when they have attempted to treat patronage as spoils to be distributed among their satellites, have been met by the President with frank defiance. The murmurings, nay the yells of disappointed rapacity and jobbery, of course are heard; but the President turns a deaf ear. It is only to be hoped that the agonies of corruption will not give birth to a second Guiteau; for Mr. Hendricks, the Vice-President, belongs to the corrupt wing, and is said to go about assuring malcontents that their claims would not be thus slighted if the dispensation of patronage were in his hands. The Vice-Presidency is still used as a sop to some special section of the party, though sad experience has more than once proved that, by the death of the President, in place of the choice of the people the offspring of a calamitous accident may mount the elective throne and do precisely the reverse of that which the people willed should be done. A quarrel between Mr. Cleveland and the corrupt section of the Democrats cannot be long deferred; and were he, like an English or Canadian Premier, dependent for his tenure of office on the party vote, as there would at once be a coalition between the malcontents and the opposition, his administration and the hope of reform would soon be laid in the same grave. Happily he has a secure tenure of office for a limited term, and, if he will put away all thought of re-election, he is free to serve the commonwealth alone. Mr. Walter Phelps, who is no bad judge, asserts that there are members of the Democratic Party who, having seen what Cleveland is, would prefer Blaine. The machinist and the spoiler want, above all things, the system of machines and spoils. What is principle to them?

MR. PHELPS, the new American Ambassador to England, has sailed for the seat of his mission. An apprehension seems to prevail that, after so great a favourite as Mr. Lowell, his reception may be comparatively cold. As we have said before, it would be a great pity if this apprehension were to be in any way realized. Mr. Phelps is not, like Mr. Lowell, a man distinguished in the world of letters; but he is highly cultivated and esteemed by men of intellect, as well as popular in society, while his knowledge of jurisprudence and his legal habits of mind will be most useful in case any questions of international law should arise between the two governments. His appointment was cordially approved by the best judges in the United States, and was especially welcomed by those who desire that friendly relations should be maintained between the Republic and Great Britain.

It is announced that Mr. Cyrus W. Field has retired from business, in which he has been engaged for fifty years. It is no ordinary business from which he retires. Never did we feel more than at this moment the marvellous efficacy of his cable in unifying the world. Among the material agencies which have aided the progress of civilization the Atlantic cable takes no humble place. Mental isolation is henceforth impossible. We in America are present, through the cable, at battles in the Soudan, or on the Afghan frontier, and at debates in the House of Commons. We read Gladstone's speeches the morning after their delivery. The saving to commerce, through prompt information and the diminished need of agencies, is no inconsiderable addition to the wealth of the world. The strong faith of one man did it. Twenty years ago Cyrus W. Field with his Atlantic

telegraph was looked upon as a dreamer. Ten thousand dollars worth of the stock of his company was bought at a sheriff's sale for ten dollars. The purchaser asked Mr. Field whether it was good for anything. Mr. Field refused to advise him, but told him to put the stock in his safe. After paying the purchaser \$800 a year for some years, the stock was sold to Mr. Field himself for \$12,000.

MRS. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, in the *North American Review*, makes another onslaught on Christianity, which she accuses of having done nothing to improve the condition of women. Such improvement as there has been she ascribes to the Teutonic spirit and other secular agencies. The answer is simply that Mrs. Cady Stanton's ideal is totally different from that of Christianity, and that she cannot be surprised if Christianity has done nothing for the realization of any ideal but its own. Christianity treats the two sexes as the complements of each other, marriage as a double life, and the tie of wedlock as indissoluble. Mrs. Cady Stanton, as a preacher of "Women's Rights," would make the two sexes rivals of each other, and marriage a mere contract with great liberty of divorce. Christianity also treats the family as a unit with the husband as its head, while to Mrs. Stanton unity and headship are alike abhorrent. The nearer Mrs. Cady Stanton approaches to her aim the further she must get from Christianity, and the nearer Christianity approaches to its aim the further it must get from Mrs. Cady Stanton. The square, in short, is not a circle. Yet there are points in the condition of women which may be regarded independently of the ideal; and, with respect to these, we think Mrs. Stanton will hardly deny that there has been some improvement under the Christian dispensation. If she does, we would ask her to peruse the records of all ages, to survey mankind from China to Peru, and to say whether she can find women anywhere, or at any time, before the advent or outside the pale of Christianity in the enjoyment of advantages and privileges, domestic, social or material, equal to those which they enjoy within it. The ladies of Imperial Rome did indeed, in a society dominated by sensual influences, obtain for themselves remarkable license, including an almost unlimited facility of divorce; but the Roman satirist sets vividly before us the fact that one of their privileges, and one of which they largely availed themselves, was that of beating and torturing female slaves. Coincidence is not causation, and it may be open to Mrs. Stanton still to contend that the co-existence of the best estate of women with Christian belief is merely coincidence. But when we consider that Christianity has embraced all nations and languages, all states of society, industrial and military, every sort of polity and every grade of culture, it must be owned that the coincidence is highly suggestive of causation. We ought not in this case, any more than in the case of the abolition of slavery, to leave out of sight the powerful co-operation of secular agencies such as Teutonic character, industrial progress and education; but in the case of female emancipation, as in that of the abolition of slavery, religion must have its due. The lines upon which improvement in the relations between the sexes has hitherto advanced are distinctly those laid down by St. Paul. Whether Christianity is of divine origin or destined for ever to remain the creed of the world is another question; that up to this time it has largely furnished the forces of moral progress cannot be denied without denying the plain facts of history as recorded not only by Christians but by total disbelievers in Christianity, and even in all religion. Mrs. Cady Stanton will find Comte just as much opposed to her on this question as the author of "Gesta Christi" or any ecclesiastical historian.

#### THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

A FURTHER measure of aid to the Pacific Railway is something like an additional appropriation for a public work to supply the deficiency of the original estimates. It involves the advancing of more money for a purpose for which the amount at first voted was supposed to be sufficient. The direct addition to the Government loan, by the plan proposed, is \$5,000,000, the total amount being increased from \$30,000,000 to \$35,000,000. The form of the security also is changed, the Government taking the bonds of the company at par in lieu of its mortgage. The penal clause in the lien of last session, by which default on the part of the company was to incur absolute forfeiture of all the mortgaged property, which was to vest in the Government without legal process of any kind, is withdrawn, and in its place the Government is to have a bondholder's right, in case of default, to have the property administered by commissioners. But the Government as a bondholder would no longer exclusively hold the first mortgage; for it is proposed to issue \$7,000,000 to the public, the holders of which would be entitled to one dollar of profits, up to the amount of their claims, for every five dollars the Government received. There would be no

preference on either side: the holders of the \$7,000,000 and the Government with its \$35,000,000 of bonds would stand on the same footing. A security which is shared with another is of course not equal to one in which there is no partner, the total amount of the bonds for which security is given being increased. The \$7,000,000 of bonds which are offered to the public are first to be deposited with the Government as security for a temporary loan of \$5,000,000 repayable on the 1st July, 1886. They are to be sold at a price which the Government may deem satisfactory: and, as its object will be to secure repayment of a \$5,000,000 loan, a price large enough to cover that amount will probably be satisfactory. But in that case the Government would be in a worse position, supposing the security to be good, than it would be if it loaned the whole \$40,000,000 and there were no other bondholders. The Government advances the full amount of \$35,000,000 on that amount of bonds; but the public is not likely to purchase the \$7,000,000 at par. If the public buys at a discount, and the company goes into default and the road into the hands of commissioners, it will get a higher rate of interest than the Government, which advances up to the par value of the bonds. But the Government, it is fair to assume, prefers to admit co-bondholders to an amount equal to twenty per cent. of that of its own bonds rather than loan the whole amount required. This arrangement increases the probability of the conditions of the bond being enforced in case of default. That the road would, in that event, go into the hands of commissioners, is not at all improbable; and this might happen under circumstances in which the Government, standing alone as the preferential creditor, as it does under the lien of last session, might temporize, hesitate and agree to new conditions rather than enforce its right to absolute foreclosure.

The penal clause in the mortgage of last session, under which default in the payment of interest on a loan of \$30,000,000 would cause the forfeiture of a property which cost four times that amount, was no doubt an extraordinary provision. But it is only one of the extraordinary things which characterize the dealings between the Government and the Syndicate: not less so is the provision by which all the property created by the expenditure of public money becomes vested in a private company. On either side millions were sacrificed or were liable to be sacrificed to secure the benefit of a modicum of certainty; and after all the certainty sought for was not always attained: the Government did not secure the benefit of an absolute commercial transaction, which implies that no after-favours were to be sought by either side; the company did secure the loan of \$35,000,000, which is in excess of the certainty for which it stipulated. The speculative element which has hitherto played so great a part on both sides, cannot be eliminated from the enterprise till there is a solid basis of earnings which is not likely to be disturbed by adverse influences. The failure of the expectations of the company arose from its inability to sell the balance of the stock. Where the speculative element is so large and millions count for so little, either as bonuses or forfeits, this result cannot be matter for surprise. The credit of a company, the value of whose property as an earning power lies in the future, is very much a matter of faith; and though financial faith not unseldom blindly follows works, it seldom, in our days, precedes them.

The frenzy of speculation, which is something different from a firm faith in the future of a work based upon a rational probability of its prospects, has often sent anticipation many degrees above realization; but where a political railway is concerned this sort of booming is out of the question. In the battle of railway competition hard blows are given on both sides, and none of the combatants are bettered in the credit of their enterprises by the encounter. But it is the fortune of railway as of other kinds of war; and when opposing interests come into collision irrational methods of doing mischief are likely to be resorted to on one side or the other. So it has been in this case; but it can scarcely be said that the occurrence was one which it was impossible to foresee. The company, the Government, and Parliament all believed, what they were too ready to believe, that the balance of the capital necessary to complete and equip the road could be obtained by a sale of stock, and they all awoke to the fact that these ends could only be attained by a further advance from the public treasury; for, though the stipulation is that the temporary loan of \$5,000,000 is to come back in little more than a year, it must in the meantime be made. In a strictly commercial transaction, whoever undertakes to do a particular thing for a given sum of money takes all the risk of the interference of adverse circumstances. The error in this case lay in not foreseeing that, where the speculative element largely overpowers the germ of certainty which the undertaking may contain, absolute adherence to a commercial basis between the Government and the Syndicate is impossible. Nobody likes the necessity to which this new advance to the railway company is owing, but nobody sees how it could be avoided if something worse is not to happen.

### THE CLAIM OF MANITOBA TO HER PUBLIC LANDS.

A WRITER over the signature of "Thorpe Mable," in a recent issue of THE WEEK, incidentally discusses the right of Manitoba to the public domain within her borders, and in a few sentences dismisses the subject with a degree of dogmatic assertion that would apparently exclude further debate. The argument of the writer, in brief, is that, in the first place, the Dominion Government purchased the North-West Territory from the Hudson's Bay Company, "whose proprietary (*sic*) rights are unassailable"; that the Half-breed settlers received compensation for their claims; and that the Indian title was extinguished by the Dominion.

When the writer states that the title of the Hudson's Bay Company to the ownership of the soil was unassailable, he displays an extraordinary ignorance of the history of the Company and of the Territory they assumed to own, as well as of the strongly adverse opinions expressed by leading Canadian statesmen on the validity of the Company's pretensions. A slight examination of this very interesting subject points to a far different conclusion. And while it is difficult, on so wide a question, to be brief and clear at the same time, I shall endeavour to succinctly outline the argument of those who oppose the pretensions of the Hudson's Bay Company.

The charter of the Company, granted in 1670, purported to convey to them "all the lands and territories upon the countries, coasts and confines of the seas, bays, lakes, rivers, creeks and sounds" "that lie within the entrance of the Straits commonly called Hudson's Straits" "that are not already actually possessed by the subjects of any other Christian prince or state." It is upon this precarious foundation that the Company assumed to lay claim to half a continent. But it cannot be contended that the grant conveyed any more territory than the British Crown at that time possessed. What then was the extent of the territory within the Hudson's Straits at that time possessed by England? The evidence is that there had been, on the part of England, up to that date no such acts of occupation as, according to the recognized laws of nations, would entitle her to the sovereignty of the littoral of Hudson's Bay, much less to that of any portion of the inland territories. On the contrary, the French had displayed far greater activity in that direction and had erected trading posts on the very shores of the Bay. Their occupation dates from 1656; that of the English began a decade later. But granting that the French occupation was not such as to give them a title to the shore, there can be no question that they were the first to acquire valid territorial rights over the interior. The few forts erected by the English on the fringe of the Bay were taken and retaken by the French and English alternately during the last quarter of the seventeenth century, and by the Treaty of Ryswick in 1697 Fort Albany alone was left in the possession of England, the rest of the territory being abandoned to the French. Up to the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 (under which the Bay and Straits alone were surrendered to England) no new posts had been established by the Company. By the Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye, in 1727, England resigned to France the territories known as Acadie, New France and Canada—the latter term having at that time a meaning even more extended than at present. In fact it was not until the Treaty of Paris in 1763 that England acquired the North-West Territory. Until then the sovereignty of France over the whole of that Territory, with the exception of the shores of the Bay, was unquestioned, and, until then, no efforts were put forth by the Hudson's Bay Company to extend their settlements and trading posts into the interior. As Robson, in his "Account of Hudson's Bay" (published in 1763), graphically and truthfully stated, "The Company have for sixty years slept at the edge of a frozen sea." The most extreme claim urged by the Company itself, prior to the Treaty of Paris, recognized the right of France to the southern watershed of the Bay.

In face of these facts it would be absurd to contend that a grant of lands, made by the Crown in 1670, would convey to the Company those not acquired till a century later. This view of the case is altogether apart from those considerations that impeach the validity of the charter itself. That it was in itself invalid was the well-advised opinion of some of the highest legal authorities of England, who deny its validity because of the ambiguity and uncertainty of its terms, and on the high constitutional grounds that it conferred an unjust and impolitic monopoly, and was granted without the assent of Parliament. Lord Brougham's opinion was that the Company could lay claim to such lands only as had been actually and continuously occupied by it since the date of its charter. It was only when its trade was threatened by its active rival, the North-West Company, that the Hudson's Bay Company was forced to establish itself in the interior, and, on the amalgamation of the two corporations in 1821, it first set up its arrogant claim to the entire watershed of Hudson's Bay. It

is preposterous to suppose (to adopt the line of argument used by the Attorney-General of Ontario before the Arbitrators on the Boundary Question) that the charter was intended to give and did give to the Company the right to exclude the subjects of England and all other countries from one-third of the North American Continent for all time to come: that the Company could for a century refrain from settling it and prevent anybody else from settling there; and that if England acquired it by great wars, waged in America and Europe a century later, its conquest was to be for the sole benefit of this vast parasite, which so long blighted the growth of the North-West.

