

THE WEEK

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CURRENT TOPICS.

Every Canadian must feel gratified at the high stand which Canada as a whole, and Ontario in particular, have taken in the competitive exhibitions of certain classes of productions at the World's Fair. To stand easily first, with scarcely a second, in the manufacture of cheese, and in the very front rank in regard to various agricultural and horticultural products, as well as to those of the fisheries, mines and forests, is not only a thing to be proud of, but one which can hardly fail to be productive of benefit to the country. It must help to dispel some erroneous but persistent notions with respect both to our climate and the enterprise and progressiveness of our people. At the same time, it would be folly to fail to note failures as well as successes. It cannot be denied that while the success is very marked in the classes indicated, the range, though by no means

narrow, is not so broad as we could wish. Probably it is not so broad as it might have been made had greater efforts been put forth to send to the front the best in all departments of our industries. Success and failure has each its lessons. Both should prove alike stimulating; the success to still greater achievements along the same lines; the failures or partial failures to greater efforts to overcome disadvantages and make up deficiencies. It may be, for instance, that misdirected efforts have been made to develop and foster certain lines of manufacture for which the country is not well fitted, but it must be the fact, on the other hand, that there are some lines of manufacture to which our country is better adapted than any other. In these we should take first rank. The Great Fair will have been greatly beneficial to us if it reveals to us alike our strength and our weakness, with the causes of each.

It is hard to credit the cabled rumours to the effect that the Parnellite members of Parliament, under the leadership of the Redmonds, are threatening to withdraw their support from Mr. Gladstone unless he will consent to re-introduce the Home Rule Bill at the approaching session. It is still harder to believe that they will carry out any such threats in action. Such a course would be either suicidal for those who should follow it or fatal to Home Rule; possibly both. In spite of their eccentricities, the Parnellite faction have generally been credited with an honest desire to bring about the consummation which was the goal towards which the singularly strong and talented leader by whose name they call themselves steadfastly set his face during his whole Parliamentary career. That goal was certainly never so near as it is at the present moment. To prove unfaithful to the leader and the party by whose efforts it has been brought so near, by refusing, after a whole session has been given up to Home Rule, to let it stand in temporary abeyance while other Radical measures are being advanced a stage, would be as unreasonable as ungrateful. Should the Gladstonites be defeated while still heartily striving to bring about Home Rule, the chances are that their successors would be obliged to concede something very nearly approaching to it, in order to maintain themselves in power. But should the Gladstonites, on the other hand, be defeated through the unfaithfulness of a portion of the Irish representatives, for whose cause they have done and sacrificed so much, and

should they consequently be driven to the conclusion that Irishmen are too fickle and unreliable to be fit for such a measure, the cause of Home Rule would either become utterly lost and hopeless, or it would be relegated to a future so dim and distant that no living politician of middle age could hope to see it. It remains to be seen whether the Redmondite faction, and, as it is predicted, some of the McCarthyites, have been smitten with the madness which presages the destructive wrath of the gods.

We do not know what foundation there is for the rumour which has caused some dismay in newspaper circles and elsewhere, to the effect that Rideau Hall is inadequate to the requirements of the Governor-General's household, and that it must either be enlarged by the addition of an expensive wing, or superseded by an entirely new mansion. The customary annual criticisms of the expensiveness of this establishment are bad enough and it would be a pity should there arise any necessity for adding to the account which calls them forth. It is very probably true, as many maintain, that it would have been better economy, as well as have given more satisfactory results, had the large sums of money which have been expended upon the old hall during a number of years past been employed in the erection of a new one. No one would wish to see a cheese-paring policy adopted in such a matter. It is highly proper that any discussion with reference to the course to be pursued in the future should be kept as far as possible free from personal reference. Yet it is evidently desirable that some arrangement should be made by which the Ottawa Administration may be freed from the embarrassment which may at any time arise from the fact of one Governor-General requiring or fancying a larger retinue and more expensive equipments than another. To put the matter on a simple business basis, it would seem hardly fair that one incumbent of the office should receive a considerably larger salary than another, by reason of such requirement or fancy. This question involves one of much greater moment, as it seems to us, viz: that of the ideal we are to set before us as a people. Shall we aim at supporting a royal court in miniature at Ottawa which will naturally tend to increase with every change of occupant? Or shall we set before us an ideal of democratic simplicity, such as better befits both the status and the purse

of a not very rich colony? The present seems as good a time as any other to discuss and decide the question. We do not know whether such an arrangement would be found practicable in the city of Ottawa, but if it were, it would be less embarrassing to both parties could a certain fixed allowance be substituted for the obligation to supply a furnished residence for the Governor-General.

It is to be devoutly hoped that current rumours and even solemn affirmations are incorrect, in so far as they point to the use, or attempted use, of dishonest methods in connection with the annual elections of officers in one or both of the young men's political associations in this city. We have been accustomed to look to these young men's societies as containing the promise and the potency of cleaner, manlier methods in the future public life of the Dominion. The spirit of young men is, or ought to be generous, their ideals pure, their aspirations lofty. They should despise meanness in every form. They are not supposed, as yet, to have come into contact with the influences which tend so powerfully to debase the ideals and check the generous aspirations of politicians. But if even our young men cannot conduct the elections to the places of honour in their societies without resort to evasion and trickery, the outlook for the future is indeed discouraging. Apart from this view of the case we cannot but regret that the intelligent and ambitious young men of our cities are not able to assert at the outset their freedom from the shackles of partyism. It would be a refreshing sight and a powerful object-lesson if they could unite their forces in a city like Toronto in a single powerful organization, having neither Liberal nor Conservative, Grit or Tory, on its banner, resolved to debate every public question, whether of principle or policy, purely and simply on its merits. It is impossible that, at the ages at which most young men are supposed to join such societies, the majority of them should have studied the larger questions of politics with any degree of thoroughness, or have reached firm opinions by the only right road, that of personal, dispassionate study. What a grand thing it would be if a genuinely independent club could be organized, in which every member should feel himself bound to cast aside all personal and party predilections and seek only to find out the truth on every question under debate. This would be, we suppose, too much to hope for. But, failing this, if young men must follow old lines of cleavage and come together wearing party shackles, and pledging allegiance to Sir John Thompson or Wilfrid Laurier, let the good and true in both organizations at least do their utmost to make their respective societies training schools in genuine political morality and manliness.

Mr. J. Israel Tarte has written to the Toronto Mail a letter defining his views on the Manitoba school question. Every one who wishes to see both sides of this question will do well to read his letter. It will be accepted, we dare say, as a fair resume of the argument in support of the position that the French Canadian Catholic minority in Manitoba has been deprived of rights, and so treated with injustice, by the abolition of the official use of the French language and by the Public School Act now in force in that Province. Mr. Tarte's argument, if we understand it, may be summarized as follows: The French minority in Manitoba have been granted the same rights in regard to their schools and their language as the English minority of the Province of Quebec. On this principle the intention of the Manitoba Act was to give the French minority in that Province the use of the French language and a system of Separate Schools subsidized by the State. If, as appears from the decision of the Imperial Privy Council, the Act was so improperly worded as to fail in this object, it is not fair to take advantage of that fact to trample upon the rights of the minority in Manitoba. The English majority in Manitoba and in the Dominion have the right but they have not the right to do so. The two races, English and French, were to be on the same footing. "I am," says Mr. Tarte, "a lover of liberty. Is it liberty to deprive men, women, and children of French origin of a language and of schools that are dear to them? . . . I say, 'Let our English friends in Quebec, in Manitoba, etc., have the schools their desire. Let them have the free use of their language.' You say: 'The French Canadians will (shall) have our schools and our language.' This is not British fair play. It is tyranny."

The Mail has, of course, made its answer to Mr. Tarte. With that we are not now concerned. But as Mr. Tarte's letter may be regarded as in a sense intended for the English-speaking people of Ontario, as he makes special reference to the positions taken by other journals, and as *The Week* is one of the journals which has defended the action of the Manitoba majority, it will not, we think, be regarded as an intrusion if a few words be said from our standpoint. In the first place, we are willing to concede, we have in fact conceded in previous articles, that it was probably the intention of the original framers of the Manitoba Act, or some of them, to provide for the establishment and perpetuation of Separate Schools in that Province. We say "probably," for it is impossible to say with certainty what was their intention, save as it is expressed in the Act. But grant that this was their intention, several questions arise and demand answer before we can admit that those intentions are morally binding upon the people of Manitoba, or

upon the Dominion, for all time to come. That they are not legally binding has been decided by the highest authority. Such questions are: Were those who acted on the part of the Red River country duly empowered to negotiate on behalf of the people of that country? Was there not a Protestant minority in that country whose views were not represented, and who would have been opposed to any Separate School system? This question should have been put with Mr. Tarte, who pleads so earnestly for the rights of the minority. Waiving that point and assuming that the people of the Red River country were properly represented in the negotiations, does it follow that the handful of settlers who then dwelt on the fringes of the great prairies had any moral right, or even that the Canadian Government and Parliament had any such right, to impose for all time to come a yoke upon the necks of the hundreds of thousands, or the millions, who were to go in and possess the land and make it their own by settlement and cultivation? There is surely a principle of Provincial rights here and a broader principle than even that which is contended for by the English-speaking Provinces and the French-speaking Province alike. It is the right of a free, self-governing people to deliver themselves from the thrall of a dead hand, in the shape of mistaken or outgrown legislation. There can be no doubt that if the framers of the Manitoba Act intended to provide for and perpetuate a Separate School system, they did so in the expectation that within the narrow confines of what was originally intended to be the Province, there would grow up an essentially French-speaking Province—a second Quebec. Had this expectation been realised it is not likely that the present difficulty would have arisen. With the enlarged Province, settled with a large English-speaking and Protestant minority, it was inevitable that no such system, repugnant to the principles of the great majority, would long be tolerated. The fact that it has been found that the Manitoba Act does not really provide for Separate Schools simply obviated the necessity for the constitutional change that would shortly have been demanded and insisted on, had it been found that such schools were provided for in the constitution. The official use of the French language had in the nature of things become a practical nullity, not to say absurdity, before it was finally abolished.

But this is not fair play; it is tyranny, says Mr. Tarte. Is it? In this connection Mr. Tarte introduces his worst fallacy. The Manitoba majority do not say to the French minority, "You shall have our schools and speak our language." Far from it. They simply say, "We will not tax the people for the support of two sets of schools, one of them under ecclesiastical

control. We will have one system of public schools, free to all, to which all must contribute. If any sect wish to have schools for the propagation of their religious creed they are at liberty to do so, but they must not expect the State to help support those schools." But under the principle of local control which obtains in the School Act, we have no doubt that the schools in districts essentially Catholic are under Catholic control, subject only to certain broad general principles which are necessary in order to insure that they shall remain public as distinct from sectarian schools. Where is the tyranny in this, or in enacting that in a British Province the official language shall be the English? If any one were forbidden to study, or teach, or speak the French language, the cry of tyranny would be in order. As to Mr. Tarte's comparison drawn from the position of the English-speaking people and schools in Quebec, the cases are not parallel, as we shall show presently. If they were, or even as it is, if the Quebec Legislature should propose to substitute *bona fide* free, unsectarian, public schools for the present system, we dare say that Protestants would not object. As to the language, they would of course insist on their right to have the English language taught and spoken in a British country though not to the exclusion of the French. Possibly if Mr. Tarte would bear in mind that Canada is a British and not a French country, or even, in constitution and allegiance, a British and-French country, he would be saved from some confusion. But the assumed parallelism between Quebec and Manitoba does not exist, for the sufficient reason that the separate schools in Quebec are the result of a compromise between that Province and Ontario. That compromise may have been wise or unwise, but it exists, is embodied in the constitution and both Provinces are bound by it. For the separate schools it gives Protestants, Quebec has its *quid pro quo* in Catholic separate schools in Ontario. Neither can be abolished without a change in the constitution or—a revolution.

Which is better, unlimited freedom of speech with minority rule, or limited freedom of speech with majority rule? This is the question which has been decided by the action of the British Parliament, and which will have to be decided sooner or later in the United States. In fact, the present state of affairs in the Senate of the latter shows that the inability of the majority to limit debate has virtually decided the question in favour of minority rule. There can be no doubt that it is the will of the minority which is now ruling in the United States, through the delay of the Senate to come to a vote on the Silver Suspension Bill. It is really illogical to regard the question as one of freedom of speech. Freedom of speech concerns the

right of any citizen to express his opinion on any question, in a proper manner, and on a proper occasion, in the presence of those who may care to hear him. The present question in the U. S. Senate is rather, as an exchange puts it, one of the "courtesy" which will not allow a vote on any question until every member who has or pretends to have something to say shall have spoken to his own satisfaction. It is really difficult to think of anything much more discourteous to the majority and the nation than the conduct of those Senators who persist in claiming and abusing the right to speak for purposes of obstruction, while the business interests of the whole nation are suffering grievous loss in consequence. Yet the majority is apparently powerless in the matter. They cannot pass a closure resolution because the same tactics which are proving so successful in delaying the silver repeal bill would avail to prevent such a resolution from being brought to a vote. The attempt to decide the contest by physical exhaustion has failed, because the power of endurance of the minority has been proved greater than that of the majority. The question of the moment is between compromise on the one hand, and no one can tell what on the other. But it is felt that the compromise under the circumstances would be not only a betrayal of the interests of the public but a concession of the right of the minority to prevent the expression of the convictions and will of the majority in legislation, a result which would be in violation of the fundamental principle of democratic government.

It is pretty evident that whatever may be the outcome of the present struggle in the United States Senate, the experience of this session is likely to lead to some modification of the present system. It is possible that when the immediate cause of the difficulty has been removed some rule for the limitation of debate in the future may be agreed on. A good many seem disposed to give the question a much wider range, and make it the basis of an agitation for the reconstruction or the abolition of the Upper House. Of course that is hardly logical. A similar deadlock is liable to occur at any moment in the representative chamber, as would have been the case in Great Britain during the late session, had not the closure been already available. Yet in this case there are other aspects of the affair which are giving rise to vexatious questions and may yet cause serious trouble among our neighbours. The composition and use of the Senate are under consideration as never before. The fact that some of the most determined obstructionists are Senators from small States which produce little but silver, and that the struggle on the part of these is manifestly carried on in a small, selfish and mercenary spirit, is causing many to ask whether it is fair and

wise that the influence of such a State should counterbalance that of New York or Pennsylvania. Then again, the fact that the Senate is a Chamber of plutocrats and that these are under no direct responsibility to the people, is being impressed upon the minds of the thoughtful as never before. In fact, it is not unlikely that in the United States, as well as in Great Britain, and possibly in Canada, the question of the constitution and usefulness of second chambers to revise the conclusions reached by the representatives of the people is about to be considered and discussed as never before. Whether the result shall be the mending or the ending of the Upper Houses, it is evident that these chambers will have shortly to bear the brunt of such assaults as they have never before encountered.

THE CONTROL OF RAILWAYS.

Our correspondent "X" opens up a question which demands the most serious consideration. We should be glad to see it thoughtfully discussed. While we cannot agree with the opinion that the invention of the locomotive was a calamity, we are quite at one with him in the belief that the safeguarding of human life on railroads has not yet received nearly so much attention at the hands of either the people or their legislators as it ought to receive. It is true that, in consequence, largely, of the readiness of juries to mulct the railway companies in large sums by way of compensation for the loss of life or limb, or disability of any kind received in railway travelling, the companies are placed under pretty heavy bonds for the safe transmission of persons and goods entrusted to them. But it is in the highest degree probable, as our correspondent intimates, that the precautions and safeguards hitherto adopted, even on the roads which are best equipped and managed, fall far short of being the best possible, or the best attainable as the result of independent and searching investigation by competent committees, scientific and expert. It is also too clear to need demonstration that whenever injury or loss of life results from a cause which might have been foreseen and guarded against, those who are responsible for the management of the road on which such so-called accident has occurred are morally guilty in proportion to the degree of neglect, carelessness, or parsimony which made its occurrence possible.

Whether and to what extent any one of the different methods suggested by "X," viz.: The cable system, the block system, the complete separation of freight from passenger traffic, etc., is practicable and would be productive of greater safety, it is for practical men to judge. If we are not in error, the block system in particular is in use on some important roads and is

found very efficacious. How far it is capable of application to all roads we do not know. But the possibilities that may be involved in these and other devices for affording greater safety to railroad passengers are surely sufficient to warrant further and exhaustive inquiry by competent authorities. It is surprising that in these days of combination for philanthropic purposes no influential league has been formed for the purpose of investigation in regard to the causes of loss of life in railway travel.

Whatever may be the case with regard to the travelling public there can scarcely be a reasonable doubt that some powerful influence is needed for the protection of railway employees. The following statistics, from a recent report of the Interstate Commerce Commission of the United States, is very suggestive on this point:

The number of railway employees killed during the year covered by the report was 2,554, being less than the number killed during the previous year. The number of employees injured, however, was in excess of the number injured during the previous year, being 28,267. The number of passengers killed was largely in excess of the number killed during the previous year, being 376 in 1892 as against 293 in 1891; while the number of passengers injured was 3,227 in 1892, as against 2,972 in 1891. An assignment of casualties to the opportunity offered for accidents shows 1 employee to have been killed for every 322 employees, and one employee to have been injured for each 29 men in the employ of the railways. A similar comparison shows 1 passenger killed for each 1,491,910 passengers carried or for each 35,542,282 passenger miles, and 1 passenger injured for each 173,833 passengers carried or each 4,140,966 passenger miles. The largest number of casualties to employees resulted from coupling and uncoupling cars, 378 employees having been killed and 10,319 injured while rendering this service. Of the total number killed in coupling and uncoupling cars 253, and of the total number injured 7,766 were trainmen. The accidents classed as "falling from cars" were in this year as in previous years responsible for the largest number of deaths among employees, the number killed in this manner being 611. Of this number 485 were trainmen. Collisions and derailments were responsible for the death of 431 employees. Of this number 336 were trainmen. This class of accidents is responsible also for the largest number of casualties to passengers. Thus 177 passengers were killed and 1,539 were injured by collisions and derailments during the year. Collisions alone were responsible for the death of 286 employees and 136 passengers.

One employee out of every 322 killed and one out of every twenty-nine injured! This is appalling. After making all due allowance for the carelessness of the men themselves—and even this is a thing from which they need to be protected—it is incredible that this slaughter is unavoidable. It must be due in large measure to want of proper regulations and safeguards, and to other preventible causes. A society which would make it its business to follow up

every case of injury or death to a railway employee, while in the discharge of his duty, with a view of ascertaining whether it was due to a non-preventible cause, or to deficient safeguards, dangerous requirements, or insufficient precautions on the part of the railway authorities, and which would bring the railway authorities to account for every failure in these respects, might accomplish much. We have no late statistics of Canadian railways at hand to which we can refer for purposes of comparison. But though we hope and believe that the Canadian railways show a much better record, we have no doubt there is room for much improvement on their part. Even this is a strong thing to say, for it is clear, as we have intimated, that every manager and every company which fails to do its utmost to save those in its employ from danger, is to the extent in which it so fails, morally, and should be legally, responsible for the suffering and death which result from such failure.

