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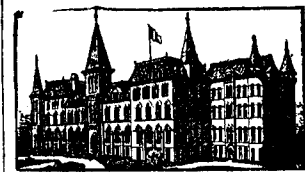
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# THE WEEK.

Vol. X.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JULY, 14th, 1893.

No. 33.

## THE WEEK:

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### CONTENTS.

	PAGE
CURRENT TOPICS .....	771
THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT .....	772
RECIPROCIITY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—I .....	773
PARIS LETTER .....	Z. 776
WATER LILIES (Sonnet) .....	T. G. Marquis. 777
A NEW CANADIAN RAILWAY .....	T. F. Moberly. 777
MUSIC (Poem) .....	Alex. F. Chamberlain, M.A. 778
OTHER PEOPLE'S THOUGHTS .....	778
CORRESPONDENCE—	
OPEN LETTER TO MR. VAN HORNE .....	X. 778
THE FIRST POEMS OF THE TENNYSONS .....	779
DOT MACREA (Poem) .....	Charles Gordon Rogers. 780
ART NOTES .....	780
MUSIC AND THE DRAMA .....	781
LIBRARY TABLE .....	781
PERIODICALS .....	782
LITERARY AND PERSONAL .....	783
READINGS FROM CURRENT LITERATURE .....	784
PUBLIC OPINION .....	785
SCIENTIFIC AND SANITARY .....	789
MISCELLANEOUS .....	790
QUIPS AND CRANES .....	791

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

### CURRENT TOPICS.

It is not easy to get a clear understanding of the causes of the riots and barricadings which have, within the last week or two, reminded the world, that the old Paris still survives in some of its least admirable characteristics. The trouble seems to have had its origin in the feud between student and civilian, and especially between student and policeman, which is unfortunately but too common in all university cities. The want of tact and general brutality of the policemen, intensified the bitterness of feeling on both sides. The anarchists who swarm in the less reputable parts were not slow to perceive their opportunity and array themselves on the side of disorder. Had the Premier the presence of mind and the nerve to adopt the Napoleonic plan for putting down mobs—bullets and grape-shot first and blank cartridges afterwards—order might have promptly restored. Probably—and this is perhaps one of the off-setting weaknesses of democracy—the

near approach of an election increased his hesitation and timidity, and gave the rioters time to get their courage up and lay their plans. The result has been a series of street conflicts marked by the carnage characteristic of Parisian riots, which have seriously impaired both the good name of the city and the prestige of the Government.

It is greatly to be regretted that the ill-advised remark of a Hindoo delegate, at one of the meetings of the Young People's Convention in Montreal should have served as a pretext for an attempt by a body of worthless roughs, aided possibly by others whose ignorance made them the ready dupes of the designing, to interrupt the peaceful progress of the meetings. No intelligent people would think of holding any deliberative body responsible for the remarks of a single individual member, especially after such responsibility had been formally disclaimed. No member of the Convention, endowed with a particle of right feeling, could for a moment countenance anything in the speeches or proceedings calculated to wound the susceptibilities of the Roman Catholic population of the city, seeing that they were to a certain extent the guests of the latter as well as of the Protestant section of the city, and had received a special welcome from its Roman Catholic mayor. Indeed the spirit in which they were received by the Roman Catholics of the city is not the least gratifying among the many indications of a growing spirit of liberality among our French-Canadian fellow-citizens. It is a pity that anything should have occurred to mar in the slightest degree the cordial good feeling that had previously existed, but the spirit in which the explanation was accepted by the leading French papers shows that the situation was pretty well understood by the more intelligent of the Catholic population. The promptitude with which every attempt at disorder was repressed by the police amply protected the good name of the city, while the free speech and fervent spirit of the Convention can hardly fail to bear fruit both before and after many days.

The marriage of Prince George, the Duke of York, to Princess May of Teck, which was celebrated with royal magnificence on the sixth inst., was an event of national importance by reason of its connection with the line of succession to the throne. The enthusiasm with which it was heralded by the people of England shows that the senti-

ment of attachment to the throne and constitution is still strong in English bosoms, while the fact that, in deference to the interests and supposed wishes of the working masses, the day was not made a national holiday shows, on the other hand, a degree of consideration for the common people which is probably unique in the history of the nation. The fate of the heir to the throne is ordinarily a hard one, restricted as he is by a thousand impassable barriers from the freedom of choice which is cherished and insisted on by the meanest subject, in the most momentous of all the movements which affect the happiness of the individual for life—the choice of a wife. But there seems good reason to hope that in this instance the union which was dictated by national considerations was also in accord with the personal wishes of both the parties most deeply concerned. Little credence can be given to the gossip which concerns itself with the affairs of royal princes and princesses even more than with those of private individuals, and is even less likely to be in accordance with fact in the former case than in the latter. Just to what extent the marriage is one of mutual affection and to what extent it was dictated by considerations of family or State will never, we suppose, be certainly known, or at least will not be so known until later history shall have put the public in possession of sources of information which are denied to contemporaries. Meanwhile it is pleasant to know that the probabilities are that the newly wedded pair are enjoying their honeymoon with all the zest which attaches to that month of months in the history of those more favoured individuals in private life who can choose each other "for better for worse," without consulting the traditions of the court or the interests of the nation.

Such scenes as those which have been enacted within the last week or two in the British Commons are sadly out of keeping with the reputation of "the most dignified deliberative assembly in the world;" but they were, we suppose, inevitable under the circumstances. It was impossible that such a measure as that now being forced through the House, in the face of so many powerful hostile forces, could be put on the statute book of the nation without evoking much intense feeling on both sides. So far as one can judge from the reports the honours for strong language and abusive epithets are pretty evenly divided between the hot-headed Irish members and some of their

aristocratic opponents. It is rather unfortunate for those members of the Opposition who have from time to time waxed eloquent over the unfitness of men like the Irish members to maintain the dignity or to bear the responsibility of conducting the business of a legislative assembly, that their own ranks should be found to contain so many who have proved themselves as expert in the use of abusive epithets and as incapable of preserving a calm judgment and dignified demeanour, as the most excitable of their Irish opponents. It is undoubtedly true that some clauses of the Home Rule Bill of the very first importance are being pushed through the House without even the semblance of rational discussion. Were there the slightest possibility that the Bill now before the House could ever become the law of the land, it is doubtful whether even the direst necessity could justify the shutting off of the fullest and freest discussion. As it is, every one understands so well that the present Bill has no chance of becoming law, that the amendment of its contents becomes a mere waste of time. The Gladstonites evidently see this and are governing themselves accordingly. The wonder is that the anti-Home Rulers do not also see it and facilitate rather than retard the ultimate appeal to the nation, which must follow closely on its rejection by the Lords. Perhaps, however, the crucial question will be after the appeal, as now, whether the verdict required shall be that of a majority of the whole nation, or whether a majority of each of its constituent parts shall also be deemed essential. To insist upon the latter would seem very like admitting in practice the sectional autonomy which is denied in theory.

If he who opens up a new trade route, or develops some source of national wealth previously unused, is a public benefactor, surely no less deserving of credit is the man who makes more accessible to his fellow-countrymen a landscape of surpassing beauty, or enables them to obtain a better view of some grand and awe-inspiring spectacle, such as is adapted to arouse and elevate the mind of the beholder. A service of the latter kind has been done by the Niagara Falls Park and River Railway Company, whose new road is now in full operation. Having recently been one of a number of press representatives who were indebted to the President and Directors of the Company for a most enjoyable trip over the route, we can heartily commend it as a delightful means of obtaining one of the best possible views of the great cataract, together with the rapids, the whirlpool, and more than one charming view of a landscape of great beauty, through the centre of which the Niagara, having regained its composure after the excitement and turmoil of its mad rush over the precipice and down the steep incline, winds peacefully on its way to Lake Ontario. Setting out from Queens-

ton, the railway commences immediately its arduous ascent, by a series of circuitous windings, to the summit of the Queenston heights. Brock's monument, the spot on which he is supposed to have fallen, and other points of historic interest are passed in the ascent. Then commences the course of the railway along the banks of the river, a route which is maintained, with as few deviations and interruptions of the view as circumstances permit, throughout the whole route. Excellent views of the rapids, the whirlpool, the river rushing on between the precipitous cliffs which form its banks, of both the American and Canadian falls, and of the wider expanse above where the waters collect themselves and prepare for the roaring rush through spray and foam by which they gather headway for the wild leap below, in succession greet the eye until the village of Chippawa is reached. A fuller description of this beautiful trip will be found elsewhere. We wish here merely to repeat our belief that the enterprising projectors of this road have rendered a service to the country in constructing it, and we feel sure that few can pass over it without hoping that the enterprise may prove as remunerative to its projectors as it is delightful to the excursionist.

One has not hitherto been accustomed to look to the Southern States for great innovations, certainly not for those looking in the direction of moral reform. Yet within the last week or two South Carolina has entered upon a radical moral experiment, the workings of which will be watched with curiosity and interest from all parts of the continent. On Saturday, the 1st inst., the Evans' Dispensary Law went into effect in that State. This law, as most of our readers are no doubt aware, is a modification of the famous Gothenberg system. It totally prohibits all liquor-selling by private individuals on their own account, and puts the whole business into the hands of State officials. A Commissioner is to buy all the liquors which are to be sold in the State. He can sell only to the county dispensers, and the liquors with which he furnishes these must have first been tested and pronounced pure by the chemist of the South Carolina College. There is a protective element in the traffic, for he must give the preference to the product of the South Carolina distillers and brewers. These, however, may hardly be grateful for the arrangement, seeing that they can sell to nobody else in the State. The county dispenser can sell only in packages of not less than half a pint, and these are not to be opened on the premises. He will be bound by oath to sell to no minors, drunken persons, or habitual drunkards, or to any persons not personally known to him, or duly vouched for. The purchaser is required in each instance to sign a blank giving age, residence, etc. The profits which it is expected will be large, as prices are to be considerably advanced, are

to be divided equally between the State treasury and those of the counties. Charleston has refused to accept the law, with the result that, theoretically, at least, there will henceforth be no liquors on sale in that city. On the day the law went into operation more than two hundred saloons, restaurants, wholesale liquor houses, etc., were offered for rent and several thousands of employees thrown out of work. As a considerable number of the counties failed to appoint dispensers, the effect of the law will be to place them also under virtual prohibition. So far as the principle of the measure is concerned, one can but note that while it places intoxicating drinks on a par with poisons so far as limitation of sale is concerned, it aims at reaping a profit from the gratification of the appetite for these liquors which is counted on to insure large sales. For a knowledge of its practical effects we must wait the progress of the experiment.

### THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT.

The great gathering of young people in Montreal last week, in connection with the Christian Endeavour movement, is one of the signs of the time which is worthy of more than a passing reference. The fact that so large a number of young men and women, at a season of the year when most persons who can gain a few days of leisure are wont to seek to escape from all demands of business or duty, can find it in their hearts to gather together from all parts of the continent to stir each other's enthusiasm in a great religious movement, is one which, interpret it as we may, marks an extraordinary departure from the common paths. True, conventions for benevolent and altruistic purposes are not altogether unusual during the holiday season, but those who choose to attend such meetings have hitherto for the most part been few in number and composed mainly of those who have reached or passed the meridian of life. The turning of the superabundant energy of early manhood and womanhood into distinctly religious channels is comparatively a new departure, in modern times at least.

It is noteworthy that some of the representatives of the churches and older religious organizations are still disposed to look with a degree of distrust, if not positive suspicion, upon the young people's movement, fearing lest it may be but the beginning of an undesirable departure from the old paths. They regard it as but one of the indications of a disposition on the part of the young to throw aside the whole some restraints of ecclesiastical custom, to overstep the bounds of regular Church order and method, and to turn the currents of religious thought and sentiment into new and more or less erratic channels. As a matter of fact, however, we believe that thus far the directors of the movement, many of whom are leaders in their respec-

tive churches, have taken every precaution to insure that the stores of accumulated energy which are converted into working forces through the new agencies set in operation shall be employed in direct line with the work and purposes of the regular churches. Thus it would appear that the new movement is suggestive rather of previous failure on the part of the churches to utilize the great reservoirs of power which they have always had within themselves, than of any disposition on the part of the young to depart from the essential faiths and practices of the churches to which they respectively belong. In fact it would hardly be putting it too strongly to say that while we find an inspired apostle summoning to his aid the young men, "because they were strong," some of the leaders of the modern churches, in their excessive conventionalism seem disposed to repress and to be afraid of the young men amongst them for the same reason.

Enthusiasm in a good cause is always good in itself. It is neither necessary nor wise to hold it in check while seeking to exact some impossible guarantee that it will be kept up at its full heat for a certain term of years, instead of permitting it to flow out freely in its legitimate channels. "Carpe diem" is, so far as we can see, as good a motto for the philanthropist or the religious worker as for the epicurean. It is in the nature of enthusiasm to be more or less intermittent, but it cannot be denied that that of the young people in the Endeavour movement has been already long enough at work to give good promise of being at least as well sustained, and it may be hoped much better sustained, than is that of the ordinary revivalistic agencies which most of the churches are ready enough to employ in some shape when opportunity offers. It is the weakness and the reproach of the ordinary representatives of religion that they often do not impress the public as being more than half in earnest. There is too often a sad lack of proportion between the tremendous consequences of the professed beliefs, and the lukewarmness of the efforts put forth to accomplish the deliverances to which those beliefs should be a perpetual spur. If the young people succeed, as they seem not unlikely to do, in convincing the world of onlookers that in their case at least there is a reasonable correspondence between profession and effort, a great impulse will have been given to the progress of vital Christianity.

Perhaps the one special service which the young people's religious movement is doing to the religion of the day is its promotion of Christian union. It must be, we think, pretty clear to most dispassionate observers that there is very little to be hoped for in the way of progress towards a closer union of the churches, as the outcome of a conference called for the discussion of questions of creed and polity, with a view of finding some basis of agreement in concession

and compromise. The method is an unsafe one, and the result is more than doubtful. If anything in the nature of even a federal union among the leading churches is ever effected it will almost surely come as a partly incidental result of association in religious work. There is no bond of attraction like that of united effort in a common cause. This will often avail to break down the walls of sectarian division, when discussions of creed and government and ritual would tend only to confirm the representative of each body ten times more firmly in his own convictions. We have no doubt that the union of young Christians in their "Endeavour" societies, is doing more than anything else at the present moment to make a large measure of Christian union possible in the future. The full results may not, probably will not be reached in a decade, perhaps hardly in a generation. But nothing which depends upon the relations of cause and effect can be much more certain than when the young people who are now working hand-in-hand in these Endeavour societies, shall at some future day become the leading spirits in the churches which they severally represent, the co-operation of to-day, by virtue of the spirit it begets, and the better mutual understanding it brings, will bear fruit in larger and yet larger instalments of that closer church union which many of the best men in the various denominations are even now so earnestly desiring.

We may be wrong, but it seems to us regrettable that the young people in their fervid conferences are too little disposed to insist upon the practical side of the Christian life. They are no doubt right in insisting, as did the great Master whom they profess to follow, that the inside of the cup or the platter must be first cleansed; that all right character must have its foundations in right feeling and right motive. They are earnest enough, too, in insisting on the practical side, so far as high character consists in abstinence from every form of degrading vice on the one hand, and in personal activity in religious work on the other. What we seem to miss in the tone and tenor of their ordinary services is the ever present influence of those lofty ideals of the Christian life in the family, the social circle, and above all in business affairs and political duties, which are among the greatest wants of the day. The time surely demands more of the Sermon-on-the-Mount kind of religion as well as more of the kind which was preached to Nicodemus. Is not the most pressing problem of practical Christianity to-day, how shall the Christian apply his religion in his relations to his political party and to politics and public life generally, on the one hand, and to the regulation of his business relations with his employees, if he is an employer of labour, or to his employers, if he is an employee, on the other? It is noteworthy that a large percentage of the millionaires and the

multi-millionaires of the day are prominent members of Christian churches. And yet it is argued by many with a force which it is hard to resist, that no man who takes the obvious teachings and spirit of the Sermon on the Mount for his law of life, can ever become the one or the other. What kind of employees and of capitalists are the Christian Endeavourers going to be?

It is, of course, very easy to overrate the importance of mere numbers at a convention as an indication either of great strength or of high purpose. Possibly the young people, in their efforts to make each convention larger than the preceding, and larger than any other ever held in the given town or city, are in some danger of attaching undue importance to numbers and talk. If so they are but falling into a mistake which is persistently made by their elders. The true test of efficiency can be applied to their movement only "after many days."

#### RECIPROCITY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—I.

In considering the probable effects of a new reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada, as predicated upon the results of the former treaty, the Canadian Trade and Navigation Returns of the year of reciprocity do not furnish sufficient data for forming any very valuable comparison between the then and now existing commerce. Canada did not then include the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, which now form part of the Dominion; and nearly all the trade between Canada and these Maritime Provinces was at that time transacted through the United States, and consequently appeared in the returns as trade with the United States. There is also to be now considered the commerce and interests of Manitoba and the other Canadian North-west Provinces.

