

# THE WEEK

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A married woman is always wiser than an unmarried woman; but it is often the wisdom that comes from disappointment, sorrow and discontent.—*Century.*

A French chemist has recently discovered that the confectioners of Paris are using soap for their charlotte-russes and cream cakes instead of real cream, and no one ever knows the difference. A quantity of soap is dissolved in hot water, and when cold is beaten to a stiff foam, with a few drops of oil of poppies, until it is stiff and just like whipped cream. It is then sweetened and beaten again and used like real cream. It is not very healthful, and so the Paris Board of Health has ordered that it be stopped, and the chemists are busy finding all confectioners who use the soap mixture in their candies and cakes.

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There are two things needed in these days—first, for rich men to find out how poor men live; and, second, for poor men to know how rich men work.—*Edward Atkinson.*

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# THE WEEK.

Vol. XI.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 10th, 1894.

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

## CURRENT TOPICS.

The application of the Chignecto Marine Railway Company for an extension of time, under the conditions of its charter, must have put the Dominion Government confronting the horns of an embarrassing dilemma. On the one hand, in the present state of the finances, and in view of the very heavy obligations already assumed in regard to the Atlantic fast steamship service, and almost as good as assumed with reference to the Pacific cable, to say nothing of minor obligations heavy in the aggregate, it can be taken for granted that they deemed themselves well out of the meshes of this unique undertaking. On the other hand, if the scheme was thoroughly tested, its feasibility demonstrated, and its commercial success reasonably assured before the original pledge was given; if, in other

words, the bargain was made on public grounds which will stand investigation, there is no good reason why the favour now asked by the Company should not be cheerfully granted. It would, in fact, be criminal folly to refuse it. If the construction of the railway, on the terms agreed on, would have been a good thing for the country a year or two ago, it could hardly fail to be a good thing now. Either, then, the Government must now consent to the extension of time asked for, in order that the country may enjoy at the earliest moment the benefit originally promised, or it must stand convicted of having committed the public treasury to a heavy obligation in connection with an enterprise in which its members, in common with very many of the people of the country, have no real faith.

The Liberal press of the Dominion is protesting strongly against the alleged attempts of the Government and its supporters to purchase its constituencies by wholesale, by the voting of very large sums of money as bonuses for railways, for the erection of public buildings, and other purposes, in various constituencies. The Opposition papers in Ontario retort, with effect, by pointing to the similarly large use of indirect wholesale bribes by the local Government for similar purposes, within the limits of its jurisdiction. Both charges have, there is every reason to fear, a great deal too much truth in them. The same evil exists in the other Provinces, as is evident from the eager competition for road and bridge and other sectional appropriations. No one can doubt that this is a most serious evil under our present system, which makes the initiation of money grants, the distribution of patronage, etc., Government prerogatives. If our theory of self-government by means of legislatures chosen by the suffrages of free and independent electors, be a sound and good one, whatever interferes with its proper working must be so far bad and evil. Is it not strange that, amongst all the schemes and restrictions proposed by the Oppositions, almost every session, for the purification of elections and the suppression of bribery, no Opposition has, so far as we are aware, yet proposed any comprehensive reform in this respect, though it would seem that the whole evil might be cured by the simple expedient of having all such money grants, as well as all local official appointments, recommended in the first instance by non-partisan commissions or boards.

It has long been a wonder to on-lookers how a country not naturally abounding in wealth, like Germany, could continue to bear, year after year, the enormous burden imposed by her military policy. The question, it has been felt, must be one of time only. Something must give way under the strain, or else a process of steady deterioration must set in in some department of the national life. In a word, the weight seems to be greater than even the plodding, much-enduring, country-loving Germans can bear up under much longer. According to a statement made by the Prussian Minister of Public Instruction, in a recent address before the Diet, the indications of collapse are beginning to show themselves in the working of a most important part of the State machinery, the Public School system. Attention was directed to this danger three years ago when the school census showed an actual deficiency of 12,652 teachers in the public schools. Nothing has been done to avert the threatened calamity, for which, it is true, more than one cause was assigned, though the chief is admittedly, we believe, the scarcity of funds, due mainly to the enormous and constantly increasing cost of the military system. We have not before us a sufficient abstract of the Minister's speech to enable us to judge either with regard to the exact nature of the threatened collapse, or the proportionate efficacy of the different causes assigned. But the fact that want of funds, undoubtedly, is the most potent factor, is sufficiently suggestive. The threatened decadence of the educational system, of which the Germans are so justly proud, thus boldly proclaimed, must, one would think, arouse the more intelligent and patriotic among the people to determined action, that the schools for the education of their children shall not be sacrificed for the sake of the army.

The reply given by Monsignor Satolli, the Papal ablegate, to an appeal recently made to him as the representative of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, seems to have dealt a very severe blow at the power of the saloon. The appeal was taken from a letter or circular addressed by Bishop Watterson, of Columbus, Ohio, to the priests in his diocese, in which he withdrew "his approbation" from any Catholic society which had a saloon-keeper among its officers; refused in advance such approbation to any new society which had a saloon-keeper among its members; and directed his clergy to refuse absolu-

tion to any saloon-keeper who conducted his business in a reprehensible way, as by violating the law by selling on Sundays, and otherwise. When it is remembered that, on the authority of *The Wine and Spirit Gazette*, fully two-thirds, if not more, of the retail liquor-dealers of the United States are Roman Catholics, it may readily be understood that Monsignor Satolli's rejection of the appeal, and his avowed approval of Bishop Watterson's "attempt to restrict the evils of the liquor-traffic," have aroused a great storm in saloon circles. The representative organ of the traffic above named dares Archbishop Corrigan to "enforce in letter and spirit the decree" in the New York diocese. To this challenge that celebrated Prelate boldly replies that he accepts loyally "the principles laid down by Monsignor Satolli, both in their spirit and to the letter." He qualifies this declaration, however, by adding that he distinguishes between "the acceptance of the principles" and "the blind application of them," whatever he may mean by that. If, as the *Gazette* suspects, this and other things indicate a "concerted action" by the rulers of the Catholic Church against the liquor traffic, the action is of sufficient importance to warrant the very great attention which the affair has attracted in the States, where the saloon is well known to be one of the most powerful agencies of political corruption, as well as of almost every other form of moral evil.

One of the vexed educational questions of the day is that touching the proper place and use of examinations. Even great and wise men do not always throw light upon such questions, when they deal with them without having given them special study. Lord Salisbury, presiding a few weeks since at the Congress on University Extension, held in the building of the University of London, spoke rather disparagingly of the effect of examinations in connection with the Extension teaching. Teaching with a view to examinations, he thinks, has the effect, that it makes the student devote all his time to "learning the difficulties." "But the difficulties," said he, "are not the important part of knowledge, and a number of tips and dodges are learnt for the purpose of examination, which, for the nourishment of the mind and moral being, are absolutely useless, and are forgotten as soon as they are acquired." He, therefore, exhorted the Extension teachers to teach less with a view to making the student's mind exact and theoretic, than to quickening it with an eager interest in practical results. Now in so far as the examinations are adapted to promote the learning of "tips and dodges," the criticism is well deserved, and it is no doubt true that the questions set by many examiners have been and are such as to produce this effect. But there is no good reason why the questions should not rather have the effect of testing

the student's real mastery of the general principles of the subject, and so discourage rather than encourage paying attention to quips and dodges. If the aim of the Extension studies is to stimulate mental activity and to discipline as well as nourish the mental and moral being, instead of merely to impart a superficial, practical knowledge, few educators will doubt that this end may be greatly promoted by the use of judicious examination tests, and most students who are in earnest will desire to have their work regularly tried by such tests. To make Extension lectures mere information lessons, or even opportunities for interesting but superficial experiments, would be to cause them to fall far short of their best use and purpose.

The eyes of all the Western nations are just now turned with eager curiosity to the murderous conflict which is just commenced between the two great powers of the East. If the people of the West were in a truly receptive attitude, the object-lesson would, no doubt, be a very instructive one. If it is hard to understand the merits of the quarrel, or to find any sufficient cause for it in the events to which it is attributed, it might not have been difficult for a disinterested on-looker to reach the same conclusion with reference to many of the greatest wars of modern history. It is hardly an oriental weakness or peculiarity which stands revealed when we discover the real origin of the conflict in racial prejudices and hatreds, or in personal ambitions and plots, rather than in any unusual turn of events, or any wanton injury inflicted by the one people upon the other. It is easy to discover, however, in the atrocities which have marked the war at its very outset, that a barbarian nation cannot be civilized in a day, however it may succeed in covering its institutions with a thin veneer of imitation civilization. In Western wars we generally expect the most atrocious aspects to present themselves only after repeated butcheries have deadened the sense of pity in those who have become accustomed to such scenes, while the worst passions of human nature have become inflamed by a long series of sanguinary conflicts. In the case of Japan, it would appear that the savagery is an instinct lying still very near the surface, and ready to manifest itself upon the first occasion. In one respect there is probably a great contrast between East and West. Everything points to the conclusion that, should a war break out between two of the great Western powers, it would be short and decisive. No Western nation could keep up for any length of time the enormous expense that would be involved in carrying on a war under existing conditions, while the crippling of a few ironclads, in a naval struggle, might put the foremost power *hors de combat*. On the other hand, no one supposes that the loss of a few engagements or a few ships by China at

the outset, affords any criterion of the length or the ultimate issue of the war with Japan.

The recent interview of Senator Boulton and Mr. Davin with the Railway Committee of the Privy Council, leaves little room to hope for any relief for the farmers of the North-West, in the matter of the alleged excessive and unfairly discriminating railway rates, from that quarter. The committee seems to feel itself helpless in the matter. Were a single, definite case of injury resulting from discrimination clearly proved before it, it might, perhaps, do something to right the wrong of the individual, but the tone of Minister Haggart was not such as to encourage the patriotic gentlemen who had taken up the case on behalf of the settlers generally, to proceed along those lines. Something may, perhaps, be hoped for from the general inquiry promised by the Government, but the probability that any effective influence will be brought to bear upon the C.P.R. authorities is, we fear, small. Indeed, so long as it is admitted that the railway belongs wholly to the Company and may be run by the Company on purely commercial principles, it is probably doubtful whether a clear case of discrimination could be made out against it. From such a business point of view, the road is undoubtedly within its right in taking into account the absence of return freights as an important factor in determining rates to the sea-board. Meanwhile the fact remains that with the present low prices of wheat and the present high rates of freight, the case of the North-West farmer, who relies upon wheat as his staple product, is dark indeed.

Is it any wonder that under such circumstances, the eyes of the settler on the fertile plains are constantly turning towards Hudson's Bay, and his thoughts dwelling upon the possibility of an outlet yet being had in this direction? Can it be regarded as settled that there is no hope from this quarter? Surely the evidence as yet afforded is too contradictory and indecisive to warrant such a conclusion. To some who can lay claim to no scientific or expert knowledge of the subject, the wonder is, not that both the governments and the capitalists hesitate to embark capital in the hazardous enterprise of building a costly railroad as a doubtful experiment, but that some direct, practical means are not taken for setting the question at rest. It surely, should not be beyond the resources of the governments of the Province of Manitoba and the Dominion, to devise and carry out a project for determining by actual experiment whether and for how long a period during the summer season, Hudson's Bay and Straits are navigable for such a class of ships as modern science and skill are capable of building. The issues involved are so important, the results of possible suc-

ness so vast and so far-reaching in their effect upon the future of that great country, and of the whole Dominion, that, if at all feasible, no time should be lost in settling the question to the satisfaction of all concerned, and for all time to come.

"We have ventured, on occasion, to express very serious doubts in respect to the desirability of shaping the imaginations and ambitions of our boys after military ideals, by the practice, which is, we fear, growing, of introducing military drill into the schools. If the thing is good for both the health and the morals of the boys, as its advocates claim, we do not know why it should not be used in connection with churches and Sunday-schools, as well as with the public schools. But we fancy that most of our readers will be somewhat shocked to learn to what extent the practice is being carried in connection with the latter in some parts of the United States. In his August number, Mr. B. O. Flower, editor of the *Arena*, deals with the subject in a very strong article. To show the extent to which militarism is being yoked with the religion which has generally been supposed to breathe a spirit the very antithesis of that inspired by military drills and pageants, he quotes the following from the *Corner Stone*, of Michigan :

"Detroit has twenty-seven church military organizations, containing 651 men and 43 officers. The largest is the Baptist Cadets, with sixty-six men and three officers. Then comes the Maybury Cadets, an Episcopal organization, with sixty men, the First Congregational Cadets, with fifty-three; the first and last being armed with rifles. The Episcopalians have six companies, the Catholics eight, the Presbyterians seven, Baptists three, Congregationalists two, and Lutherans one. Thirteen of the companies are armed with rifles and one with swords. These, it must be remembered, are all church military companies, and have no connection with the civil societies of the state militia."

To show how the thing is being done in New York, Mr. Flower quotes extracts from the *New York Recorder*, describing the equipment and some of the evolutions of a corps of cadets under the protection and support of a wealthy Fifth Avenue church. The boys of this company objected strongly, it appears, to "make-believe" wooden guns, and have, therefore, been equipped with "very suitable weapons," purchased from a United States Arsenal. These are Burnside carbines, to which "no small degree of charm is added" by the fact that "they were once used in real fighting." At a recent drill of this company, amongst other movements was a sham battle. "During this action the instructor called out the numbers of the boys at intervals, and as each was designated he fell over as though shot, and was carried off by the ambulance corps, while the remaining boys

manned the cannon." It can readily be believed that "this feature proved especially interesting to the spectators." How spiritually edifying, too, it must have been!

We are not aware that any of our Canadian churches have as yet become so progressive as to prove themselves churches "militant" after this fashion. But as we do not remember to have heard any protests from our clergymen against this same kind of thing in the schools, it would be interesting to know to what extent it is really approved by them, or how many of them have even given careful attention and thought to the matter. The real effects and tendencies of the movement are surely worthy of the most careful study and investigation. Especially does the question of moral effect deserve anxious inquiry by parents, as well as by preachers, and by all who desire the very best training for their children. If our memory is not at fault, we quoted not long since from a high authority, an opinion distinctly unfavorable to the military drill as a means of physical culture, on which ground it is often particularly advocated. Mr. Flower adduces the authority of Dr. D. A. Sargent, of Harvard University, in opposition to its physical utility; that of the Head Master of the Dudley School, of Roxbury, Boston, that "it is a bad thing for the boys;" and that the "public street parades are especially evil things;" that of Dr. Sargent against the common belief that the military drill gives grace and suppleness to the boys; and that of Lieut. Col. Edmands, of the Boston Cadets, to the effect that, from the military point of view, the school injures rather than benefits the militia service. The modern drill regulations, he maintains, "are by no means adapted for work in schools, under any circumstances. They need a man's brains and muscles." Is not the question worthy of a little more thought and discussion before we go any further in this direction in Canada?

#### THE INTERCOLONIAL CONFERENCE.

The official report of the Intercolonial Conference has at length been given to the press. It is, of course, voluminous, and coming as a whole at so late a date, will hardly elicit the same attention and comment which it would have received had it appeared from day to day, while the Conference was in session. Yet the discussions and resolutions are too important to be received in silence.

The interest of the Conference centred about two particular proposals and to these the discussions were mainly limited. These were, of course, preferential trade between the colonies, or within the Empire, and the Pacific cable. The discussion of the first question was carried on in connection with

a resolution moved by Sir Henry Wrixon (Victoria) and seconded by Hon. Mr. Suttor (New South Wales) which, as finally carried after some verbal changes, is as follows:

"That provision should be made by Imperial Legislation, enabling the dependencies of the Empire to enter into arrangements of commercial reciprocity, including power of making differential tariff with Great Britain, or with one another."

A fact of some importance in its bearing upon the policy of the Mother Country in the matter was brought out by Sir Henry Wrixon, in the course of his speech, viz., that since 1873 the Australian colonies have been permitted, by Imperial Legislation, to enter into commercial treaties with one another, and to support these treaties, if they wish, by differential tariffs, which are of course available to no other country. This permission applies solely to the Australian colonies and their relations to each other. It does not even cover their relations to Great Britain, so that the colonies are not permitted to extend the treaties or the discriminations even to the Mother Country herself. A similar permission has been granted to Cape Colony. As Sir Henry de Villiers (Cape Colony) explained, the right in her case is limited by two restrictions: First, such a customs union can be made only with another State or colony in South Africa. Second, it can apply only to goods imported overland, and not to goods imported by sea.

The fact that Great Britain has guarded so closely the discretionary powers thus granted to these colonies suggests the possibility that difficulty may arise in regard to extending the principle, as requested in the resolution, so as to make it applicable to all colonies of the Empire in their relations to each other. No doubt the Mother Country, in harmony with the wisely liberal policy she has long pursued in all her dealings with her colonies, will readily make the desired concession, provided it can be done without seriously disturbing or endangering her treaty relations with other nations. We do not imagine that the fact that, in carrying out the purpose which has given rise to the request, the colonies will almost surely discriminate against herself, will be permitted to influence her decision. Reference was made to the treaty with France which has just been ratified by the Canadian Parliament, as if it involved the principle in question, but, as Mr. Foster pointed out, there is really no new departure involved in that treaty, save that of allowing a representative of Canada to take the largest share in the negotiations. The treaty is still, in form and substance, a British treaty, pure and simple, negotiated and sanctioned by Great Britain on behalf of one of her colonies.

One other point is worthy of note. Though the power of making a differential tariff arrangement with Great Britain is in-

cluded in the terms of the resolution, no one, so far as we can discover, seemed to have any expectation that such an arrangement could become possible in the near future. Mr. Foster himself relegated it to that dim and distant time when Great Britain shall have forsaken her free-trade policy and put duties upon the products of foreign countries. It is true that at a later period in the Conference Mr. Foster moved and supported a resolution declaring "That this Conference record its belief in the advisability and practical possibility of a customs arrangement between Great Britain and her colonies, by which trade within the Empire may be placed on a more favourable footing than that which is carried on with foreign countries."

But this resolution, which was evidently disapproved though not, of course, directly opposed, by Lord Jersey, in an address in which he called attention to the effect that such a change would have upon the more than seventy-six per cent. of Great Britain's trade which is carried on with foreign countries, was strongly opposed by several members of the Conference, and was carried, on division, only by a majority of five to three, the delegates voting by colonies, as follows:

Yeas—Canada, Tasmania, Cape of Good Hope, South Australia, Victoria—5.

Nays—New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland—3.

Under such circumstances it might be questioned, though the question was not, we believe, raised in the discussion, whether the inclusion of Great Britain in the resolution may not be harmful rather than helpful to the obtaining of the concession asked for on behalf of the colonies as amongst themselves.

A rather interesting phase of the discussion was developed in connection with the exception taken by Hon. Mr. Playford (South Australia) to the admission of French wines under the new treaty into Canada at lower rates of duty than those granted to Australians and other fellow-colonists. Hon. Mr. Foster, in his explanation, removed the misapprehension that Canada had by the treaty pledged herself to give better rates to France than to the colonies, or had put it out of her power to give to her sister colonies or other countries equally favourable terms. But, in intimating that this would be done only in return for some equivalent, he was obliged to take the ground that such a matter must be dealt with as a purely business transaction, and that the sisterly or cousinly relation of the colonies would have no effect in facilitating it. Nor could he obviate the further objection that by the treaty Canada has put herself, for the present at least, in the position of admitting certain products of France at lower rates of duty than those imposed upon similar products of Australia or other colonies, or the further objection that she has also put it out of her power, under the treaty, to give preferential

treatment to her sister colonies in regard to products included in the treaty. It seems pretty clear, therefore, that the abrogation of the treaty with France must precede the ratification of any preferential treaty with, e. g., South Australia.