"Thorpe Mable" will be astonished to learn that these were the views of those eminent Canadian statesmen, including Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir A. T. Galt, the Hon. George Brown, the Hon. Wm. McDougall, and Sir George E. Cartier, who negotiated the purchase from the Hudson's Bay Company in 1868. Such, also, was the opinion of Lord Lytton and, apparently, of Lord Cardwell as well. Both the Imperial and Dominion Governments at one time favoured the aggressive policy of taking forcible possession of the North-West Territory, and leaving the Company to assert its title afterwards as best it could. The £300,000, paid by the Dominion Government to avoid tedious legal proceedings, was not intended to purchase—nor did it purchase—the fee-simple of the Territory, but merely extinguished the vexatious pretensions of the Hudson's Bay Company. Such being the case, did the Dominion acquire a better right than the Company possessed? What circumstances or considerations have there been that afford any valid reason for excluding the North-West from the general rule in British Colonies, that the public lands should be the property of the people settled upon them, and who, by cultivation and the establishment of government have given them a value? Prior to the transfer in 1870 the country was as well settled as Upper Canada was in 1791, and had in the Council of Assiniboia an organized government. That the people regarded the lands as their own, and not the property of another colony or of the Company, is proved by the fact that that Council enacted a homestead law. What wonder, then, that when the Canadian Commissioner met the French and English representatives at Fort Garry in 1870, the clever though misguided Riel strove to make it a condition of the transfer that "all bargains with the Hudson's Bay Company for the transfer of this Territory be considered null and void, and that any arrangements with reference to the transfer of this country shall be carried on only with the people of this country."

The same idea was presented in even stronger terms by the Legislature of Manitoba in June, 1884, when it declared that

They (the Hudson's Bay Company) never established any claim to a title to the lands, except those to which Lord Selkirk had extinguished the Indian title, and which were subsequently repurchased from his successors by the Hudson's Bay Company. On the contrary, the settlers at Point du Chien settled there under the homestead law adopted by the Council of Assiniboia, irrespective of the Hudson's Bay Company. The extinction of the Hudson's Bay title cannot be viewed by this House in any other light than that of the purchase from the Hudson's Bay Company of certain rights, which were held by that Company to the detriment of the people of Canada, and which were extinguished by the Government thereof in the same way that in the other Provinces they have extinguished other rights created in former ages, and which obstruct the progress and development of the people.

It is, in truth, to be hoped that the time is not far distant when Manitobans will have heard the last of this invidious statement. The paltry £300,000 paid to the Company has long since been recouped to the Dominion from their public lands and from the taxes exacted from an unwilling people.

The argument that the individual settlers received allotments of land in exchange for their claim as a people to the whole of the territory is hardly worthy of consideration. It has an importance with the writer, owing to a confusion in his mind between the rights of the people regarded as individuals and as an organized and civilized community. The recognition of the claims of the settlers obviously differs from denying to their Government rights to which it had been, and still is entitled, as representing the community as a whole. The allotment of lands among the settlers only embraced a portion of the people, and was in itself a tardy apology for the unjustifiable Canadian occupation.

"Thorpe Mable's" third argument, that the Dominion Government has extinguished the Indian title is one that can hardly be seriously discussed. I am not aware that any of the Indian Treaties affected Manitoba. At any rate, the Indians have never been regarded, in the United States or Canada, as having a proprietary interest in the soil. The Dominion has extinguished the Indian title to certain tracts of Ontario. Is it likely that the title of Ontario to these lands will ever be questioned? But the people of Manitoba contend for this right, not merely on these controversial grounds but on a higher ground. They wish, reasonably enough, to be on an equality with the other Provinces. The acquisition of the public lands

of Louisiana by the United States is not a case in point, inasmuch as there was no question as to the French title and all other States had surrendered their lands to the Federal Government. But the Canadian Confederation was erected on an entirely different basis. While the older Provinces, having saddled Confederation with their debts, still retain their public lands, it cannot be expected that Manitoba, unwillingly forced into Confederation, will tamely submit to see her rich heritage the common spoil of the other Provinces.

There is no "gross misuse of language" in this demand for equality of rights, and there would be little of the Anglo-Saxon spirit among the settlers of the North-West if they did not insist upon them to the uttermost. "Unsettled questions," we have been told, "have no peace for the repose of nations," and this is a question which, until settled, will prove a disturbing factor in Confederation. A startling light is thrown upon the question by events now occurring in the distant North-West, where public discontent, having its origin largely in the maladministration of the public lands by the Dominion Government, has at length assumed the proportions of an open revolt. But, be the issue of the agitation in Manitoba what it may, eastern politicians may rest assured that the same battle must in the future be fought out in each of the rising Provinces of the North-West.

J. D. C.

### OUR MILITARY EFFORT.

THE army of the Dominion has hitherto been quite an exceptional one amongst those of civilized nations. It has been without an intendance, or nearly so. When the present "rebellion" arose, and after the unfortunate engagement at Duck Lake, an immediate cry for "troops" was sent to Eastern Canada. "Help us, or we perish," was the message from the unfortunate settlers along the North Saskatchewan, hundreds of miles from the line of railway, and surrounded by excited savages bent on plunder and rapine. With commendable zeal the militia regiments of Eastern Canada answered the call with promptness and enthusiasm. Regiment after regiment was mustered and despatched on its way to the scene of the disturbance. Some of them underwent great hardship in being transferred across the gaps in the line of railway along the north shore of Lake Superior, and bore it like brave soldiers without murmuring. It soon becomes evident, however, that an army is not like a self-binding reaping machine which can be dispatched to a given point and guaranteed to do its work as soon as it arrives. Soldiers must be carefully equipped in the first instance, they must be protected from the weather to a certain extent, food and forage, pay, ammunition and medical attendance have to be provided. In the case of the Dominion Army those important departments have to be expanded or improvised on the spur of the moment, and it is needless to say considerable confusion results. The sage advice "Make haste slowly" has not been acted on. The part of the North-West Territory through which the troops have to pass produces almost nothing for their subsistence. Everything they require must be sent from a distance. At the present moment (April 25th) General Middleton is on his way north towards Prince Albert in command of about nine hundred men, with some three hundred on his line of communications, Col. Otter marching on to Battleford with between five and six hundred, and General Strange is making a dash towards Edmonton with some one hundred and twenty infantry and about the same number of scouts. To keep those forces supplied with necessities severely taxes the energies of the few zealous gentlemen who have been nominated supply officers at the stations on the line of the Pacific Railway, which forms the base. Patriotic settlers in the North-West do not estimate their own services or those of their teams at a low rate—eight to twelve dollars a day is their modest computation of their combined value, food and forage in the same ratio. The hay delivered to the General's column at Humboldt was found to cost there \$120 a ton, and the greater part of it was consumed by the teams themselves in transit, so that only two hundredweight of the load they had started with was delivered when they reached their destination. The difficulties of keeping even the small column that advanced from Qu'Appelle supplied with rations and forage were found to be so great, owing to the badness of the trail road, and the impossibility of despatching a sufficient number of teams along it with any chance of their delivering their loads at their destination within a reasonable time, that a change of base to Swift Current was made. From this point it is hoped that the steamers on the South branch of the Saskatchewan may be utilized as means of transport, and regular communication kept up.

The medical service of the campaign has been so far ludicrous. In a healthy climate like the North-West there appears to be but little chance of epidemic disease breaking out. Dysentery, typhus, malarial fevers,

which are the scourge of armies in the field, are not likely to occur. No "engagement," in the usual sense of the term, is likely to take place with the Indians, and even the Half-breeds will scarcely offer organized resistance to regular troops; so one of the terrible calamities of modern warfare in the shape of a sudden influx of a number of wounded men is not likely to occur. Yet the number of medical men sent to the North-West in connection with the Expedition would suffice for a bloody campaign in an unhealthy district. A medical "Director-General" was appointed at Ottawa, who suddenly developed a remarkable talent for army medical organization. He excised from the equipment ordered by the surgeon who was going in charge of the field hospital such ordinary appliances as pocket dressing-cases, clinical thermometers and hypodermic syringes, so that when an assistant-surgeon, who was accompanying a mounted party, required these articles they were not forthcoming. But it was in providing the "personnel" of the field hospital that he shone chiefly. "First they came by ones and twos, and then they came by swarms," said an Irish gentleman describing the friends who came to drink with him on a race-course, and such was the advent of the doctors and dressers who joined the field hospital on its way to the front. Without consulting the surgeon in charge or the principal medical officer of the force, it was ordained from headquarters that the field hospital staff was to be composed of one surgeon-major, five surgeons, one apothecary, one steward, one captain of orderlies, one hospital sergeant-major, ten dressers, six ward orderlies, one superintendent of nurses, and ten privates as helpers! How transport and tents were to be provided for this hospital, where it was to be placed, and how many patients might require treatment, were matters of secondary consideration.

In addition to this field hospital, nearly every regiment had its surgeon and assistant-surgeon, the regimental system of hospitals (which is long obsolete in the armies of all civilized nations) being still retained, and these regimental medical officers asked for and obtained such equipment as they indented for. Some of these requisitions deserve to be chronicled. One regiment applied for, and it is said, on good authority, obtained a stone and a-half of violet powder; which, as an article of military outfit, should be handed down in the annals of campaigning.

For the number of men under arms sent forward, and the duration of the campaign, it is probable that the present Canadian expedition to the North-West will prove one of the costliest of modern times. That it will soon achieve its object is hoped for by every Canadian of whatever party. Whether the Government will take the lesson to heart, carefully examine into and re-model the military organization of the Dominion, is another question. It would do well to remember the motto, *Si vis pacem, para bellum*.

### EDUCATION NOTES.

MOST of the faults which we pointed out in the Public School Bill were remedied by the good sense of the House before its final passage. It now permits trustees to be elected by ballot, and for the customary biennial term—not annually, as at first proposed. The school holidays in cities, towns and villages are made the same for both Public and High Schools; those for the summer are to extend from the first Friday in July to the last Monday in August. While no teacher whose name has not been already entered on the books of the Education Department will be allowed to contribute to the Superannuation Fund, those already on the books as contributors may continue paying four dollars per year, with the same privileges on retirement from teaching as they had under the old Act. Third Class Certificates are not to be limited to counties, as was at first proposed, but are to continue provincial. In regard to High Schools one or two changes of importance have been made. It is provided that if a Separate School exists in the same municipality as a High School, the Separate School Trustees may appoint a member of the High School Board. This change has not been made in answer to any public demand, nor because there is any necessity for it, but evidently at the instance of Mr. Fraser as the mouthpiece on the Executive Committee of the Roman Catholic hierarchy. The Legislative Grant to High Schools is no longer to be a stimulus for cramming by being even in part a "payment for results." It is to be apportioned on the basis of the salaries paid to the teachers, the character of the school buildings, etc., and on the average attendance.

THE Minister of Education, with the laudable intention of improving the taste as well as guarding the health of the pupils in rural and village schools, proclaimed Friday, the 8th of May, as a holiday to be known as Arbour Day, subject, of course, to the approval of the trustees. The day was to be devoted to the planting of shade-trees and otherwise ornamenting the school-grounds in the presence and with the assistance of the pupils. If teachers enter heartily into Mr. Ross's plan a good deal may be done, not only in fostering a taste for flowers and trees, but in directing the attention of our scholars to the preservation of our forest trees. It will be interesting to know how many schools have taken advantage of the holiday for the purpose intended.

THE next examination for admission to High Schools will be held on the last two days of the High School session, Thursday and Friday, the 2nd and 3rd of July. The examination in the non-professional subjects for Second and Third Class teachers' certificates will begin on the Monday following; that for First Class, grade C, on Wednesday, the 15th of July, and for grades A and B on Thursday, the 23rd of July. The professional examination of candidates for First Class Certificates will be held on Wednesday, the 22nd of July.

THE Minister of Education again proposes to have summer classes in Drawing for the benefit of teachers who can only attend during the holidays, and he permits even those who do not attend these classes to come up for examination. We would have more confidence in the results to be attained if the scheme of lessons covered less ground, and were more thorough in its character. It is absurd to suppose that skill in the various kinds of drawing sufficient to be made available in the school-room for the purpose of teaching the subject can be acquired in so short a course.

SIR WILLIAM DAWSON has announced the plan of applying the liberal endowment of Mr. Donald Smith for the higher education of women in connection with McGill University. The work will be entirely distinct from that of the male sex. There will be separate classes for the women, also separate entrances, waiting-rooms and retiring-rooms, under the supervision of a lady. All necessary allowance will be made for the different habitudes of their sexes, and women will have, by the proposed arrangement, facilities for asking and answering questions in the presence of students of their own sex alone. The teachers, however, will be the same for both sexes, as will also the courses of study, and the examinations.

SOME years ago a benevolent and highly-educated New England lady, named Miss Huntington, established what she called a Kitchen Garden in New York, for the training in household duties of neglected and destitute children. Her plan is an adaptation of that of Froebel's Kindergarten, but is of a more practical nature. Little girls of the poorest class, under the guise of play and by means of toys, are taught how to make a fire, the best way of making a bed, how to wash, hang out and fold clothes, to wash and dry dishes, to scrub the table, to open the door for visitors, and the other numerous duties that domestic servants or wives of working-men have to perform. Miss Huntington's plan has been successful, and has been imitated in other cities. It is now proposed by the ladies who form the North Toronto Women's Christian Temperance Union to establish a similar institution in Toronto. They propose to assume the management and pay the expenses of working the Kitchen Garden, while the ladies of the Relief Society will provide and clothe the scholars. If such a scheme aims at no other result than to provide a supply of efficient, intelligent and upright domestic servants it deserves commendation and support. Already in the Girls' and Orphans' Homes efforts have been made in this direction, but we suppose the proposed Kitchen Garden is intended to reach that class of children who live with their parents.

THE teacher's vocation has risen greatly in the estimation of the public during the last few years, and deservedly so. The class of teachers who are now responsible for training the coming generation is far superior to that found in charge of schools half a century ago. Of course there are, and there always will be, mere hirelings amongst them. But we will find a large number who have a high sense of the responsibility of their position. We have been led to these remarks by a letter received from an esteemed correspondent in charge of a country school, who is certainly one of the good shepherds. In it the following remarks occur:—"I am still in the old place, working away without much 'up or down.' Striving to do as best I can, and realizing more than I have ever done before the high trust and deep and enduring responsibilities connected with teaching even a common school. As life's shadows lengthen towards the rising sun, and the face is turned towards the setting, I come to realize more and more that the field I occupy is long enough and broad enough for all the energy of heart and mind I am capable of concentrating on it."