So far as the older provinces are concerned, the United States returns as to the commerce before, during and subsequent to the old reciprocity treaty, give more information than is found in the Trade and Navigation Returns of Canada. The Quarterly Report of the Bureau of Statistics, Washington, No. 1, 1892-3, page 125, contains the following article on the

#### TRADE WITH BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Our statistics of exports to Canada have been very defective, owing to the absence of law providing for the collection of statistics of exports by railways. We are, therefore, obliged, for the period since railway communication was established between this country and Canada, to make use of the official Canadian statistics of imports from the United States in order to approximately show the true condition of our export trade to that country. Section 1 of the Act of July 16th, 1892, however, provides for the collection of statistics of domestic exports by rail, and there is no reason why these statistics should not become complete and reliable as soon as its provisions shall be fully understood and carried into effect.

The following statement shows the total values of merchandise imported into the United States from the British North American Possessions, and the merchandise imported from the United States into, and entered for consumption in, the British North American Possessions, during each year from 1850 to 1892, inclusive:—

TOTAL VALUES OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES FROM THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN POSSESSIONS, AND IMPORTED INTO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN POSSESSIONS FROM THE UNITED STATES, DURING EACH YEAR FROM 1850 TO 1892, INCLUSIVE.

YEARS.	Imports into the United States from the British North American Possessions.	Imports into the British North American Possessions from the United States.
	Dollars.	Dollars.
1850	5,179,500	11,608,641
1851	5,279,718	14,263,751
1852	5,469,445	13,993,570
1853	6,527,550	19,445,478
1854	8,784,412	26,115,132
1855	15,118,289	34,362,188
1856	21,276,614	35,764,980
1857	22,108,916	27,788,238
1858	15,784,836	22,210,837
1859	19,287,565	26,761,618
1860	23,572,796	25,871,399
1861	22,724,489	28,520,735
1862	18,515,685	30,373,212
1863	17,191,217	29,680,955
1864	29,608,736	7,952,401
1865	33,264,403	27,269,158
1866	48,528,628	27,906,984
1867	25,044,005	25,239,459
1868	26,261,378	22,644,235
1869	29,293,766	21,680,062
1870	36,265,328	21,869,447
1871	32,542,137	27,185,586
1872	36,346,930	33,741,995
1873	37,649,532	47,223,171
1874	34,365,961	53,540,424
1875	28,270,926	50,319,993
1876	29,019,251	45,502,201
1877	24,277,378	53,524,029
1878	25,357,802	50,324,123
1879	26,133,554	45,196,601
1880	33,214,340	41,926,563
1881	38,041,947	50,955,925
1882	51,113,475	55,270,580
1883	44,740,876	65,018,933
1884	39,015,840	59,845,968
1885	36,960,541	53,397,608
1886	37,496,338	49,773,232
1887	38,015,584	51,937,050
1888	43,084,123	54,706,161
1889	43,009,473	57,412,887
1890	39,396,980	61,671,070
1891	39,434,535	59,340,058
1892	35,334,547	64,185,640

All of the above data are given for years ending June 30, except that the imports into the British Possessions from 1850 to 1863 are for calendar years, and those for 1864 are for the six months ending June 30.

The imports into the British Possessions from 1850 to 1867 comprise the imports into the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, as taken from the Canadian accounts, plus the exports to the other Provinces of the present Dominion, as taken from the United States accounts; the imports into the British Possessions for the remaining years are taken exclusively from the Canadian accounts, with the following additions from the United States accounts, viz: 1868, exports to British Columbia, \$1,178,813; 1869, exports from Minnesota, \$182,682; 1870, exports from Minnesota, \$172,210; 1873 to 1892, exports from the United States to Newfoundland and Labrador. The accounts of these exports, which were exclusively by water, are reliable.

The imports into the United States for 1864, and from 1868 to 1892, include the imports from all British North American Possessions.

The imports into the British North American Possessions from 1850 to 1875, inclusive, are the imports entered for consumption, and those from 1876 to 1892, inclusive, are the general imports of merchandise.

The above table includes the trade with Newfoundland, but this is not material, not being of sufficient extent to affect the comparisons. The table is also defective, as it does not show what proportion of the imports into the two countries was taken for consumption, or what other proportion merely passed through either country for export to other foreign countries; nor does it show the gold

as compared with the currency value of imports and exports in those years when gold commanded a high premium. It shows, however, the absurdity of the contention so frequently urged, that inasmuch as the imports into the United States from Canada increased so enormously between 1854-55, the first year of the old reciprocity treaty, and 1865-66, the last year of the treaty, therefore, a new reciprocity treaty would produce as great an expansion now. It is seen that in the years ending June 30th, 1862 and 1863, being the eighth and ninth years of the treaty, and during which the war of secession was raging, the imports into the United States from Canada were very little more than during the year ending June 30th, 1855, the first year of the treaty. The large increase in imports during the years ending June 30th, 1864, 1865 and 1866, was clearly attributable to the extraordinary demand produced by the exhausting effects of the last few years of that devastating war; and this demand would have been necessarily experienced in Canada, with or without reciprocity. Any argument or conclusion based upon unusual or extraordinary conditions is worthless, except under a well-founded assurance of a recurrence of similar or equally influential conditions. The effects of that costly war were felt for some time after its termination, in continuing the demand for Canadian produce; and, during 1866-67, very large quantities, especially of wheat and flour, were imported into the United States for home consumption, although subject to the new rates of duty imposed. The small exports from the United States to Canada, from 1864-65 to 1871-72, afford further evidence of the very exhausting effects of the war; and not until 1872-73 had the United States recuperated, so as to revert to its normal condition of being able to export to Canada much more extensively than it imports to that country. Owing to considerable variations in seasons, soil and climate, each country can to mutual advantage, supply the other, in about equal value, with many articles of raw products of the farm, the forest, the mine and the fisheries; and the United States with its longer experience and greater skill in manufacturing, can supply Canada with a large variety of manufactured goods, which, from its thorough acquaintance with Canadian tastes and requirements, it can manufacture, so that in point of cheapness and adaptation to the purposes for which required, they are of as good, if not better, value than those obtained in any other country.

The conditions in the United States and Canada have changed so greatly since the years of the old reciprocity treaty, that the results of that treaty's operations hardly afford any basis for judging as to the probable effects of a similar treaty now. In the former period, the great grain and cattle-producing territories of what are now vast and important States, were unsettled and inaccessible; the extensive pine regions of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota were hardly even explored; the large eastern cities on the Atlantic seaboard were extensive purchasers of Canadian grain, flour, meal, provisions, etc. Now, the United States has a large surplus of all kinds of farm and animal products, and has become the largest exporter of these commodities to be found in the whole world. Nor have the changes in Canada's position been less remarkable. At the close of the treaty referred to, there was little or no inter-provincial trade with the Maritime

Provinces; the Welland and St. Lawrence river canal system was little better than a series of huge ditches; the capacity of the harbour at Montreal and the channel of navigation to the ocean, and the light-house system on the Lower St. Lawrence were all inadequate to the requirements of the then limited trade; the Canadian ocean steamship service was in its infancy, and struggling painfully through many difficulties. Owing to all these defects, not only the inter-provincial trade, but a large proportion of the trade with Europe was transacted through the United States, via their railways and the Erie and Oswego Canal. The rates of ocean freight and insurance between New York, Boston and Portland and Great Britain, were so much lower than those to and from Montreal, that much of the import and export trade of Upper Canada was transported over New York canals, although subjected up to the year 1869 to canal tolls levied by New York State, at the rate of 6.21 cents per bushel of wheat, from Buffalo to tide-water, and proportionably on other merchandise. Now, Canada has its Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island railway, the former connecting the Maritime with the Upper Provinces, and a large inter-provincial trade has been built up; Canada has its splendid Grand Trunk Railway system completed; and its magnificent trans-continental Pacific Railway, with their complete network of branches extending into every section of the Dominion; its Welland and St. Lawrence canals have been greatly enlarged, and the Minister of Railways and Canals promises that by the end of the year 1894, Canada will have a complete lake, river and canal route of navigation from the head of Lake Superior to the ocean, with a minimum depth of 14 feet of water. At and below Montreal, the harbour and channel of navigation have been so improved as to admit of the use of ocean steamers of the largest capacity. Instead of one ocean steamship company struggling against many adverse conditions, there are now many strong and successful companies with first-class steamships, and also a large transient fleet of freight steamers. Canada's ocean steamship trade has attained to dimensions and achieved a success far exceeding the most sanguine expectations of thirty years ago. Instead of being dependent on United States routes, during the season of navigation, for an outlet to Europe, Canada's route, via the St. Lawrence, has become such a favourite with the grain dealers of the Western States that all the available space that can be obtained in ocean steamships at Montreal is quickly secured; and a much larger volume of United States traffic is now transported over the Canadian route during the season of navigation than there is of Canadian traffic over American routes during the whole year.

It is by the light of present conditions, not those of thirty years ago, that the advantages and probable results of reciprocity must be considered and estimated. In endeavouring to arrive at a fair estimate of these prospective advantages and results, a careful examination must be made of the value of the leading articles of the commerce exchanged between the two countries at the time of the termination of the old treaty, as compared with the value of the commodities which are now being interchanged. In this way some idea may be formed of the extent to which this trade has been influenced by the abrogation of the treaty.

and also of the extent by which the commerce may be increased in the future, by a treaty of a similar character, under the greatly altered conditions of the two countries. The following tables may assist in forming a conclusion in both of these respects.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the value of Produce and other Merchandise imported into Canada from the United States, during the two years ending June 30th, 1866 and 1867 (being for the year preceding and for the year immediately following the termination of the Elgin Reciprocity Treaty); also showing the value of like Merchandise imported into the Dominion of Canada from the United States, during the year ending June 30th, 1892. (All entered for Consumption.)  
From Canadian Trade and Navigation Returns.

Description of Merchandise.	Year ending June 30, 1866.	Year ending June 30, 1867.	Year ending June 30, 1892.
Produce of Mine..	\$840,332	\$1,064,102	\$9,955,738
" Fisheries	333,100	147,079	414,675
" Forest ..	311,876	193,457	951,143
Animals and their Products .....	2,634,732	1,853,027	3,609,130
Agric'l products..	5,013,503	2,992,022	8,881,302
Manufactures .....	3,384,028	4,760,274	24,077,326
Other articles and foreign goods...	2,301,496	2,661,475	2,193,733
Settlers' effects...	423,767	382,819	1,651,972
Coin and bullion..	15,242,834	14,061,155	51,735,019
	5,181,858	6,211,752	1,402,553
	20,424,692	20,272,907	53,137,572

The details and classification of the imports into Canada from the United States, during the year ending June 30, 1865, are not available, but the total value was \$19,589,055.

The value of the goods imported into Canada, under the Reciprocity Treaty, during the year ending June 20th, 1866, was \$8,751,931.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the value of Canadian Produce and Manufactures exported from Canada to the United States, during the two years ending June 30th, 1866 and 1867 (being for the year preceding and for the year immediately following the termination of the Elgin Reciprocity Treaty); also showing the value of like Merchandise exported from the Dominion of Canada to the United States, during the year ending June 30th, 1892.  
From Canadian Trade and Navigation Returns.

Description of Merchandise.	Year ending June 30, 1866.	Year ending June 30, 1867.	Year ending June 30, 1892.
Produce of Mine..	\$222,611	\$232,327	\$4,806,483
" Fisheries	171,908	115,767	3,452,036
" Forest ..	6,461,015	6,831,252	11,472,306
Animals and their products, provisions, etc. ....	11,184,741	3,686,191	3,935,924
Agric'l products..	13,298,008	11,185,227	4,573,779
Manufactures .....	604,335	459,391	3,006,708
Other articles .....	645,025	347,929	70,621
Estim'd am't short rec'd at inl'd ports	32,587,643	22,859,084	31,317,857
	4,183,692	3,415,924	3,348,213
Coin and bullion	36,771,335	26,275,008	34,666,070
	2,182,618	2,404,384	1,809,118
Goods not the produce of Canada	38,953,953	28,679,392	36,475,188
	a	320,332	2,512,839
	38,953,953	28,999,724	38,988,027

"a" In the tables for 1865-66 the goods, not the produce of Canada, were not apporportioned among the different countries to which exported.

For the years 1865-66 and 1866-67 allowance must be made for the fact that as they were prior to Confederation, the figures only refer to the trade of what are now the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. These figures, apart altogether from the pecuniary considerations then existing of obtaining a considerable

amount of revenue from many articles which had formerly been admitted free of duty, and from the general feeling of irritation towards Canada on account of the alleged sympathy of many Canadians with the South, afford a fair clue to the disinclination on the part of the United States to consent to a renewal of the old reciprocity treaty. They appear to present a strong business argument in favour of this course. The balance of trade between the two countries, which, up to the early years of the war of secession, had been largely in favour of the United States, had now become largely in favour of Canada; and without attempting to inquire whether this adverse balance would—now that the war was over—continue to rule in the same direction, it was contended that reciprocity was a one-sided arrangement largely in favour of Canada, and as this contention was in accordance with public sentiment, the renewal of the treaty was refused. It was and is very natural for a large country like the United States to assume that the privilege of free access to its markets must necessarily be of much greater value than the privilege of access to the markets of the much smaller country. That this was and is a very erroneous conclusion is evident from a glance at the figures in the last two columns of the above two tables, which show that the exports from the whole of the Dominion of Canada to the United States during 1891-92 were hardly so large as those from Ontario and Quebec in 1865-66; whereas the imports into the Dominion from the United States during the same year show an enormous increase from those of 1865-66. That this year's results were not singular or confined to 1891-92 alone is clearly demonstrated by reference to the preceding table prepared by the Bureau of Statistics at Washington. It may be urged that under a reciprocity treaty, or free trade between the two countries, the exports from Canada would have increased in a much larger ratio than those from the United States. By analyzing a few of the important features of the commerce some opinion may be formed as to the soundness of this supposition. It may be here noted that nearly the whole of the reductions in the exports from Canada during the year following the termination of the old treaty, as compared with the exports during the last year of the treaty, was in animals and their products; a result which was clearly attributable to the rapid recuperation of these resources after the termination of the war.

In order to examine this matter of probable effects of abrogation of old treaty and probable results of a new treaty of like character, it may be well to look into the different classes of merchandise exchanged.

PRODUCE OF THE MINE.—The exports from Canada to the United States in 1866-67 did not vary much in value from those of the preceding year, although there was no reciprocity in the former year. These exports consisted mainly of pig and scrap iron, gold-bearing quartz and stone. No coal in either year. In 1891-92, these exports had increased to \$4,806,483; the leading articles being: coal, \$2,790,693; nickel, \$466,517; gold-bearing quartz, \$316,152; asbestos, \$375,956; gypsum, \$193,170; silver ore, \$193,441; mica, \$63,708; building stone, \$49,372; and small amounts in iron, sand, gravel, etc. Asbestos, nickel ore, gold and silver ore and crude gypsum are now admitted into the United States free of duty, so that reciprocity would not affect them. The only articles

likely to be materially affected are coal, iron and copper ore. If the duty on bituminous coal, which is 75 cents per ton in United States, and 60 cents in Canada, were removed in both cases, it is quite likely that Canada's exports would be largely increased; but it is equally likely that the consumption of American coal in Canada would be increased to a like extent, so that Canada's output of coal would not be increased. In 1891-92, Canada imported from the United States of this kind of coal \$1,342,271 more than it exported to that country. The exports of iron and copper ore might be increased under reciprocity or free trade, but as the natural resources of ore are so abundant and distributed over so many sections in the United States, the supply for the present has far outstripped the demand there, and it is very questionable whether competition of Canadian ore would not reduce prices to figures which would be unremunerative. Surely it would be more business-like to adopt a policy under which the ore would be manufactured in Canada, than to export the ore and import the manufactured product. Canada admitted from the United States, during 1891-92, free of duty, products of the mine to the value of \$5,737,000, and, subject to duty, \$4,218,251; together more than double the value of its exports to that country. Is it not clear, that so far as these products are concerned, the United States would be a larger gainer from an increase in this trade than Canada would be?

PRODUCE OF THE FISHERIES.—A comparison of the exports in 1865-66 and 1866-67 with those of 1891-92, as shown in above table, affords very little assistance in judging as to the effect of the repeal of the old reciprocity treaty or the probable results of a similar treaty now. Nearly the whole of the exports are from the Maritime Provinces, which were not part of the Dominion in the two former years, but were in the latter year. As the United States duty on fresh herring is 1/4 cent per lb., and on all other fresh fish 3/4 cent per lb., the result of the duties appears to have been that a considerable proportion of the fresh fish which three years ago was admitted there free of duty, to be cured or pickled for export, is now being cured and pickled in the Maritime Provinces. The Canadian Trade and Navigation Returns shows that the value of fish of all kinds exported to the United States during 1891-92 was \$3,452,036; but the United States returns show that the value entered for consumption there was only \$1,694,730. This is but a very small proportion of the value of the fish exported from Canada, and it is absurd to speak of the United States as being the best and natural market for Canadian fish.

