

This Number Contains:—"Mr. Armour's Dialectics," by John S. Ewart, Q.C.; "Round the Belt Line," by "J. R. N."; and "The Monument to Pepperrell and Warren, Louisbourg, 1745"—Dr. Bourinot's Address.

VOL. XII. No. 33.

\$3 Per Annum.

JULY 12th, 1895.

Price 10 Cents.

THE WEEK

A JOURNAL FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

Macmillan & Co's New Novels.

Now Ready.

New Novel, by the Author of "Esther Waters," "Mum-mer's Wife," etc.

Celibates.

By GEORGE MOORE. 12mo, cloth, \$1.50.

"Mr. Moore has greatly improved in his art since 'The Mummer's Wife' and 'Esther Waters.' These three stories deal with some of the actualities of life, but not grossly as to intention, not with a willingness to corrupt people; rather with a desire to lift them up and purify the perceptions of the average person. Mr. Moore's art in the description of nature which he introduces in landscape and atmospheric effect, and of persons is very subtle; he brings out his ideas well in each story, with wonderful imaginative writing.—*New York Herald.*

New Volume.

Macmillan's Novelist Library.

Issued Monthly. Price (in paper), 50 cents. Yearly subscription, \$5.50.

The Naulahka.

A STORY OF WEST AND EAST.

By RUDYARD KIPLING and WOLCOTT BALLETIER. 12mo, paper cover, 50 cents.

Already published, uniform with the above.

1. MARCELLA. By MRS. HUMPHRY WARD, Author of "The History of David Grievie," "Robert Elsmere," etc.
2. SANT' ILARIO. A Sequel to "Saracinesca." By F. MARTON CRAWFORD.

Now Ready.

THE NOVELS OF H. DE BALZAC NEWLY TRANSLATED.

First Volume

The Wild Ass's Skin.

(La Peau de Chagrin.)

Translated by ELLEN MARRIAGE.

With a General Introduction to the Series, and a Special Introduction to this Novel, by GEORGE SAINTSBURY, with a Portrait and two full-page Etchings, by W. BOUCHER. Crown, 8vo., cloth, \$1.50, net.

New Volume of the Iris Series of Novels.

Maureen's Fairing.

By JANE BARLOW. Author of "Irish Idylls," "The End of Ellintown," etc. Illustrated, 16mo, linen, 75 cents.

Just published in the same Series.

GUY BOOTHBY'S NEW NOVEL.

1. A Lost Endeavor.

By GUY BOOTHBY. Author of "On the Wallaby." With illustrations by Stanley L. Wood. 16mo, cloth, 75 cents.

2. Tryphena in Love.

By WALTER RAYMOND. Illustrated by J. Walter West. 16mo, cloth, 75 cents.

New Volume.

MACMILLAN'S ILLUSTRATED STANDARD NOVELS.

The Annals of the Parish and the Ayrshire Legatees.

By JOHN GALT. Illustrated by Charles E. Brock, with an Introduction by Alfred Ainger. 12mo, cloth, \$1.25.

Already Published

1. CASTLE RAQUET AND THE ABSENTEE. By MISS EDGEWORTH.

2. JAPHET IN SEARCH OF A FATHER. By MARRYAT.

3. TOM CRINGLE'S LOG. By MICHAEL SCOTT. Illustrated by Symington. With an Introduction by Mowbray Morris.

Nearly Ready.

NEW NOVEL BY MRS. HUMPHRY WARD.

The Story of Bessie Costrell.

12mo, cloth, 75 cents.

Macmillan & Co., ⁶⁶ Fifth Avenue, New York.

TORONTO: THE WEEK PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED.



THE CANADIAN Bank of Commerce.

HEAD OFFICE, - TORONTO.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... \$6,000,000
REST..... 1,200,000

Directors.

GEO. A. COX, Esq., *President.*
JOHN I. DAVIDSON, Esq., *Vice-President.*
W. B. Hamilton Esq., Robert Kilgour, Esq.
Jas. Cruthern, Esq., M. Leggat, Esq.,
John Hoskin, Esq., Q.C., LL.D.,
B. E. WALKER, *General Manager.*
J. H. PLUMMER, *Assistant General M'gr.*
ALEX. H. IRELAND, *Inspector.*
G. de C. O'GRADY, *Assistant Inspector.*
New York.—Alex. Laird and Wm. Gray, *Agents.*

Branches.

Ailsa Craig,	MONTREAL	Thorold,
Asy.	Main Office,	Toronto Junction,
Barrie,	157 St. James St.	Walkerton,
Belleville,	City Branches,	Waterford,
Berlin,	19 Chabouillez Sq.	Wentworth,
Blenheim,	176 St. Lawrence	Windsor,
Brantford,	Street,	Winnipeg,
Cayuga,	Orangeville,	Woodstock,
Chatham,	Ottawa,	TORONTO:
Collingwood,	Paris,	Head Office,
Dundas,	Parkhill,	19-25 King W.
Dunnville,	Peterboro'	City Branches,
Galt,	St. Catharines,	713 Queen E.,
Goderich,	Sarnia,	450 Yonge St.,
Guelph,	Sault Ste. Marie	791 Yonge St.,
Hamilton,	Seaforth,	268 College St.
Jarvis,	Simcoe,	544 Queen W.,
London,	Stratford,	399 Parliament,
	Strathroy,	163 King St. E.

Commercial credits issued for use in Europe, the East and West Indies, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and South America. Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold. Travellers' Letters of Credit issued for use in all parts of the world. Interest allowed on deposits. Collections made on the most favourable terms.

BANKERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Great Britain. The Bank of Scotland.
India, China and Japan.—The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
Germany.—The Deutsche Bank.
Paris, France.—Credit Lyonnais; Lazard, Freres et Cie.
Australia and New Zealand.—Union Bank of Australia.
Brussels, Belgium.—J. Matthieu et Fils.
New York.—The American Exchange National Bank of New York.
San Francisco.—The Bank of British Columbia.
Chicago.—The American Exchange National Bank of Chicago.
British Columbia.—The Bank of British Columbia.
Hamilton, Bermuda.—The Bank of Bermuda.
Kingston, Jamaica.—The Bank of Nova Scotia.

Imperial Bank OF CANADA.

Capital Authorized..... \$2,000,000
Capital Paid up..... 1,954,525
Rest..... 1,152,252

DIRECTORS.

H. S. HOWLAND, *President.*
T. R. MERRITT, *Vice-President.* St. Catharines.
William Ramsay, Robert Jaffray, Hugh
Ryan, T. Sutherland Stayner,
Hon. John Ferguson.

HEAD OFFICE, - TORONTO.

D. R. WILKIE, *Cashier.* B. JENNINGS, *Assistant Cashier.*
E. HAY, *Inspector.*

BRANCHES IN ONTARIO.

Essex, Niagara Falls, Welland, Fergus, Port Colborne, Sault Ste. Marie, Woodstock, Galt, St. Catharines, Ingersoll, St. Thomas, Rat Portage.

Toronto { Cor. Wellington St. and Leader Lane
Cor. Yonge and Queen Sts.
Cor. Yonge and Bloor Sts.

BRANCHES IN NORTH-WEST.

Winnipeg, Brandon, Calgary, Portage la Prairie, Prince Albert, Edmonton.

Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed. Prompt attention paid to collections.

Bank of British Columbia.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1862.

Capital (with power to increase)..... £600,000 \$2,920,000
Reserve..... 275,000 1,338,333
Head Office, 60 Lombard St., London, England.

Branches:

CANADA.—Canadian Bank of Commerce, Merchants Bank of Canada, the Molsons Bank, Imperial Bank of Canada, Bank of Nova Scotia and Union Bank of Canada.
IN THE UNITED STATES.—San Francisco, Portland, Seattle and Tacoma.

Agents and Correspondents:

CANADA.—Canadian Bank of Commerce, Merchants Bank of Canada, the Molsons Bank, Imperial Bank of Canada, Bank of Nova Scotia and Union Bank of Canada.
IN THE UNITED STATES.—San Francisco, Portland, Seattle and Tacoma.
IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.—Bank of Australasia.
HONOLULU.—Bishop & Co.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.—Deposits received from \$1.00 upwards, and interest allowed (present rate) at three and one-half per cent. per annum.

Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking business transacted.

Victoria, B.C., July 1, 1893.

GEO. GILLESPIE, Manager.

Merchants' Bank OF CANADA.

CAPITAL..... \$6,000,000
REST..... 3,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW ALLAN, Esq., *President.*
ROBT. ANDERSON, Esq., *Vice-President.*
H. MacKenzie, Esq., Sir Joseph Hickson, Jonathan Hodgson, Esq., H. Mont Allan, Esq., John Cassils, Esq., J. P. Dawes, Esq., T. H. Dunn, Esq.

GEORGE HAGUE, *General Manager.*
JOHN GAULT, *Assistant General Manager.*

BRANCHES IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Belleville,	Kingston,	Quebec,
Berlin,	London,	Renfrew,
Brampton,	Montreal,	Sherbrooke, Q.
Chatham,	Mitchell,	Stratford,
Galt,	Napanee,	St. John's, Q.
Gananoque,	Ottawa,	St. Thomas,
Hamilton,	Owen Sound,	Toronto,
Ingersoll,	Perth,	Walkerton,
Kincardine,	Preston,	Windsor.

BRANCHES IN MANITOBA.—Winnipeg, Brandon
Agency in New York, 52 William Street.

The position of this Bank as to the amount of Paid up Capital and Surplus is the second in the Dominion. A general banking business is transacted. Interest is allowed at current rates upon deposits in the Savings Bank Department, where sums of one dollar and upwards are received. Deposit receipts are also issued bearing interest at current rates.

TORONTO BRANCH, 13 WELLINGTON ST., WEST.

D. MILLER, *Manager.* E. F. HEBDEN, *Assistant Manager.*

A NEW DEVELOPMENT FAMILY RATES —ON— ECONOMICAL LINES.

LIVERPOOL - LONDON - THE CONTINENT.

BARLOW CUMBERLAND

General Steamship and Tourist Agency,

72 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

THE WEEK

A Canadian Journal of Politics, Literature, Science and Art.

Published every Friday Morning.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—Three dollars per year in advance, post-paid to any part of Canada or of the United States; to Great Britain and Ireland, and Foreign Countries comprised in the Postal Union, Fourteen Shillings Sterling. New subscriptions may begin at any time during the year.

THE DATE when the subscription expires is on the Address Label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested. Subscriptions are understood as continuing from year to year, unless written orders are given to the contrary. Remittances, at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by registered letter, or by cheque, or money order, are payable to THE WEEK Publishing Company.

WHEN a change of Address is desired, both the old and new addresses should be given.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:—Approved advertisements will be taken at \$3.00 per line per annum; \$1.75 per line for six months; \$1.00 per line for three months; 15 cents per line per insertion for a shorter period. No Advertisement charged less than five lines.

Address all Communications to

The Week Publishing Company, (Ltd.)
Toronto, Canada.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Toronto General Trusts Co.

AND

Safe Deposit Vaults.

Corner Yonge and Colborne Streets
Toronto.

Capital, \$1,000,000
Guarantee and Reserve Funds, 240,

Hon. Ed. Blake, Q.C., M.P., *President.*
E. A. Meredith, LL.D., *Vice-Presidents.*
John Hoskin, Q.C., LL.D.,

Chartered to act as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, Assignee, Committee, Receiver, Agent, etc., and for the faithful performance of all such duties its capital and surplus are liable.

All securities and Trust Investments are inscribed in the Company's books in the names of the estates or trusts to which they belong, and apart from the assets of the Company.

The protection of the Company's vaults for preservation of Wills offered gratuitously.

Safes in their burglar proof vaults for rent.

The services of Solicitors who bring estates or business to the Company are retained. All business entrusted to the Company will be economically and promptly attended to.

J. W. LANGMUIR,
Managing Director.

Quebec Bank, ESTABLISHED 1818. HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.

REST, \$550,000.

Board of Directors.

R. H. SMITH, Esq., *President.*
WM. WITTHALL, Esq., *Vice-President.*
G. Lettoine Esq., J. R. Young, Esq., Geo. R. Renfrew
Esq., Samuel J. Shaw, Esq., J. T. Ross, Esq.

Head Office, Quebec.

THOS. MCDUGALL, *General Manager.* WM. R. DEAN, *Inspector.*

Branches.

Montreal, Thomas McDougall, Manager;
Toronto, W. P. Slonue, Manager;
Ottawa, H. V. Noel, Manager
Three Rivers, T. C. Coffin, Manager;
Pembroke, T. F. Cox, Manager;
Thorold, D. B. Crombie, Manager.
Collections made in all parts of the country on favourable terms and promptly remitted for.

THOS. MCDUGALL,
General Manager.

Toronto Savings & Loan Co.

10 King St. West, Toronto.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

Subscribed Capital..... \$1,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital..... 600,000.00
Reserve Fund..... 105,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. R. DUNDAS, Esq., *President.*
A. E. AMES, Esq., *Vice-President.*
Rev. John Potts, D.D.; Geo. A. Cox, Esq.; Robert
Jaffray, Esq.; J. J. Kenny, Esq.; E. W. Cox, Esq.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed upon deposits from day of deposit to day of withdrawal and compounded half-yearly. Currency debentures issued bearing four and one quarter per cent.

Money to lend on improved properties in amounts of \$1,000 to \$5,000. Applications for loans on central city property will be dealt with promptly and on liberal terms.

F. W. SCOTT, *Secretary.* A. E. AMES, *Manager.*

THE WEEK.

Vol. XII.

Toronto, Friday, July 12th, 1895.

No. 33.

Contents.

	PAGE.
CURRENT TOPICS.....	771
LEADERS—	
The Twelfth of July.....	773
The Situation in England.....	774
CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES—	
The Monument to Pepperrell and Warren, Louisbourg, 1745—Dr. Bour-	775
not's Address.....	776
Round the Belt Line.....	777
Mr. Armour's Dialectics.....	777
Crickets at Trinity College School.....	780
At Street Corners.....	781
Parisian Affairs.....	782
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR—	
The Canadian Flag.....	782
The New Canadian Flag.....	782
The Royal Standard Adapted to Canada.....	783
The Canadian National Historical Celebration of 1897.....	783
The Canadian National Historical Celebration of 1897.....	784
"Agnostic".....	784
Women's Societies.....	784
BOOKS—	
Recent Fiction.....	785
Froude's English Seamen.....	786
How Canada is Governed.....	786
Japan.....	787
Dean Harris' New Book.....	787

Current Topics.

That Statement.

Whether the anxiously awaited statement of the Government concerning the resignation of the much-talked-about trio of recalcitrant French Ministers of State was actually made yesterday afternoon or not was not known at the hour THE WEEK was sent to press. Our latest advices from Ottawa were to the effect that Sir Adolph Caron, the Post-Master General, had been wise enough to accept the terms offered by the Cabinet and that he is acting as mediator between the striking Ministers and the Government.

Dangerous Criminal Legislation.

"Eternal vigilance" seems still to be the price of liberty, even in Toronto. With a freedom from publicity which needs to be explained, an amendment to the criminal code either has already been, or was on the point of being passed, through the last Parliamentary stages at Ottawa, under which it would be possible, our City Solicitor being judge, for a traveller on our street railway, through a slight mistake, either on his own part, or that of the conductor, to be adjudged guilty of fraud and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The clause in question reads as follows:

"Everyone is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to six months' imprisonment, who by means of any false ticket or order, or of any other ticket or order, fraudulently and unlawfully obtains or attempts to obtain any passage on any carriage, tramway, railway or street railway, or in any steam or other vessel."

As Mr. Fullerton has pointed out to the Minister of Justice, it is quite possible under this clause that, through mere forgetfulness or inadvertency on his own part, or a mistake on that of a conductor, an innocent passenger might incur this severe penalty. The danger would be greatest under the operation of the transfer system. The rule of the Company is that the transfer ticket, in order to be valid, must be presented on the next car leading to the passenger's destination, after his arrival at the point of junction. Should he, through inadvertence, fail to take the next car and present his ticket on the second, he would be liable to the severe penalty provided under this clause. The penalty is, as Mr. Fullerton says, altogether too severe for the offence. But is it not also contrary to right principles? Is not the holder of the transfer entitled to the ride for which it pro-

vides, just as it has again and again been decided in the courts that the purchaser of a railway ticket is entitled to his ride irrespective of any time limitation which the sellers may have printed upon it? In both instances, the law which is broken is a law made, not by Parliament, but by a private company. Is it either safe for the citizen, or sound as a legal principle, that any individual shall be criminally punishable for the violation, not of the law of the land, but of a regulation of a private corporation? It is, of course, right and necessary that either the state or the corporation should sanction such regulations as, under the circumstances, may be necessary, to enable the company doing business under its charter to protect itself against fraud, but it is evidently equally necessary, on the other hand, that no national legislation, above all none of a criminal character, shall be based upon such regulations without the full knowledge and consent of the corporation, and of all concerned and then only upon clear evidence of intentional fraud.

The Manitoba Question.

The long-looked-for announcement has at last been made. On Monday Mr. Foster stated in effect, in the Commons, that the Government, finding, as they think, in the reply of the Manitoba Government some ground for hope of an amicable settlement of the difficulty, and being most unwilling to take any action which could be interpreted as forestalling or precluding such a settlement, has decided to introduce no remedial legislation this session, but to enter at once into communication with the Manitoba Government in respect to the subject. He further announced that another session of the present Parliament will be called, not later than the first Thursday of next January, and that, if the Manitoba Government fails to make a satisfactory settlement in the meantime, the Dominion Government will be prepared "to introduce and press to a conclusion such legislation as will afford an adequate measure of relief to the minority, based upon the lines of the judgment of the Privy Council and the remedial order of the 21st of March, 1895." This decision, it is at once apparent, rests the hope of the Government wholly upon the contingency of some satisfactory action by the Manitoba authorities. That hope, in its turn, is based upon certain words in the Reply, in which it is alleged that the action of the Dominion Government had been taken without proper knowledge of the state of the educational affairs of the Province under the discarded school system which they are now ordered to restore, and a suggestion made that some steps should be taken to gain the information needed. Mr. Foster admits that there may be difference of opinion as to the meaning of this clause of the Reply, but most readers will, we fancy, see in it only a respectful hint that if the Government had taken the trouble to acquire the information referred to, the remedial order might not have been passed.

The Probable Outcome.