THE cry in England against over-pressure in schools is both loud and long. THE WEEK some months ago directed attention to the matter in some remarks upon a report upon the subject by Dr. Crichton Browne, in which he asserts the prevalence of the evil. His report was criticized with a good deal of force by Mr. Fitch, the reputed author of Mr. Mundella's new code for the government of elementary schools. The discussion is still vigorously kept up by those interested in education, especially the teachers, many of whom assert that the evil prevails to an alarming extent, and that it is engendered by the vicious system of "payment by results." At the Easter Conference of Elementary Teachers at Norwich it was made a prominent subject in the President's inaugural address, and at a subsequent Conference held in Manchester on "Education under Healthy Conditions" it was a leading subject of discussion. There is no doubt that where a teacher's position depends upon the number he can successfully pass at the Inspector's examination, his teaching will, to a large extent, aim at that result.

In connection with this subject the London School Board have decided not to require home lessons from those children whose parents object to them or whose health is delicate.

CENSOR.

THE first railway introduced into Hindoostan did not astonish the natives. But it produced a religious and mystical emotion. They prayed to the goddess "Vapor" to take pity on them, and offered garlands of flowers and melted butter. They then entered the carriages, on which the notice was posted up in English and Hindoostani: "Those gentlemen who would wish to take first or second-class tickets, must have a shirt."

## HERE AND THERE.

THE extraordinary sittings of the Ottawa House appear to have ended, as all trials of physical endurance do end, in a series of undignified exhibitions which will certainly not tend to elevate Dominion legislators in the eyes of the country or the world. Be the responsibility for these proceedings with whom it may, the result is to bring Parliamentary discussion to a level with the degrading go-as-you-please or "wobbling" contests which obtained a transient popularity in the pedestrian world.

TORONTO has been fortunate of late in the exhibition of pictures of a very high degree of merit. First there was the painting by Gabriel Max, "The Raising of Jairus' Daughter," kindly lent by Mr. Drummond, of Montreal, for this purpose; then two pictures recently brought to the city by Mrs. A. Cameron were placed within the reach of the art-loving public; and now we have on free exhibition Calvert's large picture "Une Fleur de la Plage," from the Paris Salon of 1883. The first impression given by this picture is, that there is not sufficient interest to justify so large a canvas. A careful study, however, soon brings the observer into perfect accord with the principal object of interest, a beautiful figure of a young girl who is plucking a yellow flower growing on a sandy shore, the wide expanse of ocean stretching away to the horizon beyond. The tide is low, and one can feel the motion of the limpid waves breaking peacefully on the distant strand. The pose and drawing of the figure are excellent, the face is in profile, the texture and colour of the flesh are well rendered. The picture, while not revelling in a broad flood of sunlight, is without the dull leaden gray which so often takes its place; it is filled with bright cheerful light, and is perfectly harmonious both in colour and feeling.

THE Trustees of the Metropolitan Methodist Church, Toronto, have just secured for the walls of their Board Room a portrait of the late Rev. Dr. Punshon, founder of the church. It is a life-size bust portrait in oil, by J. W. L. Foster, of Toronto. It is painted in his best style. He has caught the subtle play of countenance and vigorous manner that belonged pre-eminently to Mr. Punshon. Those who knew this great divine most intimately are loudest in their praises of the portrait. The likeness has, we understand, been compiled by Mr. Foster from photographs.

A MEETING of the Liberal Temperance Association will be held this (Thursday) evening at 8 o'clock in Occident Hall, Toronto, Mr. Goldwin Smith in the chair.

THERE were thirty-three failures in Canada reported to Bradstreet's during the past week, against thirty in the preceding week, and twenty, twenty and nineteen in the corresponding weeks of 1884, 1883 and 1882 respectively. In the United States there were 197 failures during the week as compared with 167 in the preceding week, and with 132, 149 and 118 respectively in the corresponding weeks of 1884, 1883 and 1882. About 86 per cent. were those of small traders whose capital was less than \$5,000.

IT may appear strange to state that the truth about our troops' encounters with the rebels will not be known until the arrival of English papers containing "own correspondents' details, but it is nevertheless the fact.

IT may be well to remind our readers once more that all cable reports of Anglo-Russian difficulties must be read with great suspicion. The Canadian journals purchase their English news from New York; the London representatives of New York papers almost invariably forward that view of each incident in which England appears to the least advantage. This to please their Irish readers.

THE gentlemen who are bestirring themselves in this country in behalf of what they are pleased to term "Imperial Federation"—will some person kindly explain what the high-sounding phrase means?—might with profit note that the proposal receives scant courtesy from the English press. The *Weekly Dispatch* says: "Lord Wolseley has already declared that only twenty-five per cent. of the so-called Canadian *voyageurs* were efficient boatmen. The remainder were a nondescript rabble of loafers attracted by the high wages. Sir Henry Parkes, one of the oldest and most experienced of Australian statesmen, exposes the system of organized blackmail, by which employes of the railways were assessed after the worst methods of machine politicians in America for forced contributions to the so-called 'voluntary' Patriotic Fund. Even the humblest servants of the company were ordered to give a week's pay to help in what Sir Henry styles 'this wretched military travesty.'"

WE are not all sufficiently cynical to agree with the epigram, "Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel." Indeed, the average good citizen is a thoroughly loyal man—always promising that he is loyal according to his lights. It is somewhat singular, then, to note the cool assurance with which the modern Tory assumes a monopoly of patriotism for his own party. One writer has called this characteristic "an arrogant impertinence," and though the epithet may be strong, there is more truth than poetry in it. Every person who dares, for instance, to criticize the policy of Sir John Macdonald is "disloyal," traduces Canada, is in league with the rebels. Because Mr. Gladstone, whose personal honour is unsullied, and who has devoted a lifetime to his country, pursues a course which runs



counter to the opinions (*sic*) of Lord Randolph Churchill and other hair-brained Machiavels, the veteran statesman and his supporters have bartered the honour of Britain, are disloyal, are in the pay of the foreigner. Such *ad captandum* claptrap, however, deceives none but the shallowest of those who use it.

FROM men like Lord Salisbury, however, better things might be expected. A Tory of the Tories, and a prominent leader of a class doomed to lose much of the power so long and so unjustly wielded by it, he still ought to be above the pettinesses of the unthinking Tory mob. He has had opportunities, during his connection with journalism, of educating himself in the realities of politics—opportunities not enjoyed by many of his brother aristocrats. Yet we find him telling a Welsh audience the other day that all Liberals are infidels. Lord Salisbury must have been hard put to it when he fell back upon so gratuitous and untruthful an assertion. A well-known writer immediately pointed out that not only was Lord Salisbury abusive, but inconsistent. In another speech delivered within a few days of the one referred to, he had complained of the religious tone of Mr. Gladstone's Midlothian speeches, and had spoken in a generally sneering manner of religion. Moreover, there is a certain Mr. Balfour, of whom Mancunians have an intimate acquaintance, whose views, to say the least of it, are not orthodox—and Mr. Balfour has the honour of a blood relationship with the "master of flouts and gibes." It is questionable, also, whether Lord Salisbury would have been guilty of his indiscretion at Welshpool if he had remembered the cases of Hobbes, Bolingbroke, Hume and Gibbon, all of whom have served England well, and each being an archetype of infidelity. Neither Mr. Huxley nor Mr. Tyndall have ever spoken so foolishly about religion; but then those gentlemen are much too logical to suppose that they are the embodiment of human wisdom or of loyalty.

APROPOS of the exceeding nonsense continually published—even by Tory journals in England—about our Indian "frontier," it may be interesting to point out that skilled opinion is very much divided upon the question. It has been a favourite doctrine amongst many military strategists in India that the dependency should be secured somewhere beyond its own frontier. This is why the oasis of Herat and the Valley of the Murghab are at this moment the subjects of diplomatic contention. Russia's steady march southward in Asia has been inevitable from its beginning. No one ever dreamt that the imperial eagles would halt except in presence of an impassable bulwark. Where this bulwark was to be found constantly occupied the attention of Indian commanders and statesmen, and the majority inclined to the opinion that it ought to be placed so as to turn Afghanistan into a strong buffer. Sir Peter Lumsden is one of the lesser number who believed that the actual frontier of India itself is the only secure, natural, and common-sense line of defence. So thinks Mr. Archibald Forbes, and he has stated his case in an article of characteristic force and ability. We have had the choice before us of leaving the Afghans to deal with the Russians, or of making cause with the Afghans and going to Herat to contend with the invader in the region of Turkestan. The latter plan has apparently been preferred. But Mr. Forbes says he is in favour of the former, for several reasons. In the first place, no foreign force, whatever its object, can march through Afghanistan without encountering rancorous and relentless opposition. In the second place, "Afghanistan is a country unfruitful in supplies for the maintenance of armies." In the third place there are only four defiles giving access to India, and all are commanded by powerful strategic works. In the fourth place, these military obstacles would be greatly increased by the fact that during the whole route through Afghanistan the advancing columns would be perpetually worried, harassed, and thinned by the indomitable natives. Instead of allowing the Russian to go through this melancholy experience, and remaining at our true base for his final reception, we have apparently decided to incur it ourselves. Although Mr. Forbes holds no post in the army, he is an unquestionable military authority, a close student of strategy, an intelligent observer of the greatest of our modern wars, and perfectly familiar with Afghanistan and the Indian frontier.

MR. LABOUCHERE is credited with having invented two good phrases of late. "Reading the London newspapers," he writes, "I have felt inclined to doubt whether journalists were not, speaking generally, as pernicious to a well-organized community as mad dogs." (This apropos of sensational reports.) Speaking of the debatable land between Russia and Afghanistan he says: "It is a meatless bone, which has only acquired a fictitious importance because two dogs are snarling round it."

AFTER the sentimental argument, one chief ground of opposition to cremation has been that it would destroy evidence of foul play where death had resulted from such means. Sir Spencer Wells, in the course of an address at the Parkes Museum, London, the other day replied to this objection so far as it applied to the society he is connected with. He assured his hearers that the Cremation Society had formulated conditions, to which applicants must comply, of so stringent a character as to prevent the possibility of any person who had come to his death foully being cremated. No person who had poisoned a relative would assuredly apply for one of their certificates, or submit to the conditions which they imposed. Indeed at the Milan Crematorium, the fact of a child having been poisoned, which otherwise would have escaped notice, was actually brought to light by the preliminaries which were there insisted upon, though in that case the poisoning turned out to have been purely accidental.

IN this connection the following lines, to the writer of which a London weekly awarded a prize "for the best Twelve Lines of Original Verse on Cremation," may prove of interest:—

Though our atmosphere is laden with the germs of fell disease,  
And the black, polluted river wafts its poison on the breeze;  
Though the filth of slum and alley spreads contagion far and wide,  
Still we look upon cremation as a horror—from our side.

Yet within our very city graveyards fester and decay,  
Where our pale and puny children pluck the buttercups and stray;  
And at times some "jerry" builder desecrates the grassy bed,  
Casting to the winds of heaven ashes of the sacred dead.

But the time is not far distant when this question we must face—  
Life and health will be the problem for the growing populace;  
For the custom now prevailing like its followers must die,  
And the urn will claim our ashes, closed for aye to mortal eye.

IN a communication addressed to the Paris *Charivari*, M. Charles Levilly gives some amusing details of the methods employed to make Madame Patti's American tour a financial success. At San Francisco, on Patti's arrival, an auctioneer was employed to put up for auction, not the reserved places, but the right to choose reserved places. The auctioneer, duly installed in the theatre with gigantic plans of the building, was engaged during the whole day in putting up to competition the right to choose a place. To be allowed to take part in the bidding it was necessary to take seats for the whole engagement, extending over a fortnight. The right of choosing the best places generally fetched about \$30, which added to the price of the place, about \$45, made a total of \$75. Poor places were sold at a premium of about \$1, so that even for the privilege of getting the worst seats something had to be given in addition to the advertised price. The correspondent adds that the bidding was lively in the extreme, and that the auctioneer did his work with so much spirit and address that the public quite enjoyed being fleeced.

HAM FAIR, which is just over in Paris, is one of those curious fêtes in which the lively Gaul revels. Although it is held in one of the dirtiest quarters of the French capital, the well-to-do drive thither in their carriages, freely mingling with all that is low and coarse, and freakishly crowding into the innumerable shows, where they test the solidity of fat women's limbs by the sense of touch, or laugh at the antics of mount-banks on a rough stage. It pleases them also to buy a two-sou sausage and carry it home as a memento of the fair, which, as may be imagined, is not altogether a source of innocent or refined amusement. Out of the hundreds of booths, a few are devoted to the sale of ham in various disguises. The Arles sausage, we read, continues an indispensable feature, although its component parts are admittedly a mystery more impossible of solution than our own succulent skins of "linked sweetness long drawn out."

ENGLISH papers just to hand poke much fun at Lord Tennyson's poem on the reported insufficiency of the British fleet. One journalist says it is "deliciously like a caricature of himself"; another calls it "an attempt to be melodramatically indignant." He can hardly get his words out. "You—you!" he stutters to Lord Northbrook, and then as though not quite sure of his premises he comes along with an array of "ifs." *If* (and the "if" is emphasized too) "they have failed to understand," that the fleet of England is her all in all, "If that Old England fall which Nelson left so great," on Lord Northbrook and his friends "will come the curse of all the land." This, laughs one critic, is the first time in literature that a curse was conjured by two "ifs" founded upon a "report."

You—you—who had the ordering of her Fleet,  
If you have only compassed her disgrace,  
When all men starve, the wild mob's million feet  
Will kick you from your place;  
But then—too late, too late.

Poor Lord Northbrook. What an enormous kick! It would be bad enough, as an irreverent correspondent says, to be by 999,999 feet, but a million is surely one too many. A contributor to the *Liverpool Mercury* concludes a merciless criticism of the Laureate's latest as follows:—

You—you—if you have failed to understand  
That England thought you knew the poet's trick,  
On you now comes the laughter of the land  
For that mysterious kick  
Which falls too late—too late.

Poet of perfect diction highly wrought,  
Poet whom England loved in every sea,  
Poor Baron, what shall million kicks be dought,  
And what avails the ancient fame of thee  
Whom once we called "the Great"?

You—you—who had the ear of all the world,  
If you can compass only pathos, see!  
When all men laugh, a million lips are curled,  
To send a jeer at thee,  
Our laughed-at Laureate!

YET another scoffer, "Dagonet," of the *Referee*, thus unbosoms himself: "Alfred, my dear Alfred—and in the *Times*, too! 'The Fleet'—is it a joke? Did you intend it for *Punch* and drop it into the wrong letter-box? You, a peer, a hereditary legislator—and you talk about 'the wild mob's million feet' kicking the Government from its place! It is the funniest poem you have ever written. You were not nearly so comic even when you stood on a tower in the wet." The same writer also contributes the following parody:—

You—you—if you have fail'd to understand  
The verse of Alfred is his all in all—  
On you will come the mirth of all the land  
If that old Alfred fall,  
Whom England thought so great—

That harp, the mightiest music power on earth,  
That one small harp, so ably touched by thee—  
Poor poet, what will all thy fame be worth,  
And what avail thy peerage, Alfred T.,  
If thus you feebly play 't?