The discussion of the Pacific Cable resolution served to show, on the one hand, the great usefulness, if not absolute necessity, of such a cable to the successful carrying out of any scheme for materially increasing trade and intercourse between the antipodean colonies, and on the other, the plentiful lack of the data necessary to any intelligent action looking to the immediate or early construction of such a cable. Two important resolutions were passed:

First. "That, in the opinion of this Conference, immediate steps should be taken to provide telegraphic communications by cable, free from foreign control, between the Dominion of Canada and Australasia."

Second. "That the Imperial Government be requested to undertake at the earliest possible moment, and to prosecute with all possible speed, a thorough survey of the proposed cable route between Canada and Australia; the expense to be borne in equal proportion by Great Britain, Canada and the Australasian colonies."

Considerable stress was laid by one or two of the delegates, in the course of this discussion, upon the importance of such a cable to the safety of the Empire, as a means of preserving communication with the Mother Country in case of war. Lord Jersey, however, in his very cool-headed and business-like way, suggested that the question of strategy might be left to the military and naval authorities of the Empire. He, too, tempered the enthusiasm of those delegates who were anxious to have the Conference pledge itself to some action looking to the immediate commencement of the work of construction, by pointing out the impossibility of taking any such action, pending the determination of route and approximate cost by surveys. He further very naturally desired to have some definite information for his Government touching the extent to which the delegates were prepared to pledge their respective Governments to share in the cost of laying the cable, saying that it would seem not unlikely that the Imperial Government, before undertaking the survey, would wish to know whether there was something to be done after the survey was made. Probably the offer of the delegates, embodied in the subsequent resolution, to pay two-thirds of the cost of survey may have been thought sufficient guarantee of the determination of the Colonies to go on with the work. In the same sensible, business-like spirit, Lord Jersey, at another stage of the debate, desired to be furnished with facts throwing some light upon the nature and extent of the intercolonial trade likely to be developed by means of the proposed preferential trade arrangements, which the colonies were asking permission to make amongst themselves. The

answer to this reasonable request seems to have been to some extent furnished in the course of an informal discussion which took place at the last session of the Conference. We quote from the summary published in the *Globe*:

"Mr. Suttor enumerated as the articles which Australia would have to sell Canada, wool, which is produced in immense quantities; frozen beef and mutton, which can be got in Sydney for two cents a pound, and which cost 12 and 14 cents a pound in British Columbia; canned meats, raw hides and skins, including kangaroo and rabbit skins; hard woods for railway ties and street paving; fruits, such as lemons, oranges and mandarins, butter and sugar. Among the things which could be taken from Canada would be paper, on which there is no duty in his colony, and which is not made in Australia; cotton goods, which are free in New South Wales, and frozen and canned salmon. Mr. Lee Smith urged that the Canadian tariff be altered so as to give cross-bred wools the same advantages as merino, and stated that the Massey-Harris Company having shipped 4,000 cultivators from Toronto to New Zealand, New Zealand should sell Canada woollen goods, and he asked for treatment that would place her in a better position than those of France and Germany. In addition, New Zealand could sell superior gum and flax, that makes excellent binder twine; basils' skins which he asked to be put on the free list, and rabbit skins. New Zealand could purchase frozen salmon, hops and paper. Other articles mentioned which could be bought from Canada were rough timber, matches and petroleum; while among the articles which it was hoped might be exported to Canada were wine, copper, tin, silver, beche-de-mer and tobacco. Sir Henry de Villiers said that the Cape could offer wool, diamonds, wine and fruit, while it could take lumber, which will be wanted in future in large quantities in the mines; agricultural implements and paper. The discussion closed with speeches by Mr. Foster and Mr. Bowell. Mr. Foster was inclined to think that some trade could be done in butter in British Columbia, and also in mutton, while in fruit there were great possibilities; and Canada could also buy sugar, and possibly wools, while he thought she could sell lumber, canned and frozen fish, paper, paints and cotton. Australian tobacco seemed to be unsuitable. Mr. Bowell spoke in favor more expressly of the fruit trade."

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## CANADIAN LITERATURE.

### CHAPTER I. (Continued.)

The *Canadian Brothers*, or the Prophecy Fulfilled, is the sequel to *Wacousta*. To those who delight in curiosities it may be interesting to know that the editor of the *Literary Garland* (Vol. I) speaks of an unpublished manuscript novel by the talented Major Richardson as being a fitting conclusion to *Wacousta*. In the March number, 1839 (Vol. I), there appears a chapter entitled "Jeremiah Desborough," and in the April number of the same year still another chapter, this time under the title, "The Settler, or the Prophecy Fulfilled." Evidently the author was at a loss what name to give the work, which may have caused him to publish it under the later name, "Matilda Montgomerie."

The principal characters are the Canadian brothers, Gerald and Henry Grantham,

sons of Major Grantham, by Isabel de Haldimar, daughter of the Capt. Fred. and Madelaine de Haldimar who were so prominent in *Wacousta*; Jeremiah Desborough, son of Wacousta and Ellen Holloway; Phil. Desborough, his son; Matilda, his daughter adopted by a Major Montgomerie, and hence known as Matilda Montgomerie; and Col. Forrester, a native of Kentucky and a former lover of Matilda Montgomerie. Gen. Brock and Tecumseh, as well as other Indian leaders, figure in the novel, for the action takes place in the stirring times of 1812 when Brock took Detroit.

The opening scene is in and around Amherstburg and the occasion the attempt of an American bark to steal by the British gunboat and get to Detroit. Gerald Grantham, the commander of the British boat, who, though seemingly derelict in his duty, was really in ambush, overhauled and captured the American just when every on-looker thought it was escaping. Major Montgomerie and his reputed daughter were among the prisoners; also the traitor to the British, the Michigan militiaman, Paul Emilius Theophilus Arnoldi (Phil. Desborough). Henry Grantham had already been introduced as defending his brother in his seeming dereliction. Miss Montgomerie, along with the other prisoners, is brought before the commanding officer, and during the scene that follows we feel that Gerald Grantham is in great danger of losing his heart to her. From this spring all further complications and woes. After a dinner party and a discussion of American and English methods of treating the Indians, we are introduced to Jeremiah Desborough, who is helping his son Phil, alias Arnoldi, to escape, and in the course of the narrative Jeremiah avows himself the murderer of Major Grantham. The course of events brings Phil back again to British soil and father and son plot destruction to the Granthams and British. Their plans do not succeed, however, because of the watchfulness of Gerald and his faithful negro servant, Sambo, but in the attempt to carry them out Phil is scalped. Then follow the chapters devoted to an account of Brock's capture of Detroit and of Gerald Grantham's and Sambo's visit to the scenes so fraught with fateful consequences to the De Haldimars. After the capitulation Gerald was deputed to conduct the Americans who were given freedom, viz., the daughters of the Governor of Detroit and the Montgomeries, to Buffalo. Jeremiah Desborough was also on board as prisoner, destined for Fort Erie, to be tried there for treason and desertion. The journey only served to increase Gerald's infatuation for the fair Matilda. When nearing the end, by some unaccountable means, Desborough manages to escape, gives information to the Americans and in the attack that followed Grantham is taken prisoner. We are then hurried into the midst of the scenes about Amherstburg, when Gen. Proctor hears of the advance of the Americans. During the period of suspense following, Gerald Grantham and Sambo, by a fortunate escape, get back to the British, though Gerald really meant to commit suicide in the rapids as they were crossing, and the scenes that follow between the two brothers are touching in the extreme, Gerald almost insane from his desperate love for Matilda, Henry boding no good from the same. Then comes an account of the British attempt against Sandusky and of Gerald Grantham's determined courtship of death. He was, however, rescued by

Col. Forrester, of the American army, and sent to Frankfort, Kentucky, as a prisoner of war. Here he meets again with Matilda, is told of the wrongs done her by an American officer, of her hatred and desire for revenge, and he promises to avenge her. When he sees that he is to kill his rescuer at Sandusky, he fails and even hinders Matilda doing the deed herself. Forrester helps him to escape and Gerald arrives in Canada just as Brock fell at Queenston Heights. Henry Grantham was one of Brock's lieutenants, and anxious to avenge his chief, he shoots at and mortally wounds a skulking enemy, only to find that it is the long lost brother. But fate was pursuing Henry as well, for one of the vanquished Americans rushing past was Desborough, who, seizing the chance, clasps him tight and hurls him along with himself over the precipice to death. The prophecy of the wronged Ellen Holloway is fulfilled, for the last of the De Haldimars is no more.

It will, perhaps, be clear from this brief account that the *Canadian Brothers* is not so perfect a work as *Wacousta*. But one thing, however, seems to me certain and that is, that any fair and healthy minded reader would find this novel very interesting. There is no question about the author's talent, and though some of the disquisitions are somewhat long, yet, on the whole, the interest is maintained throughout.

The next work of interest to us is *Tecumseh: a poem in four cantos*. As indicated above, Morgan has this: a novel, but as copies of the *New Era* are decidedly scarce it was probably impossible for the author of the *Bibliotheca Canadensis* to get at the facts of the case. The poem consists of four cantos and 188 stanzas of ottava rima verse. The rhymes run a b a b a b c c. It was begun in the *New Era*, July 22nd, 1842, continued July 29th and Aug. 12th, and completed Aug. 19th, 1842, with the last number of the periodical.

The first canto opens with a description of the naval battle between the Americans under Perry and the British under Barclay at Put-in-Bay, Sept. 15th, 1813. The end of the battle is thus described:

Stanza 18.

What man can compass, or what mortal dare,  
To ring hard conquest from a mightier foe,  
Was done in vain. Alas! a day so fair  
Was doomed to close in agony and woe;  
And many a generous seaman in despair,  
Felt the hot tear of indignation flow  
Upon his rude and furrowed cheek, where  
shame  
Stamped his first impress in the flush of flame.

19.

For now they mark the hostile chief ascend  
A deck unstained, uninjured in the fray.  
His standard rais'd, the crew their efforts  
blend,  
And thro' the mastless fleet pursue their  
way,  
While crashing broadsides on the wrecks descend,  
Whose fainter lightnings on the victors play,  
And leave the weakness of a band reveal'd,  
Too weak to conquer, yet too proud to yield.

Yield they must. But on a hill in the distance are seen one thousand naked warriors, among them a superb figure, a "moveless warrior" as he is called, because he does not seem to have a part in what is exciting all the others. Then the poet tells of the great victory of this warrior at the Wabash over Gen. Harrison, and continues:

Stanza 31.

Blood of the prophet and of vigorous mould!  
Undaunted leader of a dauntless band,  
Vain were each effort of thy foes most bold  
To stay the arm of slaughter, or withstand  
The scathing lightnings of that eye, where  
rolled  
Deep vengeance for the sufferings of a  
land

Long doom'd the partage of a numerous horde,  
Whom lawless conquest o'er its vallies poured.

32.

Nor yet (though terrible in war-like rage,  
And like the panther bounding on his prey,  
When the fierce war-cry pealed the battle's  
gage,

And death and desolation marked his way.)  
Less bright in wisdom, he the gen'rous sage,  
Whose prudent councils shed a partial ray  
Of gladness o'er that too devoted soil  
Which Guile and Rapine banded to despoil.

Such is the picture of Tecumseh. Numerous passages in the *Canadian Brothers* have already shown us how great was Richardson's admiration for the great Indian chief. A short reference is made to Tecumseh's generous signing a peace at the request of the Americans, which was only to be broken by them in ten months. Now, he is waiting for intelligence of the advance of the American army. Hearing a drum in the distance, he gives orders to his son, Uncas, to get everything in readiness to surprise the unsuspecting Americans.

The second canto opens with a song by an aged chief, the Prophet, who seems to be Tecumseh's father, in which he contrasts the former quiet on the Erie with the troubles of the present; he also contrasts Tecumseh, the saviour of his people, with Pontiac, whom he calls a traitor. But shouts and war-cries tell of the return of the Indian scouting party. They were victorious, but paid dearly for the victory, for Uncas, the hope of his father and his people, is brought back dead. The news kills the aged grand-sire. His house is fallen. The American captain, who is among the captives, was sacrificed, according to Indian custom, by an old aunt of Uncas. On this Richardson gives a historical note claiming that an American named Logan had been so sacrificed on another occasion. An envoy from the British now comes to tell Tecumseh of the arrival of more Americans marching to the invasion of Canada.

The third canto opens with a description of the quiet of all nature on the eve of the retreat to Moraviantown. Then the hurry and bustle of the council held is next pictured. Retreat is resolved upon. But Tecumseh is angry.

Uprose Tecumseh with impatient bound,  
Fire in his mien and anger in his eye;  
Flashed his proud glance contemptuously  
around,

While his tall crest-plumes, nodding from on  
high,  
Bent o'er the brow that now indignant frown-  
ed

And lent his swarthy cheek a duskier hue:  
Then burst the passions of his warrior soul,  
Which e'en that council stern could not con-  
trol.

No word of ire to lesser chief he deign'd,  
The curl upon his lip spoke only there;  
But turning quick to him who then sustained  
The arduous duties of the regal chair,  
In speech of fire the father's act arraign'd,  
And, hurried by his passion's fitful glare,  
Proclaimed his prudence base, unmanly fear,  
Which shrank from danger as the foe drew  
near.

"Never," he cried,—and as he spoke the vault  
Rang in wild echoes to his wrathful mood,—  
"Never do I, in the strong camp's assault,  
Or where the foemen line the dusky wood,  
Behind the columns of my warriors halt,

Or bid them go and do a deed of blood ;  
With thirsting steel and stout arm fiercely  
bare,  
Tecumseh ever is the foremost there."

The retreat, however, is begun. When Moraviantown is reached, Tecumseh swears to die or conquer there, and a halt is then made. The rest of the canto is taken up with the description of a burning fortress and with an account of Tecumseh's visit to the grave of Uncas.

The fourth canto shows marks of hurried composition and is not nearly so good as the rest. The camp at Moraviantown, the fight between the Americans clad in common-sense greyspun, and the British in their conspicuous redcoats are portrayed. Tecumseh's fall and the mutilation of the corpse complete the canto and the poem.

I have already quoted some opinions regarding Richardson's *Wacousta*. The *Canadian Brothers* was also well received, and his reminiscences of the war of 1812 were highly praised by the reviewers of the day. The reader of his works cannot help being convinced of Richardson's love for a soldier's life and of his patriotism. His martial nature is well shown in his descriptions of battles, which are spirited in the extreme, and I doubt whether they are often excelled. In his character sketching he is also a very fair master. First impressions of his characters are clear and abiding and the development of the sketches is logical and accurate. There is nothing blurred in the pictures. Let the reader examine *Wacousta* or the *Canadian Brothers*, and he will agree with me. Pontiac, the De Haldimars, the Granthams, Matilda Montgomerie, are all well drawn and live before us.

I have already spoken of our author's relation to his historical sources. To expect absolute historical accuracy of a novelist or poet is to demand something which we have no right to expect. The creator is more than his material and he has an absolute right to use it so as to accomplish the end he has in view. The great masters of every nation have exercised this freedom. And yet we find in Richardson's *Wacousta* an historical basis which is wonderfully true. I hope to treat this feature more at length at some future time, and also to examine the *Canadian Brothers* with the same end in view. Richardson himself points out where he departed widely from historical authorities, though claiming accuracy in all essentials.

In speaking of the character sketches I should also have referred to his plots. There is a striking difference between him and his probable master, Cooper, in this respect. Whereas Cooper's stage is very cramped and must impress the reader as being very flimsily constructed, Richardson does not confine his actors too narrowly, but goes if anything to the other extreme. And yet not strikingly. The sense of proportion shown by our author is good.

Richardson has an eye for the beauties of nature. His descriptions are rare but they are good. He speaks thus of the Amherstburg of his day, the scene of his youth :

"Amherstburg was at that time one of the loveliest spots that ever issued from the will of a beneficent and gorgeous nature, and were the world-disgusted wanderer to have selected a home in which to lose all memory of artificial and conventional forms, his choice would assuredly have fallen here, and insensible, indeed, to the beautiful realities of the sweet wild solitude that reigned around, must that man have been, who

could have gazed unmoved, from the lofty banks of the Erie on the placid lake beneath his feet, mirroring the bright starred heavens on its unbroken surface, or throwing into full and soft relief the snow-white sail and dark hull of some stately warship, becalmed in the offing and only waiting the rising of the capricious breeze to waft her onward on her then peaceful mission of dispatch. Lost indeed to all perception of the natural must he have been, who could have listened, without a feeling of voluptuous melancholy, to the plaintive notes of the whip-poor-will breaking on the silence of night and harmonising with the general stillness of the scene. How often have we ourselves, in joyous boyhood, lingered amid these beautiful haunts, drinking in the fascinating song of this strange night-bird, and revelling in a feeling we were too young to analyze, yet cherished deeply, yea, frequently even to this hour do we in our dreams revisit scenes no parallel to which has met our view, even in the course of a life passed in many climes ; and on awaking, our first emotion is regret that the illusion is no more."

The independent spirit and thought of Richardson is shown in the opinions of current or recent events which he puts into the mouths of his characters. It can easily be imagined that he was too independent for the government of his day and that this independence cost him dearly, as it did. His opinion of English treatment of the Indians of Pontiac's times shows that British as he undoubtedly is, he could lay the blame of that war on the right shoulders. Whenever there is an occasion to do so he speaks out clearly and decidedly, and for the most part correctly on political questions.

In the almost total absence of data as to his personal character I have drawn upon the knowledge of him possessed by some of my older friends and the general agreement is that his personal habits and manner of life left much to be desired. That he was capable and clever, much beyond the average, I think is true.

L. E. HORNING.

#### MONTREAL LETTER.

There were not many people in the rotunda of the Windsor Hotel, and there was an absence of that bustle which marks the departure of the trains from the city. All the evening trains had gone but one ; that for the Pacific coast. The latest arrivals had quite settled down to their satisfaction, and the clerk took advantage of the breathing spell to enter up the hotel books and make the way clear for the reception of guests to follow. He took little notice of the two men leaning against the desk ; less indeed than Mr. Smith, who, pretending to read the newspaper, cast furtive glances at one of the individuals dressed more conspicuously than the other. To be sure, the costume would attract the eye of the most unobserving, but it was not so much that which held Smith's attention as the wearer of it. The wearer which had excited the curiosity of the every-day guest of the hotel leaned with an air of nonchalance upon the desk and toyed with the cigarette which he held at arm's length, regarding the smoke curling from it in a manner which showed certain obliviousness of things present. He wore a light check yachting suit, almost white, cap to match, and white canvas boots. His face was striking ; prominent eyes, pale cheeks, somewhat spare, short-cropped beard and moustache trimmed a la

Venetienne. The expression was one of languidness, but yet there was something about it which showed that it was a recent development of the man's character. Occasionally his companion spoke to him, but he answered in low, unmeaning tones which showed a disinclination to talk. In the corridor leading to the ladies' entrance of the hotel a lady walked to and fro. A maid stood at the foot of the stairs and two colored porters, resplendent in gold lace and brass buttons, busied themselves with certain baggage. Several minutes passed and the lady still walked the corridor, apparently waiting for someone. The gentleman in the light suit seemed to enjoy his cigarette. His companion suggested that they start for the train. "In a moment," the other replied, in disjointed tones ; "wait until I finish this cigarette." The lady still paced the corridor and the porters waited with an air of expectancy. At last the cigarette was finished. The smoker lit another and then walked across the rotunda floor towards the ladies' corridor. His step was slow and somewhat unsteady. He halted for a moment, passed a word or two with his companion, moved on again, glanced at a little knot of guests who, with curious eyes, were taking him in, and passed into the corridor. There he joined the lady, and they and the porters and the lady's maid disappeared into the street and were gone. "What a change," remarked Smith. "Remarkable," said Brown. "Poor Randy," said Jones, "not like as I knew him." It was indeed "Randy," but not "Randy" of a few short years ago, the pet of the British people, the man with a brilliant future, whom everyone said would guide the destinies of the first empire of the world for many years. No, it was only Lord Randolph Churchill and his cigarette. The lady was Lady Churchill, with whom he was travelling in search of health.