The utmost that the Government can reasonably hope to gain from this action is an extension of time in which to search further for some outlet which has not yet appeared. Few persons, we believe, whether within or without Parliament, see any reason to believe that Manitoba will make any important

departure from the policy suggested in the Reply. Certainly neither her people nor their representatives in the Legislature will be likely to do anything in the way of compromise or concession, so long as the threat of remedial legislation is held over their heads. Nor could that threat be now withdrawn without an implied confession of error, or of inability, such as would be fatal to the prestige of the Dominion Government. The Manitoba Ministers and people will not be slow to see that the English-speaking Provinces may be relied on to back them up in their refusal to obey the remedial order, and in their readiness to resist by the use of all constitutional means the attempt to re-impose upon them a Separate School system, which the Protestant majority so unanimously discarded a few years ago, and by the same process to deprive them of the autonomy in educational matters which, in common with all the other Provinces, they so highly prize. On the other hand, it seems hardly likely that the French Ministers will persist in their resignations, or the French Conservatives in their threatened revolt against the Government, seeing that they have in the Government announcement a distinct pledge that the remedial legislation they demand, or some satisfactory equivalent, will be given them within six months. As has been said by different press correspondents, it is the opponents of remedial legislation in any form who have most cause to be dissatisfied with the Government's action in giving such a pledge. It is by no means unlikely that a resolution, based on this view of the case, may be introduced, before the close of the session either by Mr. McCarthy or by the Opposition leader, expressing disapproval of this pledge. Such a resolution would place in a serious dilemma the thirty-nine or forty Conservative members who have declared their intention to oppose the Government should it introduce a remedial bill this session.

The Vacancies in the Senate.

Whatever view one may hold as to the necessity and importance of the Dominion Senate, there is scarcely room for more than one opinion as to the way in which the power of appointment is being used, according to the authority of the Premier himself. The wonder is that the members of both Houses, and on both sides of the Houses, do not see the gross impropriety of permitting seat after seat to remain vacant, not only for months but for years, until as many as ten at one time are without occupants. As if to add emphasis to the impropriety and incongruity of such a state of things, the Premier frankly informs a supporter, whose name had become in some way connected with one of the vacancies, that there is no one of the whole that has not been long since promised. Liberal Conservatives who have faith in the Government can hardly fail to see what is involved in such a statement, though Sir. Mackenzie, strangely enough, seems to have made it without a suspicion that anybody could see anything wrong in it. Apart altogether from the sinister uses to which a corrupt Prime Minister, should such an one chance at any time to get into office, could easily put the power of appointment, provided he is at liberty to leave the office vacant as long as suits his purpose, it is evident that such a way of dealing with it goes far to confirm the arguments of those who maintain that the Senate itself is but a fifth wheel to the national coach, and so an utterly useless and unnecessary appendage. If it were necessary either for purposes of revision of legislation, or as a balance wheel to maintain the equilibrium between the larger and the smaller provinces, it would follow that all vacancies should be promptly filled, in order that the country as a whole might have the full benefit of its legislative wisdom, and each Province the full safeguard that its equality of representation is intended to afford.

The Silver Question in Kentucky.

The defeat of the pro-silver men in the Kentucky State Democratic Convention, probably presages the ultimate failure of the silver agitation, in which the Democrats have been the strongest leaders. True, the resolution passed by the Convention does not distinctly declare in favour of a gold basis. It merely re-affirms the National Democratic platform of 1892, which, so far as the money question is concerned, is a somewhat indefinite declaration for bi-metalism, under such safeguards as shall maintain the parity of both metals. But as the question at the Kentucky Convention was between this qualified declaration and a straight resolution for free coinage of both gold and silver, as the latter received but a small minority vote, and as the successful resolution included an affirmation of undiminished confidence "in the Democracy and Patriotism" of President Cleveland and Senator Carlisle, the action of the Convention is regarded by both supporters and opponents as a virtual declaration in favour of sound money, and is heartily denounced by a large portion of the Democratic press as a cowardly compromise. The special significance of the vote is seen in the fact that this is the first regular Democratic Convention to pass upon the silver question, and its finding is sure to have a powerful effect upon the action of other conventions. Moreover, much emphasis is added to its expression by the circumstance that Kentucky has hitherto been claimed as a free-coinage stronghold. The change of sentiment is generally attributed to the efforts of the Cleveland administration, and especially to the speeches of Secretary Carlisle. It is probable, however, that returning prosperity under the present system has much to do with the result. Such movements for radical changes in economic methods are usually the outcome of financial depression and stringency. With the revival of business and the departure of "hard times," the tendency towards revolutionary methods weakens or disappears. People become satisfied with present conditions. The bridge has carried them over; hence they begin to praise it, and decry dangerous experiments in the shape of any novel structure which it may be proposed to put in its place.

Literary Jealousies.

The sincerest friends of Canadian literature will most deeply regret the childish indiscretions which have lately been committed by one or more of those whose claims to a place on the roll of young Canadian poets has generally been conceded. The recent letter of W. W. Campbell, in *The Globe*, as well as his previous attempt, in *The World*, to convict a fellow-aspirant—we do not say a rival, because rivalry, save of the most friendly and generous kind, can have no place in the breast of the true poet—of culpable plagiarism, is, we must frankly say, in the very extreme of bad taste, as every friend of the writer, having the least sense of the fitness of things, must have felt. If Mr. Carman or any other literary aspirant, can be shown to have borrowed either expressions or ideas too freely from others, his exposure may be safely left to the critics, who should not spare him. The true priest of the Muses, whose mind and heart have really been touched with the divine afflatus, dwells apart in a lofty and serene atmosphere from whose heights he is enabled to look down upon the scene of the petty ambitions and jealousies which vex the exalted spirits. That such an one should enter the columns of the daily newspaper with pitiful complaint that someone has overlooked or ignored his rights and claims as a poet, is an anomaly and a humiliation. For such a one to stoop to controversy with either critics or supposed rivals with regard to his true place in literature, or the meed of praise to which he is entitled, is, or should be, inconceivable. A poet conceivably seeking fame or applause is a contradiction in ideas. The true poet sings because he cannot help it, because the spirit of song is in him and the impulse to give it form and utterance is too strong to be resisted.

A Word
More.

The occasion may be not inopportune for adding a word, and we do so in no unkind or captious spirit. Some of the facts incidentally revealed in Mr. Campbell's letter point clearly to the existence of a kind of mutual-admiration understanding among some of the poets in question, in virtue of which each in his turn seems to have aided the chosen, and not very wisely-chosen, critic to sound abroad the praises of his fellow, the latter, in his turn, doing him a similar doubtful service. We have often regretted the tendency in certain quarters to indiscriminate and disproportionate laudation of the very creditable productions of a number of the young writers of whom we, as Canadians, are justly proud. One of the effects of such injudicious praise is that those who would gladly bring the productions of these writers more frequently to public notice by fair and friendly criticism are sometimes deterred from doing so because they feel that what would seem to them a just estimate of any production under consideration, would sound so cool and cautious in comparison, as to give rise to possible suspicion of unfriendly motives. Another injurious tendency arising from extravagant praise is to foster in the writers themselves, and their admiring friends, an impatience of that just and searching criticism which is one of the most effective aids to improvement. There is a noble rage which well becomes the poetic temperament, and which the soul of the true poet will often feel and express, in view of all the meanness, injustice, and cruelty, which abound in the world, but such rage is not of kin with the supersensitiveness which is too often characteristic of such natures, much less with the wrath which arises in view of a real or fancied slighting of its own genius, and pours itself out in the columns of the newspaper in a style neither dignified nor graceful.

Woman in
Morals.

However strenuously any of us may object to the entrance of women into politics—and even here it is perhaps worth while for us to inquire whether it may not be largely because politics are what they are rather than what they ought to be—that the revulsion of feeling is so strong—not many persons will feel disposed to deny that were women permitted and enabled to wield a much larger influence in shaping the moral ideals of communities and of the nation, the result would be most salutary and most elevating. There is obvious and vital truth in the remark of the *Christian World* that the point which the great women's organizations are "driving into the general consciousness is that for man alone to conduct the world's affairs is a condition of hopping along on one foot." There is room for difference of opinion as to the extent to which the woman's movement is supplying the missing foot, as the writer quoted believes. Upon that question we do not now express an opinion, apart from this one particular phase of the general subject. But it can hardly be denied that, in so far as Lady Henry Somerset, Miss Willard, and the many clever and influential women of high character who are associated with them in their work, can bring it to pass that social and public opinion shall set up the same standard of morals for the one sex as for the other, they will be agents in a reform which will be almost equivalent to a moral regeneration. What more appropriate work, what higher mission, can anyone desire for those of the gentler sex whose circumstances admit of their giving a considerable portion of their time and thought to efforts for the amelioration of the condition of the many? In this connection it may not be amiss to remark that while in the sphere of every-day life and conduct few will question the assumption that the average moral standard of women is

much higher than that of men, it is by no means clear that such would be the case in political affairs were the sex, as a whole, once fairly embarked on that turbulent sea. History and everyday observation furnish, to say the least, a good deal of ground for the opinion that women are often found no less ready to intrigue for bringing doubtful influences and machinations into play as means for the accomplishment of the ends of personal or partisan ambition, than their competitors of the other sex. This may be and probably is largely caused by that lack of keenness of mental and moral perception, the outcome of the inferior education which has been generally thought good enough for women. Granting this, it still follows that the first efforts of the reformers in this sphere may be fittingly and profitably directed to the elevation of the ideas and ideals of the great body of their sisters, though we do not say that their efforts should be confined to these. But it is scarcely fair to make the comparison, if comparisons are in order, between the chosen few of the one sex and the average representatives of the other.

* * * The Twelfth of July.

THE keeping of anniversaries is evidently a human instinct, fostered and consolidated by association and habit. We keep our birthdays, the birthdays of our parents, our children, our Sovereign. As the day comes round which commemorates some glorious event in the history of our country, we feel our hearts swell and burn within us, and the flame of patriotism leaps up with a brighter glow.

Nor need there be any presence of the darker passions of our nature in such reminiscences. It is true that, for a time, the thanksgiving for success and victory will often be associated with a feeling of triumph over the vanquished, but this feeling will seldom be permanent, whilst the emotion of gratitude will last on. We do not know whether the English barons keep the anniversary of the signing of the Great Charter. If they did so, they could hardly help execrating the memory of the traitorous John; and such a feeling would not be entirely unwholesome. But this would, before long, be merged in the thought of the benefits secured for the country.

The celebration of the twelfth of July—or the first, accordingly as we reckon—is a perfectly reasonable thing. It commemorates an event which formed a crisis in the constitutional history of Great Britain. This event was the solution of the question, whether the work of the Barons at Runnymede, of the great Earl Simon, of Leicester, the founder of the English Parliament, of the Puritan uprising against Charles I., should be undone, or should be perpetuated. And the Battle of the Boyne proclaimed that liberty should triumph.

It was, in fact, only in a secondary sense that it was the triumph of one religion over another. At the time of James II. no one who knew the English people could entertain the slightest hope of their going back to the Roman allegiance. Nor was the continuance of the reign of James II. likely to improve their condition. Roman Catholic emancipation probably came quite as early under the House of Hanover as it would have been secured under the Stuarts. If this seems paradoxical, let us remember the effect of the Declaration of Liberty by King James. Surely, one should say, here was a measure that must have the support of all Liberals in politics and Dissenters in religion. By no means. The Dissenters of that period knew perfectly well that the concession was not made for their sake—that they were included in the privileges of religious toleration for the sake of the Roman Catholics; and that those who extended this liberty would be very glad to recall it when they had the power.

Parallel instances may be found. In the days of Louis Philippe the clergy of Paris did not venture to go abroad in their clerical garb, because the so-called Liberal Government was suspected of favouring the Church. Under the Republic

which followed, the Abbé Lacordaire, elected to the Chamber of Deputies, entered the tribune in his Dominican's frock. The populace believed, rightly or wrongly, that the Government was frankly Liberal, and they were, therefore, without suspicion.

In the same way, it is highly probable that the triumph of the revolution in 1689 may have hastened the liberties of Roman Catholics and placed them on a sounder basis. Had the Stuarts remained on the throne there could have been, on the part of their Protestant subjects, no sense of security; and we know how this would have acted in regard to their fellow subjects who were members of the Church of Rome. How has it fared with the Roman Catholics under the House of Hanover? Undoubtedly it was a considerable time before the Test and Corporation Acts were abolished. Yet the fault was not altogether with the men of the revolution. A rebellion in 1715 and another in 1745 warned the friends of the Reformation that the victory of religious liberty was not yet finally won. But when these dangers had passed away, it became possible to extend this privilege to all; and under no system of things has it ever been more complete. Roman Catholics themselves are ready to confess that nowhere in the world have they more complete liberty for the exercise of their faith and worship and discipline than in England.

Surely then it is possible for us all, by whatever political or religious designations we may be known, to look back with satisfaction to the revolution settlement under Dutch William and the first of the Georges. The first of them might claim the name of heroic, the second could not; but both the one and the other were the representatives of principles apart from which there can be no free and full development of human nature and life.

Let the Orangemen thus keep their day joyfully, thankfully; but also peaceably and benevolently. The orange and blue may float over their heads and adorn their persons without awaking bitter memories of the white cockade of the fallen dynasty. The pious, glorious, and immortal memory of the great hero of the Protestant cause may be celebrated without angry thoughts towards the maintainers of the papal reign. We have come to understand that we may contend earnestly for the faith which we hold without denying to others their right to uphold their own convictions. And so these days, once days of strife and conflict, may become seasons of peace and good will.

* * *

The Situation in England.

WE mean, of course, the situation in Great Britain and Ireland. The full expression is so cumbersome that one finds himself, however reluctantly, falling in with the growing though rather indefensible custom of using the name of the predominant partner as that of the whole firm.

Now that Parliament is actually dissolved and the writs for a new House made returnable in so short a period, it would be risking one's reputation as a prophet or his chances of making such, too rashly to indulge in too confident predictions with reference to the relative strength of parties in the new Parliament. If any reliance can be placed upon the consensus of cable correspondents, and the greatly preponderant opinion of the British press, the only thing at all likely to prevent the return of the Unionists, or Conservatives, as we should, perhaps, now call the Government party, with an overwhelming majority, will be the blunders or worse than blunders of Lord Salisbury himself. That such a result is not altogether inconceivable is pretty clear from what has already occurred. Events which have already

taken place seem to indicate that he has a greater facility than even Lord Rosebery for saying and doing the wrong thing or the right thing at the wrong time. A formidable heap of damaging mistakes lies already at his door. In illustration it is not necessary to do more than allude to his treatment of Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, in sending his secretary with a verbal demand for the seals of office—a mistake for which he, to his credit, it is true, apologized in the House of Lords, but the sting of which remains, nevertheless; his blunt disregard for public sentiment, both in and out of the House, in virtually pronouncing against any effort to reform the present liquor laws; his causing to be thrown out of the Upper House the Irish Municipal Act, which had already passed its second reading, and the justice of which, as simply conceding to Irish municipalities certain rights and privileges which England has long possessed, was conceded by a large majority made up of both parties. In short; had Lord Salisbury been anxious to play into the hands of his defeated opponents, he could hardly have done so more effectively than by setting out in so arbitrary and unpopular a fashion to reject measures on which the hearts of large numbers of the people are unquestionably set. We say nothing just now of other actions of a somewhat different kind, but which are similarly opposed to the public sentiment of a large and growing section of the people, such as his most injudicious course in not only putting into high office no less than three or four of his own near relatives, but permitting other members of the Government to do the same, until about half the members of his administration are now members of three or four families. A series of such mistakes as these, coupled with his somewhat cynical intimations of the intention of the new Government to drop consideration of most of the great measures which have been held before the country by the retiring Administration, especially those intended for the conciliation of Ireland, without regard to what may or may not be just and worthy in each case, and to adopt a paternal attitude in legislation, somewhat after the German fashion, can hardly fail to have considerable effect in checking the tide of popularity which has of late been setting so strongly away from the defeated Government and in the direction of Unionism. Indeed, according to some of the press correspondents, signs of re-action are already visible in many of the constituencies, insomuch that the Liberal workers are said to be, in some cases, changing their tone of despondency for one of hopefulness.

But the probability is that any tendency to revulsion of feeling in the constituencies which may have arisen from such causes as those indicated, is fully offset by the not less objectionable sayings and doings of the Leader of what is now the Opposition. Lord Rosebery's fatal proclivity for embarrassing his party has not been cured by adversity. His speech before the Eighty Club, which was probably intended to inspirit his party and give the watchword for the coming struggle, seems to have had, so far as it went, precisely the opposite effect. His proposal to drop Home-Rule, Local Option, Welsh Disestablishment, the One-Man One Vote scheme of electoral reform, and, in a word, the whole programme of the Party, with the single exception of the abolition of the veto-power of the House of Lords, is, as he puts it, not without some logical force. It is probable that none of these radical measures can be carried into effect so long as the Lords have the power to veto them one by one, summarily, on their appearance in that chamber. But it would not seem to require any very profound political wisdom to perceive that to expect the people who are intent on what they regard as some great reform, desirable for its own sake and in the interests of justice, equality or morality

to lose sight of it in the meantime, in order to concentrate their energies on the mere preliminary work of removing some obstacle out of the way, betrays, to say the least, a serious want of knowledge of human nature. But worse by far than this blunder in policy is the sad violation of sound principle shown in the late Premier's selection of individuals for the reception of the honours conferred by royalty. If the Liberal party in Great Britain is sincere in its professions, it will be long before it will forget or condone the choice, first of a wealthy brewer, and secondly, of a fresh party convert, neither of whom is known to have any special claim, other than those indicated, to be recommended for elevation to the peerage. Those peerages will be an incubus on the back of the party for long years to come.

The result of the struggle of the parties led, nominally at least, by the two Peers, will be known in a few days.

* * *

The Monument to Pepperrell and Warren, Louisbourg, 1745.

DR. BOURINOT'S ADDRESS.

THE following is the short address which was read on behalf of Dr. J. G. Bourinot, C.M.G., on the 17th of June last, on the occasion of the raising of a granite shaft in commemoration of the taking of Louisbourg in 1745 by the English colonial and naval forces led by Sir William Pepperrell, a loyal English subject, and Admiral Warren, who is famous in the naval annals of England. The celebration brought together a large number of scholars and distinguished people from the United States and Nova Scotia, and was honoured by the presence of H. M. Ship, *Canada*. His Honour Lieutenant-Governor Daly was present and made a most judicious address, which was a grateful tribute to the purely historical character of the celebration. A medal as a memorial of the event has been made from the metal of an old brass cannon recovered by divers in the harbour. It shows the profiles of Pepperrell and Warren, and has on the reverse side an accurately cut reproduction of the medal struck by order of Louis XIV. on the building of the fortress, as can be seen by reference to Dr. Bourinot's "Cape Breton and its Memorials of the French Regime."