During 1891-92, the United States exported of fish, to foreign countries, value \$4,866,074, or about three times the value of its imports from Canada. The best and natural market for Canadian fish is to be found in those countries to which the United States exports so largely, and in which trade that country acts as the middleman between Canada and the consumer. It seems strange that an exporting country like the United States should impose any duty upon fish, the principal effect of the duty being to cripple and curtail its own curing and export trade; and all the more strange in that Canada offers in exchange for free fish, the free use of its own valuable in-shore fishing grounds.

PRODUCE OF THE FOREST.—For the same reasons as given with respect to the produce of

the fisheries, a comparison of the exports of the products of the forest in 1865-66 and 1866-67, with those in 1891-92, affords very little assistance in estimating the results of the repeal of the old treaty.

The value of the boards, planks and deals exported from Canada to the United States was, in 1865-66, \$4,608,554; 1866-67, \$5,043,367; 1891-92, \$7,359,358.

The declared value of the imports into the United States was, in 1865-66, \$9.84 per M feet; in 1866-67, \$9.88; in 1891-92, \$11.50. From this it appears that the abrogation of the treaty and the imposition of a duty in 1866-67 did not curtail the demand or reduce the prices paid to Canadian lumbermen.

The United States returns show that the quantities and values of sawed lumber imported from Canada, were:—

	1889-90	1890-91	1891-92
M. feet	659,703	757,149	663,134
Value	\$7,774,954	\$8,408,046	\$7,539,766

In addition to the above dutiable lumber, there was a large quantity of logs, round timber, fence poles, firewood, railway ties, shingle and stave bolts, ship planking and timber, admitted free of duty,

	1889-90	1890-91	1891-92
Value	\$1,948,334	\$2,347,659	\$2,059,043

The effect of the reduction in duty has been to reduce the cost to the American consumers. Assuming the average quality of the lumber imported in 1889-90 to have been the same as in 1891-92, the cost to the consumer, including duty, was \$13.76 per M. feet in the former year, and \$12.69 in the latter, the reduction in price having been almost exactly equal to the reduction in duty. From this, it may be inferred that any future reduction or increase in the rate of duty would lessen or increase the cost to the American consumer. The United States returns show that that country is a large exporter of sawed lumber, in fact, it exports a much greater value than it imports. Its exports were:—

	1889-90	1890-91	1891-92
Domestic boards and planks value	\$9,703,219	\$9,916,945	\$9,672,493
Foreign do	1,071,004	502,693	538,622

In addition to the value of the sawed lumber imported from Canada, the United States obtains a large supply from the lumber sawed from logs imported from Canada. The quantity so obtained, is variously estimated at from 300 to 400 M. feet. If, in order to meet the requirements of the home trade and also the demand for export, the United States requires to import such quantities of Canadian lumber and logs, it seems clear that this supply is an absolute necessity to the American trade; and equally clear, that if the United States exports a greater value of sawed lumber than it imports, the imports must be on a par value with that of the exports, and that the consumers must pay the duty. Of what use, then, is the duty except for the sake of the small revenue derived from it? With the prevalent and growing feeling in Canada, in favor of imposing an export duty on logs equivalent to the United States duty on lumber, it would appear to be alike in the interest of American saw-mill owners and consumers in the United States, that the duty on sawed lumber should be abandoned.

ROBERT H. LAWDER.

The only failure a man ought to fear is failure in cleaving to the purpose he sees to be best.—George Elliot.

## PARIS LETTER.

People do not believe very strongly in bulletins published respecting M. Carnot's health; no one desires that his malady should give rise to any home complications. But no one would be surprised were it announced that he had to resign on account of uncertain recovery. As no official statement has been made of the nature of his illness, conjecture has full course to explain the gravity of what does not exist. Indeed, a statistician might readily find in the journals, that the President suffers from at least thirty different complaints. He was never so necessary to France as now, when the nation has not its heart set on any leader. Of course a suitable successor will be forthcoming when required. The world nowhere hinges on one life.

The general elections will take place in August; the Royalists appear to be the only party that is actively preparing to fight; is it possible that they are so blind as not to perceive that the nation in no way wants the restoration of monarchy. Senator Constans appears, so far, to be the best in the election race; he has very active friends, and a very devoted press. The plan is, to have him become premier, so that he can manipulate the elections. But there is nothing on the cards to trip up the present Cabinet. It is accused of not governing, but it administers well. The Socialists are falling back; since they advocated the abolition of country, the patriotic working classes have withdrawn from international Socialism. Indeed, no very clear programme of any party has appeared, so great is the hedging, the uncertainty, and the feeling of the way. The fact is not the less true, that the electors have made up their minds totally regardless of leaders and platforms, and that is the curiosity of the now open electoral campaign.

The difficulty with Siam is not very clear, and strange as it may appear, it is not so much on Bangkok as on London, that the French keep an eye. It may be accepted that France wants to round off a region or so at the expense of the naughty Siamese, and that England will not allow her interests, in the commercial frontiers of Siam and China, to be compromised. However, if Siam offers to pay for any high jinks her mandarins may have indulged in at the expense of French subjects and claims, and demands also to leave the matter to arbitration, France cannot go very far. It may also be taken as granted, that the Indian authorities will not be slow to occupy strategic points in Siam. A protectorate becomes unlikely for either Western power, and there is no necessity for a dual control—though the closest of unions has been furnished by the Siamese brothers—England is rumored to have special treaties with Siam, that may affect the settlement of the dispute.

The phase of corruption and bribery connected with the Panama Canal Co. having been definitely disposed of by the Court of Final Appeal, the victimized shareholders have now nothing to hope for, save the generosity of the coming new Parliament, to give a merciful consideration to their case. By the blun-

dering of the authorities, the legal time has lapsed for taking action against any accused, to compel a refund of moneys unduly accepted from the Company. But the state, like the king, can do no wrong. It is better to fill in the grave of Panama at once. Only think of some humanities asking what has become of the Parliamentary inquiry, appointed to investigate the misdoings of legislators and functionaries connected with the defunct Company. To print the proceedings would be so much waste paper; the electors do not want the wretched matter stirred up, and the general public has had more than enough.

Paris is becoming accustomed to do without cabs, and the existing cab-strike, which appears this time to be very serious, since both cabmen and companies have alike burned their ships and destroyed the bridges, may produce change in vehicular locomotion, that neither of the antagonists anticipated. The hotels have now laid in "stocks of busses," to convey their clients to railway stations, and to go a-shopping, with plenty of room in them to bring back parcels. The railway companies have their own busses to carry travellers from, or to, the termini; the funerals have also their special buss services, and there are plenty of vans for picnic excursions. The strikers demand that the municipal council should assume the monopoly of the cabs, and thus secure all the profits, while being in a position to accord all that the public exacts, cheaper fares, better horses—and that other little acquirement, civil drivers. Others suggest, to allow cabmen to form companies of their own; in a word, to permit whoever pleases to hire out cabs, but subject to certain stipulations. The strikers apparently, do not want subsistence money, not one-half of the daily collection is expended in relief. The municipal council, that has a budget of 389 millions frs. annually, has just voted a sum of 10,000 frs. to aid the strikers; imagine the cab proprietors as taxed citizens, having thus to contribute to support their resisting employees. There is no probability of the Horometer being adopted, for the best of reasons, that no firm is employed to make them.

The sultry weather is doing scholars a benefit; they will be put on the half-time system; that is, to come to school at half-past seven in the morning, and leave for the day at noon. The doctors say, the best means to keep in health, is to keep inside the house in the warm part of the day; avoid over-eating, all fatiguing work, and to abstain from strong beverages, and be careful as to the water for drinking.

"Ichabod" may now be truly written over the political residence of M. Clemenceau. His fracas in the Chamber of Deputies with Messrs. Deroledé and Millevoire, has been the coup de grace for his political career. He called them liars and cowards, and they repaid him in his own language. The whole scene was as painful as it was scandalous. None of them are cowards, if having fought duels be a test of pluck. A few months ago, Deroledé and Clemenceau exchanged four balls each, and not one of the eight missiles left a trace, which passes all understanding. Deroledé is a noted Boulangist.



WATER LILIES.

Standing this morn upon this mossy hill  
I dream unthinking, till my wander-  
ing sight  
Falls on a hidden pool with breast like  
night,  
Unrippled by the winds that joyous fill  
The earth with gladdening sounds. But  
it is still,  
And Death seems reigning with untram-  
melled might  
Mid slime, decay, and creeping forms  
that fright  
The thrush to silence 'gainst its yearning  
will.

But there, amid this death and this de-  
cay,  
Spring flowers with garments such as  
angels wear;  
Their spotless forms and hearts of pur-  
est gold  
Spread starlike beauty on the wakening  
day,  
Dispelling every trace of night's de-  
spair,  
Dethroning Death and reigning in his  
hold.  
Stratford, Ont. T. G. MARQUIS.

A NEW CANADIAN RAILWAY.

One of the admitted wonders of the world, is the stupendous falls of the Niagara River. From the early date of the visit by the intrepid priest, Father Hennepin, in 1678, to the present time, men of varied creed, colour, rank, and nationality—from near and far—have journeyed to this travellers' shrine. The furious rush of the foaming rapids; the awful plunge of the green, writhing waters of the resistless river into the seething cauldron far below; the ever uprising cloud of mist soaring heavenward, and the sullen roar of the mighty Falls have, from time to time, been celebrated in song and story. Fit themes are they for the genius of the poet, the eloquence of the orator, or the pencil of the artist. Nor has man failed to associate with the sublime scenes of this awe-inspiring river, such stirring memories of heroic achievement, as quicken the pulse-beat of the casual visitor, and make the patriotic Canadian realize that the soil he treads is hallowed by the blood of his forefathers, shed in defence of home and country. The noble shaft which marks the sky line above the heights of Queenston, and the broad-based memorial stone upon the lower ground, tell their historic story to young and old alike. Here too, have come the bold athlete, and the daring swimmer, to measure their strength, and nerve, and skill, with this awful force of nature. Until a comparatively recent date, the view of the course of the Niagara River was limited, and visitors were beset by many obstacles which marred their pleasure, and associated the name "Niagara Falls," with thoughts of extortionate charges, and annoying expenditure. The jubilee of Queen Victoria proved a turning-point in the history of the Falls. The Ontario Government, in commemoration of that event, proceeded by law to appoint a Commission with authority to establish the "Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park." This important step, resulted in the expropriation of property by the river side, adjacent to the Falls; the establishment of a picturesque and appropriate park; the retention of the desirable features already existing, the removal of those that were

objectionable, and the opening to all visitors, poor as well as rich, of every vantage ground from which the superb scenery could be enjoyed at will from the Canadian side. One essential and important step remained to be taken. The beneficent and patriotic course of the Ontario Government in erecting the park at the Falls, made possible a feat of scientific engineering, and a signal achievement of progressive enterprise: the building of an electric railroad from Queenston, the Canadian terminus of the Niagara Navigation Company's steamboat line from Toronto, to touch the Grand Trunk, Erie, and Michigan Central Railways at the Falls, and to terminate at Chippawa, whence the Michigan Central would be available to and from Buffalo. At the same time to outspread before the eyes of its passengers, in glorious panorama, from the winding river brink, all the varied attractions of the unrivalled river. Regard for a moment, some of the difficulties of such an undertaking. The heights of Queenston are fully 350 feet above the lower level, involving a grade of nearly one and one half miles, and a rise of about five feet in a hundred. The road-bed would require the most solid and substantial ballasting; the ties to be of unusual size and strength; the rails, of the best of metal and of extra weight; curves to be protected by guard rails and rail braces, so that were even a wheel to break, the car would be rigidly held on the track, and safety assured. The cars, trucks, wheels, and axles, should be unusual in strength and material. The electric plant and power, of the most approved pattern, and with ample reserve force. The whirlpool ravine would require a substantial steel viaduct, at least 500 feet long, and 135 feet high. Again, at the Dufferin Islands, important and solid bridging would be needed, the point of departure calling for an iron span of some 400 feet. A massive power house, with a capacity of some 3,000 horse power, presenting great difficulties in construction, as well as in obtaining and distributing the power, would also be requisite. To meet the large and increasing demand of traffic, from 30 to 50 cars would be needed, including observation cars, with tiers of seats and glass fronts for rainy weather. The outlay on a road offering such difficulties—some of which have been indicated—suggests at once the expenditure of over half a million dollars; and its successful construction and management call for enterprise, experience, and ability of quite exceptional character. But what is impossible—to a people who have built, and successfully maintained, the Canadian Pacific Railway? A Canadian Company, of which Mr. E. B. Osler is President, has grappled with, and triumphantly solved this intricate railway problem in all its difficult details, and to-day, the throng of visitors who comfortably, enjoyably, and in perfect security, gaze upon the wonders of the Niagara river from the cars of the "Niagara Falls Park and River Railway," accord to Mr. Osler and his confederates of the directorate; Mr. W. T. Jennings, the constructing Engineer; and Mr. W. A. Grant, the efficient manager of the road, a most hearty meed of praise. Canadian pluck, and Canadian skill, have again proved their power. At

like Millevoye, and neither have forgiven Clemenceau for aiding to demolish the "brave general." They have had their revenge, in the strange role that Clemenceau played in Panamaism, and having for bosom friend Cornelius Herz, "the German, or triple-alliance spy," as they call him. They roundly accuse Clemenceau of being the fides Achates of Herz, who invested nearly half a million francs in Clemenceau's journal. "Having ceased to be a patriot, you are disqualified even to insult," said Deronlede; "You wanted me to join in an invasion of the Chamber," retorted Clemenceau. Such are bits of the backbone of the scandal. But the gravity does not lie there, but it is in the studied coldness of the deputies towards Clemenceau, in the silence even of his own party. Employing such epithets as liar, coward, and calling for pistols and foils, is a school of polemics that no rational person accepts or approves of. Deronlede stated, what is generally whispered and accepted, that the English Government, having seized all the confidential papers of Dr. Herz, has the whole history and proofs of the Panama corruption in its hands. The matter can hardly rest where it is, and might re-open all the Panama scandal when it is necessary that it should be in the bosom of the deep ocean buried. Clemenceau is not a man to be quietly "chucked out" of public life: there are wheels within wheels.

Not being able to side with the German Socialists, may explain why the French observe a circumspect attitude relative to the Reichstag elections. In any case, the Emperor's Army Bill, had as bloated armaments are, is candidly admitted not to be so bad as some assert it to be. The Franco-German exchange of the dead slain in the 1870-71 war, across the frontier, was a melancholy and lugubrious ceremony, and caused every one's heart to wish god-speed to the Americo-Anglo project, for settling disputes between nations by a grand European Areopogon Council. It is at least an ideal, and we cannot live without some ideal.

Poor Grevy well deserved his statue, when every nobody is provided with a public monument. The day is still distant when a copy of that statue can expect to be erected in Paris. It was excellent tact for M. Wilson, to keep away from the inaugural ceremony, and for Senator Albert Grevy, the deceased's brother, implicated in Panamaism, to be severely confined to bed from an attack of gout.

A new way for estimating the baggage litteraire of an author: it is computed that the total of all the editions of Zola's books, would weigh 818 tons. That quantity of books, if merely a la carte paper, at the current tariff of two sous per pound, would net. 190,000 frs.

Business has received a knock back, due to the discouraging reports from the agricultural centres. It is a push forward that is sadly needed. Z.

The attendance at the various universities in France during the present winter term is 18,545. Of these Paris alone has 10,212. The smallest number is found at Besancon: namely, 140.

most all the material used in the construction and operation of this road, was obtained in our own country, and wrought by our own workmen. All honour to the builders of this road. They have earned the praise, and deserve the success which they are already winning. They have built on Canadian soil an electric railway which is unsurpassed on this continent, may we not say in the world. They have demonstrated the adaptability of electricity to the requirements of a railway, and for 12 long miles along the winding river brink they offer, at a reasonable rate, to the Niagara visitor, an extended view of surpassing grandeur, such as has never before been available. From the broad-bosomed, lake-like expanse, off the old Queenston shore up the winding mountain way he goes to the higher level, whence, looking backward, his eye beholds the noble river curving far below towards the distant lake, while, to the left, lies the fertile plain dotted with orchards. And now the deep gorge with its rugged sides scarp-ed by the wearing waters of the turbulent river, attracts him, with its clearly defined strata laid bare. Soon the broad basin of the eddying whirlpool is reached, where poor Webb ceased to swim. Then comes the awful onset of the whirlpool rapids, with their writhing, foam-capped billows. Next the bridges are reached and passed, as are the great Falls; here the cultivated beauty of the Park now soothes the eye, and the Dufferin Islands lend their added charm to the scene. Now the cruel, foaming rapids recede, and from the outspread, calmer waters of the upper reach, peace and quiet restfulness are found at the terminus on the low-lying bank of the Chippawa Creek. As Canada may fairly challenge any country to provide a twelve mile ride by rail of more stupendous and surpassing interest, so may she include in her challenge, the road which affords the ride.