While we agree, as all our readers must, with what is clearly "X's" major premise, that nothing short of absolutely the utmost precaution and the best safeguards should satisfy either the railway companies or the public, we deem it but fair to give due weight to the doctrine of averages, which he condemns. By what other mode of conveyance of which one can conceive would it be possible to attain such safety that only one of almost one-and-a-half millions of passengers should lose his life by accident, or but one for each thirty-five-and-a-half millions of miles travelled? The same reasoning that would pronounce the invention of the locomotive a misfortune would, it seems to us, condemn the taming of the horse, for it can hardly be doubted that the percentage of fatalities in travelling by stage coach or carriage is much greater than that in travelling by rail. Of course, the fact that the latter carries men and women by the thousand instead of by the half-dozen, makes these awful catastrophes possible in the one case and impossible in the other. But all such arguments from statistics and averages do not, it seems to us, prove that travelling by rail is nearly as safe as it ought to be. On the contrary, they but suggest the possibility of making it almost absolutely safe, for there are very few of those terrible accidents which appal us which might not have been prevented by better precautions.

One of the most notable women at present in Chicago is Senora Eva Canel, who has been commissioned by the Chamber of Commerce, of Cuba, to make a report of the Exposition for its use, and who is, besides, the World's Fair correspondent for several Spanish and South American periodicals. Senora Canel is a novelist and essayist of distinguished merit, and has the distinction of being the first Spanish woman who has ever edited a political paper, having established a few years ago, in Havana, and edited with marked ability up to the time of her departure from Havana for Chicago, *La Cotorra*, a satirico-political weekly. Harper's Bazar.

NOTES ON DANTE.—I.

LIFE AND TIMES.

There are many problems connected with the life of Dante which remained unsolved and which are perhaps insoluble; but there is no question whatever as to Dante's place in literature. His name remains, and will always remain, in undisputed association with those of Homer and Shakespeare. The world knows of three epics, perhaps four, the *Iliad*, the *Divine Comedy*, *Paradise Lost*, and the *Æneid* of him whom Dante called the Master, *Il Maestro*, Virgil. Among these four Dante is not lower than second.

"Homer," says Shelley, "was the first and Dante the second epic poet—that is, the second poet the series of whose creations bore a defined and intelligible relation to the knowledge and sentiment and religion of the age in which he lived, and of the ages which followed it." "Have we not," says Carlyle, "two more poets, if not deified, yet we may say beatified? Shakespeare and Dante are saints of poetry; really, if we will think of it, canonised, so that it is impiety to meddle with them. The unguided instinct of the world . . . has arrived at such a result. Shakespeare and Dante are a particular two. They dwell apart, in a kind of royal solitude; none equal, none second to them; in the general feeling of the world, a certain transcendentalism, a glory as of complete perfection, invests these two."

Such being the case, it is plain that there can be no thought, on the part of any moderately modest human being, of giving any new reading or judgment of Dante's work or place. With such an one it must suffice that, at the utmost, he makes a humble endeavor to add a leaf to the ever green chaplet which adorns the brows of the mighty poet.

Dante is at once the root and the consummate flower of Italian literature. He had some predecessors of no great account; but it is he who made the Tuscan dialect the language of Italy and of literature, and it is superfluous to say that he has never been transcended.

It would be well, perhaps, for those who make any serious study of the Romance literature to gain some acquaintance with its beginning with the Troubadours of Provence, in the eleventh century, with their *langue d'oïl*; with the Trouvères of the north in the twelfth century, with their *langue d'oïl*, the basis of modern French, and with the *langue de si* of Sicily, which marks the beginning of Italian literature. Of early writers before Dante mention may be made of Sordello, Guido Guinizzelli, Brunetto Latini, Guido Cavalcanti and Frà Jacopone da Todi, several of whom are mentioned in the *Divina Commedia*. The principal sources for the life of Dante are the biographies of Villani, the well-known historian, an, a contemporary, and of Boccaccio, who was eight years old at the time of Dante's death. The latter, although an ardent admirer of Dante and a chief promoter of the study of his works, is not always to be trusted as a historian.

Dante was born in May, 1265, and died September 14, 1321. The thirteenth century in which he was born was one of the greatest ages in history. We have only to think of its most glorious architecture, of Cimabue and Giotto in painting, and of its theologians, such as S. Thomas Aquinas (d. 1274), Bonaventura

(1274), Albert the Great (1280), and Duns Scotus (1308). It will be remembered that Conradin, the last of the Hohenstaufen, perished on the block in 1268, and the "Babylonish Captivity," the exile of the Popes at Avignon, began in 1305.

The life of Dante is naturally divided into three periods: 1. To the time of his banishment (1302); 2. To the death of the Emperor Henry VII. (1313); 3. To his own death at Ravenna (1321).

Dante was descended from a family originally obscure. His great-grandfather, Cacciaguida, was a Crusader and was knighted. He married one of the Aldighieri, from whom Dante derived his surname, which assumed the form of Alighieri. His Christian name was Durante, which was contracted into Dante.

In tracing the history and character of men it is always difficult to determine how much belongs to nature, to circumstances, to education. Dante was evidently a mixture of the melancholic and choleric temperament and both were probably brought out by the sufferings of his life. Of all this we have abundant evidence in his works.

As regards his appearance, Boccaccio says, "Our poet was of middle stature, and in his advancing years stooped somewhat as he walked, his demeanor was grave and composed; his dress at that time simple and dignified, as became his age; his face was oval, his eyes large rather than small, his under lip somewhat projecting, his complexion was dark, his beard and hair thick, black and curly; his whole aspect was earnest and thoughtful." There are two portraits of almost certain authority, the one a fresco in the Bargello by Giotto, the other a bust from a mask taken after death.

Of the former picture Mr. Norton remarks: "It is the same face with that of the mask, but the one is the face of a youth with all triumphal splendor on its brow, the other of a man burdened with the dust and injury of age."

With regard to the natural gifts of Dante, Boccaccio remarks: "This poet was endowed with wondrous capacity, with a most retentive memory, and with a perspicacious intellect. He was also gifted with the loftiest genius and with subtle inventiveness. He likewise took delight in being solitary and away from society, so that his contemplations might not be interrupted."

With regard to his education we have no trustworthy information. Although he visited various universities during the time of his exile, it is doubtful if he ever left Florence in his youth. He had no knowledge of Greek, but was thoroughly familiar with all Latin literature. He knew Virgil's *Æneid* by heart and acquainted with Horace, Ovid and Statius.

There is a tolerably general agreement on the subject of Dante's character. Villani remarks: "This Dante, by reason of his learning, was somewhat presumptuous, haughty, and scornful, like most philosophers who are never afflicted." Filelfo adds that "he was passionate and, but never unless greatly stirred and with good reason." It is, however to his immortal work that we must refer if we would understand the character of Dante, for here, as has been remarked, he has portrayed his own character for all posterity. From this work Hettinger has drawn the

following admirable summary:—"He is bold, but restrained by duty; proud but frank, and without dissimulation; passionate and implacable in his hatred of evil, but scorning all mean revenge; in his speech, thoughtful, convincing and truthful. Although he smiles at the follies of mankind, yet he mourns over the sufferings which they entail. He respects all authority, and is full of reverence for the Church. He craves pardon for the boldness of his speech, although its sole aim is the public good. Flattery he abhors, and admires constancy in suffering, even when found among the lost souls. Unwearied in study, he despises riches and whilst ambitious of fame is ever ready to acknowledge his faults. Despising the caprices of fortune, he is calm amid adversity. He delights in enlarging his knowledge of men and things, although he values old friends beyond all others. Everywhere he searches out all that is great and elevated in human nature, and does it homage; he fears nothing so much as the censure of noble minds. He esteems a dignified demeanor in voice, look and manner. To his native city he clings with an unchanging affection which no wrongs can efface; to his friends he is bound by faithful love, to his benefactors by undying gratitude. As a pious Catholic he constantly meditates on death; he is fervent in prayer, and is devout to the ever blessed Virgin, St. Lucy and the saints." There can be no doubt that Hettinger is right, and that Rossetti was wrong when he represented Dante as an unbeliever in the ecclesiastical order of his time. Dante, when attacking one of the popes, makes a clear distinction between the chair and its occupant.

The great event in Dante's life was his meeting with Beatrice Portinari first in his ninth year, when she was eight years old, and again when she was eighteen, at which time she seems to have married Simon de' Bardi. She died at the age of twenty-four. But this very important subject will be considered more fully under the *Vita Nuova*.

Between 1291 and 1296 Dante married Gemma Donati, who belonged to a powerful family of the Guelf faction. They had several children, some say five, some seven, and there is documentary evidence of two sons and two daughters. Many stories have been told respecting the relations between Dante and his family. All that is really known is the following:—His wife remained at Florence after Dante's banishment, and it is uncertain if he ever met her again. We do not find that Dante ever refers to her. Two sons were with him at Ravenna. All beyond this seems to be of the nature of guesses or inferences.

Dante's civic life began in 1295. In 1300 he was elected one of the six Priors of the city, who were chosen every two months. He belonged to a Guelf family, and this party was generally dominant in Florence. But the violence of the Guelfs and their opposition to what he regarded as the legitimate power of the Emperor drove the poet into the ranks of the Ghibbelines, which led to his banishment from Florence. He was accused of several fictitious crimes, fined a sum of 500,000 small florins. If this were not paid in three days his goods were to be confiscated. If it were paid, he was to remain for two years outside Tuscany, and to be disqualified for office. Not paying, he was, forty days afterwards, pronounced guilty of contumacy and condemned to be burnt alive, if he came back.

Dante tells us in the *Convito* how bitterly he resented the injustice of his countrymen, whilst he retained all his love for Florence. Once (1304) he sought restoration, in vain, to Florence by arms. But dissensions broke out in the party, and after that he became a party by himself. How hard was the poet's life of exile, poverty and partial dependence, we may judge from hints in the *Commedia*. For example:

"Thou shalt prove
How salt the savor is of others' bread;
How hard the passage, to descend and climb
By others' stairs."

It is most difficult to trace the wanderings of the exile during these weary years. From time to time he visited the Della Scala (or Scaliger) family at Verona. There were three brothers, who ruled in succession, Bartolomeo, Alboni and Cane, known as Can Grande. The first and third were noble and generous. The second made him feel the misery of dependence. It is tolerably certain that he studied at several universities, among them Bologna and Paris, at which, doubtless, he obtained his mastery of theology. In 1306 he was in Padua, in 1307 at Lauigiana. In 1310, while Dante was probably at Paris, occurred the descent of the Emperor into Italy. From this event Dante entertained great hopes of the emancipation of the Italian cities from the demagogues; but the Emperor met with much opposition, and in 1313 he died, not without suspicion of poison. Further discussion of Dante's political views will come up under the treatise *De Monarchia*. The death of the Emperor put an end to Dante's hope for Italy.

On entering upon the third period of Dante's life, something must be said respecting his spiritual history. It is difficult to assign the successive experiences of his life to definite periods of time. We know tolerably well of three phases. First, a period of doubt and difficulty, partly brought on by adversity; secondly, a period of wrath and indignation, which never quite had an end, and thirdly, a period of faith and comparative harmony. Dante is very frank in speaking of his faults and sins, and false inferences have been drawn. He never could have been a licentious man; but he confesses to luxury and even to envy, and to a misuse of his gifts, through forgetfulness of the Giver, whilst the greatest of all his sins he says was pride. In 1314 he was in Pisa and Lucca, and in 1316 he took up his abode permanently at Ravenna with Count Guido Novello da Polenta, although from time to time he seems to have paid visits to Can Grande at Verona. Both of these men were worthy of the poet's friendship and expected nothing unworthy of him. About the same time Dante and other exiles were offered the opportunity of returning to Florence, but on terms so disgraceful that they were indignantly rejected by him. It was at Ravenna that the great work of his life was brought to perfection, in sorrow and suffering. It had been begun, in idea, at least, when he was 35; it was completed just before his death.

In 1321 he was sent on an embassy to Venice. On his return he was seized with a grave malady and died. "Measured by man's standard, he was unfortunate from his youth upwards . . . an exile, poor and homeless, he wandered in foreign lands, but he was never untrue to himself; he never lost faith in his ideal, nor was false to his principles; nor did he ever cease to love and to labor for his country, for knowledge, for freedom and religion."

He was borne to his grave by the noblest of Ravenna. Long afterwards the citizens of Florence begged the remains of their great countryman; but the people of Ravenna refused, and his remains still rest in the city where he died. With better right than Hildebrand, he might have exclaimed: "*Amavi justitiam et odi injustitiam: ergo morior in exilio*"

WILLIAM CLARK.

PARIS LETTER.

The French colliers' strike will only end when the coal war in England ceases. No pinchings have been felt by the men on strike and their families, as yet. Consumers are not dependent on coal for their combustible, and so long as the wood men do not strike, while at the same time they keep striking down trees, there will be no scarcity of firewood. Then order is well preserved in the mining districts. Here it is not so much the general strike that is on its trial, as the federation of all the colliers. So long as the latter remain disunited, colliery proprietors need experience no anxiety. The public does not apparently take any interest in the quarrel, nor indeed much in anything else. The public wants more work, larger business, to make more money, and to have more to spend. Another fact meriting attention is the absence of stump orators to crack up the miners; either the Demosthenes are not to be found, or the audiences do not care to hear them. It is also possible that these matters, for strategic reasons, are allowed to lie low till parliament assembles. Then while the Russian fit is current there is no chance for any other subject "catching on."

M. Clemenceau has returned to the treadmill of daily journalism; he has separated from his first lieutenant, M. Camille Pelletan, and is head editor of his paper, *La Justice*, which is reduced from two to one sou. That's an improvement. In his new departure, M. Clemenceau has written a very poor introductory article—all words. This shows that he does not understand his epoch: the political part of the public wants concrete projects; a precise statement of reforms. Windbagism is in no form at present popular; audiences only laugh at all that. Ask Floquet what sonorous phrases have cost him? A public man, if he desires to succeed, must identify himself with some one measure or amelioration that can be grasped, comprehended, handled, felt and weighed.

The Russian rejoicings certainly give a fillip to local trade, and the triple alliance cannot begrudge that. Besides, Italy can pipe and dance with the English, and the *Tedeschi* with the Swedes. But thinking people are asking one another what will be the out-put of all these friendly international cup emptyings? Are they parallel to the meetings of prize fighters at a fair:

"Who first shake hands before they box,
Then give each other plaguy knocks,

With all the love and fondness of a brother."

How long will the two European camps into which the world, it may be said, is divided, remain pitted against each other? When a crowned head, or an eminent minister, testifies to the peace of the continent being assured, people only laugh. Indeed there are plenty who think the explosion so long threatening, will be the shortest road to peace. It is to be hoped that the Russian naval medicine chests

are well filled, as the sailors promise to be surfeited to death, by big drinks and Billy O'Rorke feasts. However, to come to business; in the concert of European powers, Russia and France may count to be out-voted by Germany, Italy, Austria and England. So that in case of complications there is no use of knocking at that door for a peace prevention act. The Turk is more than ever unspeakable, and the Khedive is no longer unruly. These are strays to be watched. Lastly; how is Russia to join hands with France? By sea it is impossible, and equally so by the Balkans. Strange hints are printed, that the Poles must not be naughty, nor the "Fins" home-rulers. It is regarded as a certainty, that it is at Gibraltar the additional warships from England will be concentrated. More importance is attached to Tangiers than ever. Russia is not expected to protect Tripolitania. That would be only provoking the Sultan gratuitously. *En fin*, it is in March next that the Continent is expected to be at boiling-over point. Prepare plum-puddings as usual.

It is now the turn of Dumas *fils* to be psychologized. His inquisitors, for it now takes two in order to interview very big celebrities, assert, that for fifty years, neither his penmanship, nor, judging from a large collection of photos, his physiognomy have changed. Both his hair and moustache are as white as the summit of Mont Blanc—that which renders his mulatto features more striking is the fact that his grandmother was a negress. Following the new departure in psychical interviewing or research, Dumas is 70½ inches in height; weighs 14 stones; given these two ratios, the students can easily calculate the dynamic power of the dramatist's pen. Sardou, his rival, has one hundred new pieces in his head at once—Dumas only one. The play written, Dumas takes a holiday of six months—it is nearly as many years since he last produced a drama—out of the proceeds of which to buy pictures, about which he confesses to know nothing; and to discover manuscripts by Lafontaine and Moliere—the latter's are as rare as Shakespeare's. He confesses he knows nothing at all about music, but can listen for a whole day to his two daughters practising their scales. He likes to show the combative nature of his nigger blood in all his writings. He prides himself upon being destitute of all imagination; he observes and notes only life. In his *Dame Aux Camelias*, his model was an actress, whom he loved, wished to wed, and to—strangle. Dumas *fils* received no collegiate education; he had the run of Paris, and at twenty years of age, had two dominant desires: to escape from the bailiffs, and to pay off a mountain of debts. He felt no capacity for writing for the stage. However, one day he asked his father how to write a play: "My son, the first act very clear, the third very short, and wit everywhere." No noise interrupts his working; he will quit a manuscript at eight o'clock in the morning to play billiards with a friend, and return to the place from whence he came, as if he had never gone away.

No man ever worked more arduously than his "awful dad": it was a necessity for his health; and to induce inspiration, he quaffed a large goblet of fizzing, hissing lemonade. Blue ribbonists will please note. Dumas *fils* incubates the root idea of his play for a long time; that of *Monsieur Alphonse* was being hatched seven years, but was dashed off

in three weeks; the *Visite de Noes* in eight days. Dumas never corrects a manuscript, never makes an erasure; he does all that beforehand in his head. He re-writes often the entire manuscript, and even when the latter is printed, he will cancel the proofs, till the subject satisfies his eye and taste. Dumas has travelled largely, but he never wrote any account of his voyages; such books are most wearisome reading, and as for descriptive landscapes, or word-painting, he holds these in horror. Often when at a standstill to solve a dilemma in a play, and seeking an *Attaine* thread, the extrication has come to him through a dream. He never reads criticisms of his plays. Accept this *cum grano salis*—his wife does all that, for he remarks, if the play be bad, neither he nor the journalists can change it.