"When I accepted the invitation which was so kindly and courteously extended to me by the Society of Colonial Wars through their energetic Secretary, it was with the hope that my parliamentary duties would enable me to be present in person and give expression to the deep interest which I take, in common with so many persons in the United States, and I hope also in Canada, in an event so memorable in the historic annals of America. Unfortunately for me, however, the present session of Parliament is not likely to close until the summer is well nigh over, and consequently, I find myself tied down in these hot June days to the Table of the House instead of enjoying the refreshing breezes of the Atlantic on the historic site of Louisbourg, and recalling, in unison with so many students of the past, the many interesting associations that cling to those green mounds and storm-swept rocks that meet the eyes of the assemblage that has come to do honour to the victory of Pepperrell and Warren. All I can do now is to express my regret that I should be absent, and, at the same time, ask the honorary secretary to read these few words of mine, as an evidence of my sympathy with the object which the Society of Colonial Wars has in view in raising a monument to the men whose deeds should be cherished by Englishmen in every part of the world as long as courage, patriotism and pluck—and 'pluck' is, above all, an English characteristic—are still considered worthy of commendation and honour.

"For one, I do not regard this memorial granite shaft as built on any desire to lessen the greatness of France. Her people have been, and always will be, great in war, literature, science and statesmanship, and the nations owe them much. English writers the world over are now recalling the victories which were won by the genius and patriotism of the Maid of Orleans in the most critical period of French history. At this very moment the French-Canadians

at Quebec are vying with each other to do honour to a descendant of the eminent Chevalier de Levis who won a victory for France at the very moment she was leaving America forever. The fortunes of war are varied and uncertain, but courage and genius are qualities which may be fully as conspicuous on the part of the vanquished as on that of the victor. We commemorate to-day the display of those qualities which have ennobled the names of so many Englishmen and Frenchmen on the scroll of fame. On the famous battlefield where Canada was won for England a monument has long stood in honour of Wolfe 'who died victorious'; but also in the quaint old city of Quebec there is a monument on which there is inscribed not simply the name of Wolfe, but that also of Montcalm—Englishman and Frenchman—enemies in life, but united in death and fame. In the past, as in the present, Canada owes much to New England—to her sailors and soldiers, to her historians and poets. It was mainly through the powers of her people that Louisbourg, so long a menace to English interests in America, fell first into the possession of England. It was but the precursor of a series of victories which gave to England that long line of forts and posts which the ambition of France had raised on the eastern coast of Isle Royale, on the side of the St. Lawrence, on the hills of Lake Champlain, in the valley of the Ohio, and on the banks of the Mississippi as far as the Gulf of Mexico, in the hope of hemming in the English colonists then confined to a mere fringe of the Atlantic coast, and of eventually founding one supreme French Empire on this continent of America. The dream was worthy of the statesmanship of many men who in those days of the French regime controlled the destinies of France in Europe and America, and had only French Kings been more equal to the occasion, more alive to the necessities of their brave representatives and subjects on this continent, Frenchmen might now be celebrating an event very different from that we recall to-day.

"For one I believe that it was well for the future greatness and happiness of the United States, and of the Dominion of Canada as well, that the continental conception of French ambition of which I have spoken was never realized. The United States are playing a momentous part in the destinies of the world, and though enormous difficulties have at times seemed in the way of the success of sound principles of government, owing to the schemes of unbridled democracy and reckless partisanship, still I, as a student of institutions, have faith in the capacity of the best minds of the federal republic to carry the nation successfully through all its trials, as long as they maintain those principles of English law, justice and freedom on which their institutions are mainly based. It was a happy day for Canada, too, as a whole—for English as well as for French Canadians—that the *fleur-de-llys* fell from the fortresses of Louisbourg and Quebec. The success of England from 1745 to 1759 meant the triumph of representative government and free institutions on the banks of the St. Lawrence; the success of France meant the repression of local self-government and the establishment of absolutism in some form or other in that Dominion of which French Canada now forms so powerful and contented a part. It is not, then, the humiliation of France that we celebrate but the success of those principles that depended on the triumph of English arms in America. As I have already said we owe much to New England in the days that are past. Her troops largely contributed to the success of that expedition which gave Acadia to England, thirty-five years before the keys of Louisbourg were handed to Pepperrell on the historic site of the King's citadel.

"All throughout the contest for the supremacy in America, colonial troops took an active part in contributing to the successes of England, in giving her a great colonial Empire, and extending the blessings of self-government on this continent. The old thirteen colonies, in pursuance of their destinies, separated from England, but still one-half of the continent remains under the dominion of England as one of the results of the series of victories which commenced in 1745 and ended in 1759. Now we see a prosperous and influential section of Canada on the banks of the St. Lawrence. The statesmen, scientists and writers of French Canada are worthy of the race from which they have sprung, but their rights of self-government have been given by England and not by France. It is not my purpose to dwell on the character and services of Shirley, Pepperrell, Warren, and the

other brave and sagacious Colonists and Englishmen who won the famous victory of 1745. The story has been well told by Hutchinson, Belknap, and Parkman.

"And here I am reminded that it is to the writers and poets of New England that Canada owes the most graphic narrations and the most exquisite poems of the memorable events in the struggle of Acadia and Canada. At this very time when we are commemorating a victory won by English colonists, aided by English seamen, the scholars of New England are about raising a monument to Francis Parkman in that beautiful garden of lilies and roses, where he found solace in his rare leisure moments, and meditated over the scenes which he has described in such matchless prose. It was beneath the lovely elms of Cambridge, within sight of the buildings of Harvard, that Longfellow gave to the world that poem which tells of the most mournful episode in American history, and made the whole world share in the sorrows and misfortunes of Evangeline and the Acadians. Above the portals of Harvard's great library there is a cross which, we are told, once caught the rays of the sun as it lingered on the parish church of Louisbourg. That cross shows how sectarian prejudice and bitterness have faded away in Massachusetts under the influence of modern thought and reason. As long as it stands above the entrance of one of the most prominent buildings of the great representative of the best thought and learning of New England, we must look upon it as a token of the spirit of international amity and Christian charity that should bind the peoples of communities that are now separated by political government, but are equally identified with the progress of the principles of sound administration and religious toleration on this continent."

* * *

Round the Belt Line.

ONE of the wonders of Toronto is its street railway system. I don't think there is a better in the world. It took a good deal of effort to accomplish the present state of perfection. According to all account, and the results of the recent investigation before Judge McDougall, nefarious methods were employed in obtaining the necessary franchises from the city. I do not think there was any necessity for this, although our aldermen at that time were for the most part a stupid lot, as quite half of them are now. The man who most set himself to combat the introduction of the trolley system was an alderman of considerable temerity, and as he had some following, he was able to make things difficult. Of course everybody is converted to the trolley now, and can see that it affords a most convenient system of locomotion. The sixty or seventy miles of track in Toronto are operated in a way so practically successful that nobody wants anything better. Mr. Alderman ———, however, at the time I am speaking of, was of the opinion that the trolley would be prejudicial to Toronto. He was honest in his opposition, but his policy of obstruction caused much evil. If it had not been for that I do not think there would have been any boddling, and Toronto would have been saved one of the darkest blots on its history. So may a well-meaning man of inferior discernment cost his fellow-citizens thousands of dollars, and be the immediate cause of their losing their good name. The municipal history of Toronto has chiefly been the record of the mistakes of such men. If we had always been governed by aldermen who understood their business, the city debt would not be half what it is now. The citizens of Toronto have, however, repeatedly shown that they do not care to exercise any judgment as to who handles their civic finances, and that they have no smallest understanding of municipal questions. They are probably unequalled in municipal ignorance on this continent. I suppose that it is possible that a man coming straight out of the penitentiary, after serving a sentence for forgery, could, if he had plenty of assurance and a fluent tongue, get himself elected as alderman in any ward in this city, particularly if he knew the ropes; because, in addition to prevailing ignorance of civic matters, there is a very alarming indifference, and the city is honeycombed and demoralized by cliques and secret combinations. There is, no doubt, a good time coming when things will be better, but it will not be until self-sacrificing men arise who will make a religion of municipal affairs. At present some people are shouting for Prohibition as though that would be our salvation, and

others are dissipating themselves over a multiplicity of religious meetings, while others care for nothing but a continuous round of gaiety, dances, and dinner-parties. Nobody who has the brains for it seems to make a study of municipal government, and it is left for the most part to men who could not pass even a rudimentary examination in political economy or municipal science. So much for the glories of popular government as exhibited in the municipality of Toronto. And after this jeremiad, perhaps it would be well to escape for a while and contemplate one of the blessings which is ours because certain shrewd business men saw that if millions of people could be carried on trolley cars, or rather thousands of people hundreds of times in the course of the year, there was "money in it."

If there be one place in Toronto where one can forget the defects of Toronto government it is in the Horticultural Gardens, which are a monument to the generous public spirit of the Hon. G. W. Allan. If it had not been for him we should not have had this lovely breathing space to-day. It was while resting awhile here, the other night, that we formed the design of riding round the belt line on one of the cars. As it happened that gorgeous new car "No. 492" was coming up Sherbourne Street as we neared the corner, and we lost no time in mounting this highly improved and satisfactory conveyance, which, I am told by practical men, would be a perfect vehicle were it not for its unsatisfactory brakes and its tendency to pitch, after the manner of a ship a sea, if it is at all unequally loaded. To-night we did not observe these defects. We simply rejoiced in its great spaciousness, its wide opened windows and its comfortable upholstery.

What a beautiful part of Sherbourne Street that is between Carleton and Bloor Streets. Especially lovely did it look in the tender light of that evening at the end of June, when the sun had just dropped below the horizon and left a lovely glow of light in the north-western sky. At such moments everything looks at its best. The roadway itself is delightful with its avenue of shade trees, and the green spaces of lawn, in which some of the houses stand, although they are not extensive, are very attractively pleasant. Many of them are umbrageous and bowery. People are sitting on doorsteps and verandahs enjoying the coolness and peace of the evening. But in this neighbourhood this sitting out of doors is accompanied by less of *deshabille* than we shall see in some parts of our ride. Here, the daintiest of summer costumes is the vogue, no man sits in his shirt sleeves and the look of the women is correct and elegant. This particular fashion of this continent, of sitting outside one's house, which strikes an Englishman as somewhat odd the first time he sees it, is here, therefore, at its best. How lovely the tender evening light is as we approach the top of Sherbourne Street; how deep and cool the shadows in the ravine where the trees with their mysterious layers of bushy foliage stand as sentinels over that poetic haunt of umbrageous shade! No wonder that a couple of lovers are walking northward across the bridge and finding it no bridge of sighs I will warrant, unless they be sighs of love, passionate and tender as this glamorous light that bathes everything with a sentimental glow. But now we turn west along Bloor Street and the speed of the car increases, for it seems the drivers have to make up time when they get on a clear stretch. Look along that fine thoroughfare and you see the long gleaming lines apparently going away, away, right up to the amber sunset, marking a radiant path between the long lines of full foliaged trees. For the thousandth time we agree that Toronto is an exceptionally beautiful city. These well-kept, handsome, commodious residences, each with its plot of grass, its ornamental shrubs, its finished appearance of comfort, what a tale they tell of comfortable competency if not enormous wealth! Here and there, however, they are great and palatial, so that anybody not living in Toronto would naturally enquire who lives there? and there? How did the people get hold of money enough to keep up a place like that, and that? But the car goes swinging on, and on, at the rapidest of paces so that we are sometimes half afraid lest our personal weight will help to crush one or more of these gliding bicyclists that seem to be moving here and there like swallows on the wind. And now we turn into Spadina Avenue and begin *decensus averni* in the most facile manner. And also in the most gradual. Compare the bottom of Spadina Avenue with the top, and then mark the infinitesimal

changes by which the condition of things at its north end shades off into the populous necessitousness of the south. Of course there is a sudden jog after passing Knox College, and from calm retirement you plunge at once into shops and lamplight and the stir of city life. When you turn round eastward on King Street you are conscious enough of the work-a-day world. Hardworking people sit about the doors of boarding houses, and in smallish stores, shopkeepers are busy selling small parcels of provisions or adding up their greasy daybooks. Human nature can be happy no doubt under very adverse circumstances, but the memories of Bloor Street are so fresh in your mind that you cannot help comparing them with the smoke-stained dinginess of this lower level.

King street proper begins at York street, and ends at St. James' Cathedral. Beyond that it may have a farming and market interest, but the King street of the tragedies and comedies of life lies between the points named. Its western extremity is our local Ghetto with its miscellaneous stores of old iron, second-hand tools and clothes. Its eastern end is our biggest Anglican church, so that it may be said to begin under the law and end under the gospel. It is the focus of Toronto life, where everybody at some time or other walks, from the Governor-General to the beggar. That quarter of a mile of street is always interesting. It is sometimes pathetic. There are girls walking there to-night whose mothers little dreamt, a year or two ago, that they would be what they are. They did not themselves. There are foolish young men walking there—aimlessly; waiting for the Devil to give them something to do. But here we are at Yonge street, and there is a wholesome rush into the car of people who have been to the Island. They are streaming up Yonge street by hundreds and our car soon fills up. It does one's heart good to see a really jolly, old-fashioned woman of about forty-five, who is nearly as broad as she is long, deposit herself upon the seat with an expression of thankfulness, and begin fanning herself with her pocket handkerchief. She never thought she would have "ketch'd" the car she was "that out of breath as made her feel quite faint." She takes up fully the room usually occupied by two people with an ease of manner and a satisfaction that are to the last degree entertaining. What I like about people of her sort is their naive conviction that everybody is interested in what they have been doing. Of course this particular specimen has a neighbour on either side of her to whom she confides her views. A thoroughly fat person always interests me whether man or woman. I can't help speculating what they weigh, and wondering what I should do if they had an apoplectic fit and I had to help to carry them to a drug store or somewhere. What if the fit were fatal and I had to be a bearer! Fat people are more tolerant too, and better tempered than thin people. They are more accommodating. They know they could not run away if trouble ensued, so they are ready to "make friends with the mammon of unrighteousness" every time. A thin man in a crowd may be aggressive, for he knows that if it comes to the worst he can run away. A fat man never is, nor is he fretful. Mark the melancholy pessimist and see how thin he is. Who would think, for instance, of painting the prophet Jeremiah as a fat man with a double chin? I am quite content to allow that fat people are generally tolerant of themselves as well as of others, and that this, carried to extremes, may lead to a Falstaffian and selfish easiness of disposition—as though nothing mattered. All the same the fat, optimistic people, who believe that everything will come right in the end, and whose content with things exudes from them like lubricative oil that anoints everything around them, are precious in their way. We heard all about the Island, and the afternoon's pleasure, and how the children wanted her to go on the merry-go-round, before this stout, florid lady had been fanning herself two minutes. Moreover she seemed to steady the car; perhaps it was that which prevented my noticing its tendency to pitch.

The gradual change from the uncompromisingly business and work-a-day aspect of the eastern end of the King street and part of the Belt Line route, to the gradually greener surroundings of the homes on Sherbourne street is very instructive and interesting to see. North of Queen street you enter a different zone, and by-and-by you get beyond the belt of smoke which encompasses the lower part of the city for several hours every day because the chimney-owners don't

know enough to burn their smoke and the city council does not know enough to compel them. I know that on the part of one or two of the aldermen there is a positive liking for a high brick chimney that belches black smoke. I should like to hold them up in the inky cloud until they were well smoke-dried and black. They might understand things then.

J. R. N.

* * *

Mr. Armour's Dialectics.

THE reason which Mr. Armour gives for reviewing the Manitoba School case is "that it has been so often misunderstood;" a reason which reminds one (as he notices Mr. Armour's repeated mistakes) of the inflated rustic's contemptuous criticism of some neighbours "who eats their peas with their fingers, instead of their knives." Throughout the whole controversy there has been but one man that has made as many mistakes as Mr. Armour, and that man was aware of his errors whereas Mr. Armour has not got that far.

Not only upon the simplest questions of fact, not only upon the merest quotations of documents, does Mr. Armour err with almost absolute perfection; but his conclusions of law lead to such palpable absurdities that any layman can see that he not only is, but must be, wrong.

1. Here is one of his legal propositions (the seventh of his conclusions): "If the Parliament of Canada passes an Act, in default of the action of the Manitoba Legislature, it must also execute, or carry out, the exact terms of the order, or the Act would be void, as its jurisdiction exists for that purpose only." No statute says this. What the statute does say is that if Manitoba does not pass an Act "then, and in every such case, and as far only as the circumstances of each case may require, the Parliament of Canada may make remedial laws, etc." Mr. Armour would have it that Parliament may make remedial laws, but shall discuss the circumstances only for the purpose of ascertaining whether an Act in "the exact terms of the order" ought to be passed or not. Parliament may come to the conclusion that some small modification of "the exact terms" is advisable, but it is powerless to alter a line of it. It is shut up to Yes or No; and, by saying Yes, to do injustice to one side; or, by saying No, to do injustice to the other. The great Parliament of Canada is compelled to do wrong. It is powerless to escape. If it act it must go to excess; and if it do not act it fails to do equity. It must act constitutionally; and if it does so it does wrong, and cannot do otherwise. If Mr. Armour wants "a curiosity in constitution-building" he need not go to any rational conception of the Manitoba Act, or other where, I think, than to his own handiwork.

2. Take another example of his legal propositions (the eighth of his conclusions): "If the Parliament of Canada passes such an Act, its jurisdiction is exhausted, and the primary fundamental jurisdiction of the Provincial Legislature over education remains unimpaired." By this he means that "immediately after the Dominion Act has been passed," if "the Provincial Legislature . . . again deem it advisable to abolish separate schools, it seems clearly to have the power to do so." Which is to say that an *appeal* is given from the Local Legislature; and if the appeal be allowed the Local Legislature may snap its fingers at the award, and itself reverse the decision—that there may be an appeal to the Governor-General in Council; protracted argument and difficulties of all sorts there; a remedial order which sets all Canada debating, and most of the parsons fulminating; adjournments of the Local Legislature for consideration; elaborate debate afterwards; a resolution of refusal; dissensions (possibly) in the Dominion Cabinet over the next step; debate in Parliament, with religious rather than party divisions; an Act passed; public meetings, with Mr. Armour in the front vigorously denouncing; excitement intense; the foundations of Confederation shaken; and all with what result? Veritably with none, for the Local Legislature meets the next day, and Separate Schools vanish again! This is indeed "a curiosity in constitution-building" that surpasses anything hitherto imagined, or, in my opinion, hereafter imaginable. By the bye, if Manitoba "seems clearly to have" this self-reservative power, why all these columns denouncing Federal interference? Federal interference is a myth, and not

worthy a passing notice (save as a curiosity in constitution-building) if Manitoba, after all, be supreme!

3. Mr. Armour is quite wrong, too, when he says that after the remedial order "the Provincial Legislature retains its jurisdiction, but acts under the superior order of the Governor-General in Council." The Governor-General has no power to "order" the Local Legislature to do anything; so that it is impossible to say that the Legislature acts under his order.

4. It is quite inaccurate, also, to speak of the power of disallowance as being "incident to a superior executive body, having a supervisory power over an inferior legislative body." The Dominion Government has no "supervisory power;" and disallowance is not "incident" to anything, or to any body; but is the only power which the Dominion Government has in respect to local legislation (except in the matter of education).