T. E. MOBERLY.

Toronto.

### MUSIC.

The whistling wind in some stray nook,  
The rustling of the forest leaves,  
The sound of ocean when it heaves,  
The murmur of the babbling brook;

The thrilling song of a lark on poise,  
The warble of some mating bird,  
Were the first measures man e'er heard  
Save the soft music of his voice;

Till from a quaint, sea-echoing shell  
Some love-lorn god in wandering found  
And idly strung burst forth the sound  
That ravished men and gods as well.

Since then the tale to tell were long,  
From savage couch to sweetest lute,  
From strident gourd to organ-note,  
And music's triumphs wed with song.

ALEX. F. CHAMBERLAIN.  
Worcester, Mass., June 28th, 1893.

### OTHER PEOPLE'S THOUGHTS.

There are a good many sweeping criticisms, in which ordinary and in other respects comparatively harmless individuals have for long been accustomed to indulge. These criticisms are, if possible, conveyed in a few words under the pleasing, but misleading, idea that a stupidity with a rhythm in it is an epigram. The famous "Victor Hugo! Victor Hugo et toujours

Victor Hugo!" is an example of a man's—not to say a great man's—life-work being summed up in a phrase which is repeated by many who are absolutely ignorant of that life-work. However, as Herbert Spencer himself admits, there is usually in the opinion of the majority some small element of truth.

Byronism is a word familiar to many who would deprecate with judicious energy the idea of reading Byron. The "eternal monologue" of Byron is the disparaging comment of people who have never tested the value of the monologue. It is a pity that a man should be summed up by his faults; it is a far greater pity that characteristics should be set down as faults simply because they are not understood.

When they repeat their "Victor Hugo, et toujours Victor Hugo!" they are in a sense unquestionably right. The author of *Hernani* is not the impersonal creator of an *Othello* or a *Lear*. It may be Hugo who is speaking, it may be his own personality that he is continually thrusting forward, but the words embody no mean and vulgar thought; the personality of the man is well worthy of expression. And yet, when they have snarled their "Hugo!" they think that they have said all, impotent as they are to measure the transcendent force of this same "Hugo."

And if we examine the "eternal monologue" attributed to Byron, we must admit that it is equally true and at the same time equally unjust. Every one is more or less familiar with that splendid lyric in the third canto of *Don Juan*. Of these, however, not a few are oblivious to the irony, more biting, perhaps, even than usual, of the lines immediately preceding it; *Don Juan in toto* is—Byronic, that is to say, to be talked of rather than read.

And after all this mockery, has the poet forgotten self while he reviews the liberty and the doom of Greece? No; it is Byron who is speaking, we can never forget it, even in a single line. It is of Greece with her glorious past that he is speaking, and of that other Greece seemingly untouched by the inspiration of the dead. It is to modern Greeks that he is speaking, trying to infuse into their stunted souls the glory of the pagan days, the energy of the pagan manhood. He shares something of the sorrow and the shame of Greece, but much of the bitterness is his own. In contrast to the fiery passion of "The Isles of Greece" we would mention a very different poem on the same subject, the "Aux Ruines de la Grece Palienne" of Casimir Delavigne. In this poem also there is fire; but while one sees Byron and always Byron in the English lyric, there are no such personal traces in the French.

O sommets du Taygete, o rives du Penee,  
De la sombre Temp? vallons silencieux,  
O campagnes d'Athene, o Grece in-  
fortunee,  
Ou sont T'affranchir tes guerriers et  
tes dieux?

There is a mournful sweetness in these opening lines, but we can see in them nothing to compare with the first two stanzas of "The Isles of Greece." Another note is struck, the note of reproach, of scorn.

Non, ta gloire n'est plus; non, d'un peuple  
puissant  
Tu ne reverras plus la jeunesse heroique  
Laver parmi tes lis ses bras couverts de  
sang,  
Et dans ton cristal pur sous ses pas  
jaillissant,  
Secouer la poudre olympique.

### Compare Byron's

In vain—in vain! strike other chords!  
Fill high the cup with Samian wine!  
Leave battles to the Turkish hordes,  
And shed the blood of Scio's vine!  
Hark! rising to the ignoble call—  
How answers each bold bacchanal!

It would be interesting to compare further these two beautiful lyrics, to contrast, for example, the stanza commencing:—

"Guerre, guerre aux tyrans!"  
with the

"Trust not for freedom to the Franks"—  
but it is in the climaxes of the two poems that the real antithesis is reached. Byron ends with the passion of despair, Delavigne with the triumph of dawning hope. With Byron the

"Place me on Sunium's marble steep"  
is in reality the end of an exquisite monologue; with the Frenchman, however, it is otherwise.

O sommets du Taygete, o debris du Piree,  
O Sparte, entendez-vous leurs cris vic-  
torieux?  
La Grece a des vengeurs, la Grece est  
deliveree,  
La Grece a retrouve ses heros et ses  
dieux!

This is not the voice of an artist stricken with the weariness of life. Delavigne sees before him the suffering of Greece untainted by his personal ennui. From the limitless aspirations of her past he draws some lingering hope of her future. Pessimism and disgust fall before the significance of sorrow, and sorrow itself is illumined by hope.

La Grece a des vengeurs, la Grece est  
deliveree,  
La Grece a retrouve ses heros et ses  
dieux,

rings with a nobler and manlier strain than

Place me on Sunium's marble steep,  
Where nothing save the waves and I  
May hear our mutual murmurs sweep;  
There, swan-like, let me sing and die;  
A land of slaves shall ne'er be mine—  
Dash down yon cup of Samian wine!

However exquisite may be the music. And why? Because the one has voiced his own emotions, his own disgust, while the other has lost his personality in the universality of suffering and possibility. The Frenchman has struck the higher, the impersonal note. His last words are Greece! Greece! with the other it is still the first person of the "eternal monologue," beautiful, passionate, but still subjective, self-absorbed.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

OPEN LETTER TO MR. VAN HORNE.  
To the Editor of The Week:

Sir,—I call your attention to the following recital, from the columns of the *Montreal Herald*, of date *Dominion Day*, July 1st:—

"Smith's Falls, Ont., June 30.—The village of Merrickville has been shrouded in gloom, this week, on account of the death on Sunday, under most painful circumstances, of Mr. Michael McDonald, vice-president and manager of the Merrickville Home Co. The telling of the story of his death involves the recital of a most reckless and foolish act on the part of the deceased, which resulted in the loss of his life. He had been to Montreal on Saturday, and took the fast express for home in the evening. This train is not timed to stop at Merrickville, and this Mr. McDonald knew; but, it appears, he has been in the habit of jumping from trains, and no doubt had his mind made up to jump from the start. At Kemptville he was warned by the conductor that the train

would not stop at Merrickville, and advised to get off there and drive over; but he declined to do so, and came on. Along this part of the line trains run very fast, and it is said that Saturday night's express was making fifty miles an hour when it ran through the Merrickville yard. When it came to the station McDonald jumped and jumped to death. He struck the platform on his feet all right, marks of which were found; but 100 feet farther up the platform from where he first struck he was found weltering in his blood. He was picked up by some parties who saw him jump, and medical aid was at once summoned. He was all battered and bruised, but lingered till Sunday afternoon in great agony, when death ensued. The deceased, who was about 40 years of age, and leaves a wife and eight small children, was very highly spoken of in the community. He had held for some time the position of school trustee, and was a prominent member of the C. M. B. A. He had gone to Montreal, Saturday morning, to the St. Jean Baptiste demonstration, and was travelling on an excursion ticket, good to go or return by any train. Because of this it is claimed that the train should have stopped for him, and there is talk of an action for damages against the C. P. R.\*

The laws of moving bodies are not properly taught in Canadian schools, and the dire result of the popular ignorance of them is here seen. Even repetition could hardly prevent your being shocked! While we might well look for clearly uttered and widely published public warnings on the mechanics of this particular class of our disastrous and constantly recurring railway accidents, from those public servants, the professors of Applied Science, say of McGill and the other chief universities—a work in which all the popular journals could help—the main thing today, is prompt and intelligent action, for all the future, from the great Railway Companies.

They know what is needed, and I now ask you, with all due respect, and in the name of a deeply tried public, what the Pacific Railway management intends to do, for the future security and protection of the lives of citizens and strangers in the Dominion. I am, yours, X.

#### POSTSCRIPT TO OPEN LETTER.

It is not often that an open letter has to carry a postscript; but shocking events have dictated it in this instance. The following fresh record of sad and unnecessary destruction of life, by which a poor emigrant family, just landed from France upon our shores, have been ruined, is taken from the press dispatch of the Quebec Morning Chronicle of 4th July:—

"Paul and Jeanne Martin, and their four children, immigrants from France, bound for Manitoba, were waiting at the Union station this morning for a change of cars. The mother saw the train shunting out and tried to jump on the platform of the second to last car, holding her youngest child. She fell on the step, and then, her foot catching in a frog, she and the child were pulled under the last car. The child was cut in two, and one of the mother's legs taken off above the knee. She has since died."

Now, Sir, what is the course it would be best to pursue? In the open letter I have left this point to your expert intelligence and vast experience of railway management. The writer can only be classed as an ordinary citizen in such questions. But still, I ask, if it is not evident that notice-boards, in plain black and white, should be placed on all the stations, forbidding the stepping on or off trains while in motion? There could be nothing to prevent this being done; and, surely, the daily papers would help by repeating the notice. Now! the Railway Companies are endowed by the State with full powers of police protection for the special benefit of the public. Why does not the Canadian Pacific avail itself of these powers? A prompt and vigilant police could prevent many such accidents as the present one. For the remainder, we shall have

to trust, I suppose, to the growth of intelligence and information in the people themselves. Prompt action and a sufficient police are what we now need. X.

#### THE FIRST POEMS OF THE TENNYSONS.\*

A year ago any one desiring to become possessed of this volume would have paid somewhere between seven and ten pounds for it. Now it is published anew for six shillings; with the addition of four poems, now published for the first time, which formed "part of the original manuscript of 1827, and were omitted for some forgotten reason," says the present Lord Tennyson, and we have also "Timbuctoo," the poem with which Alfred Tennyson won the Chancellor's Prize Poem at Cambridge in 1829, when he was twenty years of age.

The history of this volume is well known. It consists of a number of poems, mostly very short, by the two brothers, Charles and Alfred Tennyson, besides (what is not generally known) four poems by Frederick Tennyson, the youngest of the three poet brothers. The volume was printed and published by the Jacksons, of Louth, although the names of Simpkin & Marshall, in accordance with custom, appeared first on the title page. It has never been republished until now, nor has any part of its contents been incorporated in the later editions of Lord Tennyson's poetical works, nor have we had, until now, any authoritative statement as to the authorship of the various poems. There is, indeed, so little certainty as to the source of the poems that Lord Tennyson requests that none of them may be included in any future edition of his father's works, as even Mr. Frederick Tennyson, "cannot be certain of the authorship of every poem, and as the handwriting of the manuscript is known not to be a sure guide."

Every one will make guesses for himself, and we have, here and there, felt certain that we had detected Lord Tennyson's manner, which was all the more self-revealing as it had not gained quite its later ease and flexibility. But it is not quite easy to come to a conclusion on the subject. These are the productions of young men, almost of boys. Lord Tennyson says, "I was between 15 and 17, Charles, between 15 and 18." Moreover they seem to have been quite conscious that they were hardly independent producers. "No doubt," they say, in the additional advertisement at the beginning of the volume, "if submitted to the microscopic eye of periodical criticism, a long list of inaccuracies and imitations would result from the investigation." We are not quite sure of the inaccuracies, although undoubtedly there are occasional halting lines which would not be found in the later writings of the authors; nor can we assert that there are conscious imitations; but there are abundant instances of verses in which the influence of earlier writers may be seen. Byron, Scott, Moore, Coleridge and Milton are peculiarly clear and strong.

It is most difficult to form a judgment as to the real value of these poems. We cannot read them without one kind

\* Poems: By Two Brothers. London: Simpkin & Marshall, 1827; Macmillan & Co., 1893.

of prejudice which would lead us to assign to them too little value, or another which would make us think too highly of them. Speaking as among those who had never read the whole volume before, but only parts of it, we can affirm the judgment of Mr. Frederick Tennyson in returning to his nephew the poems, "with which," he says, "I have been greatly interested, as I did not expect to find them so good as they really are." This is quite what we feel about them.

We have lighted on many poems in which we have felt the influence of writers already mentioned, but we have not space for more than one or two examples. In the "Exhortation to the Greeks," we can hardly be wrong in recognizing Byron. Here is one of two stanzas:

"Arouse thee, O Greece! and remember  
the day,  
When the millions of Xerxes were quelled  
on their way!  
Arouse thee, O Greece! let the pride of  
thy name  
Awake in thy bosom the light of thy  
fame!  
Why hast thou shone in the temple of  
glory?"  
Why hast thou blaz'd in the annals of  
fame?  
For know, that the former bright page  
of thy story  
Proclaims but thy bondage, and tells but  
thy shame;  
Proclaims from how high thou art fallen!  
—how low.  
Thou art plunged in the dark gulf of  
thralldom and woe!  
Arouse thee, O Greece! from the weight  
of thy slumbers!  
The chains are upon thee!—arise from  
thy sleep!  
Remember the time when nor nations nor  
numbers  
Could break thy thick phalanx embodied  
and deep."

Here is another extract which reminds us of Walter Scott and Coleridge. It is the first ten stanzas of a poem, "King Charles's Vision," containing altogether thirty-two:

"King Charles was sitting all alone,  
In his lonely palace tower,  
When there came on his ears a heavy  
groan,  
At the silent midnight hour  
He turn'd him round where he heard the  
sound,  
To his casement's arched frame;  
And he was aware of a light that was  
there,  
But he wist not whence it came."

We have selected these two passages in illustration of our remark on the influence of earlier writers, although they are by no means specimens of the best ones in the volume. The poem, "Timbuctoo," only two years later, shows immense advance of power and traces of the influence of Milton. Indeed, we may thankfully note that the author was probably saved by Keats, from following too slavishly in the steps of Milton. We cannot say that this volume will add much to the general knowledge of Tennyson; but no student of the development of the poet's genius will open it without interest.

The war cloak of Kamehameha I., now on exhibition at Chicago, is composed of the feathers of native birds. The body of the cloak is of red feathers, while the border is of the yellow feathers of a bird now supposed to be extinct. There are probably over a million feathers in this cloak, of which the average value is thirty cents each. The Smithsonian Institution is in possession of the cloak presented by Kamehameha III. to Commodore Kearney in 1843. This cloak is insured for \$100,000.

## DOT MACREA.

"I will go with you, if you think I may,  
Down to the corner," said sweet Dot  
Macrea;  
Shaking her wayward curls away, as she  
Gazed at me with her blue eyes anx-  
iously.

And so we fared together down the  
street,

Holding each other by the hand; her  
sweet

Glad face aglow with dignity, and each  
Of her five years reliving in her speech.

O winds of memory! blow back, until  
Her very presence and her laughter fill  
My room as well as heart; and all  
her hair's

Pale glory floats about me unawares.

And when I go into the glaring street,  
Be with me still, child-presence; that  
thy feet

May lead me ever, like those eyes of  
thine,

In paths of honour; and thy hand in  
mine.

Be with me always, little Dot Macrea,  
In dreams by night, and strength beset  
by day;

My guardian angel from the morn till  
even,

Down that long street whose only end  
is Heaven!

CHARLES GORDON ROGERS.

Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada.

## ART NOTES.

The "portrait of the year" in the Lon-  
don Academy is said to be Mr. J. S. Sar-  
gent's portrait of Lady Agnew.

When Alfred Sensier, a French critic,  
and collector, saw Millet's famous picture  
for the first time, it was almost finish-  
ed. Millet said to him, "What do you  
think of it?" "It is the Angelus!" Sen-  
sier cried. "It is, indeed," joyfully re-  
sponded the artist. "You can hear the  
bells." "I am contented; you understand  
it. It is all I ask!" What more could  
he desire?