You—you—whom "Laureate" people greet,  
If bosh like this is all your pen can trace,  
When all men write, the riled mob's million feet  
Will kick you from your place—  
But then—too late, too late!

FROM the just published autobiography of Sir Henry Taylor we learn that he is one of fortune's favourites who one day awoke to find himself famous—much to his surprise and that of his friends. Mr. Gladstone once said that Henry Taylor lacked ambition only to become a great man. Certainly his own account of his life shows it to have been as destitute of interesting incidents as it is possible for the life of an important man to be. Born in 1800, he is now as old as the century. He began life as a midshipman, but tiring of that he took to reading, and the acceptance of an article by the *Quarterly* decided him for literature. It was while a clerk in the Colonial Office that Taylor turned his attention to poetry, but it was not until he was thirty-four years old that he put forth "Philip van Arterelde," from which time society received him with open arms. As hinted, there is not much incident in his autobiography, but he relates an amusing and characteristic anecdote of Southey, with whom Taylor was very intimate. In 1825 they went together on an expedition through France and Holland. The elder poet's knowledge of French was, we are told, very limited. He spoke the language "without shame or remorse, and never man dashed on in such fearless defiance of pronunciation and all parts of speech." "Il fait très chaud, Monsieur," served him for many a long mile, but once he bid Taylor good morning with "Il fait furieusement chaud, Monsieur," whereupon he was told to leave the superlative of your own sentiment to be given by the person to whom you addressed yourself. Southey thereupon agreed to give up "furieusement" in cases of speaking first, but that very morning the host accosted him with "Il fait tres chaud, Monsieur," and then the poet's "Furieusement chaud, Monsieur," came out with singular zest. At Bouchain he wrote a verse on his linguistic deficiencies.

Here we call for bread and butter;  
Thanks for it in French we utter;  
Better bread was never broken,  
Worse French was never spoken.

THE "table-turners" have had so much said in their disparagement that they deserve to have recorded in their favour any testimony which comes from an absolutely unsuspected source. Such appears to be a statement of Mr. Maskelyne, the arch-enemy of spiritualists and zealous crusader against spiritualistic phenomena. That gentleman has been interviewed by a representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and his conclusions with respect to all such manifestations are of the most sweeping character. Among the spiritualists he will acknowledge only two classes—impostors and dupes. Even Professor Crookes, who attempts to examine these phenomena with scientific exactitude, receives very scanty indulgence from Mr. Maskelyne. But amidst so vast a mass of deception and fraud, he admits that after twenty years' experience he cannot account for "table-turning." Everything else, no matter how wonderful, he has been able to reproduce, and even improve upon, either by legerdemain confederation or mechanical contrivance. But movements of the table he has seen produced, and has assisted in producing, which could not be accomplished by the same persons with the utmost exertion of muscular force. He refuses to acknowledge the explanations of Faraday as sufficient, and though, of course, he does not accept the spiritualistic explanation, he believes in some kind of psychic or nerve force hitherto unexplained.

A NEW form of luxury has been found by the inventive lady of the period. She has taken to display her hairpins. Those very humble instruments of dress have hitherto been remarkable for their modesty. They were lost without a sigh, and recovered without gratitude. But the word has gone forth that hairpins are to be displayed. In these days nothing is secret, and it is thought a sign of good taste to display the means by which the heavy plaits are held together. Invisible pins may be used for the curled fringe which falls over the brow; but in other portions of the head, hairpins must be shown. Of course, nobody would think of showing with ostentation a mere piece of bent black wire, so gilt hairpins are already in fashion. Gold hairpins are coming in. Jewelled hairpins will soon be the rage. This is the newest development of our civilization. Whereunto it will lead, one can hardly say. It ought to lead to marital protest. For the one place in the world where gold and silver and precious stones are not secure is on the head. At present, indeed, the insecurity is remarkable, for the very damsels who now display their wealth on their head had formerly docked their locks, so that the new extravagance is used to connect false hair with short ends which will hardly carry their burden. Frivolity is all very well; but this is a form of frivolity which husbands, parents, and guardians should by no means sanction.

THE following remarks from *Progress* are commended to the attention of such of our readers as may be contemplating the annual exodus: "About now the folks residing in the fashionable neighbourhoods are

getting ready to go out of town for the summer. *Progress* asks of them to have mercy upon the less fortunate of their fellow-citizens, and not board up the doors and windows of their city houses. It is a senseless thing to do. The houses can as well be protected without these barricades. They give an air of gloom to all the vicinity which is most oppressive. And, besides, the fashion looks like a vulgar advertisement of being out of town. While you are lucky enough to be able to get away, you should not be so greedy as to want to take with you any of the brightness of the city. One feels as if he were walking through a cemetery if he happens upon one of the locked-up neighbourhoods."

ON RECEIVING A DELICIOUS CHICKEN SALAD FROM A FRIEND.

The chicken salad you did send us  
Was certainly a most tremendous  
And complete success. In fact  
'Twas made with such consummate tact  
That I am lost for prose in which  
To make immortal's gift so rich;  
So calling rhyme to aid, I thus  
Convey the thanks of all of us.  
I might invent a lengthy ballad  
In praise of your most tasty salad,  
But I refrain—and tell you only  
That its *dish* is now all lonely!

F. J. M.

## 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.

A. H. McQuilkin, Chicago, forgot to enclose his address. Thanks, but the verses are not quite suitable for our columns; neither do we contemplate at present commencing a Chicago letter.

THE MONTREAL "HERALD" ON MR. GOLDWIN SMITH.

To the Editor of the Week:

SIR,—On my return to Toronto from the South my attention has been called to the personal attacks made on me, as one of your contributors, by the *Montreal Herald*, in contravention, as you have pointed out, of Press law.

The master of the *Montreal Herald* is Mr. Peter Mitchell: in Canadian politics not the highest name. The paper, in extremity of need, is evidently trying to subsist by devotion to the interests of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company; and it appears that these libels were not improbably inspired by resentment at something which you had said upon that subject. The Pacific Railway happens to be to me rather an embarrassing topic, and I have not touched it oftener than I could help; but when I have, it has always been in a spirit as friendly to the Syndicate as a journalist's duty to the public would permit. It is in a perfectly friendly spirit that I advise members of the Syndicate, if they wish to stand well before the country, to have nothing to do with organs, least of all with organs which try to coerce the independent Press by personal attacks on its contributors. Such advocates make more enemies than friends.

The libels I leave to find their level, which will not be higher than their source. To "the loyalty which pays" I make no pretension; there is a loyalty of a different kind in which I hope I am not wanting. But I wish to remove from the minds of your readers and subscribers the notion, which the *Herald* seeks to foster, that THE WEEK has been established for the purpose of being used by me for the furtherance of some political design. A student, unconnected with public life, which I have constantly declined to enter, how can I possibly have any political design to further? In my position, no political change of any sort can profit me in the slightest degree, nor is there any which, on my own account, I would even raise a finger to bring about. If I write on public questions I must say honestly what I think; and I think, among other things, that the interests of the English-speaking race on this continent are one, and that in the desperate attempt to create a perpetual antagonism the substance of the Canadian people is being wasted by scores of millions. The "Bystander" was withdrawn because it expressed only individual views. THE WEEK was founded as a journal for the free expression of Canadian opinion, which it is my sincere desire that it should be. It had been often represented to me that Canadian intellect was unprovided with a periodical organ, having no magazine or paper of a high class other than the party or religious journals, while access to the English or American periodicals was difficult, especially on subjects distinctively Canadian. It seemed to me that I should do the best service in my power to the community by helping to supply this need. Instead of intending to monopolize any influence which THE WEEK might exercise, I looked upon its establishment as the means of my gradual extrication from a connection with the Press, which I should long ago have terminated, or rather should never have formed, had I not felt that it would be a public misfortune if the flag of non-party journalism, having once been hoisted, should be hauled down.

Yours faithfully,

GOLDWIN SMITH.

INSTITUTED LAW versus THE LAW OF NATURE.

To the Editor of the Week:

SIR,—One of the tests of a good law is that it does not intrude into the domain of any other good law—does not clash with it, but rather dovetails into and harmonizes with it, both assisting with other good laws in forming a perfect whole. The laws we have got to do with are natural, instituted and spiritual. Natural law provides a sliding scale for its transgressors. Spiritual law does the same in the highest and most perfect form. But no instituted law, if just, can interfere where natural law has jurisdiction. Hence, there is nothing in the moral law which interferes with the operations of natural law where these laws necessarily inflict retribution upon the persons of their transgressors. Natural law does not punish for the breach of the instituted law which says "Thou shalt not steal." Hence the justification for that instituted law. But natural law does punish excess of any kind indulged in physically in proportion to the extent of the offence. Hence the moral law

does not say "Thou shalt not eat too much, nor drink too much," nature itself teaching that lesson. There are many precepts against eating or drinking too much, but no instituted law; many admonitions and threatenings of the due operation of laws already in existence—natural and spiritual—which will inevitably punish without the intervention of any instituted law.

If by eating or drinking too much, however, the domain of instituted law be invaded in the sense of "stealing" from others what is their just due—as in the case of a man spending upon his own sensual indulgences what ought to go to support his family or pay his just debts—then of course the instituted law may step in as being also offended—not by excess, which belongs to natural law, but by a breach of its commandment "Thou shalt not steal," "Thou shalt not fraudulently spend against covenant."

Spiritual law, which is higher than either, says "Thou shalt not steal, kill, exceed, covet, lust," but punishes transgressors in due course. But this law is given to individual consciences, its lower jurisdiction being only left to man when the transgressor invades the rights of others, never when the transgression affects himself and his conscience alone. And the spiritual law which warns not to exceed, in the warning allows when there is no excess. "If meats or drinks, or anything, make my brother to offend"; the occasion is governed by the "if"; if they do not cause him to offend, what then? Surely the expediency is not greater than the law itself which permits eating and drinking? If a man must not eat meat, if he must not eat vegetables, nor drink wine, nor water, in case he should offend a vegetarian or a beef-eater, or a teetotaler, or a wine drinker, what is he to do? If the man is an honest Dogberry he will try to please them all, I suppose, and it is sincerely to be hoped he will in time make way for men who cannot despise gifts simply because they are pleasant and good, and as such, more extraordinarily pleasant and good than other gifts, and correspondingly tempting and testing.

No attempt at forcing natural or instituted law can succeed when it is against the highest law of man's nature. The highest law is the perfect law of liberty, and which is so precious and so high that spiritual law punishes any breach of it but never seeks to prevent by compulsion those who turn it into license. The law of liberty is not degraded by those who abuse it—they degrade themselves; but it would not be liberty if they had not the power to do so. A convict's real punishment consists in loss of liberty, otherwise he is well off; he breaks no law, he is moral, temperate, honest, pure as a whited sepulchre.

A. B. C.

## CONJUGAL AFFINITY.

To the Editor of the Week:

SIR,—One would have to search long and far to find an equally strange jumble of sense and nonsense to that presented by a recent contribution in the *Canada Presbyterian* to the deceased wife's sister controversy. The writer surrenders the often-cited and much-vexed passage of Scripture usually relied on by those who condemn marriage with a deceased wife's sister, and is so far sensible. He accepts the marginal reading of it, and understands the prohibition as having reference to polygamy. In his view, it forbids taking "one wife to another" in her lifetime. Nevertheless he is a determined opponent to marriage with a deceased wife's sister. On what does he base his opposition after relinquishing the text just referred to? Why, on a most far-fetched, irrational and physiologically-false interpretation of the declaration "They twain shall be one flesh." He says, "being thus one, it follows that the blood relations of the husband stand in the same relation to the wife as her own relations by blood; and her relatives by blood stand in the same relation to her husband as those of his own by blood."

It is pertinent to ask how this "follows"? An assertion of this kind throws a pretty heavy *onus probandi* on the party making it; but the writer of this extraordinary statement condescends no proof whatever, and forthwith proceeds in the coolest possible manner to argue that because husband and wife are "one flesh," a widower has no more right to marry the sister of his deceased wife than he has to marry his own sister: she being, in point of fact, his own sister. He then takes the statutes relating to marriage found in Lev. xviii., and proceeds to found on these another series of unsupported assertions prohibitory of the marriage to which he objects. Thus, he says, "in the law in Leviticus, above referred to, a man is forbidden to marry the sister of his mother, but a sister-in-law stands in the same relation to his wife as his aunt to his mother." A man's wife is "nearer to him than his own mother, and hence his sister-in-law is nearer to him than his mother's sister can be."

The confusion of ideas perceptible in this remarkable effusion is traceable on the one hand to a want of discrimination between love oneness and blood oneness; and on the other hand, to a superstitious feeling in regard to a long-maintained ecclesiastical ban. The statement "They twain shall be one flesh" is merely a strong figurative representation of the unity resulting from a true marriage. It is not expressive of any actual physical transubstantiation, and to argue as if it were is to shock the common sense of mankind. The fact is, that to give up the time-worn and hackneyed prohibition usually held by the advocates of that view of things as forbidding marriage with a deceased wife's sister, is virtually to surrender the case, and only those who are slavish enough to be bound by human authority in matters of religion will trouble themselves to hunt up any other justification of the ecclesiastical ban from Scripture. They may as well spare themselves the trouble if it proves equally barren of all other results than absurd and ridiculous ones, with the instance now under notice. Any interpretation of Scripture that does not square with the most obvious facts of physiology must be abandoned as untenable and unsound.

W. F. C.

## MAY SONG.

WILD flowers in the meadow,  
Grass upon the lea,  
Little streamlet flashing  
Sunlight in its glee.

Babbling o'er its pebbles,  
Murmuring in its bed,  
As it steals so slyly  
Where the shadows spread—

Shadows of the branches  
Of the grand old trees  
With their thousand leaf-tongues  
Laughing in the breeze.

Here and there the fleecy clouds  
Floating up on high;

Here and there, through fleecy clouds,  
Flecks of azure sky.

Over all the sun-light,  
In a golden flood,  
Deluging with life-power  
Field and flower and wood.

While the joy of nature  
Fills the glorious day  
With the voice of gladness  
Singing—"It is May!"

G. BRUCE.

## SONGS FROM THE FRONT.

## I.—THE VOLUNTEER'S GRAVE.

Before they left the troops planted wild flowers on their comrades' graves.—*Press despatch.*

SEE the dusky pines are waving  
Here above the brave,  
Stately is the soldier's slumber  
In a soldier's grave,  
Ready in his country's danger  
All he had he gave.

Sleep, war now will never wake thee  
By Saskatchewan,  
On thy rest breaks no reveillé  
At the chilly dawn.  
Farewell, comrade, here we leave thee,  
"Forward"—they are gone.