If these be samples of Mr. Armour's law, in which region Mr. Armour is rightly believed to be an expert (when Roman Catholicism is not involved), what may be expected from his facts which so easily take the colour of their narrator? Let us see.

5. He says that the Manitoba Act of 1871 "established a system of education which permitted the establishment of Separate Schools for Roman Catholics." There is the colour of the narrator. The Act of 1871 itself established, and did not merely permit the establishment of Separate Schools. Were the fact as Mr. Armour puts it our case would be most materially weakened. And yet Mr. Armour did not intend anything by this alteration of the statutes, for he makes no point out of it. It is merely his anti-popey bias.

6. Mr. Armour says, "It was asserted . . . that many, if not most, of the Roman Catholics were dissatisfied with the Roman Catholic schools and preferred the Protestant school system." Again, "No steps seem to have been taken to ascertain whether the Roman Catholic minority were really in favour of the retrogressive step. . . . It seems to have been assumed that the petition of a few Roman Catholics, and the allegations of their clergy were sufficient proof of this serious question of fact." If Mr. Armour had been looking for the contrary of these statements he could not have missed the fact that "the petition of a few Roman Catholics" was signed by 4,267 Roman Catholics in Manitoba, out of a total population of 15,000 to 20,000, counting men, women, and children! A returned African hunter, degrading mission work, once asserted that there were no real converts on the whole continent; that he had never met a single one. To which a returned missionary said that there were no elephants or lions there either. What you find depends somewhat upon what you are looking for, does it not? By the bye, were there more than 4,267 members of the Equal Rights Association which was going to last for aye (but did not), or were there just "a few Protestants, and the allegations of their apostles"?

7. Mr. Armour says: "As an instance of what was the standard of teaching which must have prevailed in them [Roman Catholic Schools] I take the liberty of quoting in full a paper set by a priest and a barrister for the examination of teachers for a first-class certificate." He quotes it and adds: "When these were the limits of knowledge required to qualify a teacher of the first-class, is it a wonder, etc." Mr. Armour was not looking for converts, or he would have ascertained that these were not "the limits of knowledge required, etc," but that he was only quoting one out of several papers set at the examination. He should be more careful.

In order that the public may be satisfied upon the question of examination of teachers under the old system, I make Mr. Armour a proposal. I have placed in the hands of the Editor of THE WEEK an envelope in which there are two sets of examination papers, for first-class certificates, one of which was given to Roman Catholic, and one to Protestant applicants. Mr. Armour may open the envelope if he will agree that, after reading the papers, he will give his opinions upon two points: (1) Which is the harder set of papers? and (2) Were they, or was either of them, sufficient for an examination for first-class certificate? In order to remove the operation of Mr. Armour's bias, I have eliminated such questions as would enable him to detect the authorship of the papers. There are plenty left whereby to estimate merit.

8. Mr. Armour says: "And it is a most remarkable thing

that affidavits of facts thought by counsel for the minority to be necessary for the information of the Ministers, were immediately withdrawn when counsel for Manitoba proposed to put in affidavits in answer." Such was not the reason for the withdrawal. It was because Mr. McCarthy said that he would require an adjournment of the argument in order to obtain the affidavits. It was to obviate delay, and not for fear of reply, that I withdrew the affidavits. My language was: "Allow me to say that that would throw the matter over so late, that it would be impossible that anything could be done this year; and rather than that should happen I would withdraw the affidavits and rest the case upon the other material." To which Mr. McCarthy added: "I cannot object to that course." But Mr. Armour thinks it "a most remarkable thing!"

9. Mr. Armour says that "matters of fact were completely ignored"—he means by the Government. Such is not the fact. Let Mr. Armour mention a fact that was ignored.

10. Mr. Armour says that "matters of assumed and alleged fact were made the basis of the argument and decision." As to the bad facts in the argument I pointed them out at the time, and do not deny their existence. I do deny that they were made the basis of the decision, for I corrected them.

Mr. Armour gets himself into such a maze of bad facts and bad law about the capacity in which the Dominion Government acted—whether judicial, political, or constitutional—that I almost despair of extricating him. But I must try. As well as I can straighten out his remarks they amount to this (the figures refer to the columns of THE WEEK, Mr. Armour's article being taken by itself):—(a) That "judicial functions do not belong to the Cabinet, and never have been exercised by it under the British Constitutional System, since the Court of Star Chamber passed out of existence" (10); (b) that "the Judicial Committee expressly declared that the appeal was a political and in no sense a judicial one" (10); (c) that "the Privy Council were particular to say that they left the Governor-General in Council and Parliament free to act as they thought best" (11); (d) that "the report to His Excellency which accompanied the remedial order claimed 'that it is a judicial utterance'" (13); (e) and "that they were acting judicially and without responsibility" (10); (f) that "upon the presentation of the petition the late Premier, when the Council assembled, announced that the Ministers sat in a judicial capacity to discharge judicial functions, and deprecated public discussion of their action on the ground that the question had ceased to be a political, and had become a judicial one" (6); (g) that "the Ministers asserted again that in hearing the appeal they were acting judicially, and not in their political capacity" (8); (h) and further "that the question was not one of political significance, but a purely constitutional one" (8); (i) that "the secret truth of the whole matter is that the Government desire to remove from themselves the odium and responsibility of restoring Separate Schools" (13); (j) "a more desperate attempt to evade responsibility is not recorded" (9); (k) that "the action of the Government was purely political" (10); (l) that "the Government was unfit to act judicially because before the reference to the Supreme Court it had determined to act upon the petition" (6); (m) that "the Premier promised that if the first appeal was unsuccessful he would entertain favourably their appeal to the Governor-General" (6); (n) that "the late Minister of Justice himself dispatched his deputy to Manitoba to prepare the first case for argument before the Courts" (10).

11-17. Now, I do not believe that there is a single one of these fourteen statements that can be upheld even for a moment; and yet one half of them involves for refutation nothing more than reference to documents which Mr. Armour had at hand. I assert that that which Mr. Armour says the Judicial Committee declared (b and c), it did not declare; that that which Mr. Armour says the report His Excellency claimed (d and e), it did not claim; that that which Mr. Armour says the Premier deprecated (f), he did not deprecate; and that which Mr. Armour says the Ministers asserted (g and h), they did not assert. Although he is more nearly right in these last two assertions than in the others, he is still far enough astray (see post §§ 21, 22). Seven out of the fourteen statements are misrepresentations of official documents. The other seven statements require a few words each.

18. To the assertion (a) that "judicial functions do not belong to the Cabinet," it might be sufficient to oppose Mr. D'Alton McCarthy's statement, that, "It is not denied that in the determination of this, as indeed of almost every question which comes before the Government for decision, the consideration of legal questions may be involved. The veto power involves the legal question of the constitutionality of every Provincial Act. The right to exempt vessels that have passed through the canals from tolls requires that the Cabinet should consider and determine the meaning of the Washington Treaty, which, as an international obligation, is a law overriding all municipal law. And so with almost every matter that comes up for determination by the Committee known as the Dominion Cabinet, or Council." (*Canadian Magazine*, March, 1893). I may, however, add the well-known cases of judicial functions exercised by the Railway Committee of the Cabinet, and the daily decisions under the Customs Act. Mr. Armour makes for himself most unnecessary difficulty by insisting that the Cabinet shall act either judicially, or "purely politically." (See post §22). Many of its functions combine considerations both of law and justice upon the one hand, and of political expediency upon the other.

19-20. With reference to statements (i and j) that the Government desired to escape "odium and responsibility" and that "a more desperate attempt to escape responsibility is not recorded," Mr. Armour with all his bias must have known that he was exaggerating, if, indeed, he overlooked the fact that he was misrepresenting. I say so because Mr. Armour himself refers (9) to the present Premier's remark to Mr. McCarthy (to be quoted in a moment) in which he acknowledged responsibility. Mr. Armour says that this admission was made by the Premier "when he was hard pushed by Counsel for Manitoba," and that "the Premier went so far as to fling a challenge in studiously refined and classical language to Mr. McCarthy to 'go on the stump' and debate the question." Even if that were true the attempt to escape responsibility would be at once relieved of all its desperate character, and the incident would demand the use of a totally different adjective. But it is not true. Mr. McCarthy was arguing at great length that the Government was politically responsible, something which Sir John Thompson had long previously himself asserted. When Mr. McCarthy had finished reading a more than usually long extract from an authority, and everyone knew that time was being wasted by mere talk to the gallery, Sir Mackenzie Bowell interrupted and said: "Your object in reading that is to show that we should be responsible politically as an executive?" Mr. McCarthy answered: "Yes." And Sir Mackenzie replied: "We do not deny that." Mr. McCarthy added: "Then I need not take up further time"; but nevertheless he continued his argument, and told all about the judicial functions of the Star Chamber, and whacked away at his straw man just the same as before.

21. I cannot imagine why Mr. Armour says that the Premier "went so far as to fling a challenge, in studiously refined and classical language to Mr. McCarthy to 'go on the stump' and debate the question." Nothing of the kind was said in connection with the Premier's acceptance of responsibility, with which Mr. Armour associates it. At a subsequent part of the argument—48 pages further on—when reference had been made to the Orange Order, and to a certain speech of Mr. McCarthy, Sir Mackenzie Bowell said: "I would like to have been there to meet you"; and Mr. McCarthy replied: "I am willing at any time to meet you on the stump or elsewhere." I am absolutely at a loss in endeavouring to imagine what Mr. Armour thinks can be gained by transferring Mr. McCarthy's language to Sir Mackenzie Bowell, and then sneering at it as "studiously refined and classical!"

I say that Sir John Thompson had long previously taken the same position as Sir Mackenzie Bowell, and that this attempt of the Government, desperate or pusillanimous, to escape responsibility exists now, probably, in the mind of Mr. Armour alone. As long ago as the sixth day of March, 1893, Mr. Tarte moved in the House of Commons the following resolution: "That all the words after 'That' in the main motion be erased, and the following substituted: 'That this House desires to express its disapproval of the action of the Government in dealing with the Manitoba School question, and in assuming to be possessed of the judicial functions conflicting with their duty as constitutional ad-

visers of the Crown, which assumption is wholly unknown to law, and, if now acquiesced in, would be entirely subversive of the principle of Ministerial responsibility."

Sir John Thompson in speaking against the resolution said:—"But with regard to the questions which come up in the appeal the course of action has to be reversed; and while, as I admit, we are perfectly responsible for everything that we will do, we have to be guided, in some degree at least, by the judicial, rather than the political sense in ascertaining what the rights were of those who appeal, and how they should be dealt with, because those rights are entrusted to our safe keeping by the constitution." And again, in speaking of the resolution, he said:—"A motion which declares that we have assumed judicial functions, and that that is entirely inconsistent with ministerial responsibilities. Sir, I do not hesitate to affirm as my belief and as true constitutional doctrine that for everything a Minister does he is responsible to Parliament as well as to the people." In closing he said:—"Therefore on behalf of my colleagues and myself, I disclaim in the strongest manner any attempt to evade ministerial responsibility."

Is not this a most "desperate attempt" to evade responsibility? Let Mr. Armour withdraw a charge, made, I doubt not, in ignorance of Sir John Thompson's speech.

22. Mr. Armour says "that the action of the Government was purely political." He several times asserts that the Government claimed to have been acting judicially. He should be more careful. The first word said by Government upon that point was in the Order-in-Council of the 29th December, 1892, in which it is stated that "the inquiry will be rather of a judicial than a political character." Does Mr. Armour differ from the extract just made from Sir John Thompson's speech that the Government ought "to be guided, in some degree, at least, by the judicial rather than the political sense, in ascertaining what were the rights of those who appeal," etc. Is that a "purely political" enquiry?

In my argument at Ottawa I said:—"I should think that one could not either affirm positively that they are acting as a judicial or as a non-judicial body. I should think that in some senses they are judicial, and in other senses they are not. But I would say that they have to proceed in this matter in a judicial manner, and they have to bring to bear upon it a judicial spirit. There is a grievance here; there are complainants and there are defendants. We come before you as an appellate jurisdiction, with our grievance in the shape of a complaint by a complainant complaining against a respondent. I think, therefore, that you should proceed in this matter in a judicial spirit to investigate the complaint upon the basis of justice, and fairness, and reasonableness of demand; and to decide upon the line of duty, not upon the line of mere political expediency as to what you should do under the circumstances." Is that right; or is this? (taken from the same debate):

"Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper—Would you go so far as to say that the main consideration in a matter of this kind should be the political effect of our action, and not the actual merits and rights of it?"

"Mr. McCarthy—That is undoubtedly my position."

That is pure political action. It may be good doctrine, but it has a somewhat revolting aspect.

23. Mr. Armour has a better chance with his statement (l) that the Government was unfit to act judicially, because before the reference to the Supreme Court it "had determined to act upon the opinion;" but only because, from the nature of the assertion, it escapes absolute proof to the contrary. If one is to credit a hundredth part of what was almost universally believed there would seem to have been anything but a preconceived plan in the course adopted by the Government. Difference of opinion seems to have existed till the last moment, and not yet to be altogether harmonized. Nous verrons.

24. To the further assertion, however, (m) that the late "Premier promised that if the first appeal was unsuccessful he would entertain favourably their appeal to the Governor General," I am in a position to give flat denial. When is it said was the promise made? and to whom?

25. Nor is it true that (n) "the late Minister of Justice himself despatched his deputy to Manitoba to prepare the first case for argument before the Court." I prepared the case myself, and neither the Minister, nor his deputy, even saw it, or any part of it, until after it had been argued.

So much for these fourteen statements about "judicial capacity."

26. Mr. Armour scoffs at the assertion "that the rights in question were substantially guaranteed" by the Manitoba Act. That, technically, they were not guaranteed, must be admitted. But there is no doubt that Parliament in framing a constitution for Manitoba intended to guarantee Separate Schools to the future minority whether Protestant or Roman Catholic; and that the Protestant majority in Manitoba has taken advantage of a slip in the working of the Act to do that which no one intended it should have power to do. If Roman Catholics did the like the Equal Rights Association would kick up a veritable mountain-volcanoe rather over its grave. Mr. Armour himself admits that "it was supposed that the italicized words would save the right or privilege of keeping up separate or denominational schools" (3); and again: "The constitution of Manitoba did not guarantee Separate Schools. It was supposed to do so" (12); and once more: "The Constitution of Manitoba was supposed to have established Separate Schools perpetually in Manitoba" (20).

In one sense, no doubt, the guarantee was very unsubstantial. It was only substantial if people were willing to act honestly by one another, and not to take advantage of slips in draughting to do that which they ought not to do. But when those people, not having acted honestly, are brought before our appellate tribunal is it for them to say that the bond was badly drawn, and therefore they should do as they like—that there was not, substantially, any guarantee? In form there was no guarantee. In substance, and to honest men, there was. Mr. Armour knows what use there would be in such a defence, as he here sets up, in a court of law. Hence perhaps his efforts to get it into the field of politics, where he suggests that the actors "give out their thinking as they give out their washing; but do not get it back as clean." If politicians have that character they are undoubtedly the men to whom Mr. Armour should appeal with his badly-drawn-bond theory.

27. But to return from bad law and bad ethics to misrepresentations of documents, Mr. Armour says:—"Their Lordships did not specially answer the questions seriatim, nor were they bound to do so." Mr. Armour has certainly never read the order of the Judicial Committee, but has seen, probably, merely extracts from it, or possibly only heard rumours of what it contains. Their Lordships *did* "specifically answer the questions seriatim;" and I find it difficult to understand how any one can pretend to discuss the questions at issue who not only has not seen the answers, but does not know of their existence.

But I am utterly tired of this style of controversy. When I took up my pen my purpose was to answer some of Mr. Armour's arguments, and merely as preliminary work to correct his errors. As I proceed I find that there is nothing but error; and that the arguments disappear as the facts are made known. I do not stay because I have exhausted the mistakes. On the contrary the list might be almost indefinitely continued. But I sicken, and must cease. The enumeration of errors is left at 27, or, allowing for some few which may be thought to involve possible difference of opinion, at, say, 20!

In closing let me ask Mr. Armour to offer some suggestion as to the motive which the Government could possibly have in all the duplicity and evasion with which he charges it. Some people say that it is to catch votes, and to please the hierarchy so that they may get the votes. Not so Mr. Armour. In his opinion the Government is going to its death and every one can see that. He says, "Can any one doubt that an appeal to the country to support the Separate School System would result in a decided negative? The whole feeling of Canada may, therefore, be said to be against them," etc. And Mr. Armour adds that "as a mere matter of policy one would have supposed that the contrary course would have been pursued." And Mr. Armour is quite right. "As a mere matter of policy," for the elections, I agree that there can be little doubt that the Government has gone wrong; but will not this fact help Mr. Armour to see that politicians do not *always* "give out their thinking as they give out their washing;" that to some politicians the main consideration in a matter of this kind should "*not*" be "the political effect," but should be "the actual merits and rights of it;" and that honesty and fair play may possibly influence some politicians more than votes. If the Govern-

ment do go to its death on this question it will fall in a noble cause, in the defence of those rights which the best of Canada's statesmen have ever upheld, and of that indubitable truth that "Canada's true national greatness can never be attained by force, nor by coercion of large and important minorities, but by a spirit of fairness and sympathy—"a sympathy which when it attains the ideal shall mould all the nationalities and religions of the world into one all-embracing association of love."

JOHN S. EWART.

* * *

Cricket at Trinity College School.

THE Cricket season which has just ended at Trinity College School, Port Hope, has been so successful that it calls for more than a passing notice in the columns of THE WEEK. Owing to the disastrous fire of February last, the school was at a peculiar disadvantage in the matter of games, and the fact that the difficulties to be encountered were one and all overcome must make the result the more gratifying to the club and the many friends of the school. Without the assistance of a professional or a groundman, a mile or more from the playground, the eleven won no fewer than ten matches out of the eleven that they played.

The season began earlier than usual with a match on May 4th, against an eleven gathered from the neighbouring towns by Mr. Watson, and the school won their first fixture by the rather narrow margin of five runs. The game itself was rather a disappointment, none showing particular form except DuMoulin, the captain. On the 18th, however, the school ran up 115 runs against a strong eleven from Trinity University, and as the Trinity men could only make 66, a victory by 49 runs was the result. This success, the first against Trinity for nine years, encouraged the boys apparently, for Peterboro and Millbrook fell easy victims during the next week; Tucker being responsible for 58 runs in the latter match, while Francis assisted him ably in the bowling department. The match with Rosedale on the Queen's Birthday, which is always a pleasant game, was the next important fixture; but as their opponents had somewhat underrated the school's strength they had to return to Toronto defeated by nine wickets. On June 1st, D. W. Saunders brought down a team of "Old Boys," who also had to go away beaten, making, so far, a record of six matches won and none lost. The return game with Rosedale had been looked forward to with considerable anxiety as it was to be played in Toronto on an entirely strange ground, and rumour said that Rosedale would put on her strongest team to avenge the defeat at Port Hope. However, the victorious career of the boys remained unchecked, thanks to their excellent fielding, and the good batting of Strathy and Macgregor, and Francis' slow bowling. On the following day Bishop Ridley College were defeated by an innings and 20 runs. And here we must stop to give some words of praise to the St. Catharine's boys. The improvement shown in their play was very great, and if cricket is kept up there, as we feel sure it will be, Port Hope will in a few years find a formidable antagonist in Ridley. But to return; on the 12th June the school met its only defeat at the hands of a somewhat cosmopolitan eleven from Deseronto, who succeeded in beating them by seven wickets. Perhaps a defeat coming after a succession of victories was good for the Trinity boys, for, on the 15th at Port Hope, they managed to defeat a strong team from Toronto by 17 runs, the score being 121 to 107. To DuMoulin and Thorne belongs the credit of this match. The captain batted most patiently for his 46, going in second wicket down and carrying his bat; Thorne made 19, and the pair put on no less than 35 runs for the last wicket.