Frederick Harrison expresses himself  
about a certain phrase in the art of the  
present day in the Forum for June, and  
in the course of the article says: But,  
with an irrepressible thirst to be origi-  
nal at any cost, there is a tendency at  
work of a thoroughly debased kind. Re-  
action against the conventional, the melo-  
dramatic and the "sweetly pretty," is  
wholesome and natural; and it is much  
to have secured a general revolt against  
these besetting vices of an artificial age.  
But revolt and iconoclasm are only the  
beginning of reformation; and in art es-  
pecially, the more violent forms of pro-  
test are full of harm. It boots little to  
be rid of the conventional in order to set  
up an idol in the brutal, the coarse, the  
odd, the accidental and dull imitation of  
rank commonplace. . . . One rarely  
sees an exhibition of pictures now, espe-  
cially in France, without plenty of literal  
transcripts from hospitals, police cells and  
dens of infamy. A powerful imagination  
might find art even there. But the aim  
of these modern "artists" is not art—but  
disgust. They give us mere colored photo-  
graphs, without grace, pathos, awe, life  
or invention. Their purpose is to be as ugly  
as crude, as photographic, as unpleasant  
as canvas and dull paint can make it.  
It is not even grim; it is not sensational;  
it is a tour de force. But it is no more  
art than is the report of a filthy trial,  
or the descriptions in a manual of sur-  
gery. Some hold that art means utter  
dullness and strict elimination of every  
source of interest. A dirty old woman  
vacantly staring at a heap of stones, a  
pig wallowing in fetid mud, a dusty  
high road between two blank walls, a  
sand-bank under a leaden sky—such are

the chosen spectacles dear to rising gen-  
ius. It is impossible to find in them a  
trace of beauty, poetry, pathos, incident  
or grace. When these are presented with  
a monotonous realism in a uniform tone  
of drab or mud, we are triumphantly  
told that conventionalism is routed and  
Truth in art is enthroned. There are now  
to be seen pictures on exhibition walls  
wherein nothing whatever can be detect-  
ed but a sickly blur in a haze of gray  
monochrome. It is true that sensation-  
alism and conventionalism are at last got  
rid of. But so they would be, if the art-  
ist had left his canvas blank, or had put  
his palette in a gold frame and named it  
"Day-dreams," or a "Fugue in primitive  
colours."

## WORLD'S FAIR EXHIBIT, VII.

The United States exhibit is undoubt-  
edly the largest in the art gal-  
lery. The work here shows the  
greatest range of treatment as well  
as choice of subject. Here are the works  
of artists who have studied in the great-  
est European schools, as well as those  
who have never been abroad—although  
these last are perhaps few in number.

Carl Marr, American by birth, and Ger-  
man in name and training, has the dis-  
tinction of having painted the largest  
picture in the art gallery, and it is im-  
mense in size as well as in the artist's  
grasp of the subject. The canvas is  
crowded with figures, and yet nothing  
distracts from the interest in the proces-  
sion, in the Flagellants with their bare  
bleeding backs, the priests and the sur-  
rounding crowd; the street vista, and  
the architecture of the surrounding build-  
ings, are very fine. Very different and  
very charming is "Summer Afternoon" by  
the same artist, which shows two tables  
set for afternoon tea in the shade of the  
garden, and the accompanying figures. It  
is the delightful feeling of sunlight shade,  
bright flicks of sunshine sitting through  
the branches, this is the great charm  
of this picture.

In addition to a portrait of Herkom-  
er, which is an excellent likeness, Benoni  
Iryin has a striking scheme of colour in  
his other portrait, "Sweet Sixteen," a  
young girl in a copper-colored satin  
gown with the same colour repeated in  
her hat which partly shades the face,  
sitting on some soft-yellowish brown skins.  
The pose is very easy and the flesh good.  
Here is a good thing by Edward Sim-  
mons, which is evidently intended to sug-  
gest, scarcely illustrate, a Bible subject,  
"The Carpenter's Family." A boy with a  
thoughtful and serious face, not ethereal  
in the least, is seated on the bench of a  
carpenter's workshop in the foreground,  
while at the far end of the room from  
which the light comes through a small  
window, the mother and father are ear-  
nestly and wonderingly discussing him,  
judging from the mother's pointing fin-  
ger. The dress and surroundings are of  
our own time. Here is one of Gari Mel-  
chor's treated realistically and yet with  
a great deal of feeling, "The Nativity."  
In a very rude shed the young mother  
sits on some straw on the floor, leaning  
against Joseph with closed eyes and  
weary air, perhaps asleep; with bent  
head he looks down upon the little infant  
wrapped and lying on the straw at his  
feet, while the lantern at the child's head  
accounts for what seems like a halo and  
gives the only light, except that of the  
cold dawn coming through the door-way.  
It is said to have been painted in a cel-  
lar in Paris. Some of the proportions  
are rather bad, the child's head is quite  
as long as Joseph's nose, for instance,  
but the colour and feeling are fine. He  
has several others.

Stephen Parrish, who seems to be best  
known by his etchings, has a good snow  
effect in "Winter Sunset, Cape Cod," in  
which the glistening snow beautifully re-  
flects the blue of the sky. He is quite as  
successful in several others. Walter Mc-

Ewen has four pictures. His work is  
strong in effects of light, harsh it may  
seem at times; as for instance in "The  
Witches." Three women in the dress of  
the early Puritans, have been brought in-  
to the prison court; of the two standing,  
one is a scowling, old woman (no wonder  
she is thought a witch), and the other  
a young girl, while the third is seat-  
ed by a table with head buried on her  
arm. At these three a group of Puritan  
fathers who have entered the court,  
are looking with distrust and stern dis-  
approval in "The Absent One (All Souls'  
Day)," a very beautiful idea is beauti-  
fully given. A young peasant girl is  
reading her Bible, her old father sits  
behind her with bent head, and in the  
chair next him is the shadowy form of the  
old mother who has gone. She is with  
them again on All Souls' Day; they  
know it.

Whistler's oils are a disappointment  
to many—no doubt the effect of his  
work is seen in work of others who have  
caught his idea and carried it out, as he  
never had. His "Nocturne" is surpassed  
over and over again. His portraits only  
look half finished in places, and even the  
faces, which in a portrait, at least, one  
expects to see well-modelled, are flat, and  
in a very low key. There are no spec-  
imens of his later works to give a better  
idea of his wonderful but eccentric genius.  
There are some of William Chase's por-  
traits—Whistler somehow suggests Chase.  
Here is a mother and son, a boy about  
ten, perhaps, standing in a most easy  
unconventional fashion, his right arm  
thrown around her waist, and held by  
her right hand. Chase's flesh is so soft  
and transparent, perhaps even a little  
chalky at times, but the work looks  
spontaneous; never overworked. In an-  
other portrait of a mother and boy, he  
has sacrificed the mother most shock-  
ingly. They are both seated on the same  
chair, he leaning back easily, while she  
is a little behind reading a book; but  
for her sake she had better not have been  
there, and is evidently the work of a  
very short time, untouched since it was  
painted. When one sees the work of Car-  
olus-Duran, one remembers Chase, only  
the Frenchman gives texture in details  
better, and never leaves parts unfinish-  
ed, as does Chase; but the flesh is a good  
deal alike. Truesdale has a good thing  
in a flock of sheep on a hillside, the day  
is cloudy, and the colour a little mono-  
tonous, but the animals are finely deli-  
neated. D. W. Tryon sends a large  
number: "Autumn," "Starlight," "Moon-  
light," and something of nearly every  
season. One soon grows to recognize his  
work. He sees things very simply and  
there is always a good deal of tender-  
ness in his broad rendering. He also  
brings strongly to mind two Frenchmen,  
Cazin, and even more forcibly, Pointelin.  
"Darby and Joan," by Edward Simmons,  
is a good subject well given; the can-  
vas is large. The old man kisses his  
wife before leaving for the day; you see  
neither of the faces, his back is towards  
you, but the strong light from the win-  
dow beyond throws into relief the two  
figures and the breakfast table from  
which he has just risen.

Sarah Whitman has an excellent por-  
trait of Oliver Wendell Holmes; loose  
work and good colour. Walter Thirlaw  
has several good things; "Tuning the  
Bell" shows a man striking the bell with  
a hammer, while another gives the note  
from a violin. There is nothing very no-  
ticeable about his work. Robert Reid  
has a good thing in "Death of her  
First-born." The young mother leans  
on the coffin of her child, all the light  
comes from the candles and falls on the  
white drapery of the coffin, and the fig-  
ure of the mother. The pathos is so gen-  
uine, the composition so simple, and col-  
our so soft and light in key, as to make  
a really remarkable picture without  
showing any great degree of skill. Ed-  
win Blashfield's "Christmas Bells" is  
a beautiful harmony in the greenish met-  
al of the bells, the gray stone of the

tower, and the white drapery of the angels in which there is so much colour. Perhaps if such an ideal subject had been treated less realistically it might have been better, but for free, bold brushwork it leaves nothing to be desired. A charming little thing, which is scarcely a picture, however, is a figure by Leslie Caldwell, which stands with its back towards you bathed in sunshine.

### MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Mr. W. Elliott Haslam, the well-known and distinguished singing master of New York, is spending the summer months in Toronto, teaching a large class of professional singers their repertoire for next season.

This is the time of year when musicians, as a rule, enjoy a well-earned rest, and take themselves to the sea-side, the country, across the sea to older lands, or among our beautiful Northern Lakes, there to idle away the languid summer hours in utter restfulness, or in pursuit of fresh energy with which to begin their next season's duties. Some of our musicians are already gone, others will be off in a few days. Mr. Dinelli, has gone to England; Mr. Edward Fisher sails on the 15th July, also for England; Mr. d'Aurila will go to the Thousand Islands, as will also Mr. Harrison; Mr. Field will visit Chicago, where he will probably play the latter part of the month; Mr. Morgan, the 'cello player, will go to New York, where he intends residing next year; Mr. Vogt and Mr. Hunt will probably remain in the city, or take short trips by steamer to the many delightful places adjacent to the city; Mr. Schuch will remain in town, giving lessons; Mr. Tripp has gone to Rice Lake, there to fish, practice, and otherwise enjoy himself; Mr. W. O. Forsyth will go to Niagara Falls; Messrs. Torrington, Jeffers, Arthur Fisher, Shaw, Faircloth, and Webster, we have not heard where they will spend their holidays, nor have we learned where Mrs. Adamson, the Misses Norah Hilliary, Denzil, Labatt, Dallas, and the many others of our charming lady artists, intend spending the few hot weeks which are already upon us. We, however, desire to express our best wishes to all for a happy and refreshing vacation.

An article appears in the musical column of last week's "Toronto Times," entitled "Students from Germany," which contains statements so utterly ridiculous in their appalling ignorance, that we deem it advisable to make a few comments regarding them. Among other things, the writer (who learnedly signs himself "Analysis"), says that glaring faults exist in musical instruction and performance in Germany, that no system of study prevails there, and that the same errors exist in orchestral performances by great orchestras in that land of music and musicians, as in local orchestras in this country. He also goes on to say in his delightfully polished English, that, happily, very few English students attend the Leipzig Conservatory, because it has so degenerated since Mendelssohn's death, and then the wonderfully clever statement is made, that it is only necessary for one to visit Germany, and remain a few months, to be received as a musical authority on his return. Why! we have known a would-be critic and authority on all matters musical, to be there only four or five days, in mid-summer, and know all about music, the style of music performed, and musical activity in general. We also recollect that this same authority visited Bayreuth and, hearing "Tannhaeuser" for the first time, given under the direction of one of the greatest Wagnerian conductors in the world, and with the greatest artists attainable, his criticism was, that the performance was a very bad one indeed. As regards the number of English students attending the Leipzig Conservatory, we are to say, that they average about half of the English-speaking students, and

many of the most celebrated musicians in England to-day were trained in this same Conservatory, and that too, long years after the death of Mendelssohn. The writer of this absurd and idiotic drivel also says, that the best musicians are those who have learned music by years of experience, and who make practical application of that knowledge so acquired, in their profession. We will only supplement this remark by saying that the musical charlatans, and humbugs are usually from among that class of persons, which remark applies also to other professions. Experience gained without proper education to develop and mature it, is an experience which always works mischief in art, and usually results in the most pernicious and brazen charlatanism. We are glad to know that, with the yearly increasing number of earnest, conscientious, and well-trained musicians (whether they have studied in Germany, France, England, United States or Canada), that those so-called musicians, who have had no particular artistic cultivation, and what little knowledge they possess has been gathered by experience in an unmusical community, are obliged to retire into that oblivion which they deserve, as a long-suffering public begins to stamp them at their true value.

During the week ending May 18th, London had fifty-seven concerts. Among them was one by the prodigy Koczalski and one by Clotilde Kleeberg.

Mr. E. Pauer is engaged on a biographical dictionary of pianists and composers of music for the piano. The work will be published by Messrs. Novello.

Madame Patti has returned to Craig-y-Nos and has put in rehearsal the new opera by Signor Pizzi which she is to produce next winter during her proposed tour in the United States. The libretto of the work which is entitled "Gabrielle," has been written by Mr. Charles A. Byrne, an American journalist. In the first act Mme. Patti appears as a nun.

Peter Tschaiakowsky has recently stated at Brussels his views on Wagner. If you were to ask me whether Wagner is the last word on musical art, I should answer No, though I have a profound admiration for his immense talent. I should not like all future music to be composed according to the recipe of the Tetralogy. The constant preponderance of the orchestra appears to me to be a false principle. I do not deny the great genius of Wagner. His Tetralogy is a mighty fine thing; but when all is said and done, an opera ought to be sung."

An Unpublished Letter of Mozart.—It was written when he was engaged with the composition of his last masterpieces, "The Magic Flute," "Titus" and the "Requiem."

My very Dear and very fond Little Wife, —I must ask you not to be unhappy. I hope you have received the money; as to your foot, it is better for you to be at Baden, because you can go about more easily there. I hope to be able to embrace you on Saturday, perhaps even sooner. When my task is finished I shall be near you, for I am looking forward to resting in your arms. And I shall have need of that, for the anxieties, the worries, the necessary running about, all that is enough to overwhelm a man.

I received your last letter all right and I thank you for it. I cannot tell you how glad I am to know that you no longer take the baths. In short, there is only one thing I want—to be with you. I have a feeling that I cannot wait much longer. I might, it is true, get you to come back here when my business is done, but that I want to spend a few happy days with you at Baden.

N. N. is here just now. He says I must do this for you. (Here follows a caricature of Constance Mozart, with a long neck and a little hat on her head, and on each side there are two hands at the end of two long arms held out to embrace her.)

He has a fancy for you and quite thinks that you ought to begin to see it.

What is my other goose doing? What a misfortune it is to have to make choice between two geese! Yesterday evening, when I went to la Couronne, I found the English lord there lying down exhausted with fatigue, because he always waits on Smal. To-day, when I had gone to Wetlar's, I saw a couple of oxen yoked to a cart, and when they began to pull, the animals nodded their heads just as N. N. Smal does.

If you have need of anything, my little treasure, write to me candidly, and I will be sure to find the means, and that with a real pleasure, of satisfying in everything my Stanzi Moedi.

For ever your Mozart.

Vienne, 5th July, 1791.

The person spoken of as N. N. and Smal was Sussmayer.

### LIBRARY TABLE.

VENUS VICTRIX. By Helen Mathers. Price 25 cents. New York: Tait. 1893.

That a novel by the author of "Coming thro' the Rye" should be sensational was an a priori probability, but also that it should be powerful; and the present story is both. A grave suspicion is cast upon the heroine. The reader guesses very early in what direction the solution of the mystery lies; but he will probably not guess it all. It is a very good story and nicely printed on good paper.

FATAL MISUNDERSTANDING AND OTHER STORIES. By W. Heimbürg, Price 75 cents. New York: Worthington and Co. 1893.

This volume belongs to the very pretty International Library of Messrs. Worthington and Co., often commended by us. Nothing could be nicer than paper, type, and illustrations. The stories are excellent, and thoroughly German in character—romantic, mythical, religious. The one which gives its name to the volume, is a capital story. "United in Death," is very sad, but well told, and the same may be said of the "Romance of an Old House." Altogether it is a very good collection.

THE PEN POEMS. By various Authors. New York: The Esterbrook Company.

This little pamphlet is a sign of the times. It contains forty-eight prize poems, by writers who were invited to celebrate the praises of Esterbrook's Pens. This present writer is bound to confess that, although he may at times have used these pens, he has no clear consciousness of it; and this is a fault which must be amended. For each of the first two poems a hundred dollars have been paid; for each of the next four, fifty; for each of the next twelve, twenty-five; for the remaining thirty, ten. The first prize, we are gratified to announce, is taken by one of our own contributors, Mrs. E. P. Seabury, and we quite believe her piece deserves this place of pre-eminence.

SOCIAL STRUGGLES. By Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen. \$1.25. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Toronto: Wm. Briggs.

Professor Boyesen's story, which appeared as a serial in the Cosmopolitan, is here published as a separate volume. To those who have not read the story in serial form, we may say that it describes the vigorous efforts of Peleg Buikley, his indomitable wife, and their three daughters, Maud, Peggy, and Sally, to reach the social haven where they would be in New York city. The story is, no doubt, typical of the determined, and often unsuccessful, efforts of some families who though of humble origin, have yet become wealthy by means of a trade, or business, by no means aristocratic in its tendencies; and whose main object in life,

thereafter, has been to attain a position of—what they consider—social respectability. Professor Boyesen's school in fiction, is the realistic, and he has told his story in a clear, straightforward manner.