Zola has returned to his good city of Paris, passionately English in thought and word. At Lourdes he was converted to godliness, and at London, to common-sense respecting England. whose inhabitants, he asserts, do not hate the French, while the latter know but little of the English. The same cannot be said of their relations with Germany. He will not write a book specially on London, but a story, where the Thames will find ample room wherein to flow. What impressed him most was the immensity of the life of London; to cross London Bridge would require next to the pluck and perseverance of a Stanley. He urges all his countrymen to ground themselves well in their English information before delivering a verdict upon the country and its people.

The bill-stickers of Paris have in the name of their syndicate addressed a request to the successful deputies to remember that the smallest donations to their provident fund would be thankfully accepted, while being received as a testimony of their services during the electoral contest. Certainly no election ever cost so much for posters and paste-pots than those just terminated. The bill-sticker often carries in his paste-pot the fortune of a candidate; he is the soul of electoral struggles; he symbolizes all their fever and movements. The crowd gathers round him to devour the contents of the latest blue, yellow or red placard; he pays no attention to his breathing; nothing disturbs him; in the twinkling of an eye, he papers several square yards of a wall; then starts for other walls and other public buildings, like a doctor to the bedside of a patient. He never looks back. He is a philosopher; he takes no part in the passions he excites or the interest he develops; he contents himself to simply set fire to the powder. But he has seen so many professions of faith in his day, and of all colors, and knows more value at so much the yard than the more consistence than the paper itself and its duration than its wall-life. He is skeptical in politics, but very ardent in his profession. His politics are those of the candidate who papers him best, and in that end aims to eclipse his rival poster; to attain this he would scale the gable of a house to paste a bill, even as high as a Draconic law. In presence of a green sticker, of a "monkey," as he dubs him, he plays the fox; he drives his inexperienced friend to carpet out-of-the-way places, "finds," till the inspector of the stickers comes round. As polling day arrives, the bill-stickers display tricks and ingenuities in striving to defeat one another, worthy of a Sioux Indian; then they come to splash and dash.

the interest of a rival candidate, but to secure a good show spot on a tottering wall, or a rotten hoarding.

Sarah Bernhardt has returned, with her head full of theatrical reforms, and her purse with gold. In her new theatre, the Renaissance, that she has leased, she will abolish the fee for booking seats; her registrar, instead of demanding an extra charge, will thank the kind patrons for their coming. The prompter's box will disappear; this only induces the artists not to study their parts. But the revolution will abolish the *claque*. If the actors and actresses have only to depend on that coterie of paid flappers and clappers, they must have a very small stock of courage and perseverance. In England, that absurdity does not exist, and its absence has never prevented an artist attaining centenarianism.

The night refuges are already filling up, simultaneously as exiled Parisians are shaking the sand off their shoes—what ingratitude—at their seaside residences. As usual, the pilgrims find the greatest pleasure in an outing in the agreeable sensation of returning home. A good custom exists with many French children, that of making a collection before quitting their summer haunts for the poor children of the locality, and for the night refuges of Paris. May their lollypops ever be exempted from the microbe just discovered to be a household in the whitest sugar lump.

Professor to his pupils:—"If one cabby is two miles ahead of another, at what spot are they likely to meet?" "Eureka!" on the part of the pupils in a chorus:—"At the public house."

A young gentleman complained to a mutual friend that Madlle. X—— likened him to the calf with two heads. "Ever believe only the half of what you hear," was the consoling reply extended to him.

THE GOING OF AUTUMN.

Now is fierce war declared 'twixt life and death With earth for battle-ground: the hours of joy, Which spring first heralded with hopeful breath, And summer lengthened in his sweet employ, Cry loud for some defender to destroy The front of winter's legions that appear In hostile guise to threaten and annoy: Fair Nature trembles with a sense of fear lest she shall lose the things she holds most dear.

Within Time's palace now no longer pent But in Love's garden of supreme delight Which Summer made with skill most evident Through many a sunny day and moonlit night, She saw the scene that looked as pure and bright As Paradise in that rose-dawn of days When the world's wonder fell on mortal sight And said "Shall woe descend on these fair and pleasant paths which all things living praise?"

Key! love's long labor shall not find an end In swift destruction. Winter's ruthless hand Shall not on this new paradise descend To pilage this fair Eden. Where dead sand lies thick and fruitless and stern rocks abound, Whence all things beautiful are ever bann'd, Where no bird sings and never flower is found, There let him live, but not on this sweet ground. All things living heard the words she spake A general rejoicing was upraised,

The frightened songsters their late silence brake, And with new music the still air amaz'd; The cowering buds took heart and straightway blazed Into their special colors; and the trees 'Gainst whose green sprigs the first chill wind had grazed, Spread out their leaves to catch the cheerful breeze That sway'd them to and fro like gentle seas.

And to her side came Autumn, crowned with gold Of tassell'd barley and ripe greenery Of vine, and interwoven through each fold Peep'd flowers that flung unwonted fragranc; "O thou belov'd and blessed one," said he, "Who gave me being in that long ago, Dry thy dear eyes, I cannot bear to see The falling sign of sorrow's overflow, And tell me, mother, what I fain would know.

Who is this heartless Winter that appears Each year as I am garnering the grain. Sown by sweet Spring and ripened to full ears By busy Summer? Why does he disdain Our threefold labor, blessed by sun and rain, And curse them bitterly till they decline, And all the long months' toil has been in vain!

I shudder when I see his grey eyes shine, He calls himself of us—Is he of thine?" Fond Nature's eyes were filled with deep despair That scorched her tears to dryness as she cried, And in her sudden grief she strained her hair With pain-locked grasp and rock'd from side to side: "I would that in his birth-hour he had died That Time, thy father, had not heard his name. To win his love what means have I not tried, And yet his heart is filled with hatred's flame That finds its fuel in a mother's shame."

Autumn, amaz'd, desired to hear no more, But kiss'd fair Nature on her quivering lips, Till her pale face more peaceful aspect wore And girding fast his sword upon his hips, He took his bow and proved his arrows' tips, "Now will I meet this monster face to face," (His arm around his mother's neck he slips), "He hath no kindred with thy true-born race And Earth shall no more give him resting-place."

"Stay," cried out Nature, but, alas, too late, Already Autumn far away had sped In haste to meet his foe predestinate, And as he pass'd, each flower raised its head In joy, believing that the Winter dread Would slay them not as other flowers were slain, And all the birds broke into song o'erhead A joyous chant that had for its refrain Eternal love released from death and pain.

But Winter, when he saw his brother stand In front of Summer's garden, armed for fight, Paus'd for awhile uncertain, for so grand Did he appear in the sun's mellow light With barley crown'd and deck'd with blossoms bright That, though he knew his strength could never fail, His base heart smote him at the glorious sight One instant, then his face grew ashy pale With hate and envy, as he shook his mail.

He drew his white yew bow a full arm's length And let the first dart fly—it miss'd its mark: Yet such was his great rage-redoubled strength It swept along as swift as in the dark A sudden ray of light streams from a spark, And as it hurtled through the shuddering air, A freezing cold was felt, and one poor lark Sweetly uprising with his morning prayer Received the shaft full in his bosom fair.

And every song was hush'd, a silence came Over that garden as each bird had died, Down from the sun a blaze of sudden flame Shot through the frighten'd leaves that vainly tried To catch the fluttering songster; far and wide The flowerets bent in grief beneath the grass

And from her nest his mate in anguish hied On quickest wing to help him; but alas! Like a dull weight the dying bird did pass.

Below, his little mate outstretch'd her wing To bear him gently to their spring-built nest, And as he rested, still he tried to sing A few notes more and make them of his best, For his fast-closing eyes saw this last test Of her unfailing love—ah! happy death! When love shall lead us to eternal rest And still devoted hear the latest breath Ere to the unknown land we pass beneath.

But as it fell, the last sweet joyous note That strove to manifest his heart's glad praise Died with short cry within his little throat And silenced all his brothers' roundelays With new-born terror and a mad amaze, Till music's palace grew most deadly still; Then in swift legions fled in many ways The Summer's choir beyond the southern hill, Save that brave bird whom Winter cannot kill.

The trees that had these minnesingers borne With so much pride and kept their nests with care, Lest winds in quarrelling had rudely torn And toss'd their love-tasks to the heartless air, By this quick flight grew suddenly aware Of dangers soon to come, and in their grief Shook their tall limbs in vain, for rooted there They knew for them there would be no relief And no reprieve till dead was every leaf.

The strong boughs trembled in their captive state And bade the little leaves to fly away, "Go with the birds before it be too late, We cannot hold ye here another day, Soon to defend ourselves is all we may. Fly! ye, whose beauties we have loved to spread And nurs'd to fulness from each baby spray, Stay not, but fly before your power is fled, To-morrow is too late—ye will be dead."

The tender leaves received the words with fear But answered back the trembling boughs with love: "We have no wings, and are so fix'd here That if we would ourselves we cannot move, And think ye that our hearts should ever prove Forgetful of your love;—ah! could we fly We might not leave thee when misfortunes strove, Love bids us stay—we ask no reason why— With thee our lives were spent—with ye we die."

Right bold to show they had no fear to die Each leaf put on its brightest coloring And 'gan like blossoms in the spring to vie In rich apparel; but the sight did bring New rage to winter and his following. Their thick-sent arrows soon commenced to freeze The air's sweet moisture till the frost did cling Over the trunks and boughs of all the trees, And on the fearless leaves began to seize.

The wind set up a wailing for the dead And smote the tree-trunks with its mournful sound; Great angry clouds frown'd from the sky o'er-head And threw dark shadows o'er the leaf-strewn ground; As Winter's arrows cut the air around And fell with fatal force on grass and flower, Weed, herb and shrub, and all that did abound, Until he sank with waste of his great power Upon the desert that was Summer's bower.

Brave Autumn, wounded many times to death, Stagger'd and fell where Nature weeping sate Watching the sad encounter, and his breath Came thick and slow; she knew it was too late To save him from his fore-ordained fate. "Where is fair Summer for whose sake I die? Bring me my brother;—haste! I cannot wait, I long to see his face." Soft closed each eye, And his last breath fled in a plaintive sigh. But Summer long had sought another land Where all was peace and Winter quite unknown,

There with the joys and graces hand in hand
He danced in dalliance, and the air was blown
Full of the sweet of roses which had grown
Beneath his sunny laughter. Thither came
Those flocks of songsters that away had flown
From Winter's fray;—they sang brave Autumn's fame.
And Summer blush'd to hear his brother's name.

SAREPTA.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE PARLIAMENT OF RELIGION.—II.

Thursday, September 21st, was, as Colonel Wentworth Higginson remarked, "a turning-point, in the history of the Conference." Up to that time the discussions had concerned themselves chiefly with abstract doctrine or speculation—with what we might call the Godward side of religion. But on the twelfth day of the Congress began the consideration of the duties and responsibilities which, on any real religious basis of thought, must rest on the conscience of man towards his fellow-man. This truth had, indeed, been foreshadowed already. The noble address of Bishop Dudley of Kentucky, representing the American Episcopal Church, on "The Historic Christ," had sketched historically the influence of the teaching and spirit of Christ on the social regeneration of the world. He pointed out how, when the moral world was dead, Christ had brought the message that God was One—the Father of all men—thus revealing the great truths of human brotherhood and human equality. He showed how, from these revelations, must flow the sense of the sacredness of human life—the elevation of womanhood, the extinction of slavery, and other changes, which are still only in progress, in the relation of society to the poor and needy. "One Fatherhood, one Brotherhood, meant that all men are one body and must suffer together. Claims of brotherhood fall lightly on ears of unbelievers, when those who make them will not unite in any Christian enterprise." Bishop Dudley is a man of fine physique, with a noble head, and his eloquent address was one of the finest at the Congress. The closing paragraphs, full of faith and hope, in which he emphasised the new meaning Christ has put into nature by overcoming death and bringing immortality to light—made a profound impression on the large audience.

The papers which dwelt chiefly on the attitude of Christianity to the social questions of the day were appropriately prefaced by the reading of a brief statement by Mr. T. F. Seward of the nature and objects of his Brotherhood of Christian Unity, and of a manifesto signed by a large number of the delegates, declaring their approval of its platform as a basis for promoting unity of spirit among all willing to accept its pledge. Mr. Seward, who is a musician by profession, is a man of great simplicity of character and fervent faith, and has devoted himself with warm enthusiasm to the promotion of this movement towards a more practical Christian unity, which is in line with the work of these religious Congresses at Chicago. The formula of subscription is brief and simple, and though given once before in these columns, may be repeated here. It is as follows:—

"For the purpose of uniting with all who desire to serve God and their fellow-man under the inspiration of the life and teachings

of Jesus Christ, I hereby enrol myself a member of the Brotherhood of Christian Unity."

Any one wishing to become a member of this Brotherhood can do so by addressing Mr. T. F. Seward, *Christian Unity*, New York.

Colonel Wentworth Higginson then briefly addressed the Parliament on the importance of the subject to which it was now turning its attention. After noticing the excellent counsels that had been given, and the brotherly feeling which had pervaded the Parliament, he remarked that it would be well to cultivate humility by asking ourselves how well any of us had dealt with the actual problems of human life. "When it comes to that, after all, have any of us so very much to boast of? With the seething problems of social reform penetrating all our community and raising the question whether one day the whole system of competition under which we live may not be swept away as absolutely as the feudal system disappeared before it; with the questions of drunkenness and prostitution in our cities; with the mortgaged farms in our county towns; with all these things pressing upon us, is it quite time for us to assume the attitude of infallibility before the descendants of Plato and the disciples of Gautama Buddha? The test of works is the one that must come before us." He remarked that every Oriental he had heard had conceded to us the power of organisation, labour, method in daily life which they lack;—that they do not deny us any virtue except perhaps the knowledge of the true God, and "that knowledge, they claim, is brought to bear in virtue of heart as well as in the virtues of thrift, of industry, of organisation, in the virtue of prayer, in the virtue of trust, in the virtue of absolute confidence in God."

Professor Peabody of Harvard was listened to with profound attention when he read his able and scholarly address on "Christianity and the Social Question." After remarking that each age in the history of human thought is marked by one central problem, he said:—

"It is already past a doubt what the great Master of the ages, in His division of labour through the history of man, is proposing that this special age of ours shall do. The centre of interest, alike for philosophers and agitators, for thinkers and workers, for rich and poor, lies at the present time in what we call the social question. The needs and hopes of human society, its inequalities of condition, its industrial conflicts, its dreams of a better order, these are the themes which meet us daily in the books and magazines, the lectures and sermons which speak the spirit of the present age. Never before in the history of the world was the moral sense of all classes thus awakened to the evils of the present or the hopes of the future. Once the relation of rich and poor, or of employer and employed were regarded as in large degree natural conditions, not to be changed, but simply to be endured, Now with a great suddenness, there has spread through all civilized people a startling gospel of discontent, a new restlessness, a new conception of philanthropy. The same subjects are being discussed in working-men's clubs and in theological seminaries. It is the age of the social question." He observed, also, that in this age, Christianity is as in Our Lord's time, more specially anointed to a gospel of social welfare and to the healing and recovering of the bruised and broken-hearted of the modern world. "and that is what makes this year of

the Lord to any thoughtful student of human nature, an acceptable year in which to live and learn."

"But now, a further question presses upon us. What has religion to say to this problem of the modern age? What is the attitude of Christ's disciples towards these various programmes of reform? Often enough has religion been so guarded that, in a sense very different from that of the prophet, her voice is not heard in the street! But inevitable reaction has necessarily come. If the Christian Church is to have no interest in the social distresses and problems of the time then those who are most concerned with such distresses and problems will have no interest in the Christian Church!"

"The simple fact which we have to face to-day is this:—that the working classes have, as a rule, practically abandoned the churches, and left them to be the resorts of the prosperous, and the simple reason for this desertion is the neutrality of the churches towards the social problems of the time. I asked that honest and temperate leader of the working-class in England, John Burns, what he thought would be the future of religion in England, and he said—'I see no future for it. It plays no part in the working-man's programme.' That is one way for the Christian to stand towards the social question. But the pressure of these questions is just now so great that indifference to them is unlikely. The churches are accepting these human questions as a part of their religious duty."

He then went on to point out that Christ was at once the great individualist and the great socialist of history. "We reach here," he said, "the very essence of the gospel in its relation to human needs. The two teachers, that of the individual and that of the social order, that of the part and that of the whole, are not exclusive of each other, nor opposite to each other, but are essential parts of the one law of Christ. The individual is the means. The Kingdom of God is the end. The way to make a better world is, first of all, to make your own soul better, and the way to make your own soul better is to stir it with the sense of the common life. And so the same Master of the problem of life becomes at once the most positive of individualists and the most visionary of socialists. His first appeal is personal—"Sanctify thyself." His second appeal is to the common life—"For their sakes." And the end and the means together make the motto of a Christian life—"For their sakes I sanctify myself." This assertion of a universal principle, not any social panacea, was the teaching of Christ.

He then touched at some length on the great problems of poverty and wealth—showing that the first can be met only by the loving, elevating influence which shall teach self-help and self control, and the second only by the principle that—"all we get is a gift to us from the common life, and that we owe it and ourselves to the common good. We do not make money. We simply put ourselves where from the common life, profit flows in on us. We do not own our wealth, we owe our wealth. Life, in all its aspects, is a trust put in to our hands. It is not our own. It is lent. To some are given five talents, to some two, to some one. Give the perfectly developed self to the common good. The Kingdom of God is not to come of itself. It is to come through the collective consecration of individual souls."

Perhaps the one weak point in this admirable address, was that the speaker did not sufficiently advert to the circumstance that the acquisition of great wealth, in this age of keen and often unscrupulous competition, often involved the exercise of a grasping selfishness and a sharp practice, utterly opposed to the principles of Christianity, and certainly not likely to educate its possessor to such a disposition of wealth as he commends. It is doubtful whether wealth acquired without regard to the Golden Rule can ever be used in accordance with it.

In harmony with the general tone of Professor Peabody's address, was that of the well-known writer on social economy—Professor Ely. His topic was "Christianity as a Social Force," and he pointed out with great clearness that the mission of Christianity in the world meant nothing less than the abolition of all social evils. "The Church," he said "is a universal anti-poverty society, or she is nothing." "As a social force, Christianity favours private frugality and generous social expenditures. Christianity means social solidarity, the recognition of all human interests. Individualism, as ordinarily understood, is anti-Christian, because it means social isolation and disintegration. It is a false Christianity which fails to recognise the needs of others, and centres itself on individual salvation. This land of ours cannot be called a Christian land, because we do not attempt to carry out the principles of fraternity. Shall a land be called Christian which slaughters human beings needlessly by the thousand, rather than introduce improvements in railway transportation, simply because these cost money? Shall a city like Chicago be called Christian, maintaining its grade crossings and killing innocent persons by the hundred, yearly, simply because it would cost money to elevate its railway tracks? If we were animated by the spirit of Christianity, we would do away at the earliest moment with such abuses as these and others which daily, in factory and workshop, maim and mutilate man, women and children.