The great match of the year, against Upper Canada College, was played in Toronto on June 22nd, and the result will be fresh in the memories of our readers. The U. C. C. boys were outmatched and defeated by an innings and 31 runs; the first time since 1887 that either school has won a match on their opponent's ground, which made their success all the dearer to the Trinity boys. This was the last match on the fixture list and made a fitting close to the most successful season that Trinity College School has ever had. In the averages DuMoulin heads the batting with 21; Tucker follows with 18. The latter boy did the best bowling and took 66 wickets at a cost of only 5.2 runs, while Francis was close on his heels with 71 for 5.6 runs. Where all played so heartily and worked so hard it is invidious to pick out

any single boy for special praise, but it would not be fair to conclude this article without mentioning the great assistance given to the team by Tucker. He learnt his cricket at Trinity College School, and almost on his arrival at Cheltenham was thought worthy of a place on their eleven of 1893; and now returning to his old school he has largely contributed to her success this year. DuMoulin proved himself a good captain, and as a batsman was most successful. A word of praise, too, is due to Francis and Strathy in their respective departments.

When in Port Hope last week we had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Bethune, the widely known and respected Head Master of the School, who, for the past thirty years, has played so distinguished a part in the education of Canadian youth. From him we were glad to learn that the school will be able to open in its new buildings on the 19th September next. In its new quarters Trinity College School will have a habitation as good if not superior to any school buildings in Canada. Special attention has been paid to the classrooms and sanitary arrangements, and the new system of town waterworks will provide an abundant supply of water. The building has been enlarged and re-arranged and hydrants will be placed all over the building. With its commanding position and beautiful grounds Trinity College School has an ideal situation for a school and a more healthy and salubrious spot could hardly be found. It is clear that the Rugby of Canada has a great future before it. P. T. H.

* * *

At Street Corners.

THAT was in many respects a remarkable advertisement that appeared in the *Globe* last Saturday with pictorial embellishments and a map. It spoke of a Gigantic Enterprise; no less a scheme than the making of a great lake at the north-west of Toronto. By this means that small and sluggish stream, the Humber, is to be made to develop hundreds of thousands of horse power. Surely wonders will never cease.

When that lake is made I am going to live on the borders of it for it will be in a neighbourhood I have been long fond of. And then the fish there will be in it! Talk about fish stories! A lake like that will grow black bass half a dozen pounds in weight—they will positively swarm in it. I should not believe the thing possible if anybody but Mr. Peter Ryan vouched for it. The dissenting whispers of engineers are, of course, caused by jealousy. What do they know about such things?

The Argonauts made a gallant attempt to carry off the honours of the year that were open to competition at Henley, and though they were beaten they deserve the hearty thanks of their fellow Canadians for representing us as they did on the historic course. Since 1839 the Henley Regatta has been one of the great events of the English year. It draws into the sphere of its attraction everything that is representative of English life. It is well that our young, vigorous life should be represented there, and as I think of the two Thompsons and the two Muntzes I am grateful, for it seems to me that manly sports form one of the preservatives against the rotten namby-pambyness to which Toronto seems to be particularly subject.

That meeting, on the banks of the Thames, of Englishmen, Canadians, and Americans was a grand thing in its way, and the more of such meetings we have the better. On the common ground of manly sports the English-speaking nations can meet, with less chance of friction and misunderstanding than on any other. The scheme for Anglo-Saxon Olympian games which our valiant veteran Hon. John Beverley Robinson brought before us a year or two ago had distinct characteristics of value in it, and if it could be pushed to a practical fruition it would, no doubt, be helpful in drawing together people that ought to be united and friendly. A biennial or triennial festival at which young men from the United States and Great Britain and the Colonies could meet and test their powers would tend to fellowship as few other things would.

After some discussion the Ontario Society of Artists have determined to remain in their old quarters which the Canada Life Co. is transmognifying along with the rest of the Academy of Music premises. We are to have there superior theatre and the picture gallery and rooms for the Ontario Central School of Art are to be much improved. When the new big hotel is built, and I understand it is to be, at the corner near Government house in King Street, it will tend to improve that end of Toronto's main thoroughfare in a surprising manner.

I understand that there is some talk about inaugurating a Municipal Society for the discussion and criticism of civic affairs by men who may lay some claim to discernment, prudence, and education. The idea is to limit the membership to those who have proved in some way or other that they are capable of bringing something to the common stock of such an association, and to exclude wire-pullers and mere chips-in-porridge and all who are officially connected with the city's government. If such an organization can be successfully started it may do something towards lifting our affairs from the slough into which they have fallen, and towards educating the citizens into some true notion of civic duty. There is plainly considerable scope for a society of this kind in Toronto and I wish those who are interested in it all success in their endeavour.

I am altogether disappointed with the way in which the Merryweather fire engine people have disappointed the people of Toronto. The engine ordered by the City Council ought, of course, to have been delivered long ago, and the repeated put-offs have been exceedingly irritating. Meanwhile this city which ought to have at least six steam fire engines and one fire boat, has only one engine. The recent drought has made the matter a very urgent one and I have often trembled to think of what might be the fate of this city on one of these dry, windy nights which have been for weeks the rule. The increase in the rate of premium for fire insurance, follows, as a matter of course, the inability of the City Council to place its fire department on a proper fire-fighting footing.

I tried the other day to read once more one of the books of my childhood, the "Wide, Wide World" of Miss Wetherell. What a vogue that book had when it first came out. Even now it has a large sale. It was curious to look into pages which once were so interesting to me and to my sisters, and to find that the glamour had altogether passed away. How could one ever have been enchained by such stilted sentiments, expressed in such bad English? No wonder Charles Kingsley made fun of this and kindred books. He called it the "Narrow, Narrow World." *Queechy* by the same authoress he called "Squeaky," and *The Hills of the Shatemuc*, the "Hills of the Chattermuch."

I see they have got Sunday cars at Kingston, and I very much wish that a limited Sunday service of street-cars could be arranged for Toronto. If there were a twenty minute service on the principal routes it would save citizens much inconvenience. This city is too large and the contingencies of life are too many for us to be without the means of getting about for twenty-four hours on the only day that is open to many people to perform the offices of friendship. But of course it is only a question of time.

The discussion about the Canadian Flag goes merrily on. The Editor of *THE WEEK* is offered more letters for publication than he can find room for. I saw on his desk to-day a pretty design suggested by Mr. Samuel M. Baylis, of Montreal, who has already written on the subject. Mr. Baylis would adopt the symbolic white star proposed by Dr. Sandford Fleming, and "surcharge a green maple leaf in the centre of it." I also saw a most elaborate design sketched in colours by Mr. R. E. H. Gardner-Buckner, combining the Union Jack and Tricolor, their united flies being in the form of a maple leaf. Though strikingly original the design is too complicated for practical use.

DIOGENES.

Parisian Affairs.

FLYING is better than "plucking" pigeons—the former is a new amusement for citizens who were treated on Sunday morning last to the spectacle of 62,000 birds being set free from their osier cribs between 4 and 10.30 o'clock. There were seventeen flocks liberated from the base of the Eiffel Tower, arranged according to regions; the birds having the longest distance to fly over, to the frontiers of Spain, to Holland and Marseilles, were first set at liberty; the last birds of freedom were those belonging to the region of Paris. All the birds had been sent by rail to Paris where volunteer ladies and gentlemen received and cared for them with grains and water till set free to fly back to their nests. There was a great gathering of the curious despite the early hours. President Faure arrived at seven o'clock, but he rises with the lark. The baskets of birds were classified according to the 17 geographical regions, and intervals of 28 to 15 minutes elapsed between each big flight. When the birds arrived home the hour of their reaching their nests was immediately telegraphed back to Paris to the office of *Le Petit Journal* that had organized the whole spectacle. The quickest flight was that of a pigeon which arrived in Abbeville, a distance of 99 miles in 118 minutes. Some birds flew a distance of 350 miles; the shortest flight was 30 miles—to Fontainebleau—and was done in 73 minutes. It took a pigeon 5 hours 56 minutes to fly to Lyons, 3 hours 32 minutes to reach Brussels and 15 hours 24 minutes to arrive at Bayonne, the frontier of Spain. The average flying speed was 40 miles an hour. No reports have reached town of missing birds.

Perhaps the most singular part of the sport was the setting free of the birds; after all had been fed and watered—they were heavy drinkers. The birds flew up skywards till they recalled a flock of swallows; they then surveyed space in gyrating, and having boxed their compass, laid down their charts to a feather, and slid downwards home. Very many press men, in order to be at the start—4 a.m.—sat up all night—those who do not go to bed are always early risers—then what signifies two hours later than ordinary bed hours? The night was lovely, recalling a Neapolitan sky and the softest of refreshing zephyrs. The pressmen passed the small hours in "extra parliamentary utterances," or wrote a dispatch, to be encased in a quill, wishing an editor hundreds of miles away "the top of the morning." Then a crate was found with pigeons belonging to the town required, the quill was soon attached to the tail and in a short time the carrier was in mid air and winging back to home and duty. However, a more interesting side of the sport or experiment will be the liberating of some hundreds of carrier pigeons in the ocean, off the west of France, at various distances up to 400 miles. A special steamer has been chartered. The points to settle are, can the pigeon be as sure of its home route over sea as over land, and how far the bird can fly without seeking rest? Many carrier pigeons have to rest when flying home.

The French are glad the Kiel fêtes are terminated, the whole affair was against their stomach and the populace will keep a milk tooth against ministers for sending the war ships to huzza Emperor William, and so let down Alsace and Lorraine. For the Germans there is no Alsatian question. It must have been a Teuton who indulged in the questionable joke of hanging a wreath on the railing of the equestrian statue to Louis XIV in the Place des Victoires as the "restorer of Alsace to France!" Turenne's body—which has never decomposed and was never embalmed—might indulge in a few twitches of merriment at that compliment to his Palatinate humanity. Nor are the French grateful to Russia who was the means of dragging them into the Kiel business. Indeed there is a very remarkable "drop" in enthusiasm for the Franco-Russian alliance, and the journals opposed to that coöperative diplomacy are very outspoken. The matter will be fairly tested if the French subscribe to the Russian concession to raise the 250 million francs to buy the Japs out of Port Arthur, the better to facilitate the Russian foothold in China. There appears to be something like a hitch in the loan negotiations with China.

The advent of the Marquis of Salisbury to power, is a kind of bolt from the blue for the French; for them, he is another Palmerston, and will have no half measures. He is a man, they say, who knows what he wants and is resolved to have it. The duel between himself and M. Hanotaux

will be interesting to follow. The French admit the coalition ministry consists of very able and decided men, that will not allow the grass to grow under their feet, and who will rapidly make the foreign policy of England anything but a *negligible quantité*. It has come at an awkward moment, when England is decided to reform, strengthen and expand her defensive forces, and last, but not least, she has the triple alliance to fall back upon. France has admitted to be formally allied with the hereditary enemy of England—Russia; that justifies England's action to ally herself, if necessary, with the hereditary enemy of France—Germany. It is Turkey and China that will be first tested and tapped, to see what there is in the Franco-Russian alliance, about which the sceptics are still sceptical. Japan becomes now a formidable factor in the diplomacy of England in the far East. Perhaps the coming events will compel the reduction of armaments, for it is needless to say public opinion only views as hypocricies all the fustian and cuckoo repetitions about place. Fewer cannons, less magazine rifles, reduced stocks of explosives and missiles, only that will convince the taxpayer. Brief: foreign questions pending are expected to receive a rapid solution one way or the other. So much the better.

The proposal to exhibit a model of the "first exhibition ever held in the world," and that is claimed to have taken place in Paris, as the *clou*, the only one as yet found, for the 1900 Fair, does not catch on. The exhibition the French claim as the parent type was simply a three days fair of French manufactures, organized by Napoleon. The first exhibition, internationally understood and the only one *à propos*, was that invented by the Prince Consort, and opened in London in 1851. Honour to whom honour is due.

What is poetry coming to? A grinder of stanzas describes a smile to be "the moustache of the soul"—the composer is not a capillary artist. How will ladies like showing such mustaches? True, the poet's countrymen have, in some instances, disagreeable hirsutes on upper lips and on cheeks—they look anything but soul-suggesting or smiling.

The marriage of Alexander Dumas *filis*, at the ripe age of 71, to Madame Régnier, widow of the actor, has taken many by surprise, the more so as his wife, a Russian lady, but palsied since years, is not a year dead. It is an "intellectual love match." Madame Régnier is an most accomplished lady, and has been a literary *Ægeria* for Dumas. He never wrote a play without consulting her; she acted up to the rôle of her mythological namesake, for she ever prophesied that Dumas would become famous.

The 14th of July fêtes this year promise to have more life than hitherto; the local committees in the wards of the city are receiving plenty of contributions to secure that "all will go merry as a marriage bell." Z.

* * *

Letters to the Editor.

THE CANADIAN FLAG.

SIR,—You have already received so many letters on the Canadian flag question that I trust an additional one will not burden you much.

I wish to add a voice in favour of the maple leaf, but in addition to the leaf would propose the use of the seed vessels also. I would suggest a single, large, vigorous leaf as the main feature, and for the fitting representation of



the provinces, a seed vessel for each, bearing as it does the germ of life winged like Mercury's sandals suggestive of the healthy and progressive spirit of the land of the Maple Leaf.

R: HOLMES.

Upper Canada College, July 3, 1895.

THE NEW CANADIAN FLAG.

SIR,—I have read with much pleasure the various letters which have appeared in your paper, as they show that a real interest is being excited on the subject of a new design for

the Canadian flag. A few weeks ago I myself wrote a short letter to the *Montreal Star* advocating the use of a single richly-tinted maple leaf, but probably the difficulty of printing an object in different colours would be a serious obstacle to its adoption. Since then, I find that the suggestion of a maple leaf in a white disc has found most favour, and, I think, with reason, inasmuch as it is at once simple and effective. Mr. Sandford Fleming's suggestion of a star has not, I am glad to note, found a seconder. In itself the star would be objectionable, as it is specially associated with the United States. A flag with one star is the flag of a U.S. Commodore; one with two stars is that of a Rear-Admiral; one with three stars is that of a Vice-Admiral; while that with four stars is the flag of an Admiral, as also that of the Secretary of the Navy. The single star is also the flag of Chili, of Siberia, as well as that of the State of Texas. If the white star is placed on a red field we have the flag of Samoa, as also that of a certain steamship company! Again, if the points of the star are to be altered to suit the creation of each new Province it would, in time, become so many pointed as to look, at a distance, little better than a blur.

Mr. Hodgins seems to prefer a shield to a disc, and suggests the maple leaf on a white shield. But this shield is too suggestive of a memorial tablet on a church wall. His reason for this preference, namely, that it would differ from, and would therefore be preferable to the disc-shaped emblem of Australia is not one which should be allowed to carry too much weight, inasmuch as this shield is to be found on many of the flags of the older lands, such as Austria, Belgium, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Denmark, Servia, and the Pontifical States, besides the small South American Republics of Peru, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Hayti and Paraguay.

The adoption of the disc would be an admirable idea, as it would probably lead to the assumption by all the British colonies of a disc on which their respective emblems might suitably be portrayed. The members of the great British Confederation would then be one "flag-family," as it were, each with its distinctive badge, but all of one form. The device recommended by the Canadian Club of Hamilton is the best which has yet been brought out or suggested, namely, the green maple leaf in a white disc, on the red fly of the British flag.

A. BISSET THOM.

Galt, July 8th, 1895.

THE ROYAL STANDARD ADAPTED TO CANADA.

SIR,—To many, the idea of modifying the Royal Standard so as to make it specially suited to Canada, no doubt, appears very absurd. They believe it to be wholly Imperial, and, therefore, appointed to be the same in all parts of the Empire. I am of a different opinion, and that for the following reason: Scotland has her own form of the Royal Standard. In it, instead of having only one quarter of the escutcheon charged with her lion, as is usually the case, she has two. Why, then, should not also Canada have her own form of it, even though it should not be so much?

We often see a Canadian form of the Royal Standard. The general design is very good. But the escutcheon has two defects. (1) Britain has no place in it. (2) A still greater one—there are far too many objects on it. When to these are added the coats-of-arms of Newfoundlaud, and of the new provinces into which the North-West will in the not very far distant future be divided, it will not be an example of "the more the merrier." I venture to suggest that one of the two quarters usually occupied by England, say the lower one, be occupied by Canada. This may consist of a golden beaver on a red field, or simply a maple leaf.

My design of the escutcheon has the following advantages over the other one: (1) It is very simple. (2) It recognizes Britain as well as Canada. (3) No matter how many provinces may, in course of time, be in the Dominion, it would not need to be changed.

In closing, I would ask, would not a Royal Standard such as I propose, surmounted by the crown, set in the centre of the Union Jack, be a suitable flag for the Governor-General?

T. FENWICK.

Woodbridge, Ont.

THE CANADIAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL CELEBRATION OF 1897.

Sir,—I have read with much pleasure Mr. Winton's

letter in your last issue, showing the concurrence of a gentleman who is well-known as a zealous and public spirited native of Newfoundlaud in our project for a centennial celebration in Canada of the discovery of 1497; towards which valuable assistance may be hoped from that Island. Mr. Winton's letter, however, indicates that he has not followed the latest and most valuable literature on the subject of the circumstances of the discovery. Otherwise he could not very well have re-stated in such positive terms the old theories, once, no doubt, pretty widely accepted, claiming for Sebastian Cabot the honour of the first discovery, and also attributing the scene of the first landfall to a point on the Island of Newfoundlaud. He could not have held with such unshaken faith to these conclusions had he had before him the conclusions of the author of the chapter on "the voyages of the Cabots," in Justin Winsor's recent and important "Narrative and Critical History of America" (Vol. III); with its learned array of maps, histories, and other materials, some of them recently discovered, but of the highest authenticity. Still less could Mr. Winton have had the advantage of perusing the splendidly scientific re-examination of the whole subject—the latest and most conclusive yet published—in the paper read by Dr. S. E. Dawson before the Royal Society of Canada in 1894. He will find in both those papers very conclusive historical records, establishing the fact that John Cabot made the discovery on the 24th June, 1497, under his commission from Henry VII. Sebastian, his son, was named with him in the commission and was probably on the same ship. In the first-mentioned authority, Winsor's history, he will find the more doubtful point of the exact scene of the landfall decided with great probability as being not on the Island of Newfoundlaud but upon the continent of America, at Cape Breton, where it appears on the first known map, that of Juan de la Cosa, made in 1501 and also in Sebastian Cabot's own map published in 1544. The probability seems to be converted into something as near certainty as any result of human reasoning can be by Dr. Dawson's further exhaustive critical examination of the whole subject both from a historical and nautical point of view in the Transactions of the Royal Society.