The City Council wants money, and it is now worrying over the question how to raise it. The aldermen talk of increasing the taxation, and are looking around for new objects to tax. They know that there are arrears of taxes amounting to over two million dollars, but the idea of collecting this overdue amount does not give them any thought ; no, not as long as the law-abiding and tax-paying portion of the community meet all requirements. The good citizen, however, is beginning to feel that he is being imposed upon, and protests vigorously against an increase of taxation while there are so many unsettled accounts on the city's books. It takes time to collect these outstanding accounts, and money is required at once. The civic Solons talked over the matter for hours recently, but came to no decision. In the meanwhile, the Chinese laundrymen are watching the movements of the council closely and are making every effort to defeat the proposition to tax their establishments.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trade, held last week, Mr. Hugh McLennan was unanimously re-elected to represent that body on the Board of Harbor Commissioners for another term. Mr. McLennan is one of the leading men in commercial Montreal, and his re-appointment was met with much favor by the business community. His interests are large and widespread, and his name is also associated with many charitable institutions in this city.

The past week was exceedingly quiet in every respect. A great many people are out of town and every second house, it seems, in the English districts is closed up.

The storekeepers complain of slack business. There were no sporting events worthy of note, outside of the usual suburban regatta, and altogether it was a slow week for the man who has to stay in town.

A. J. F.

DREAM IMPRESSIONS OF A DECADENT.

Ionian laughter languorous and low,  
 Dream laughter, dying ere the dawn of day,  
 Brings back to man the guerdon of his woe  
 And bids the sons of earth resume the fray.  
 And unwept tears of an unconscious grief  
 More subtle than the sorrows of the mind,  
 Immortal longings, shadows of belief  
 In things that are not—or the soul is blind.  
 Echoes of far off music never heard,  
 More sweet than sounds which tremble  
 through the air,  
 Most sweet of all as though some phantom  
 bird  
 Had seized in song all laughter and all care.  
 And perfumed kisses without soil or stain,  
 Such as no mortal lips have ever pressed,  
 A rapture born of neither joy nor pain,  
 Ideal harmony and perfect rest.

L. J.

A BALLAD BY CHAUCER.

The *Athenæum* of 9th June last gives a brief report of the proceedings of the Philological Society at a meeting held on the 1st June, at which Professor Skeat, Vice-President of the Society, presided. The paragraph concludes with the statement that "Professor Skeat then read and commented on the new 'Balade that Chaucier made,' which he had just found, and which is given on a prior page in the present number of the *Athenæum*."

As the discovery is one which is doubtless a matter of interest to many readers of THE WEEK, who will like to see the new-found poem, I have to ask you to re-publish Professor Skeat's communication to the *Athenæum* in full, and request that you will do me the favor of printing some observations upon it which I respectfully offer.

AN UNKNOWN BALLAD BY CHAUCER.

"It has previously been my good fortune, on more than one occasion, to draw attention to poems by Chaucer that were previously unknown.

"British naval history has some reason to boast of 'the glorious first of June.' It was a glorious day for me, as I spent it in consulting manuscripts in the British Museum, not without some good results. In particular I went carefully through the newly-acquired MS. Addit. 34360, formerly MS. Phillipps, 9053, the very MS. which contains the unique ultimate stanza of the remarkable poem to which I have given the name of 'A Complaint to His Lady.' This MS. has been in the hands of Stowe, of Ritson, and of Sir Thomas Phillipps; and the poem just mentioned was printed from it for the Chaucer Society. It is, therefore, almost inexplicable how the poem to which I now propose to draw attention has hitherto escaped observation. It has never been printed, and yet, all the while, any one who consults the MS. may see, staring him in the face, on fol. 21, back (formerly page 36), a title in large, bold characters, not later than 1450, 'Balade that Chaucier made.'

"I think I can account for it. It requires study and care to see how it goes. The metre is extremely intricate; the copy is carelessly written; and the sense is imperfect, owing to the loss of two leading words, and alas! in one place, of a whole line.

"Internal evidence assigns it to Chaucer beyond doubt. It is the most complete example that exists of his mastery over the technicalities of rhythm. It comprises three stanzas, each of nine lines, in the difficult metre of a part of 'Anelida and Arcite.' But it surpasses anything found in that poem, because it actually exhibits only two rhyme-endings in the whole poem (exclusive of the Envoy).

"A few such examples occur in Hoccleve. I once drew attention to this, and added that it was most unlikely that Hoccleve invented the metre for himself. I said that he certainly copied it from some poem by Chaucer which has not come down to us. And now, behold, here it is! It has come down to us, and we did not know it. I now give an exact transcript, with all the faults in spelling of the unique original. However, I supply within brackets two words that are required to complete the sense and metre; and I similarly supply the missing line by slightly altering a line which occurs in Chaucer's 'Ballade to Rosemounde':—

BALADE THAT CHAUCIER MADE.

So hath my hert[e] caught in rémembraunce  
 Yowre beaute hoolle, and stidefast gouernaunce,  
 Yowre vertues al[le] and yowre hie noblesse,  
 That you to serue is sette al my plesaunce.  
 So wel me likith yowre womanly contenance,  
 Yowre fresshe fetures and yowre comlynesse,  
 That, whiles I live, myn hert to his may-  
 stressse  
 You hath ful chose in triev (sic) perseueraunce  
 Neucr to change, for no maner distresse.

And sith I shal do [you] this obseruaunce  
 Al my live, withouten desplesaunce,  
 You for to serue with al my besynesse,  
 [I pray you do to me som daliaunce]  
 And have me somewhat in your souenaunce.  
 My woful hert[e] suffrih grete duresse;  
 And [loke] how humb[le]ly, with al sym-  
 plesse,  
 My wil I conforme to your ordynaunce,  
 As you best list my peynes for to redresse.

Considryng eke, how I hange in balaunce  
 In your service; suche, loo! is my chaunce,  
 Abidyng grace, whan that yowre gentilnesse  
 Of my grete woo list do allegaunce,  
 And with yowre pitè me som wise avaunce,  
 In ful rebatying of myn hevynesse:  
 And thinkith be raison that wommanly no-  
 blesse  
 Shuld nat desire for til do the outrance  
 Ther-as she fyndith now vnbusumnesse.

LENOUYE.

Auctour of norture, lady of plesaunce,  
 Soueraigne of beaute, floure of womman-  
 hede,  
 Take ye now hede vnto my Ignoraunce,  
 But this receyvith of yowre goodelyhede;  
 Thankyng that I have caught in rémembraunce  
 Yowre beaute hole, your stidefast gouernaunce.

"Suggested emendations: 2, Your (for Yowre), throughout; hool. 3, alle (two syllables); hy. 4, set. 5, lykth. 7, herte (but the final e is very slight). 8, trew (elsewhere spelt *trieu*). 11, Al my lyf (accent on Al). 14, souenaunce (remembrance, a beautiful and new word). 15, suffreth greet. 18, omit for. 21, gracè (two syllables); omit that. 22, allegeaunce means alleviation. 25, Read, And thinkth resoun. 26, Read, desyrè for to do; omit the. 29, Read, flour. 30, Tak; myn. 31, goodlihede. 33, hool. I suspect that, in line 5, womanly is a substitution for *wyfly*.

"Note the delicate way in which the last two lines of the Envoy catch up the echo of the first two lines of the poem. There is nothing so harmonious in all English literature, except the parallel case in which the very same master repeats the line ending with the same word *remembraunce*

at the end of his 'Complaint of Anelida.' And this consideration clinches the whole matter and precludes the possibility that the poem can be spurious.

"WALTER W. SKEAT."

REMARKS ON THE EMENTATIONS PROPOSED BY PROF. SKEAT, TO BE MADE IN "THE BALADE THAT CHAUCIER MADE."

The students of old English literature, and especially all the lovers of Chaucer, will doubtless feel grateful to Prof. Skeat for this latest interesting discovery he has made in the course of his researches among MSS. of the British Museum. No one, I presume, will hesitate to regard as Chaucer's own work a poem that bears so much internal evidence of its authenticity as does this "Balade" which has thus been fortunately restored to light. Nor will its beauties of metrical form and poetic expression, so well indicated in Mr. Skeat's communication to the *Athenæum*, fail to receive due appreciation. In other respects, too, the opinions entertained and the suggestions offered by so high an authority will be received with all the deferential regard to which they are justly entitled. But it can hardly be expected that even the weight of his acknowledged eminence among the explorers and students of our old English authors will at once secure a general approval of all the emendations and changes he has suggested as proper to be made in the text of this "Balade." However imperfect is the manuscript copy by which this newly-recovered treasure has been preserved for us, the lovers of the sweet and gentle father of English poetry will not too readily admit every alteration in it, no matter how slight that alteration may be, which any person of learning and cultivated taste in these later days may confidently propose. Although few of them may have had the ample opportunities for careful investigation and study of original documents which the Cambridge Professor of Anglo-Saxon has enjoyed, many of them will be inclined to question very closely the propriety of any change they may be asked to make in the working of a manuscript, admitted to be old, that contains a hitherto unpublished poem by their favourite poet. For myself, I may be permitted to say that I have made a careful examination of all the emendations suggested by Mr. Skeat in his communication to the *Athenæum*, which is reprinted above. And I have come to the conclusion that they are, with two or three exceptions, entirely unnecessary, and are, collectively, of little value. Let us consider them in detail, referring to them separately by the numerals by which they are severally designated in Mr. Skeat's article. Each number denotes the line, or verse, in which the proposed amendment is to be made.

In the first verse of the "Balade" Prof. Skeat has inserted the final e, which we commonly call mute, as an addition to the word *hert* given in the manuscript. The same word occurs in two other places in the poem, in the seventh verse and in the fifteenth. In the last place he has, as in the first, inserted it, quite properly, since the metre requires it in both those places. But he has also suggested its introduction into the seventh verse, where it is not necessary. The next emendation relates to verse 3, in which Mr. Skeat directs that we should write *your* instead of *yowre*. He further directs us to change this latter form in like manner in every place in which it occurs in the "Balade." But why does he not also put

*u* instead of *w* in the word *you*, which occurs several times? Although both *you* and *youre* are forms found in ancient ballads, in no addition of Chaucer that I am acquainted with is *you* introduced in preference to *you*. The simple and reasonable way to amend the spelling of both words in the poem before us, unquestionably, to substitute *u* for *w*, retaining the *e*, and writing *youre*.

We are also instructed to read in this line *hool* for *hoolle*, that is, to merely drop the final *e*. May I ask, why? The prevalent form of this word in Chaucer's writings is *hole*, although *hol* is met with now and then. Looking into four or five different poems, my eye falls upon such lines as the following:

"When he was hole and sound, and had his rest."

*Legend of Good Women*, v. 2464.

"That can an hurt dere from an hole yknowe."

*Cant. Tales*, v. 6952.

"His felaw, here he stondesth hole alive."

*C. T.*, v. 7615.

"With hole herte I gan her beseech."

*The Booke of the Dutchesse*, v. 1224.

"And after this shal be mine hole entent."

*Court of Love*, v. 206.

"The statutes hole of Loves Court and hall."

*Idem.*, v. 303.

Would Mr. Skeat venture to say in an authoritative manner that in all these, and in a multitude of similar instances, we should make what he here styles an emendation? The form *hool*, which he recommends to be introduced in this verse, and in verse 33, is a very uncommon one. There is nothing to sustain it in the derivation of the word *whole*, and little sanction in ancient usage. I call to mind its occurrence in "Troilus and Creseide," where, Book II, v. 1121, the adverb *hooly* is employed:

"Lo, he that is all hooly yours free."

But even this adverb is sometimes written *holy*; and "hool," the adjective, is scarce indeed. To assume that the use of it in amendment of the text of this "Balade" is correct, or in any respect advisable, is an utter absurdity.

In verse 3, we are directed to add *le* to the word *al*, and to read *alle* as two syllables—a correction which is quite proper. But what is to be gained in the same verse by changing the adjective *hie*, which Chaucer often wrote into *hy*, which he seldom or never wrote? There is really no metrical or other necessity for such a change. It is altogether unwarrantable.

The emendation of verse 4, changing *sette* to *set*, seems admissible. In similar conditions, Chaucer cuts off this final syllable, when the next word begins with a vowel. As instances, see:

"For all hir lust he set in swiche labour."

*Cant. Tales*, v. 11124.

"That all this wide world she set at nought."

*C. T.*, v. 11133.

We are next bidden to convert *likith*, in verse 5, into an unmistakable monosyllable, *lykth*. But readers of Chaucer must be well aware that there is no need to do that at all. Wherever this verbal termination *ith*, or the much more usual *eth*, appears in his verse, it can be read, if the metre so demands, as forming part of the preceding syllable. And this happens very frequently where the verb employed is *liketh*, or *seemeth*. Take as an example the line in "The Wife of Bath Tale:"

"It liketh hem to be clene in body and gost."

*C. T.*, v. 5679.

Or, in the same Tale, the line:

"What helpeth it of me to enquire and spien."

*C. T.*, v. 5898.

Or, that line in "The Sompoures Tale":

"And kisseth hire swete, and chirkeoth as a sparwe."

*C. T.*, v. 7386.

Or, in "The Frankeleines Tale":

"That loveth hire husband as hire hertes lif."

*C. T.*, v. 11128.

Would Pro. Skeat alter the spelling in all such cases as these by literal abbreviation of the words which must be shortened in the reading?

To *hert*, in line 7, Mr. Skeat affixes a final *e*, with the remark that it "is very slight." But, surely, it is never strong, even where *herte* has to be read as a disyllable. Although he has also *hert*, *hart* and *heart*, the form which Chaucer commonly employs is *herte*. That might be a reason for writing it in this place. Yet there are particular cases in which the final *e* may be left out; and this, in my judgment, is one of them. It might be omitted, because the word ought here to be spoken short and sharp, and because the line is full, not calling for the slightest sound of a final vowel at any point.

Compare the following lines, both taken from *The Flower and The Leaf*:

"There is no hert, I deme, in such dispaire."

v. 81.

"With all her hert, all her commaundement."

v. 122.

These are verses like to the one under consideration, and in them the reasons I have indicated lead to the omission of the final *e* of *herte*.

To change to *trew*, as Mr. Skeat suggests, the obviously incorrect *triev*, in line 8, is a manifest improvement.

Mr. Skeat has inserted the word *you* in line 10—some word of one syllable being clearly wanted to make up the metre. But I do not agree with him that the word he has chosen is "required to complete the sense." In fact, it ought not to be chosen because it would occasion a repellent repetition of the word which naturally stands at the beginning of the 12th line. It would fill the gap with another word, which I will speak of further on.

At the 11th verse the proposed amendment is to read "Al my lyf" instead of "Al my live," and to place an accent on "Al." This would be a more than questionable change. The form *live*, meaning *life*, found in this "Balade," is not a common one in the poet's works. It stands sometimes, or generally, at the end of a line, to supply a perfect rhyme for another word lengthened in like manner, as in "Chaucer's Dream," v. 1194:

"I graunt you inheritage,  
Peaceably without strive,  
During the daies of your live."

If the case we are discussing a long word is wanted—not a word that may be quickly pronounced, as *lif* must be. And it is clear that no accent would fall naturally upon *Al*: the stress in reading should rather be laid on *live*. To put it upon the first word would be contrary to Chaucer's usage, and to the very character of the metre here employed. Besides, it is very plain that it is the *whole phrase* and not merely the adjective *Al* that is emphatic.

If, on account of the rarity of the form *live*, it should be deemed advisable to alter it, the best form to take is the one to which we are accustomed at the present day, and

which is found throughout the whole poem "Troilus and Creseide," and elsewhere—*life*.

In regard to "souvenauce," which stands at the close of the 14th line, it is suggested that it is equivalent to "remembrance," and that it is "a beautiful and new word."

"Souvenauce" is, unquestionably, a musical and beautiful word. But the suggestion of its signification is, surely, almost needless. And the extraordinary remark that it is a "new word," is grossly incorrect. It is, as everybody knows, a very old word, in the French language. And it cannot be called new to the English language, unless more than 300 years of current use are required to take the rough edges of newness off a word. To readers of Spenser it is a quite familiar term, and it may be found in old English dictionaries explained by its equivalent *remembrance*. Perhaps, however, what Prof. Skeat intended to say was that, as Chaucer generally employed the word *remembraunce*, the introduction of *souvenauce* in this "Balade," in its stead, is something new for him. But it is not, after all, so wonderful a thing that a poet who imported so many French words and naturalized them to the English tongue should have brought in this particular one, which here suited his purpose so well.

For "*suffrith grete*," in the 15th line, Mr. Skeat would substitute "*suffreth greet*." The change of the vowel *i* in the ending of several verbs in this poem, would, no doubt, be quite proper. For the writing of *i* instead of *e* in all the five instances in which it occurs seems somewhat like a mere affectation. Yet it was not seldom preferred, and Chaucer sometimes chose it. Witness, as one example, the verse 294 in "The Court of Love":

"Though Death therefore we thirlith with his spere."

But why at all should the adjective *grete*, which Chaucer often used, be altered to *greet*, which he never wrote? He occasionally wrote *gret*; and in certain old border ballads *grat* may be found. *Greet*, I am confident, could hardly be discovered in old ballad, even in those designed to illustrate the broad dialect of Somersetshire.

At the 16th line, Mr. Skeat supplies *loke*, to fill the place of an omitted, or effaced word in the manuscript. And in order to give the verse its proper metre, he intrudes *le* between the syllables of the word *humbly*, thus inventing the hitherto unheard-of *humblely*. This is bungling. There is no necessity for doing any such violence to a simple adverb. By adding the very common termination—*eth*, of the imperative mood, to the verb he has happily supplied, and placing a slight and quite usual accent on the last syllable of the adverb, the verse is rendered smooth and regular; reading thus:

"And loketh how humbly, with al symplesse."

His next proposed emendation is contained in the direction to expunge "for" from the 18th line, which runs:

"As you best list my peynes for to redresse."

But why should it be expunged? The omission must be dictated solely on account of the metre, and because Mr. Skeat considers that "peynes" must of necessity be pronounced as a disyllable. According to all the ordinary texts, Chaucer uses with apparent indifference the several forms *peine*—taken directly from the French—

*paine* and *pain*: he rarely has *peyne*. And he makes the plural of each in the common way, by adding the *s*, *paines* being the form he seems to prefer. But that he sometimes treats this plural as a monosyllable, the following instance is sufficient to show:

"The cruell paines of this sorrowful man."  
*Troilus and Creseide, Bk. IV. v. 1697.*

Besides, as I think, to leave out "*for*" would greatly weaken the line. That preposition is used so often, as everybody knows, before the infinitive verb to indicate a strong, direct purpose, that no special explanation of its force need be given. But if examples of its use, even when it comes into the line as a redundant syllable, should be asked for, here are examples, which I gather from the same page:

"And maken folk for to purchasen curses"  
*Cont. Tales, v. 16873*  
Man for to enspire, and eke for to defende.  
*C. T. v. 16949*

The line in question, therefore, it seems to me, is much better as it is, and there is no reason for a change.

In regard to line 21:

"Abidyng grace, whan that youre gentilnesse."  
We are instructed by Prof. Skeat to read "*grace*" (two syllables) and to "omit *that*."