"Christ could not promulgate a social code for all time, but He gave an impulse which can never fail to make for progress as long as society lasts. Christianity means a mighty transformation and turning of things upside down, but while it seeks to bring about the most radical changes peacefully, it has forces within it which nothing can withstand. The opposition of malevolence to social progress must be a fruitless opposition, for, in the end, the peace of Christ must triumph."

The subject of progress was still further discussed by Professor Henderson of Chicago University, whose subject was an important one—"Individual Efforts at Reform not Sufficient." "When we come to instruments of reform," he said, "we must find them in institutions, in social organs. The individual is always a member of the social body, and can be touched only through socialised agencies." A few extracts will show the trend and spirit of his address:—

"Many good people live as though there were no abnormal men. Their preaching, their labours, their measures are well adapted to ordinary citizens, living in homes under the influence of newspapers and churches. How can we reform the 'abnormal man?'—the dependent pauper, the defective in mind? How shall we save these and help them to

live a useful life? Mr. C. D. Wright declares:—'As the condition of the labourer rises, pauperism and criminality fall. Employment of the unemployed will not stop pauperism and crime, education will not, Christianity will not, but all these combined will work together with great powers for good, and will go far.'

"We may take the labour movement as an illustration of the necessity of united and general action. It would be easy to drag out of past and present history many examples of the selfishness, cruelty and stupidity of the agitators and leaders of organized labour. But, if we consider their superior advantages, and responsibilities, the selfishness, cruelty and stupidity of organized capitalists will quite match those of the labourers. But back of all foul abuses of co-operation—abuses which are the legitimate fruit of centuries of oppression, misrule and enforced ignorance—is the sublime motive of this labor reform. There is a struggle of humanity to live a genuine human life—to rise above animalism and barbarism; to enter into the heritage of the ages; to enjoy the pure delights of home, the beauty of art, the revelations of science, the justice of the state, the fresh air and divine symbolism, and the freedom of sons of God. The lion in the hour of creation is pictured as pawing to be free of the clay. This movement has a profound significance, for its inmost impetus comes from God, and its ideals lead to God.

"When ministers awake to the existence of a real labor problem, they find that their merely scholastic education is defective, and they are now searching a deeper understanding of the actual conditions of moral life among working-men. If the income of the laborer is to be sufficient to lift him from the condition of brute or slave; if his home is to become a fit human habitation where virtue is possible; if his sense of injustice and spirit of revolt is to be appeased; if his attention is to be won and held for the ideal elements of life, then agitator, pastor, politician, statesman, jurist, editor and capitalist must be instructed in the ways of agreement. At this point, the university comes into touch with all the other institutions of human advancement.

"Wealth does not render the richest trafficker independent of social help in the foundation of his own character. To his help must come the masses, if he will wash the blood of guilt from his own garment. Here are thousands of merchants selling goods marked 'all wool,' when they know cotton is liberally mixed in, because 'all do so.' Here are Christian men selling adulterated tea, coffee, spices, as 'absolutely pure,' because their competitors do the same. Is there no need of social help for personal protection? Metaphysically a cashier may remain honest without the auditing of his accounts, but practically he needs the help of the directors to watch him, even if he is a Bible class teacher. When Paul took money for the Jerusalem saints, he was compelled to have witnesses and letters. Common-sense is not in antagonism to the guidance of the Holy Spirit. If any Christian man is ready to defend the thesis that these questions are secular and not religious, I am ready to say, that man is an ally of Mr. Ingersoll and worse than an infidel. International morality is made possible by social co-operation and by that alone." After remarking how the sin of drunkenness and the

importation of liquor generally precede the gospel and more than neutralize the work of missionaries, and how the permitted vice in our cities and corruption in politics counteract the efforts of all evangelists—he asked, in closing:—"But are we on the eve of a new era? Co-operation is the watchword of the hour. Union is essential, and carries with it the triumph of moral triumph."

In the same strain spoke the Rev. James Cleary, a representative of the Roman Catholic Church. He began by quoting from Pope Leo XIII, in his treatise on Labor. "At this moment the condition of the working population is the question of the hour, and nothing can be of higher interest to all classes of the state, than that it should be rightly and reasonably decided. But it will be easy for Christian workingmen to decide it aright, if they form associations, choose wise guides, and follow the same path which, with so much advantage to themselves and the commonwealth, was trod by their fathers before them." This speaker touched on one point which no other speaker had brought out and one of no slight importance:—"Family duties must be neglected and home comforts and happiness denied to the toiler when the wife and mother is forced from her home to aid in providing the support of the family in the factory or mill. Modern society can never boast of its enlightenment and progress, while, because of insufficient wages paid to labor, mothers and children are chained to the wheels of industrialism."

Religion's duty is to teach the rich the responsibilities of wealth, and the poor respect for order and law. The security of capital against the discontent and envy of labour is also the best security for the working-man. The world has outgrown, let us hope, the barbarism of brute force as a means of deciding disputes between men and nations. Let capital and labour come nearer together, and in close contact with their common humanity honestly and intelligently harmonize their differences on a basis of justice to all. The interest of labour in the security of capital is equal only to the concern of labour for its own prosperity. Contented, prosperous labour is capital's most secure safeguard."

The Roman Catholic representative was immediately followed by Brigadier Fielding, the representative of the Salvation Army, which has always been more especially the poor man's friend. He began by stating the indisputable truth that "there is a class of people, especially in great cities, that cannot be reached in the usual and conventional way. They are men who never go to church and the church makes no especial effort to get the gospel to them." He showed how the course of the Army work had been intended and adapted to arouse the interest of such people and save them from destruction. He closed by saying, "If people knew the work being done, and the souls saved to Jesus Christ, they would say, as all sensible people should say, 'If the Salvation Army can save one soul, God bless the Salvation Army!'"

A paper was also to have been read on the same day, by Dr. Washington Gladden, but as he was not in the hall when the paper was called for, it was indefinitely postponed to the disappointment of many. However, most people who read the Century Magazine know Dr. Gladden's general views on such questions,

and those who do not would do well to read his new book, "Tools and the Man, Property and Industry under the Christian Law," in which he has two chapters on Scientific Socialism and Christian Socialism respectively, and in which he shows that "It is the faith of every Christian man that the increasing purpose which he discerns is leading to the goal of universal peace, and that he believes that this great realm of natural powers can be Christianised; its worst abuses corrected, its mighty forces sanctified, that industry and trade can be so transformed by humane motives that they shall be serviceable to all the higher interests of men." But this is not yet, and a noted evangelist, the Rev. B. Fay Mills, thus adverted to some just but scathing remarks on the lack of practical Christianity in ordinary life, which had been uttered by Oriental delegates:—

We have already in this parliament, been rebuked by India and Japan with the charge that Christians do not practise the teachings of Jesus. If China has not been heard from in words of yet keener censure, it is not because she has not had good cause. I might reply by pointing to our hospital walls and college towers and myriad ministries of mercy, but I forbear. We have done something, but with shame and tears I say it, that as kingdoms and empires and republics, as states and municipalities, and in our commercial and industrial organizations, and even, in a large measure, as an organized Church, we have not been practising the teachings of Jesus as He said them and meant them, as the earliest disciples understood and practised them, and as we must again submit to them if we are to be the winners of the world for Jesus Christ.

Other topics belonging to the social side of religious life were also discussed in the same earnest and liberal spirit. An interesting paper by Charles F. Donnelly, of Boston, on "The Relations of the Roman Catholic Church to the Poor and Destitute," was read by Bishop Keane, of Washington, which, as did all other addresses on this subject, impressed the need of loving Christian efforts to raise the degraded and pauperised into a state of ability to help themselves. The same need was dwelt upon by a lady speaker, the Rev. Anna G. Spencer, in her paper on "Religion and the Criminal Classes." She went at some length into the history of penology, showing how, under the leaven of Christian teaching it had become an acknowledged principle that not merely the protection of society but also the reclamation of the criminal should be a distinct object in dealing with the criminal classes. The "Waifs and Strays of Large Cities" were also pleaded for in another paper.

A Hindoo lady—Miss Jeanne Serabjiattir—dressed in a rich oriental costume of crimson and gold, told in a soft voice and pleasing manner of the great and growing intellectual progress of "The Women of India," who, she said, were now attaining a high pitch of culture and refinement.

An interesting paper by the veteran Miss Willard was read, in her unavoidable absence from illness, also an appropriate message from Lady Henry Somerset.

The celebration of the anniversary of the proclamation of negro emancipation was, as has been said, one of the most enthusiastic meetings of the Congress. A large number of dark-faced sons of Africa were present and their warm enthusiasm added greatly to the life of the

evening. The singing of the simple hymn "Coronation" opened the proceedings, and its hearty rendering, with men of all branches of the Christian Church and representatives of other faiths standing while it was sung, was a most suggestive event. A paper by a Roman Catholic delegate on "The Catholic Church and the African Race," sustained the claim that the Roman Catholic Church had always been the friend of the negro, and that where it had had unrestricted power slavery had soon ceased to exist. He was followed by a negro Methodist Bishop, Dr. Arnett, who impressed and often convulsed the audience by his telling natural oratory and humorous allusions. Then followed an American General with reminiscences of the long fight for Abolition and of the dark days of the Civil War. The whole proceedings were characterised by an amount of hearty brotherly feeling on all sides, the sight of which might well have taken the starch out of the stiffest of ecclesiastics. But "starch" or any kind of pseudo-dignity seemed unknown in this parliament.

Perhaps the only slight friction was caused by some remarks of Dr. Pentecost, of London, England, in regard to the strictures of orientals on the vice so prevalent in Christian lands in which he did not follow the wise humility of Evangelist Mills. He attempted to maintain the indefensible position that Christians were in no way responsible for the slums of our great cities, instead of frankly admitting that these have to a great extent been caused by the failure of the Christian Church to realize her duties and responsibilities to humanity. Furthermore, he retorted with the counter-charge as to the immorality extensively prevailing among the high-caste Brahmin priestesses of India. This charge was next day referred to in a very mild though telling way, by a Hindoo lawyer of the Jain faith, who declared it grossly exaggerated. He "admitted the presence of immoral women about some of the temples of India, but declared that they existed, not as a result of the Jain faith, but in spite of it." Such an exaggerated statement, made doubtless in all good faith, but from hearsay evidence, affords another instance of the need of more accurate information concerning other religions, the general recognition of which may be one of the good results of this Parliament of Religions. The oriental delegates were by no means sparing, however, in their criticisms. The Hindoo monk, Swami Vivemanda, who declared, in very striking language clearly borrowed from the New Testament, that "the reaching God, seeing God, being perfect, even as the Father in Heaven is perfect, constitutes the religion of the Hindoos," also uttered the following not undeserved reproach,—“You Christians are so fond of sending out missionaries to save the souls of the heathen, why do you not try to save their bodies from starvation? In India, during the terrible famine, thousands died from hunger, yet you Christians did nothing!” Perhaps the rich and generous American people will bear in mind this remark, when the occasion for such aid again arises. And such remarks were generally taken in good part, so that one of the advocates of orthodox Christianity was justified in saying: "I regard the tolerance, patience and meekness of Christianity shown in this parliament as something sublime!" It was remarkable, too, how far the teachings of Christianity have already leavened the non-Christian faiths. The Hindoo, as we have seen, has adopted the very

teaching of Christ, on some points, word for word. The Buddhist admits that to live the Christ-life is one way to his "Nirvana" or blessedness. And the Mohammedan declares that the teaching of Christ is respected even by the Moslem. Have we not, in these facts, an indication which faith must eventually become the universal religion?

The closing days of the Congress were mainly occupied with a most important subject—the Unification of Christendom. The venerable Dr. Schaaf Canon Fremantle, Mrs. John Ward Howe, and others delivered able and interesting addresses, but one of the most forcible pleas for the unity of Christians came from a veteran missionary to China. "Why," he said, "is missionary work on the whole attended with so little success? And undoubtedly a partial answer is supplied in the statement that it is carried on with divided and sometimes rival forces. On the other hand, if we ask ourselves what has been the secret of the unhappy divisions which have rent Christendom into countless sects, the answer is equally pertinent—because the energy, the aggressiveness, the battle spirit which should have occupied themselves in combatting sin and darkness, and subduing the powers of superstition and evil without the Church, have been pent up within her bosom. Before the final victory can come, or the last stronghold be toppled down, or the banner bearing the King's name can enter at the breach, the line must be formed anew, one spirit must animate, one mind control, one purpose inspire. Nothing must break the perfect discipline of the ranks in whose hearts glow the fire of victory and on whose serried front is written the invincibility of order and harmony." These remarks evoked a most enthusiastic outburst of applause from the immense audience. It will be seen, from such glimpses as space and time have permitted, that this Parliament of Religion dealt, not in sentiment, but in the most earnest and practical questions that can occupy human minds. And as it demonstrated the underlying unity of heart and spirit, so it also demonstrated that all such religion must insist on "whatsoever things are pure, are lovely, and of good report," in the practical issues of life. As regards the relation of Christianity to the social problems of the day, its outspoken voice should have a wide-spread and beneficial influence. Scattered voices, here and there, have enforced the same truths. But now, for the first time, have been formulated by a consensus of the ablest Christian thinkers of the day, in this really ecumenical council, the actual relation of a true and vital Christianity to these urgent social problems. This relation has, whether through lack of consideration or lack of courage, been too much ignored by Christian teachers in the past. But the stirring appeals of such speakers as have been quoted—outside the Christian ministry—must go home to the consciences of many in that ministry, and through them to the conscience of the people at large, in a way hitherto unknown. May we not hope for a new era of preaching and practice, which shall replace what has too often been a surface religion of facile and superficial emotion, by that profound reality which goes to the roots of the being, and has its test and its fruit in the vital righteousness and Christ-likeness of spirit which is the essence of individual salvation. If such fruit

as this grow out of the "Parliament of Religion," it will have proved itself one of the greatest blessings of the present age.

FIDELIS.

THE CRITIC.

One of the most interesting accounts among the legion of accounts of visits to the Fair at Chicago is Mr. Besant's in the *Cosmopolitan* for September, and one of the most interesting sentences in that account is where Mr. Besant philosophises and generalises on the impressions evoked by the mere magnitude of the thing he went to see. "Things in general when they are very large," he says, "have a way of saddening him who contemplates them." Then he goes on, "vastness of all kinds oppresses the soul with sadness. For instance, from the railway between Turin and the top of the pass over the Alps, one looks out upon the grandest mass of mountain—icy glaciers, ruthless precipices, snowy slopes, relentless aiguilles that one can find in Europe. One is overwhelmed with the mere vastness of this mass. I once observed, during the journey, a girl who turned from the contemplation of that mighty mass of mountain with eyes overflowing. I longed to say to her, but could not, for the ordinary reasons: 'My child, you cry because the thing is so great; for the same reason, too, I could cry.' How this effect is produced; what is the connection between vastness and this emotion; why the lachrymal duct is affected and the pocket-handkerchief required—I know not. If you please, we will look out once more and weep together."

There is a very close parallel to this saddening effect of grand mountain scenery in one of the Rev. F. W. Robertson's letters. "In all this glory," he writes from Patsch, near Innsbruck, in 1846, "there is a strange tumult in my bosom for which I cannot assign any cause. Grandeur makes me misanthropic, and soft beauty makes my heart beat with a misery that I cannot describe. In Retzsch's illustration of Goethe's 'Faust' there is one plate where angels drop roses upon the demons who are contending for the soul of Faust. Every rose falls like molten metal, burning and blistering where it touches. It is so that loveliness does with me. It scorches when it ought to soothe."

Everything was still and solemn. Mighty shadows were moving silently across the valley, like so many giant spectres, as the sun went down behind the hills. The outlines of the mountains gradually blended in a sky which became by degrees as black as them-selves, and I was left in a grandeur of darkness. I felt, as I generally do on such occasions, strongly, the swift rush of time, on and on, bearing everything along with it into the infinite; and here are we, for a moment, powerless nothings, but endued with powers of agony and thought which none but immortals feel."

So Amiel speaking of a "panorama d'une majeste grandiose" at Bellalpe, a "symphonie des Montagnes, une cantate des Alpes" Mr. Besant, we see, gives up the problem of the connection between the perception and the emotion, at least he is not at pains to reveal his explanation in an article on the World's Fair. Robertson utters the pregnant word "Infinite," and here Amiel is at one with him: "I suspect that the reason for it"

(this oppressive effect of happiness on fragile human nature) he says, "is that the finite creature feels itself invaded by the infinite, and the invasion produces dizziness, a kind of vertigo, a longing to fling oneself into the great gulf of being. To feel life too intensely is to yearn for death; and for man, to die means to become like unto the gods, to be initiated into the great mystery. Pathetic and beautiful illusion."

PROMINENT CANADIANS.—XLV.

HON. JOHN CHRISTIAN SCHULTZ.

The Fathers of Confederation are generally supposed to be those distinguished politicians who met at Quebec and in London to arrange the terms of Union upon which the present Dominion of Canada is based. And, in a strict constitutional sense, the limitation is no doubt accurate. But if we glance at the greater Canada which has been added to the Dominion since 1867, and study the careers of pioneer statesmen, such as Dr. Schultz, we can hardly escape the conviction that others are justly entitled to wear that designation outside the circle of those usually and properly included within it.

The men who made Manitoba; who suffered privations and struggled with difficulties almost as great as those encountered by Maissonneuve or Simcoe, by French voyageurs and the early priests in Quebec, or by the United Empire Loyalists in Ontario, will find the pages of history doing justice to them in the days to come, and placing their names high in the list of a nation's worthies.

One of the chief amongst those who helped to mould the destinies of our great Prairie Province, to give it the freedom of a British administration, to facilitate the creation of Constitutional Government, and to make it a state in this Canadian Confederation, was Dr. John Christian Schultz. His has been a remarkable and exciting career. In these prosaic days of commerce and trade, politics and society, it reads like a leaf from some old-time annals of Colonial struggle with Indians, with French invaders, or with the forces of nature. Yet it all happened within twenty-five years of the peaceful present moment. Born in Amherstburg, Ontario, on January 1st, 1840, the present Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba can boast of being Canadian by birth as well as in his life, policy and principles. His father was of Danish extraction, his mother was a native of Ireland. The son's early days were those of a silent, retiring and delicate lad, who seemed to prefer study and school tasks to the pursuits usually enjoyed by rollicking, careless boyhood. His life at school, indeed, gave no evidence of the possession of that self-reliance and will-power which after years served to develop. Money appears to have been scarce at home, so after a brief term of tuition, young Schultz entered a country store in the neighborhood, where he remained some years, leaving it later to ship as a sailor on one of the lake vessels. Here, however, character began to produce the usual results, and the money which he earned in these humble capacities partially served to educate him at Oberlin College in Ohio and to train him in medicine at Queen's College, Kingston, whence he graduated as M.D. in 1860. And no doubt this courageous method of obtaining an education helped to produce afterwards the athletic constitution which carried Dr. Schultz through so many serious accidents and hardships.