I think Mr. Winton will find that he has laid too much stress on the single fact of the language used by Henry VII. in the year of the discoverer's return, describing him as "the man who discovered the New Found Isle." Cabot and his Royal Master were under the popular impression which inspired all the exploratory attempts of the period. The continent of Asia, the land of spices and cities of fabulous wealth, was the object of discovery. Columbus' discovery had proved to be a mere island still far off from the desired continent. Every disappointing barren land met with by the first Discoverers was at first fondly supposed to be merely an island in the ocean, on the way to the populous continent. Thus "Island" was pretty nearly a synonymous term with "discovered land." Thus in the despatch of Raimondo de Soncino, envoy of the Duke of Milan, writing from the English Court to his Government on August 24th, 1497, he relates: "Also some months ago His Majesty sent out a Venetian who is a very good mariner and has skill in discovering new islands, and he has returned safe and has found *two very large and fertile new islands*." One island, no doubt, was Newfoundlaud, which the discoverer is related to have practically circumnavigated by entering the Gulf at Cape Breton and returning by way of the Straits of Belle Isle. The other "large and fertile island," could only have been Cape Breton, which he touched on his left hand, and the southern limits of which he had not explored on this voyage.

So in Raimondo's later letter in the same year, notifying his Court of Henry's intention to despatch a second expedition the following year: "There is in this kingdom a Venetian fellow, Master John Cabot by name, of a fine mind, greatly skilled in navigation, who, seeing that those most serene kings, first he of Portugal and then the one of Spain, have occupied numerous islands, determined to make a like acquisition for His Majesty aforesaid."

It will be one advantage of the coming international celebration in Canada that an opportunity will be given at geographical or historical congresses to be held on the occasion, to enable Dr. Dawson's conclusions to be brought before a larger public and made the subject of an extremely interesting debate by scholars of all nations. That debate, however, whatever may be the result of it, cannot affect what I believe

to be a chief reason for the 1897 celebration in Canada. As I have pointed out on previous occasions, whether Cabot's landfall be claimed to have been in Newfoundland or on the continent, it is certain that it took place at the entrance of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It heralded the course of continental discovery by that northern inlet, and it was through that inlet that the chief features of the internal geography of the continent were laid open to mankind. It was important to the world geographically, it was important in its bearing upon the future history of our continent, and, above all, as far as Canada and the British Empire are concerned, it was important as the first step towards the discovery and colonization of Canada.

O. A. HOWLAND.

SIR,—The proposal made by Mr. Howland in your issue of the 21st ult. to celebrate in 1897 the 400th anniversary of Cabot's discovery of this Continent, will, I am sure, meet with general approval. Permit me, however, to suggest that we might, if Her Majesty is still upon the throne, couple with that celebration the sixtieth anniversary of the accession of our beloved Queen. Every true citizen of the Empire looks forward with hopeful anticipation to Victoria surpassing all her predecessors in length of reign and of life, as she has already surpassed them in the purity and perfection of her sovereign rule; so that it would appear peculiarly appropriate that we should hit off the double event, as it were, with one loyal burst of British-Canadian enthusiasm.

Toronto, July 9th, 1895.

J. G. THOMPSON.

"AGNOSTIC."

SIR,—In THE WEEK of the 5th inst., Dr. William Clark says of Professor Huxley that he invented the word Agnostic, and that the word very well describes his own position. I do not find it in any English dictionary, or in Worcester's. How is it pronounced? *Agnosco* has the opposite meaning. Must we say A-gnostic? To me it seems a badly contrived word. Worse than "*Electrocute*," for that, though *abominable*, does not mean the reverse of what is intended. Pray enlighten, or ask Dr. Clark to enlighten us in your next number, and oblige your old subscriber and sometime contributor,

W.

Ottawa, July 8th, 1895.

The *Imperial Dictionary* gives two pronunciations, Ag-nostic or A-nostic; but the former is almost universal. It defines the word as meaning "one of a school of thinkers who disclaim any knowledge of God or of the origin of the universe . . . and holds that the infinite, the absolute, and the unconditioned are beyond all experience and consequently beyond its [the human mind's] range."

The new *Standard Dictionary*, after defining the term, gives the following from Huxley's *Essays upon some Controverted Questions*: "I, the man without a rag of a label . . . took thought and invented what I conceived to be the appropriate title of *Agnostic*."

[ED. THE WEEK.]

WOMEN'S SOCIETIES.

SIR,—"Fairplay" has made, I think, an unnecessarily virulent onslaught on my mild effusion. I did not "attack" the Woman's Council. All I said was that in view of the multiplicity of women's societies I thought it, as I still think it, a most unnecessary institution. I did not even remark, as I might have done, on the singularity of such an organization, in a Christian country, beginning operations by a refusal to say the Lord's Prayer—a prayer so broad that it is said by all denominations, and was, I believe, used at the Parliament of Religions in Chicago. That the subjects discussed were important and very various I am well aware, but, after a careful perusal of reports of the papers read, I much question if anyone went home much wiser. Such subjects as the training of children, literature for the young, etc., cannot be discussed with much practical benefit at conventions. Every parent must be guided, to a great extent, by his or her own judgment and common sense, as the treatment which is suitable for one child may be ruinous to another, and books which are good for some children may be quite unsuitable for others. No hard and fast rules can be laid down, as so much depends on disposition and temperament. Thus it will be seen that experience is the best teacher, and mothers can only gain this experience by a careful study of their children.

Does "Fairplay" seriously think that it is necessary for

a woman to attend a convention, or belong to an association, and perhaps travel hundreds of miles in order to learn how to teach her daughter the important arts of sewing and house-keeping and her children the common precepts of Christianity? Surely not.

Women, I am proud to say, have done, and are doing a noble work amongst the poor, the sick, and the afflicted, but this they have done for hundreds of years without the aid of national councils, and I beg leave to say that the greatest talkers are not *always* the greatest workers. Organized charities, well managed, are very excellent things and great blessings, but these large societies, which take up everything, from woman's enfranchisement, upwards or downwards, cannot be said to come under that head. They afford a grand opportunity for many to talk who have nothing to say, and give many other well meaning people a pious excuse for neglecting their own duties, and thus defeat the very objects they profess to further.

That the Woman's Council is approved of by men of eminence is true, but it is also disapproved of by others equally intelligent, in proof of which I quote briefly the following from a leading Toronto journal: "We wish we could congratulate the Christian women, who met in this city recently, on the success of their gathering, but we cannot. There were in it some most serious defects so that, upon the whole, we feel that it would have been better if it had not been held. . . . They negated the creeds of Christendom so far as they could. . . . The object seems to have been to get together the largest possible number of women, and produce a great impression by the size of the organization."

Now I would advise "Fairplay" to leave apostolic times alone; the passage quoted refers to *widows of three score years and over* and the good works St. Paul enumerates are not such as to require attendance at any convention for their better performance.

It is both novel and refreshing to hear the great apostle cited in defence of what I might call, for lack of a better term, public women, as he is generally understood to hold strong opinions on the opposite side. I think he especially says in another place that the younger women shall be "keepers at home."

I cannot truthfully say that St. Paul is fortunate enough to hold exactly my opinion on the "Woman Question," he is a little too conservative, but I have no objection to sheltering myself behind him especially when doing so gives me an opportunity to "hoist mine adversary with his own petard." This whole subject has so many side issues that it cannot fully be discussed in the limited space of a newspaper letter. I shall therefore conclude by reminding "Fairplay" that few people think exactly alike, and that it is not at all necessary to be discourteous to all who differ from us.

OSSERVATORE.

Women and Books.

TO AMARYLLIS, WHO WOULD WRITE.

When lovely Amaryllis speaks,
Her words my homage so compel,
That readily for days or weeks
Content I'd sit,
To hear the wit
And wisdom from her lips which fell.

And ah! when Amaryllis sings,
All conversation dies away;
A bird she is, bereft of wings;
The nightingale,
Would wholly fail,
To imitate her upper A.

But oh! when Amaryllis writes . . .
She hopes to conquer fame by dint
Of scribbling stories, and invites
Her swain to praise
Each clumsy phrase,
And bids him get the stuff in print!

Nay, let an easier plan be tried,
And if for sure renown you look,
You've but to lay the pen aside;
We'll soon declare,
The maiden rare,
Who never even wrote a book!

St. James Gazette.

Recent Fiction.*

THE imagination of the author of "The Time Machine" soars beyond the wildest dreams of Jules Verne in the marvellous tales of adventure on earth, in the sky, or under the ocean which he has given us. The very name of this strange book at once arrests the attention as we wonder what it is unless it be only a clock. When we begin to realize what the author is driving at, we are carried along irresistibly to find out what on earth, or else where, the "Time Traveller" is going to do. The basis of the book is an invention of a machine to travel through time as if it were the fourth dimension of space, and to carry a person down the ages to see what the world will come to. The Time Traveller relates his experiences when he comes back from his first excursion. The first station at which he stopped was about 800,000 A.D., and after some experiences there, or, we should say, then, he went a million years or so further on, all in a few minutes, and found that the earth had ceased to rotate on its axis. His return from a second trip is not chronicled, but in some subsequent volume the author may bring him back with still more marvellous tales from this time-journey. While we by no means agree with the author in his estimate of the direction in which the world's affairs are progressing, and the way in which the social problem, for instance, is to be worked out, still his speculations in this respect naturally excite our interest. We venture to quote a vivid description of an eclipse in the future ages:

The darkness grew apace, a cold wind began to blow in threatening guests from the east, and then the white flakes that were falling out of the air increased. The tide was creeping in with a ripple and a whisper. Beyond these lifeless sounds the world was silent—silent! It would be hard to convey to you the stillness of it. All the sounds of man, the bleating of sheep, the cries of birds, the hum of insects, the stir that makes the back-ground of our lives, were over. As the darkness thickened the eddying flakes became more abundant, dancing before my eyes; and the cold of the air more intense. At last swiftly, one after the other, the white peaks of the distant hills vanished into blackness. The breeze grew to a moaning wind. I saw the black central shadow of the eclipse sweeping towards me. In another moment the pale stars alone were visible, all else was rayless obscurity. The sky was absolutely black.

Pieces such as this send a shiver through one like passages from Poe's work.

The second book before us brings us back to the nineteenth century. It is a series of pictures of life in New York among the extreme poor, and the criminal classes. These deal with a lower strata of life in New York than Dickens usually did in his panoramic views of old London, now so rapidly passing away. They are drawn with considerable power, but, from the nature of the case, are not very refined reading. One we liked best is called "Leather's Banishment," which describes a game of hide-and-seek with the detectives on the part of Leather, "wanted" for stealing and which culminates in his hiding in bed with a sick chum while the very room is searched. "A Young Desperado" describes how a child of wealthy parents got lost in the city, and fleeced right and left until taken in hand by a good-hearted gamin. His difficulty in understanding the language is shown in the following dialogue with his new friend:

"One day me uncle got drunk an' chucked me out into de street. I sells papers. In fine wetter I sleep out o' doors. When its wet or cold, I go an' put up in de newsboys' cage. And so yer old man's well fixed?" he said.

"Wh-a-at?"

"Yer daddy's heeled?"

"What?"

"Yeaw, wot's de matter wid ye? Is yer pop a banker wid a wad?"

"My father is wealthy."

* "The Time Machine. An Invention." By H. S. Wells. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 1895. Price 75c.

"Tenement Tales of New York." By J. W. Sullivan. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 1895. Price 75c.

"Forward House. A Romance." By Wm. Scoville Case. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co. 895. Price \$1.00.

"Melting Snows." By Prince Jchoenaich-Carolath. Translated by Margaret Symonds. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Toronto: The Copp, Clark Co. 1895.

"Beatrice." By H. Rider Haggard. Longmans' Colonial Library Series. London and New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 1895.

"Almayer's Folly. A story of an Eastern River." By Joseph Conrad. New York: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: The Copp, Clark Co. 1895.

"M—m—m. I kin 'member my fader. His fader was a king in Ireland an' wore a crown o' glittering gold, like in de t'eyter. . . . Dey downed de landlords. But—I'm hungry."

"So am I, very hungry."

"Got any sugar?" "Any what?"

"Any tin, any money?" "Yes, one cent."

"Dat'll fill de bothem us. Take a kerridge wid me, an' we'll go down to the Astor House and feed our mout's."

A well told story and one which the publishers have presented in an attractive form is "Forward House." The movements in it for some time are very mysterious, and we are anxious for their unravelment, but as the mystery is part of the author's plan to excite our interest, we acquiesce. "Mister John Hunt" tells the story. He had for years lived a hermit's life, but his curiosity was aroused one night by strange actions, and stranger conversation, on the part of some passers by, and he became entangled in the disputes of his neighbours. Colonel Forward is the country magnate, and it is with the quarrels of his sons that he gets entangled. In one or two bits we were reminded of the master of Ballantrae, since the quarrel of the brothers is chiefly due to their attentions to the same woman, and it culminates in a duel. The description of this, and of the departure of the successful duelist from the field of action is finely and dramatically told.

"Melting Snows" is decidedly an up-to-date novel. It is a translation of a German work. The chief character is a student at a university there. He has never had a thought outside his books—very like some German scholars—but gets drawn from his shell by a young lady studying for the opera next door. His love ends unhappily enough for him, while the girl in question, after giving him her heart, marries an older and richer man. The book has no divisions for chapters, and the title is chosen from the way people melt out of the lives of others. The story is not long but is a trifle wearisome in parts. There are a couple of amusing bits in it, when the student is making love by explaining mathematical formulas, and when he attempts to write poetry in Horatian metre and wonders at his inability to fit words into the form of an ode.

In "Beatrice," Rider Haggard has left the wild regions of Africa and marvellous adventures in the land till lately always marked as unexplored, and has laid the scene on the coast of Wales. Beatrice is a very exceptional girl, daughter of a Welsh clergyman, whose interests are wrapped up in the tithes of his parishioners. She saves the life of Geoffrey Bingham, who has contracted a loveless marriage with the daughter of a peer, and presently they fall in love. The story is taken up with the play of their feelings and the intrigues of the sister of Beatrice, who is madly jealous because a Welsh squire whom she wishes for herself is passionately in love with Beatrice, though the latter cares not a jot for him. Geoffrey flings himself for distraction into work and rapidly attains distinction. The issue of the story, it would not be fair to disclose, but the reader's interest is excited and maintained throughout by the various dealings of these diverse characters. Although it is not to works of this kind that Rider Haggard owes his reputation, still "Beatrice" gives scope to the vivid imagination which he has proved himself to possess by stories of adventures in very different scenes.

The striking motto from Amiel on the front page of "Almayer's Folly" gives the key to the story. "Qui de nous n'a en sa terre promise, son jour d'extase et sa fin en exil?" We wish it had been told in a more straightforward manner instead of our having to pick up the threads as we go on. At times we did not know whether the author was speaking of Almayer's present or past. Almayer, a European in the far East, is taken into the service of a wealthy trader, and married by him to a Malay princess whom he had adopted after killing all her relations. This girl has kept her racial instincts, and they come out in her daughter Mina in spite of an education with the Dutch. This marriage proves the ruin of Almayer's life. He spends his days idly at the mouth of a river in Borneo, the only white man there, and one by one sees everything taken from him. The final stroke is when his daughter goes off with a Malay leader. The name of the book is taken from a house begun but left half-finished. We feel that Almayer deserves the ruin which comes upon him, though we cannot help sympathizing with him at times, when the savage traits of his wife are exposed, and he finds that he does not possess the full love and confidence of his daughter. We may quote in conclusion a passage showing the attraction of the sea for a Malay:

He spoke of his forefathers that conquered, ages ago, the island of which he was to be the future ruler. And then as, interested, she brought her face nearer to his, he touching lightly the thick tresses of her long hair, felt a sudden impulse to speak to her of the sea he loved so well, and he told her of its never-ceasing voice, to which he had listened as a child, wondering at its hidden meaning which no living man has penetrated yet; of its enchanting glitter; of its senseless and capricious fury; how its surface was forever changing, and yet always enticing, while its depths were forever the same, cold and cruel, and full of the wisdom of destroyed life. He told her how it held men slaves of its charm for a lifetime, and then, regardless of their devotion, swallowed them up, angry at their fear of its mystery, which it would never disclose, not even to those that loved it most.

* * *

Froude's English Seamen.

THIS is probably the last book we shall ever have from Mr. Froude's pen, and certainly the last that will have the benefit of the author's personal supervision. We must add that it is one of the best and pleasantest that he has ever given us, and we cannot imagine an Englishman perusing this volume without a feeling of delight and exultation. It is true, indeed, that the doings of some of Elizabeth's buccaniers were doubtful and more than doubtful; but then they had received great injuries from the Spaniards, so that they were doing no more than they felt entitled to do.

There are, indeed, few conflicts in history in regard to which it would be easier to show that either side was right and the other wrong if only the view of that other side could be ignored. From the Spanish side it might be made to appear that the Englishmen were simply sea-robbers who had a kind of piratical license from an unprincipled queen, and that the grievances of the Spaniards were so intolerable that the expedition of the Armada became inevitable. But there is another side to the question. From the Englishman's point of view the Spanish power was occupied in the destruction of civil and religious liberty, and if it was urged that this was carried on openly with arms and in the dominions of the King of Spain, the Englishman could answer that these remarks did not apply to the projected assassination of Queen Elizabeth to which the King of Spain was privy and consenting.

We think that Mr. Froude puts these different views very fairly, always leaning to the side of his own people; for, as he tells us very frankly, when there is a dispute between them and others Englishmen always think that their countrymen are in the right. But this is but a small part of the book which contains a most animated and graphic account of the building up of the maritime power of England by Hawkins and Drake and the other great sailors of the period.

We should like to have discussed the chapter on Hawkins and the slave trade, but we can only draw attention to it in passing. A very interesting illustration of the way in which quarrels arose, in which the English managed to be technically in the right, is given in the incident of Hawkins' firing upon a Spanish vessel in an English harbour which persisted, in violation of the rules, in flying the Castilian flag, a part of the grievance that a number of Flemish prisoners escaped from the ship. The captain complained and Cecil (whodetested Hawkins) made inquiry into the grievance. Hawkins, with the greatest coolness, replied that the Spaniard had broken the laws of the port and that it was necessary to assert the Queen's authority, knowing very well that the Queen would be on his side. If the reader will turn to p. 48 and read to the end of the chapter he will find Mr. Froude's statement of the two sides of the controversy to which we have referred above.