**STORIES OF NEW YORK: STORIES OF THE RAILWAY.** New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. 1893.

The happy and most seasonable thought has occurred to the publishers of that famous and deservedly popular magazine—"Scribner's"—to collect some of the choicest stories which have appeared within its pages and publish them in series under appropriate titles. The first two of the series are mentioned above and they each contain a quota of capital stories by writers whose names are familiar to readers of "Scribner's." No one objects, in fact many rejoice, to read again a well-told tale. In this dainty and beautiful form, compact and convenient with the letterpress small in size yet distinct and legible, these charming little volumes will be welcomed by thousands of readers who seek to vary the pleasure of travel by rail, or by steamship, or who under tent or veranda wish to beguile the sunny summer hours and link intellectual refreshment with physical rest and upbuilding.

**AFLOAT FOR ETERNITY: A Pilgrim's Progress for the Times.** By James B. Kennedy, B. A. Price 60c. Toronto: Wm. Briggs. 1893

We can quite believe that a large number of persons may find this little book quite interesting and satisfying; and when experienced missionaries, like Messrs. Crossley and Hunter give it a cordial word of commendation, we are certain that it must be well calculated to influence considerable numbers of men and women. To the student of English literature, or even of religious literature, it has the great disadvantage of continually reminding us of Bunyan's immortal work; and that is a comparison that wise men will not lightly invite. A voyage is the basis of the imagery employed, and the different passengers are clearly enough indicated, and their parts are sustained with considerable consistency; although the different domains of the allegory and the spiritual sense are not very well kept apart. However, as we have said, the book will probably meet the needs of a large class; and we wish it prosperity and usefulness.

**LATIN LESSONS.** By Henry Preble and Lawrence C. Hull. Boston, New York and Chicago: Houghton, Mifflin and Company. 1893.

The authors of these "Latin Lessons" have made use of the inductive method without altogether discarding the old "rule system." They have proceeded cautiously with this method and the results are certainly most praiseworthy. Commencing with a lesson on the alphabet in which particular attention is paid to the sounds, the pupil, after by no means a superficial course, has finally before him passages from Pliny and Livy. The first part includes syntax and accidence and the concurrence of these two departments—so often separated—possesses unquestionable advantages. For instance, in these "Latin Lessons," immediately after learning the subjunctives of the four conjugations, the pupil turns his attention to the construction of Indirect Questions. By this means the previous knowledge is utilized in acquiring the new, and the treatment is not only admirable from the standpoint of utility, but psychologically correct. We have given this instance as typical, but, as we have hinted before, some of the well-known elementary rules are given with all the accuracy and dogmatism. Those who have any knowledge of school-boy muddledom will not regret this departure from the

purely inductive method. In conclusion we would heartily recommend this book as deserving in every way the title it bears: "Latin Lessons: Designed to prepare for the Intelligent Reading of Classical Latin Prose."

**THE LAMBS IN THE FOLD.** By the Rev. Adam Thompson, D. D. Montreal: Messrs. Drysdale & Co.

Dr. Thompson says a very true thing, when he says that the tendency of a certain form of modern Christian thought is to break up organic relation and individualize. Such an organic relation is the family; and the author's excellently written, and well made up book, of 264 pages, has for its purpose the re-vindication of family religion and relation to the Church. The reverend Doctor refuses to regard the baptized children of the Church as outside its pale; and certainly, if he be not right, baptism is an unmeaning ceremony. The great influence of Baptist teaching through the deserved popularity of some of its leading lights, has helped to obscure many points that Dr. Thompson brings out very clearly and distinctly, and with a strong Scripture warrant. Christian parents and guardians, and all who have the care of the young, would do well to study this earnest and most kindly treatise, and communicate part of its valuable contents to those in their charge, as a fitting means for arousing in them Christian thought.

**THE TRUE STORY OF KASPAR HAUSER.** By the Duchess of Cleveland. London and New York: Macmillan and Co. 1893.

All lovers of the curious and romantic personages who now and then affect the popular imagination and gain for themselves places in biography, will remember the story of Kaspar Hauser. In fact the story is so well known that there is no need of referring here to its details. The motive of the writer of the present volume has been, by a careful statement of evidence relating to the case, gathered from official documents, to do justice to the memory of her father, Lord Stanhope, who from motives of charity and humanity, adopted Hauser. From the statement of the Duchess of Cleveland, and one may justly say from the evidence itself, the humane Englishman burdened himself with a veritable impostor, and made himself a target for the attack of weak-minded, vain and meddlesome people who imputed a sinister purpose to a benevolent act. This re-statement of an old story proves again how often scandal distorts the noblest purposes for its own base ends.

**THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA, 1892. PROCEEDINGS AND TRANSACTIONS, VOL. X.**

We congratulate this great Society on its marked progress and utility manifested, from year to year, in the publication of Volumes of Transactions which would do credit to any learned society in the world. It is hardly possible to believe that it is Vol. X. of these which we now have in our hands; but such is the case, and already the eleventh is potentially in existence, the outcome of the annual meetings recently held in Ottawa, under the able and energetic presidency of Dr. J. G. Bourinot to whom, more than to any one else, the Society owes its importance and success, if not its very existence.

The volume begins with an account of the Proceedings for last year together with the names of the officers and members of the Society, and a list of the Presidents. After this come the Transactions in all the four sections. The papers in all these departments are all of very remarkable excellence; and everyone of them suggests something to the reviewer; but we can only give samples. Thus, under the

department of French literature and History, we should notice what seems a very complete Grammar of the Algonquin Language, by the Abbe Coog. There is also a very remarkable paper by M. Joseph Tasse, entitled "Voltaire, Madame de Pompadour, et quelques arpents de neige." The reference in this title will be known to many of our readers and is explained by the heading of the article which we give in English: "Canada, a country covered with snow and ice eight months of the year, inhabited by barbarians, bears and beavers." So much for the relation of Voltaire to Canada.

M. Tasse's view of Voltaire is brought out in two other quotations. The first is from de Tocqueville, who says: "During his life Voltaire never ceased to blacken his country before foreigners." The other is from Condorcet: "Voltaire did not see what he had done, but he has done what we see." M. Tasse tells us that it was with a feeling of disgust and indignation that he saw on the Place de Rennes, near the Institute, the statue of Voltaire, a man with whom, he says, he has the least sympathy, who prostrated himself at the feet of Frederick of Prussia and Catharine of Russia, and who had no feeling for the honour of France or joy at making its flag float over other continents than that of Europe.

One part of this paper will be read with special interest by those who have read Voltaire's disgusting and offensive story of Candide, and have forgotten the manner of its origin. Voltaire professed to have read it and to be surprised that any one should think him the author. "I have read 'Candide' at last," he said; "people must have lost their senses to attribute this beastliness (cochonnerie) to me. Thank God, I have better employment." He was thankful for small mercies; he had written it, every word, as he afterwards confessed. It is not too severe a criticism on the author of this disgraceful book, when it was said: "This Voltaire is an evil genius who laughs with the laugh of a demon over the ills of humanity, and who has dishonoured the human race." It was in his letter to M. de Moncrip that Voltaire gave expression to his famous remark: "One pities this poor human race, cutting each other's throats for the sake of some acres of snow in Canada." How very short-sighted many clever people are!

We wish we could dwell on many other articles of interest and value, for example, one by Sir Daniel Wilson on Canadian Copyright, one on the Assiniboine River and its Forts, by Mr. George Bryce and a number of valuable papers on Mathematics and Science. But enough has been said to commend the volume to the learned and to inquirers.

**PERIODICALS.**

Storiettes for July has its quota of twelve short stories. Readers will find variety in subject and treatment in this number.

Book Chat, for July, refers to "The Unseen Foundations of Society," by the Duke of Argyll; "Le Lendemain des Amours," by George Ohnet; and Points for Eux-Memes, by Paul Hervieux. Under the heading, "Some Notable Books," as usual, it has selections from some recent interesting works; among them, Sara Jeanette Duncan's "The Simple Adventures of a Memsahib." The review notes, etc., in this number are good.

We always enjoy the Bookman. Its honest brown cover with the quaint imprint of the tree of knowledge, and the robed figure devouring its fruit prepare us for a literary treat. The July number is accompanied by a separate plate portrait of the famous London bookseller, Bernard Quaritch, and a portrait of Sarah Grand, the authoress of the "Heavenly Twins." The "News Notes" and other departments are well filled. In this number an editor discusses the question of Editor v. Contributor.

Temple Bar, usually such good reading, is this month at its best. Apart from the serials, which are well sustained, every contribution within its covers is interesting, whether we take "La Fontaine" by Mr. J. C. Bailey; "A Group of Naturalists" by Mrs. Andrew Crosse; "Reminiscences of William Makepeace Thackeray," by Francis St. John Thackeray; Mr. Edward Law's Welsh story, "The Helgorn;" "In the Valley of the Vezere," by Mr. E. Harrison Baker; or Mr. A. M. William's tale "A Ghost of the Sea," we cannot go wrong. This is an excellent number, indeed.

The Popular Science Monthly for July opens with a depressing paper on "The Spanish Inquisition as an Alienist." The methods of that dreadful body were indeed horrible in the extreme. Professor S. E. Tillman follows with a paper on "Fossil Forests of the Yellowstone." An extract from a recent ethical work of Herbert Spencer is given, bearing on the "Private Relief of the Poor." Many other instructive and interesting papers appear in this number, among which we may mention that by J. H. Long, on "Evil Spirits," and Prince Krapotkin's first contribution on "Recent Science."

A bright littl-geographical article, entitled "The Birth of Lake Ontario," from the pen of Professor A. B. Willmott, opens the Canadian Magazine for July. We must confess that the contributions which have afforded us the most interest have been that by Professor Clark, on Kingsley's "Water Babies" and Mr. E. B. Biggar's stirring description of the Battle of Stony Creek. But tastes vary, and some may prefer one or other of the remaining articles, all of which are interesting—whether it be that of Mr. E. J. Toker, on our forests; Mr. Longley's "Greatest Drama;" Mr. Tipton's pleasing description of the mouth of the Grand River; Mr. Ewart's Theological Excursion, or Mr. Hughes' "Humour in the School-Room."

Charles Egbert Craddock opens the Atlantic Monthly for July with a characteristic narrative entitled, "His Vanished Star." George Parsons Lathrop contributes a fine poem, "Within the Heart." Edith Thomas has a charming bit of descriptive verse and prose, entitled "In the Heart of the Summer." A. T. Mahan's sketch of "Admiral Lord Exmouth" is a good piece of historic writing. Isabel F. Hapgood writes of "Passports, Police, and Post Office in Russia." Sir Edward Strachey's meditative paper on "A General Election; Right and Wrong in Politics," is pleasant reading, as is Mrs. Catherswood's story, "The Chase of Saint-Castin." Petrarch receives attention in this number, in both prose and verse.

July brings to us the Cosmopolitan, reduced in price, but by no means reduced in interest. The letter press and illustrations combine with the lowness of price to make it perhaps the most popular of United States magazines. After several artistic frontispieces there is a fine ode by H. H. Boyesen, entitled "The Parley of the Kings." Very striking articles simply illustrated are those on the great railway systems of the United States, by F. S. Stratton, and "Engineering with a Camera in the Canons of the Colorado," by R. B. Stanton. Messrs. Howell's and Flammarion make no diminution in the interest of their respective serials. Gilbert Parker's story of "The Pilot of Belle Amour" is capital, as is Francois Coppée's "Pere Vulcan's Confession." This is an exceptional number.

We received too late to notice last month, the first number of a new publication, one that will rejoice the antiquarian heart: The "Illustrated Archaeologist," edited by J. Romilly Allen, F. S. A., Scotland, and published by C. J. Clark, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W. C. Loudon, is in every sense a most excellent periodical. The contents are just such as an archaeologist could wish. The first article treats under the heading, "A Very Ancient In-

dustry," of the manufacture of flint, and is written by Edward Lovett. E. Sidney Hartland, F. S. A., has a paper on the cup of Ballafletcher. Then G. W. Shrubsole takes the reader for a half-hour visit to the Grosvenor Museum, Chester, and some rare old curios are discussed. The editor writes learnedly on sculptured Norman Capitals at Southwell Minster, and there are two short papers; one on "Portable Anvils found at Silchester," and another on a "Saxon Doorway at Somerford Keynes, Wilts." The notes on related subjects, museums, and books, are excellent. The paper, print, illustrations, and ornamented cover are all pleasing and appropriate. We bespeak for this admirable periodical the success which its merits deserve.

LITERARY AND PERSONAL.

A volume of Dr. T. W. Parson's poetry, entitled "The Shadow of the Obelisk and other Poems," will be brought out by Houghton, Mifflin and Co. in the autumn.

In The Popular Science Monthly for August, a scientific explanation of Why a Film of Oil can Calm the Sea, will be given by G. W. Littlehales, of the United States Hydrographic Office.

Messrs. Henry Holt and Co., have published Samuel H. Scudder's "Brief Guide to the Commoner Butterflies," and the same author's "The Life of a Butterfly," which presents in untechnical language the story of the life of a conspicuous American species.

Mrs. Arthur Stannard (John Strange Winter) has just been elected a fellow of the Royal Society of Literature, a distinction that has only been conferred on one other woman since the society was founded in 1823. This other lady fellow is Mrs. Napier Higgins, wife of the Q.C. of that name. This lady wrote a standard work on the women of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, which took her ten or twelve years.

Mr. Donald Grant Mitchell, whose fame has been renewed by the new editions of "Dream Life" and "Reveries of a Bachelor," consequent upon the expiration of their copyright, was born at Norwich, Conn., in 1822, was graduated at Yale in 1841, after which he studied law. He now lives on his "Farm of Edgewood," described as a charming place near New Haven. Mr. Mitchell's chief recreation is landscape gardening, in which he shows exquisite taste and great ability.

The London Chronicle in an appreciative notice of Mr. Robert Barr's latest book, "From whose Bourne, etc.," thus speaks of the humour of that clever young Canadian: Mr. Barr's humour is "of the centre;" it maintains the good old traditions upon which, whatever the noisy coteries may say, the world at large is not likely to turn its back. It is a humour which has its root in character and situation, not in mere word-twisting; and this is enough to make it delightful, at a time when the ancient springs of merriment are giving out only a thin trickle, and we are fain to assuage our thirst with phrases.

The charitable and philanthropic work of woman is made the subject of an important volume, just issued under the auspices of the Royal British Commission of the Chicago Exposition, and edited by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts. It is entitled "Woman's Mission," and in it the various phases of woman's work among children, girls, ragged schools, the poor, in nursing, the home, rescue work, etc., etc., are most ably and interestingly detailed in a series of papers by such writers as Hesba Stretton, Mrs. Molesworth, Mrs. Alexander, Miss Florence Nightingale, The Princess Christian, and others. In connection with the British Commission, it is issued in this country by the Scribners.

The Open Court Publishing Company announce an authorized translation of the well-known work of Prof. E. Mach, The Science of Mechanics, a Critical and Historical Exposition of its Principles. This work is now in its second German edition.

A Montreal exchange thus speaks of the late John Lovell: A man of rare energy, enterprise and industry, he was also universally recognized as a man of strict probity and of a high sense of honour. The Queen had no subject more intensely loyal, Canada no citizen more intensely patriotic and public-spirited. Although a man of strong convictions, he was also remarkable for his spirit of toleration. He was only intolerant of meanness or disloyalty. . . . Nothing was more characteristic of the man than his commencing at the age of eighty-two years preparation for the publication of a work of gigantic dimensions, a task which might well have appalled a man in the prime of life.

In his interesting reminiscences of Dickens, G. A. Sala says that, to talk to the author of "Pickwick" was a vastly different thing from talking to Thackeray. The latter was a master of anecdote, persiflage and repartee. He was a varied and fluent linguist; he was saturated with seventeenth and eighteenth century literature, both French and English, and he could hold his own in conversation with such wits and epigrammatists as Lord Houghton and Douglas Jerrold. Dickens, on the other hand, rarely talked at length of literature, and said little about art, the higher forms of which he held in contempt. What he liked best to talk about was the last new play at the theatre, the last curious trial or police case and the latest social folly or swindle. He was also fond of a ghost story or a comic anecdote. Of Dickens, as an editor, a pursuit in which very successful writers sometimes fall, Mr. Sala says: "He surprised me by the alterations—always for the better—which he made, now in the title, now in the matter of my 'copy.'"

Among the books which The Century Co. have in preparation for issue in the early autumn are: "Poems of Home," by James Whitcomb Riley, a book of about 200 pages, illustrated by E. W. Kemble, containing a great number of Mr. Riley's favorite poems, which have not before been collected in permanent form; "The Public School System of the United States," by Dr. J. M. Rice, (republished from The Forum); "Sweet Bells Out of Tune," Mrs. Burton Harrison's society novel, with Gibson's illustrations; "An Embassy to Provence," by Thomas A. Janvier; Washington Gladden's "Cosmopolis City Club;" "To Gipsyland," by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pennell, with all the original pictures from the Century, and many more; "The White Islander," the romance of Mackinaw, by Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood, now appearing in the Century; "Balcony Stories," by Grace King; "Thumb-Nail Sketches," by George Wharton Edwards, with the author's illustrations; a new book of poems by Richard Watson Gilger, and the Autobiography of Tommaso Salvini. Mrs. Van Rensselaer's "English Cathedrals" is to be issued as a hand-book, in convenient size for use by tourists.