In his instruction, Mr. Skeat puts the cart before the horse. It is the arbitrary omission of *that* which gives rise to the necessity of twisting out of shape, in a most unwarrantable manner, poor *grace*. Of course, *grace*, like other similar words, may sometimes be made a dissyllable in old English. But it is nearly always only a monosyllable. Let us take from a single poem—"The Court of Love"—several lines in which the word occurs. One is:

"And give me grace so for to write and say."  
*v. 26.*

Would Mr. Skeat amend this line by saying "*grace*" (two syllables); omit "*for*"? Yet he would be bound to do so by the canons, or what he takes to be canons, in grammatical construction and in metre, which appear to guide him.

Other lines are:

"Thou shalt have grace here in thy quenes sight."  
*C. of L. v. 292.*

"And fall in grace with her, and wele accord."  
*v. 745.*

"Of grace redresse my mortall greefe, as ye."  
*v. 846.*

"Abiding grace, of which I you requere."  
*v. 852.*

"And give me grace so for to write and say."  
*v. 26.*

"Be true and kind her grace for to deserve."  
*v. 315*

Would Mr. Skeat apply his rectifying processes to these last two lines, omitting *for*, and dividing the sound of *grace*?

But what at all calls for any alteration in the line under consideration? As it stands in the original, it is an elegant and musical verse. To attempt to change it is merely an absurd caprice. It is needless to remind students of Chaucer how frequently the expressions "how that," "till that," and "when that" occur throughout his poems, in situations like to that we are considering. Indeed, the free employment of these expressions is a very notable characteristic of his style. Opening at almost any page of his writings, instances immediately meet the eye. I open a volume this moment and find on a single page of "The Squiere's

Tale," three lines which begin with, "When that." And it may quickly be remarked by an attentive reader that the verb *list* is—as it is in this "Balade"—in almost every case of its occurrence, preceded by "when that," instead of by "when" alone. Take one of the three lines before me,—C. T., v. 10645:

"Whan that you list to clepen him again."

Or, turning back a few lines, take the consecutive verses, C. T., 9921, 9922.

"With which when that him list he it unshetle.

And when that he wold pay, etc., etc."

Or look into "The Complaint of the Black Knight," and read at v. 538:

"Or whan that ever her list to devise";

And at v. 573:

"When that her list fro my body wend."

So this "suggested emendation" may justly be deemed worse than worthless.

That "*allegeaunce*," in line 22, means "*alleviation*," is a kindly explanation of which, surely, no reader of Chaucer stands much in need. He must have met more than once, in various shapes, both this noun and the verb from which it comes. As in "The Romaunt of the Rose," v. 1871:

"I had none hope of allegiaunce"

Or, a few lines farther on, in vv. 1890 and 1923, other forms of the noun:

"Somedele to yeve allegement,"

and

"Now sore without alleggement."

Or in v. 1768 of the same poem, the verb:

"Alegged much of my languor,"

Or in v. 3391:

"And eke alegged of my tourment."

By Mr. Skeat's amendment of the 25th line, which is:

"And thinkith be raison that wommanly noblesse,"

we are to "read, 'And thinkth resoûn'" —placing an accent on the second syllable of *resoûn*, and leaving out *be*.

It is not necessary to leave out the *e* of *thinketh*, or the second *i* of *thinkith*, in order to shorten the word. The termination *eth* is very frequently abridged in the utterance, especially when the verb is in the imperative mood. Take the following passage from "The Booke of the Dutchesse," vv. 555-7, in which we have two instances, one in the imperative and one in the indicative, within the small compass of three lines:

"And telleth me of your sorrowes smart,  
Paraunter it may ease your herte,  
That seemeth full sicke under your side."

Or this other imperative verb from the "Canterbury Tales," v. 10047:

"I yeve it you, maketh chartres as you list."

I refrain from citing numerous instances which readily present themselves, and bring forward only two others. One from "The Court of Love," v. 1043, is:

"For in good faith she loveth thee but a lite."

And the other from the "Canterbury Tales," v. 6291, affords, in a single verse, two dissyllabic verbs which are to be read as monosyllables:

"Than sitteth he doun, and writeth in his dotage."

To me it seems that a better change than that proposed by Prof. Skeat in this

place would be to put the Chaucerian *resoun* for the pure French *raison*, keeping the accent on its first syllable, and sounding it as a word of one syllable; to retain the word *be*; and to read the imperative *thinketh* also as a monosyllable. The line could then be pronounced thus:

"And think'th be res'n that wommanly noblesse."

In this form it would fully convey the evident meaning, namely:

"And think (consider) it to be reason (reasonable) that womanly noblesse should not desire, etc."

However, I cannot see any imperative need of a change in the line at all.

In the next line, the 26th, the Professor would repeat his favourite operations of excision and dissection. He bids us to "read, '*desyre for to do*,'" instead of "*desire for til do*," and to "omit *the*." We are not bound to follow his advice altogether. I am willing to accept a small portion of it, and to replace *til* by *to*, as a reasonable emendation.

But there is no occasion whatever to omit *the*, and is therefore no occasion to convert *desire* into a ridiculous trisyllable. The instances in which it has ever had to assume that character must be rare indeed. And why should it, in this particular place, be spelled *desyre*? It is because in that shape it might be more readily admitted as a trisyllable? Chaucer almost uniformly, I think, wrote *desire*, following the French *desir*, a form which shows how absurd it is to distort it into a word of greater length.

In verse 29 we are directed to "read *flour*" instead of *floure*. Again, why? Chaucer does sometimes cut the *e* off that substantive, particularly at the end of a line which has to rhyme with a preceding or a following line that closes with a word whose final syllable is *our*, as *honour* or *armour*. We have an example in v. 497 of "The Flower and the Leaf."

"What that these knights be in rich armour,  
And tho' be in grene and wear the flour?"

At the close of two other stanzas in the same poem *flour* is used to rhyme with *honour*. But it is to be noticed that in each of these three situations *flour* is the last word of a question, and would naturally be shortened. Elsewhere in the poem the form is *floure*, except once, when *Flower* meets us. In other poems, when the word fills a position in the verse that calls for some stress of the voice upon it, Chaucer does not cut off the *e*. For example, take the following, which come into view as I turn over the pages of "The Court of Love":

"Unto the floure of porte in womanhede," v. 3.  
"Onely to you, the floure of all yevis," v. 865.

In "The Legend of Good Women," *flour* may be found in three places as a rhyme for *honour*, and in one as a rhyme for *labour*. And *floure* may be found once as a rhyme for *honoure*, once for *laboure*, and once for *honour*. In all the other places throughout the poem the word is *floure*. There is, therefore, no good reason for its abbreviation in this new-found "Balade."

We are next requested to write "*Tak*" instead of "*Take*," and "*myn*" instead of "*my*" in the 30th line. But it is not apparent why a change is necessary in either case, or what improvement would be made thereby.

Mr. Skeat suggests a positive improvement in line 31. For the uncouth "*goddelelyhede*" he would have "*goodli-hede*," which is much better. In "The Romaunt of the Rose," v. 4604, we find

*goodlihedde*, and in "Troilus and Creseide," Bk. III., v. 1729, *goodlihedde*.

But he soon returns to the error of his ways, by proposing that *hool* should be substituted for "*hole*" in the last line, as he had before proposed that it should stand for "*hoole*" in the 2nd line. I have already pointed out the utter absurdity of introducing that out-of-the-way form of the adjective.

There remains but one other verbal suggestion to be examined. It is the "suspicion that, in line 5, *womanly* is a substitution for *wyfly*. Why the Professor should entertain such a suspicion I am altogether at a loss to understand. *Womanly* is an adjective which occurs on Chaucer's pages much more frequently than *wyfly* does. It is a much broader word in its signification; for *wyfly* simply means everywhere what it means in the expression (Cant. T., v. 8305), "*wyfly homliness*," i. e. "*domestic management, such as becomes a wife*." In both the places in which *womanly* occurs in this "Balade," it is an eminently suitable term. Chaucer employs it sometimes even to qualify *wife*, as, in "Troilus and Creseide," Bk. IV., v. 106—"womanliche wife," and elsewhere.

On what grounds Mr. Skeat here prefers "*wyfly countenance*," that is, "*wisely appearance*" to "*womanly countenance*," that is "*womanly appearance*," I cannot conceive.

It now remains to consider the entire line which our editor has supplied to fill a gap in the second stanza:

"I pray you do to me some *daliaunce*."

Mr. Skeat has formed this line, he tells us, "by slightly altering a line which occurs in Chaucer's 'Balade to Rosemounde.'" Is that a scientific or quite philosophic proceeding? Chaucer does not repeat lines, or passages, as do the epic poets, Homer and Virgil. In truth, he has so great variety of expression that he hardly ever puts even the same, or similar, ideas in the same, or similar, words. It would be far more rational to endeavour to fill up *lacunæ* in his compositions by carefully thinking out what he might have written than by patching together words or phrases gathered from his other pages. The word "*daliaunce*," wheresoever he met it, seems in this case to have impressed itself upon Mr. Skeat's imagination by offering a convenient assonance to *souvenaunce*; and, perhaps, because it also appeared to be a very proper term to introduce into an amatory ballad.

But *daliaunce* is a pregnant word, and altogether too expressly significant for the position he has assigned to it. Its mildest meaning is *gaiety* or *sportiveness*: its general and commonly received sense is *wantonness*, or *acts expressive of fondness*. Either of these senses is inconsistent with the spirit and tenor of this "Balade."

If I were permitted to try my hand at filling up what is here incomplete, I should insert in the 10th line, not *you*, but *mine*, and should supply a quite different 13th line. I should bring in, to rhyme with *souvenaunce*, a more fitting and more beautiful word than *daliaunce*. I would make the whole passage run thus:

"And sith I shall do this [mine] observaunce  
Al my live, withouten displeaunce,  
You for to serve with all my besynesse,  
[I pray you yeve me now some cherisaunce]  
And have me somewhat in you're souve-  
naunce."

This reading, I respectfully submit,

would—mainly by the simple introduction of "*now*" in the 13th line—cause an additional stress to be laid upon "*live*" in the 11th line, thereby inducing the requisite prolongation of the sound of that noun, and would impart an antithetical force to "*souvenance*" in the 14th line. That it renders the passage smoother and more harmonious, will, I think, hardly be disputed.

It is well known, I believe, that Professor Skeat is engaged in the preparation of a new edition of Chaucer, which, it is intended, shall be the fullest and best collection of his writings.

I sincerely hope that in the performance of that important work the old texts with which we are familiar may be treated with a somewhat more reverent and a lighter touch than that which has been applied to this newly published "Balade."

W. P. DOLE.

Saint John, N.B., 27th July, 1894.

### GLIMPSES AT THINGS.

I have just been reading in the *Boston Herald* (of July 19th) a long and rather interesting letter on the blunders and oversights of great writers. In a few of the instances given, however, the error of the printer, apparently, is attributed to the author, as when it is stated that Ouida "confuses Pluto and Plato and considers the latter the deity of the infernal regions." "In 'Hamlet' there are two exceedingly curious mistakes," says the *Herald* contributor, "which are evidently the result of pure forgetfulness. One is in the speech made by the ghost to Hamlet:

But that I am forbid  
To tell the secrets of my prison house,  
I could a tale unfold, whose lightest word  
Would harrow up thy soul, freeze thy young  
blood,  
Make thy two eyes, like stars, start from their  
spheres,  
Thy knotted and combined locks to part,  
And each particular hair to stand on end  
Like quills upon the fretful porcupine:  
But this eternal blazon must not be  
To ears of flesh and blood. List, list, oh list!

If the passage has any meaning, it must refer to the story of the murder, which the ghost, in spite of his earnest assertion that he is forbidden to disclose, immediately proceeds to narrate."

The blunder here is on the part of the Boston journalist. The story of the murder is a secret of this world, not of the ghost's "prison house." To divulge this cannot be the "eternal blazon" that "must not be to ears of flesh and blood." The dread arcana which the ghost is forbidden to reveal relate manifestly to his Tartarean environment and the "sulphurous and tormenting flames" to which, as he has just before declared, he is bound to return immediately.

Æsop's fox that had lost his tail might have induced its fellows to cut theirs off if they had been human beings. He would certainly have succeeded had he been able to persuade them that tails were out of fashion. At what *outré* extravagance, at what fearful sin against taste, health, or morality, the average woman would stop following fashion, it is hard to guess. In this generation she has tortured chameleons and risked the extinction of several species of birds; she has crooked herself in the so-called Grecian bend; she has limped in imitation, or caricature, of a lame princess;

she has taken noxious drugs for her complexion; she has squeezed and distorted her feet and figure in a variety of ways; she has imitated tricks of her fallen sisters when they threatened to become fashionable. In the unreasoning worship of Fashion, it is inevitable that uneducated people should sometimes make laughable sacrifices at what they ignorantly fancy to be her altar. A pretty country girl with perfect teeth went to a clever dentist whom I know and asked him, ineffectually, to put in a gold filling "for the sake of style." I was inclined to disbelieve this incident (despite the respectability of my informant) on Hume's principle (properly modified) that "it is more probable that testimony (of one witness) should be false than that a miracle should be true." But the other day another most respectable dentist assured me he had several similar applications. If sharp pointed teeth became the fashion, I fear that most women would file theirs. And if men would not be quite so silly, it is only because they value sensual comfort more highly than the weaker sex, and because admission to the best marriage mart is of less paramount importance to them.

"What are you going to do about it?" is a natural retort to anyone who deprecates the tyranny of fashion. The impotence of individual and even of concerted efforts to mitigate it has been oft-times proved, almost to the point of despair. Yet the failure of all these efforts may have been partly due to a want of judgment, to attempting to stem a torrent instead of to divert it. If reformers would avoid the extremes of harmful or unbecoming fashions, and laugh or sneer at the extremists only, they might cause a general fear of being thought too pronounced, and so the silly vagaries of fashion might be restricted. A mob can sometimes be halted by a few resolute people who fire at the foremost. But when individuals present defiant contrasts to prevailing customs or costumes, they lose their influence by appearing grotesque and provoke general animosity by posing as superiors and censors of the whole crowd.

Among the Nova Scotian items in my recent "glimpses" at the transmigration of jokes, it seems I might have included the hit given Judge Marshall by an Indian whom he had fined. The Mic-mac paid his fine and requested a receipt. On being asked his reason he said that when he reached the gate of heaven, St. Peter might look at his record and observe that he had been drunk and disorderly. "But I paid Judge Marshall ten dollars for that, I would explain," continued the Indian. "Let us see the receipt," St. Peter might say; and how could I go all over hell to find you?" The other day a distinguished judge of the United States Supreme Court, who is very sensibly summering in Halifax, told this tale in capital Hibernian dialect, locating it in the West and making the prisoner an Irishman.

Recently when the conversation turned upon Monsignor Satolli's decision that bishops had a divinely conferred right to exclude members from all Catholic societies, I am told that the same eminent jurist dryly opined that the case was quite settled now that Satolli had "affirmed the judgment" of the Deity.

F. BLAKE CROFTON.

## PARIS LETTER.

A private bill has been laid on the table of the Chamber of Deputies, to create in every commune of France a "conciliation judge," whose office would be naturally to reconcile disputants in a court for promoting peace on earth and fraternal love, what all the religions have not as yet accomplished. There are 36,000 communes in France; a group of these constitutes a canton; a group of cantons, an arrondissement, and two or three arrondissements, a department. This constitutes the territorial organization of France. Each commune has its mayor and town councils, and generally its parish priest. If the population of a commune be small, two or more may consolidate to save expenses. Paris is divided into twenty wards, or "quartiers," each having its mayor, and so there are virtually so many communes. There are no justices of the peace in France, but each canton has a resident local or petty sessions judge, who acts as a justice of the peace, and receives a modest salary of 2,000 fr. a year. For certain small cases, his decisions are final. Before he officially deals with a case, he endeavours to amicably settle the dispute, so he is a conciliation judge. Why this bill to create an army of justices, allocating one to every 4,000 inhabitants of a commune, or united communes, whose functions would be unpaid, and whose work is superfluously philanthropic? Is it to meet the ingrained love of the French, to be able to boast of being a state functionary, that some 30,000 amateur judges are to be created? Their decisions could not be enforced, so they would be rendered useless in advance. Blessed are the peacemakers—only the disputants will not listen to the voices of the charmers.

Pity conciliation cannot be tried with such social wild men as the Anarchists, and so do away with the necessity of passing the new law to extirpate anarchy by muzzling the Anarchists. Opinion is sharply defined over the law; some declaring its severe clauses to be absolutely necessary; others regarding the measure as the suppression of liberty. Beyond doubt the Government was not sufficiently armed to deal with anarchy, that has been gnawing its way into the social fabric for nearly a dozen of years. And that malady cannot be cured rapidly. The knowledge that severe laws now exist, but above all, that they will be firmly applied, without fear, favour or affection, will do much to eradicate the anti-civilization scourge. Can that desirable end be accomplished in two or three years? If so, limit the existence of the coercion bill to that period, say many; a few would leave the Damocles' sword permanently hanging over the heads of the Anarchists. M. Drumont, the famous anti-Semitic editor, and who is also a royalist, dreads so much the operation of the new law, which he hotly opposes, that he takes time by the forelock and exiles himself to Brussels, and sends his editorial articles by telephone. The advanced Republicans predict the most fatal consequences if the bill be passed, which it assuredly will be. As Caserio Santo, the assassin of M. Carnot, will be tried about the closing days of the month, it would be good tactics to vote on the bill before then, and thus prevent the publication of any speech of his to the anarchist world at large. In a word, make complete silence surround his name and his crime.

The re-organization of the police force is to be taken in hand. The police in uniform are under the control of their Prefect, who is a subordinate of the Home Minister. The latter has the management of the entire detective system, so between the two police organizations, there exists the usual rivalries, jealousies and cross-purposes, that fatally tell on the whole system. It is proposed to make the Prefect, as in olden time, a kind of Lieutenant-Colonel of the police, a Fouché in fact. By the new organization the Prefect would be able to communicate directly with the heads of the provincial and foreign police, without having to pass by the Home Office, and so waste precious time. But the great reform ought to be, to allow no political interference with the administration of the police.

The best feature about the national holiday was its termination. No one felt quite at ease this fourteenth; it was trying to veneer mourning with rejoicing. There was a sort of animation in the city, but no gaiety. There were no illuminations, and as for those of a private character they had all the success of privacy. As compared with the previous holidays, the display of flags was very limited. Some public buildings had festoons of tricolors, and many houses still showed tricolor covered with crape, as on the occasion of M. Carnot's interment. The drink shops kept up the holiday, with respect to decoration of their shops, illuminations and free dancing in the street, but they do not appear to have been satisfied with their day's receipts. Even the rurals who came to see Paris had an air of fatigue and disappointment. There was one incident of a satirical comic nature. The intern medical pupils of the Dubois private, that is, paying municipal hospital, in the Rue Faubourg St. Denis, illuminated their sitting room; they suspended therefrom by a cord a glass filled with wine and a pork sandwich; that represented the gift this year of the municipal council to each of their Bob Sawyers. Hitherto the latter were presented with fowls and melons, to celebrate the national holiday; times are becoming very hard. And yet the receipts of the city's budget amount to 353 million frs. And each town councillor accords himself an annual donation of 6,000 frs—two-thirds of the amount paid to deputies and senators, although the law prescribes his services must be gratuitous.

Pending the time when France develops her new colonies, she has no intention of ceasing to grab, like other powers, fresh territory. By a presidential decree, a very important step has been taken with respect to the French Congo, of which M. de Brazza is the Governor-General. Beyond French Congo proper is the Oubankui Hinterland, in which the Belgians have a material interest. The decree alluded to confine the role of M. de Brazza to within the settled limits of the Congo, while the Oubankui and its unknown stretches north-west and north, have been placed under Captain Monteil as High Commander; he will be nominally a subordinate of de Brazza's, but his rule will be active, that is, fighting and pushing forward the influence of France. It is here the collision must take place between the French and Belgians. So long as Equatorial Hinterland is not touched, England has nothing to say, except to keep also pushing towards the north-west and to retain outposts on Lake Chad. From her continental position the colonial progress of France cannot be compared with the insular safety and trading ad-

vantages of England; hence, why the French regard their colonial expansion with mixed pleasure. One enthusiastic colonialist maintains that if the worst came to the worst with France in Europe she could always pay her defeat by her colonial possessions; this presumes the victor would accept that kind of current coin.