A very amusing example of the way in which the plunder of these mariners was distributed will be found at p. 99. Drake had returned with enormous booty. Englishmen were jubilant; Philip and his courtiers were furious and demanded compensation. "For Philip to demand compensation of England on the score of justice," says Mr. Froude, "was a thing to make the gods laugh;" and the way in which the Queen allowed the matter to be settled will certainly make every reader laugh.

No one has ever doubted that Mr. Froude had a splendid command of the English language; and if sometimes his use of authorities was questionable, there is hardly any occasion for such faults in the present volume. If, however, a Spaniard might complain that his side is unfairly repre-

sented, it might still be said that Mr. Froude does his best for it, and that, after all, he is but an Englishman.

* * *

How Canada is Governed.*

WE commend to the careful study of our readers Dr. Bourinot's new book on "How Canada is Governed," just published in most excellent style by the Copp, Clark Co. of Toronto. It presents the most succinct and popular review of Canadian institutions that has yet been attempted by any writer. As he tells us in his preface he has kept steadily in view the requirements of that great mass of people, old and young, men and women, who have few opportunities of obtaining special knowledge of institutions of government. He has avoided all technical language wherever it is possible, and in every case has explained such words and phrases which, although in general use, are not always understood even by those on whose lips they are most frequent. He has borne in mind the fact that a Canadian is not merely a citizen of Canada, and as such has duties and obligation to discharge within the Dominion and Province, but that he is also a citizen of the greatest and noblest empire that the world has ever seen. Consequently one of the most important parts of this book is devoted to a brief account of the onerous functions of the Sovereign, who, through her national councils, executive and legislative, administers the affairs of Great Britain and Ireland, and of her many colonies and dependencies. The third part describes the nature and methods of the general government of the Dominion; the fourth part deals with the powers of the several provincial authorities that compose the federal union, and with the organization and procedure of the courts of law; the fifth part outlines the working of the municipal system, in which all classes of citizens should be deeply interested; the sixth part indicates the manner in which our public schools are administered by the government and people in every province; the seventh part briefly explains the mode in which the territorial districts of the Northwest are governed before they have reached the dignity of provinces in the full possession of responsible government. The appendix contains the text of the constitution or British North America Act of 1867, and amending Acts in full. The illustrations of legislative, school, and municipal buildings, and of the seals, flags and arms of the Dominion are most interesting and admirably done. It is a book which ought to be in the hands of every Canadian, young and old; and we specially recommend the study of the last chapter in which Dr. Bourinot impresses on his readers the fact that good and safe government means active interest on the part of all classes of citizens, and not least on the part of those whose intelligence, education and standing give them special right to be leaders in creating a sound public opinion in their respective communities. The closing words of the chapter are deserving of the thoughtful attention of all citizens at this period of the moulding of our institutions:

"No system of government or of laws can of itself make a people virtuous and happy unless their rulers recognize in the fullest sense their obligations to the state and exercise their powers with prudence and unselfishness, and endeavour to elevate public opinion. A constitution may be as perfect as human agencies can make it and yet be relatively worthless, while the large responsibilities and powers entrusted to the governing body—responsibilities and powers not set forth in Acts of Parliament—are forgotten in view of party triumph, personal ambition, or pecuniary gain. 'The laws,' says Burke, 'reach but a very little way. Constitute government how you please, infinitely the greater part of it must depend upon the exercise of powers which are left at large to the prudence and uprightiness of ministers of state. Even all the use and potency of the laws depend upon them. Without them your commonwealth is no better than a scheme upon paper, and not a living, active, effective organization.'"

In Canada, to quote the words of a Canadian poetess:†

"As yet the waxen mould is soft, the opening page is fair;
It's left for those who rule us now to leave their impress there—
The stamp of true nobility, high honour, stainless truth;
The earnest quest of noble ends; the generous heart of youth;
The love of country, soaring far above dull party strife;
The love of learning, art, and song—the crowning grace of life;
The love of science, soaring far through nature's hidden ways;
The love and fear of nature's God—a nation's highest praise."

* "How Canada is Governed." A short account of its executive, legislative, judicial and municipal institutions. With an historical outline of their origin and development. With numerous illustrations. By J. G. Bourinot, C.M.G., LL.D., D.C.L., Litt.D. Toronto: The Copp, Clark Co. London: E. Arnold. Boston: Ginn & Co. 8vo., pp. XIV. + 343; map of Canada and 36 illustrations and autographs.

† Miss Machar ("Fidelis") of Kingston.

* "English Seamen in the Sixteenth Century." By James Anthony Froude. Price \$1.75. New York: Scribner. 1895.

Japan.*

THERE are few foreign countries which are, at any time, so interesting as Japan; but recent events in the East have attracted an unusual amount of attention and interest to the enterprising and progressive people who have recently inflicted such heavy blows upon the huge empire of China.

It cannot be said that we are destitute of literature and information respecting this remarkable people; yet there is room for more and Mr. Finck has given us a very welcome addition to our previous possessions in the narrative of his travels and observations in Japan.

He begins, like Sallust, at the beginning, telling us how he left the States, what it would cost him to accomplish his journey, describing his route, and giving a brief description of Honolulu, which he seems to appreciate as highly as our own countryman, Mr. Howell.

Mr. Finck took care to arrive in Japan at what he calls Lotos-Time, which extends through July and August, a period which has its disadvantages, but which he chose because it was only at that time that certain objects of great interest could be visited and explored.

No sooner does our traveller set his foot on Japanese soil than he begins to describe all that he sees which strikes him as new or peculiar. The most remarkable thing in the history of Japan is its sudden emergence into modern and western civilization. "The Japanese," we are told, "have done in twenty years what it took Europe as many centuries to accomplish. Descriptions of Tokyo street scenes made by Laurence Oliphant and Sir Rutherford Alcock three or four decades ago are, in some respects, as antiquated and inapplicable to-day as the accounts of life in mediæval Europe are to modern London, Paris and Berlin." The author, in illustration of this statement, gives some interesting facts showing the changes which have taken place in some of the manners and customs of the people.

The most remarkable change, perhaps, is that which has taken place in the position of the Emperor. In former times the Mikado was a sacred and invisible personage, whose powers of government were exercised by a deputy called the Shogun. The popular belief respecting the Mikado was that "he lived in a state of sublime abstraction, occupying himself from morning to night, at all times and seasons, in prayers to the gods, his ancestors, for the welfare of Japan." There were different kinds and characters among these exalted personages; but they were alike in this that they had no influence whatever on the destinies of their country, and they depended for their manner of living upon the allowance made by the Shogun.

The present Emperor, who ascended the throne at the age of fifteen, was the first to change all this. The Shogun was compelled to abdicate and the Mikado became not only nominal but actual ruler in Japan. "The Mikado now gradually became like any European Emperor, human, visible and accessible." Formerly "he had never been seen except by a few of his more immediate family and attendants, and even by his courtiers his face was never seen; a screen falling between him and them concealing the upper portion of his body." So testifies Mr. Black in his "Young Japan." "But," Mr. Finck tells us, "all this orientalism and mediævalism was rapidly done away by the bright young monarch as soon as he felt himself his own master." For the further accounts of the changes introduced we must refer our readers to the book itself.

Among the numerous topics of interest treated is that of Christian missions. It is believed that Christianity has made great strides in Japan, but there are obvious difficulties. Mr. Finck tells us of a Japanese agnostic who said to him: "We have just discarded Buddhism, with its numerous sects and factions, and we are not going to take up a new religion with the same ecclesiastical shortcomings. If the missionaries want to convert us to Christianity would it not be well for them first to come to some agreement as to what Christianity is?" Here is the eternal difficulty, and how is it to be got rid of?

Of the courtesy of the Japanese Mr. Finck finds it impossible to speak too highly. We will conclude our notice of his most interesting volume with some of his remarks on this subject. He met a Japanese nobleman who expressed

the opinion that the Japanese had got all their civilization from "us," the Americans; "against which," says Mr. Finck, "I protested vigorously, insisting that in their love of art and nature, their avoidance of any display of wealth, and their courtesy and refinement of manners, they were infinitely superior to us as a nation; adding that there was danger that our civilization, imposed on them so abruptly, might make them less contented and happy." We may as well meditate on these things.

Dean Harris' New Book.*

HERE is a book by the popular and talented Dean of St. Catharines which will be welcome not only among Roman Catholics but among members of other communions. It contains not only a history of Roman Catholic missions in the Niagara Peninsula, from 1626 to 1895, but also, in its earlier portions, some interesting and valuable records relating to the original inhabitants of those parts. Thus we hear of the mound builders and the strange contents of their buildings, of the curious and tragic history of the savage Attiwandarons, of whom many of us have never even heard, and of other such things.

But, as far as the present volume is concerned, the chief interest of its contest centres in the narrative of the work done by the missionaries of the Roman Catholic Church. There was no apology needed for rescuing "from oblivion, if not destruction, the valuable records, traditions, and manuscripts touching the Catholic history of the Niagara peninsula. In a few years all of the early pioneers will have disappeared, and with them, if they had not been personally interviewed, much that was caught from their lips and committed to these pages." To one who had the means of collecting such information, and the faculty of presenting it as it is here done, there can be no question of an apology for his work—it was a simple duty.

It would serve little purpose to enumerate the different workers whose labours are here recorded; but attention should be paid to the heroic pioneer, Father Hennequin, and the splendid band of missionaries who came after him. Among incidents of unusual interest is the appointment of Father Edward Gordon, in 1834, to the charge of the parish (rather the district) of Niagara. Of this clergyman, who "played a conspicuous part in the early history of this Province for nearly half a century, and has left his name indelibly written in our Catholic annals," Dean Harris remarks that he "was a man endowed with all the gifts of mind and body necessary for a great and onerous duty; of strong physical powers, much austerity of life, indomitable will and shrewd mental qualities. No difficulties daunted him; no slight or rebuff discouraged him, and in the presence of danger he was a man. He put his hand to the plough, walked the furrow to the end, sowed the good seed, the harvest of which we are now reaping." This is high praise apparently well deserved. Honour to whom honour is due. It will be better for us all when all communions shall possess many such men. The good man removed to Hamilton about 1846, and died there, at the episcopal residence, in 1870. His age is not mentioned, but he must have been over 63, as he was ordained priest in 1830. We here note the very low age at which the Roman Catholic clergy die—a sign of their devotion; but is this necessary or well?

Among other interesting episodes is that of the appointment of Father Charbonnell to be bishop of Toronto and his bringing with him Father Grattan, an Irish priest, labouring at Tourville in France, who became for fourteen years incumbent and Dean of St. Catharines. But we have said enough to interest our readers in this volume, which is written with lucidity and vigour, which is excellently printed, and which has many useful and well executed engravings.

Kafir Stories, by William Charles Scully, will be issued shortly in Messrs. Henry Holt & Co's. Buckram Series. They are said to picture savage ways and savage thoughts with the accuracy of a photograph and the feeling of an artist.

* "Lotos-Time in Japan." By H. T. Finck. Price \$1.75. New York: Scribner. 1895.

* "The Catholic Church in the Niagara Peninsula." By Dean Harris. Toronto: Wm. Briggs. 1895.

Indigestion

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Is the most effective and agreeable remedy in existence for preventing indigestion, and relieving those diseases arising from a disordered stomach.

Dr. W. W. Gardner, Springfield, Mass., says: "I value it as an excellent preventative of indigestion, and a pleasant acidulated drink when properly diluted with water, and sweetened."

Descriptive pamphlet free.

Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

Beware of Substitutes and Imitations.

For sale by all Druggists.

Art Notes.

A note on the painter Cazin, which I saw in a periodical the other day, reminded me of the impression which this artists' work produced upon me when I visited the Paris exhibition of 1889. So far as the display of paintings is concerned, I suppose that Paris was not inferior to Chicago; and certainly it could not have been inferior in the number or quality of the works by the leading modern school—the French. But in recalling the pictures which were of memorable importance, I find that none made so deep an impression upon me as those of Cazin. This is a matter of some surprise to me for I always expect to be most attracted by masterly portraiture, and I find it difficult to exactly define what it was in the work of the romantic landscapist which touched so deep a chord. The Exhibition of 1889 contained masterpieces by the painters of all nationalities. Lepage's Joan of Arc was there, and Sargent showed his portrait of Mrs. White as well as the group of children with Chinese vases. Carolus Duran had strong work there, and the English school was not quite so much "out of it" as one expected it would be. But the poetic visions of Cazin were what remained most clearly in my mind when the glories of Paris were becoming a dim recollection.

There is so much cant about the landscape masters of the past that the *connoisseurs* can hardly be expected to discover a master who labours under the disadvantage of being alive; but it is grievous to see the expenditure of money and enthusiasm over the works of, say, Millet and Corot when Cazin—who is imbued with the same spirit and with a fine poetic idealization, not at variance with truth, and ranges over a far larger field than either of these—is left in comparative neglect. I shall have occasion later to speak of Corotism and cant, but the notes of to day must be confined to the painter who is more properly my subject.

MATTHEWS BROS. & CO.

95 YONGE STREET,

Importers of High Class Works Art, Engravings, Etchings, Etc.

FINE FRAMING A SPECIALTY.

Latest Designs. — — — Good Workmanship.

The qualities which distinguish Cazin from the rank and file of landscapists are not easy to define or describe. His subjects are much the same as other mens. A ruin, a village street, a pond, a cottage, a mountain; and yet he is profoundly original. His work is interpenetrated by his poetic feeling. He sees everything through the medium of a vision which idealizes to poetic importance even the commonest objects. Turner shows his method of poet idealization at times; he repeats the brown stone-pine, and drags in a fragment of a classic ruin. Corot sees no poetry in any other time of day than early dawn or approaching twilight; and he seldom is carried by the divine afflatus beyond the groves and meads where flourish his poplar and willow. But Cazin is equally great, equally poetic, equally true to the guidance of his own spirit when he paints "The Dead Village" (a village in the moon-light), "The Seine near Paris" (women bathing), or "Hagar and Ishmael." In the first of these pictures in which the moonlight is robbed of its sharpness by a thin veil of cloud, there is shown a marvelous power of perceiving and rendering the utter stillness of a wretched little French village plunged in the stupor of sleep. In "The Seine near Paris" his bathers are Dianas disporting themselves in the water on a golden eventide; and his background of suburban houses silhouetted against the after-glow, is an instance of his poetic reading of a commonplace truth. The "Hagar and Ishmael" is familiar to all visitors to the Luxembourg and its force and pathos need not be insisted upon.

E WYLA GRIEK.

Periodicals.

The Expository Times for July has some good articles. Prominent among them is a review by Professor Iveroch of Mr. Balfour's "Foundations of Belief," in which, while recognizing the ability of the writer and the excellence of many parts of the book, he takes him to task somewhat severely for his manner of dealing with Green, and declares that he has not understood the great Neo-Hegelian. The reviews of books, as usual, are done with competent knowledge, and with fairness and care. There is a good paper on Dante's women in the *Commedia*. The shorter articles are good. There is one of some length by Professor Peake on Professor Cheyne—rather more laudatory than the editor of the *Expository Times* himself, apparently, would contribute.

A novel contribution to the *July Century* is a Japanese life of General Grant. The original work (in nine volumes) was picked up by an American tourist at a book-stall in Tokio. The article referred to is a literal translation of the more interesting parts of the work and it is illustrated by the curious original illustrations. The usual instalments of the serial articles on "Napoleon Bonaparte" and "Casa Braccio" are found in the number and the third part of "The Princess Sonia" brings the story to a very interesting stage. Mrs. Burton Harrison writes on "American Rural Festivals," and Mr. W. D. Howells contributes the second part of his humorous "Tribulations of a Cheerful Giver." "The Passing of the Spirit" is a fine bit of verse from the pen of Archibald Lampman. Among the fiction "The Strike at Mr. Mobley's" brings into contrast the modern ideas of woman's rights and ingrained womanly instincts. The collecting of book-covers is a new idea. Mr. Brander Matthews has an article on "Books in Paper Covers" with reproductions of favourite cover-designs. In the course of his article he recommends the binding of the covers of magazines along with the text. In "Personal Memories of R. L. Stevenson" Edmund Gosse has many new and interesting anecdotes illustrating the novelist's humour and eccentricity.

Dr. Bourinot, C.M.G., was among the distinguished persons who received the degree of D.C.L. (*honoris causa*) at the jubilee celebration of Bishops' University, P.Q., which was attended by their Excellencies the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen, and several Bishops of the Church of England.

A Story for Mothers.

WHICH MAY SAVE THE LIVES OF THEIR DAUGHTERS.

A Young Lady at Merrickville Saved When Near Death's Door—Her Illness Brought About by Ailments Peculiar to Her Sex—Only One Way in Which They Can be Successfully Resisted.

From the Ottawa Citizen.

Perhaps there is no healthier people on the continent of America to-day than the residents of the picturesque village of Merrickville, situated on the Rideau river, and the reason is not so much in its salubrious climate as in the wise precautions taken by its inhabitants in warding off disease by a timely use of proper medicine. The greatest favourite is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and many are the testimonials in regard to their virtues. Your correspondent on Monday last called at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. H. Easton, and interviewed their daughter, Miss Hattie Easton, a handsome young lady of 20 years, who is known to have been very low and has been restored to health by the use of Pink Pills. "Yes," she said, "I suffered a great deal, but I am so thankful that I am once more restored to health. You have no idea what it is to be so near the portals and feel that everything in life's future is about to slip from your grasp and an early grave your doom. I was taken ill four years ago with troubles peculiar to my sex, and which has hurried many a young woman to her doom—an early grave. I have taken in all about twenty boxes of Pink Pills, and I am only too glad to let the world know what these wonderful little pellets have done for me, hoping that some other unfortunate young woman may be benefited as I was. When sixteen years of age I began to grow pale, and weak and many thought I was going into decline. I became subject to fainting spells and at times would become unconscious. My strength gradually decreased and I became so emaciated that I was simply a living skeleton. My blood seemed to turn to water and my face was the color of a corpse. I had tried different kinds of medicines but they did me no good. I was at last confined to my room for several months and hope of my recovery was given up. At last a friend strongly urged the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and after using a few boxes I began to grow slightly stronger, I continued their use until I had used about twelve boxes, when I found myself restored to health. I now quit using the pills and for six months I never felt better in my life. Then I began to feel that I was not as regular as I should be and to feel the old tired feeling once more coming on. Once more I resorted to Pink Pills and by the time I had use six boxes I found my health fully restored. I keep a box by me and occasionally when I feel any symptoms of a return of the old trouble, I take a few and I am all right again. I cannot find words of sufficient weight to express my appreciation of the wonderful curative qualities of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and sincerely hope that all who are afflicted as I was will give them a trial and I am certain they will find renewed health."