Soldier Boy, we'll ne'er forget thee,  
Deathless are the brave,  
Violets' breath be sweet above thee  
In thy prairie grave,  
O'er thy head in dreamy silence  
May the long grass wave.

NATHANAEL NIX.

## THE SCRAP BOOK.

## RUSSIA AND EUROPE.

STRANGE spectacle! Here are a State and a Government calling themselves national and patriotic, which systematically, from year to year, do things that the most barbarous conqueror could do only in some sudden access of wild rage and stupid fanaticism. For, without a shadow of exaggeration, the exploits of our rulers of to-day can be compared with those of the celebrated Kaliph of Egypt alone. Some optimist may be disposed to say that the policy of the Russian triumvirate is but a temporary aberration, caused by the overweening influence over the Emperor of Potodorzeff, Katkoff and Tolstoi. Yes, the policy of the present Government is surely an aberration; but only for its lack of policy, for its cynical frankness. If Potodorzeff and Katkoff lose their influence and Tolstoi fall, his successor may prove less rash and more cautious. As to the main character of the inferior policy, it cannot help but remain the same. The most elementary consideration of self-defence will render it imperative to preserve intact the main features of their domestic policy. At the end of the nineteenth century the sole safeguard of the autocracy consists in its utter ignorance of the people. It is not enough to confiscate books and suppress liberal papers; the only way to get rid of propagandism is to suppress readers. If peasants read nothing but the *Moscow Gazette*, they will find in the columns relating to "foreign affairs" reports of European politics, of parliaments and free meetings, and many other things that will equally "instigate" to disrespect of the existing Government. If they limit their reading to *Souvorin's Almanac*, they will find in it accounts of the incidence and distribution of taxation which, if rightly understood, may prove as inflammatory as a revolutionary appeal. At the same time, the Government cannot help shutting out society from all part in the management of public affairs. On whom can the autocracy now rely but on the police and the bureaucracy?

Now being driven by-and-bye to a flagrant contradiction with the culture, and to open war with the whole body of instructed classes, the autocracy is driven to be in contradiction with the State itself. It is prompting the very State to ruin by both hands. The gradual impoverishment of the State, the growing embroiling of finances, the progressive misery of the masses tilling the soil, are but the natural and unavoidable consequences of such a régime. And it is no more a secret to anybody that it is just what we are witnessing in Russia.

This most anomalous position of as great a country as Russia cannot last. In one way or another, the catastrophe must come—that is what everybody says at present. Some very accurate observer finds many points of likeness between modern Russia and France before the Revolution. There is a good deal of analogy, indeed; the greatest stands, of course, in the diffusion throughout all the classes of the nation of anti-governmental tendencies, and of those generous and creative ideas which are called "subversions," because they tend to subvert wrong and substitute it by right. The material condition and moral dispositions of the masses are not unlike either. The despotic France of the seventeenth century, how-

ever, had around her neighbouring States as despotic as herself. Russia has for neighbours constitutional States. Neither Prussia, nor Austria, nor any other Government in Europe prevents willingly the diffusion of education, or the more economical and reasonable management of public affairs, out of fear of giving dangerous arms to its enemies. All neighbouring States are growing in strength and riches. All the Governments do their best to promote this general progress, which turns to their advantage. In Russia this progress is either stopped or extremely slow, from the check it encounters on every hand from the Government. Now being indissolubly united with the other European States by political ties—being obliged to sustain an economical, military and political competition with those neighbour States, Russia is evidently obliged to ruin herself more and more. The political crisis is, therefore much nearer, forcible and immediate than the social one. If the autocracy do not fall under the combined effects of interior causes, the first serious war will overthrow it, perhaps by shedding rivers of blood and by dismembering the State. The destruction of the autocracy is become a political as well as a social and intellectual necessity. It is required for the safety of the State as well as for the welfare of the nation.

But as sure as there is no material obstacle which could prevent the Tzar from changing policy, so sure is the fact that such a change will never be initiated by the will of the Tzar. There are moral, intellectual impossibilities no less insurmountable than the material one. Despots are trained as well as the courtiers. If the despotism exercised by one transform the whole court into a school of servility, on the other hand those hundred courtiers react on their master, whom they surround and educate from their very childhood. If the courtiers have an insurmountable aversion to free institutions because they will render it impossible for them to make the best use of the cunning craft they only possess, the despot is as fond of this eternal show of flunkeyism and obsequiousness, of this possibility to make a man rise and fall by a single word—of all this show of omnipotence, however void it may be. It is a fact that there is not a single man in the hundred and one millions of the Tzar's subjects who is more watched or observed in his personal intercourse, whose intellectual food is submitted to stricter censorship, or more carefully selected, than that of the Tzar. He reads only extracts of what is thought good for him to know; he does not meet with anybody whom his courtiers would like him to shun. And that is done, and has been done, for years and generations; and not only with the Tzar himself, but with every member of his family. What is more hopeless than the very deprivation of despotism is the utter, hardly realizable ignorance prevailing in the court on the commonest questions, most elementary conditions of the country they are ruling. Only a man with exceptional firmness of character, with extraordinary courage and, first of all, with quite superior intellectual capacity, may have contrived to break these invisible intellectual and moral ties, and catch now and then a glimpse of truth. No; the crowned heads of our time can no longer take any effective part in the management of State affairs. They are organically incapable of doing it. No; it is sheer madness to hope that the political reorganization of Russia will be due to the initiative of the Tzar himself. The autocracy will be destroyed, there may be no doubt of it, but it will be done by some force.

It is strange, but quite true; Russian governmental circles are much more impressed by what is said about them in Europe than by the wailing of all Russia from the White Sea down to the Euxine. What is the cause of this surprising and rather incomprehensible sensitiveness. The sensitiveness of our *camarille* to the sense of blame from the European press must have some moral cause. There must be something of the very nature of the slave in the cruel master of to-day. His cruelty is prompted by cowardice. Being merciless towards the feeble, he is mean and timorous before the strong he is bound to recognize. However it may be, the fact is a fact: the Russian governmental caste is extremely zealous to conceal from the public opinion of Europe their misdeeds, and very sensitive to what is said about them abroad.

It is a mistake—even nonsense, I dare say—to affirm that the Russian Government is supported by the mere physical force of its soldiers or the ignorance of its peasants. If all those who are against the existing *régime* in their hearts had resolved to show it openly, the autocracy could not stand a single day. However small in numbers, the instructed classes are the moving spirits and the nervous centres of every social body. These classes are in immense majority against the existing *régime*. If these classes had resolved to act boldly and energetically, without being afraid of the temporary repression the Government may inflict on them, the autocracy, decrepit and timorous as it is, odious to a great part of its own functionaries, could not stand against their common effort.

It is on these elements of Russian society that the public opinion of free countries has—as every Russian will tell—a most decisive and beneficial influence. Every energetic manifestation of sympathy for our liberative movement from the part of the people of the leading countries is an event for Russia, and has no less a moral effect on our people than a manifestation of opposition in Russia itself. That is the mode in which European countries can contribute to strengthening the liberal movement of our country.—*From Russia under the Tsars.*

WHERE the prohibition law is in operation it is unqualifiedly successful in one respect; it booms the business of the drug-store grandly. People get sick with a suddenness unknown elsewhere, and there have to be plenty of establishments to supply them with medicine. There are towns where doctors are proprietors, or part proprietors, of the drug-stores, give prescriptions for gin, and share in the profits of the shop.—*Philadelphia Progress.*

## MUSIC.

ANOTHER English work has recently put in its claim to public favour in the shape of the opera "Nadeshda," by Mr. Goring Thomas, composer of "Esmeralda." It has been brought out by Mr. Carl Rosa at Drury Lane, and appears to have been a success in spite of a dreary and impossible plot. The scene is laid in Russia, and the story deals with the love of Voldemar, a noble, for a beautiful serf. Voldemar's mother, Princess Natalié, has given up her estate to him, and he unfortunately falls in love with his slave, Nadeshda, who is also loved by his younger brother, Ivan, and by another serf called Ostap. Ivan plots against his brother, but is finally killed by Ostap, who also obligingly kills himself, leaving the field clear for Voldemar. The Princess Natalié, however, declines to accede to the arrangement, takes her estate back, and proposes to send her son and his intended wife into exile. The death of her son Ivan, however, causes her to feel remorse; she forgives the lovers, who are at length happily united. The majority of critics have pronounced a favourable verdict on "Nadeshda." It abounds in melody, although the old and inartistic "set" song is, as in Wagner's operas, abolished. The orchestration is masterly, though not without faults, the chief one being a certain monotony through the too frequent use of the same combinations of instruments. On this subject one critic remarks: "Tremulant chords, violins in octaves high up in their register, sweeping harp passages and constant play of the wood wind can produce beautiful effects undoubtedly, but Mr. Thomas gives us somewhat too much of them, and we long for a few simple harmonies from the brass as a relief." Among the best numbers are Nadeshda's first air in E flat, "O river, dear river," well sung by Madame Valleria, a ballet in which the bassoon is quaintly employed, Nadeshda's second solo, "As when the Snow-drift in the Dell," and the finale to the second act. The principal parts were taken by Madame Valleria, Miss Josephine Yorke, Mr. Barton McGuckin, Mr. L. Crotty and Mr. W. H. Burgon.

THE establishment of a regular series of concerts at which classical chamber music should form a prominent feature has long been advocated by a portion of the press of Toronto, and a few months ago we suggested a plan by which it was thought such concerts would gain popularity and at the same time be made to render a most important service in the cause of good music. The hint thrown out seems to have borne good fruit, and the announcement is made that a series of fortnightly concerts, to be called the "Monday Popular Concerts," at which classical chamber music will be regularly performed, will be given during next season. The scheme as explained by the promoters will benefit our music-loving citizens in more ways than one. It will enable concert-goers to hear solo vocalists and pianists of high reputation on payment of a reasonable charge, and it will give the city a permanent professional string quartette club of resident musicians. Messrs. Jacobsen and Bayley will be the principal violinists, and the former, who will make a trip to Germany next month, has been commissioned to engage a violoncellist as a member of the quartette. These concerts, of which twelve are to be given during the season, promise to become very fashionable, if one can judge by the support already promised them, and they should prove most delightful and instructive entertainments. The programmes for two of these concerts are to be selected by the votes of the audience, and if the *plebiscite* system is found to have the desired effect of exciting critical interest in the compositions produced it is probable that the selection of the programmes of five or six concerts may in the following season be left to the subscribers.—*Clef.*

DR. DAVIES, organist of St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, gave the first of a series of organ recitals in the Church of the Ascension on Thursday, the 7th instant. The audience was both large and appreciative. Dr. Davies' selections included a sonata by Mendelssohn; a transcription of Beethoven's Violin Romance in G, Sodermann's "Peasant's Wedding," the Gavotte from Handel's "Fire Music," the overture to "L'Italiane," and an *andante* by Schubert. Dr. Davies played these numbers in a most artistic manner, and he made the most of the limited resources of the organ of the church. The Mendelssohn sonata was interpreted with great clearness and purity of style. In the Sodermann number Dr. Davies condescended to give some imitative effects which were very cleverly done, and excited the wonder and admiration of the audience.—*Clef.*

M. MAURICE GRAU's French Opera Company appeared at the Toronto Opera House on Monday evening in Offenbach's comic opera "La Jolie Parfumeuse." The performance agreeably disappointed the expectations which had been formed as to its general excellence. The bright particular star was Mme. Theo, who proved herself to be a most bewitching little actress, although she has but little voice and has a faulty method. Mlle. Lefort, the second principal of the company, proved herself to be an accomplished singer with a charming mezzo-soprano voice. The general support was good. Theo has shown by her impersonation that it is not necessary to be vulgar or bold in order to present effectually the principal rôle in *opera bouffe*. When one considers the consummate tact and artistic skill with which Mme. Theo interpreted the part of *Rose Michon*, and the sparkle and charm of the music with which Offenbach has adorned the score, a feeling of regret is felt that so much talent and genius should be wasted in illustrating so unsavoury a libretto, the dialogue of which so often passes beyond the suggestive, and the situations in which would be dignified by terming them indiscreet. The company gave performances of other operas on Tuesday and Wednesday with increased success.—*Clef.*

LITERARY GOSSIP.

AMONG the poets of the June Harper's will be Austin Dobson, with "To a June Rose," illustrated by Alfred Parsons; Mrs Louise Chandler Moulton; Joel Benton, with "The June Cricket"; Dora Goodale and still others; a June choir, in fact, for the month of roses and song.

MISS ANNA L. DAWES, the accomplished daughter of Senator Dawes, of Massachusetts, has in the press of D. Lothrop and Co., under the title of "How We are Governed," a popular treatise on government in the United States. The advance orders are said to indicate a large sale.

A GOOD deal of discussion among the admirers of Byron and Shelley is likely to be called forth by the publication of Mr. J. C. Jeaffreson's new book, "The Real Lord Byron," which Messrs. Hurst and Blackett, the London publishers, announce for publication early this month.

It appears from Rowell's Newspaper Directory for 1885 that the total number of newspapers in the United States is 12,973 and in Canada 1,174—a gain of 823 in both countries since 1884. In this gain Kansas leads with 78, and Illinois has 77. New York shows but about one-third as much gain as Pennsylvania.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY have begun the publication of an entirely new edition of Carlyle, in connection with Chapman and Hall, London. It is called "The Ashburton Edition," and will be completed in seventeen volumes. The typography and paper are excellent, and the edition promises to be a very satisfactory one.

"How shall Women Dress?" is a question that one would hardly expect to be discussed in so grave an organ of opinion as the North American Review, and yet in its June number this interesting topic is to be treated in a symposium, by five eminent writers who have given the subject much attention, viz., Charles Dudley Warner, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Dr. William A. Hammond, Mrs. E. M. King, and Dr. Kate J. Jackson.

UNDER the new arrangement whereby the Century is issued in this country on the first of the month and copyrighted here, copyright protection is also secured in Great Britain by issue there a day or two in advance—a great advantage to contributors, since their articles are now protected in both countries. Arrangements are now in progress whereby St. Nicholas will also be issued in London in advance of its publication here, so as to secure English copyright protection.

MR. T. FISHER UNWIN, of London, will publish in the course of a few weeks a volume entitled "Central Asian Questions," being a collection of essays and articles on Afghanistan, China and Central Asia contributed by Mr. Demetrius Boulger to the principal reviews, magazines and other periodicals during the last six years. The volume will contain several maps, including one (giving the most recent information) of the country between the Murghab and Heri-Rud.

It is with much regret that we record the failure of the well-known Boston publishers, James R. Osgood and Co. Both the publishing-house and the Heliotype Printing Company, in which the firm are partners, have suspended payment, and made an assignment to Robert M. Morse, jr., as trustee for the benefit of the creditors. The liabilities of the publishing-house are said to be from \$150,000 to \$200,000—an amount which is exceeded by the nominal assets. There is reason to believe that business will be resumed.