*La Liberte* is regarded as a sober journal, but the temperature has told at last on its writers, one of whom observes that the Khedive, who went to Constantinople apparently to witness earthquakes, resides on board his yacht and is dying of ennui; that the Sultan has given him permission to visit all Europe, "provided he will go nowhere else than to Carlsbad"; that the latter city of medicinal waters—excellent for "old age"—has been dictated by England apparently with the view of preventing his coming to Paris, "though the Khedive ought to well know that France is a match for England." Beyond that remark, the Egyptian question creates no interest; the bondholders have just been paid their fat interest, secured them, as they avow, by the successful administration of the country by England and her occupation keeping out external troubles.

General Saint-Mars, commander of the Twelfth Army Corps, is well known to be the father of his troops. He has just decided that the windows of the barracks shall be provided with lattice blinds. You may feel surprise at this, but it is an important sanitary reform. There is not the slightest screen to the windows in French barracks, so in summer the sun's rays directly pour into the rooms, and in winter the windows are kept closed, so as not to freeze the soldiers. Conscripts will tell you that these two drawbacks are the greatest miseries they have to endure. In hot weather, when the men are allowed siesta from 10 to 2 o'clock, the rooms are uncomfortable; at night the dormitories are so many Black Holes of Calcutta. Hence, a bad sanitary milieu; and healthy soldiers are more important than scientific rifles and the latest smokeless explosive. In the Austrian barracks the windows are double to exclude cold, and have Persian blinds to moderate light and sunshine. General Saint-Mars will have lattice screens for all the windows of barracks within his command. He ought to go a few steps further; the food of the soldiers is excellent in quality and sufficient in quantity, but is badly served up. Also, in winter the barrack rooms have no fire, so the men suffer from cold. Of course, it would never do to have feather-bed soldiers, but there is a mean between the maintenance of health and the indulging in luxury. Undersized conscripts are henceforth to be employed as army clerks.

Pedestrianism and cyclism are epidemics in France, but healthy plagues. One man has just walked from Paris to Havre and back in 77 hours, a distance of 277 miles. The winner is 35 years of age, and by profession a coachman. Excepting rolling up stairs, the bicycle now does everything. Soldiers, doctors, postmen, light goods delivery boys, telegraph messengers, teachers and preachers utilize the *fin de siècle* machine. One class of society still held out, due to their poverty, not their will—the Catholic curates, who help in several parishes at once. They had to walk several miles daily; now good people are subscribing to present them with bicycles.

The city sewer men threaten to strike if wages be not augmented. They do not quite earn 5 fr. a day, and have to work

twelve hours—less one for *dejeuner*—apart from extra calls. Their work is not exactly laborious, but it is wholly under ground, in heat, cold, wet, and offensive odors. The men are mostly all married. They, as a body, are agile and slender. Some are over 56 years of age. Unlike the gravediggers, they are not state functionaries, so not entitled to any pension on reaching a limited age. A gravedigger must retire at 65, and has about one franc a day pension. The oddest circumstance about these classes of labourers, and also of the night soil men, is their exemption from all disease. The Municipal Council is puzzled what to do with the city sewage, as no suburb will have it. Ultimately it must be run into the sea. If so, scientists say it would be a source of food to fatten turbot, soles and plaice.

A concierge, with a family of five young children, was dazed by one of her lodgers making 78 fr. at a race course, after putting down 5 fr. She had just received the tenants' quarter rents, 1,700 fr. She went to the race course, put the money down on a horse "certain to win," and lost. On reaching her lodge, the landlord was awaiting her, to receive his rents. "Tableau!" as the French say.

Z.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## DILLON DIVORCE CASE.

(Letter 2.)

To the Editor of The Week :

Sir,—Since my first letter to you on this subject, I have read (what I could not before) the full official report of the Senate debates on the case. They cover a hundred and one pages of Hansard. They glow throughout with a fervour scarcely to be looked for from such a source, evincing in our "Upper House" a force of sentiment and expression truly dramatic. On this head, however, I forbear from further comment at present, and shall confine myself to the strictly legal aspects of the case as developed in the arguments on both sides.

The main facts of the case have been already stated. The incidents from which the controversy arose appear in the minutes of procedure of the committee in the case :

## EXTRACT.

(On opening procedure, immediately after filing of "Marriage Certificate," "Exhibit No. 1.")

"The following question being put to the witness by the Honorable Mr. Kaulbach :

Q. 'Are you an Irish Roman Catholic?' was objected to by the Honorable Mr. Loughheed who moved the question be struck out of the evidence as irrelevant to the issues.

The committee divided thereon :

YEAS.—Honorable Messrs. Ferguson, Gowan, McInnes (B.C.), McKay, Loughheed, Read (Quinte).—(6).

NAYS.—The Honorable Mr. Kaulbach.—(1).

So it was resolved accordingly.

The following questions were successively put by the Honorable Mr. Kaulbach :

Q. "'Were you married according to the rites of the religious denomination to which your wife belonged?'

Q. 'Or according to the rites of the church to which you and your wife still belong?'

Q. 'Have you the same religious faith that you had then?'

Q. 'Do you believe in the validity of a divorce, a vinculo granted by this Parliament?'

And being severally objected to by the other members of the committee, on the ground that the questions are irrelevant to the issue, it was in each case and upon the same division as above,

Resolved, That the said questions shall not appear in evidence.

The following question having been put by the Honorable Mr. Kaulbach :

Q. 'Have you been faithful to your marriage vows, as far as adultery is concerned, up to the time you instituted proceedings for this divorce?'

The question ("instantly," as appears in report of debate) was objected to by the Hon. Mr. McKay.

The following answer (thereon) was made by the witness :

A. 'I decline to answer on the advice of counsel.'

Hon. Mr. Loughheed moved that the question and answer do not appear in the evidence.

The committee divided thereon :

YEAS.—Hon. Messrs. Ferguson, Gowan, Loughheed, McInnes (B.C.), McKay, Read (Quinte).—(6).

NAYS.—The Hon. Mr. Kaulbach.—(1).

So, it was resolved accordingly.

The following questions by the Hon. Mr. Kaulbach and the answers thereto by the witness :

Q. 'Up to the time you went to Paris, had you during your married life criminal conversation with anybody else?'

A. 'Most certainly not.'

Q. 'Up to the time you were separated?'

A. 'During the whole time of my married life up to the time I separated from my wife in Paris.'

It was resolved, on the same division as before, that the said questions and answers shall not appear in the evidence.

Counsel for the Petitioner enter a formal objection on the Petitioner's behalf to all the above questions put to the Petitioner by the Hon. Mr. Kaulbach, and to the reception of any evidence of the nature thereby sought to be obtained."

On the following day, according to adjournment and notice, the committee met, and, on the same division, (6 to 1) reported in favor of the Bill, with the following "statement of opinion" by the chairman, (Hon. Senator Gowan), entered, by resolution, on the Minutes thus :

## EXTRACT.

"This Bill has been referred to us by the Senate, and, I take it, the committee has the power delegated by the House, under its Orders and Rules, and none other. For what is not comprehended in the reference, leave to report must be had. What are our duties on the reference is prescribed by Rule 112. They are :

'1. To inquire into the allegations set forth in the preamble of the Bill, and take evidence touching the same, and the right of the Petitioner to the relief prayed therein. [The italics are as given in the report.]

'2. After the hearing and inquiry they are to report to the Senate, accompanying their report by the testimony of the witnesses examined and all papers and instruments before them.'

'Rule 115 provides : If adultery be proved the party from whom the divorce is sought may, nevertheless, be admitted to prove condonation, collusion, connivance, or adultery on the part of the Petitioner.'

'Any of these the Respondent may offer evidence upon, which the committee would be bound to receive and consider. The latter part of the rule declares expressly that condonation, collusion, or connivance is always a defence, and as respects these imposes a duty on the committee of inquiring into them.'

'The matter of adultery on the part of the Petitioner is not so provided for, and is left to be provided for as a counter-charge. I think it would be usurpation of authority for a committee to inquire into matters not committed to them, and we should, moreover, be occupying a somewhat anomalous position in undertaking the double function of accusers and at the same time judges. I can quite see that suspicious circumstances might present themselves in any case, which would demand a searching inquiry in the interest of morals; and this contingency is provided for by the Rules. A report of the committee with their reasons for desiring intervention by the Minister of Justice might be made. Should the Senate adopt such a report, and the Minister of Justice be of

opinion that the public interests call for his intervention, then a further inquiry would follow. Such a proceeding would be analogous to the practice in England of intervention in divorce cases by the Queen's Proctor; but this case does not suggest such a course. I think, therefore, the committee rules rightly in declining to pursue a question not submitted properly to them, and not advanced as a counter charge or growing out of the evidence before them.'

"They had to determine if the preamble to the Bill was proved; there was nothing even to suggest any condonation, collusion or connivance; moreover, of these, the petitioner purged himself on oath.

"There was a subordinate question upon which I did not, at the moment, feel quite so clear; whether questions put by a member of the committee which were ruled out should be reported to the House. Upon consideration, I think they need not. They are on record, should the House desire to inquire into them, and to pass in review upon the decision of their committee. The course, as I understand it, is this: The committee report results, not discussions, or conduct, or language of members. As regards certain questions asked the Petitioner by a member of the committee, touching the religious belief of the Petitioner, and his opinion of the validity of Parliamentary divorce, I regret they were put; they are matters which concern the Petitioner alone.

"He comes as a citizen, praying for relief under a provision in the constitution which enables it to be granted by the Parliament of his country, and a man's creed, whatever it may be, should not close the doors to him for lawful redress.

"The general rule, no doubt, is, that no report of a committee can be accompanied by any statement or protest of a minority. In divorce cases it is otherwise—the minority may bring in a report stating the grounds on which they dissent from the report of the committee, so that course is open to the member who object to our report in favour of the Bill."

"Resolved to report, recommending that the Bill be passed without any amendment."

On the fifteenth of May, on motion by Hon. Senator Gowan (Chairman of the Committee) the report was brought before the House.

What the minority report (if such, in form, or otherwise there was) does not appear either in the printed minutes of procedure or report of debate; but in the opening speech in objection, in the House on the part of Hon. Senator Kaulbach, we have this in Hansard (page 67 of debates of 15th May) :

"I wish to submit several propositions to the House. They are as follows: 1. To grant this application for divorce would not be in the public interest *salus populi suprema lex*.

"2. It would not tend to the peace and order and good government of Canada which in this matter of marriage and divorce is exclusively within the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada, as provided by the 91st section of the British North America Act.

"3. Petitioner having separated from his wife without lawful cause is not now entitled to divorce."

"4. Petitioner having since then committed adultery is not entitled to divorce."

"5. Petitioner having contributed to his wife's adultery by desertion is not entitled to divorce."

"HON. MR. MCCALLUM—Does the gentleman give that as a notice of motion?"

HON. MR. KAULBACH—No, I am simply stating these propositions, and I hope, before I am done to establish them all. I think I have already established the first and second. I contend that in the Province of Quebec, where three-fourths of the people belong to the Church of Rome and respect their sacred relations and obligations, we should not now endeavour to do violence to the conscience of that great body of Christians, who by precept and example inculcate pure and virtuous living, and to break down the obligations and

rights and ordinances as is attempted to be done in this case for the first time in Canada."

Nothing else of the nature of a "minority report" being presented, it was contended by several speakers on the other side that really there was no such report before the House—that these "propositions" presented no facts—nor asked for any special order or instructions from the House for enquiry and report on any of the points stated or suggested by the "propositions" in question; that there was nothing in these on which the House properly could refer back the committee's report for further action by it on the Bill.

As to the propositions *per se*, it is unnecessary to comment. On their face they were such as the House could not seriously take up; and, ultimately, they were disposed of, indirectly in that sense.

The real ground of opposition was that stated in my first letter, viz., That the Petitioner being a Roman Catholic, was not, *under any circumstances*, entitled to divorce. That—throughout the whole debate—was the argument of the opposition. This incontestably appears from the following (*inter multa alia*) words, as reported, of leading speakers on that side. To make a citation or two!

In page 19 of report of debates on 15th May last is the following: [Note. I thus cite from advance sheets, as the reports are not yet bound nor otherwise paged]:

EXTRACT.

"HON. MR. BELLEROSE—It is divorce." (This was in reference to the Hon. Senator Ogilvie's objection to apply the term to a mere "separation," judicial, "from bed and board")—"and so called"—Mr. Bellerose proceeds to say—"in the laws of England. In England it is called divorce from bed and board, which is different from divorce *a vinculo*, which is asked for in this case. . . . "But I was told those parties are Catholics, 'the woman is a French woman.' I rose then and said, 'I take objection.' I am not responsible for those parties whom I do not know, but I am responsible for parties whom I know, and I cannot remain silent, but must defend such immoral legislation when it is possible for me to do so. If you refer to the Civil Code of Quebec you will find that it states positively that the tie of marriage is a tie which no man can sever. I refer your honours to article 185 which reads thus: 'Marriage can only be dissolved by the natural death of one of the parties, while both live it is indissoluble.' That is the law of Quebec, and is this Parliament ready to vote that down? Is Parliament prepared to say that those people, though they are Catholics, though they know that they are not free to marry and in violation of the laws of their Province, shall be given full liberty to marry and so live in adultery under the protection of a Federal Act of Divorce?"

I am sure with all those considerations there will be a pause before the House takes the responsibility of proclaiming to the world that we in Canada have granted the right under the sanction of law to a man to live in adultery for life."

"HON. MR. SCOTT moved the adjournment of the debate."

On the following day the Hon. Mr. Scott opened the debate thus:

EXTRACT, PAGE 2.

"HON. MR. SCOTT said: Except when some important constitutional question had to be discussed in connection with bills of divorce before this Chamber, it has not been the practice of the Catholic minority here to enter on a debate on the merits of such bills. . . . They were usually allowed to go on a division, but when a new deparure takes place, and the fathers and mothers of 2,000,000 of the people of this country are told that the Parliament of Canada is superior in spiritual matters to the ecclesiastical laws of their church, and that, for cause shown and on compliance with the conditions that are required by a divorce committee that is deputed to inquire into the question, they can obtain divorces, it becomes then a very grave question whether

the attention of this Parliament ought not to be called to a departure that is new and one that is not warranted under our constitution."

(Page 3). After citing article 185 (*ad rem*) of the Civil Code of Quebec, he continues: Now this Senate proposes to repeal the Civil Code of Lower Canada by passing this Bill. It is proposed to set aside the ecclesiastical authority which has prevailed in Lower Canada since it was guaranteed by the Crown up to the present time, and also to set aside and repeal the Civil Code of Lower Canada which has been guaranteed over and over again . . .

(Page 9). "And what do you propose to do? To create a

CRISIS

in our history by granting a divorce of this kind."

And so—during seven days of prolonged session—poured forth the torrid stream of this remarkable debate. Needless to follow it, impossible to adequately represent it, in this brief note of it. Suffice it to say, while the attack was, essentially, a *petitio principii*, with much *suppressio veri*, and even *suggestio falsi*, with the *perferendum odium theologicum* pervading the fierce deliverance, there was on the other side a markedly dignified tone of reticence in reply. Some of the members, however, spoke of the Bill, meeting aboundingly every point of attack. Amongst these was the hon. member for Winnipeg (Mr. Boulton) specially charged in the debate, by Senator Bellerose, as belonging to the Church of England, and therefore expected to be on his side.

EXTRACTS.

(Page 15 of Debates of 17th May).

HON. MR. BOULTON—I am quite aware that the hon. gentleman (Hon. Mr. Kaulbach) laid down several propositions. The first was the question of public policy contained in the remarks I have just read. Of course they present to this honourable House two views of the case that we are now called upon to discuss. The question of public policy of permitting a divorce to be granted where both parties were Roman Catholics, or, as the hon. gentleman perhaps would have it said, both parties belong to the Church of England. It is contended because it is against the tenets of the Church, that therefore we, as members of Parliament, should withhold from the suppliant that justice he asks at our hands. In view of that position, the question of whether it is wise or right for us to grant a divorce to the suppliant sinks into insignificance. In deciding whether the (page 15) petitioner is entitled to a divorce, on the evidence, I have to rely more upon the finding of the committee than upon the debate on the evidence in this honourable House. The committee probed the evidence much more deeply. They had better opportunities to judge whether it is right that a divorce should be granted in this case or not, than we are able to judge in the course of a debate upon the evidence as presented to us. For that reason, I am much more inclined to vote upon the merits of the question as the committee have found for us, than upon anything that has been presented to me in the course of this debate. What I do know is that we have a divorce law. The right to divorce is limited, certainly, to one offence, and that is adultery.

HON. MR. SCOTT—We have no divorce law. We have only jurisdiction over divorce.

HON. MR. BOULTON—We have a divorce law to this extent, that whenever adultery can be proved, a petitioner can ask for a divorce.

HON. MR. SCOTT—We have passed no law on the subject.

HON. MR. BOULTON—We are a law unto ourselves, as the hon. member from Lunenburg (Hon. Mr. Kaulbach) has shown. If we go on year after year pursuing a certain policy, that very fact makes it law, and therefore, I say, we have established by precedent, by our acts year after year, that we have a divorce law, and that that divorce law is administered by the Senate of Canada. There are certain rules which we have laid down, and the Divorce Committee is one of the methods by which we get at the evidence. We are here acting as

judges, while the committee finds the facts for the Senate.

But there has been imported into this discussion a principle that I think should not be allowed to go without discussion, and that is, that we should withhold from a portion of the population the liberty which our people generally enjoy, because the tenets of the church to which they belong prohibit them from taking advantage of that law. The hon. member from Ottawa (Hon. Mr. Scott) went even further than that and said: "It is a matter of public policy when you consider that there are 2,000,000 (two millions) of Catholics in Canada, and it would be absurd for us to say that the laws of Parliament shall exceed the ecclesiastical laws which govern those 2,000,000 of people." That is a departure that I certainly cannot agree with. I hold it quite as much a matter of conscience with me that no act or vote of mine on the floor of Parliament shall be such that I will help to withhold from any section or any portion of the people of Canada, the liberties I enjoy myself. That is the constitution that has been handed down to us generation after generation: the constitution that has been fought for manfully and won, under many difficulties, and great odds in the past. Our constitution is the machinery we adopt for the management of our national family; and as we maintain and enforce its principles, so will the national character be strengthened or retarded. It is our duty to hold on to all the liberties that we possess, and advance with the enlightenment of the time, and secure for our people greater liberty from day to day. So far as my hon. friend from De Lanaudière (Hon. Mr. Bellerose) is concerned, I willingly acknowledge that as a French-Canadian he occupies a somewhat different position from those who belong to the rest of the population, in so far that certain rights were accorded to the French-Canadians a century and a half ago. But so far as those ancient rights are concerned, they have been replaced now by the British North America Act, and that Act is the foundation of the constitution of Canada, and the guarantee of the liberties of its population. That Act contains the information that must guide us in our legislation, and we have to consider what will be the effect of our legislation on the future government of this country and on the moral welfare and the physical well-being of our people. If we want our country to prosper and progress from the Atlantic to the (page 17) Pacific, with all its diverse interests, with all its religious divergences, with its racial difficulties—if we are to build up Canada to be a happy and progressive community—we have to stand by that constitution and not depart from it one jot or iota, except in a spirit of progression, certainly not in a reactionary one.