For some years after graduation he was lost to the comforts of civilization, having started for the Red River settlement of 6,000 persons, immediately upon obtaining his degree. There, amongst the wonderland of the west, hundreds of miles from the nearest city or town—St. Paul in Minnesota—he toiled and traded; caught fish or shot game; sold furs or visited patients upon snow-shoes; built a house and occasionally travelled over the wilderness and through the Indian belt to Montreal. The young physician was watchful and studious and it was not long before he had acquired a thorough knowledge of the natural features.—geology and geography, resources, soil and climate—of the great territory in whose history he was to play so prominent a part. We can readily imagine the dreams of the future which an intelligent and energetic pioneer must have had concerning that vast prairie region upon whose richness and fertility, capacity for grain-growing and cattle-raising he was never tired of expatiating when on his visits to the east. As the poet so well puts it:

"These are the gardens of the desert—these The unshorn fields, boundless and beautiful, For which the speech of England has no name— The Prairies. I beheld them for the first. And my heart swells, while the dilated sight Takes in the encircling vastness. Lo! they stretch, In airy undulations, far away, As if the ocean in his gentlest swell Stood still, with all his rounded billows fixed, And motionless forever."

During the years between 1860 and 1870, the young Fort Garry physician lived an exciting and busy life. He practised his profession whenever opportunity offered; published for some time the "Nor'-Wester," a lively and loyal precursor of the Winnipeg papers of the present time; carried on very considerable fur-trading operations in defiance of the Hudson's Bay Co.; pressed the merits and claims of the great western country upon eastern attention wherever it was possible to do so; urged union and confederation with the other colonies, receiving afterwards the Confederation Medal for his labors; and travelled constantly in all parts of the North-west, gaining that accurate knowledge of its topography which probably saved his life during the rebellion, together with a great fund of information concerning Indian manners, customs, and traditions.

In 1867, Dr. Schultz married Miss Agnes Campbell Farquharson, daughter of an English merchant in Georgetown, British Guiana, and destined to be the faithful companion of many trials and dangers, as well as the charming dispenser of the hospitalities of a great Province in later years. Soon after this event, and amid the rumble of current discontent and agitation, he built the house which was ere long to be famous as the refuge of a little band of devoted loyalists, and the centre of the influence which eventually saved the Red River Settlement from falling under the undisputed sway of a tyrannical murderer.

During this whole period Dr. Schultz had been particularly active and aggressive in pushing the interests of the great territory in which he lived; urging the right of its people to free government and free trade within the borders of British sovereignty, opposing its retention as a fur-preserve by the all-powerful Hudson's Bay Company, and claiming relief at the hands of the Imperial Government in some shape or other. In 1868 the powerful corpor-

ation which he had so bitterly antagonized, obtained the arrest of Dr. Schultz as "a dangerous person," and he was accordingly consigned to prison. But an excited crowd of the inhabitants battered in the door of the jail and released him from confinement. Of course the feud between the Company and the Doctor was much increased by the latter's defiant operations in fur-trading and the extensive expeditions which he sent out for that purpose in total disregard of what the corporation termed its rights. This however, was only one phase of the troubles which now supervened. Brightened for the moment, as matters were, by the final success of the agitation led by Dr. Schultz, the extinguishment of the Hudson's Bay Company's claims by the payment of \$1,500,000, and the transfer of the territory under the terms of confederation to Canada, the horizon was soon darkened again by the appearance of a new and serious obstacle to provincial peace and progress.

Unfortunately, the new citizens of the Dominion were of different races and creeds and some were disposed to look upon the arrangements made between Canada, the Company and the Imperial Government with distrust and dislike. The half-breed element was but ill acquainted with the institutions of Canada and the objects of the union; they were afraid that the arrival of Colonel Dennis to inaugurate a system of public surveys meant interference with the local rights of property; they feared that changes might be detrimental to the interests of their Church, and the religious leader of the North-west—Bishop Taché—was unfortunately absent from the country; they did not like the idea of having been transferred, without being consulted, from one jurisdiction to another, even if it was from the somewhat dictatorial rule of the Company to the free Government of Canada; and worse than all—Louis Riel, together with certain American agitators and Fenian conspirators in Fort Garry, were all alive with eagerness to take advantage of, and to promote in every way the first mutterings of discontent.

Hence the appointment of Hon. William McDougall in the course of 1869 as Lieut.-Governor of this immense country, provisionally called the North-west Territories, stirred the embers of dissatisfaction into avowed and open rebellion. It was the commencement of nearly two years of conflict, trouble, tyranny and uncertainty in the Red River district. Parties were in a curious state. The half-breeds were by no means united in their rebellion, whilst, fortunately, they were at no time successful in stirring up more than a very few Indians to join them. The Hudson's Bay Company was in the main neutral during the whole affair, and the Roman Catholic priest who had charge of the Diocese during Bishop Taché's absence refused to interfere. The Scotch and English half-breeds were negatively loyal, but seem to have made up their minds that the matter was one in which they had not been consulted and which, therefore, might be very well settled without their interference.

Then there were the Americans who tried to conceal their hand in the game, but unsuccessfully, and who undoubtedly did much to keep the ball of insurrection rolling. Writing some years after these events, and while Winnipeg was still only a crowded village, Principal Grant, in "Ocean to Ocean," says:

"There were certain writers and indefatig-

able sympathizers with American institutions, men who had always calculated that our North-west would drop like a ripe pear into the lap of the Republic, who had been at the bottom of the half-breed insurrection, and who were now bitterly disappointed to see their old dream never likely to be more than a dream."

The principal residents, therefore, who could be depended upon at this crisis, were the Canadians under the leadership of Dr. Schultz, and they were but a handful. Still loyalty and courage wield a wonderful influence; and though Governor McDougall's proclamations were disregarded, the Canadian Government laughed at, the rebel flag hoisted over the walls of Fort Garry and a Provisional Government established, with Louis Riel as President, it was some time before the rebels dared to interfere seriously with the loyalists whom Dr. Schultz had gathered round him. For two years, according to Archbishop Taché's evidence in after days, the doctor had kept aloft the only British flag in the Territories. But it could hardly be expected that Riel would allow a house almost within reach of the cannon of Fort Garry to flaunt the hated flag and power of the Empire in his face after he had obtained supreme power in the community, so that we need not wonder at the siege of the place which followed by some hundreds of armed half-breeds and its defence for several days against extreme odds. The building, however, was not fitted for such purposes and its occupants eventually had to surrender. On December 7th, 1869, thirty-nine loyal Canadians were carried to prison and confined in a place which seems to have equalled in some respects the infamous Black Hole of Calcutta. Mr. Charles Mair, at a meeting in Toronto some months later, spoke of himself and the others as being shut in a room fourteen by twelve and swarming with vermin.

Dr. Schultz, as the leader, was placed in solitary confinement, and though his wife insisted on remaining at his side, she was forcibly removed and placed elsewhere under guard. A despatch to the Toronto Globe from Fort Garry on 28th January, 1870, stated, concerning the leader of the loyalists, that

"Dr. Schultz is not treated very badly, but he might be dealt with in a different manner. He is not obliged to work, but is kept in solitary confinement and is not allowed to commune with anyone. His wife is very ill and is hardly expected to recover."

There is much in this simple statement but there is more back of it. We know now that for several weary weeks the prisoner was kept in a room without fire, in the depth of a Manitoba winter; compelled to sleep upon the floor with a single buffalo robe for covering; watched by an armed guard, and only permitted to prescribe for his invalid wife from within the walls of his prison and without seeing her. Added to these privations was the constant danger that a sudden whim on the part of Riel, who was known to hate Dr. Schultz, might terminate the latter's career by a violent death. But his wife with great skill and bravery managed to have a gimlet and small pen-knife conveyed to him, and with these apparently inadequate means the prisoner succeeded in making an opening through his cell. Then watching an opportune moment, during the night of December 23rd, he let down a sort of rope made from strips of his buffalo robe and attempted to descend the inner wall of the fort. Unfortunately, however, the too weak "rope" broke before the descent had much more than begun and the doctor was thrown violently to

the ground—a distance of twenty feet. The accident injured his thigh and leg, causing him immediate and intense suffering, though he managed notwithstanding to climb over the outer wall and to struggle for hours through a cold and blinding snowstorm until a friendly haven was reached in the parish of Kildonan.

Giving but little attention to his injuries, Dr. Schultz promptly went to work on behalf of his late fellow-prisoners and soon succeeded in organizing a force of several hundred Canadians bent upon freeing them from captivity. Everything being ready, an imperative demand was sent to the rebel leader that the imprisoned Canadians should be set at liberty, and, seeing the force arrayed against him, Riel with a shrewdness which he has frequently shown since, released them. But the President of the Provisional Government thereupon turned his whole attention to re-capturing the leader, whom he now hated with more vindictiveness than before, if that were possible. It is probable indeed that Dr. Schultz would have received short shrift and no mercy if he had been caught at this time and that the dark deed of a later period—the death of Scott—would have been preceded by his own murder. Riel declared publicly that "as for Dr. Schultz, he is exiled forever, all his property is confiscated, and if found in the country he is liable to be shot." A price was placed upon his head, several expeditions were despatched to find him, one being led by Riel himself, and the whole country was scoured, while guards were placed upon all the usual routes out of the Province. Meantime a large meeting of loyalist settlers, who were now getting stirred up, was held, and Dr. Schultz, who had been kept carefully concealed in the interim, was asked to proceed to Canada and lay the true state of affairs before the people there. On the 21st of February therefore, the doctor started on his perilous expedition, still suffering from his wounded leg, and accompanied only by an English half-breed, named Joseph Monkman. Scouts were sent out in every direction by Riel to intercept him and all the roads leading to Minnesota were, of course, carefully watched. Capture meant death, but the gallant pioneer and his companion struck across the country upon snow-shoes, passing over frozen regions which it was hardly supposed possible for a man to traverse under such circumstances. Traversing the frozen end of Lake Winnipeg to the Lake of the Woods, through that wooded and mountainous country to Rainy Lake, and thence over the northern part of Minnesota to the head of Lake Superior, the weary, half-starved, suffering travellers at last reached the village of Duluth. Here, "gaunt with hunger, worn with fatigue, their clothes in tatters, their eyes blinded with the glare of the glittering sun of March," they were welcomed and cared for by the astonished people. Here, also they learned of the murder of the unfortunate Thomas Scott, who had been one of the doctor's gallant little band of loyalists, and the news of whose death so stirred the great heart of Ontario. During this painful journey Dr. Schultz and his companion had traversed fully 700 miles of frozen country, the former taking advantage of every meeting with wandering Indian tribes or bodies, to warn them of the coming triumph of British power and the danger they ran in helping or joining Riel in any shape or form.

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Toronto where news of his adventures had al-
ready arrived and where he was welcomed
most enthusiastically. Immense mass-meet-
ings were held and addresses presented signed
by all the leading citizens, and expressive of
sympathy for his sufferings as well as apprecia-
tion of his gallantry. One great gathering
was held on April 6th in the City Hall square,
for lack of a building large enough to accom-
modate the excited people, and with Mayor
Medcalf in the chair, the following resolution
was passed unanimously:

"Resolved, that this meeting cordially wel-
comes Dr. Schultz and the others present from
Red River, who fearlessly and at the sacrifice
of their liberty and property have nobly resist-
ed the usurpation of power by the murderer
Riel, and that we heartily sympathize with
them and recognize fully their sacrifices in the
interests of Canada and Canadians."

Amongst the refugees present from Red
River in Ontario at this time were Charles
Mair, the distinguished poet, Dr. Lynch and
Mr. Setter, to whom reference is also made in
the various resolutions. They joined with Dr.
Schultz in proceeding to Ottawa and protest-
ing against any negotiations being entered into
with certain emissaries whom Riel had sent to
Ontario. At Windsor, London, Kingston and
Montreal, which the Doctor also visited, public
appreciation of his intrepid stand on behalf of
Canada and the loyalists was warmly shown.

Addresses were presented everywhere, together
with many gifts, including a gold watch, a
ring, a gold chain, etc. Shortly afterwards the
expedition under Colonel Wolseley set out for
the North-west and ere many months were
ended the rebellion was over; the restless
colony was in a state of comparative calm and
peacefulness, and its constitution finally set-
tled. Under the new condition of affairs the
Red River settlement became a Province of
the Dominion with the designation of Mani-
toba; its limits were properly defined and
Port Garry was transformed into an embryo
capital under the now familiar name of Winni-
peg. Thus the labors of Dr. Schultz and
others were at last rewarded, and the Confed-
eration for which he in particular had so long
struggled had become an accomplished fact.
The losses in property and estate to which the
Doctor had been subjected were made good by
the Dominion Government, but who could
make amends for the years of sickness and
broken health which followed upon this pro-
longed period of privation and the sufferings
which he had undergone! Nevertheless the
powerful will which had carried him through
the time of trial has enabled Dr. Schultz in
later years to somewhat recover from the
effects of former hardships and energetic dis-
regard of physical well-being.

After a brief period of rest, the doctor re-
turned to Manitoba and aided Colonel Wol-
seley, Mr. D. A. Smith and the new Governor,
Hon. Adams G. Archibald, in fully restoring
peace and order. Since then, excluding four
years of enforced absence on account of his
health between 1882 and 1886, Dr. Schultz
has taken a warm and unceasing interest in
every phase of development in our great west-
ern country. Political influence came to him
at once, and in the first elections after the
Union he was returned to Parliament for Lis-
ton, which he continued to represent until
1883, when Sir John Macdonald called the
entire representative of Manitoban interests
to the Senate of Canada. His work during
these years had been of a different order to

that of the previous period. The labors of the
pioneer had given place to the intelligent ex-
ertions of a business man; the turmoil of a
hunting and fishing settlement of mixed races
had been replaced by the stir and stress of
a province undergoing great commercial and
agricultural expansion. The illimitable dimen-
sions of the greater half of Canada were be-
coming known. Winnipeg was growing with
rapidity, and it only required the magic touch
of the railway—the creation of the Canadian
Pacific—to bring the vast land of the North-
west into sympathetic connection with the
wealth and population of the East. And now,
as a Canadian poetess says:

"Onward and upward! Her fertile expanse
Shakes as the tide of her children advance;
Onward and onward! Her blossoming floor
Yields her an opium potion no more;
Onward! and soon on her welcoming soil
Cities shall palpitate, myriads toil."

And if to-day the great railroad passes
through hundreds of miles of prairie farms;
through lands teeming with golden grain;
through the metropolis of Manitoba with its
30 000 people and a position which concen-
trates to itself the transporting, distributing,
commercial and political supremacy of a great
province; through numberless villages, grow-
ing towns and populous cities, where twenty
years ago were only straggling settlers and a
lonely fort surrounded by a still more lone-
some looking village, much is due to men like
Dr. Schultz, who gave energy, time and money
to the study of the country's resources; to the
public expression of their belief in its future;
and to constant labor for its freedom from the
trammels of a great monopoly.

Meantime the doctor accumulated wealth, as
the country which he knew so thoroughly con-
tinued to advance in prosperity. Always a dili-
gent and successful business man, he acquired
land in Winnipeg and elsewhere at the proper
time, and during the "boom," which after-
wards came, and the more solid condition of
affairs now prevalent, he amassed considerable
wealth. The North-west Trading Co.,
the South-western Railway Co. and the
Great North-western Telegraph Co. owed much
to his organizing ability and energy of dispo-
sition. In 1872 Dr. Schultz was a member of
the Executive Council of the North-west Ter-
ritories and as such was able to utilize
his knowledge of the Indians and their require-
ments by passing a Prohibitive Liquor Law for
the whole of the North-west, and in other
plans for the amelioration of their condition.
He was also at different times during these
years a member of the Dominion Board of
Health for Manitoba and the North-west, and
Governor of the Manitoba Medical Board,
President of the South-western Railway,
Patron of innumerable Provincial associations,
Director of the Winnipeg and Hudson's Bay
Railway, and always an energetic advocate of
Manitoba's interests at Ottawa and elsewhere.

In the Senate Hon. Dr. Schultz was indef-
atigable in pushing every matter in which his
Province was concerned, though he has never
taken action in a direction not beneficial to
that unity of the Dominion and Empire which
he so greatly cherishes. Arrangements re-
garding the land of the half-breeds and Indians,
the question of prohibition and the general
condition of the Indian race, have been con-
stant objects of his care, while his reputation
for having an exceptional knowledge of these
vast regions led to the doctor being appointed

Chairman of the Select Committee of the Sen-
ate which in 1888 reported finally upon the
resources of that part of the Dominion com-
prising the great Mackenzie River Basin, east of
the Rocky Mountains and west of Hudson's
Bay. The information thus made public con-
cerning a country of which the average Canadian
hardly knew the name, naturally created a sen-
sation and came like a revelation of new wealth
to the people of the Dominion. Dr. Schultz
was also Chairman of a Senate Committee on
Northwest food products, and here again his
extensive knowledge of the country proved
more than valuable. It, therefore, was not a
surprise, but a source of general gratification
and approval, when the Government, on
Dominion Day, 1888, appointed Senator
Schultz as Lieut.-Governor of the Province of
Manitoba. The honor was a fitting one, and
the position could hardly have been better
filled. Politics in the Prairie Province are
still somewhat stormy, but the Governor has
succeeded in maintaining an absolutely im-
partial attitude, and has devoted himself to the
improvement of the condition of the Indians
under his jurisdiction; to the inculcation of
habits of temperance amongst them, and to the
social and patriotic duties which naturally fall
to the lot of the occupant of Government
House in a Canadian Province.

In all that tends to elevate the social
life of a great new country and to infuse patri-
otism into the hearts of its people, Mrs.
Schultz has warmly seconded her husband's
exertions. Loyalty seems to be a living prin-
ciple to both, in the days of power
as well as in the days of peril
and the Governor of Manitoba is as proud
to be the advocate of an Imperial Federation,
the warm supporter of a closer union of coun-
tries within the British Empire, as he once
was to urge the union of all the territories in
British North America. But here we may
have the career of this Canadian pioneer—a
statesman in the true Canadian sense of
the word—with the hope that although his
term of office as Lieut.-Governor has already
passed its usual limit, the services of a public
man, possessing experience of so wide, varied
and valuable a type, may long be obtained and
utilized by the people and Government of the
Dominion for which the Hon. John Christian
Schultz has labored so long and earnestly.