THE NEW YORK Graphic says that "Mr. Clemence C. Buel, who suggested the scheme of the Century War Papers, and who may stick a very big feather in his hat for doing this, is the second assistant editor of the Century." His name is Clarence, not Clemence, and he was formerly connected with journalism in Minneapolis. From there he went to the New York Tribune, and had worked up from the city department to the editorial staff of that journal when, about four years ago, he was offered a position on the Century.

THE Herald of Health has begun to collect a new series of letters from some of the oldest of our brain-workers concerning their physical habits. The second of the new series, to appear in the June number of the Herald, will bear the signature—familiar to almost every one who has handled an American greenback—of F. E. Spinner, who is now in his eighty-fourth year. The third is being prepared for the next month's issue by Dr. James Freeman Clarke. These letters should possess much practical value as well as literary interest.

THE applications to the English bookselling trade on the part of the representatives of the two University Presses for orders for the Revised Bible have been successful to an extent even greater than was anticipated. The number of copies ordered at the end of the month during which subscription was first invited is quite as large as the number of the New Testament ordered at a similar period. Extraordinary preparations have, however, been made both in expectation of, and in response to, the demand, and it is not anticipated that the day of first issue, which (as already announced) is to be some time in this month, will need to be postponed.

"SANTA FE DE BOGOTA," that wonderful city nine thousand feet high in the air, so that it forms "a temperate zone on the very verge of the equator," is the subject of an interesting paper, with a panorama of illustrations, in the coming June Harper's. The city is in the bed of an old mountain lake, called the Sabana of Bogota, sixty by thirty miles, and around it tower what still seem mountains even from the altitude of the city. Humboldt said of this South American city that it stands upon its own grave, his thoughts looking to the probabilities of its ultimate destruction by an engulfing earthquake. Among the products of this strange place is the "alligator-pear," a fruit pronounced "the masterpiece of nature," "fit for demi-gods." The description of the place and its people will be a surprise to Anglo-Saxon Americans.

ANDREWS AND CLIFTON, of Easton, Pa., announce that they have now in press the second edition of Dr. B. Rush Field's "Medical Thoughts of Shakespeare." The author has revised and enlarged the previous edition, adding chapters on the physician, surgery, physiology, anatomy and pharmacy, together with upwards of four hundred quotations. Such interesting subjects as the marriageable age of Juliet; Shakespeare's knowledge of the circulation of the blood, as antedating that of Harvey's; the action of medicines; the many allusions to the practice of obstetrics; and all medical subjects mentioned by him have received attention. Medical thoughts have also been gleaned from Ben Jonson, Pope, Spenser, Young, Swift, Sackville, Cowley, Gay, Prior, Byron, Scott, Moore, Cartwright, Kyd and many other standard authors.

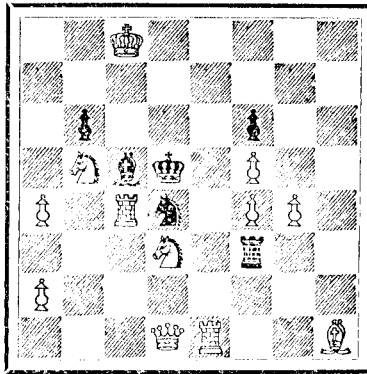
RUSSIA UNDER THE TZARS. By Stepniak. Rendered into English by William Westall. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Toronto: Standard Publishing Company. Reference to this timely book was made in the last issue of THE WEEK, and extracts are reproduced in another column. The extraordinary revelations made by the Son of the Steppes ("Stepniak") will no doubt insure for this work as large a circulation as was attained by his "Underground Russia." Messrs. Scribner's edition is a very handsome one.

CHESS.

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

PROBLEM No. 97. First Prize Problem in the Tourney of the Buffalo Times.

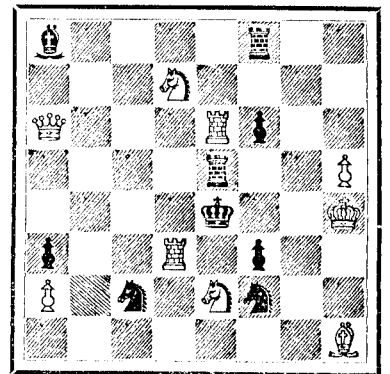
By Geo. H. Thoraton, Buffalo, N.Y. Motto:—"Huckleberry Finn."



WHITE. White to play and mate in two moves.

PROBLEM No. 98. Second Prize Problem in the Tourney of the Buffalo Times.

By A. F. McKenzie, Kingston, Jamaica. Motto:—"Why Not?"



WHITE. White to play and mate in two moves.

SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.

[From the International Chess Magazine.]

Second game of the second series between Gen. J. A. Congdon and Mr. Alex. G. Sellman.

(Irregular Opening.)

White. J. A. Congdon. Black. A. G. Sellman.

1. P K 4. A fine and original idea of Mr. Sellman's which is likely to catch many who will regard this development as an in-literate one. 2. P K B 4, which seems good, but is just the very move against which, as will be seen, Black's previous one is chiefly directed. We think there is only one way of keeping the advantage for White, outside the usual forms of openings, which, by a transposition of moves might now arise from 2. Kt K B 3. This one way may, however, be sufficient. We propose 2. P Q 4, and if then 2. . . . P K 4; 3. P x P, 3. Kt x P; 4. P K B 4 and we prefer White's game.

And now he places his opponent in an unpleasant dilemma, already on the second move, by almost forcing a King's Gambit upon him, having, however, already strongly reduced White's choice of forms of that opening. How clever Mr. Sellman's idea is may be seen from taking a survey of the common K Gambit variations, and it will be seen that Black has provided against most of them. The Salyo and Kieseritzky are obviously impossible now for the Muzio he is already in advance with one of the moves which came in strongly in Paulson's famous defence. Against the B Gambit he has also a good move in hand, and any attempt of an attack similar to that in the Allgier Gambit proper he has also an additional excellent option. For instance, 3. Kt K B 3, P x P; 4. B B 4, 4. P K Kt 4; 5. P K R 4, 5. P Kt 5; 6. Kt Kt 5, 6. Kt K 4, followed, if the B retires, by 7. . . . P K R 3. There is therefore only the Steinitz Gambit left by 2. Q Kt B 3 which is very rarely adopted by any one but its author, and of which Mr. Sellman probably was not afraid, or else another variation (see our next note) of the ordinary K Gambit, in which the development of the Q Kt B 3 for the defence is also generally a good move.

3. P Q 3. Rather than adopting this humiliating defensive move which blocks up the K B sq, would have turned the game into the following version of the K Gambit: 3. Kt K B 3, 3. P x P; 4. B B 4, 4. P K Kt 4; 5. Castles, 5. B Kt 2; 6. P Q B 3 which must lead to a well-known variation, for Black gains nothing by 6. . . . P Kt 5; 7. Kt K sq, 7. Kt K 4; 8. B K 2, etc.

4. K P x P 4. Q x P 5. K Kt B 3 5. Q B K Kt 5

6. B K 2 6. B Q B 4 7. Kt B 3 7. Q Q 3

Black has obtained an excellent game very early, but here he gives the adversary a good opportunity of releasing himself with advantage. Q K 3 was the correct play.

8. Kt K 4, for now White might have safely captured the K P with the Kt, and we do not see how Black could recover the loss.

9. Q K 2 9. Castles.

Giving up a P on the strength of the position which was probably worth it in actual play, though we are not sure of it in analysis as usual.

10. B Kt 5 best, as black threatens B x Kt followed by Kt x P.

11. P x P 10. P R 3 12. Kt x B 11. Kt x P 12. Kt x Kt 12. Q x Kt

13. Q Q 2, for here is the point of doubt. Evidently the Q B was of no use to him and he ought to have exchanged, whereupon the game might have proceeded thus: 13. B x Kt, 13. P x B; 14. Q Q 2, 14. B x Kt; 15. P x B, 15. Kt Kt 5; or (a) 16. Castles, 16. Kt x P ch; 17. Kt Kt sq, 17. Kt Kt 5; 18. P Q B 3, and we would take White for choice, or (a) 15. . . . Kt Q 5; 16. Castles, (not P Q B 3 in which case Black wins by Kt x Q P ch, followed by K R K sq ch and R K 6), 16. K R K sq; 17. Q R K sq; 18. R K 2, 18. B Q sq, etc. The move in the text was anyhow an error.

13. Kt K 5

Excellent play. 11. B K 3. If Q K 3 the answer Q Kt 5 ch followed by Kt x Q B, if the White Kt interposed, or else by Q x Kt P, if K moves, would have given Black a winning game.

14. Q K R 4

Powerful. In conjunction with Black's next move it disorganizes White's game.

15. Q B sq 15. Kt K 6

16. K R Kt sq 16. Kt x B

17. K x Kt 17. B x Kt ch

Still better was Q R K sq threatening Kt Q 5 ch. If then White moved the K B 2 the attack could be still more fortified by K R B sq. If, however, White moved K Q 2 the following continuation was forced: 17. . . . Q R K sq; 18. K Q 3, 18. B x Kt; 19. P x B, 19. Q x P ch, 20. K Q sq (best, for if K B 3 Black obviously wins by Q K 4 ch), 20. Kt Q 5; 21. Q Q 2, 21. Kt x K B P and should win easily with the two passed pawns.

18. P x B 18. Q x P ch

19. K Q sq 19. K R B sq

20. P B 4. A mistake, but his game was already untenable.

20. R x B P and wins.

CHESS ITEMS.

MR. THOMAS FRERE has been appointed Mr. Steinitz's second in the pending Zukertort-Steinitz negotiation. We pity him.

THE Inter-University Match—Oxford and Cambridge—was won by Cambridge. Score, Cambridge, 6½; Oxford, 5½. Of the twelve previous matches Cambridge won 8, Oxford 3, and 1 drawn.

THE Handicap Tournament of the Café de la Regime is finished. First, M. Taubenhaus; second, M. A. de Roviére; and third divided between M. M. Macaulay and Morvinick.

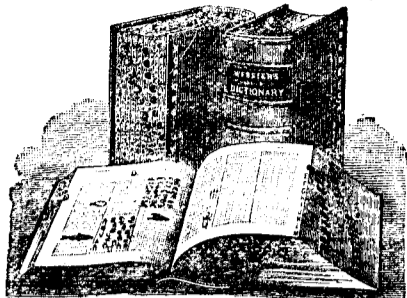
THE Manhattan Chess Club has removed to new quarters at No. 22 E. 17th Street, near Broadway.

IN the Danites Club, Brooklyn, a tourney has just been finished with the following result: First, Mr. Wm. P. Eno; second (only half a game behind), Dr. Raymond.

A NEW Chess Club has been started in San Francisco, called the "Golden Gate Chess Club of California." President, Dr. B. Marshall; Vice-President, M. Maason; Secretary, F. Poitiers; Treasurer, F. Waldstein.

# WEBSTER

In Sheep, Russia and Turkey Bindings.



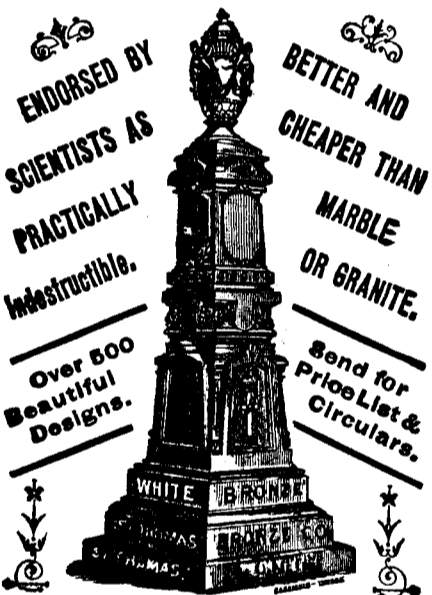
Supplied at small extra cost with DENISON'S PATENT REFERENCE INDEX.

The latest edition has 3000 more Words in its vocabulary than are found in any other Am. Dicty and nearly 3 times the number of Engravings. An invaluable companion in every library and at every fireside.—Toronto Globe.

Should be in every school in the Dominion.—Canada Educational Monthly, Toronto. Best Dictionary of the language.—London Times.

**THE STANDARD.**  
Webster—it has 118,000 Words, 3000 Engravings, and a New Biographical Dictionary. Standard in Gov't Printing Office. 32,000 copies in Public Schools. Sale 20 to 1 of any other series. aid to make a Family intelligent. Best help for SCHOLARS, TEACHERS and SCHOOLS. Standard Authority with the U. S. Supreme Court. Recommended by the State Sup'ts of Schools in 36 States, & by 50 College Pres'ts. G. & C. MERRIAM & CO., Pub'rs, Springfield, Mass.

## WHITE BRONZE MONUMENTS



ST. THOMAS WHITE BRONZE MONUMENT COMPANY.

Parties requiring monumental work will do well to make immediate inspection and place orders early, as we have now fifty orders for early spring and summer on file not touched. Send in name and place of residence, and we will have nearest agent call upon you.

**TESTIMONIALS,**  
MONTREAL, QUE., Nov. 15th, 1883.  
I hereby certify that I have analyzed and tested the material called "White Bronze," manufactured for monumental purposes by the St. Thomas White Bronze Monument Company, and I find it composed, as represented, of Refined Metallic Zinc, of a very superior quality to sheet zinc, and almost absolutely pure. Its great durability under all exposure to weather and storm is therefore fully assured by its high quality. And it will resist decay and further oxidation when its surface is once coated. It is then more durable than stone, and will not lose its handsome appearance from generation to generation. I know of no other material which is equally capable of combining elegance of form, beauty of surface and indefinite durability.  
(Signed)  
J. BAKER EDWARDS, Ph.D., D.C.L., F.C.S.,  
Public Analyst.

E. E. Myers, Esq., Architect of the Michigan and Texas State Capitols, says:—  
"White Bronze will outlast Marble, Granite and Yellow Bronze."

Designs and prices sent on application. We want reliable agents.

Only Manufactory in the Dominion:  
ST. THOMAS WHITE BRONZE CO.,  
ST. THOMAS, ONT.