It was this feeling that brought me into discussion of a case such as this, and presenting my views to this honourable House. I would refer back in order to show how far the difficulties of the past have assisted in moulding the constitution under which we live today, and how those rights were fought for, won, and handed down to us from generation to generation. I would refer as far back as the time of Henry the Second.

HON. MR. POIRIER—Divorces did not exist at that time.

HON. MR. BOULTON—I am quite aware of that, but several centuries after that there was a very celebrated divorce case which turned upon much the same principle. I am discussing the ecclesiastical laws referred to by the honourable member from Ottawa. I refer to the divorce of Catherine of Arragon from Henry the Eighth. I would refer you to what Froude says in his digest of that celebrated case:

"The legislation of Henry VIII., his Privy Council and his Parliaments is the *Magna Charta* of the modern world. The Act of Appeal and the Act of Supremacy asserted the national independence, and repudiated the interference of foreign bishops, prince or potentate within the limits of the British Empire?"

He goes on to tell:

"On the 10th of May, Cranmer, with three

bishops as assessors, sat at Dunstable, under the Royal license, to hear the cause which had been so long the talk of Europe, and Catherine, who was at Amphyll, was cited to appear. She consulted Chapuys on the answer which she was to make. Chapuys advised her not to notice the summons. 'Nothing done by such a court could prejudice her,' he said, 'unless she renounced her appeal to Rome.' As she made no plea, judgment was promptly given. The divorce was complete so far as *English law could decide it*, and it was doubtful to the last whether the Pope was not, of heart, a consenting party. However, such was the political pressure brought to bear upon the Pope."

Froude goes on to say again that—

"On March 23rd, with an outburst of general enthusiasm, the Bull was issued which declared *valid* the marriage of Henry and Catherine, the King to be excommunicated if he disobeyed and to have forfeited the allegiance of his subjects.

In England the news of the decision had not been waited for. Two days after the issue of the Bull the Act

#### ABOLISHING THE POPE'S AUTHORITY

was read the last time in the House of Lords. 'Such were facts and results flowing from that celebrated divorce case.

In referring to the time of Henry the Second, hon. gentlemen may think I am dipping pretty far into ancient history, but I wish to refer to the Council of Clarendon which

LIMITED THE POWER OF ECCLESIASTICAL LAWS upon which stress was laid by the hon. gentleman from Ottawa, and which preceded, by a very few years, the *Magna Charta* which limited the power of the Crown in assuring the liberties of the people.

*Magna Charta* is, to this day, embodied in the statutes of Great Britain, as an emblem of civil and religious liberty, as the British North America Act, printed in the statutes of Canada, whose constitution is founded upon the same principles, and handed down from the same ancient source I have found it necessary to refer to. The Council of Clarendon was the result of a disagreement between the ecclesiastical authority and the king, and he appealed to the old customs of the country. A council met at Clarendon for the purpose of stating what these customs were, and a code was drawn up simply re-enacting William I.'s laws, with this in addition:

1. A case between clerk and layman, whether belonging to church courts or to the king's, to be decided by the king's court.

2. A royal officer was to be present at all proceedings of the church to see that the bishop's court kept within its bounds; and a clerk convicted by it passed at once under civil jurisdiction.

3. An appeal might be made from the Archbishop's court to the king's. *None to the papal courts with (even) royal leave.*

4. The rights of sanctuary were taken away as regarded property alone.

These were only one amongst many enactments which were found necessary to resist the encroachments of ecclesiastical authority, for, after all, our priests, clergy and ministers are only human, and human nature in the present day differs nothing from the human nature of centuries ago.

(Page 18). Now, hon. gentlemen, shortly after came the *Magna Charta*; and what is one of the clauses of *Magna Charta*? 'To no man shall justice be sold, denied or delayed.' That was one of the clauses embodied in the *Magna Charta* upon which our constitution was (and is) based and framed. I refer to that in consequence of the remark made by the hon. member from Ottawa that '*ecclesiastical laws are superior to the laws of Parliament when they affect the religious belief of the people.*'

HON. MR. SCOTT—I was speaking of Lower Canada at the time.

HON. MR. BOULTON—The hon. gentleman was speaking of the two millions of Roman Catholics in Canada."

And so continued the debate for days after. Here, for the present, I take up the point as to application of the objection in question to the Roman Catholics of Lower Canada.

#### ROMAN CATHOLIC ECCLESIASTICAL RIGHTS IN QUEBEC RE DIVORCE.

My propositions on this head are:

1. That the subject is, in its nature, not of ecclesiastical attribution, but solely of secular; in civic concern—public order—state.

2. That it is a law—natural law—of humanity—vital to its well being.

3. That its regulation, in such order, is a matter proper only to the state.

4. That it has never been otherwise in Britain, nor even France nor any civilized country, nor in any condition of human life—not even savagery. These are propositions which may seem, to some, too broad and exceptionable, but they are demonstrable. I do not, however, for the present—nor unless need be—intend to discuss them, but confine myself to the leading point in question, viz.: Whether Roman Catholics in Canada have—as contended on the other side—a special guarantee from the British Government of such "right," as that now claimed in this matter.

If there be any such right it is based, presumably, (and can only be so) on those special concessions—concessions not of right, but in mere grace—made to Roman Catholics in Canada on the surrender of it to Britain. The terms of that concession govern (but *strictly* govern) such "right," or matter. They are definitely stated in "The Treaty of Paris," February 10, A.D., 1763. The parties to the treaty were Great Britain, France, Spain and Portugal.

#### EXTRACT.

Article 4.—(About middle)—"His Britannic Majesty, on his side, agrees to grant the liberty of the Catholic religion to the inhabitants of Canada; he will consequently give the most effectual orders, that his new Roman Catholic subjects may profess the worship of their religion according to the *rites* of the Roman of the Roman Church."—with the limitation—

#### "AS FAR AS THE LAWS OF GREAT BRITAIN PERMIT."

Query? Did the laws of Great Britain, then (or at any time) forbid divorce *a vinculo* in case of adultery by wife? Certainly not! As a rule of public order, in supreme constitutional governance, Parliament and the Crown, regularly, on cause, granted divorce (*a vinculo*) in such case. They do so still, through delegated courts and governments throughout the empire.

With the conquest of Canada, the public law of Britain, supervened in such governance. Even in France—certainly for over a hundred years back—this matter of divorce *a vinculo*, has been formally administered as a rule of public order. On this point, as it was not touched in the debate, I would cite, more particularly for the French Canadian members of the Senate, (most estimable gentlemen, all!) the following leading authority of France on the theme, viz.: *Merlin*, tome 16, sect. 3, S 2, art. 6, p. 232:

"Ce n'est ni par conséquence ni par interprétation de l'intention dans laquelle a été contracté le mariage, que le divorce est permis ou prohibé. En le permettant, comme en le prohibant, le législateur ne s'arrête ni doit s'arrêter à ce que le époux ont ou sont censés avoir voulu au moment où ils sont unis; il ne s'arrête et il ne doit s'arrêter qu'aux considérations d'ordre public" qui lui paraissent en commander impérieusement la faculté ou la prohibition d'après la conduite respective des époux. . . . "parceque à l'une et l'autre hypothèse s'appliquerait nécessairement la grande maxime consacrée par l'article 6 du Code Civil, 'qui ou ne peut déroger par des conventions particulières aux lois qui intéressent l'ordre publique et les bonnes mœurs.'"

N.B.—The violation, under the Bourbons of such rule, cost France the loss of her territories in America—a continent—and ultimately the kingdom of France itself.

In her best days, with her purely national "Gaulian Catholic Church," France, in her courts and palace, ever repudiated dictates from Italian Rome in civic government. The *Rubicon* has ever been "Rubicon" between

the two peoples. The fact is of historical record.

One point more and I shall close. The Article (185) of the Civil Code of Lower Canada (now of Quebec) so triumphantly cited on the other side is a dead letter. It was passed before Confederation, when, for divorce, such bills had to be—and were invariably in practice—referred to the crown in England for sanction and effect. The Governor of the Province of Canada, had no such power. Thus, such Act was essentially Imperial, in highest public order. It is so yet, but *ex convenientie*, by the delegated ministry conveyed by the British North America Act with jurisdiction *exclusively* and specifically in such matter in our Dominion Government.

LEX.

#### ART NOTES.

A piece of Italian alabaster, carved with the English rose and the Florentine lily intertwined, will soon be placed over Robert Browning's grave in Westminster Abbey. The poets name and the dates of his birth and death will be the only inscriptions. His son, Mr. Barrett Browning, has established a lace factory and school at Asolo, thus beginning the fulfilment of his father's dream, to see the place once more a busy centre of industry, as it was when he visited it in his youth.

The Goethe Verein of Vienna has at last charged Prof. Edmund Hellmer, the Austrian sculptor, with the execution of the Goethe monument to be erected in that city. The delay in the giving of the commission was caused by the intense rivalry between Hellmer and the popular artist Viktor Tilgner, which divided not only the Verein, but all the art critics and art lovers and finally the entire intellectual part of the population of the Imperial city. Tilgner's model was rejected because it violated one of the rules of the competition, being twice as large as prescribed.

The National Sculpture Society offers a first prize of \$200, and a second of \$200, for the best two sets of designs for the United States silver dollar. The designs will be exhibited at the society's next exhibition in this city, early in 1895. It is to be hoped that our artists will appreciate this opportunity, and compete, notwithstanding the checks and snubs so lavishly bestowed upon them by our Government. They may catch our rulers napping, and give us a coin that shall be beautiful to the eye for more than its intrinsic value. The models must be in plaster, not colored in any way, and six inches in diameter.

#### MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

The following interesting remarks were cull from *Musical News*:—All the callings dignified as professions have in some way or other adopted the testing process, and even those artists who have made reputations without going up for examination at our Universities or chief London Institutions, have been just as truly and thoroughly examined at the bar of public opinion. Just now, as at the Christmas season, the Metropolitan Institutions are busily engaged in preparing for or are actually engaged in examination work. These professional examinations have been so judiciously planned, and the standards have been so rigorously maintained, that they have become not only important adjuncts to the University examinations, but in themselves they are recognized gateways into the various fields of professional life. One of our

most eminent and esteemed musicians lately speaking in this connection pointed to the Royal College of Organists, as having by means of examinations for special duties involving high general musicianship, become a widely accepted entrance into a leading and important department of professional life. The tests at the R.A.M., R.C.M., the Guildhall School of Music, Trinity College, London, the I.S.M., and the London Academy of Music are severally and variously advancing the standards of professional excellence. Examinations not only searchingly test the knowledge or want of knowledge, but also the temperament, tried or untried previously, of candidates. It has been said that more fail from difficulties of temperament than from defects of training. People rarely take special pains to know themselves. Among the advantages of undergoing examination is this, that the candidate gains the power of regarding himself to a certain extent from an outside point of view. His own mind and his own acquisitions become the object of thought. He has in his preparation to project himself and consider how his accomplishment will strike an examiner. He becomes in his study an examiner of himself and his own thinking mind becomes in itself the object of thought. This introspection and self-criticism, which may be encouraged by the preparation for examinations, is, indeed, worth more to the student in the long run than the judgment of the examiner. There are not wanting cases in which the candidate carries his self-examination so far that he is severer than his examiner, and he may find himself successful when he would have hesitated to pass himself. In fact, every student should be his own keenest critic. Examinations are useful both as regards their practical good and as tending to develop in the minds of students a sounder and more critical self-estimation. A candidate has no ground for thinking lightly of an examiner who ploughs him, though in some cases he may well despise one who lets him pass.

It is impossible to meet the anxieties of examination with something like reassuring thought. No one should, under examination, make special efforts to be strikingly original; the far better process is trying to be natural both in practical and theoretical work. The letter of the law should be less thought of than the spirit. We should prefer to put down on paper that which we understand to that which we suspect must be speculative. In this spirit we should avoid, as far as possible, the use of dissonant elements which we are not fully able to control and promptly dismiss by "resolution," as musicians say. We should therefore prefer, to as large an extent as possible, the employment of consonant combinations. The common sense of the musical art in the moderate use of its resources, the endeavour to make it, as it were, sound well to the mind through the eye, are methods equal in power to the possession of a great deal of science; even though the possession of musical science is absolutely necessary now to make successful examinees. One terror to the untried candidate is found in the inexorable passing away of time. Some find this anxiety best dispelled by working steadily on without suffering the distraction of contemplated difficulties to advance upon the strained mind. Natural methods differ so much that it is possible to analyze mental action on general lines. Still, experience seems to point in many cases to the policy

of gathering first an approximate idea of the work to be done, and in theory, even working out roughly the whole task of each half-day on paper before attacking the work in detail or in its final shape. Such a method, to many minds, checks, to some extent, anxiety regarding the flight of time, by giving the examinee some preliminary knowledge of the scope of the work to be done, and consequently a comforting sense of grasp. This kind of seeing in advance is a strong and common natural desire, and the adoption of any method which enables the distance to be traversed and the nature of ground, so to speak, to be to some extent realized, is an instinctive method of mental measurement often sufficiently accurate to give strength, or possibly to husband strength, for critical points. Habit and practice in the writing of music should never be overlooked by musical examinees; such powers are often better than a considerable amount of stored knowledge held in the grip of a strong memory. No writing proficiency is possible without practice, and the method which comes of habit. Musical examinations are no light task in these days, and should be approached, not only with ample technical training, but with a considerable amount of self-knowledge. All honour to our young students who earnestly, thoughtfully and courageously determine to enter the domains of art by the gateway of a well-conducted examination.

LIBRARY TABLE.

THIS TROUBLESOME WORLD. By the authors of "The Medicine Lady." London and New York: Macmillan and Co.; Toronto: The Copp, Clark Co., Ltd. 1894.

"This Troublesome World" is of interest mainly on account of the plot, which hinges on the somewhat hackneyed incident of the trial of an innocent person for murder. The situation is varied in this instance by the fact that the hero and heroine are each in turn suspected of the crime and compelled to stand their trial. With the exception of a few manifest improbabilities, such as the successful concealment of her father's existence for so long a time by Claudia, and the inconsistency with her character which her almost absolute desertion of him implies, the idea is well worked out. The character-drawing is slight and unimportant, and the book has no particular value apart from the plot.

A STRING OF AMBER BEADS. By Martha Everts Holden. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr and Co.

It is somewhat unusual to find a woman attempting a volume of essays, and when we take up a book with such a fetching title as "A String of Amber Beads," we naturally enough expect to find a romance. The book, however, is a string of reflections on life, and very wise and needful reflections some of them are too. The authoress has a broad, sympathetic mind, and seems to get at the core of existence. Girl life she particularly understands, and no woman could read her book without being given fine impulses by its perusal. The style is at times strong, and such a sentence as: "The circling year is a clock whereon nature writes the hours in blossoms," shows what possibilities the author has; but it is occasionally marred by such an unpardonable lapse as: "And as for fighting, why, I verily believe a blue jay in good condition could 'do up' John L. Sullivan so quickly the gentle pugilist would never know what struck him." But the work is well worth reading, and if the Americanisms were pruned from it, the punctuation improved, and some of the defective sentences remodelled it would be an altogether healthy and helpful book.

CAWNPORE. By the Right Hon. G. O. Trevelyan, M.P. London and New York: Macmillan and Co. Toronto: The Copp, Clark Co., Ltd. 1894.

"Cawnpore" is an old friend, and now that it has been published in a fourth edition in the "Colonial Library" it will probably reach many readers who have not yet made its acquaintance. It is a book well worth reading. The author knows his subject, and treats of one of the most tragic episodes of our colonial history with historical accuracy and a fine sympathy for the heroes and heroines who fought and died in the heart of India. The opening chapter is carefully worked, and gives the uninitiated a fine insight into Indian life at the time of the mutiny. The siege of the fated station is told with a graphic pen, and is as attractive as a page of the best war novel written; while the heroes who fight for their country and their friends are stamped impressively upon the reader's mind. The book, too, will have the tendency to dispel many of the myths about that time that have fastened themselves upon the popular understanding, as the true cause of the war, and an unbiased history of its events are given with a historian's reverence for facts.

LADY WILLIAM. By Mrs. Oliphant. London and New York: Macmillan and Co.; Toronto: The Copp, Clark Co., Ltd. 1894.

In a time when every novelist is struggling to capture the attention of the reading public by something unusual, it is a pleasure to take up a new book by Mrs. Oliphant. We know we are going to be neither shocked, surprised nor preached at. The author has been for years before the public as a consummate artist, and Lady William shows that she is losing none of her power. The story deals with English life in a somewhat isolated community. There is the usual rector, his wife, marriageable daughters and scapegrace son, the curate in love with one of the daughters, etc. But the interest centres about the rector's sister, Lady William and her daughter Mab, and while all the characters are drawn with precision and fulness these have been portrayed in detail with special care, insight and sympathy. The best part of the book is decidedly the early chapters, where the female portion of the village of Watcham, "a village of genteel little houses," is thrown into commotion by the introduction of a marriageable young man, the hero of the book, Leo Swinford. The conclusion is somewhat unsatisfactory, as in the case of Katharine Lauderdale, and we could easily stand another novel on the same characters.

KATHARINE LAUDERDALE. By F. Marion Crawford. London and New York: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: The Copp, Clark Co., Ltd. 1894.

Under this very attractive title, one of the burning topics of the day, the question of individual responsibility versus inherited tendency, is powerfully dealt with. It is impossible to read the book without being forcibly reminded of Ibsen's "Ghosts," indeed the authoress herself, by a reference to that drama in one of her chapters, seems to suggest the association of ideas. Valiant indeed is the life-long battle which the unfortunate mother wages, according to her lights, against the awful fate which hangs over her boy; and not the least pathetic part of it is the inevitable effect which her misguided policy—followed out with almost superhuman heroism according to the inherent laws of her own character—produces on the young man's nature. The anguish she experiences when, as a natural result of her training and environment, Julian, instead of giving her his confidence, presents to her that impenetrable mask of conventional ease and good breeding with which it has been the aim and object of her entire life to hide all real emotion in herself, is depicted with great truth and originality. The contrast, at the conclusion of the story, between the conventional morality of the woman of the world, consistent with itself to the very end, and overlaid so deeply with shams, customs, and

traditions as to be incapable of any but its our point of view, and the clear, pure-eyed vision of an innocent, uneducated girl, fresh and untainted by any worldly wisdom, seeing, as by inspiration, straight to the vital point of things, is vividly and powerfully presented, and cannot fail to leave a strong impression on the reader's mind. But we are nevertheless compelled to respect the unwavering courage, the suffering, the life-long devotion of the unhappy mother, and when, at the end, we take leave of her heart-broken, dying, crushed by the sense of failure, it is with profound pity and sympathy for a nature which could endure so much in following out its ideas, ignorant and mistaken though they were. The book is a fine study, its tone is pure, healthy, and free from the morbid tendency which prevails so largely at the present day, and no one need fear that the time devoted to its perusal will be lost.

### PERIODICALS.

*The Expository Times* for August begins with some interesting remarks on Mr. Hawies's article on Maurice in the *Contemporary Review*, followed up by criticisms of the new Dean of Ely's theory of Regeneration. It is a rather long subject and the Dean does not seem to have escaped the danger of giving one side of the case, as though it were the whole. Dr. Davidson continues his *Theology of Isaiah*, and Miss Woods her *Studies in In Memoriam*. The notices of books are carefully done and may be read with confidence. The Great Text for the month is that most interesting and often misunderstood one: "The letter killeth, but the spirit give the life."