J. CASTELL HOPKINS.

GLIMPSSES AT THINGS.

"Of making many books there is no end,
and of making many laws there is no end
either. And the latter evil as well as the for-
mer appears to be increasing. The statutes of
England for more than five centuries, from the
ninth year of Henry III. to the first year of
George III., are printed complete in twenty-
three octavo volumes of moderate thickness.
From the last years of George III. to the pre-
sent day the British statutes of each year fill
a whole quarto volume (and sometimes two)
with a larger average number of pages. The
laws made by the English Parliament from its
inception up to 1482 occupy only three octavos
and could be included in half the space if they
were not printed in Latin or Norman-French
as well as in English. It is true that for the
last several years the annual statutes of Great
Britain are of less than the average bulk, but

probably this is due more to the increasing block of business in the Imperial Parliament than to any reaction against over-legislation.

This vast increase in British statute-making in modern times is certainly surprising, though much of it has been necessitated by the legislative unions with Scotland and Ireland, by the progressive complexity of civilization, and by the growth of the population and of the dependencies of Great Britain. Far more wonder will be aroused by glancing at the disproportionate bulk of the laws passed annually by colonial legislatures. According to a rude measurement the statutes of the Dominion for the last ten years are almost as voluminous, and the statutes of the seven provinces of the Dominion about three times as voluminous as those passed by the Imperial Parliament. Another strange thing is that although Confederation has considerably narrowed the jurisdictions of the provincial legislatures, the size of their yearly statute books is not perceptibly diminished. Indeed, the annual laws of Ontario or of Quebec make a book about as bulky as the annual laws of the two united provinces in an average year before Confederation. An always large, though varying, proportion of the yearly acts of every provincial legislature, a lawyer tells me, is devoted to the amendment or repeal of hasty enactments, usually of recent date. The fault of making too many half-considered or ill-considered laws is shared by our Australian brethren and American cousins, though the latter, except in six States and the national Congress, only legislate biennially. A most useful book might be written on the growth of over-legislation, its causes, its effects and its remedies.

The library of King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia, certainly "deserves much more fame than has ever fallen to its lot," as Mr. H. Piers observes in the preface to his lately published and excellently compiled catalogue thereof. Outside of Americana and Canadiana the collection of old and rare books at King's is probably unequalled in Canada. The bequest of the late T. B. Akins, D.C.L., alone included, as he himself informed me, more fifteenth century publications than all those exhibited on the occasion of the Caxton celebration at Montreal in 1877. Among the treasures revealed in the catalogue just published are eighteen Aldines, twenty Elzevirs a remarkable collection of old Bibles, and over forty *incunabula*.

Mr. Ellis is the second editor who has been sent to gaol within a few years for adversely criticizing official acts of New Brunswick judges. Imperfect knowledge of the law and facts of his particular case precludes me from expressing an opinion upon it, except that, believing him to have been actuated by public spirit as well as by political zeal, I think him entitled to the general sympathy which he receives. The claim that judges should be more exempt than plain citizens from public criticism, because their position forbids their answering it in the press, is debatable. It is a question how far a judge's rights as a freeman should be hampered by his dignity outside the court-room, where of course it must be strictly maintained, and where judges are accorded by law and custom a specially responsible form of salutation to which they are not entitled elsewhere. Yet, as the traditions of their office

are against their engaging in newspaper disputes, good taste should forbid a journalist from making captious comments on their minor and presumably unintentional errors. At the same time, holding office during "good behaviour," judges can afford to smile at accusations of anything short of malfeasance. They will not lose business or social position, and the average judge will soon recover from the novel sensation of feeling small. Some mistaken judgments are inevitable, for judges, in spite of their dignity, are men. But a judge might give a decision which would clearly prove him either unfair or imbecile; or he might decline to sentence a criminal found guilty by a jury. Such a judge is a blot on the bench and a threat to our liberties. If the authorities, being informed of his malfeasance, take no steps to impeach or remove him, is a journalist to be condemned for gibbeting him? On the contrary, every citizen who knows of a demonstrably unfair decision by a judge and says or does nothing about it shirks the responsibility which adheres to freedom. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and part of this vigilance must be devoted to judges, especially where they owe their appointments to their party zeal and services. To persons understanding the law of libel as judges do, ordinary actions for slander would perhaps give sufficient protection against calumnious criticism.

F. BLAKE CROFTON.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE AWFUL CALAMITY ON THE CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

To the Editor of The Week :

Sir,—The opinion has already been expressed in the columns of The Week that it would have been a happy thing for the world if the familiar locomotive engine had never been invented—and we adhere to that opinion. A quasi-automatic force as it is, exercising the great faculty of progressive movement, and in the absence of a directing power, liable at any moment, to disastrous divergence, it set its face at its advent against the known order of things. The alternative plan of the fixed engine and endless cable would have drawn all in effective order, avoiding collisions.

Although it is conceivable, in the case of a superior selection of human instruments for its control, accompanied by the best mechanical arrangements for the tracks, that accidents might become infrequent, this hope, in the great field of actual operations, has proved a fallacy, seeing that the mental and physical excellence to meet the requirement on so broad a scale of selection has not been realized.

The spirit of man is no machine, but an unsatisfactory variable, largely defying outside efforts to perfect it in serious duties, but given the locomotive and the poor mortal man with his frequent weaknesses of judgment and faculty for its controlling powers, some large measure of safety might still have been secured through the great principle of separation and independent lines of action in the trains and the mechanics of the tracks. The entire goods traffic might have been kept distinct from the passenger trains, so that the one could not interfere in the least with the other. Further than this, doubled lines of rail might have been insisted upon, on all the great roads; thus again securing the independence of the train movements, by separating absolutely the up from the down traffic. We come next to the block system, which shuts off the line, absolutely, to any train following too soon after a previous one, and so secures a further instalment of independence, and prevents all the following-on collisions.

But given the inadequacy of all other precautions on any selected instance, we bring on for approval of its merits, the buffer car.

The effect of any impact of trains could be reduced to a minimum by a buffer-car in front of the engine—that is: a car fitted with spring-work representing cumulative elasticity along its whole length, and receiving all the shock, to the protection of the train. The bare principle is already somewhat recognized in the make-up of passenger trains. How it operates is familiar enough to all railroad men.

So, although we come to the conclusion that the chief element of future safety in travel will be fixed-engines and traction-cables, we also believe that until such superior system can be got to work, the present locomotive may be kept in a degree of orderly action by a separated traffic, with the block system on the sections.

Are these no more than wild dreams? No! Mr. Editor, it was George Stephenson's dream that was wild; and its having been realized in practice with all its drawbacks, does not constitute it a safe conception.

The fine old coal-miner has indeed proved himself the Frankenstein of his century, and the dreadful lapses of his world-transforming creation confront us everywhere after the term of sixty years.

To say it is a social nightmare though i whelms so constantly the spiritual side of the poor humanity it is inflicted on, is to use a phrase not strong enough to define its effect on the fate of modern men and families.

All this we ought to recognize, as men, as Christians, and as citizens of a civilized State. There is the physical catastrophe, the loss of life, and the reign of terror, agony and dismay that follows. We shall not venture to pursue this theme further.

Looking upon the social and political and we might add essential elements of the question, we take into view a great moneyed interest formed and shaped by the invention of 1829-30. Following out its native instincts, this power has stifled honest discussion amongst citizens, beclouded the vision of publicists and philanthropists, and tied the hands of statesmen; so that we seek in vain for a man, a company or a great popular league or party to search out, by faithful enquiry the root of the matter, and to take it up as a question of applied or practical science,—and so obtain, with the help of the Crown, proper Commissions to bring the light of all practical and scientific experience to bear upon the shocking chaos and weltering misery of these recurring calamities.

We have not only been unable to secure the aid of Government for constitutional reform in railway control, but, so far, we fail to find the needful spring and impulse in the sorrow-stricken communities to enforce their own rights, and secure the beneficent action of the authorities. If a wide confederate silence reigns in the journals and assemblies, it is broken only by the most pitiful and unreal subterfuges. Leaders of opinion know that the public weakness secures them in tolerating the great rail of the day. We are sometimes told of favourable averages. We care not for them. The shock and horror of what we have lately witnessed transcends all thought of averages.

It is all a sad picture of times controlled by the despotic and iron hand of a great interest, in lack of guidance let loose to work, through inefficiency wide injury to the State.

Our admiration certainly has been drawn out in viewing the conduct of the reporters of the press in their faithful and intelligent labours, as called forth by the dreadful occasions, sustained as they are under the awful visitation, by cool heads and nerves of steel amidst surroundings that might well paralyze their powers of expression. Oftentimes, in great calamities, the bravery of drivers and train-men is conspicuous. All these are subordinate officers, and should not be needlessly sacrificed to their sense of duty. It is beyond our power to praise the surgeons. We want to see the press awaking to the responsibilities of honest journalism, and to the perception that its hourly work of recording must be followed by faithful and courageous comments upon events that so deeply affect the social life and the future of our country. Otherwise, indeed, active citizenship will have

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to be built up upon something other than editorial counsel. The paralyzing control of a vast self-seeking interest may seem nearly universal on this continent. It will have to be discarded, if we are ever to make headway as communities.

The great railway interest, as a common carrier, is the servant of the State, and of the public. It has to be fully subordinated to the power that gave it its charters, and accorded its privileges with the demand of efficient action.

Our statesmen will know how to arrange the details, and could do the work without much discussion; but it is for the constituencies to see that a digested scheme of re-organization is included in the programme of the year.

We are quite aware that a number of great changes cannot all be included in a single effort of reform. But as some of the proposals now made are pre-eminent in their importance, we look for a wise selection from them to be put in force with the least delay.

In our new Governor-General we recognize a dawn of hope. For has he not in addition to his well known statesmanship filled the important office of Chairman of a Royal Commission on railway accidents in the Motherland?

To the Churches, who, in various forms, pray for all who travel by land or by water, we look for work, and exhortation and petitions to the State.

The Church has seen great vicissitudes in the past, in which vital principles were involved. There is a vital principle—a principle of righteousness—involved here, and local energies in Church and State will best assert it.

We shall be glad if opportunity should arise for enlarging upon and renewing this appeal.

Yours, etc.,

X.

Toronto.

THE CONSTITUENT POWERS OF THE PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

To the Editor of The Week :

Sir,—Your issue of 20th inst. contains a paper in which I discuss the question: "Has the Parliament of Canada constituent powers?" Near the top of the middle column on p. 1111 there is a sentence which reads: "In case of the absence for any reason of the Speaker from the chair for 48 consecutive hours the House may elect another of its members to act as Speaker during the continuance of such absence." This sentence should have been printed in italics. The closing sentences of the following paragraph make this apparent. My avowed object was to italicize all those provisions of the B.N.A. Act which the Parliament of Canada is expressly empowered to alter. The above provision is one of these, as I afterwards pointedly remark.

Will you kindly insert this in your next issue as I do not want to lay myself open to a charge of carelessness in treating of so important a matter.

Yours, etc., W. H. P. CLEMENT, Toronto.

Oct. 23rd, 1893.

A PALACE OF PINES

The wind has many voices, the one most full of dreams is that heard in the pines. Years ago the sun builded a palace, it stands on yon hill-side superb in its beauty, its pillars strong against storms, its emerald hangings perfumed and more fair than the rarest product of oriental loom. All the day long the fragrant fringes are shaken, the invisible gods of song circle about the shadowy halls and the air is full of incense and strange, sweet sounds; all the day long the sun shines, and the amber light streams down into the heart of the palace where lies a fountain crystal and red-brown like a dark girl's eyes.

Sometimes when doubt troubles a woman's heart, she weeps. Nicolina wept here in a time long gone by. Pietro had been her lover, he had come in the spring-time to the mountains; they had loved and believed themselves that which some men name half-souls. This is one of the strange beliefs which from period unto period through all time creep into and take possession of men's hearts.

The palace was their trysting-place. Many mornings they met here and listened to the winds and the birds and the flowing of the fountain; but one day Pietro died and Nicolina came no more to the pines, the halls were dreary with the sobbing voices of the winds, the song-birds had flown, the world seemed desolate. Day followed day and in time the dark season passed away, several spring-times crossed the mountains showering flowers and scent and song from golden chariots, and again, one time when violets blossomed Nicolina had a lover. Long ago her belief in half-souls had grown weak, she now ruthlessly questioned it. Pietro was an artist. Was it not his endowments which were similar to hers, yet superior, rather than Pietro himself that had formed this bond of fine sympathy between them? The time came when she believed this, and in believing it sought further and saw other men equally great, equally good.

Lovers of the sun, the earth and sea are not for all time lonely, sooner or later they receive a kindred lover to kneel beside them at their altars of worship. Thus had Nicolina received Pietro, at that time believing him the one man in the world with whom she could be happy. Yet a change had come and now she began even to wonder had he lived and she died, would he be for all time true.

There yet lingered a little love for the old belief. She went again into the palace, the old love and a new love holding conflict in her heart. She still doubted if it were right to forget the old one. The sun was shining, the birds singing, and here under the dreamful winds she wept, here her old belief perished. A belief in a half-soul does not make a woman's heart proof for life against other love.

HELEN M. MERRILL.

ART NOTES.

The Delta Patents Company, of Glasgow, has just brought out a little invention for assisting artists to carry their wet canvases safely when sketching out of doors. It is on the principle of the ordinary rug strap; but projecting pieces of metal are so arranged as to come between the canvases and keep them apart. It looks as though, when tightly strapped together, the canvases would—if not very large—ride easily and safely. The "Carrier" is very light, both as to weight and cost.—The Magazine of Art.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Reid have returned to us for the winter with some of the results of their summer's work. The most important of Mr. Reid's pictures have been left on the other side for the winter's exhibitions in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and other cities in the west, but possibly we may see some of them later on. The number of Mr. Reid's summer students necessitated the building of a separate studio near his home (which includes his own studio), and here his pupils will another summer have every opportunity to pursue their studies. Mr. Reid is about to open his classes for the winter in the Young St Arcade, to which both men and women are admitted. As was mentioned in a letter in last week's

issue, Mr. Reid has painted a portrait of the poetic Mr. Will Carleton who was summering in the Catskills this season.

From the Magazine of Art we learn the following: "It is said that in the confusion, however, the jury of awards at the World's Fair not only examined, but decorated with that outcast, the bronze medal, a good many paintings by Americans who withdrew their works, at which much laughter has risen. The redoubtable James McNeill Whistler, for instance, is said to have withheld his from competition, but he was held down and decorated with a bronze medal against his will. He is now sitting up late o' nights excoiting one of those off-hand witticisms for which he is famed, such as 'This second-class medal is returned to the Committee with my second-class thanks'—the mortifying response he made some years ago to the good Muenchener Kunst-Verein, when, through the fumes of their excellent beer, they managed at last to recognize that he was a master worth medalling."

Mr. MacGillivray Knowles has given us some fine examples of his growing ability, in the pictures exhibited and sold this week, the greater number of which are oils. His landscapes are more interesting than the sea-scapes, in a way, as showing what he can do in a new line; "Rosekestal Farm" gives us the impression of a wet dreary day, an English road with a girl driving home a flock of geese. "St. Levan's Church, Cornwall" excited very favourable criticism when exhibited in England, and brought Mr. Knowles into marked notice there. Among the marines it would be difficult to choose; "Morning Mists, Newlyn Harbor," was very fine in its effects of early day, and another of a vessel at anchor in the purple dusk was particularly fine. There were in all some fifty-four pictures, most of them beyond anything Mr. Knowles has exhibited here before. At time of going to press the results of the sale were not known.

There is much good work to be seen at the studio of the Women's Art Association, 89 Canada Life Building, at the Sketch Exhibition being held there, and many of the canvases (or papers) are entitled to a more ambitious name than a sketch. Mrs. Coffin, of New York, sends "Peonies," a fresh, loosely painted, delicately tinted group, or rather mass, of those beautiful flowers. Mrs. Hemstead's "Ashbridge's Bay" and "On The Rideau" are very good, firm yet soft in their rendering. "Trees," by Mrs. Dignam, shows the purple bare trunks of a group of trees with autumn tinting throughout sketch, which is free in handling and clear in colour. Another by the same artist, a group of buildings under a clear sky, is among her best. Mrs. M. H. Reid gives two bright bits, "In an Orchard," giving an impression of atmosphere and sunlight. "Sheep Pasture," by Mrs. MacQuaig, is a simple subject, a group of sheep in a field, soft in tone and treatment. "An Interior," by Mrs. Macbeth, was pleasing, her color, especially in landscape, is sometimes muddy.

In spite of an inclination to hardness, Mrs. Claffen has caught some good effects in her sketches of Muskoka; one, a bit of woodland in which the foliage is simply treated and the bright light of the sun falls on trunks and grass. Miss Gornley has a number of landscapes, as have also Miss Orr and Miss McCannell. The work in the more difficult line of portrait sketches is not as good as in landscape; Miss E. M. Bull has a large number of sketches, many of the subjects being Californian. She has a free touch and good color, but the drawing is often unsatisfactory. Miss Wilkinson's wash drawings for illustration are interesting and effective. Among the charcoal sketches Miss Mitchell's are really very fine; the old tree with its spreading branches is well drawn, with good values. Among the pen and ink sketches Miss Waldeck's work attracts attention from its light, firm touch and true emphasis; she does not overwork her sketches. The same is also true of her oil sketches; one in which the prevailing tones are gray with a smouldering camp fire, is given well. To return to pen and ink—Miss M.

Grayson Smith has perhaps the best work in that department; the drawing is very good and the manner, in its short, firm touches, all that could be desired.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Miss Lucretia A. Bowes, the reader, assisted by Mr. J. D. A. Tripp, pianist, will give a recital in St. George's Hall, Elm St., next Monday evening, October 30th, at 8 o'clock. The recital is under the distinguished patronage of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Kirkpatrick, and will doubtless be largely attended.

Tarassa Carreno-d'Albert, the American pianist, played Grieg's Concerto in a minor, under the conductorship of the composer, on the 25 inst., in Copenhagen, at the concert given by the Philharmonic Society of that city. Carreno has had wonderful success abroad, and we know of no other pianist more capable of producing a greater effect with this beautiful concerto than the gifted, passionate Carreno.