CAUSES OF STAMMERING.

The following facts regarding the causes of stammering have been elicited from Mr. S. T. Church, Principal of Church's Auto-Voce School of this city, and perhaps the most successful man in his profession in the world to-day. Mr. Church says: "The causes are numerous, including association with those who stammer, heridity weaknesses, sudden fright, jeering at stammerers, sympathy for those similarly affected, severe illness, tickling the bottoms of the feet, injury, nervousness, etc. etc. Five per cent. would embrace the number who stammer from nervousness as an original cause." The success attending Mr. Church's efforts in the cure of stammering have been unprecedented in the history of the impediment. The system is said to be purely educational and no advance fee or deposit is required.

### READINGS FROM CURRENT LITERATURE.

#### VANITY OF VANITIES.

Faith is a strange, sad thing;  
 A blinding of the eyes with vapory shrouds,  
 A sinking down to rest on treacherous clouds,  
 A quiet sleep when peril lingers nigh.  
 And yet I trust thee! fond and foolish I.

Hope is a wild, weird thing;  
 A fierce pursuit of distant hurrying forms  
 That beckon still through fires, and deeps, and storms,  
 And can be neither grasped, nor wholly lost.  
 And yet I hope, though knowing well the cost!

Love is a false, fair thing;  
 A kind, sweet lie that hides a bitter truth,  
 An empty vision that deludes weak youth;  
 A time of waking from such dreams must be;  
 Yet, since I love thee, what is that to me?

—London Society.

#### CLASSIFICATION OF NOSES.

Were a classification of noses made according to their respective merits as judged by the ordinary phrenological standard, they might be placed in something like the following order:—

First Class: The classical Roman and Grecian types.

Second Class: The blended Graeco-Roman type; for example, the great Napoleon, Savonarola, and Marie Antoinette had noses of this class.

Third Class: The sanguine type; a long, straight nose, with which many illustrious men and women have been endowed, such as Francois I., Henry Irving, Charles Dickens, Thomas Carlyle.

Fourth Class: The Jewish type. Though distinctive of the race from which it has taken its name, many Gentiles have been equipped with this powerfully-outlined nose—the late "George Elliot," for instance, though without the slightest strain of Jewish blood in her veins, was highly distinguished in this respect.

Fifth Class: This class, while still a good type of nose, is slightly indicative of weakness, and yet mirabile dictu, notable men like Martin Luther, Charles Darwin, and Pasteur, had nothing better to show.

Classes Six and Seven may be bracketed together, as they include both the various common types of nose to be seen every day, and the weak, imperfect types owned, to a large extent, by the thriftless and criminal classes.—*Ca sell's Family Magazine.*

#### A FAMOUS SCOTCH PAINTER.

Thomas Faed was born on June 8th, 1826, at Gatehouse of Fleet, in the Stewartry of Kirkcubright, in a lonely spot, that is to say, as could be found in the lowlands of Scotland. It consisted of a little more than a handful of cottages abutting on old Cally House, an edifice kept discreetly in countenance by a habitation called Burley Mill. The Mill was tenanted by a millwright named Faed, and here, significantly removed from the usual art impetuses of civilization, the boy Thomas first saw the light. It has been said of the painter, as aforesaid, that he could

paint before he could speak. The elder Faed, in truth, was an inventor, a dreamer—as inventors, it seems, must needs be—as well as a builder of mills, a fact likely enough answerable for what was untrammelled in his youngster's early training. Yet it was not for nothing that the future Academician was born a Scot. That something sturdy, that something indomitable, which is a birthright of the race, was in no small measure his. His very dreams, unlike those of the ambitious millwright, were destined to make his fortunes. For what if he fell in love with his comely nurse-wench at the somewhat premature age of eight, what if he had the poorest opinion of his schoolmaster, and the poor race of dominies in general—another school, and a larger one was significantly his from the beginning. An acute observer, not a trait, not a beauty of the exquisite scenery of the Stewartry was lost on the growing boy. He began his art studies by laboriously copying sundry copies of old engravings—the much admired production of a Faed uncle, which at that time hung in the Burley Mill parlor—but he quickly turned to other and saner means of artistic self-training. Eye and hand were exercised in outdoor essays. In summer weather the very kiln-house was pressed into service, and the boy Tom would be found at his easel adventuring the difficult task of making the ragged country urchins "stand."—*Marion Hepworth-Dixon in The Magazine of Art.*

#### THE SPIDER'S ENEMY.

A writer gives an interesting account of the curious habits of the ichneumon-fly of Ceylon, the natural enemy of the spider. This insect is green in colour, and in form resembles a wasp, with a marvellously thin waist. It makes its nest of the well-worked clay, and then goes out on a hunting expedition. Its victims are invariably spiders of various kinds, but all are subject to the same kind of treatment. A scientific sting injects some poison which effectually paralyses the luckless spider, who is then carried off to the nest, and there fastened with a dab of moist clay. Another, and another victim is brought to this chamber of horrors. Then the prescient mother ichneumon-fly proceeds to deposit her eggs, one in the body of each spider, which can just move its legs in a vague, aimless manner, but can offer no resistance. This done, the fly returns to her work as a mason. She prepares more clay, and builds up the entrance to this ghastly cell. Then she commences a new cell, which she furnishes in like manner, and closes; then she adds yet another cell, and so proceeds till her store of eggs are all provided for, and, her task in life being accomplished, she dies, leaving her evil brood to hatch at leisure. In due time, these horrid little maggots come to life, and find themselves cradled in a larder of fresh meat. Each poor spider is still alive, and his juices afford nutriment for the ichneumon-grub, till it is ready to pass into its chrysalis stage, thence to emerge as a winged fly, fully prepared to carry out the traditions of its ancestors with regard to spiders, and to fulfill the purpose for which they have been created, according to ichneumon belief.—*Leisure Hour.*

#### FOSSIL FORESTS OF THE YELLOW-STONE.

These standing silicified stumps and fallen trees were found varying in diameter from one to seven feet. Two sections of trees were found so perfect that rings of annual growth throughout could be counted, except a few, perhaps fifteen or twenty, near the heart and bark. One tree, measuring three feet in diameter, had two hundred and twenty-two rings of growth; and another, of three feet five inches diameter, had two hundred and forty-three—this without any allowance for a few missing rings at the centre and toward the bark. The larger of these trees was only about half the size of the largest seen. Many were found varying in diameter from five to seven feet, but none of this size were seen exposing the rings throughout the entire section. Judging from the closeness of the rings in certain well-preserved portions of these larger trees, many of them must have been at least five hundred years in attaining their growth, if the rings were truly annual. Taking one-half this number, two hundred and fifty years, as the probable age of the successive forests at this point, it is seen that the earliest of these trees were living more than two thousand years before the latest, during which time there were alternating conditions of growth and accumulation of volcanic material.

This estimate makes no allowance for the time necessary for the formation of a soil upon the volcanic material, which at first sight would seem necessary for the support of such a vigorous vegetation. It is not probable, however, that any considerable time was necessary for this purpose, for, with rare exceptions, each succeeding forest took root and began to grow very promptly after the destruction of its predecessor. In most cases the destroying flood consisted largely of mud, ashes, conglomerate, and other volcanic material, which formed an excellent base for vegetation; and it was doubtless covered with a luxuriant growth as soon it was dried or cooled sufficiently, and this would require only a short time.—*Prof. S. E. Tillman, in The Popular Science Monthly.*

#### MARK TWAIN AS A REPORTER.

Mark Twain was fond of manufacturing items of the horrible style, but on one occasion he overdid this business, and the disease worked its own cure. He wrote an account of a terrible murder, supposed to have occurred at "Dutch Nick's," a station on the Carson River, where Empire City now stands. He made a man cut his wife's throat, and those of his nine children, after which diabolical deed the murderer mounded his horse, cut his own throat from ear to ear, rode to Carson City (a distance of three and a half miles) and fell dead in front of Pete Hopkins' saloon.

All the California papers copied the item, and several made editorial comment upon it, as being the most shocking occurrence of the kind ever known on the Pacific Coast. Of course rival Virginia City papers at once denounced the item as a "cruel and idiotic hoax." They showed how the publication of such "shocking and reckless falsehoods" disgraced and injured the State, and they



made it as "sultry" as possible for the *Enterprise* and its "fool reporter." When the California papers saw all this, and found they had been sold, there was a howl from Siskiyou to San Diego. When Mark wrote the item he read it over to me, and I asked him how he was going to wind it up so as to make it plain that it was a mere invention.

"Oh, it is wound up now," was the reply. "It is all plain enough. I have said that the family lived in a little cabin at the edge of the great pine forest near Dutch Nick's, when everybody knows there's not a pine tree within ten miles of Nick's. Then I make the man ride nearly four miles after he has his throat cut from ear to ear, when any fool must see that he would fall dead in a moment."

But the people were all so shocked at first with the wholesale throat-cutting, that they did not stop to think of these points. Mark's whole object in writing this story was to make the murderer go to Pete Hopkins' saloon, and fall dead in front of it—Pete having in some way offended him. I could never quite see how this was to hurt Pete Hopkins. Mark probably meant to insinuate that the murderer had been rendered insane by the kind of liquor sold over the Hopkins' bar, or that he was one of Pete's bosom friends.

To-day, not a man in a hundred in Nevada, can remember anything written by Mark Twain while he was connected with the *Enterprise*, except this one item in regard to the shocking murder at Dutch Nick's; all else is forgotten, even by his oldest and most intimate friends.

—Dan de Quille, in *July Californian*.

FORBEARANCE.

Nay! let it pass!  
'Twas but a hasty word,  
Unthinking uttered as unwilling heard—  
Although upon my ear it strangely jarred,  
A lifelong friendship shall not thus be marred;

Nay! let it pass!  
Nay! let it pass!  
I will not answer so,  
Lest words on words to greater difference grow;

Unguarded moments come to all—to me  
Oft needs the trust of loving charity;  
Then let it pass!

Then let it pass,  
And not a thought remain  
To pain my heart, or give another's pain;  
Let hearts be true, and let the friendship end  
That bears not with the failings of a friend.

Yes! let it pass!  
—James Rock, in *Chambers' Journal*.

THE TRAIL OF THE SERPENT.

The other day I transformed a savage old male rhesus macacus, which was tearing at his cage to get at me, with crimson face and gnashing canines, into a limp and pallid coward by the exhibition of a Japanese toy snake which I had in my pocket. Practical naturalists, who have to do with strong and fierce monkeys, occasionally resort to a similar stratagem in order to intimidate them. Mr. Rudyard Kipling introduces this fact into one of his tales, and makes the caretaker of an orang-outan, on board ship, gently hiss like a serpent whenever his charge became too obstreperous. I have tried the same experiment with apes of various kinds, and invariably with im-

mediate results. The suddenly arrested movements and startled, timorous look at once betrayed how much the mind of the beast was agitated by that uncanny sound. Is it not strange that throughout all nature, from the desolate swamp to the opera-house radiant with electric light, a hiss is an intimation of hostile intent? And that it invariably sends a flutter of apprehension through the nerves of the hearer? An actor who was great in the part of the ultra-villain in melodrama said that he never heard the hisses with which the gallery applauded his quasi-turpitude, without an uncomfortable momentary shudder, although he well knew that the sound was meant as an expression of the most sincere appreciation of his talents. Does not the novelist make his arch-reprobate hiss his curses when his demoniac emotion is too intense for shouting? Is it not possible that political audiences are unconsciously guided by a deep-seated animal instinct when they greet the unpopular orator or sentiment with a storm of sibilation? Of course the speaker or actor knows quite well that the auditorium is not (except metaphorically) a nest of serpents, just as the keeper of the reptiles at the zoological gardens knows that a harmless snake will not kill him when he handles it; but the disconcerting aura comes all the same, and the hiss generally serves its purpose. I have taken pains to let a monkey see that my toy snake was only made of paper, yet the next time it appeared from my pocket he sprang back involuntarily just as at first.—Dr. Louis Robinson, in *North American Review*.

CONSCIENCE IN WORK.

The great need of the day is more conscience in work. The habit of doing what we have to do as well, as thoroughly, and as speedily as possible, without immediate reference to its probable or possible effects upon ourselves is one which would of itself secure at once the best success for ourselves and the greatest good of the community. It would settle many vexed questions and solve many knotty problems. Instead of this, the common course is to consider closely the comparative benefit that is likely to accrue to us in return. There are all degrees of this calculation, from the strictly just to the grossly selfish. One man tries to estimate the true worth of his labour and performs it accordingly; another gives as little work and secures as large returns as possible; and between these there is a safe side. But in all such reckonings, there is one important element left out. No one can count up the value of the labour which is both generous and conscientious; even its money-value can never be calculated.

Believe me, there is no fairer sight for heavenly eyes, than that of a pure and child-like heart. All the splendours of intellect or of genius are as nothing to it.—Chas. Ste. Föl.

The ignorant hath an eagle's wings and an owl's eyes.—George Herbert.

During last year nearly four million copies of the Bible were issued by the British and Foreign Bible Society. The Scriptures have been published in over 300 languages.

THE KISS OF CHILDREN.

No thought or sense unsatisfied  
The kiss of little children brings,  
No after-taste of bitter things,  
No tearful prayer for peace denied,  
No shadow of remorse's wings,  
No sense of fallen worth and pride,  
No feverish search of Lethe's tide,—  
But from their lips contentment springs.

The kiss of little children wakes  
The hope of endless better things.  
It stirs our hearts till memory sings  
Of our lost innocence and takes  
Us by the hand—that childlike clings  
To hers—along her paths, and makes  
Us nobler for the truth, that breaks  
The dream the kiss of children brings.  
—Charles Gordon Rogers, in *New England Magazine*.

Chemical coatings are now applied to some wire nails, which increase their holding powers remarkably.

If a man do not erect in this age his own tomb ere he dies, he shall live no longer in monument than the bell rings and the widow weeps.—Shakespeare.

Storage batteries can be purchased of dealers in such goods, but can be made by a skillful person familiar with the principles on which they act. They are charged by means of a dynamo, operated by water, steam or other power.

With regard to the choice of friends, there is little to say; for a friend is never chosen. A secret sympathy, the attraction of a thousand nameless qualities, a charm in the expression of the countenance, even in the voice or manner, a similarity of circumstances—these are the things that begin attachment.—Mrs. Barbauld.

Speaking of power for small shops, "The Metal Worker," says: "The cost of the electric plant compares favourably, power for power, with plants previously available for small work. When installed for intermittent use, a contract, varying in price with the locality, can, we are told, be made with the local electric company to supply a small power for one-tenth to one-fifth of the cost of steam."

Experiments have been made with aluminum for horseshoes, by a Pennsylvania manufacturer within the last few months. Methods and machines used with steel had to be modified a little first. The shoes are light, of course; but they wear rapidly, not lasting over a week or ten days on a dirt road, and breaking easily. The experimenter thinks, that possibly an aluminum alloy, might be more serviceable.

Some years ago a minister of New York refused to officiate at the funeral of an actor, and suggested that the clergyman of "The Little Church around the Corner," might not have so tender a conscience. This proved to be the fact, and this, the Church of the Transfiguration, was adopted by the theatrical profession as its own. Since then many an actor has had the last solemn rites said over him in that building, and in it its Rector and the Bishop of New York officiated at the funeral of Edwin Booth.

There is no greater blunder than the belief, which seems to be held in some quarters, that art is an esoteric thing, a kind of cult practiced and enjoyed by a few fortunate persons. The whole history of art contradicts this belief; for wherever artistic production has been general and great, it has grown out of a popular love of art and a general appreciation of it. The art of Athens, of Florence and of Venice belonged to the people of those cities, and was part of their life. In architecture, sculpture, painting and literature it was the very reverse of esoteric. It was to the last degree a popular possession, and contributed to and was the expression of a rich and full public life.—Christian Union.

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Florence M. Shaw, Solsgrith, Man.

He'd been waltzing with his host's daughter, and was in the corner repairing damages. Here he was espied by his would-be-papa-in-law: "She's the flower of my family, sir—said the latter. "So it seems," answered the young man. "Pity she comes off so, ain't it?" he murmured, as he essayed another vigorous rub at the white spots on his coat sleeve.

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From the *Blenheim News*.

Many of the readers of *The News* have seen and conversed with a gentlemanly young fellow who acts as canvasser for the well-known tea firm of G. Marshall & Co., London, and during the past year and a half he has become well-known and is highly liked by a large number of people in all the towns and villages of the west. From his personal appearance it would scarcely be believed that two years ago he was subject to the most excruciating pains that ever tortured a human individual, and was daily growing weaker and weaker, so that only a few months appeared to stand between him and the grave. Yet such was the case. He is to-day a living witness to the life-giving efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, a fact which he takes pleasure in relating, but always with the qualifying statement that he took them "according to directions," a matter which many neglect.