"The Value of Hypnotism in Surgery" is the title of the opening paper of the current issue of *The Arena*. Mr. James R. Cooke, M.D., concludes with the following interesting observation: "That hypnotism, in its application to surgery and as a means of relieving pain, may withstand these tests and prove a blessing to myriads of sufferers, must be the hope of all who seek the alleviation of pain." The Rev. M. J. Savage writes upon "The Present Conflict for a Larger Life," while Mr. Sydney Barrington Elliot, M.D., suggests new possibilities in an interesting article on "Prenatal Influence." S. R. Biggar treats upon "The Land Question and Single Tax." Ellen Battelle Dietrick covers Mr. Goldwin Smith with a species of mild, and, for the most part, laborious ridicule in a paper styled "Male and Female Attire in Various Nations and Ages." Nathan Haskell Dole contributes "An Episode in Turgenieff's Life" which is well worth reading.

*The North American Review* for August opens with a discussion on "The Resources and Development of the South" by the Hon. Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Charles H. Cramp writes upon the "Sea Power of the United States," which interesting paper is followed by "Civil Wars in South America" from the pen of the Argentine Minister. Jules Claretie contributes a charming little paper entitled "My Contemporaries." "I have drawn here," he says, in conclusion, "in my turn only rough and rapid sketches. But these notes, if they seem curious, can serve as portraits en pied of those I have known and I can say, in speaking of the men of to-day, of those whom I have loved." General Miles treats up an abstruse subject, "The Lesson of the Recent Strikes." "English Workmen and their Political Friends" is the name of a contribution by the Right Hon. Sir John E. Gorst, M.P. The issue contains other matter well worthy of perusal.

"Speech is silver, but silence is golden," said George Francis Train recently; "and I am going to relapse into silence again. For fourteen years I refused to speak to a man or woman, and I am going back to New York on a scalper's ticket next week, and in Madison Square resume my old occupation of silence."—*Chicago Tribune*.

### LITERARY AND PERSONAL.

It is stated that the first book to have its leaves numbered was *Alop's Fables*, printed by Caxton in 1484.

Elise Reclus's latest book, "My Brother the Peasant," was seized by the Parisian authorities on account of its anarchistic tendencies.

No wonder that Dr. Conan Doyle has lots of good fighting in his books, says the *Province*, for does he not come of fighting stock? It appears that no fewer than five of his family fought at Waterloo.

An organization has been formed in Philadelphia in memory of Walt Whitman and has pronounced itself to be "international," and adopted the name of "Walt Whitman Fellowship." The object of this fellowship is, according to its constitution, "the association of all persons who are interested in the life and work of Walt Whitman."

It is said of Ruskin that he rises quite late. After breakfast he goes to his study and reads for awhile the newspapers or a book, and then he will walk out in the gardens or along the shores of the lake. He enjoys seeing old friends and young people. In the evening, he nearly always has a game of chess. Music is also his delight.

Perhaps the greatest literary toiler of modern times was Littré, the compiler of the monumental dictionary of the French language. Littré's dictionary was pronounced by the highest English authority at the time of its publication "the best dictionary of any living language," and its author, "the Frenchman of the most encyclopedic erudition since Diderot."

There is no doubt, says the *Christian at Work*, that Rudyard Kipling is the best paid man of letters to-day. Recently in London his publishing firm sold the English and American rights to four short stories by Kipling for £700, or \$3,500. The stories averaged 7,000 words and commanded, therefore, nearly \$900 each. To this revenue from these four stories must be added that which will come from the Australian, Indian, Canadian and German rights.

Among the contents of the *Nuova Antologia* of June 15th is an article on "L'Utopia Anarchica," by Giovanni Boglietti, which studies the origin and growth of the anarchist ideal from its beginnings. Another article of value and interest is on "Le Spedizioni Geografiche degli Antichi Romani," by Filippo Porena. Neera's "Anima Sola" is completed in this number. In scope and merit the *Nuova Antologia* continues to keep abreast of its continental contemporaries, the *Revue des Deux Mondes* and *Deutsche Rundschau*.—*The Critic*.

Mr. George Meredith's new novel, "Lord Ormont and his Aminta," will be published in America by the Scribners about the middle of August. It is said to be one of the great novelist's best stories and likely to surpass the expectations of even his warmest admirers. An English reviewer describes it as "a novel for which the lover of literature will do well to put up his hands and, in the words of the old grace, 'be truly thankful.'" Another new story by Mr. Meredith, entitled "The Amazing Marriage," will be published serially in *Scribner's Magazine*, beginning in an early number.

Lord Tennyson, it is said, has applied to the Bishop of Winchester for a faculty to erect a tablet to his father in Freshwater Church, for which he has written the following epitaph:

In loving memory  
of  
ALFRED LORD TENNYSON,  
Whose happiest days were passed in Farringford, in this parish.  
Born Aug. 6th, 1809.  
Died Oct. 6th, 1892.  
Buried in Westminster Abbey, Oct. 12th, 1892.  
"Speak, living Voice! With thee death is not death;  
Thy life outlives the life of dust and breath."

The *Westminster Gazette* addresses these stanzas to Mrs. Grand, the authoress of "The Heavenly Twins":

Tell me, Mrs. Sarah Grand  
(What I ill can understand),  
Why your men are all so horrid,  
All with "a retreating forehead?"

Why your women all are decked  
With every gift of intellect,  
And yet—invariably wed  
These knights of the retreating head?

She, as bright as a geranium;  
He, a simian type of cranium—  
Why, with decent chaps all round her,  
Choose an atavistic Bounder?

We are Apes—well, let that pass;  
Need she, therefore, be an Ass?  
Tell me, tell me, Sarah Grand,  
For I do not understand!

### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- Laurence Alma Tadema: *The Wings of Icarus*. New York: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: Copp, Clark & Co.
- Sarah M. H. Gardiner: *Quaker Idyle*. New York: Henry Holt & Co.
- Stanley J. Weyman: *Under the Red Robe*. London: Longmans, Green & Co.
- Laura E. Richards: *Narcissa*. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. 50c.
- G. Eugene Fassnacht: *Select Specimens*. London: Macmillan & Co. Great French Writers. Toronto: Copp, Clark & Co.
- Elijah Helm: *The Joint Standard*. London: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: Copp, Clark & Co.
- Bishop Moorhouse: *Church Work*. London: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: Copp, Clark & Co.
- Dr. Paul Deussen: *Elements of Metaphysics*. London: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: Copp, Clark & Co.
- Flora Annie Steel: *The Flower of Forgiveness*. London: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: Copp, Clark & Co.
- Mrs. E. Vale Blake: *The Universal Name*. Buffalo: Chas. Wells Moulton.
- A. Conan Doyle: *The Sign of Four*. London: Longmans, Green & Co.

The Emperor Francis Joseph is pursuing two distinct lines of policy. In Austria he remains faithful to the conservative traditions of the house of the Hapsburgs. In Hungary he is prepared to make essay of liberal measures and has given the Hungarians an almost unlimited freedom of action. It might be said at Pesth the Emperor does not feel bound to defend what in Vienna he holds to be necessary principles.—European edition of the *Herald*.

So long as he must fight his way, the man of genius pushes forward, conquering and to conquer. But how often is he at last overcome by a Calma! Ease and fame bring sloth and slumber.—*Charles Buxton*.

READINGS FROM CURRENT LITERATURE.

ACHERON.

Toward his Ionian haven hurrying on,  
Mid castled cliffs, wherefrom ye may descry  
His white-plumed torrent roaring thunderously,  
Adown the sheer steep plunges Acheron:  
Nor has the old-world glamour wholly gone  
From shores, where sadness everlastingly  
Chilled the pale Shades, and for Eurydice  
Rapt Orpheus shrilled his fruitless orison.

For Virgil's hand has flung a fadeless bloom  
O'er yon drear vale, where streams Plutonian  
flow,  
That pilgrimage through rayless realms of  
doom,

Sung by the Mighty master long ago,  
Has glorified the murk Tartarean gloom,  
And diadem'd those darksome waves of woe.

—Mr. C. A. KELLY, in London *Public Opinion*.

POISONING BY THE PLATYPUS.

The Australian correspondent of the *Lancet* writes:—"The platypus (*Ornithorhynchus anatinus*) has always been a most interesting animal, occupying as it does an intermediate position between reptiles, birds and mammals; on the hind limb of the male is a hollow curved spur communicating with a gland in the leg in much the same way as the poison fang of a snake is connected with the poison-producing salivary gland. At the last meeting of the Victorian Branch of the British Medical Association Dr. Lalor made a preliminary communication suggestive of the fact that the gland of the platypus also secretes poison. He narrated the case of a man who was wounded in the hand by this spur of the platypus and felt stung. Cellulitis of the arm followed, and acute blood-poisoning. The subject is to be further investigated, but of course it is quite possible that the symptoms can be accounted for by the inoculation of a simple wound with the ordinary micro-organisms of septicæmia."—*London Public Opinion*.

SOME STRANGE STORIES.

Those of us who stumble at belief in the supernatural, may find it easier to discuss mysteries when the term super-material is used. Those who are not ashamed to acknowledge that inexplicable things do happen, can claim fellowship with a goodly host. The writer of this paper will relate nothing herein that is not true and absolutely worthy of trust, within personal experience, or that of well-known and excellent friends.

A clever divine was, for many years, rector of a country parish, and built, for his own convenience, a handsome parsonage, fitting up therein a library, replete with every literary luxury, and rich in comfortable appliances. Here he, for the most part, lived for a long period, and within those four delightful walls were written the books and pamphlets which eventually raised him to the dignity of a bishop. A new and more stately house became his happy home again, while the parish he had vacated fell into the hands of another. Some years passed. The new vicar of the country parish was one day writing his sermon within the closed doors of the bishop's old library, now more modestly called "the study." He was disturbed by hearing a hoarse, distressed voice exclaiming, "Mary! Mary!" The speaker seemed at his elbow, yet the room had no second occupant; and the double doors shut off extraneous noises. As

he looked about in surprise, the call for "Mary! Mary!" came more urgently still. He rose and went to the window. The sun was shining. All was quiet without. No one was in sight. He resumed his work. It did not progress, however. He had hardly taken up his pen when he laid it down again. Drip, drip, drip, as of some liquid slowly flowing disturbed him now. "Rain dropping off the eaves, and I thought it had been fine all the morning!" he muttered, again going to the window. His impression had been correct. The day was glorious, and he could not discover whence or where the dropping came from. Yet he distinctly heard this drip, drip, drip. A little later he learned that, at this same hour, on this very day, his predecessor had committed suicide, under the stress of some sudden brain-pressure; that he had hoarsely called his wife Mary, and that she, alas! had not come to his assistance until the life-blood had drip-dripped away. This most strange occurrence was related direct to the narrator by the person to whom it occurred.

There is a lonely, lovely, darkly-shadowed lake in Ireland called Lough Derg, famous alike for good fishing and sudden squalls. My friend went to spend a fortnight with an aunt, whose house was near the water. Her rector lived on the opposite shore. They were all at lunch one wild October day, when the lady looking up from her plate suddenly exclaimed: "Why, there are the C. boys coming up the drive! what a day for them to venture across the lake; and we have eaten up everything!" She left the table, and went to the kitchen to order the hasty preparation of some fresh dish for the coming guests. Her daughter and nephew crossed the room, stood at the window, watching the young men approaching, and commenting upon the habit the elder youth had of swinging his arm as he walked. My friend then went and opened the hall-door to admit these frequent guests, that there might be no delay in their entrance on such a blustering day, the servants being occupied with their mistress, who at this moment came forward from the back of the house. "Well, where are they?" she inquired, going to the door. "Not here! Oh, I know their tricks! They are hiding round the corner just to make us hunt and feel foolish. They are a pair of scamps!" But they were not round the corner, nor visible any longer in any direction. The home party had finally to conclude that their young friends had changed their minds and given up the purposed visit for some other expedition. However, in a couple of hours, they were horrified to hear of a terrible boat accident. The rector's sons had been rowing themselves across the lake, intending to lunch with their friends, when a sudden squall overturned their boat, and both were drowned.

There is an old town in Ireland still surrounded with walls. It is noted as the centre of a rebellious district. It was also in ancient days a favourite spot for concealing smuggled goods, being intersected with secret passages and underground rooms. Ruined castles and modern abbeys, monasteries and convents abound. It is perhaps as well to make this statement: although it has, so far as we, the leading actors in the matter, are aware, nothing to do with the story. One of our home party was ordained and became the curate of a rich and kind old rector here. A local banker formerly had this house, but was shot dead on his own doorstep in the midst of a Fenian outbreak. Having been nearly a month in residence

the curate called one day at the police station to ask that some patrolling should be done outside his dwelling, as runaway knocks annoyed the servant at night. "All right, sir. I'll look after them boys," was the cheerful response. Meeting the constables a few days later, however, the curate reproached them. "I really wish you would come our way sometimes at night," he said. "We are quite tormented. The annoyance goes on up to near midnight." The sergeant stared. "Why, sir," he said, "my men have been about every evening since, and have seen no one. To-night I will put one of them indoors, if you like. With two outside we are sure to catch them." They did not, however, although the knocking was kept up vigorously. The knocking soon changed its venue, as well as its character. Four bedrooms opened off a small landing. Some frightened person seemed to be within one or another of the rooms, usually within one occupied by the curate's sister and the young domestic, who refused to remain under present circumstances if compelled to sleep alone. The knocking began now on the door with a tone as of one anxious to get out. The urgency and sound of the entreating knocks increased until the noise seemed created by an iron hammer, vigorously used. On opening the door no cause could ever be discovered. Fifteen persons were assembled one night endeavoring to catch the ghost by systematic search, but all in vain. This disturbance would go on until two and three o'clock on some occasions. Soft footsteps were also heard pattering up and down the short, steep stairs, down which also tumbled at intervals cart-loads as of invisible coal or stones. A young policeman fled from the house one night in pallid terror, declining ever again to seek to unearth unearthly enemies. Through it all the young curate and his sister endeavoured to keep a brave heart, even going so far as to hold a service within the walls to exorcise the spirits, if spirits they were. He wrote to his predecessor in office, and learned from him that the house had been so uncanny that it was quite too much for him and his wife. They had left the place as soon as possible. While this went on the old rector came down one day on a tour of inspection, certain that he could track the ghost. He could not, but advised the curate to make his sister change her bedroom; as within her present apartment he had visited a former tenant dying a very terrible death. This advice was taken, and undoubtedly when this particular chamber was vacated, the disturbances abated, although the house was never as other houses.—*Miss Alice Quarry, in the "Argosy."*

The letter Q is the least useful of all its twenty-five companions. It never ends an English word, and cannot begin one without the aid of the letter U, being invariably followed by the last-mentioned letter in all words belonging to our language. The man doesn't live who can tell the "why" of the peculiar relation of the letters Q and U, or why the former was given its curious name. Some argue that its name was applied because of the tail or cue at the bottom of the letter, but the original Q, when sounded just as it is to-day was made without the cue, the character much resembling the English sign for pound.

Life is a comedy to him who thinks, and a tragedy to him who feels.—*Horace Walpole.*

## FRESHWATER FISHING.

"Freshwater fishing is apt to be a bit off this month, but many a hard-worked man has to take his holiday now or not at all. If one wants trout, he must bear in mind that the best places during the heated term, are where cold springs run into large streams, or where they bubble up from the bottom of pond or lake. Big fish congregate wherever they can find the coolest water. At such times bait is deadliest, but flies will sometimes prove useful. The temperature is apt to be most comfortable at early morning and late evening, and the trout are then on the feed. Useful flies for the month are: August, dun, coachman, governor, flaggon, shad, orange fly, land fly, green camlet, goslin and royal coachman. Tempting baits are: White grubs, found in decaying logs, worms, fat pork, grasshoppers and other insects which may be found about the water. If one happens to find a field, or woodmouse's nest containing young, one of the youngsters placed upon the hook may achieve an astonishing result, for a big, old trout loves a juicy young mouse. Bass may be taken with many baits. I have had great sport with a number of the artificial lures and have always had faith in the efficiency of small frogs, crayfish, shiners and big white grubs. The best sport is with the fly, while bait is usually the surest."—*Outing.*

## ON A GRIZZLY'S TRAIL.

The grizzly is not going to be exterminated in a hurry. In 1886 we found his fresh tracks quite plentiful as far east as the lower Musselshell River (longitude 108° west), and also saw the freshly picked bones of three beef-steers that Ephraim had killed and eaten.

And it was right there, also, that for the first time in my life I left a trail because I was afraid to follow it farther. While hunting elk all alone in ground that was loose and perfectly bare, save for a clumpy growth of stunted cedar and juniper, I saw the fresh tracks of a huge grizzly. The clean-cut print of his hind foot measured exactly nine by five and a half inches. I said to myself, "Here, at last, is my long-lost grizzly!" and I joyously hied me along his trail.

Presently up came two more sets of grizzly tracks, and joined those of my bear. They were not nearly so large as the first set, but for all that it would have been fairer to me if the two assistant grizzlies had stayed away. As the brush grew denser the perspiration came out upon me more plentifully, and if my partner had only been with me, I would willingly have shared with him the prospective glory of bagging three grizzlies in one day. But I was obliged to take my chances by myself.

I skulked silently along the trail for an hour, peering, listening, sniffing the air (my friend Huffman assured me from experience it is sometimes possible to smell a grizzly in brushy ground before seeing him), hunting for those bears, but actually afraid of finding them. Finally the trail jumped down into the head of a deep and dark ravine that was steep-sided and choked with brush, a perfect man-trap, in fact. And right there I drew the line and quit the trail for that day. The next morning my partner and I took it up at that point, followed it through that ravine and for miles beyond, until it struck some hard ground covered with pine-needles and was lost.—*St. Nicholas.*

## PUBLIC OPINION.

The Ottawa Citizen: The Gooderidge-Morine Government of Newfoundland is credited with a strong desire to achieve confederation with Canada. The magnificent fisheries of the island are an attraction, but the finances of the colony are not flourishing and the French shore difficulty, which England has treated in a singularly weak and vacillating manner, are drawbacks to the bargain.

Montreal Witness: Four or five Democratic senators who were under the control of the United States sugar trust, backed by the protectionist Republicans, have prevented the House of Representatives and a moiety of the Senate from carrying out the mandate of the people and giving the country a fair measure of tariff reform. The sugar trust is composed of a few wealthy men who insist upon the taxation of the people of the United States being so levied as to put millions of the hard earnings of the working classes into their pockets. The representatives of the people have been driven to a compromise by the representatives of the trusts and the robbery of the people is to go on but is not to be as great as the trusts intended.

The Halifax Chronicle: The stubborn fight which is taking place in the United States Congress over the Reform Tariff Bill leads the Boston Post to recall the fact that the tariff of 1846 escaped defeat at one stage in the Senate only by the casting vote of the Vice-President, and was finally passed by a majority of only one. The Post further says that this majority of one in the Senate was obtained only by the voice of the people, speaking through their legislatures, directing protectionist senators to vote for the bill. The United States tariff of 1846 was a tariff for revenue only, and the commercial and industrial history of that country clearly demonstrates the fact that it was a tariff under which the United States developed most rapidly and grandly in all departments of industry and enterprise under which wages rose and manufactures thrived; under which the commerce of the United States covered all the seas with the white sails of American-built clippers. This is the testimony borne by the Boston Post and many other American papers.

The Brockville Times: One contention of the Grit speakers and the Grit newspapers is that under the tariff as at present in force, prices are kept up to the consumer because of combines being formed. In view of this statement it is well to note one fact brought out by Mr. Hague, general manager of the Merchants Bank, who is perhaps the keenest business observer in Canada and one of the ablest bank managers on the continent. In his report of the 15th of June, Mr. Hague states as follows: "Competition is steadily increasing and beating down prices in every line of business. Indeed so much is this the case that it is very seriously felt in the leading branches of the wholesale trade." This is just the effect which the advocates of the National Policy declared it would have, to establish industries in such numbers that keen competition would be caused and prices reduced to a minimum. Mr. Hague's opinion is worth more because it is an honest political business opinion, and comes from a man who is more thoroughly posted upon what he talks, than all the political stump speeches which Laurier, Cartwright, Charlton, and others of their ilk may deliver.