On Saturday (to-morrow) evening the prima-donna Mme. Lillian Nordica will appear as soloist with the Toronto Orchestra in the Pavilion Music Hall, when a choice programme will be given. The orchestra is one recently organized by Mr. F. H. Torrington, and it is calculated to make it a permanent one, for a number of our wealthy citizens have agreed to make good the deficits, if any, at the end of each season. All musicians will be pleased to learn that at last, we are to have an orchestra of professional musicians, which has come to stay, and if it is properly managed, and the programmes sufficiently varied and attractive, there is no doubt but that at the end of each season there will be found something to spare in the treasury. We hope so. A good orchestra should receive the support of all our music loving citizens, and should be encouraged in every possible way, for its educational effect can not be over-estimated.

BOCCHERINI'S MINUET.

By G. A. COPELAND.

Out upon the night air steals the music, soft and low,
Trembling like a wind swayed leaflet swinging to and fro:
Ah, the whispered moaning,
Ah, the soft intoning,
Ah, the dancers buried long ago!

Louder grows the music now, and now a flickering glow
Shines upon the ghostly dancers moving there below:
Ah, the courtly graces,
Ah, the eager faces
Of the dancers buried long ago!

O'er the waxen floor the bowing shadows slowly go:
Then they vanish quickly, as the north wind drives the snow:
Was it only seeming?
Was I only dreaming?
Of the dancers buried long ago?

Boccherini's Minuet! What delightful meter! and how beautifully the words fit the music, and describe its quaint charming, yet undulating rhythm! The words seem to recall the past, and as we look and read, the intervening years seem to roll away, and the shadows become real, as if the dead seem living, and the living seem dead. One should hear Joseffy play Boccherini's Minuet. His delicious touch and style, his innate grace, and exquisite sentiment, do indeed recall the past, as do the lines above quoted delineate, and exalt the witchery of Boccherini's lovely, pathetic music, written over a hundred years ago.

If a man should happen to reach perfection in this world, he would have to die immediately to enjoy himself.—H. W. Shaw.

LIBRARY TABLE.

STORIES OF ITALY. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Toronto: Wm. Briggs. 1893. 75c.

To such of this beautiful series of charming little books as have already appeared its publishers now add the above volume which contains the following tales:—Espero Gorgoni, Gondolier. By F. Hopkinson Smith; The Anatomist of the Heart. By T. R. Sullivan; The Song of the Comforter. By John J. A'Becket and The House on the Hill-top. By Grace Ellery Channing. Our readers will remember that all the stories in this series have already appeared in Scribner's Magazine, but carefully selected as they have been, in this dainty and delicate form, beautiful in illustration and mechanical features, the perfection of the bookmaker's art, they are a most happy thought of their publishers, and a delightful boon to their readers.

PUBLIC SCHOOL PHYSIOLOGY AND TEMPERANCE. By William Nattress, M.D., M.R.C.S. Eng. Toronto: Wm. Briggs.

Dr. Nattress has shown considerable ability and judgment in preparing this useful and handy little text book, which is authorized by the Education Department of Ontario. It traverses in a clear conversational style the ground usually allotted to physiology and discusses the ill effects of alcohol and tobacco upon man in a physiological sense. There are directions for relief in accidents and illness, for prevention of disease and physical exercise, as well as some appendices related to the subject. A compact and convenient little volume such as this should be always at hand in the household, as, all too often, the need of such a book arises when its ready help is most required, and its timely directions would prevent suffering, disfigurement, perhaps loss of life.

HISTORY OF SLAVERY IN CONNECTICUT. By Bernard C. Steiner, Ph.D., Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press.

Dr. Steiner has made a contribution to the Johns Hopkins University Studies in historical and political science in the above publication. One great advantage of these studies is that they lead competent scholars to thoroughly investigate important special subjects, which results in exhaustive research of traditional and documentary evidence, and often the discovery and publication of interesting and important information. In treating of slavery in the native state of the author, Connecticut it is shown that the institution was abolished in 1848, but that there had been but comparatively few slaves in the state after the end of the preceding century, and that the Connecticut slave had been fairly well used. The slavery of the state is discussed from legal, political and social standpoints, and the whole question is gradually developed until its culmination in 1869 in the historic 15th amendment. Dr. Steiner has made a valuable contribution to the clear and thorough understanding of a question of which he truly says:—"Few questions have been more interesting to the American people."

INLAND WATERWAYS, THEIR RELATION TO TRANSPORTATION. By Emory R. Johnson, Ph.D., Philadelphia: American Academy of Political and Social Science.

This instructive and valuable monograph of Dr. Johnson is issued as a supplement to the annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. We do not remember having seen a more concise and comprehensive statement of the argument for inland navigation than is to be found within the 156 pages of this treatise. The importance of inland water communication as a factor in lessening the cost of inland transportation and increasing commercial intercourse is self-evident. The vast and increasing amount of traffic, whether by lake, river or canal, renders the subject one of the first importance. To the farmer, the miner and the lumberman, and many others, the importance of a cheap and

ready way to market, especially where great distances have to be traversed, scarcely needs demonstration. Dr. Johnson treats his subject under thirteen separate headings. He begins by showing the general revival of interest in inland navigation. He proceeds to classify the subject to show its present condition in England and America, and to institute comparisons in a variety of aspects between waterways and railroads. Other phases of the subject are also touched upon. A chapter is devoted to that continental undertaking, the Nicaragua canal, which the author assumes will be ultimately accomplished by the United States.

PERIODICALS.

The Dalhousie Gazette for October contains a thoughtful paper on Educational Ideas by Professor Murray.

Crisp and newsy is that little San Francisco publication, "The Book and News Dealer." Its comments are direct and fearless.

"Storiettes" for October has eleven short stories of varying quality. We fear "Storiettes" is somewhat addicted to sensationalism.

Electrical Engineering for October is mainly occupied by that very valuable help to electricians "De Laud's Synoptical Index of Current Technical Literature."

University Extension in its last number had short papers on "The Cambridge and Edinburgh Summer Meetings. It also contains two suggestive papers, one by E. T. Devine on the University Extension Syllabus and the other by F. W. Shepardson on the travelling library.

In Book Chat for October we find what we wish—the latest information on a great variety of literary subjects. This cheap, comprehensive and most useful publication should be monthly in the hands of all interested in current literature. The announcement of "Coming Books" in this number will alone make our meaning clear.

Among the shorter helps to estimation of the quality of current books, that modest yet excellent little periodical of Macmillan & Co. (New York) deserves commendation. The October number opens with a short historical sketch of the Bohn Libraries, so long and favourably known, by Henry G. Bohn, a capital paper by Hamilton Mabie from the Outlook follows. Then further notice is taken of "Professor Goldwin Smith's New Book," which is followed by notes, reviews, etc.

"Camping in Mendocino" is the title of the pleasant out-of-door article with which the October Overland begins. An interesting paper is that by Alvin H. Sydenham on "The Longest Jetty in the World"—that at the mouth of the Columbia river. There is a good bicycle contribution in this number from the pen of Myrtle Cerf. A short but to some interesting paper, is that on the Reformatory movement in California by A. Drahts, a state prison chaplain.

The reading matter in the October Art Amateur is scarcely up to the usual standard in variety or quality. The illustrations and color plates are excellent, however: the latter being three in number, the flowers by Paul de Longpré. The French pictures at the World's Fair are dealt with, the schools represented there also the sculpture and architecture. In this latter department it is rather a relief, after the almost unqualified praise every thing pertaining to the Japanese has received of late, to read that "habitations of this sort, extremely well suited to the needs of a people still in many ways primitive, especially in their indifference to privacy, offer little in their constructive features that is of any use to Americans." China painting and The House receive some attention, and the correspondence is instructive, as usual.

The truth is never in greater danger than when whole communities lend themselves to the vicious deception of seemliness, and without truth there is no virtue.—Cooper.

LITERARY AND PERSONAL.

Mr. Walter Besant has an interesting article in The N. Y. Critic of Oct. 21, on Harvard College, comparing it with Emmanuel College at Cambridge, England—John Harvard's alma mater.

The November St. Nicholas will contain the first one of the series of stories of India and the jungle by Rudyard Kipling. An elephant story by Mr. Kipling, which will appear in the December St. Nicholas, is said to be one of his strongest efforts.

The Messrs. Harper & Brothers have just published Dr. Mirabel's Theory, a new novel, described as highly entertaining, which makes its appearance simultaneously in England. Its author is Ross George Dering who wrote those clever stories 'The Undergraduate' and 'Gibaldi' a while ago.

Professor Clark's graceful and scholarly introductory lecture, of the course of six on Dante, was delivered to an appreciative audience in Convocation Hall, Trinity College, Toronto, last Saturday afternoon. Through the courtesy of the learned professor our readers are being favored with notes on each lecture of the course. The second lecture will be delivered to-morrow afternoon and will particularly deal with the Vito Nuova.

The J. B. Lippincott Company have published the first volume of a new translation of Thiers' great 'History of the Consulate and Empire of France under Napoleon the First.' Mr. D. Forbes Campbell is the translator. The same firm announce the early issue of the 'History of the Reign of the Emperor Charles V.,' in two volumes, and 'Biographical and Critical Miscellanies,' in one volume. The same firm will complete the sumptuous edition de luxe of W. H. Prescott's works in twelve volumes.

It is said that Thackeray gave his first lecture in America, in Rev. Dr. Chapin's church in New York, and Eyre Crowe, then his secretary, says he shall not forget the novel's expression of wonder as he paid a preliminary visit to the place. Looking at the communion table he asked, 'Would not the sacred emblems be removed from the altar?' and followed with the query, 'Will the organ strike up when I enter?' Then peering into the side room he inquired, 'I suppose I shall have to enter by the sacristy?'

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. announce publication of the following works: The works of Henry D. Thoreau in a new Riverside Edition of 10 volumes; A Native of Winby and other tales, by Sarah Orne Jewett; The Hanging of the Crane and other poems of the Home by Henry W. Longfellow, a new holiday edition; College Tom, by Caroline Hagard; No Heroes. A story for boys, by Blanche Willis Howard; Rachel Stanwood. A story of the middle of the 19th Century, by Lacey Gibbons Morse; The Silva of North America, Vol. V. Hamamelide, Sapotacee; A new edition of Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney's novels and stories; and Butterflies of North America, by W. H. Edwards. Third Series, Part XIV.

A new contribution will soon be made to Canadian literature in the shape of a volume of verses by the late Mrs. William Lawson, formerly Miss Katzunun, of Halifax. Mrs. Lawson's poems deserve to be known more widely than in her native province, and it is this purpose. The 'Songs of the Great Dominion,' published some years ago, contains a contribution from Mrs. Lawson's pen, but there has been no collection of her works made hitherto. In addition to the above, a history of Dartmouth, Preston, and Lawrenceville, by the same author, will soon be published. The latter is a valuable piece of local history, and very interesting. Both volumes are being edited by Mr. Harry Piers, of Halifax, a young man who is rapidly making a name for careful and thorough literary and scientific work. They will be published in Halifax.

A FARMER'S HARD LUCK.

MEETS WITH AN ACCIDENT FOLLOWED BY PAINFUL RESULTS.

Mr. N. B. Hughson tells a Story of Years of Suffering and how he Found Release—The Circumstances Familiar to all his Neighbors.

From the Chatham Banner.

A Chatham Banner reporter, while on news gathering rounds a few days ago, dropped into the well-known drug store of Messrs. Pilkey & Co., and overheard scraps of conversation between customers, in which the words "Pink Pills" and the name "Hughson" were frequently repeated. With a reporter's instinct for a good news article, he asked for some particulars, and was told that if he called upon Mr. Hughson he would probably get a story well worth giving publicity. Mr. Hughson does a snug feed and sale stable business on Harvey street and thither the reporter repaired, and was somewhat surprised to find the very antipodes of an invalid. Mr. Hughson is a man of medium height, about fifty years of age, born with a good constitution, and who, until some three years ago, only knew the meaning of the word, 'sickness,' from the dictionary. Mr. Hughson is a stationary engineer by trade, and a good one, but some six years ago, getting tired of that calling, quitted it and rented a farm in Harwich. While returning from town one day on top of a load, one of his horses stumbled, and Mr. Hughson was pitched head foremost to the hard, frozen roadway. When he got home and the blood was wiped away his external injuries seemed trifling, but the grave trouble was inside, and took the form of a violent and almost constant headache. A week later he went into the bush to cut wood, and felt at every stroke as if his head would burst. He worked for half an hour and then went home, and for eight weeks his right side was wholly paralyzed and his speech gone. After a time this wore off and he was able to go about the house, though he could not walk. All this time he was attended by a physician, whose treatment, however, seemed of but little avail. In the following June he had a second stroke and was not out of bed for seven weeks, and was left very weak. The belief that he was doomed to be a burden on those near and dear to him, that he was unable to take his place as a bread-winner, added mental to his physical anguish. But relief was coming and in a form he had not expected. He saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills advertised and asked his physician about them. The latter said he had not much faith in these remedies, but they would do no harm; and Mr. Hughson got a supply which he began taking according to directions. At the outset his wife was also opposed to them; but before he had taken them long she noticed an improvement in his condition, and then was quite as strong in urging him to continue their use, and even took them with good results herself for heart weakness following la grippe. Continuing the use of the pills, Mr. Hughson found his terrible headaches leaving him and his strength returning, and soon found he could do light work on the farm near his house. He still continued using the Pink Pills until he had

Be Sure

If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other. A Boston lady, whose example is worthy imitation, tells her experience below:

"In one store where I went to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla the clerk tried to induce me buy their own instead of Hood's; he told me their's would last longer; that I might take it on ten

To Get

days' trial; that if I did not like it I need not pay anything, etc. But he could not prevail on me to change. I told him I had taken Hood's Sarsaparilla, knew what it was, was satisfied with it, and did not want any other. When I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I was feeling real miserable with dyspepsia, and so weak that at times I could hardly

Hood's

stand. I looked like a person in consumption. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me so much good that I wonder at myself sometimes, and my friends frequently speak of it." Mrs. ELLA A. GOFF, 61 Terrace Street, Boston.

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Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

taken fourteen boxes and found himself fully restored to his old-time strength; Mr. Hughson's old neighbours in Harwich never expected to see him on his feet again, and are astounded at his recovery, so much so that the fame of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills has spread far and near throughout the township, and are the standard remedy in many households. Mr. Hughson can be seen by any of our citizens and will only too gladly verify the foregoing statements.

The reporter then called upon Messrs. Pilkey & Co., at the Central Drug Store. They do not, they informed him, make a practice of booming any proprietary medicine; so that the lead taken by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is not due to persistent puffing, but to irresistible merit, and on all sides their customers speak of them in terms of warmest praise.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a perfect blood builder and nerve restorer, curing such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration and the tired feeling therefrom, the after effects of la grippe, diseases depending on humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions and are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, and in the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of any nature.

Bear in mind Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided. Ask your dealer for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and refuse all imitations and substitutes.

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

READINGS FROM CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE FINEST STAIRCASE IN THE WORLD.

The finest staircase in the world is in the palace of the Vatican in Rome. The Scala Regia (Royal Staircase), with its two flights of stairs, the lower decorated with Ionic columns and the upper pilasters, leads to the Sala Regia, built in the reign of Paul III., and used as a hall of audience for Ambassadors. The Palace of the Vatican has eight grand staircases and 200 smaller ones, with 11,000 chambers of various sizes. In the palatial residence of Baron Hirsch, at Paris, at the corner of the Rue de l'Elysee and the Avenue Gabriel, is a magnificent staircase. That in Mrs. James Mackay's house in Carleton House Terrace, London, cost £20,000. It is made of the purest marbles from all the quarries of the world, carved by the first sculptors of the day. Magnificent statues ornament every landing, and in panels along the bannisters are most chastely designed specimens of metal work after the Old Masters. The standards for gasaliers and electric lights are of pure silver, in the richest designs; in fact, all that money and the efforts of men of fine taste could do has been done to make it one of the finest staircases in the world.—Belfast Witness.

THE RESULT OF FORESIGHT.

A responsible life insurance company, such as the North American Life, of Toronto, Ont., gives the insurer every legitimate advantage, coupled with first-class security.

The following letter expressive of one of its policy holders' satisfaction at the results achieved under one of its investment endowment policies is well worth perusing:

Carleton Place, Ont.,
Sept. 13th, 1893.

To the North American Life Assurance Co., Toronto.

Gentlemen,—Your favour is received advising me that my 15 year endowment, 10 year investment policy has matured, and that I have the choice of any one of the following four options:

(1) Receive the entire cash value of the policy, or (2) the equivalent of this is paid up insurance, or (3) withdraw the cash surplus and continue policy for next five years and then withdraw its full face value with profits, or (4) take the equivalent of the cash surplus to reduce the remaining five payments due under the policy, when it becomes payable in full with profits.

The variety of ways which I have of dealing with my policy, the result in each case being in excess of what I anticipated, enables me to say unhesitatingly that I regard the settlement offered as most satisfactory.

After due consideration, I conclude that the fourth choice will best meet my circumstances, and therefore desire that you shall apply the surplus now in hand to reduce my remaining premiums, so that at the end of five years from the present time I shall receive the full face value of my policy with additional five years' profits.

Yours truly,

A. H. MEARS.

In the last twenty-five years, so says Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, \$11,000,000 have been given in this country to women's colleges alone.

After the recent big storms, says the New York Sun, it was found that many oyster beds in the Great South Bay had been shifted shoreward and piled on beds belonging to other owners. In consequence oyster planters who figured on a good crop have found their beds bare since the storm, while others, who only looked forward to a modest yield, have been made suddenly rich.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Ottawa Citizen: Canadians may rest contented that no stronger upholders of Canadian autonomy and independence will be found in the future, and none will more determinedly resist closer connections with the United States, than Americans who may experience the blessings of a well-governed community.

Vancouver World: The visit of the two Ministers who are coming to the Coast for the express purpose of dealing with trade matters, especially the tariff question, should be made the occasion for some plain talk concerning the disadvantages under which this Province labors in consequence of the pressure of the N. P.

Halifax Chronicle: In the light of the opinions quoted, the treatment accorded Mr. Ellis by the supreme court of New Brunswick is as outrageous as it is tyrannical, and it is not matter of surprise that almost the entire press of Canada, regardless of party distinctions, should denounce it in language so plain and vigorous that it cannot be misunderstood.

Manitoba Free Press: Canadian flour carried off the gold medal at the World's Fair. This is no small glory in view of the fact that all the great mills of the United States were competing. The dispatch conveying the intelligence of Canada's proud victory does not say so, but it is highly probable that the gold medal flour was made from Manitoba No. 1 hard wheat. Good for Canada.

Quebec Chronicle: Again it is a Cunard steamer which has beaten the record. The "Lucania" has made the eastward trip from New York to Ireland, in the almost incredibly short space of five days, thirteen hours and a half, beating the previous record by one hour and twenty-five minutes. The daily runs, as reported by the log book of the great steamer, are thus set down: 508, 468, 492, 501, 486 and 353 miles. The "Lucania" may be described, certainly, as the fastest steamer afloat.