Mr. Blair's home is in Huron township, near the shores of Lake Huron; and the whole family of father, mother and seven sons are respected wherever known. As an old acquaintance the editor of *The News* can cheerfully testify to their sterling character. All the sons passed through the Kincardine High School and all hold good positions in society, one being a Methodist clergyman in Southern Michigan, another being an employee of the London Chemical Works, and one a British Columbian merchant. Allan, of whose integrity all who know him have the highest opinion, has been the most unfortunate, but now considers himself the most fortunate of all. Unfortunately it was eventually placed in a condition, in which he often thought death preferable; fortunate in that after giving up all hope he was enabled to recover even robust health again. His story, so wonderful that at first it seems incredible, is told with genuine earnestness, that leaves no room for doubt in the minds of his hearers, and is moreover vouched for by hundreds of old friends. We will not enter into details, as the following statement by Mr. Blair, given freely over his own signature will make the case quite plain:

**MR. BLAIR'S WONDERFUL STATEMENT.**

"While taking part in a football game at Point Clark, on the Queen's birthday, 1887, I received a kick on the shin which at first had no serious result, for I worked on the farm the nine following days. Then pains began where I had been kicked, particularly in the morning, and in about two weeks I was forced to seek medical advice. Dr. Walden, of Kincardine, whom I first consulted, said the periosteum was injured, and that serious results might follow. About a month later, as I was not getting better, but the bone swelling and the foot getting black, I went to Dr. Secord; his medicine seemed to do no good, though under his treatment for nearly a month. He said the trouble was with the nerves. I soon got so that I could not walk across the room, and vomited everything I ate. I then went to Dr. McCrimmon; he believed it to be chronic inflammation of the bone, and that the nerves were affected from it. I still continued to get worse, and was soon in such a condition that every thud of my heart caused me pain enough to almost make me jump out of bed. The doctor then directed me to go to Toronto. I went to a leading specialist there (Dr. Aitken) on the 24th of May, just a year after

the accident. He said that an operation would have to be performed, to take out a portion of the bone. This operation was performed by Dr. Gunn, of Clinton, who had previously recommended it. For some time after this I seemed to get better, but soon again commenced to grow worse. The pain left the leg and became a general disease, and so weakened the eyes that I could not read. Next Spring I got so bad that I could not even ride in a buggy. The pain would come on suddenly, with such violence, that I lost all control of myself. The muscles would contract; I would start and laugh immoderately, and this would be followed by a violent shaking, so great that if in bed I would fall out. No person can have any idea of my sufferings at that time. In August 1891, I was taken into London; but none of the eminent physicians there would hold out any hopes of recovery, though one thought he might be able to help me somewhat. I went to the city hospital and held a consultation with the staff, who examined my sight and diagnosed my case. They said there would be no use in coming there, for the treatment would do no good, while the nearness of other patients would have a prejudicial effect. At this time a friend who had been reading the accounts of the Marshall case at Hamilton, advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. At first I declined, but urged, I consented to try them, with no faith whatever that beneficial results would follow. It was not long before I saw they were helping me, and I continued to take them according to directions, accompanied by the baths, and continued to get steadily better. In four weeks I was able to get around, and was able to walk into London every evening, a distance of two miles. I continued taking the pills; went home, but found I was not strong enough for the farm, so I determined to try some light occupation. About October 1st I began to work for Geo. Marshall & Co., selling their teas all over the country. I am now able to get around at all times, in good or bad weather, jumping in and out of a buggy with no effort, and can honestly say that I enjoy health. Thus I have been raised from a bed of perpetual invalidism, with prospects of an early death and continued torture until that end came, to a condition of perfect health, the advantage of which can only be realized by one who has received it back as I have. Hundreds of people can testify to the state I was in. This whole result I attribute to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which I took strictly according to the directions, and without any faith when I first began to take them. I make this statement as a matter of gratitude for my wonderful cure, and trust it may be the means of others receiving as great benefit."

Allan J. Blair.

Blenheim, May 9th, 1893.

*The News* has every faith in the above statement, which was cheerfully made by Mr. Blair, without solicitation, and we give it publicity, both as a matter of news, and with the hope that perhaps it may aid another who is suffering similarly, or from some other of the many ailments this great remedy is designed to cure.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., of Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., a firm of unquestioned reliability. Pink Pills are not looked on as a patent medicine, but rather as a prescription. An analysis of their properties shows that these pills are an unfailing specific for all diseases arising from an impoverished condition of the blood, or from an impairment of the nervous system, such as loss of appetite, depression of spirits, anaemia, chlorosis or green sickness, general muscular weakness, dizziness, loss of memory, locomotor ataxia, paralysis, sciatica, rheumatism, St. Vitus' dance, the after effects of la grippe, all diseases depending on a vitiated condition of the blood, such as scrofula,

**SCROFULA**

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

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

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chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, correcting irregularities, suppressions, and all forms of female weakness, building anew the blood and restoring the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In the case of men, they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of any nature. These pills are not a purgative medicine. They contain only life-giving properties, and nothing that could injure the most delicate system. They act directly on the blood, supplying its life-giving qualities, by assisting it to absorb oxygen, that great supporter of all organic life. In this way, the blood becoming "built up," and being supplied with its lacking constituents, becomes rich and red, nourishes the various organs, stimulating them to activity in the performance of their functions, and thus eliminate diseases from the system.

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

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

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PUBLIC OPINION.

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It must have been the medicine for most women, or it couldn't be sold on any such terms.

Isn't it likely to be the medicine for you? Sold by druggists everywhere.

Halifax Chronicle: There does not seem to be much hope at present that the embargo on Canadian live cattle exported to Britain will be lifted. There is therefore no option for Canadian cattle raisers and cattle shippers but to fatten their cattle on this side, so that they may be in good condition and ready for the slaughter-house when they are landed in England.

Ottawa Free Press: The case prepared by the Dominion Government for submission to the Supreme Court with the view of obtaining a judicial decision as to the right of the Dominion Parliament to interfere in Manitoba educational affairs, is to be argued in October. As the Manitoba Government will take no part in the discussion, the Dominion Government will have to appoint counsel for both sides. Meanwhile it is in order to inquire what necessity there is for seeking legal authority to interfere with Manitoba's school law if the Government has adopted a policy of non-interference?

Montreal Witness: The sale of islands in the St. Lawrence river by Government, is a singular, short-sighted mistake and an injury to coming generations. All such islands, except such large ones, perhaps, as Ile Perrot, for instance, should be reserved as public domain. For national park purposes no such value exists anywhere. People who boat about our rivers are wronged by the alienation of these refuges, a fact that will be realized when it is too late. Instead of selling the remaining islands as our vanda! Government is now doing, probably at the instance of those who want to monopolize them, the Government should be considering ways and means to regain possession of those already alienated.

Quebec Chronicle: The Endeavourers are students, thinkers and reasoners, and they draw their nourishment from all congregations belonging to the Protestant faith. The discipline observed is good, and the system practised by the promoters, may best be described in a word, as Evangelical. The Society, like the British Association for the Advancement of Science, moves about, and meets from year to year, in the towns from which invitations have been sent out. Last year, the meetings were held in New York City, and fully twenty-four thousand members attended. The meetings in our sister city of Montreal have been large, and the utmost harmony has prevailed. All sections of country were represented. The weather was delightful, and the members will long remember their agreeable visit to our great Metropolitan city.

Queen's Quarterly: The Behring Sea Case is valuable as an object lesson. It impresses on the dullest mind that Canada has Imperial rights and responsibilities—none the less because undefined—and that in defending these, she would be nowhere, if separated from the mother country. Now that the dispute has been submitted to arbitration, we have gained all that we ever really desired. No matter what the decision, it is to be given by a high international court on which we are represented. Our interests, too, could not well be in better hands than in those of Sir John Thompson and the Hon. Charles Tupper. The arguments seem to be all on one side, as against the claim to overhaul and capture the ships of other nations on the high sea; but there should be international agreement for the preservation of the seal; and it may be added, other creatures, too, that are in danger of extermination because of short-sighted greed. There is no more cheering sign of the times than the steady development of international law, but it is just as well to note that had there been no British navy, there would be no tribunal sitting now in Paris to decide whether or no we have rights in Behring Sea.

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Alaska:—The S. S. "Islander" will leave Vancouver July 27th for the ports of the North Pacific.

TROUBLE AT MELITA.

Mrs. W. H. Brown, of Melita, Manitoba, states that two of her children and two others belonging to a neighbour, were cured of the worst form of summer complaint by one bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, nature's specific for all summer complaints.

SCIENTIFIC AND SANITARY.

Gutta-percha was first introduced into Europe from Malaga in 1852. The annual consumption now amounts to 4,000,000 pounds.—Electrical Review.

Light, absolutely destitute of heat, is produced that shines through a solid wall as the present light through window glass. The light within a house enables one outside to read by it as though the brick walls were translucent glass.

In many countries the rainbow is spoken of as a great bent pump or syphon-tube, drawing water from the earth by mechanical means. In parts of Russia, in the Don country, and also in Moscow and vicinity, it is known by a name which is equivalent to "the bent water-pipe."

The experiment of running an electric railway through a portion of the city of Bangkok, Siam, has proven entirely satisfactory. Ponies for street-car service are very cheap in Siam, which fact forms a competitive element that the trolley road does not have to contend against in other parts of the world.—Inventive Age.

Another new cannon has just been invented in Germany, which is expected to revolutionize the artillery of all Europe. Krupp, it is said, has offered 3,000,000 marks for the exclusive right to the invention, and the inventor, Herr Ehrhardt, has refused the offer. He proposes to establish a plant of his own for turning out his guns. It will be the most rapid-firing cannon in the world, so far.—New York Sun.

In Paris there are dozens of veterinary surgeons who make a specialty of dog-diseases, and an enterprising citizen of Faubourg St. Germain keeps an establishment where sick pets of all kinds are received and treated at a moderate advance upon ordinary boarding rates. The proprietor is a practical naturalist and often succeeds in curing obstinate disorders by a change of diet, but oftener yet by a fasting cure, experience having convinced him that more than half the ailments of pug-dogs and pet baboons are due to habitual over-eating.

A simple photometer has been devised by a Russian scientist, which also serves to test the power of the eye. It consists of a pamphlet of 24 pages. The first page is of a clear gray tint, the next is of double intensity, and so on to the twenty-fourth, the tint of which is nearly black, being 24 times more intense than that of page one. On each page are printed a few phrases in black letters of different sizes. Consequently the degree of ease with which the words are read on different pages, when held at a certain distance from the eyes, will indicate the illuminating power of the light in the room, or, on the other hand, the power of the eyes themselves.

In the Memoirs of the National Academy for the past year, Drs. Brooks and Herrick have detailed some remarkable facts with regard to the development of certain crustaceans. One of the most striking is that the same species, in different localities, may have an almost totally different series of metamorphoses in the course of its development. In the Bahamas it shows a long series of larval stages, while at Beaufort, North Carolina, there is a great acceleration of development, and the Beaufort stages are so modified that their parallels can not be found in any stage of the life history of the same species in the Bahamas. Yet these different types of metamorphoses result in the production of adults which are almost exactly alike.

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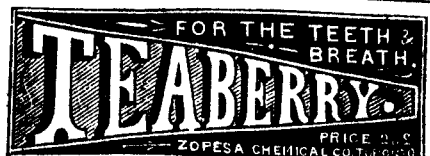
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MISCELLANEOUS.

Pampas grass is said to cover an area of 1,500,000 square miles in South America. It was first grown for market in California in 1872, and in 1890 a 28-acre ranch yielded 260,000 plumes.

The use of the word "muff," meaning a foolish, blundering person, has an easy explanation; a stupid youth was said to be a "muff" because, like the article of feminine wear called by that name, he held a woman's hand without squeezing it! The sedate old times were not without their gallantries.

The little church so long ministered to by Father Hyacinthe, on the Rue d'Arras, has, after lengthened negotiations, passed into the hands of the Jansenists and under the spiritual jurisdiction of the Jansenist archbishop of Utrecht, M. de Guis. The news of this change had been announced from the pulpit to the congregation of the Rue d'Arras by the reverend orator himself, to whom the release from his responsible functions seemed to give much pleasure.—New York Observer.

There is no doubt that South Africa is regarded at present as the most promising field for development in the production of the precious metals. The continued extension of mining operations in the Transvaal, and the more recent re-discovery of the ancient gold fields of Mashonaland and the Matabele country, seem to be drawing miners and mining engineers from other countries in considerable numbers, and the movement is likely to continue for some time to come.—Engineering and Mining Journal.

In view of the enormous losses that English capital has met with in Australia, it is no wonder that Englishmen are anxious to realize on American securities. Only four large Australian banks are solvent at present, and in the failure of the fourteen or more banks in that country England lost about \$130,000,000. These enormous losses, following on the heels of the Baring disaster, have undoubtedly a great deal to do with the financial straggling in this country at the present time.—Aberdeen Daily News.

There is one feature of the recent budgets of Russia in Europe that appears to be satisfactory, and to augur well for the future, and that is the increased expenditure upon and revenue from railroad construction. The revenue from state railroads, which only amounted to 2,000,000 roubles in 1879, had in 1889 risen to 33,500,000, while the expenditure had, within the same period, advanced from an almost nominal figure to about 34,000,000 of roubles annually. The total expenditure incurred by the state, as such, for railroad development in Russia had, up to the end of 1889, amounted to about 237,000,000 of silver roubles, as compared with 1,532,500,000 provided by companies, public and private.—Railroad Gazette.

The late Dr. McAll, whose zeal in preaching Christianity to the poor of France has won him a world-wide reputation, did not begin his mission among them until he was nearly fifty years old. Before that he was a Congregational clergyman in England, and first became interested in the spiritual welfare of the French people during a visit to France in 1870. He began distributing religious tracts among the communists, and soon won the confidence of the people so far that they asked him to come and hold meetings for them. He went to them, and established the first McAll Mission. This was succeeded by others, not only in Paris, but in other parts of France. He accepted no money for his services, but lived on a small income of his own. Last year his services were recognized by the French Government by the gift of the decoration of the Legion of Honour. Dr. McAll was seventy-one years old when he died.—Harper's Bazar.

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QUIPS AND CRANKS.

An advertisement in a rural bookseller's window reads: Mill on Liberty. Ditto on the Floss.

Miss Foxy: I'm going into the conservatory, Mr. Softly, won't you join me?  
Mr. Softly: Ee-er—not without my chap-erone, Miss Foxy.

MRS. ALVA YOUNG,

Of Waterford, Ont., writes, "My baby was very sick with summer complaint, and nothing would help him till I tried Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, which cured him at once. It is one of the best remedies I ever used."

Teacher: How will you ever get along in the world if you never learn to spell?  
Little Daisy: I shall not need to know how to spell; I intend to be a type-writer.

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Dear Sirs,—I also can bear testimony to the value of your wonderful remedy for the stomach, liver, bowels and blood, B. B. B. I have used it as well as Burdock Pills for over three years, when necessary, and had them the best remedies I have ever used for constipation.

Mrs. Gregor, Owen Sound, Ont.

She: You won't object to having my dear mamma live with us after we are married, will you? He a young physician: Not at all. In fact she'll be most welcome. She: I'm so glad you feel that way. He: Yes; you see she is always ailing, and I really need somebody to experiment on.

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Yours truly,

Wm. Robinson, Wallaceburg.

When Charles Dudley Warner, says the Book Buyer, was the editor of the Hartford (Conn.) Press, back in the "sixties," arousing the patriotism of the State by his vigorous appeals, one of the type-setters came in from the composing room and, planting himself before the editor, said: "Well, Mr. Warner, I've decided to enlist in the army." With mingled sensations of pride and responsibility, Mr. Warner replied, encouragingly, that he was glad to see that the man felt the call of duty. "Oh, it isn't that," said the truthful compositor; "but I'd rather be shot than try to set any more of your copy."

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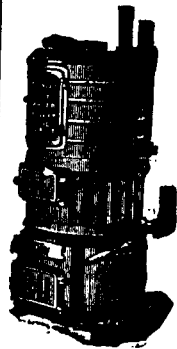
Its makers say that thousands of people who have had Tetters and Salt-rheum, Eczema and Erysipelas, Carbuncles and Bores Eyes, Thick Neck and Enlarged Glands, are well to-day because they used it.

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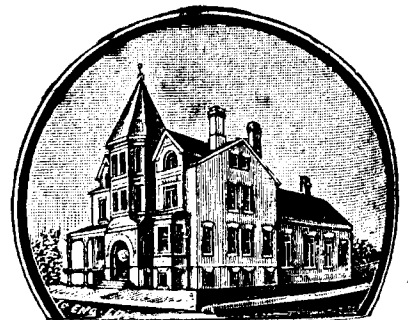
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