# THE WEEK.

Single copies sold, and subscriptions taken by the following foreign agents:

**New York,**  
J. W. BRENTANO, 39 Union Square,  
E. P. DUTTON & Co.

**Boston,**  
CUPPLES, UPHAM & Co., Old Corner Book Stand.

**Philadelphia,**  
W. B. ZIEBER, Corner 3rd and Walnut St.

**Chicago,**  
PIERCE & SNYDER, 122 Dearborn Street.

**Washington,**  
BRENTANO & Co.

**New Orleans,**  
G. F. WHARTON, 5 Carondelet Street.

**Denver, Col.,**  
M. V. THOMAS.

**Detroit, Mich.,**  
JOSEPH MARSH, Detroit News Co.

**Buffalo,**  
A. J. HAWES, Seneca Street.

**London,**  
AMERICAN EXCHANGE, 449 Strand; B. F. STEVENS, 4 Trafalgar Square.

**Paris,**  
M. FOTHERINGHAM, 8 Rue Neuve des Capucines.

**Rome,**  
Office of the Nuova Antologia.

**RUPTURE.**  
EGAN'S IMPERIAL TRUSS, last and best with a spiral spring ever invented. Never moves from position. Cures every child, eight out of every ten adults, holds in comfort during the hardest work the worst hernia, day and night, or money refunded. Don't waste money on useless appliances; send for illustrated circular, contains your neighbours' testimony, price list and questions to be answered. Call on or address, EGAN IMPERIAL TRUSS COMPANY, 23 Adelaide St. East, Toronto, Ont. Mention this paper.

**CONSUMPTION.**  
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a valuable treatise on this disease, to any sufferer. Give express and P.O. address. DR. T. A. BLOCUM, 181 PEARL ST. N. Y.

**ESTERBROOK STEEL PENS**  
Popular Nos.: 048, 14, 130, 333, 161.  
For Sale by all Stationers.  
MILLER, SON & CO., Agts., Montreal.

## AUCTION SALE OF WORKS OF ART

Collected in the STUDIOS IN LONDON & PARIS, Will take place at the - GALLERY OF ART, 79 KING ST. WEST, ON SATURDAY, MAY 30th, AT 2 P.M. SAMUEL E. ROBERTS.

## Illustrated War News IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE Grip Printing & Publishing Co., TORONTO.

It contains graphic illustrations of experiences of the Volunteers, and events transpiring at the front in connection with the NORTH-WESTERN REBELLION.

- No. 7 will be issued on May 16th. And will contain the following illustrations: A BRAVE SCOUT'S UNTIMELY END. CAMP OF THE 7th BATTALION (FUSILIERS) AT WINNIPEG. A ZAREBA ON THE PRAIRIE. THE BATTLE OF CUT-KNIFE CREEK. SCENES WITH THE NORTH-WEST FIELD FORCE. PORTRAITS OF INTEREST.

Also a fine two-page Cartoon by J. W. Bengough, entitled— "And Now For Business!" Showing Major-General Middleton preparing to strike a decisive blow at the rebels. Many of the above illustrations are from sketches by our special artist, Mr. F. W. Curzon. PRICE, - 15 CENTS PER COPY.

**SPECIAL OFFER!**  
As many persons have requested the publishers to mail their papers weekly as issued, they have decided to make the following offer:  
The Paper will be supplied for eight consecutive issues to all persons sending \$1.00, or two persons can club together and each receive a copy for four consecutive issues amount.

Copies of back numbers can be obtained from the publishers. Trade supplied by the Toronto News Company.

GRIP PRINTING & PUBLISHING Co. TORONTO, PUBLISHERS.

## THE MUSICAL HERALD

Is pronounced by both Press and Public the foremost magazine of its class in America. "It is complete in all its departments." "We have yet to see one which excels it." "This is the best musical monthly published." "The ablest periodical of its class in the country." "Is now by far the handsomest, as it has long been the best, of the musical reviews." "One of the very best of the musical journals. It is always wisely filled."

**EDITORS.**  
WM. F. APPELORP, LOUIS C. ELSON, STEPHEN A. EMBURY, WM. F. SHERWIN, GEORGE E. WHITING, Managing Editor - E. TOURGEE.  
THE MUSICAL HERALD is a monthly magazine, edited by the above experienced and practical musicians, and through its able editors, its contributed articles, Reviews of New Music, Reviews of Concerts, Foreign and Domestic Notes, Musical Mention, Correspondence, Church and Sunday School Department, Questions and Answers, Eight Pages of Choice Music, etc., it appeals to and answers the needs of Teachers, Students, Choiristers, Organists, Superintendents, Clergymen, Families, and all interested in Music.  
Subscription price reduced to \$1.00. Send stamp for sample copy. Address, MUSICAL HERALD COMPANY, FRANKLIN SQUARE, BOSTON, MASS.

## WHAT IS CATARRH?

From the Mail (Can.) Dec. 15.  
Catarrh is a mucous-purulent discharge caused by the presence and development of the vegetable parasite ameba 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 uraemia, the germ poison of syphilis, mercury, toxæmia, from the retention of the effete 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,

Messrs. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King St. West, Toronto, Canada, and inclose stamp for their treatise on Catarrh. What the Rev. E. B. Stevenson, B.A., a very prominent man of the London Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada, has to say in regard to A. H. Dixon & Son's New Treatment for Catarrh.

Oakland, Ont., Canada, March 17, '85. Messrs. A. H. Dixon & Son:  
DEAR SIRS,—Yours of the 15th instant to hand. It seems almost too good to be true that I am cured of Catarrh, but I know that I am. I have had no return of the disease, and never felt better in my life. I have tried so many things for Catarrh, suffered so much and for so many years, that it is hard for me to realize that I am really better. I consider that mine was a very bad case; it was aggravated and chronic, involving the throat as well as the nasal passages, and I thought I would require the three treatments, but I feel fully cured by the two sent me, and I am thankful that I was ever induced to send to you. You are at liberty to use this letter stating that I have been cured at two treatments, and I shall gladly recommend your remedy to some of my friends who are sufferers. Yours, with many thanks, REV. E. B. STEVENSON.

## SEEDS

RENNIE'S SEEDS are THE BEST  
Illustrated Catalogue for 1885  
Containing description and prices of the choicest FIELD, GARDEN & FLOWER SEEDS  
Mailed free. Every Farmer and Gardener should have a copy before ordering seeds for the coming season. Hand some catalogue published in Canada.  
WARREN & CO. TORONTO

## A HOME DRUGGIST TESTIFIES.

Popularity at home is not always the best test of merit, but we point proudly to the fact that no other medicine has won for itself such universal approbation in its own city, state, and country, and among all people, as

**Ayer's Sarsaparilla.**  
The following letter from one of our best-known Massachusetts Druggists should be of interest to every sufferer:—  
"Eight years ago I had an attack of Rheumatism, so severe that I could not move from the bed, or dress without much if any relief, until I took Ayer's Sarsaparilla, by the use of two bottles of which I was completely cured. Have sold large quantities of your Sarsaparilla, and it still retains its wonderful popularity. The many notable cures it has effected in this vicinity convince me that it is the best blood medicine ever offered to the public.  
E. F. HARRIS.  
River St., Buckland, Mass., May 13, 1883.

**SALT RHEUM.** GEORGE ANDREWS, overseer in the Lowell Carpet Corporation, was for over twenty years before his removal to Lowell afflicted with Salt Rheum in its worst form. Its ulcerations actually covered more than half the surface of his body and limbs. He was entirely cured by AYER'S SARPAPARILLA. See certificate in Ayer's Almanac for 1883.  
PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles for \$5.

**D**R. W. H. OLIPHANT, LKQC. (Dub.),  
**HOMOEOPATHIST.**  
 COLLEGE ST. (S. E. COR. SPADINA AVE.)  
 TELEPHONE 685.  
 9 to 11 a.m. 2 to 4, and 7 to 8 p.m.

**D**R. E. T. ADAMS,  
 258 King Street West.  
**SPECIALTY**—Diseases of the Stomach and  
 Bowels. Hemorrhoids cured by a new, pain-  
 less and safe treatment.  
 CONSULTATION FREE.  
 Office open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

**J**OHAN HALL, SEN'R, M.D.,  
**HOMOEOPATHIST,**  
 33 RICHMOND ST. EAST, TORONTO.  
**TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION.**  
 At home for consultation, 9 till 10 a.m.; 2  
 till 4 p.m.; also in evening of Monday and  
 Thursday 7.30 till 9; Sunday 5.30 till 6.30 p.m.

**P**AINLESS DENTISTRY.  
 Artificial Teeth, life-like in appearance and  
 perfect in eating and speaking. The painless  
 method includes filling, and operations both  
 mechanical and surgical.  
**M. F. SMITH, DENTIST,**  
 266 Queen Street, East.

**C**OATSWORTH & HODGINS,  
 Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries,  
 Conveyancers.  
 Money to Lend. Offices—10 York Chambers.  
 No. 9 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.  
**E. COATSWORTH, JR. FRANK E. HODGINS.**

**C**HARLES W. PHILLIPS,  
 SOLICITOR, CONVEYANCER, Etc.  
 —OFFICE:—  
 46 Adelaide Street East, Toronto, Ont.

**H**AMILTON MERRITT,  
 ASSOCIATE ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES, ETC.,  
**MINING ENGINEER & METALLURGIST,**  
 15 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

**C**ARSON & STEWARD, PRACTICAL  
 Bookbinders, Account Book Manu-  
 facturers,  
 23 ADELAIDE STREET EAST, TORONTO.  
 (Nearly opposite Victoria Street.)

**T**WO GOOD MEN WANTED TO  
 TAKE GENERAL AGENCIES. Territory  
 in the Dominion. Big money for the  
 right men. Send for descriptive circulars,  
 etc., at once, P.O. Box 2467, TORONTO, ONT.

**THE ARCADE TAILORS**  
 And Scotch Tweed Warehousemen,  
 Keep a choice selection of Fashionable goods  
 at moderate prices. Spring overcoatings in  
 great variety.  
 9 ARCADE BUILDINGS, YONGE ST.

**FROM THE PRESIDENT**  
 OF BAYLOR UNIVERSITY.  
 "Independence, Texas, Sept. 26, 1882.  
 Gentlemen:

**Ayer's Hair Vigor**  
 Has been used in my household for three  
 reasons:—  
 1st. To prevent falling out of the hair.  
 2d. To prevent too rapid change of color.  
 3d. As a dressing.  
 It has given entire satisfaction in every  
 instance. Yours respectfully,  
**WM. CAREY CRANE."**

**AYER'S HAIR VIGOR** is entirely free  
 from uncleanly, dangerous, or injurious sub-  
 stances. It prevents the hair from turning  
 gray, restores gray hair to its original color,  
 prevents baldness, preserves the hair and  
 promotes its growth, cures dandruff and  
 all diseases of the hair and scalp, and, at  
 the same time, a very superior and  
 desirable dressing.

PREPARED BY  
**Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.**  
 Sold by all Druggists.

The Inland Revenue Depart-  
 ment having recently adopted  
 regulations permitting distillers  
 to bottle "in bond," under the  
 supervision of an officer, the pro-  
 duct of their own distilleries, we  
 are now enabled to offer the  
 public our



Fac-simile of our  
 Bottle.

**FINE OLD  
 WHISKIES**

bottled in accordance with  
 these regulations, and each  
 bottle bearing Excise  
 Officer's certificate as to age  
 of contents. This gives the  
 consumer a perfect and in-  
 disputable guarantee as to  
 age, which cannot be ob-  
 tained in any other way.  
 We are now bottling our  
 celebrated

**CLUB WHISKEY  
 OF 1879**

And our Old Rye Whiskey  
 of 1879, 1880, and 1883,  
 which can be had of all dealers. See that every  
 bottle has our name on capsule and cork, and has  
 Excise Certificate over capsule.

**HIRAM WALKER & SONS**  
 DISTILLERS, WALKERVILLE, ONT.

**LONDON BREWERY.**  
**LABATT'S**  
**INDIA PALE ALE!**  
 AND  
**BROWN STOUT**

Received the Highest Awards of Merit for Purity and Excellence.  
 PHILADELPHIA, 1876. CANADA, 1876. AUSTRALIA, 1877. PARIS, 1878

**Testimonials Selected.**

TORONTO, April 12th, 1880.  
 I hereby certify that I have examined samples of JOHN LABATT'S  
 INDIA PALE ALE, submitted to me for analysis by JAMES GOOD & Co., agents  
 for this city, and find it to be perfectly sound, containing no acetic acids, im-  
 purities or adulterations, and can strongly recommend it as perfectly pure, and  
 a very superior malt liquor.  
**HENRY H. CROFT.**

BEAVER HALL HILL, MONTREAL, Dec. 20, 1880.  
 I hereby certify that I have analyzed several samples of INDIA PALE ALE  
 and XXX STOUT, from the brewery of JOHN LABATT, London, Ont. I find  
 them to be remarkably sound Ales, brewed from pure malt and hops. I have  
 examined both the March and October brewings, and find them of uniform  
 quality. They may be recommended to invalids or convalescents where malt  
 beverages are required as tonic.  
 Signed, **JOHN BAKER EDWARDS, Ph.D., D.C.L.,**  
*Professor of Chemistry and Public Analyst.*

All first-class grocers keep it. Every ale drinker should try it.  
**JOHN LABATT, LONDON, ONT.**  
**JAMES GOOD & CO., SOLE AGENTS,**  
 220 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

**PHONETIC SHORTHAND. OSGOODBY'S  
 METHOD.**  
 For Self-Instruction. Containing all the late improvements.  
 Price \$1.50. Special instruction by mail, \$6.00. Send stamp for specimen  
 pages, etc.  
**W. W. OSGOODBY, Publisher, Rochester, N.Y.**

**TORONTO DAIRY COMPANY,**  
 105 QUEEN ST. WEST.  
**MILK! MILK! MILK!**  
 IN SEALED BOTTLES  
 OR IN BULK.

Consumers can rely positively upon getting  
 pure country milk produced from the very  
 best food.  
 No slop or brewers' grains allowed to be fed  
 to the cows.  
 All farmers supplying us enter into bonds  
 to feed only such food as we approve of.

**TORONTO DAIRY COMPANY.**

**THE  
 IMPROVED  
 MODEL WASHER  
 AND  
 BLEACHER**



Only Weighs 6 lbs. Can be  
 carried in a small valise.

Pat. Aug. 2, 1884. Satisfaction Guaranteed or  
 Money Refunded.

**\$1,000 REWARD FOR ITS SUPERIOR.**

Washing made light and easy. The clothes  
 have that pure whiteness which no other  
 mode of washing can produce. No rubbing  
 required—no friction to injure the fabric. A  
 ten-year-old girl can do the washing as well  
 as an older person. To place it in every  
 household, the price has been placed at \$3,  
 and if not found satisfactory, money refunded.  
 See what the *Baptist* says, "From personal  
 examination of its construction and experi-  
 ence in its use we commend it as a simple,  
 sensible, scientific and successful machine,  
 which succeeds in doing its work admirably.  
 The price, \$3, places it within the reach of  
 all. It is a time and labour-saving machine,  
 is substantial and enduring, and is cheap.  
 From trial in the household we can testify to  
 its excellence."  
 Delivered to any express office in Ontario  
 or Quebec, charges paid, for \$3.50.