Montreal Star: At the coming session the Government will bring down the tariff bill, upon which it will fight the elections. If the Opposition could tell us—even with some avoidance of detail—something about the schedule they would like to substitute for this Government measure, the air would be considerably the clearer for it. The country is exceedingly anxious to know just what the smooth phrases of the Liberal platform mean in items and figures. And it must not be forgotten that frankness pays.

Regina Leader: Canada is a little slow. Her population has increased only seven-fold, while that of the United States has increased six-fold. Her railway mileage is only a little greater in proportion to population than that of the United States. Her foreign trade is only 50 per cent greater than that of the United States. Her shipping is only three times as great in proportion to population as that of the United States. The Canadian farmer only gets 20 bushels of wheat to the acre, while the United States farmer gets 13 bushels.

St. John Globe: Naturally enough the manufacturers are not willing to give up a system which benefits them, which puts the money of the country into their pockets. A favorite reference of the Conservative orators and speakers is to the Mackenzie period, when the country, according to their views, was in distress and in a miserable condition generally, and this they contrast with the present prosperous and flourishing time. But Mr. McCarthy's theory is that, while protection does not prevent the country from becoming rich, it prevents the fair distribution of wealth. "If," says he, "you protect a manufacturer and enable him to charge just as high as he pleases, the result will be that the money will be in his pocket and not in ours."

Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism.

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SCIENTIFIC AND SANITARY.

The drinking of salt water is said to be a perfect cure for sea-sickness, though it makes the drinker very miserable for a few minutes after he takes the cure.

Breech-loading rifles were invented in 1811, but did not come into general use for many years. It is estimated that over 12,000,000 are now in actual service in the European armies, while 3,000,000 are reserved in the arsenals for emergencies.

In both France and Germany one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) reduced to a decimal is written as 0.25; in England it is written 0.25 (always with the period at the top of the line), and in the United States in this way, 0.25. France and Germany always use the comma (,), England and the United States the period (.), the only difference being the manner in which it is placed upon the line.—Scientific American.

The name of Gay Head, applied to a famous promontory of the Massachusetts coasts, means exactly what it seems to mean, and is peculiarly appropriate. The headland, as seen from the sea, is gay with many colors running in strata, the result of chemical qualities in the earth of the cliff. A like variety of color is presented by many rocky islets and headlands in the Sound opposite Pelham Bay Park.—New York Sun.

Electrical progress has been very rapid in Switzerland on account of the abundance of cheap power from waterfalls. Professor Dezler, of the Zurich Polytechnic School, states that at the close of 1892 there were in operation 552 electric light installations, 52 plants for the electrical transmission of power, 121 batteries of accumulators and 1,056 dynamos and electromotors. The number of incandescent lamps was 115,926 and of arc lamps 9,746.—Electrical Review.

In view of the epidemic of suicide which seems to have set in of late, it is interesting to see how different countries stand in this respect. The following figures give the number of suicides in the various armies of Europe per 100,000 men: Austria, 131; Germany, 67; Italy, 40; France, 29; Belgium, 24; England, 23; Russia, 20; Spain, 14. This is a somewhat curious list, neither race nor climate having apparently much to do with the relative figures, else why should Austria have nearly twice as many as Germany and Germany nearly three times as many as England?—Chicago Herald.

The first electric locomotive of any considerable size in the United States, and the first practically operative, high speed electric locomotive in the world, adapted to the steam railroad, has recently been completed at the Lynn works of the General Electric Company, and will shortly be exhibited at the World's Fair. Its completion marks a distinct advance in electrical development. It is a thirty-ton locomotive, designed for a normal speed of thirty miles an hour, primarily intended for operation on elevated railroads, and for passenger and freight traffic on less important roads.—Inventive Age.

The study of the embryology of the Kiwi, the wingless bird of New Zealand, has made it probable that "the founder of the Apterygian house" was a typical flying-bird, and not a bird-like reptile. The ancestors of this peculiar bird probably possessed functional wings, a keeled sternum, and an ordinary avian tail. The degenerate eye of the Kiwi are accounted for by the fact that it feeds at night, and finds its food by the sense of smell, which is developed to an extraordinary degree. The absence of beasts of prey from the Island has also lessened the occasion for efficient eyes, and made it possible for a wingless bird to exist

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Mrs. Janet Carlyle Hanning, of Trafal-
gar, Ont., and the only surviving sister
of Thomas Carlyle, has just celebrated
her eightieth birthday.

It is reported that the old Indiana
homestead of the family of Mr. James
Whitcomb Riley has been purchased by
the poet as a permanent residence.

Knighthood has been conferred upon
Dr. Benjamin Ward Richardson, of Lon-
don, in recognition of his valuable dis-
coveries in medicine, and great abilities
as an instructor and writer.

The Hungarian State Railroad man-
agement has contracted with a clothing
house to supply a stock of trousers and
blouses of strong blue linen, which are
to be kept on hand for sale on commis-
sion to employes at the various stations
at the very moderate prices of fifty-seven
cents for a pair of trousers and sixty-
six cents for a blouse. The men can give
orders against their pay for the clothes.
—Railroad Gazette.

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Gents,—My daughter was suffering terribly
with neuralgia. I purchased a bottle of MIN-
ARD'S LINIMENT and rubbed her face
thoroughly. The pain left her and she slept
well till morning. Next night another attack,
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and all stomach and
bowel derangements
are prevented, relieved
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arrh Remedy. So is Catarrhal
Headache, and every trouble
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An Excellent and Mild Cathartic.

Perfect Purgatives, Soothing Aperients, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in Their Operation.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen.

Radway's Pills

For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

DYSPEPSIA.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS are a cure for this complaint. They restore strength to the stomach and enable it to perform its functions. The symptoms of Dyspepsia disappear, and with them the liability of the system to contract the diseases. Take the medicine according to the directions, and observe what we say in "False and True" respecting diet.

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

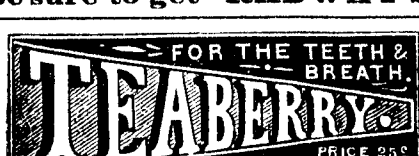
A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above named disorders.

Price 25 cents per box. Sold by all Druggists, or, on receipt of price will be sent by mail. 5 boxes for One Dollar.

DR. RADWAY & CO., - MONTREAL.

Information worth thousands will be sent to you.

Be sure to get "RADWAY'S"



Throughout the east of Europe and in Roumania there has lately been organized a system of lady commercial travelers whose mission it is to supply wedding trousseaux, layettes, mourning outfits and other goods. These ladies hail from Paris, and carry with them specimens and samples from the first French houses.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In India last year 274 tigers were killed.

The joints and muscles are so lubricated by Hood's Sarsaparilla, that all rheumatism and stiffness soon disappears. Get only Hood's.

New York society is golf mad. The Four Hundred have taken up the ancient game, which many kings played.

Thoughts come and go, some never to return. What some of us would have given at the time for an Esterbrook pen to jot down a fleeting inspiration?

In China a boy begins his schooling at five years of age, and is at his study nearly twelve hours a day, seven days in a week.

Many a Young Man.

When from overwork, possibly assisted by an inherited weakness, the health fails and rest or medical treatment must be resorted to, then no medicine can be employed with the same beneficial results as Scott's Emulsion.

Mrs. Hannah Day, of Brunswick, Me., died recently in her one hundred and first year.

IMPORTANT TO WORKINGMEN.

Artizans, mechanics and laboring men are liable to sudden accidents and injuries, as well as painful cords, stiff joints and lameness. To all thus troubled, we would recommend Hagyard's Yellow Oil, the handy and reliable pain cure, for outward and internal use.

In some parts of Central and South America a single firefly gives so much light that it illuminates a whole room. The English residents catch them in order to find the match box or lamp.

A PROFESSIONAL OPINION.

Rev. F. Gunner, M.D., of Listowel, Ont., says regarding B.B.B.: "I have used your excellent Burdock Compound in practice and in my family since 1884, and hold it No. 1 on my list of sanative remedies. Your three busy B's never sting, weaken, or worry."

The city authorities of St. Louis have decided to build electric ambulances for use in street car and other accidents. The street railway will supply power and free use of their tracks.

A RARE COMBINATION.

There is no other remedy or combination of medicines that meets so many requirements, as does Burdock Blood Bitters in its wide range of power over such chronic diseases as dyspepsia, liver and kidney complaint, scrofula, and all humors of the blood.

The Japanese tattooers now produce in colors an exact photograph of any cherished friend whose image the tattooed person may desire to have constantly with him.

DIZZINESS CAUSED BY DYSPEPSIA.

Dizziness is a symptom of dyspepsia. "I have used Burdock Blood Bitters, for dizziness, which came over me in spells, so that I had to quit work for a while. The B.B.B. entirely cured me."

JAMES WRIGHT, Chesterfield, Ont.

The Chinese doctor's lot is not wholly a happy one. Four members of the Imperial College of Physicians at Peking failed recently to make a proper diagnosis of the Emperor's indisposition, and were punished by being fined a year's salary.

LIFE IS MISERY

To many people who have the taint of scrofula in their blood. The agencies caused by the dreadful running sores and other manifestations of this disease are beyond description. There is no other remedy equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla for scrofula, salt rheum and every form of blood disease. It is reasonably sure to benefit all who give it a fair trial.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills.

Educational.

**BISHOP
STRACHAN
SCHOOL
FOR
YOUNG LADIES**

Full English Course
Languages, Music
Drawing, Painting
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WYKEHAM HALL, TORONTO**

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A thorough course of instruction will be given in English, Mathematics and Modern Languages. Pupils prepared for University examinations. Classes in Swedish Carving will also be held twice a week.

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English, Mathematics, Classics, Modern Languages, Art and Music. Pupils prepared for entrance to the Universities, and for the Government examinations in Art. Home care combined with discipline, and high mental training.

Resident, Native, German and French Governesses. A large staff of experienced Professors and Teachers.

London Truth says: Mr. "Frank" Bland, who died a few days ago, was for many years one of the most intimate friends and most constant associates of Charles Dickens, of whom he was the confidential medical attendant, and he acted in the same capacity for Wilkie Collins for more than 30 years.

ON THE PLATFORM.

Public speakers and singers are often troubled with sore throat and hoarseness, and are liable to severe bronchial attacks which might be prevented and cured by the use of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam—the best throat and lung remedy in use.

The three British battleships now under construction have been modified as regards armor, in view of the information gained by the loss of the Victoria, the general effect of the change being to strengthen the ends. At the water line there will be a belt of steel 18 inches thick and supported by wood and iron plates of some 1½ inches.

BANANA PEEL ON THE SIDEWALK.

The street car had passed, but to catch it he reckoned,
So he ran like a deer, and shouted and beckoned,
Till he planted his heel
On a smooth bit of peel—
Then he saw half a million of stars in a second.

He was in too great a hurry; better have waited for another car. There are cases, however, where haste is necessary. If you have night-sweats, feverishness, weak, sore lungs and a hacking cough, do not lose an hour in obtaining a supply of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Delay in such cases is dangerous: it may be fatal. Before the disease has made too great progress, the "Golden Medical Discovery" is a certain cure. In fact, it's guaranteed to benefit or cure, or money paid for it promptly refunded.

Kansas is reaping the whirlwind. The failure of the farmers of that State to secure a renewal of their mortgages is becoming a serious question. Most all companies doing business in Kansas are pulling out as fast as they can, not for want of business, but for the reason that the legislation, sentiment and general antagonistic feeling towards a loan company are vicious and vindictive.

QUIPS AND CRANKS.

"How are you? Just thought I'd drop in a while to kill time." "Well, we don't want any of our time killed."

Frank: Were you actually surprised, as you said, when I proposed? May: Yes, indeed; I really had all but given you up.

It is pleasing to announce that several days have passed since Western railroad passengers have been held up by anybody but the porters.

Tramp: Madam, have you an axe? Lady of the house: No. "Have you a saw?" "No, I have no saw." "Then give me a little something to eat, please."

She: Take back your ring (sadly). You said when we became engaged that you were the luckiest man in the world. He (taking the ring): Now I know I am.

Husband: Where are those darned stockings? Wife: Here are the darned stockings fired girl (member of the Y. W. C. A.): Gracious, I can't stay here if those people swear like that.

"Why, Clara, you look radiant. What has happened?" "I've just received an invitation to a wedding." "Well, there's nothing particular in that to go into raptures over." "Ah, but it happens to be my own!"

"Something seems to have clogged the wheels of legislation," remarked a visitor to the Capitol. "Yes," replied the man who was showing him around, "the silver Senators have gone and pulled the air-brake."

Hobbs (to friend at Stufen's "quick lunch"): I say Nobbs, how's business? Nobbs: Great! Never saw such a rush. No time to sleep, and way behind on meals. That was day before yesterday's lunch I just finished.

Customer (in a Chicago gun shop): I want a brace of revolvers, a breech-loading shotgun and two or three Gatlings. Dealer: Great! Are you going West to fight Indians? Customer: No; I am going East over the Lake Shore Road.

Grover: I congratulate you on the Com-Lords! Gladstone: The people will dispose of the Lords. I congratulate you on the House, but what are you going to do with the Senate? (Grover: The people will dispose of the Senate.

Guest (vexed, but controlling himself admirably): Waiter, I called for steak rare and you have brought it to me browned and crisp. Will you please take it back and bring me another one? Waiter (at the top of his voice): Stockyards slab! Chuck it in the flat, flip once and dump!

A thoughtful little boy asked his father: "Papa, do men descend from monkeys?" "Yes, my boy." "And what about the monkeys?" "And the puzzled father replied: The monkeys descend, my boy—that is—er—they descend from the trees!"

"My wife will bear witness," said the pri-soner at the bar, "that at the very time I am accused of burglarizing Mr. Smith's premises I was engaged in walking the floor with my infant child in my arms, endeavoring to soothe it by singing 'Rock-a-by, baby.'" "The pri-soner is discharged," remarked his honor, "he can prove a lullaby."

At the dinner table the other day Mrs. C. remarked that the washerwoman (it being Sunday) had such a severe headache she could hardly hold up her head. Little Wood-ward, the bright little grandson of two and a half years, looked up and said: "Grandma, here on the check rein."

Howard's Liniment cures La Grippe.

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. . . THE . . . DOUBLE MATURITY POLICY.

Are you thinking about taking some Life Insurance, and cannot make up your mind which company to insure in? Well, you will find that the

DOUBLE MATURITY POLICY OF THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE

is the easiest and most convenient form of saving money for old age ever devised. The full amount insured for is payable at death or age 65, or as soon as the reserve and surplus combined shall amount to the sum insured, estimated at about thirty-one years from date of issue. The policy is

INDISPUTABLE AFTER THE FIRST YEAR

and you may live or travel in any part of the world, engage in any employment whatever, without prejudice or restriction. You pay your premiums and the Company will pay the insurance. That's the policy for you.

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Sold by Lyman, Knox & Co., Toronto, and all leading druggists.

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 St, 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.

Burglar: Where do you keep your money? Biggsby: Er—it's in the pocket of my wife's dress. Burglar: (to pal): Come on, Pete: we ain't no Stanley explorin' expedition.

Hicks: Isn't it strange that while my hair is getting gray my mustache is not? Mrs. Hicks: Oh, I don't think so; your mustache is about twenty years younger, you know.

"Mabel, I am sorry to see you treat young Mr. Spudd so scornfully. What objectionable features do you find about him?" "All his features are objectionable, mamma, and he can't raise a beard to hide them."

"Yes," said a Washington girl, demurely, "I know that Jack likes me very much." "How?" "By the way he forgets his umbrella when he calls."

Yellowly: A friend in need is a friend indeed. Brownly: I don't know about that. I met a friend to-day who was in need, and he wanted to borrow \$5 from me.

Mother: For mercy's sake, child, what do you expect to do in the world? You can't cook, or sew, or teach school, and you are not an heiress; what can you do? Daughter: Well, mother, I can get married, can't I?

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 Equipment, Staff and Facilities Unsurpassed.
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THE PERFECT EQUIVALENT OF MOTHER'S MILK.

It is the solids of pure cow's milk of the very best quality so treated that, when dissolved in the proper amount of water, it yields a product which is practically identical in composition, re-action, taste and appearance with mother's milk. It is absolutely free from starchy matter, which is present in barley, flour and other infant foods, and contains no glucose and no cane sugar.

Put up in 50c. Tins.

—BY THE—
JOHNSTON FLUID BEEF CO.
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IMPERIAL
 CREAM TARTAR



BAKING POWDER
 PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, or any Injurious.
E. W. GILLETT, Toronto, Ont.

Bronchitis

ACUTE or CHRONIC,
 Can be cured by the use of
SCOTT'S EMULSION
 of pure Cod Liver Oil, with the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. A feeble stomach takes kindly to it, and its continued use adds flesh, and makes one feel strong and well.

"CAUTION."—Beware of substitutes. Genuine prepared by Scott & Bowne, Belleville. Sold by all druggists, 50c. and \$1.00.

GILLETT'S
 PURE POWDERED 100%
LYE
 PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
 Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 20 pounds Sal Soda.
 Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.
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 FAMOUS COD LIVER OIL
 IT IS INVALUABLE IN CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC COLDS, OBSTINATE COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, PULMONARY AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS AND WASTING DISEASES GENERALLY.

What Can Cuticura Do

Everything that is cleansing, purifying, and beautifying for the Skin, Scalp, and Hair of Infants and Children, the CUTICURA REMEDIES will do. They speedily cure itching and burning eczema, and other painful and disfiguring skin and scalp diseases, cleanse the scalp of scaly humors, and restore the hair. Absolutely pure, agreeable, and unfailing, they appeal to mothers as the best skin purifiers and beautifiers in the world. Parents, think of this, save your children years of mental as well as physical suffering by reason of personal disfigurement added to bodily torture. Cures made in childhood are speedy, permanent, and economical. Sold everywhere. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Boston.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

ACHING SIDES AND BACK, Hip, Kidney, and Uterine Pains and Weaknesses relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, the first and only pain-killing plaster.

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Constipation or Costiveness is an annoying and dangerous complaint caused by irregularity of the bowels, which produces disastrous results to health, causing biliousness, bad blood, dyspepsia, etc. B.B.B. acts perfectly to cure constipation and remove its effects. If you have never tried it, do so now.

IT NEVER FAILS.
 "Was very bad with Costiveness, and one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters cured me. Would not be without it."
 Mrs. Wm. Finley, Jr., Bobcaygeon.

Minard's Liniment is the Hair Restorer