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Gentlemen—We cannot sufficiently thank you for the great amount of benefit my wife received from the use of your medicine. My wife had a bad case of leucorrhoea, and she used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for it. I cannot praise it above its value. I have a daughter who has been poorly over a year; she is taking the "Favorite Prescription" and is already feeling better, after taking two bottles. Yours,  
GEO. W. SWEENEY.

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antees a **CURE**  
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## PUFF-BALLS AS FOOD.

It will surprise many to know that the plebeian puff-ball of our pastures is good for something besides old-fashioned styptic, smoke, and the kick of the small boy.

There are a number of species of the puff-ball, varying in shape and size from the small white globular variety of an inch in diameter, and the pear-shaped, to the giant pasture species which may attain the dimensions of a football. All are edible, if gathered at the white stage, those of yellow or darker fracture being excluded. Of the esculent qualities of the larger species, *lycoperdon giganteum*, we may judge from the statement of a connoisseur. "Sliced and seasoned in butter and salt, and fried in the pan, no French omelet is half as good in richness and delicacy of flavor." M. C. Cooke, the British authority, says of it, "In its young and pulpy condition it is excellent eating, and indeed has but few competitors for the place of honor at the table."  
—*W. Hamilton Gibson, in Harper's Magazine.*

## KASSALA.

Italy's new acquisition in Africa has apparently whetted the appetite of the Italian military authorities for further conquest. It has been calculated that in order to hold Kassala a permanent garrison of 2,000 men would be required in that city, and the suggestion has been made that in order to guard the place against continued exposure from attacks by the Mahdists it would be more advisable to subdue the whole country as far as Khartoum. The subjection of the Eastern Soudan to Italian rule would certainly be a gain to commerce and civilization. The conquest would not be a phenomenally rich one, but a large and tolerably fertile colony in Africa would afford substantial relief to the congested population of the agricultural districts of Southern Italy. Here the landless Sicilian peasantry could find room to expand, and many generations of them might grow prosperous in developing the new country.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Let the soldier be abroad if he will; he can do nothing in this age. There is another personage abroad,—a person less imposing,—in the eyes of some, perhaps, insignificant. The schoolmaster is abroad; and I trust to him, armed with his primer, against the soldier in full military array.—*Brougham.*

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He that cometh to seek after knowledge  
 with a mind to scorn and censure shall be  
 sure to find matter for his humor, but no  
 matter for his instruction.—Bacon.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

**SCIENTIFIC AND SANITARY.**

The English Government has adopted the Bertillon system of identifying criminals by measurements.

The German Government has decided to paint their torpedo boats bluish-gray, this color being, they consider, the least visible under the electric light.

The Massachusetts State Board of Health has just issued a circular which, it is hoped, will aid in the suppression of consumption. It places the annual deaths in the State from it at nearly 6,000.

Professor Dewar has demonstrated that metals augment their magnetic qualities and increase in strength by diminution of temperature. Iron at -180 degrees can endure double its normal tensile strain.

The difficult genera *Rosa* and *Rubus* are the subject of careful study by French botanists. A Rhodological Society has been founded for the purpose of publishing an herbarium of the roses of France, named by the Belgian rhodologist, M. Crepin.

A course of lectures at the Royal Institution which has created much interest is that by Captain Abney, on color blindness. Excessive tobacco smoking has long been known to be an important factor in color blindness, and Captain Abney indorses the truth of this observation.

The discovery of a new chemical compound, nitrate of cobalt, is announced, and is said to be a most efficacious antidote to poisoning by cyanide of potassium or prussic acid. The discoverer, Dr. Johann Antal, a Hungarian chemist, tried the antidote first on animals, and afterward on 40 living persons who had been accidentally poisoned by prussic acid. In not a single case did the antidote prove a failure.

The British Board of Trade has just prepared statistics of the accidents at high-way grade crossings on the railroads of the United Kingdom for the last five years. The total number of persons killed is 369. Of this number, 32 are reported from England and Wales. Only 141 of the fatalities were at public carriage roads, the remainder being at private or "occupation" roads or public foot paths.—*Railroad Gazette.*

Dr. V. Harley, in the Proceedings of the Royal Society of Great Britain, states as the results of experiments upon himself that sugar is proven to be a muscle food. Seventeen and a half ounces when fasting increased his working power from 61 to 76 per cent. On adding 7 ounces to a small meal the total work done was increased from 6 to 30 per cent. During 8 hours, 8½ ounces increased his working power from 22 to 36 per cent.—*Popular Science News.*

The prefects in the several French Departments have issued orders to the various schools, dating from the 1st of January, enforcing that all drinking water supplied to the pupils shall be boiled, and that the cleansing of the floors, desks, etc., of the schoolrooms is to be no longer done with dry dusters and brooms, but with moist cloths, to prevent the spread of dust. Once a week thorough cleansing is to be carried out with an antiseptic.—*New York Times.*

A trial of the great electric search light set up at Sandy Hook for the purpose of coast defence was made for the first time on Tuesday night, last week, by the Ordnance Board. The signals were easily read by the weather officials stationed in the

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**SPLENDID RECORD** of six candidates for Senior Matriculation. All were successful. Candidates prepared for Teachers' certificates, Diplomas awarded in Commercial Science, Music, Fine Arts, Elocution. Will reopen Thursday, September 6th, '94.  
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tower of the Equitable Building, in New York City, 20 miles away. The atmosphere was rather foggy, and it is believed that, under the most favorable conditions, messages could be read at a distance of 40 miles.

Neukirch, a German engineer, proposes that in building foundations in quicksand, the sand itself should be turned into solid concrete by blowing into it through a tube, by air-pressure, powdered dry hydraulic cement. The air insures a thorough mixture, and the concrete formed in this way is very satisfactory, though taking several weeks to harden and requiring months to attain full strength. It is found that the mixture of the sand and cement occupies less space than the sand alone before the operation. This method has already been successful in cofferdam construction and sewer work in quicksand.

Platinum has hitherto been considered an absolute necessity in the fabrication of incandescent electric lamps, for the leading-in wires must pass through the substance of the glass, and any metal that expands faster or slower than the glass would crack it or admit air. Platinum expands nearly at the same rate as glass, hence its use for this purpose. Now, however, a lamp is being made in Boston, using iron wires. Before these are sealed into the glass a film of silver is deposited on the glass, which, it is claimed, makes a tight joint between it and the iron. The method, which is the invention of Mr. E. Pollard, is considerably cheaper than the one now generally in use.

True gladness doth not always speak;  
 joy bred and born but in the tongue is weak.  
 —Ben Jonson.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

He who would be a great soul in the future must be a great soul now.—*Emerson*.

The "lady life insurance agent" is becoming one of the features of business life in London.

To be able to discern that what is true is true, and that what is false is false—that is the mark and character of intelligence.—*Emerson*.

If thou wouldst find much favour and peace with God and man, be very low in thine own eyes; forgive thyself little, and others much.—*Leighton*.

Too much idleness fills up a man's time much more completely, and leaves him less his own master than any sort of employment whatever.—*Burke*.

The city reveals the morals ends of being, and sets the awful problem of life. The country soothes us, refreshes us, lifts us up with religious suggestions.—*Chapin*.

Whenever you see want or misery or degradation in this world about you, then be sure either industry has been wanting, or industry has been in error.—*Ruskin*.

Let us shun everything that might tend to efface the primitive lineaments of our individuality. Let us reflect that each one of us is a thought of God.—*Mme. Swetchine*.

The ideal is the only absolute real; and it must become the real in the individual life as well, however impossible they may count it who never trust it.—*George MacDonald*.

No power can exterminate the seeds of liberty when it has germinated in the blood of brave men. Our religion of to-day is still that of martyrdom: to-morrow it will be the religion of victory.—*Mazzini*.

When women oppose themselves to the projects and ambitions of men, they excite their lively resentment; if in their youth they meddle with political intrigues, their modesty must suffer.—*Mme. de Staël*.

The three states of the caterpillar, larva and butterfly have, since the time of the Greek poets, been applied to typify the human being,—its terrestrial form apparent death and ultimate celestial destination.—*Sir H. Davy*.

Much may be done in those little shreds and patches of time which every day produces, and which most men throw away, but which, nevertheless, will make at the end of it no small deduction from the little life of man.—*Colton*.

Set yourself earnestly to see what you were made to do, and then set yourself earnestly to do it; and, the loftier your purpose is, the more sure you will be to make the world richer with every enrichment of yourself.—*Phillips Brooks*.

Voltaire says that Providence has given us hope and sleep as a compensation for the many cares of life. He might have added laughter, if the wit and originality of humour, necessary to excite it among rational people, were not so rare.—*Kant*.

It is the most momentous question a woman is ever called upon to decide,—whether the faults of the man she loves are beyond remedy and will drag her down, or whether she is competent to be his earthly redeemer, and lift him to her own level.—*O. W. Holmes*.

An enterprising milk dealer in Brooklyn now leaves at the doors of householders a sample bottle of milk with a note saying that if the family will take the milk regularly till Christmas the purveyor of it will leave, on Christmas morning, a handsome turkey.

The excellent quality of the Southdown mutton is said to be due to the fact that the sheep eagerly devour the snails which abound on the pastures in the early morning. These snails are the cause of the rich succulence characteristic of the mutton raised in the south of England.

Bell Telephone Company,  
Walkerton Agency, May 15th, '94.

Dear Sirs,—I sold your Acid Cure for 20 years, and during that time I never heard of a case that was not relieved and cured by its use. I have recommended it in bad cases of Eczema, Ring-worm, and never knew it to fail (when properly used) to effect a cure.

Yours truly, W. A. GREEN.

COUTTS & SONS.

Two interesting souvenirs of the Paris stage have been offered the directors of the Comedie Francaise—one a fragment of Talma's heart, and the other the mummified hand of Mlle. Duchenois, an actress who shared in Talma's triumphs. A pair of slippers that Rachael wore have also been sent M. Claretie for preservation in the theatre's museum.

Toronto, 43 Charles street,  
April 2nd, 1894.

Dear Sirs,—I have much pleasure in stating that your 'Acetocura' remedy has been used for the past fifteen years by our family. We have derived so much benefit from its application that I can heartily testify to its beneficial qualities.

"I have recommended its use to many of my friends, who also speak very highly of it as a very effective and simple remedy.

"Yours truly, WM. PENDER."

COUTTS & SONS.

The French-Canadians boast that they are the most prolific race on the earth. A few days ago a farmer named Lavoie, in the parish of Lavaltrie, near Montreal, carried his twenty-sixth child by the same wife to be christened. Twenty-two of the children are living. Fourteen of them are in the United States. Mr. Ouimet, Superintendent of Education for the province, was the twenty-sixth child of the same father and mother. At a golden wedding near Sorel last month seventeen children belonging to the old folks constituted the piece de resistance. It is common enough to see a French-Canadian girl of fourteen married, and to find her a buxom grandmother at thirty-two. The usual explanation of the amazing fecundity of these people is that the clergy encourage early marriages for moral reasons.

WALTER BAKER & CO., of Dorchester, Mass., the largest manufacturers of pure, high grade, non-chemically treated Cocos and Chocolates on this continent, have just carried off the highest honors at the Midwinter Fair in San Francisco. The printed rules governing the Judges at the Fair, states that "One hundred points entitles the exhibit to a special award, or Diploma of Honor." The scale, however, is placed so high, they say "that it will be attained only in most exceptional cases." All of Walter Baker & Co.'s goods received one hundred points, entitling them to the special award stated in the rules.

## A GRATEFUL GIRL.

The Experience of a Young Lady in Montreal who Expected to Die—How Her Life Was Saved. From La Patrie, Montreal.

The full duty of a newspaper is not simply to convey news to its readers, but to give such information as will be of value to them in all walks of life, and this, we take it, includes the publication of such evidence as will warrant those who may unfortunately be in poor health giving a fair trial to the remedy that has proved of lasting benefit to others. La Patrie having heard of the cure of a young lady living at 147 St. Charles Borrome Street, of more than ordinary interest, determined to make an investigation of the case with a view to giving its readers the particulars. The reporter's knock at the door was answered by a young person neatly dressed, and showing all the appearance of good health. "I came to enquire," said the reporter, "concerning the young lady cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

"In that case it must be myself," said the young girl smiling, "for I have been sick and laid up with heart disease, and some months ago thought I would soon sleep in Cote des Neiges cemetery. Won't you come in and sit down and I will tell you all about it?"

The young girl, whose name is Adrienne Sauve, is about 19 years of age. She stated that some years ago she became ill, and gradually the disease took an alarming character. She was pale and listless, her blood was thin and watery, she could not walk fast, could not climb a stair, or do in fact any work requiring exertion. Her heart troubled her so much and the palpitations were so violent as to frequently prevent her from sleeping at night, her lips were blue and bloodless, and she was subject to extremely severe headaches. Her condition made her very unhappy for, being an orphan, she wanted to be of help to the relations with whom she lived, but instead was becoming an incubance. Having read of the wonders worked by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, Miss Sauve determined to give them a trial. After using one or two boxes she began to revive somewhat and felt stronger than before. She slept better, the color began to return to her cheeks, and a new light shone in her eyes. This encouraged her so much that she determined to continue the treatment, and soon the heart palpitations and spasms which had made her life miserable passed away, and she was able to assist once more in the household labor. To-day she feels as young and as cheerful as any other young and healthy girl of her age. She is very thankful for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for her, and feels that she cannot too highly praise that marvellous remedy. Indeed her case points a means of rescue to all other young girls who find that health's roses have flown from their cheeks, or who are tired on slight exertion, subject to fits of nervousness, headaches and palpitation of the heart. In all such cases Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are an unfailing cure. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail postpaid, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Beware of imitations and substitutes alleged to be "just as good."

The London Standard's Rome correspondent says: "The pope has taken a week's repose from audiences owing to the heat. He will resume them this week in limited number. He walks daily in the Vatican gardens." The Tribuna says he is indisposed, although not seriously ill. The correspondent of the London Times says: "The pope unquestionably is in a very feeble state of health. He is anxious about himself and assures his attendants that they will find him dead some morning." The correspondent adds that he is subject to fainting fits, and suffers much from there opening of the ulcer in his leg.

**QUIPS AND CRANKS.**

If you think too little you will be sure to talk too much.

The man who is "driven to drink" usually has to walk back.

Tommy (with pride): My pa's a banker. Willie: An' my pa's receiver for his bank.

"There is always one man who can raise something even in hard times." "Who is he?" "The baker."

A Western paper says that brandy is good for a toothache. But it is difficult for a man to "smile" who has a toothache.

He: Will you think of me when I'm gone? She (yawning): "Yes, Mr. Stay-late, if you will give me an opportunity."

Lawyer: But you don't regard money as in any way taking the place of a wife. Complainant (breach of promise): I don't know. Money talks.

She: The happiest marriages are said to be those of people of opposite characteristics.

He: That is why I am looking for a girl with money.

"These girls that marry foreigners ought to be very careful." "Well, as a general rule, they do examine the titles pretty closely."

Ned: What sort of a girl is she, anyway?

Harry: Man alive, haven't you lived long enough to know that it is impossible to classify any living girl?

Young Housekeeper: Are there plenty of closets in the house?

Owner of Modern Flat (enthusiastically): Madame, there isn't anything else.

"I see your hired man is an octo-roon."

"Oh, no. He's a white man. He's been eating some of my daughter's cooking school experiments this week and he's bilious."

It hardly pays wasting your time telling a boy what you did when you were of his age. He would rather pass the time telling you what he is going to do when he becomes a man.

"I'm an unlucky devil," cried the editor.

"What's up now?" "Nothing; only I was thinking that if money grew on trees, I'd be sure to catch the rheumatism, and wouldn't be able to climb."

Mamma: Robbie, why didn't you speak to Mrs. Bangle when you met her just now?

Robbie: You said I must always think twice before I speak, and I couldn't think of anything to think.

In South America. Tourist: Could not some of these disputes be settled by arbitration?

Native: Mere waste of time. We could finish ten revolutions in the time required for one arbitration.

Tourist: One advantage of living in Florida is that you don't have to buy any sealskin sacks for your growing family.

Native: But you got to buy sacks of corn sometimes, if you want 'em to grow.

Mildred (still blushing): Am I the first girl you ever kissed, Gordon? Gordon: No, my love; but you are the last.

Mildred: Am I, really? Oh, Gordon, it makes me so happy to think of that.

This is the season of the year when the small boy passes by ripe, luscious grapes in his own yard to "hook" green grapes, not nearly so good, that grow on the trellis just across his neighbors fence.

"Good-night," he whispered passionately at the front door, "good-night, good-night, good-night, good"—"Excuse me," said an elderly bass voice over the baluster, "but it's been good morning for the last two hours. I thought you would like to know."

"Now, my little children," said the Sunday school teacher, "all of you be very still while I tell you about it—so still that you can hear a pin drop." All was silence till a little boy shrieked out, "Let her drop."

Unsophisticated Cook: If you please, mum, the butcher says I shall get 5 per cent of all the orders I give him. What does that mean? Mistress: It means, Mary, that we shall have a new butcher.

He: I heard the other day that ice cream and soda water were injurious to the complexion. What do you think of it? She: I don't believe a word of it. Married women don't have any better complexions than girls.

Reporter: There's a story just come to the office that your daughter has eloped with your footman. Is it true? Banker: Yes, sir, it is true. And you may add that the rascal has taken with him a brand new suit of my livery.

The Rival: Did young Cubleigh propose to you last night? Miss Budd: Yes, and I refused him. How did you know? The Rival: He told me he was going to propose to the prettiest girl in town, and of course I couldn't help knowing.

The Chicago Tribune is responsible for the following: "Mr. Spriggs, said the law school professor, "how many different forms of judgment are there?" "Two, answered Mr. Spriggs, promptly, "Judgment for plaintiff, and judgment for defendant."

A correspondent sends us a German word, copied from a German periodical, which is longer than the word of forty-two letters printed recently in the Companion. It is as follows: Napolitanerdudelsackspeifergesellschaftunterstutzungsverein. This word contains sixty letters. It means, approximately speaking, "The Neapolitan aid association of bagpipe players." They ought to be a long-winded set.

**A BAD WRECK**

—of the constitution may follow in the track of a disordered system, due to impure blood or inactive liver. Don't run the risk! The proprietors of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery take all the chances. They make a straightforward offer to return your money if their remedy fails to benefit or cure in all disorders and affections due to impure blood or inactive liver. The germs of disease circulate through the blood; the liver is the filter which permits the germs to enter or not. The liver active, and the blood pure, and you escape disease.

When you're run down, debilitated, weak, and your weight below a healthy standard, you regain health, strength, and wholesome flesh, by using the "Discovery." It builds up the body faster than nauseating Cod liver oil or emulsions.

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

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above named disorders.

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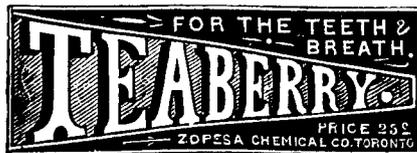
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### Free Art Galleries.

The Society of Arts of Canada, Ltd., is an institution founded to create a more general interest in art. The Society has large galleries in Montreal and Toronto as well as Free Art Schools in both these cities. They have about 150 artist members and sixty of these are exhibitors at the Paris Salon. The paintings in these galleries are sold at artists' prices and the Society also holds a drawing weekly in which the public may take part on payment of 25 cents. Canada is too young a country to rely entirely upon sales of good paintings and hence the privilege is given to this Society to hold distributions. If a painting is not drawn the sender has the satisfaction of knowing that the 25 cents will assist in maintaining the free galleries and free schools. Scripholders are entitled to purchase the paintings of the Society at 5 per cent. reduction. A postal card sent to Mr. F. E. Galbraith, 108 King St. West, Toronto, will send you all information



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