The facts above related are important to parents as there are many young girls just budding into womanhood whose condition is, to say the least, more critical than their parents imagine. Their complexion is pale and waxy in appearance, troubled with heart palpitation, headaches, shortness of breath, on the slightest exercise, faintness and other distressing symptoms which invariably lead to a premature grave unless prompt steps are taken to bring about a natural condition of health. In this emergency no remedy yet discovered can supply the place of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which build anew the blood, strengthen the nerves and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. They are certain cure for all troubles peculiar to the female system, young or old.

DR. G. STERLING RYERSON,
EYE, EAR AND THROAT.
60 COLLEGE STREET, TORONTO.

J. TREW GRAY, OF LONDON, ENG.
VOICE PRODUCTION SPECIALIST.
(Canada's Authority on Lamperti.)
OPERA, ORATORIO, CONCERT SINGING.
Artists and Teachers' course with diploma.
Studio, Room O, Yonge St. Arcade.

LATIN MASTERED IN SIX WEEKS, by
The DeBrisay Analytical Method.
or rules, no rote-learning; the student is taught to read
and write Latin IN THE ROMAN ORDER. Full course by
mail \$6.00. Part I. mailed to any address, 25 cents.
Pamphlet free. C. T. DE BRISAY, B.A., De Brisay Latin
School, Oddfellows' Hall, (College and Yonge St.) Toronto.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.
VTE DE SALLMARD,
From Paris, France.
From Berlitz Conversational system. No study, no
grammar. Free trial lessons. 328 CHURCH ST.

BISHOP STRACHAN SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Full English Course, Languages, Music, Drawing,
Painting, etc.
For Prospectus, etc., apply to
MISS GRIER,
LADY PRINCIPAL,
WYKEHAM HALL, TORONTO.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE
(FOUNDED 1829.)

For circulars giving full information regarding Schol-
arships, course of study, etc., apply to
The PRINCIPAL U. C. COLLEGE,
DEER PARK, TORONTO.

INCORPORATED 1888 **TORONTO** HON. G. W. ALLAN
PRESIDENT
CONSERVATORY
OF MUSIC
100 VOICE ST. WILTON AVE.
EDWARD FISHER, MUSICAL DIRECTOR.

Summer Session, July 2 to Aug. 3.
60 LECTURES AND CLASS LESSONS.
Designed for music teachers, students, and others.
H. N. SHAW, B.A., - - - Principal Elocution School.
Summer Session for Teachers, Speakers,
Readers, Clergymen and others.
Calendar and Special Prospectus Sent Free.

POET-LORE
THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF
LETTERS

DOUBLE SUMMER NUMBER.
June-July, 1895.

ALLADINE AND PALOMIDES. A Prose Play. (Com-
plete). Maurice Maeterlinck.
THE DEVIL INSPIRES THE MONK: An Anglo-Saxon
War Story. Lindsay Todd Damon.
VIRGIL'S ART. John Albee.
THEOCRITUS: Father of Pastoral Poetry. Joshua
Kendall.
GREEK TRAITS IN WALT WHITMAN. Emily Chris-
tine Monk.
URELACOSTA. (Translated). Karl Gutzkow. Trans-
lated by Richard Hovey and Francois Stewart Jones.
RUSKIN'S LETTERS TO CHESNEAU: A Record of
Literary Friendship. III. William G. Kingsland.
CHOICE OF SUBJECT-MATTER in the Poets: Chau-
cer, Spenser, Tennyson, Browning. Part II. of
Annals of a Quiet Browning Club. I. N. Conr.
RECENT BRITISH VERSE. P.
NOTES AND NEWS. Another Browning Note. Bliss
Carman.

This Double Number, 50 cents. Yearly
Subscription, \$2.50.

New ENGLAND NEWS Co. and its Correspon-
dents, all Booksellers, or
POET-LORE CO.,
196 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON.

Publications Received.

Montague Chamberlain. Some Canadian Birds.
Toronto: The Copp, Clark Co., Ltd.

Kenneth Grahame. The Golden Age. Chi-
cago: Stone & Kimball.

Mrs. Burton Harrison. An Errant Wooing.
New York: The Century Company.

Sonya Kovalevsky; translated by Isabel F.
Hapgood. Recollections of Childhood.
New York: The Century Company.

Arch'd. Clavering Gunther. The Ladies' Jug-
ernaut. Toronto: Toronto News Co.

Conover Duff. The Master Knot. New York:
Henry Holt & Co.

Mrs. Oliphant. Two Strangers. London:
T. Fisher Unwin. Toronto: Copp, Clark
Co.

John Galt. Annals of the Parish and Ayr-
shire Legatee. New York: Macmillan
& Co. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.

Geo. W. Smalley. Studies of Men. New
York: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: Copp,
Clark Co.

H. G. Hutchinson. Peter Steele, the
Cricketer. New York: Macmillan &
Co. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.

C. E. Francis. Every Day News. London:
T. Fisher Unwin. Toronto: Copp, Clark
Co.

J. G. Bourinot, L.L.D. How Canada is
Governed. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.

Deas Cromarty. Under God's Sky. London
and New York: Macmillan & Co. Tor-
onto: Copp, Clark Co.

Mrs. J. Glenny Wilson. Alice Lauder—A
Sketch. London and New York: Mac-
millan & Co. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.

Rideau Price. The Burden of a Woman.
London and New York: Macmillan & Co.
Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.

F. Frankfort Moore. Two in the Bush.
London and New York: Macmillan & Co.
Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.

Sir H. S. Cunningham. Sibylla. London
and New York: Macmillan & Co. Toron-
to: Copp, Clark Co.

Mrs. J. K. Spender. Thirteen Doct rs. Lon-
don and New York: Macmillan & Co.
Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.

Maria Edgeworth. Castle Rackrent and the
Absentee. London and New York:
Macmillan & Co. Toronto: Copp, Clark
Co.

Captain Marryat. Japhet in Search of a
Father. London and New York: Mac-
millan & Co. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.

Michael Scott. Tom Cringle's Log. London
and New York: Macmillan & Co. To-
ronto: Copp, Clark Co.

Edited by John Morley. English Men of
Letters: Byron, Shelley, Keats. London
and New York: Macmillan & Co. To-
ronto: Copp, Clark Co.

Edited by John Morley. English Men of
Letter: Lamb, Addison, Smith. Lon-
don and New York: Macmillan & Co.
Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.

Edited by John Morley. English Men of
Letters: Wordsworth, Southey, Landor.
London and New York: Macmillan &
Co. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.

ICE Grenadier
ICE COMPANY.

'Phone 217. — 'Phone 5103.
OFFICE, 33-39 SCOTT STREET.
Positively No Bay Ice Cut By Us.
Customers can rely on getting beautifully clear, pure
ice all season, as we have nothing else to give.
RATES.—12 lbs. daily \$1.50 per month, 1c. per day
extra for each additional 6 lbs.



DO YOU EXPECT
To Become a Mother?

If so, then permit us to
say that Dr. Pierce's
Favorite Prescription
is indeed,
a true

"Mother's Friend,"
FOR IT MAKES
Childbirth Easy

by preparing the
system for parturi-
tion, thus assisting Nature and shortening
"Labor." The painful ordeal of childbirth
is robbed of its terrors, and the dangers
thereof greatly lessened, to both mother and
child. The period of confinement is also
greatly shortened, the mother strengthened
and built up, and an abundant secretion of
nourishment for the child promoted.

Send 10 cents for a large Book (168 pages),
giving all particulars. Address, WORLD'S
DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663
Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

PAINLESS CHILDBIRTH.

Mrs. FRED HUNT, of Glenville, N. Y.,
says: "I read about Dr. Pierce's Fa-
vorite Prescription being so good for a wo-
man with child, so I

got two bottles last
September, and De-
cember 13th I had a
twelve pound baby
girl. When I was
confined I was not
sick in any way. I
did not suffer any
pain, and when the
child was born I walk-
ed into another room
and went to bed. I
keep your Extract of
Smart-Weed on hand
all the time. It was
very cold weather
and our room was



very cold but I did not take any cold, and
never had any after-pain or any other pain.
It was all due to God and Dr. Pierce's Fa-
vorite Prescription and Compound Extract
of Smart-Weed. This is the eighth living
child and the largest of them all. I suffer-
ed everything that flesh could suffer with
the other babies. I always had a doctor
and then he could not help me very much,
but this time my mother and my husband
were alone with me. My baby was only
seven days old when I got up and dressed
and left my room and stayed up all day."

LIGHTHALL & MACDONALD.
Barristers,
Solicitors & Attorneys-at-Law

Chambers: No. 1, 3rd Flat City and District Savings' Bank
Building.
108 St. James St., Montreal.
TELEPHONE No. 382.
W. D. Lighthall, M.A., B.C.L. De Lery Macdonald, LL.B.



Parisian Steam
- - - **Laundry.**
67 Adelaide St. West.
PHONE 1127.
Shirts, collars and cuffs
specialty. Mending
done free.
Established 1873.
E. M. MOFFATT,
Manager

RIPANS
TABULES
REGULATE THE
STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS
AND PURIFY THE BLOOD.
RIPANS TABULES are the best Medi-
cine known for Indigestion, Bilelessness,
Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Chronic
Liver Troubles, Dizziness, Bad Complexion,
Dysentery, Offensive Breath, and all dis-
orders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.
Ripans Tabules contain nothing injurious to
the most delicate constitution. Are pleasant to
take, safe, effectual, and give immediate relief.
Price—50 cents per box. May be ordered
through nearest druggist, or by mail.
Address
THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO.,
10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Science Notes.

Grape fruit, so *The Medical Times* tells us, is an admirable tonic. "The sharp stimulus of fruit is one of the best things to set the digestive organs in order for the day, and the peculiar properties of the grape fruit give it marked medicinal value. When eaten at luncheon, it is prepared in a different way than for breakfast service. For the second meal the contents of two halves should be scraped out, the seeds and tough cone of dividing skin taken out, and the pulp and juice thus obtained used to fill one of the halves, which it will just about do. A tablespoonful of sugar and one of rum or sherry mixed with the juicy pulp adds the perfecting flavour. At breakfast, with the long-pointed orange spoon, the meat is eaten out as is that of an orange, and very little sugar is used, many persons preferring none on the ground that its full medicinal value is better obtained."

The following particulars will illustrate the magnitude of the work performed on the Kiel ship-canal. It is about 61 miles long, 20 feet deep at dead low-water, and 229 feet wide. In numerous places the canal widens out to 428 feet, to allow the largest vessels to pass each other. Work will be continued until vessels of any depth can pass at low water. The embankment is stone-lined to a depth of 6 feet below the water. The locks at the North Sea end of the canal are the largest in the world, with the exception of that at Bremerhaven. While no high hills interfered with the work, considerable difficulty was experienced in leading the railroad across the canal. Two of the bridges span the canal at a height of 137 feet above the water, besides which there are 6 opening bridges and 16 ferries. The canal has been built for the comparatively insignificant sum of \$39,000,000.

A NEW TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

A telegraphic device based on vision synchronism is described by *Engineering Mechanics*. We quote an abstract from *The Railway Review*, May 18: "The alphabet is reduced to eight characters, which are straight lines from which letters are formed. It is claimed that two hundred words a minute can be sent, and that as much work can be done with one line, under this system, as ten under the Morse. A message to be sent is first written on a typewriter, which is connected electrically with a punching apparatus. Through the punching apparatus runs a strip of paper an inch wide. As each letter is struck on the typewriter, a hole or series of holes are punched in the paper, the holes running in straight lines across it. Each hole or series of holes represents a letter. For instance 'I' is represented by one hole, because it takes but one of the elementary characters to make it. 'B,' which is made by six of the elementary characters, the largest number required for any one letter, is represented on the ribbon by six holes. When a letter is finished the strip is also finished, and the strip is then put into the transmitting apparatus and runs over a small metal roller, above which is a series of small metallic fingers which press upon the strip. As the different holes in the strip of paper pass under the fingers, electrical connection is made with the roller and the characters represented by the holes are struck at the other end of the line."

* * *
AN ODD COLLECTION.

A man in Colorado has a quaint collection of bottles. It is divided into two sections. Section one is large. Section two is not. Section one contains hundreds of bottles, the contents of which his wife swallowed hoping to find relief from her physical sufferings. Section two contains a few bottles that once were filled with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It was this potent remedy that gave the suffering wife her health again. It cures all irregularities, internal inflammation and ulceration, displacements and kindred troubles. It has done more to relieve the sufferings of women than any other medicine known to science.

Pile tumors, rupture and fistulae, radically cured by improved methods. Book, 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Walter Baker & Co. Limited,

The Largest Manufacturers of

PURE, HIGH GRADE
COCOAS and CHOCOLATES

On this Continent, have received

HIGHEST AWARDS

from the great

Industrial and Food
EXPOSITIONS
IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

Caution: In view of the many imitations of the labels and wrappers on our goods, consumers should make sure that our place of manufacture, namely, **Dorchester, Mass.** is printed on each package.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

WALTER BAKER & CO. LTD. DORCHESTER, MASS.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

ALWAYS RELIABLE,
PURELY VEGETABLE.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Bowles, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Dizziness, Vertigo, Costiveness, Piles,

SICK HEADACHE, FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, DYSPESIA,
CONSTIPATION.

—AND—

All Disorders of The Liver.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, inward piles, fullness of blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness 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.

Price 25c. per Box. Sold by Druggists.

Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., 410 St. James St., Montreal, for Book of Advice.



She: The man I marry must be only a little lower than the angels. He (suddenly flopping): Here I am on my knees a little lower than one of them. (He got her).

Barber: Would you like a bottle of our hair restorer? Customer: No thank you; I prefer to remain baldheaded. Barber: Then our hair restorer is just the thing you want, sir.

THE
GREAT WEST.

If you desire to learn what is going on in British Columbia; what openings for business and investment; what opportunities to make a new home in that delightful Province, subscribe for the Vancouver "NEWS ADVERTISER."—Daily, \$8.00; Weekly, \$2.00 per annum, free by mail.

If you want to secure new customers or to sell your goods in the West, advertise in the Vancouver "NEWS ADVERTISER."

MANITOBA.

THE FREE PRESS, Winnipeg, is the oldest newspaper in the Canadian Northwest and has a larger daily circulation than all the other Winnipeg daily papers combined.

THE DAILY FREE PRESS circulates in every town reached by rail between Lake Superior and the Mountains.

THE WEEKLY FREE PRESS has the largest circulation amongst the farmers of the Northwest of any paper.

ADVERTISERS can reach the people of Manitoba and the Territories most effectually by means of the FREE PRESS.

FOR RATES APPLY TO

THE MANITOBA FREE PRESS CO.

Winnipeg, Manitoba.

QUICK CURE FOR SICK HEADACHE

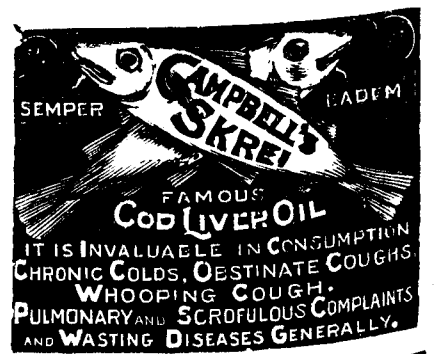
DUNN'S
FRUIT SALINE

GIVES HEALTH BY NATURAL MEANS

KEEPS THE THROAT CLEAN AND HEALTHY.

DELIGHTFULLY REFRESHING.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS. WORKS CROYDON ENGLAND



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

An infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For Disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

—For Sore Throats, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds,—

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

THOS. HOLLOWAY'S Establishment, 78 New Oxford Street, London.

And sold by all medicine Vendors throughout the World.

N.B.—Advice gratis, at the above address, daily between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter.

**NORTH AMERICAN LIFE
Assurance Company.**

Head Office, - - - Toronto, Ont.

PRESIDENT
JOHN L. BLAIKIE, Esq.

VICE-PRESIDENTS
HON. G. W. ALLAN, J. K. KERR, Esq., Q.C.

The Compound Investment Policy, as issued by this Company, combines under one form nearly every advantageous and desirable feature in an insurance policy.

Write for further particulars and the last Annual Report, showing the unexcelled position attained by the Company, to

WM. MCCABE, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

**Books For
Summertime.** *

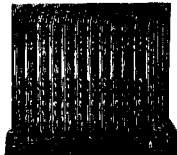
What better company can you have through a summer day than a good book? On the lake, in the woods, by rail, by boat, wherever you are or wherever you go, you will feel the need of a book. Don't go away without seeing our enticing selection. Complimentary expressions with regard to our stock are constant, and we are sure to suit you.

Wm. Tyrrell & Co.,

(Successors to Retail Department of
Hart & Riddell)

12 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

You
Have
To Live



The greater part of a life-time in the rooms where the Radiators stand.

THE
"Oxford" Radiators

are artistic in design, and can be ornamented to suit any room; have large heating surface, and never leak, being the only Radiator that has IRON TO IRON JOINTS, no packing being used. See the "OXFORD" before purchasing.

The Gurney Foundry Co., Ltd., Toronto.

Anaglypta.

We have just received a large importation of this Queen of wall coverings from England, at prices lower than ever before sold in Canada. There is no paper to equal Anaglypta for Hall, Library and Billiard Room Walls, Dining Room or Hall Dados.

RELIEF FRIEZES.

Wall Papers,
Room Mouldings,
Relief Ornament Ceilings,
Parquetry Flooring,
Stained Glass.

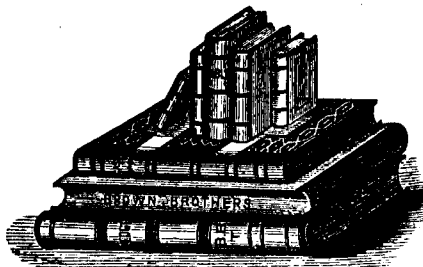
Memorial
Windows.

Elliott & Son,
94 Bay Street.

Garden Hose,
Lawn Mowers,
Lawn Rollers,
Lawn Sprinklers,
Syringes,
Garden Shears,
'Daisy' Lawn Rakes.

RICE LEWIS & SON,
(Limited.)

Cor. King & Victoria Streets,
Toronto.



ACCOUNT BOOKS

Complete stock. All kinds on hand. Special patterns made to order.

**STATIONERY AND OFFICE SUPPLIES
LEATHER GOODS**

Purses, Wallets, Card Cases, Etc.

BOOKBINDING

Unsurpassed for style and fair prices.

BINDERS' AND PRINTERS' SUPPLIES

We aim to have the most complete Stationery House in the Dominion

The Brown Bros., Ltd.,

STATIONERS, BOOKBINDERS, ETC.

64-68 King St. East, - TORONTO.