**C. W. DENNIS, 213 YONGE ST., TORONTO.**  
 Please mention this paper.

**How to Make Photographs.**  
 We mail this book free to any person in-  
 terested in this delightful pastime.  
**Outfits from \$10.**  
**J. G. Ramsay & Co., 87 Bay St., Toronto.**

**C. H. MACDONALD,**  
**REAL ESTATE AGENT,**  
 Conveyancing, Engrossing, etc. Collections  
 made.  
 35 ARCADE, YONGE ST., TORONTO.

**R. W. PRITTE,**  
**REAL ESTATE AGENT,**  
 COMMISSIONER, VALUATOR, TRUSTEE,  
 AND FINANCIAL AGENT.  
 Room C, Arcade, Yonge Street, Toronto.

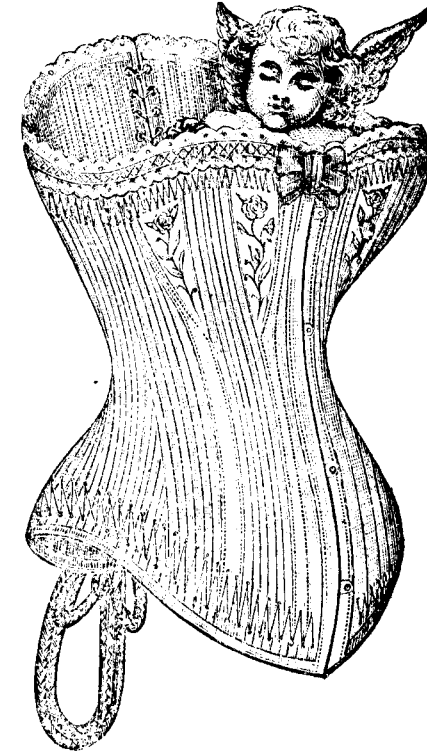
**KEITH & FITZSIMONS,**  
 MANUFACTURERS  
 Gas Fixtures and Artistic Brass Work,  
 STEAM FITTERS' AND PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES.  
 109 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

**RUSSELL'S, 9 KING ST. WEST,**  
 TORONTO, for  
**HIGH-CLASS WATCHES & JEWELLERY**  
 Watch Repairing and Jewellery Manufac-  
 tured to order, special features.  
 Charges Moderate.

**E. J. BARTON,**  
**REAL ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENT.**  
 Estates Managed, Valuations Made, Loans  
 Negotiated, Properties Bought, Sold, Ex-  
 changed, Rented, Insured, etc., Investments  
 and Collections Made, Mortgages Purchased.  
 Money to Loan at Lowest Rate of Interest  
 MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS,  
 49 King St. West, TORONTO

**M. W. A. SHERWOOD,**  
**ARTIST.**  
 Portraits in Oil or Pastel from life or photo-  
 graph.  
 ROOM 54, ARCADE, YONGE ST., TORONTO.

**ARTOGRAPHY.**  
**THE EASY METHOD OF DRAWING.**  
 Can be learned in a few lessons. Portraits  
 from life. **J. A. BURGESS.**  
 STUDIO—23 YONGE ST. ARCADE, TORONTO.



We recommend the  
**CORALINE CORSET**  
 with the positive knowledge that we have  
 the best, most comfortable and durable Cor-  
 set made.  
 Beware of poor imitations. None genuine  
 without the name  
**THE CROMPTON CORSET CO.**

**TWO SUBSCRIBERS!**  
 Those wishing to keep their copies of THE  
 WEEK in good condition, and have them on  
 hand for reference, should use a Binder. We  
 can send by mail

**A STRONG PLAIN BINDER**  
 For 75 Cents. Postage prepaid

These Binders have been made expressly  
 for THE WEEK, and are of the best manufac-  
 ture. The papers can be placed in the Binder  
 week by week, thus keeping the file complete.

Address—  
**OFFICE OF THE WEEK,**  
 5 Jordan Street, Toronto.

THE LONDON GUARANTEE & ACCIDENT CO.

(LIMITED)

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.



Capital, £200,000
Available Assets, \$350,000
Dominion Government Deposits, 55,000

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, 73 King Street East, Toronto.

Gentlemen of influence wanted in unrepresented districts.-A. T. MCCORD, Resident Secretary for the Dominion.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

Paid-up Capital \$6,000,000
Rest 2,000,000

DIRECTORS:

HON. WILLIAM McMASTER, President.
WM. ELLIOT, Esq., Vice-President.
George Taylor, Esq., Hon. S. C. Wood, James Crathern, Esq., T. Sutherland Stayer, Esq., John Waldie, Esq., W. B. Hamilton, Esq., W. N. ANDERSON, General Manager; J. C. KEMP, Asst.-Gen'l Manager; ROBERT GILL, Inspector.

New York.-J. H. Goadby and B. E. Walker, Agents. Chicago.-A. L. Dewar, Agent.

BRANCHES.-Ayr, Barrie, Belleville, Berlin, Brantford, Chatham, Collingwood, Dundas, Dunnville, Galt, Goderich, Guelph, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Norwich, Orangeville, Ottawa, Paris, Parkhill, Peterboro', St. Catharines, Sarnia, Seaford, Simcoe, Stratford, Strathroy, Thorold, Toronto, Walkerton, Windsor, Woodstock.

Commercial credits issued for use in Europe, the East and West Indies, China, Japan, and South America.

BANKERS.-New York, the American Exchange National Bank; London, England, the Bank of Scotland

BANK OF OTTAWA.

OTTAWA

Authorized Capital, \$1,000,000
Subscribed Capital, 1,000,000
Paid-up Capital, 993,263
Rest 110,000

JAMES MacLAREN, Esq., President.
CHARLES MAGEE, Esq., Vice-President.

Directors.-C. T. Bate, Esq., R. Blackburn, Esq., Hon. Geo. Bryson, Hon. L. R. Church, Alexander Fraser, Esq., Geo. Hay, Esq., John Mather, Esq.

GEORGE BURN, Cashier.

BRANCHES.-Arnprior, Carleton Place, Pembroke, Winnipeg, Man.

AGENTS IN CANADA.-Canadian Bank of Commerce. AGENTS IN NEW YORK.-Messrs. A. H. Goadby and B. E. Walker. AGENTS IN LONDON.-English Alliance Bank.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF CANADA.

Capital Authorized, \$1,000,000
Capital Subscribed, 500,000
Capital Paid-up, 200,000

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

Board of Directors.

DAVID BLAIN, Esq., President.
SAML. TREES, Esq., Vice President.

H. P. Dwight, Esq., A. McLean Howard, Esq., C. Blackett Robinson, Esq., K. Chisholm, Esq., M.P.P., D. Mitchell McDonald, Esq.

A. A. ALLEN, Cashier.

Branches.-Brampton, Durham, Guelph, Richmond Hill and North Toronto.

Agents.-In Canada, Canadian Bank of Commerce; in New York, Importers and Traders National Bank; in London, Eng., National Bank of Scotland.

THE QUEBEC BANK.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, A.D. 1818.

CAPITAL, \$3,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. JAS. G. ROSS, President.
WILLIAM WITALL, Esq., Vice-President.
SIR N. F. BELLEAU, Kt., JNO. R. YOUNG, Esq., R. H. SMITH, Esq., WILLIAM WHITE, Esq., GEO. R. RENFREW, Esq., JAMES STEVENSON, Esq., Cashier.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CANADA.
Ottawa, Ont.; Toronto, Ont.; Pembroke, Ont.; Montreal, Que.; Thorold, Ont.; Three Rivers, Que.

AGENTS IN NEW YORK.-Messrs. W. Watson and A. Lang.

AGENTS IN LONDON.-The Bank of Scotland.

CANADA LIFE JAFFRAY & RYAN.

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

This Company having extended its limits upon single lives to

\$20,000

is now prepared to consider

New Applications, or Increases of Present Assurances up to that amount.

A. G. RAMSAY, MANAGING DIRECTOR.

DIVISION OF PROFITS, 1885.

ASSURERS JOINING NOW

WILL SHARE IN THE PROFITS ABOUT TO BE DECLARED.

THE LAND GRANT

OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

CONSISTS OF THE

FINEST WHEAT MEADOWS & GRAZING LANDS

IN

Manitoba and N.-W. Territories.

Lands at very low prices within easy distance of the Railway, particularly adapted for mixed farming-stock-raising, dairy produce, etc.

LANDS CAN BE PURCHASED WITH OR WITHOUT CULTIVATION CONDITIONS, at the option of the purchaser. Prices range from \$2.50 per acre upwards, with conditions requiring cultivation, and without cultivation or settlement conditions, at liberal figures, based upon careful inspection by the Company's Land Examiners.

When the sale is made subject to cultivation, A REBATE of one-half of the purchase price is allowed on the quantity cultivated.

Terms of Payment.

Payments may be made in full at time of purchase, or in six annual instalments, with interest. Land Grant Bonds can be had from the Bank of Montreal, or any of its Agencies, and will be accepted at 10 per cent. premium on their par value, and accrued interest in payment for lands.

Pamphlets, Maps, Guide Books, etc., can be obtained from the undersigned, and also from JOHN H. McTAVISH, Land Commissioner, Winnipeg, to whom all applications as to prices, conditions of sale, description of lands, etc., should be addressed. By order of the Board.

CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.

THE Toronto Paper Mfg. Co.

WORKS AT CORNWALL, ONT.

CAPITAL, \$250,000.

JOHN R. BARBER, President and Managing Director.

CHAS. RIORDON, Vice-President.

EDWARD TROUT, Treasurer.

Manufactures the following grades of paper:-

Engine Sized Superfine Papers,

WHITE AND TINTED BOOK PAPER (Machine Finished and Super-Calendered)

BLUE AND CREAM LAID AND WOVE FOOLSCAPS, POSTS, ETC.

ACCOUNT BOOK PAPERS:

Envelope and Lithographic Papers.

COLOURED COVER PAPERS, super-finished.

Apply at the Mill for samples and prices. Special sizes made to order.

HAVE A

VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY

OF

JERSEY BUTTER!

WHICH THEY ARE SELLING AT

33c. PER POUND.

JAFFRAY & RYAN,

244 YONGE STREET.

TELEPHONIC No. 556.

A MILLION A MONTH!

THE DIAMOND DYES

have become so popular that a million packages a month are being used to re-colour dingy or faded DRESSES, SCARFS, HOODS, STOCKINGS, RIBBONS, etc. Warranted fast and durable. Also used for making inks, staining wood, colouring Photo's, Flowers, Grasses, etc. Send stamp for 32 coloured samples, and book of directions.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO.,

Burlington, Vt., and Montreal, P.Q.

A PRESENT.

Our readers for twelve cents in postage stamps to pay for mailing and wrapping, and names of two book agents, will receive FREE a Steel Finish Parlour

Engraving of all our Presidents,

Including Cleveland, size 22x28 inches, worth \$4.00. Address

ELDER PUBLISHING COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

Magazine of American History.

"This periodical is without a rival in its domain, and is becoming indispensable to all intelligent readers. It is an unfailing source of historical and documentary evidence of the growth and expansion of our vast country."-Christian Advocate

"It is more than a periodical: it gathers into permanent and accessible form material that would otherwise be lost, or only found with great effort. Its articles are uniformly well written, and the illustrations and print complete the attractiveness of the magazine."-New York Commercial Advertiser.

"Mrs. Lamb is making of this magazine one of the best periodicals in America."-New York Tribune.

"It is always a pleasure to welcome the Magazine of American History, with its antiquarian interest, its historical and biographical value, its fine type and paper, and its antique illustrations."-Brooklyn Eagle.

"Each number always presents an admirable collection of papers, and maintains the high character of the gifted editor, who, in her history of New York City, displayed the highest qualities of an author. The magazine is as instructive as it is entertaining."-Scientific American.

"Its contents are excellent, and every family in the world should be on its subscription list."-Detroit Every Saturday.

"This publication has steadily increased in interest. It fills a niche of its own, and fills it so admirably as to ward off any attempt at competition."-Baltimore American.

"It is exceedingly valuable for the best portraits of historic characters which can be obtained. Last year the presidents from Washington to Arthur were given from the most authentic sources, and alone they were worth the subscription to the Magazine."-Newburyport Herald.

"The editor is giving great dignity to our country in recording the lives of families that are noble in the highest sense. The illustrations are very fine and interesting."-Boston Globe.

"This periodical richly deserves the high rank accorded to it by leading historical scholars in the two hemispheres."-Boston Transcript.

Sold by Newsdealers everywhere. Terms, \$5 a year in advance, or 50 cents a number.

Published at 30 Lafayette Place, NEW YORK CITY

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

Attractions for the week commencing MONDAY, MAY 18th.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,

Six nights and Wednesday and Saturday Matinee,

SEPARATION.

THE

JOINT EXHIBITION

OF THE

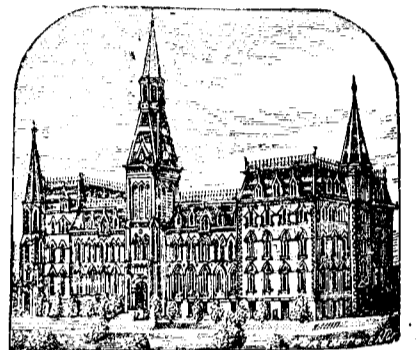
ROYAL CANADIAN ACADEMY

AND

Ontario Society of Artists

Will open to the Public on Friday, May 15th, in the Exhibition Rooms of the Ontario Society.

14 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO.



Alma Ladies' College,

ST. THOMAS, - - ONT.,

has the finest BUILDINGS and FURNISHINGS for the purpose in Canada; a FACULTY of SIXTEEN Professors and Teachers (6 gentlemen and 10 Ladies); an enrolment of 125 students last term (90 of whom were residents in the College); Courses of study in LITERATURE, LANGUAGES, FINE ARTS, MUSIC AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.

RE-OPENS after EASTER HOLIDAYS on TUESDAY, APRIL 7th, when (owing to the intended departure of a few pupils) 6 more resident students can be received.

For Announcement, address

PRINCIPAL AUSTIN, B.D.

Grand Trunk Railway

OF CANADA.

STORES CONTRACTS.

TENDERS are invited for Stores of various kinds requires by the Company at

MONTREAL, LONDON, PORTLAND,

and other places, during the twelve months commencing July 1st, 1885.

Forms of Tender, with full particulars, can be had on application to

JOHN TAYLOR,

General Storekeeper of the Company

at Montreal, or to the Deputy Storekeepers at London and Portland.

Tenders endorsed "Tenders for Stores," and addressed to the undersigned, will be received on or before Saturday, May 30th.

JOSEPH HICKSON, General Manager.

MONTREAL, April 21st, 1885.

LENOX PENS!

A COMPLETE SERIES IN TWELVE NUMBERS,

From which every writer can select THE BEST PEN for his or her peculiar style of penmanship. Sample of each number (12 pens), by mail to any address for ten cents.

TAINTOR BROS., MERRILL & CO.

18 & 20 ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK.