

THE WEEK:

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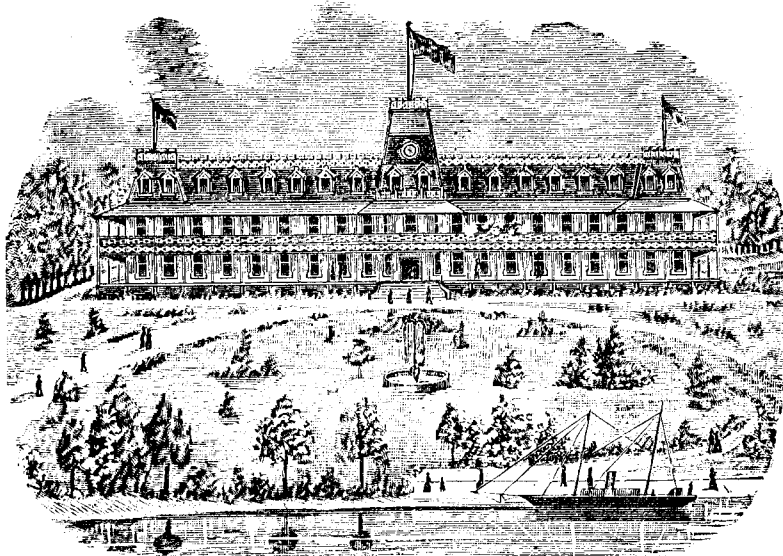
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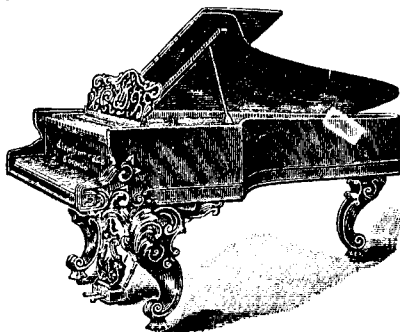
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A CUTICULAR PROSPECT.

THOSE who have thought about the matter at all know that in no part of the world are shade trees and forests more needful to insure the health and comfort of the people and the good condition of the land than in the Dominion of Canada. Our best friends are the forests, modifying as they do the evil effects of our sudden climatic changes and the great dryness of our summer heat; yet against these good old friends we wage a mad and senseless warfare, so that there are left but few parts of our native scenery not already desecrated by the defacing and deforming hand of man. We go on cutting down, cutting down, cutting down; and sometimes we cannot cut fast enough, but must needs kindle fires to help on the slaughter, till we make the once beautiful earth hideous with black and rotten stumps, and withered, parched-up grass. And Nature revenges herself in devastating floods, and by drying up the very skin of our faces. As the aborigines of the continent were popularly known as Redskins, so in days to come, unless we take speedy and active steps to stay the hand of the forest-destroyer and to counteract his fell work, we Canadians shall be popularly known as Dryskins—a sobriquet which none of us would especially relish. I see before me the day when the Dryskins shall be recognised in foreign fiction, when they shall be lionised in the London drawing-room, and their countenances curiously described in the London journals of polite society. And it shall be said of them in simple yet touching words, that the Dryskins are a people who depended upon their numerous governments rather than upon themselves to do things that they themselves should have done; and that they trusted in these numerous governments to protect the forests—once the glory and safety of the land,—but somehow the forests were not protected. The last were swept away before the charge of the Booble Brigade. And the land is parched and dry and the grass is withered ere it be sprung up. As is the face of the country so is the face of the man.

But these direful days are not fallen upon us yet, and it may be that our interest in these weighty matters will be aroused before it is too late. The Americans have become fully alive to the incalculable damage their country has sustained through the reckless and indiscriminate destruction of the forests, and every effort is being made to promote and excite an interest in the study of forestry, and to preserve the remnant which remains. We are told that the forest area of the United States consists to-day of less than two hundred and fifty million acres. Of these it is said that "more than ten million acres yearly are destroyed by fire; while to supply the needs of fuel, railway ties, lumber, etc., it is estimated that not less than ten million acres more are denuded—altogether an area of more than sixty thousand acres every day—the product representing a value of more than seven hundred million dollars per annum." The American Commissioner of Agriculture "deems it of great importance that those to whom the shaping of the intelligence of the coming generation is entrusted should be specially invited to take a calm consideration of this long neglected subject.

Schools of every grade, without departing at all from their proper work, can supply some practical lessons in regard to the object and use of forests, the nature and growth of trees, and the significance of their existence or absence, awakening thereby the interest of pupils in a kind of knowledge too little fostered in the schools of the agricultural classes. In schools of the higher grade it can be united with instruction in botany and natural history in general. In colleges forestry should be presented in lectures on its various relations to arboriculture, agriculture, and political economy."

Very wise are the remarks of the Commissioner, and it were well if Canadian educationalists would also "take a calm consideration of this long neglected subject." Immediate and decisive action is every whit as necessary on this side of the line as on the other—and for some reasons which will readily suggest themselves to the mind of the reader it is even more necessary. Floods and droughts and lessening streams are serious things—very serious. Some of our smaller lakes and many of our brooks have completely dried up after their shores were laid bare by the relentless axe and flame. To the forest alone can we look to retard the hasty melting of snow and ice in the spring, and so to save us from the worst consequences of the rapid transition of our seasons. For a full measure of rain, and an adequate retention of moisture, we are alike dependent upon the forest; and in a climate so dry and hot as that of Canada, these considerations are especially weighty.

Eminently practical reasons are these for husbanding what yet remains of our once mighty forests, and for taking steps to further their renewal. The beauty of our countenance is not, perhaps, so practical; but it is nevertheless an aspect of the matter deserving a share of attention. For us to be known by and by as Dryskins would not be pleasant—especially to the ladies. If Canadian gentlemen allow this thing to come to pass, it will have to be admitted indeed that the days of chivalry and tender honour are past and gone. And, besides all this, there is the question of scenery. Surely we cannot, as a people, be deficient in the love of the beautiful and sublime. Yet it would seem that we do not appreciate our affluent forest grandeur, nor realise that in stripping the country of its trees, we are ruining the beauty of our noble rivers and magnificent lakes. The lakes I speak of are not our great inland seas, but those which are dotted here and there throughout the length and breadth of the land in such wonderful profusion, and in the midst of such glorious scenery. Take from these lakes the dense setting of woods, rob them of the indescribable grace and charm imparted to them by the rich and fleecy outlines of the forest, the overhanging branches of the great dark hemlocks and melancholy pines,—strip them of all those, and their glory is gone, their loveliness is become but a memory.

CARTER TROOP.

THE NEW ANGLICAN CATHEDRAL.

ON last Thursday week a ceremony of a very interesting character took place at the north-western extremity of the city, near the crossing of Bloor Street and Bathurst Street. It was the laying of the cornerstone of the new Anglican Cathedral of Toronto by the respected Bishop of the Diocese. It is a matter of congratulation, not only to the communion for which the new Church of St. Alban is to be raised, but to the inhabitants of the city generally. It is well that every religious body should be equipped with all the machinery necessary for carrying out its own system, and an Episcopal Church without its Mother Cathedral is shorn of one great source of its strength.

It appears to us that the point just indicated may explain the comparative lack of interest shown by English Church people in the new Cathedral. They do not understand their own system, and they do not see that it is in a measure failing in its work, just because its own adherents have not sufficient faith in it.

It is entirely beside the question to say that Presbyterians and Methodists get on quite well without any Cathedral or Dean or Chapter. The answer is—first, that even the Methodists, under the guidance of Mr. Morley Punshon, saw the value of a large central Church, and at great cost raised their beautiful structure to the north of Queen Street. Moreover, the Presbyterians and Methodists have a system of their own which they work vigorously and thoroughly; and further, if they get on without a Cathedral they also manage to do very well without a Bishop. Do the

Anglicans of Toronto think that they could also dispense with that functionary? It is a pity, then, that, for reasons which need not be examined, they profess Episcopacy, and yet decline to afford the Bishop the means of carrying out the system of the Church.

Many persons have asked, naturally enough, why a new Cathedral should be built, since we have already St. James's Church dignified by that name, and used for that purpose. The answer is very simple: If the Bishop wanted no more than his *Cathedra* in which to take his seat, Sunday after Sunday, and make no further use of it, then St. James's might do very well. If, however, he wants it for a Mother Church to his Diocese, a centre from which life shall go forth to the parishes round about, then it will not do at all. St. James's is not merely not a Cathedral; it is simply a parish church, and a parish church afflicted with faculty pews; and we doubt whether any church on earth with faculty pews has ever properly developed the Anglican system.

According to all true theories, ancient and modern, the Cathedral should have a noble and elevating service, and it should have a body of canons, who should be set over the educational and evangelistic work of the Diocese. The present Archbishop of Canterbury, when he went to Truro, formed a cathedral body on this plan; not forsaking the old theories on which the cathedrals of the Middle Ages were founded, but rather adopting them, and infusing into them a new life in sympathy with the present age.

The cathedrals of the older foundations in England had sunk into a very lethargic state until quite lately; but we believe there are now very few of them which have not felt the new breath of life which has been breathed into ecclesiastical institutions of late years. St. Paul's in London, and many another English cathedral, has become in fact, as in theory, the very centre of life to the diocese of which it is the mother church.

We understand it is on these lines that the Bishop of Toronto has drawn up the constitution of his new cathedral, and more particularly on the scheme elaborated by Archbishop Benson; and, in order that he may have no impediments in the way of working it out, he has chosen to be Dean of the Cathedral, and is now waiting for funds to pay the expenses of raising the structure and to endow the canonries.

We sincerely hope that he may be prospered in this endeavour. It is said that the Anglican body is not the wealthiest in this city. This seems to be conclusively proved by the amount of their contributions for religious purposes, and by the character of their ecclesiastical edifices. Still, there must be a good many members of the Church of England who are possessed of considerable means, and we are sure that there are enough of them to help forward this good work, if they could only be convinced that it will be a benefit to the Church. We are quite sure that the undertaking is a matter of interest to many who are outside the Anglican Communion. Mr. Lecky has pointed out that no Church has been so tolerant as this; and although that very feature may account for some of the lukewarmness which too frequently characterises its members, it does at least ensure that it shall have the good-will of those who are without. The generous remarks of Dr. Potts at the placing of the corner-stone represent a widespread sentiment in all the denominations.

It is sometimes imagined by members of the Anglican Communion that the cause of Christian re-union is helped by the Church of England abandoning her distinctive peculiarities. Such an experiment very seldom answers. We have no doubt that the whole truth will ultimately be reached far more successfully and expeditiously by all parties and communions adhering and giving expression to their own convictions. Mere insincere surrender or half-hearted compromise leads to no satisfactory conclusion. And this is peculiarly the case with regard to all practical matters such as worship and work. Even among those denominations who were formerly most opposed to the Anglican manner of worship, there are important movements in the direction of liturgical worship; and the Church of England will be little likely to conciliate those bodies by abandoning her own dignified ritual. And in the same way, with regard to the practical activity of the Church, a much larger degree of organisation and centralisation is being introduced, for instance, into the Congregational bodies, while the old machinery of the Church of England is in very imperfect operation; and thus it comes to pass that, while the Church of England seems almost the best organised of all the Christian communions, it is, in fact, almost the least knit together of all.

We have no doubt whatever that a living and vigorous cathedral establishment would be of enormous benefit to the Church of England, deepening and stimulating her whole spiritual life and activity; and therefore we cannot but hope that the hearts of her people may be stirred to help forward this good work.

THE ONTARIO SOCIETY'S EXHIBIT.—II.

No small amount of interest is added to the Society's exhibit this year by two contributions from Fred. W. Jackson, a young English artist, whose pictures have won "line" recognition recently at both the Academy and the Salon. "On the Coast of Yorkshire" is an extremely subtle and delicate rendering of a bit of coast scenery, that gathers charm every time one looks at it, and holds it to indefinite accumulation. A road dips along by the sea, upon which a horse and cart have gone far enough to be defined bodily against the sky and the water, making an important incident in the picture. It is a still day, and the sea has the sleepy, sunlit look of a mood in which it is most loveable. Without painting a haze, the artist has suggested the tenderness and indefiniteness of that atmospheric condition very skilfully. Making allowance for the difference, the quality of the atmosphere, and the tones of light, much the same treatment characterises Mr. Jackson's "Showery Day, North Wales."

Mr. M. Hannaford's most important contribution is a large canvas representing "Toronto from Norway." Scope and ambition are strongly observable in the picture, although it is doubtful whether Mr. Hannaford has quite succeeded in filling the one or reaching the other. Those familiar with the scene find it strictly correct from a geographical point of view, and many are quite enthusiastic about the sunset colouring with which the artist has diversified his fine stretch of sky. The effect of distance is good, and the bay is faithfully painted. The foreground is monotonous in colour, however, and lacks breadth of treatment. Mr. Hannaford sends also "Early Autumn," and "A Dirty Morning," a small foggy lake shore picture, with muddy waves rolling in.

Julius Humme has a much too-thinly painted bit of hazy summer woods and water in "Here Silence Reigns Supreme," and a very conscientious country road in "A Canadian Concession Line." Mr. Matthews, in his "Rosedale Ravine," does some clever tree work, but seems to have striven for an effect he has just missed. E. S. Shrapnel sends a "Sunset at Blue Hawk Lake," which has too much of a *papier maché* prettiness to be very true. F. C. Gordon's "Sporting News," in spite of its crude, and in some places, meaningless colour, has that obviousness of motive that attracts so many people.

A number of canvases bear Mr. J. C. Forbes' well-known name, chief of which, in the artist's own opinion, judging by their size and price, are the results of his Rocky Mountain tour, "The Glacier of the Selkirks," and "Hermit Mountains, Roger's Pass." These pictures are full of the characteristics which have given Mr. Forbes his reputation. They are probably accurately drawn, and certainly painstakingly painted. They are very bold, and they are very elaborate. One feels that he is looking at precisely what Mr. Forbes saw, and yet cannot help feeling too a wish that Mr. Forbes had seen a little more—or a little less. The eye misses the depth, the atmosphere, the feeling, that should be in these pictures, and wearies with the eternal multiplicity of pine tops, row behind row. The impressiveness of the "Glacier" is genuine enough, but a little tiresome.

F. M. Bell-Smith shows two sea pictures that mark a decided improvement in his method of painting water. There is real action in the waves of "White Head," the artist's R.C.A. diploma picture, and in both this and "Fog Clearing Off, Low Tide, Bay of Fundy," the light on them is managed so as to give a very good translucent effect. The wet, red sand in both pictures is admirably painted; and, while his rocks still have a suspicion of upholstery about them, and his spray continues to impart a suggestion of whipped cream, Mr. Bell-Smith may fairly be congratulated upon the progress his canvases show.

F. A. Verner makes somewhat of a departure this year in his "Dutch Fishing Boats," some drawn up on the beach, others afloat with a windy sky, a haze over the sea, and several groups of fisher-folk in the foreground. The boats are particularly well painted, and their richness of colour acts excellently upon the prevailing gray-green tones of the picture. The groups are stiff, however, and mechanically composed, and their number and uniformity interfere somewhat with the main motive of the picture.

F. C. S. Ede's "Cattle" are painted in a way that teaches us to expect much of his brush in the future. To accurate drawing and good colour Mr. Ede has added the true bovine spirit, so easy to recognise, so hard to paint. A second look at Mr. Cruikshank's "Cuyp's Meadow" finds its colour somewhat condoned by its energy and action and general breeziness, a third interprets more good qualities, until one heartily wishes that the artist would succumb one little bit to the popular predilection for an occasional half-tone, and make this picture what it ought to be, one of the most striking successes of the exhibition.

Miss Mildred Peel shows many of the qualities of her brother's work in the pictures she exhibits this year, in especial his firmness, his originality, his excellent rendering of texture. Miss Peel sends "A Courtyard in Port Aven," "Le Déjeuner pour Marie," and "An Old Chateau, France." The second of these, containing the most thought and work, is a homely domestic interior, "Marie" being a sturdy becaped little Latin who is taking her *déjeuner* with much satisfaction out of a bowl, seated beside an open fireplace. It is a simple and exceedingly clever composition, the child being very expressive of herself, and all the accessories painted with great care and fidelity. It might be hinted, however, that the mantel arrangement smacks a little, a very little, of the studio.

Ernest E. Thompson's drawings of animals are well known to the Canadian public through the *Century*, and it is needless to commend his "Manitoban Deer," as spirited and accurate. His "First Sniff," represents Reynard in ecstatic apprehension of his sleeping quarry in the foreground, and the companion picture shows his last desperate bound after the fleet-footed "Brer Rabbit," whose hind legs are all that remain to testify of him on the canvas. The animals in both cases are admirably painted, special praise being due the treatment of the fox's fur, "each individual hair" of which seems separable from the rest. There is just a little too much of a spice of mischief in his eyes, however, for a serious work of art; and the motive of the pictures is a little too obviously flip-pant for anything more dignified than a nursery story book. W. A. Sherwood has a head of a Scotch Terrier so cleverly painted as to deserve notice.

"A Bit of Still Life," "A Hundred Years Ago," "A Studio Interior," by Mary Hester Reid, are among the most praiseworthy features of the exhibition. They evidence firm and careful drawing, a nice perception of values, and excellent taste. Mrs. Reid has a clever piece of texture painting in the embroidered silk scarf behind her "Yellow Roses;" but the roses themselves are a little muddy. In some "Lilacs" exhibited by this lady there is something of the lightness and tissue of flowers; but Mrs. Reid's small painting of the Coliseum marks a direction in which her marked ability would yield much more satisfactorily than it does in her "Pansies," for example.

Mr. G. A. Reid's pictures show greater versatility than those of any other artist exhibiting. He has something of almost everything, from his decorative little "Scarboro' Heights" to two serious efforts at portraiture. His best contribution, according to the general verdict, and nearly all the particular ones, is "Toronto Bay," and there are no cavillers at the opinion that the best is very good indeed. The picture is simply the sheer effect of sunlight on the blue water of the bay, with the city clearly outlined in the distance, and the usual craft afloat. The body of the water and its motion, the light on it and the shadows in it, have never, it may safely be said, been better painted by a Canadian. There is a delightful buoyancy in the picture; it is the most invigorating thing on the walls. Mr. Reid appears to think more highly of his "Blacksmith Shop," in which there are many virtues. The pose of the smith is good, and the features of the man assisting him are expressively painted. One takes exception to the horse, however, drawing and all, and wonders why he should be invested with a coat of brown cloth, instead of his own skin, which might be expected to catch an occasional gleam of light. "When the Kye Come Hame" is a broadly and forcibly painted figure of a farmer, his rake over his shoulder, his back to his critic, looking through the gathering twilight toward the "Kye." "The Flute Player" is another of Mr. Reid's best, the features of the old musician being lit with a concentrated ardour which is very well expressed. In "Morning Prayer" the figures of the old woman and the young girl who reads to her are painted with care and fidelity, and the look of reverent attention on the face of the former is very well caught. The jamb of the chimney is realistically painted, but with that side of the room Mr. Reid's interest seems to have been exhausted, the tables, dresser, etc., being very sketchily done. In his portraits Mr. Reid succeeds in getting a good deal of character in spite of a decidedly harsh and heavy treatment, and an apparently limited experience in flesh tints.

In portraits, however, perhaps the greatest attraction is Mr. Dickson Patterson's diploma picture, a girl with quite an old-world face, dressed in quite an old-world fashion. There is more than a spice of originality in the idea of the picture, which is fully carried out in the treatment. The colour-scheme is in slate-gray, and relieved by the pink pom-poms in the hat, the auburn of the hair, and a dash of light-blue at the throat. The face colouring is very cool and fresh, and the texture of the felt in the hat and the velvet in the gown admirably rendered. The picture is one of the pronounced successes of the exhibition. Mr. Dickson Patterson has also a child's portrait, in which the dominant colour is brown, and a very chaste and pleasing study of a head in red chalk.

It is hard to tell which is the better portrait by J. W. L. Forster, that of Mr. Lees, or that of the artist's father. Both are full of the peculiar psychological virtue of all Mr. Forster's best work, and perhaps the difference in the character of the subjects shows as well as anything could the range of his power in painting the real individual, and not his mere facial mask. A distinct improvement in Mr. Forster's flesh-colour this year is noted on all hands, and he has never beaten the admirable relief of the Lees portrait.

W. Cutts sends the portrait of a child, "Winnie," which is painstakingly and prettily painted, and would be better worth if the face and arms were a little less waxy, and the child's attitude, in holding up a cherry, a little less of a pose. Mr. Cruikshank's portrait of a young lady is somewhat strained in attitude, and the well-painted parrot in the picture could not scream louder out of it. The work has great integrity, however.

Paul Wickson's "My Face is My Fortune" has so much cleverness in it that one wonders that it can be so unpleasing. The cold, hard brightness of the face of a young lady who might be expected to make such a remark is undoubtedly there, and Mr. Wickson has emphasised it by the most metallic tones in the background.

Miss F. Richards has put much homely grace and *abandon* in her figure of a French girl playing a concertina by an open window. The colour-scheme is very pleasing, and the face and upper part of the body well painted, the bright, soft tones of the yellow and lilac in the dress being particularly agreeable. There is absolutely no relief, however, from the waist to the knee, and the details of the picture are careless.

Mrs. Dignan's "Yellow Roses" are charmingly painted, although one does not quite understand or approve the introduction of the burst milk-weed, and wishes the artist had put a china bowl where she has painted the flimsy glass vase. Miss E. May Martin's "Canadian Wild Flowers" is an exquisite bit, happily arranged, and painted with much truth and delicacy.

The water-colour exhibit is unusually equable and interesting this year. Mr. L. R. O'Brien is represented by several Rocky Mountain pictures, with the character of which the public is already familiar. Mr. O'Brien's "Mountain Pastures" is especially full of soft beauty, and there is a vigour in his "Portage on the Peribonka" that he has not recently surpassed. The handling of the rocks in the latter picture is particularly fine. Mr. Henry Martin sends "On the Cornish Coast," "Otter Creek," and "Twilight on the Ausable River," the first two being much in his usual manner, the latter something of a departure. Miss Richards has two crisp and sprightly portraits of young ladies painted with a clever dash, and an Oriental person, in an arrangement of gray and yellow, who is much too thin. Mr. Ede's "Feeding Calves" is almost as good as his cattle picture in oils. The frame alone of Mr. E. A. Reid's "Street in Malaga" is worthy of extended comment, so quaintly and ingeniously is it made, while the picture it encloses is one of the best and cleanest pieces of work this artist sends. Some creditable etchings appear from the needle of H. S. Howland, Jr., two or three Muskoka bits, and two very careful and accurate representations of the Grange, done with much artistic feeling.

THE CALL OF SAVONAROLA.

EMILIO CASTELAR, the distinguished Spanish statesman, who has contributed so greatly to the recent development of literary progress in his native land, as well as to the political direction of its internal affairs, has treated the English reading public to an article in the *Contemporary*, of remarkable force and beauty of language, upon the celebrated Italian prophet-priest, Savonarola. The substance of his paper is now presented, with as little deviation from the original text as is possible in contracting a lengthy production into the compass of a column or so of this journal.

"The fifteenth century is an Easter resurrection following on the Good Friday of the Middle Ages. Throughout this Easter-tide, society seemed to delight in satisfying all the wants and aspirations of the mind. Some instrument was needed to rend the feudal rock, to split and break it into fragments—nay, to crush it to powder. A fresh type was required for art; and there came the newly-discovered statues to decorate our cathedrals and the palaces of our Popes. There was wanted a means to search out the recesses of the heavens, even as printing had been made to vanquish time and space; so in the tubes of an instrument came by chance certain glasses, which were converted into a telescope, and superseded the old astronomy of Alexandria. After that, conscience also needed to be renewed, the Church reconstructed, Christianity remoulded; conscience had to be idealised in order to rise higher and find its altars above, even as it had been with science and art, and all the institutions of the human mind. Faith must needs be revived as everything was revived in this period of universal regeneration. And to fulfil the ministry of the renewal of faith without severing it from its traditions, ideas, and dogmas, came the luminous soul of the immortal Savonarola.

"All men have in common the humanity to which they belong, and

all have the peculiar characteristics of their special individuality. A politician may presume to sit in judgment upon Savonarola, and call him a clumsy and incapable prophet, because he did not practise the intrigues of politics. Again, a mystic, a religious fanatic, constitutes himself his judge, and brands him as an ambitious tribune, because he blended the cloister with the political arena, the pulpit with the rostrum; because he worshipped both religion and democracy; because he made himself the champion of the Gospel and the Republic. To satisfy the desires of so many souls, to fulfil the testaments of the last canonical councils, to restore Christian thought to the mind, and then to bring down conscience, regenerated and remoulded, into the bosom of society—this was his herculean task, his historic mission.

"Savonarola, like Livy, came from Padua. These Venetian cities have been marvellously fertile in illustrious children. Padua in point of antiquity surpasses Venice, which dates later than the fall of Rome and the irruptions of the barbarians. And as its antiquity is greater than that of Venice, so it has a German-Latin character not to be found in the former city, which was exclusively occupied in receiving the fugitives who escaped the fire and sword of the barbarians. Here upon these plains, where the poplars are interlaced with the vines, where we look upon the Lagoon of St. Mark, where the waters sparkle that flow from the dazzling Adriatic, as our thoughts wander through these great cities peopled with the spirits of bygone generations, it becomes manifest to us that their inhabitants could not surrender themselves to the effeminacy and luxury of modern Venice.

"Padua, rising up at the entrance of the envied Venetian Lake, had to be well sentinelled, and to engage in constant warfare. The man of Padua of old distinguished himself by his energy, developing great powers in all athletic exercises, as became one reared on the cross-ways of so many military roads, and amid such numerous and terrible wars. Savonarola had somewhat of this native energy, having assimilated the tone of the race, the family, the city, and the generation to which he belonged. Padua, given over body and soul to the League of the Guelphic cities, fell afterwards into the hands of the greatest Ghibelline tyrant that was ever known in the history of Italy; at some times trodden under foot by Imperial troops, at others by those of the Pope, finally at the commencement of the fifteenth century she yielded to the power of her most terrible rival, the abhorred Venice. Savonarola's ancestors must have acquired amid these tragedies, so well calculated to steel the soul, much of the energy and fortitude which they transmitted to their immortal descendant: a constant combatant in the bloodless warfare of mind. Savonarola's family was attached to the University of Padua. As we can at this day form no great idea of what cathedrals were in the Middle Ages, so no more can we conceive the universities of those times, which savoured somewhat of the State, and somewhat of the court of justice. Their professors were of the severe patrician class, who paid external obedience to the law, to the Church, and even to the State, as they were enabled to do by the natural power of their ideas, and by the special character of their duties; at the same time, even in democratic Italy, they were contemptuous of manual labour, as it was associated with arts and sciences, and the office of a medical man was inferior to that of a lawyer or a theologian. It is necessary that this be remarked upon, for it was Savonarola's misfortune to belong to a family which practised medicine, and this settled his fate, and brought about his seclusion in a cloister.

"The person who most powerfully influenced the destiny of Girolamo Savonarola was his paternal grandfather Michaele, the celebrated physician. Michaele Savonarola yearned with inexpressible tenderness over the boy, and did all he could to secure for his grandchild, who should bear his name, a scientific education. It was his desire to be personally reproduced in his grandchild, and to this end he destined him to follow the medical career in order to make him what he had been himself, an ornament of courts, and a benefactor of the sick poor. Savonarola's education commenced with the physical sciences—a course alien to his natural disposition, and contrary to his mental vocation. Fortunately, medicine was not at that time so much separated from arts and letters as it is at present. Michaele Savonarola, however, died ere he could complete the education of Girolamo, which was then taken up by his father Nicholas Savonarola, a man better versed in the evil ways of courts than in the secret marvels of science. He restricted the training of his son to the science of the period—that is to say, to a certain acquaintance with the works of St. Thomas Aquinas, which, as is well known, represented the philosophy of Catholic dogma.

"The intellectual influences which moulded Savonarola being thus ascertained, we have now to find the moral influences whose inspirations gave warmth and life to his feeling. Savonarola found a great teacher in his mother, who combined elevation of mind with sweetness and gentleness of character. Her name was Elena; she belonged to the illustrious family of the Buonacorsi, of Mantua. Married to the vulgar Nicholas Savonarola, she found in the love of her children, and in the cultivation of their minds, the satisfaction which she could not find in courtship or marriage. Elena had two sons older than Girolamo, but in neither did she find the reflection of her own soul. The eldest embraced the profession of arms, the second devoted himself to the administration of finance. Girolamo alone, in spite of his unprepossessing exterior, attracted her love by the lofty qualities which distinguished him from infancy, by his wealth of ideas, his depth of thought and fluency of speech, all foreshadowing his mysterious future vocation.

"There was another woman also who was to exercise a sovereign influence over Savonarola; this was a daughter of the representative of the patrician Florentine family of Strozzi, a girl wondrously beautiful and extraordinarily intelligent. Savonarola fell in love with her, and set his heart upon her possession. When the family finally rejected him, partly

on account of his medical profession, and partly on account of his person he believed that it was death that had come upon him, when in truth it was immortality. He did not summon suicide to his aid as a Greek or a Roman under similar circumstances would have done; he put on as a shroud the coarse garb of the Dominican; he converted the cloister into a vast Pantheon, and buried himself in it as a corpse in a sepulchre; he thought of no other bride than the Church, nor other posterity than his works, nor of any for his family save those whose sufferings were like his own and who had loved as he had loved. He was attracted to the Order of Preachers by the inward stirrings of eloquence, and by the professions of the ideas of that wonderful sage, St. Thomas Aquinas. On a certain morning in April, the trees being fully in leaf, all the birds singing, the sky resplendent with luminous clouds, he took his leave of those whom he loved best and of the objects he held dearest. It was on the 24th April, 1475, when the city of Ferrara glowed with joyous demonstrations, for that day was the feast of its patron saint, St. George, that amidst the merry peals of bells, the strains of music, the clamour of multitudes and the festivities of dancing and carousing, Savonarola came to his final resolution. At length he reached the monastery he had selected. He knocked at the door, he asked for shelter, he entered within its walls like a shade into a vault, and there he found the sanctuary of his religious vocation and the place of penitential scourges to discipline his distressed conscience. Thus contemplating him with his face hidden under the dark folds of his cowl, his body mantled in a coarse serge shroud, his eyes brilliant with the light of a superhuman inspiration, pale as death, tragic as despair, abstracted and withdrawn from the world, he was but a pure spirit, a miraculous shade either proceeding from earth to immortality or come down from heaven to earth."

A TOUR IN JAPAN.

SINCE the Japanese Court at South Kensington and the "Mikado" have popularised that portion of the Asiatic Empire formerly so little known or appreciated by the world in general, some further information on the island at large, extracted from an interesting article in the *Fortnightly*, may not be unacceptable, especially in view of its approaching connection with the Dominion through the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The author, Captain Brinkley, R.A., accompanied Sir George Bowen, the Governor of Hong Kong, on his visit to Japan, which was performed as is necessary under official auspices; the party being welcomed everywhere with that hospitality for which the Japanese are famous. Japan is emphatically, says the traveller, an interesting country; interesting not only because of the wonderful social and political changes through which she has recently passed, but because, as the pioneer of Western civilisation in the Orient, she is destined, with her numerous population, large resources, and hereditary martial spirit, to become, on a day, a powerful ally or a formidable enemy of any European State seeking to pursue a vigorous policy in the East. As events are shaping themselves at present, it appears reasonable to predict that Great Britain and Japan will, ere long, find themselves ranged side by side to check Russia's advance towards the Korea.

The population of the Island Empire is now about 37,000,000, and its public revenue approaches £16,000,000 sterling. Its foreign trade (including exports and imports) amounts to £12,000,000 sterling. There are already three hundred and thirty miles of railway completed, and lines are being steadily pushed forward so as to open out the entire country. The army is effective with peace and war establishments of 82,000 and 100,000 men, respectively, thoroughly trained and equipped in European style; and the navy consists of some twenty-five ships, of all sizes, including seven ironclads. Complete systems of telegraphs, post-offices, police, savings banks, gaols, universities, schools, colleges, light-houses, meteorological observatories, etc., exist, all on the best European or American models. These immense innovations have been accomplished within the short space of fifteen years, and so economically, that the whole national debt amounts only to about one year's revenue.

The political state of this remarkable nation has also undergone wonderful developments, the feudal despotism, so long borne with impatience, was abolished by a revolution in 1878, and a revived aristocracy of more than five hundred families formed, with the Mikado in his ancient authority as its head. Japan has now her princes, dukes, marquises, counts, and barons, who will form the Second Chamber of National Legislature which it is proposed to convoke for the first time in 1890. There will also be an elected Chamber of Representatives of the people. At present, the Imperial Government is carried on by a Ministry named by, and responsible to, the Mikado. Japan has fully entered the family of nations, and maintains ambassadors at the chief capitals of the world. Her statesmen have shown that they are well able to hold their own with even the most powerful representatives.

Thus much premised, we may set out on our travels with the Governor of Hong Kong to Kyoto, the Moscow, as Tokiyo is the St. Petersburg, of Japan. The principal inn at Kyoto commands a prospect such as few hotels in the world can boast. It is a handsome, spacious building, with a charming garden and a very tolerable *cuisine*; it is also accessible by railway. *Va-anie*, as this delightful resort was called, was not patronised by Sir George Bowen, the Gehin-kwan, a club supported by the private subscriptions of Japanese noblemen, being placed at his disposal. Originally the summer residence of some well-known aristocrat, it presents all the most refined features of Japanese domestic architecture; while, from its southern and eastern aspects, one looks out upon a beautiful plain reaching to the foot of hills with soft contours and richly wooded nooks. The

garden, of course, is lovely. Kyoto is a city of lovely gardens, and, at Gehin-kwan, a happy combination of shrubberies and rockeries surrounds a miniature lake with three tiny waterfalls, over which big goldfish roll themselves with lazy confidence.

The first of the Kyoto sights visited was the palace. This building might be nearly 1,100 years old, had it escaped the many vicissitudes incidental to feudalism; as it is, the visitor can feel assured that he sees the sort of residence which the Emperors of Japan have occupied since the eighth century. What strikes him chiefly is the air of simplicity which pervades the place. Everything is refined and artistic, but nothing grand or imposing. Japanese rooms do not satisfy Western canons of proportion; they lack loftiness, and this fault derives greater prominence from long lines of sliding doors, which encroach upon the walls and leave little free space overhead. Something of their simplicity of course is due to the absence of furniture, which in a Japanese room is limited to a few flower vases and pictures in the alcove. The painters of the Shigo school, to whom the present edifice is indebted for its decorations, were not the giants of Japanese art; but within the range of their specialties—flowers, birds, and fishes—their work was remarkably delicate and faithful. Some of their paintings on the sliding doors and panels of the palace rooms are delightful examples of finished skill and form; as a whole, an invaluable memorial of the point reached by the pictorial art of Japan in the last days of her national seclusion. On the whole the palace of the Mikados at Kyoto resembles in many respects the old palace of the Sultans at Constantinople, the successors of the Emperors of the East. The very title, Mikado, signifying, as it does “exalted,” (mi), “gate” (kado), is identical with that of “Sublime Porte,” applied to the Sultan.

After the palace the traveller naturally turns his attention to the grand temples with which Kyoto abounds. The two creeds prevalent in Japan are Shinto and Buddhism. These, however, are so thoroughly intermingled in practice that despite resolute Governmental attempts to separate them the number of pure Shintoists or pure Buddhists is very small. Shinto is the original cult of Japan. It is based chiefly on the worship of Nature, and in practice is similar to that of the old Romans. The Japanese is a patriot above everything, and consequently most conservative in his theories, and above all in his religious proclivities; therefore, when the preachers of the Christian faith arrived in the country they had a hard battle to fight; they won their way, however, gradually, and there are now from 40,000 to 50,000 baptised Japanese Christians. It is well known that several of the ablest and most influential statesmen in the empire advocate the adoption of a creed which they regard as the basis of European civilisation. So far as it is possible to foresee at present, absolute tolerance will be the attitude of the Government towards all faiths. There will be no State religion when the new Civil Code—now completed, and only waiting final revision—is promulgated. Its first article will probably declare all creeds equal in the sight of law. Practically they are already equal, for high official positions and chairs of learning are occupied by professing native Christians.

The prince of the Kyoto temples is Nishi Hong-wan-gi. Nothing can be grander than its principal hall of worship, covering an area of nine hundred and fifty-four square yards. Looking between the majestic gilt pillars, which support the coffered ceiling, one discerns in the dim light a gorgeous shrine, flanked on either side by immense alcoves rich with masterpieces of glyptic and pictorial art.

Every one who visits Kyoto ought to see a Geisha performance. The Maiko, or dancing girls, who take part in it are wonderfully graceful creatures; they are the butterflies of Japan, and remind one strangely of those brilliant insects; their most attractive feature, too, is their modesty. The Maikos' demeanour cannot fail to charm. The Kyoto dancing girl, as she appears, might be a Lucretia. She has an air of the daintiest possible innocence. However, it may be said generally that the Geisha of Japan, who include the Maiko, or dancing girls, are often women highly accomplished in Japanese music and literature.

One day should be devoted by the tourist to the business side of Kyoto. Lovers of the modern aspects of Japanese art will find a host of articles, presenting every species of decoration, and resplendent with gold, silver, and glittering enamels. Never were there seen anywhere else potters of such unobtrusive mien, working in materials of such patrician association. To see how the rising generation of Kyoto's folks is preparing for the race of life, one cannot do better than visit the normal school for girls. In Kyoto the fair sex appear to be very practical; evidently they do not despise book-learning, for there is a large suite of class-rooms, in every one of which is a lady teacher, lecturing on history, geography, political economy, and such matters, with the conventional blackboard; there is also a sewing chamber, and beyond this apartments for teaching embroidery, weaving, painting, cookery, washing and ironing, and other domestic duties.

Want of space forbids us to follow Sir George Bowen and Captain Brinkley further, but in concluding the latter observes that much is still needed to round off the story of Japan's emergence from national isolation, and to complete her wonderful grafting of Western systems and sciences upon an artistic and highly developed civilisation of her own. She has made immense efforts and sacrifices to win her way into the family of European nations; she has separated herself completely from the rest of the Orient; she has adopted occidental polity, occidental law, occidental philosophy, and many of the best features of occidental civilisation; but still she has not grown upon the Western Powers. A quarter of a century ago they forced their society upon her, and now they will not give her more than the tips of their fingers, and she makes no further advance, but is absolutely at a standstill with regard to Europe at large.

CARCASSONNE.

[From the French of Gustave Nadand.]

I'm old to-day, I've sixty years,
A life-long toiler I;
Yet spite of all my prayers and tears
Fair hope has passed me by.
I see that never here below
May perfect happiness be won—
My prayer will ne'er fulfilment know,
I never have seen Carcassonne.

One sees the city from the height
Behind the mountains blue;
Yet who would gain that calm delight
Must five long leagues pursue.
And five leagues more would one return.
Ah! if the vintage full had grown—
No more the purple clusters burn—
I ne'er shall look on Carcassonne.

They say that every day is there
As Sunday, bright and gay;
With people dressed in brave attire
And shining robes away.
They say that there the castle walls
Rise grand as those of Babylon—
A bishop and two generals!
I do not know this Carcassonne.

The vicar bids us to beware—
We are so dull and blind—
Ambition's evil, mocking snare
That ruins all mankind.
Yet could I two sweet days have spent
There while the autumn sun still shone,
Ah! then I would have died content
When I had looked on Carcassonne.

Mon Dieu! forgive if I offend
In this my prayer to thee,
For hopes of age as high ascend
As those of infancy.
My wife, my little boy Aignan
Have journeyed even to Narbonne—
My grandson has seen Perpignan,
And I have not seen Carcassonne.

So mused, one day, near by Linoux,
A peasant bent with age—
I said “rise up my friend, with you
I'll make the pilgrimage.”
We started with the morning's sun,
May the good God forgive the wrong!
Half way his journeyings were done
He never looked on Carcassonne. ABBIE F. JUDD.

THE WERE-WOLF IN CANADA.

THE monster which was said to have appeared in the Province of Languedoc in 1765, and which became famous throughout France as *la bête du Gévaudan*, seems soon after to have had its counterpart in Canada, in the form of a were-wolf, or *loup-garou*. The existence of *loups-garous* was at one time seriously believed in by the country people in Lower Canada, to whom they were a source of terror, and this particular one is thus alluded to in the Quebec *Gazette* of July 21, 1766:

“By accounts from St. Rock, near Cape Mouraska [Kamouraska], we learn that there is a *were-wolf* wandering about that neighbourhood, in the form of a beggar, which, to the talent of persuading people to believe what he himself is ignorant of, and promising what he cannot perform, adds that of obtaining what he desires. It is said that this animal came, by the assistance of his two hind legs, to Quebec, the 17th of last month, and set out from hence the 18th following, with a design to pursue his errand to Montreal. This beast is said to be as dangerous as that which appeared last year in the country of Gévaudan; wherefore it is recommended to the public to be as cautious of him as it would be of a ravenous wolf.”

Under the heading of “Intelligence Extraordinary,” the were-wolf is again mentioned in the Quebec *Gazette*, of December 10, 1767:—“Kamouraska, December 2. We learn that a were-wolf, which has roamed through this Province for several years, and done great destruction in the District of Quebec, has received several considerable attacks in the month of October last, by different animals, which they had armed and incensed against this monster; and especially, the 3rd of November following, he received such a furious blow, from a small lean beast, that it was thought they were entirely delivered from this fatal animal, as it some time after retired into its hole, to the great satisfaction of the public. But they have just learned, as the most purest misfortune, that this beast is not entirely destroyed, but begins again to show itself, more furious than ever, and makes terrible havoc wherever it goes. Beware then of the wiles of this malicious beast, and take good care of falling into its claws.”

The Week.

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THE death of Sir Matthew Crooks Cameron has removed from this scene one who was pre-eminently what God is said to dearly love—a Man. Few possess that most precious quality of a strong individuality that distinguished the late eminent lawyer and judge in so marked a degree; and it is no slight testimony to the beneficent use he made of his great personal powers, and to the sterling character of this son of Canada, this upright Judge, and faithful Counsellor, that he has gone to the grave universally respected and honoured by the country he served so well.

FOR the purpose of conveying the impression that Mr. John Macdonald was led into error in the recent Board of Trade discussion on Commercial Union by some statements as to the relative positions of the New York and Ontario farmers published in this journal, the *Globe* has done us the honour to gloss and falsify the article on which its charge is based, and to intimate that in it we should have followed the usual practice of that paper of obscuring the point at issue by importing into the discussion a mass of irrelevant matter. We have to reply, that in the article quoted (from our issue of June 9) we gave all we thought and still think necessary to make the matter clear to our readers: in reproducing in our extract from the New York State Agent's Report, among other sentences, the words—"On the whole, the farmers are more in debt than they were ten years ago," and "Thirty per cent. of the farms in the State are mortgaged, ranging from 2 per cent. of their value to 100 per cent.: average, 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of estimated value"—we really gave the whole gist of the matter, which the parts omitted by us and italicised by the *Globe* by no means elucidate or explain away. No one but the *Globe* would be likely to imagine that there were not exceptional cases in New York where farmers were making money, while "on the whole" (which phrase, we take it, includes the "best sections of the State" as well as the "more unproductive sections" and "those more easily affected by drought") the farmers of the State were losing money. Again, we spoke of the profits or losses of farming in New York during the past ten years, not of what the farmers possessed and held invested outside this business, which the *Globe* thinks ought to have been taken into account. As to the injury inflicted on the New York farmer by the system of taxation and the high rate of wages, we confess we cannot see how the recital of these facts would have affected the argument. It would not have helped the case of the Commercial Unionists, if what they are always telling us be true, that the farmers of Ontario are in as bad a plight. To place themselves on a level with the New York farmers by the increased taxation proposed by the Commercial Unionists, must worsen, rather than better, the condition of the Ontario farmers. With regard, however, to the stated increase in the value of farm property in Ontario, it seems we fell into an error by taking on trust exactly the figures given by the *Montreal Gazette*. The increase, which, however, according to the *Globe*, the Secretary of the Bureau of Industries implies is quite uncertain when comparison is made with 1882 (the year with which the comparison was made) should have been stated at sixty-five, instead of one hundred, million. One hundred million was the amount of increase we stated; and in alleging that THE WEEK made "the preposterous statement that they [the farmers of Ontario] had gained four hundred millions in four years;" and that in reproducing the State Agent's words, mentioning a large number of farms purchased ten years ago and mortgaged, THE WEEK substituted the word "few" for ten, the *Globe* lays itself open to the charge of wilfully attempting to perpetrate a fraud on its readers, in order, in utter lack of a valid argument, to construct the semblance of one. This charge we now make without hesitation; and it remains for the organ of aggressive morality to fabricate the best excuse it can. However lame that excuse may be, the "pure and honest" *Globe* will, at any rate, have the satisfaction of knowing that the falsehoods it has deliberately and wilfully spread abroad will probably have the intended effect of "sticking" in many places where its explanation is not likely to reach.

It is too much, perhaps, to expect Mr. Wiman, when explaining to the Canadian farmers the "benefits to be derived by the farming community from unrestricted reciprocity," will advise his audience against separating

themselves on this question from the other interests of the country. Be the merits of the case what they may, nothing but mischief can result from encouraging the farmers to think that their interests are distinct from the interests of the industrial population in the towns and villages about them. Any injury done to these, who are or may be the most valuable customers of the farmer, must act prejudicially on all connected with them in trade; and it would be poor compensation to the farmer, when he had driven away the home consumers of his produce, to have the privilege of carrying supplies to them some hundreds of miles farther, at no enhancement of price, and in competition with the American farmer on the spot.

LET us, by all means, have unrestricted trade intercourse with the States—when the States have unrestricted trade intercourse with the rest of the world. A chief fault of Commercial Union is that it would tie Canada to the tail of a cart that is travelling in a wrong direction, on a road that must be abandoned before many years elapse. Why form a partnership with a country whose commercial operations, apart from that in food-stuffs, which Canada can do as well, are practically limited to the supply of its own population? The States have no foreign trade Canada need envy; and foreign trade beyond the limits of this Continent is the one thing Canada wants. A partnership with the States, as compared with one with England, would be like a partnership with a co-operative firm whose trade is limited to what its members consume, whereas a partnership with England would afford all the advantages, not only of self-supply, but of established business connexions, with all the facilities of trade, in every quarter of the world, in markets that can absorb every possible variety of produce. Canada would be mad if she imperilled, much less severed, her present connexion with Great Britain, with all the advantages for development afforded by the British Consular and Diplomatic services, for the sake of allying herself with a country which is growing rich, it is true, by the development of natural resources—just as Canada may do equally well without any alliance—but whose chance of growing richer by the sort of trade that has made Great Britain so preponderatingly wealthy, and of which we may have a share, is about equal to that of two or three boys locked up in a room trading jack-knives.

FOR a conspicuous example of the superior value of a home market, to the Will-o'-the-wisp held out to our farmers by the Commercial Unionists, we point to the State of Pennsylvania. That State is pre-eminently an industrial one. Iron and steel works, mines, manufactories, and all the industrial elements of prosperity abound. And this is what Mr. J. R. Dodge, Statistician to the United States Department of Agriculture, whose business it is to collect such facts, says of the condition of the farmers: "The indebtedness of the farmers of Pennsylvania, it is believed, has decreased as compared with ten years ago. It is estimated that not more than fifteen per cent. of the farms are mortgaged. The average interest rate is about five per cent. Many farmers have property in other branches of business, and farmers themselves hold in part the indebtedness of other farmers. With an average value of farms, according to the last census, of almost \$50 per acre—nearly \$1,000,000,000, or about one-tenth of the farm valuation of the United States—owned mainly by the farmers cultivating them, and yielding a product worth \$431 for each person engaged, either as farmer or labourer, in agriculture the agricultural interests in Pennsylvania are said to be prosperous even in the present era of low prices. Of course there are some who will occupy positions of hardship and difficulty. *The source of this prosperity is found in the local markets of the State.* It is probable that no other State is more nearly self-supporting, and perhaps none that depends on other States or other countries so little either in buying or selling products of agriculture." The italics are ours; and we refrain from italicising the important subsequent paragraph only because we are sure the passage, "The source of this prosperity is found in the local markets of the State," will induce our farming friends to read on with attention. Here is an expert—a Government official, unlikely to have any motive save duty—who declares that the large home market created by industrial enterprises has lifted the farmers out of debt, and made capitalists of them. What is the lesson to be drawn from such a statement? Not, surely, that Canadian farmers should take down the bar to the exercise of American enterprise exclusively, in Canada, thereby most probably destroying those elements of prosperity that in like circumstances have made Pennsylvania farmers rich; but that they should reject without hesitation this insidious offer of a distant market *in nubibus* for their produce, and encourage by a broader policy the development of the dormant resources of their own country. This it is that will enrich them; not the promises of American speculators. If these gentlemen will aid us to dig

the iron and coal out of the Canadian soil, to build furnaces to utilise both, to erect mill and factory, and start the hum of machinery where now the silence of the forest reigns, the country will welcome their aid, and pay for it handsomely. But the country will not give all its possessions—realised wealth, acquired capacities of all sorts, promise of a future not less brilliant than its neighbours', national existence itself,—in payment.

If the National Policy tends to foster in Canada such industries as have made Pennsylvania prosperous, it must be regarded as, on the whole, good for the country. It is not to be pronounced a failure because all the effects produced in the States by Protection during a quarter of a century have not been produced in Canada in a third of that time. The question is, Are we travelling in the right direction? Those most deeply interested—interested in the question as affecting their daily bread—said Yes at the polls last February, a verdict which will assuredly be concurred in by every one that has reason to remember the result of travelling in a contrary direction during the years 1874-8. All the facts of the case, the signs of prosperity visible on every hand, are against the theory of failure. The National Policy, is, however, a necessity forced on Canada by the similar fiscal policy of our neighbours. Without being Protectionists, we cannot but recognise that it has been most useful in developing the industrial resources of the country; and, through the industrial workers, it has greatly benefited the farmers. The operation is not finished—it is but beginning; and to cry out at its failure is much like condemning the foundation and rising walls of a building because they do not serve the purpose of the roofed and finished structure in affording complete protection from the weather. The National Policy is not perfect; it cannot be defended in every part; parts of it, no doubt, are mere foolishness: yet, were it much more defective than it is, if it were not so clearly successful as a commercial measure, we should still regard it as wholly and amply justified on the ground of expediency in the peculiar circumstances of Canada. Situate beside an aggressive and not overscrupulous people, who, as their whole history shows, are prone not only to covet their neighbour's goods, but to use the most unworthy artifices to obtain them, Canada would be in imminent danger of losing her national independence without the N. P. Commercial Union has been devised to give a further lease of life to the Protectionist system in the States—a design that should, one would think, be condemned rather than approved by its free-trade advocates; and, besides that, it is a means counted on by our astute neighbours first to get control of the tempting property they see in Canada and on her coasts, and then to absorb the country that has ventured to defend its property from spoliation. The barrier cannot be too high that keeps out such an intruder; and the National Policy ought to be firmly upheld, as the very bulwark not only of national prosperity but of national existence.

MR. GLADSTONE told the Welsh that he was quite willing to confer with Lord Hartington on the modifications to be given to the Irish Home Rule scheme if Lord Hartington were willing "to assent to the constitution of any Assembly qualified, under however strict conditions, to act for the whole of Ireland." He persists in placing Teutonic Ulster under the rule of a Celtic Parliament, yet requires the British Parliament to give up its "alien" control over Ireland.

MR. GLADSTONE was studiously ambiguous in his language dealing with the exclusion of the Irish Members from the British Parliament, but what he appeared to mean was that they might be left there for a time: all Imperial questions to be settled, during their participation, by Acts requiring renewal after a certain lapse of years, when the relation of the Irish members to the British Parliament would be reconsidered and revised. Was ever such a proposal made before by a statesman! If the retention of the Irish members is insisted on, in order that the British Parliament may be truly representative of the whole United Kingdom, and not of a part only—an Imperial, and not a local Parliament—the business done by this Parliament had better be considered as temporary, requiring revision when it has been deprived of its Imperial character, and its functions have been divided among the half-dozen or so local bodies Mr. Gladstone apparently has it in contemplation to establish—when he returns to power.

MR. BRIGHT effectually pricked the Welsh bubble when he pointed out in a letter that by the last census Wales, for whose sacred right of Home Rule Mr. Gladstone is so solicitous, had a population of 300,000 less than that of Ulster, to which Mr. Gladstone denies it. Yet Ulster is a nationality differing from the rest of Ireland as much as Wales differs from England, and this difference is much aggravated in the case of Ulster by a difference in faith that does not exist in the case of Wales. The

agitation of Home Rule in Wales, however, makes for the Parnellite game; and Mr. Gladstone has no volition apart from that of his leaders.

"Is it not wonderful," says Mr. Bright, "how one-sided Mr. Gladstone can be, and how his great intellect can be subjected to one idea, and how he can banish from his mind everything, however important, which does not suit the purpose or object he has before him?" On the other hand, recently a correspondent of the *Spectator*, objecting to some censure passed by that journal on Mr. Gladstone's approval of boycotting, has these just remarks, in which, in a foot note, the *Spectator* cordially agrees, as will indeed, most fair-minded persons: "It is amazing to see the bitter feeling of the time against Mr. Gladstone. He may be mistaken, he may be deluded, he may be mad; but surely he is disinterested. He has faced the splitting of an enthusiastic united party, the loss of friends, the furious abuse of enemies, at an age when he might well have chosen to end his public career in peace, as full of honours as of years. Grant that there is in him a hope of completing the work of reconciliation between the sister islands which he has so long laboured at—who can call this an ignoble ambition?—while he can, at best, have but a faint and doubtful prospect of himself living to enter upon the Promised Land."

THE ill-feeling natural between France and Italy as rival Mediterranean Powers is being much intensified by the French attempts to embroil King John of Abyssinia with the Italian trading companies on the Red Sea littoral. The French are accused of intriguing everywhere and in every way to counteract Italian influence; and the entire Italian Press call upon the Government to resist, by force of arms if necessary, the interference of France in Abyssinia and Nubi, or in any other part of the globe where Italy may have legitimately gained a foothold. The Italians, they say, are not inclined to submit quietly to such treatment as England has put up with in the matter of the New Hebrides; and their comic papers have commenced the contest by a well-directed jibe at the fervent piety of the Government of infidel France, who propose a subvention of a million francs to educate priests for Abyssinia, yet secularise every hospital and school in the Republic, force clerical students into the army, and are barely restrained from suppressing the entire Budget of Public Worship.

ACCORDING to Count Beust's "Memoirs," the Queen sometimes exercises a very real control over the business of government. The Count was sent to England as Austrian Ambassador at the time of the Schleswig-Holstein affair, in order to prevent if possible the interference of the English Government in favour of Denmark; and this is what he reports of an interview he had with the Queen: "The Queen was thoroughly versed in it [the Schleswig-Holstein Question]; the question was, in the truest sense of the word, a legacy of Prince Albert. Consequently, my task was not difficult, but I can say that I performed it skilfully. I maintained, with all the eloquence of conviction, that all Germany would rise as one man if an armed intervention of France or England (which at that time seemed imminent) were to take place; and I have been assured on very trustworthy authority that in this case the Queen followed the example of her grandfather, George III., who in the early part of his reign refused to be fettered by constitutional trammels, and frequently carried his point by a personal decision."

SIR E. W. WATKIN relates in his book, "Canada and the States," that on one occasion he took Sir John A. Macdonald into the House of Commons to hear a great speech from Mr. Gladstone, whom he had never before heard. "When he went away, I said: 'Well, what do you think of him?' He replied: 'He is a great rhetorician, but he is not a great orator.'" Here Sir John hardly did justice to the great English Premier. Mr. Gladstone unquestionably has the oratorical instinct in a marked degree. When in Scotland last year he showed this clearly by dilating everywhere on his Scotch parentage: indeed, he is wickedly reported to have indicated at least half a dozen places where he spoke, as his several birth-places; and lately on his recent Welsh tour, not to lose any advantage that a native might possess, he stated that "through Mrs. Gladstone he himself claimed to have some indirect claim to be in a certain sense a Welshman!" What a Gladstonian phrase!—but, not an orator! Why, Mr. Gladstone was scarcely outdone by the eloquent Daniel Webster himself, of whom it is related that once, having to make an oration at Buffalo, he visited Niagara Falls the same day, and unfortunately sat too long over his wine after dinner. When he arose to speak the innate oratorical instinct struggled with difficulties as he declared, "Gentlemen, I have been to look upon your mag—mag—magnificent cataract, one hundred—and forty—seven—feet high! Gentlemen, Greece and Rome in their palmiest days never had a cataract one hundred—and forty—seven—feet high!"

THE JULY MAGAZINES.

"CULTIVATE both mind and body along the line of the least resistance," "Study yourselves; and most of all note well wherein kind nature meant you to excel," are the popular dictums which Dr. Sargent combats in "The Physical Proportions of the Typical Man," the opening number of the current *Scribner's*. Dr. Sargent advocates systematic training along the line of the greatest resistance, and takes a strong position. The Thackeray letters continue their delightful unveiling of the novelist's character, with its unsuspected sunniness and predilection toward quips and pranks, its astonishing audacity, its guileless candour. We hope there is still an indefinite quantity in the editorial possession. We doubt if there be anything left to know of Napoleon's facial character after the varied representations that have accompanied and do accompany Mr. Ropes' articles about him. W. C. Brownell writes in a spirit of sympathy and discrimination of "French Traits." Edith M. Thomas contributes a sonnet, "The Return to Nature," which is the best verse of the number. The fiction, for the most part, is as good as usual, which is saying much, and better than usual for the rest, which is the first half of a story by Boyeson.

THE July *Atlantic* is an unusually varied number, and one of its most delightful features is Agnes Repplier's paper on "The Decay of Sentiment." We can't agree with the writer that sentiment has really decayed, but her description of the nature it used to wear is extremely amusing. Isabel F. Hapgood writes in the most interesting way, from full knowledge, of "Count Tolstoi and the Public Censor," and Dr. Holmes has not yet reached the end of his gossiping "Hundred Days in Europe." The Interstate Commerce Bill provokes an article by W. A. Craft, "Is the Railroad Problem Solved," in which he shows conclusively that it is not by any means.

Lippincott's publishes this month "At Anchor," a novel, by Julia Magruder, author of that pleasant little story of a season or two ago. "Across the Chasm." Lucy C. Lillie writes in the most appreciative way of "The Mistress of the White House," a paper which will leave nothing to be desired in the minds of Mrs. Cleveland's many loyal American admirers. "The Unpopular Kitchen" is celebrated by Jane Ellis Joy in a manner which fans the flickering flame of hope that its unpopularity is, after all, only temporary, and need not be expected to imperil the future of the race. The contents of the number are too generally gossipy, however, and one is glad to find them redeemed by a clever and striking bit of work by Amélie Rives, "The Farrier Lass o' Piping Pepworth," and a strong and noble poem by Robert Burns Wilson.

EDGAR FAWCETT'S "Olivia Delaplaine," still drags its weary length along in the *American Magazine*. The short stories of the magazine are improving, however, two or three timely topics lend their special interest to its pages, and Mr. Hardy's papers on "Literary Life in Various Cities of the Union" continue to interest. The verse is mainly contributed by Mr. Henry W. Austin, whose work is familiar to readers of THE WEEK. In the dainty little *Connoisseur*, an art quarterly published in Philadelphia, Mr. Austin's graceful hand is also to be seen. "Nightfall in Louisiana," "That Day," and "The Flower Eternal," charmingly illustrate the versatility of Mr. Austin, who is rapidly making his way among the younger American poets.

RECENT MISCELLANY.

THE most autocratic measure of general importance passed in the history of a Democratic Government is without doubt the Inter-State Commerce Act which has recently come into force with our American neighbours. The whole world will watch with interest its effect upon the prosperity of the country where it originated, and the gradual process from this step to the purchase and complete control by Congress of the vast railway system of the United States. The provisions of the Act are so broad, and capable of such various interpretations, that any forecast of the result of its operation is impossible until circumstances arise which will lead to decisions by the Commission appointed to make it intelligible. The elucidations and opinions of such men as Mr. John R. Dos Passos, the well-known New York lawyer and author, form, nevertheless, very valuable and interesting reading in the meantime. In "The Inter-State Commerce Act" (G. P. Putnam's Sons' "Questions of the Day Series") Mr. Dos Passos gives us a history of the railroad legislation which preceded the Act, an analysis of its provisions, full information regarding the Commission, its members, powers, limitations, salaries, etc., and in an appendix, a certified copy of the Act in full. Such legislation is quite beyond the Canadian horizon, and will be until many years of the country's development be past, yet all Canadians will pay the most interested attention to the American experiment. The book is for sale at Williamson's.

"HUMOUR, PITH, AND PATHOS," is the comprehensive title of a paper-covered volume of selections for tea meeting elocutionists, compiled by the Rev. James Cooke Seymour, and published by William Briggs, Toronto. The pieces chosen are chiefly adapted to youthful audiences, and have a strong Prohibitionist bias, one selection indeed reflecting solemnly upon the use of cider itself. They seem to be taken almost altogether from floating newspaper literature, the authors usually relied upon in such compilations being conspicuously absent. The book has something the flavour of a home product, however, several Canadian references being made in its pages.

"OUT OF THE SNOW" is the title of the first of half-a-dozen short stories

by J. A. Phillips, published in paper covers by the *Ottawa Free Press*. There would be some excuse for the publication of sketches of this class in the columns of a country newspaper, as evidencing literary activity in its locality, but there is absolutely none for their appearance anywhere else. "Out of the Snow" is as crude and as weak as the work of a beginner could very well be, yet we are informed upon the title page that Mr. Phillips is the author of several other works. The stories are of very equal merit.

THE publications of the American Economic Association have for some time attracted the serious attention of students of political economy wherever conditions obtain similar to those under which the members of the Association write. They are characterised by a depth of thought, a clearness of logic, and a straightforwardness of deduction that make them valuable exponents of the theories they espouse. The latest, an "Historical Sketch of the Finances of Pennsylvania," by T. K. Worthington, A.B., lacks somewhat of the literary form and completeness that is a feature of most of its predecessors. It contains, however, a vast amount of information as to the working of various economic methods in Pennsylvania, from which younger commonwealths may derive much benefit. The volume has an introduction by Richard T. Ely, Ph.D., President of the Association.

CURRENT COMMENT.

THE victim of the book-reviewer is a familiar object; but shall the book-reviewer himself have no pity, and be reckoned always as a critical Ishmael? Signed or unsigned, his articles are sure to be recognised by a few, and his ambush is never quite secure; let his purpose be of flawless honesty, still he shall not escape calumny nor fail to open a way to accusations either of puffery or malignant abuse. What if the friend of his bosom writes a book of which he cannot approve, shall he be faithless to his readers about it, and persuade them to buy the worthless thing, or shall he be candid and forever end the attachment between himself and the author? No pillow of ease or crown of honour is for him; his seat is a bed of thistles. One of the regular contributors to a critical journal received from a life-long friend a copy of a book, which the latter had written, with a request that he should review it. This would have been a pleasant task if there had been any chance to say a pleasant word about it, but it was hopelessly bad, and even faint praise of it would have been transparent flattery. What could he do in this conflict between his good-will and his critical integrity? Driven and preoccupied by other matters he passed the volume over to another member of the staff, and did not think of it again until he saw the review of it printed in the paper. Such a review! Such a flaying alive, such a vinegar bath, such a throwing of vitriol, that it seemed as if the executioner had first used every instrument of torture and then sprinkled the wounds with every acid that would bite and make them linger. Simultaneously came a dignified letter from the poor St. Sebastian of an author; full of reproaches. Was the friend to whom he had given his book dead to every sense of shame, callous to every demand of gratitude? If no sentiment of affection could influence him, was he without any appreciation of the sacredness of hospitality? Now the author was a rich man, who had published his book at his own expense in a most sumptuous manner, and he had a beautiful city house, where very good dinners were given, at which the object of these reproaches had often sat in great contentment. The luckless reviewer was covered with shame, and at once wrote a letter of explanation and apology, entreating his injured friend by the memory of their college days not to visit upon him a fault for which he was blameless. A day or two went by, and then there came to the office of the reviewer a small package addressed to him in the familiar hand of his friend. Fold after fold of tissue paper, and strands of feathery shavings, at last disclosed an exquisite bit of Royal Worcester. So St. Sebastian had justified the Calendar and been as forgiving as a saint should be; he had sent this precious jar full of the oil of reconciliation, and the recipient immediately sat down and penned a letter of unmeasured thanks and affection to him; he had proved himself to be a thoroughly good fellow, whose friendship was too strong not to endure even the great strain that a most regrettable mischance had caused—so the epistle ran. In the evening the reviewer took the present home, and while he was unwrapping it in the presence of his wife, he sang the praises of the giver's magnanimity. The last envelope removed, he carried the vase across the room, and placed it for effect on a little mirrored cabinet. "There, my dear, isn't that lovely?" he inquired. "I thought so when I bought it," she replied. "When you bought it?" "Yes, it's the vase we sent him as a wedding present when he was married." So indeed it was; and instead of being a token of peace, it was a gage of battle. The letter of apology had been unavailing, and never since have those two friends spoken.—*William H. Riding, in The Critic.*

MR. DIXEY is going to spend \$12,000 of his hard-earned money in getting up the burlesque of Mr. Irving's "Faust." It is undoubtedly to be a very splendid affair, but it is not absolutely news to Mr. Dixey that Mr. Irving is not particularly fond of these caricatures upon his acting. It is evident to any one that Mr. Dixey's burlesque would be utterly useless unless Mr. Irving's original preceded it. Now, wouldn't it be a great joke, as good a joke as ever Mr. Dixey himself played, if Mr. Irving postponed his "Faust" until the very end of his American season, and thus thwart Dixey's best-laid plans. There is no doubt that Irving has plenty of material for his American tour without "Faust," though of course there will be a great demand here for that particular production. But even by playing it elsewhere, and not in New York, Mr. Irving could do all the damage he might wish, for it is in this city that Dixey expects to have his run of

several hundred nights with his new play—a play, by the way, which is very cleverly conceived, and which will be a great go if carried out as Dixey intends, and Henry Irving consents.—*New York Truth*.

SINCE Mr. Yarker's now historical report of 1884, the Federal Bank has made steady progress. In the past year an increase of business took place in every working account of the bank, in Circulation, Deposits, and Loans; and the profits, notwithstanding that only the interest earned and actually realised on active assets has been brought to account, allowed the distribution of six per cent. amongst the shareholders, and the addition of a third as much to the Rest—which now equals twelve per cent. of the amount of the Capital. In addition to this, the large sum of \$72,249—equal to a further dividend of six per cent. on the Capital—is carried forward this year, as last, to the credit of the next year's business. The Circulation—\$672,335 with a Capital and Rest of \$1,400,000,—shows an active state of business; the Deposits amount to \$3,793,592, an increase of \$272,776 over last year; and Loans and Discounts, \$4,961,319, an increase of \$335,919; while the Past Due Bill account has been reduced by the large sum of \$88,372, the unsecured Past Due Debts (due solely to the old business) now amounting to only \$63,845, considerably less than the amount of the reserve carried forward at credit of Profit and Loss account. A noteworthy sign of the confidence in its prospects with which the good management of the bank and its evident prosperity has inspired the public, is the absorption of the stock by the wider constituency of shareholders, mentioned by Mr. Yarker.

THE business of the Ontario Bank continues to display the same prosperity that has always marked Mr. Holland's administration. The profits for the past year show a favourable increase over the rate of the previous year, the business of the latter half of the year warranting the raising of the dividends, permanently we trust, to a higher figure. The amount of profit earned in the year equals ten per cent. on the Capital; out of this, dividends amounting to six and a half per cent. have been distributed among the stockholders; \$25,000, equal to a further one and a half per cent., added to the Rest, which has now reached the handsome proportion of thirty-five per cent. of the Capital; and, as against \$13,824 brought forward last year, the sum of \$41,879 is carried forward to the credit of the present year's business. The Circulation is in the safe and profitable proportion of \$1,009,774, against a Capital and Rest of \$2,025,000; the Deposits amount to \$4,866,106; Loans and Discounts, \$5,970,902; and the unsecured Past Due Debt account is in the trifling proportion of one per cent. of the Current Loans.

THE third annual report of the Central Bank shows that that young institution continues to progress satisfactorily. The profits for the year just closed were equivalent to ten per cent. on the Capital. Of these profits dividends amounting to five per cent. have been distributed among the stockholders, and a sum equal to a further four per cent. has been added to the Reserve Fund, which now amounts to \$45,000, nearly ten per cent. on the Capital. The balance has been carried forward to the present year's business or applied against depreciation of furniture. The increase of business and opening of new branches is evidence of the progress and development of the bank; the Circulation—which has reached a very high figure—shows that all available funds are kept actively and profitably employed; the Deposits have reached the amount of \$2,006,816; Loans and Discounts, \$2,443,764; while the Past Due Debts unsecured are a mere trifle—\$3,074. The bank has every appearance of doing a flourishing, a safe, and a profitable business.

ON the afternoon of Monday last a large throng of spectators assembled at Upper Canada College, in order to witness the official inspection, by Deputy-General Otter, of the Cadet Corps of U.C.C. Rifles, under the command of Capt. A. Y. Scott, B.A., late of the Queen's Own. The youthful sons of Mars, some sixty in number, presented a fine and soldierly appearance in their new uniforms, and were put through a number of evolutions, including the bayonet exercise, all of which they executed with most creditable precision, to the satisfaction of the reviewing officer and the gratification of themselves and their friends. The military movements of the Company were critically scanned by a number of old militia officers on the ground, many of whom passed high encomiums on the efficiency of the corps and their soldierly bearing. The bugle and drum band attached to the Company also received its mead of praise, and enlivened the proceedings by beating a march past in creditable time, and with true military ardour. At the close, Colonel Otter complimented the officers and men of the Company, and before leaving the ground he inspected the armoury, the orderly and neat appearance of which also won from the inspecting officer words of praise. The Principal and the Masters of the College, who were in force on the ground, were paid many compliments for initiating this new organisation of U.C.C., which bids fair to be not the least of the attractions of this progressive and well-managed institution.

THE Canadian public generally will watch with great interest the Jubilee tour of Mr. Lindsey's Eleven in England. Even a reasonable degree of success will give a fillip to interest in the historic game in Canada, and a few pronounced victories will stimulate it as enthusiastic cricketers would like to see it stimulated. Canada's representatives are, as most people know: Mr. G. W. Jones, St. John's; Mr. C. J. Annand and Mr. A. W. Henry, jun'r, Halifax; Mr. W. C. Little, Ottawa; Mr. E. R. Ogden, Mr. D. W. Saunders, Mr. W. W. Vickers, Mr. A. C. Allan,

Mr. W. W. Jones, Mr. G. G. S. Lindsey, Mr. C. M. Shanley, Mr. R. C. Dickson, Toronto; Mr. R. B. Ferrie and Mr. A. Gillespie, Hamilton; Mr. W. J. Henry, Aurora. Mr. Ogden is Captain; Mr. Lindsey, Manager; Mr. Shanley, Umpire; and Mr. Dickson, Scorer. The Eleven play the Gentlemen of New York at Seabright, on June 30 and July 1, where they are to be given a ball in the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club Pavilion the first evening, and dined at Delmonico's, the second. On July 2 they sail, per steamer *Furnessia*, of the Anchor Line. The tour promises auspiciously in every way, and will be attended by social and official recognition of the most gratifying sort. Already the Canadian Cricketers have been made honorary members of the Leinster and Phoenix Cricket Clubs of Dublin, of the Dublin University (social) Club, also of the St. George's Club, London, and have received invitations to dine at Lord's and the Oval. The game in Ireland is to be under the patronage of the Lord Lieutenant. The Eleven have, collectively and individually, our best wishes and most sanguine expectations.

AMONG the various high-class educational establishments scattered through the Dominion, the Ontario Ladies' College, situated in Whitby, deserves to occupy an important place in our regard. The Faculty is thorough, each department is under the supervision of an experienced specialist, and the programme for the commencement exercises of the school year just closing is in all respects an interesting one. The musical exercises, listened to by a large number of friends last Thursday and Friday week, were under the direction of Mr. Edward Fisher, and reflect in the highest degree upon his talents and energy as a teacher. Mr. Fisher has been for six years connected with the Whitby College, and his retirement, consequent upon the establishment of a Conservatory of Music in Toronto, is looked upon with general and unaffected regret, and a presentation to him, by the pupils of the institution, of a handsome set of Ruskin, led to a speech in which Mr. Fisher referred to his past pleasant relations with the College in general, and cordially introduced his successor, Mr. Harrison. The College will re-open on September 8, and Mr. Harrison's long and successful career as a teacher in the first schools of Montreal, and in the Ottawa Ladies' College, will no doubt maintain the high reputation of the Whitby College as a place of musical training.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SABBATH.

To the Editor of THE WEEK:

SIR,—Jews who wish to keep holy their Sabbath have necessarily to cease from their usual occupations at six o'clock p.m. on Friday and up to a corresponding hour on Saturday. This gives exactly a seventh portion of time, or twenty-four hours, per week for the purpose; and incidentally we may learn how strictly careful their moral law in this, and every instance, is to steer clear of infringing upon, or interfering with, any purely natural law. Natural law divides evening from morning by the darkness of night, the natural time for repose and sleep; and the Jewish institution in no way infringes upon this law. It provides that work which shall cease at six o'clock in the evening may be resumed at six o'clock next evening; and in this way it minimises works of necessity to the smallest possible portion of time, with a corresponding decrease in inducements to illegally engage in false necessities. The morality of the Jewish Sabbath, then, was not made more difficult by its legality; on the contrary, its morality was made more easy of accomplishment by legal hours being fixed for its observation which did not interfere unduly with any natural law, or, indeed, with any other of the nine divisions of the Moral Law, as given through Moses—the Fourth Commandment being qualified by permission for works of necessity and mercy. But the legally-minded Christian, owing to his legal Sunday being bounded at both ends by midnight, is handicapped to a greater extent than the Jew was, because some works of necessity or mercy cannot be delayed over more than twenty-four hours, and he consequently has to choose between violating the natural law of the night or performing works upon Sunday which might otherwise have been avoided. In Toronto, for instance, we find stores open and messengers delivering goods up to midnight Saturday, and thus upon a point of legality rendering many unfit and unable for the moral duties of the Sunday from sheer over-exertion the night before. Such persons are forced to sleep upon Sunday, and thus Christian legality compels them to apply the expediency of mercy to themselves, if they wish still to pose as strict Sabbatarians. They forget, however, that an expediency which is foreseen, and works of necessity or mercy which might have been provided for previously by a more judicious legality, do not come under the accorded exemptions. Yours, H.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

WE have received the following publications:

AMERICAN MAGAZINE. July. New York: R. T. Bush and Son.
 FORTNIGHTLY. June. Philadelphia: Leonard-Scott Publishing Company.
 ATLANTIC MONTHLY. July. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, and Company.
 LIPPINCOTT. July. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.
 FRANK LESLIE'S SUNDAY MAGAZINE. July. New York: 53-7 Park Place.
 LIBRARY MAGAZINE. June. New York: J. B. Alden.
 CHURCH REVIEW. June. New York and Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, and Company.
 CONNOISSEUR. Summer Number. Philadelphia: Bailey, Banks, and Biddle.
 ST. NICHOLAS. July. New York: Century Company.

CENTRAL BANK OF CANADA.

Third Annual Meeting—Directors' Report—Statement—Election Directors, etc.

The third annual meeting of the Shareholders of the Central Bank of Canada was held at the Banking House, Toronto, on Monday, the 20th day of June, 1887. Among those present were:—D. Blain, H. H. Cook, M.P., H. P. Dwight, Samuel Trees, S. H. Janes, A. McLean Howard, W. B. Hamilton, K. Chisholm, J. B. Armstrong (Guelph), D. Mitchell McDonald, Joseph Simpson, J. D. Henderson, Hugh Blain, J. B. Bickell, Thomas Carr, W. Spry, James Brandon, R. S. Cassels, A. Boulton, C. S. Gzowski, Jun., A. Laurie, Frank E. Macdonald, A. G. Lightbourne, W. Weaver, A. Muldoon, and A. A. Allen.

On motion, David Blain, Esq., was called to the chair, and Mr. Allen, the Cashier, was requested to act as Secretary.

Mr. H. P. Dwight moved, seconded by Mr. A. McLean Howard, that Messrs. R. S. Cassels and C. S. Gzowski, Jun., be appointed to act as scrutineers. Carried.

The President then called upon the Cashier to read the

REPORT.

The Directors beg to present to the Shareholders the third annual report, accompanied by the usual statement of the assets and liabilities of the Bank at the close of the financial year:—

Balance of profit and loss account, 31st May, 1886.....	\$1,465 96
Profits for the year ending 31st May, 1887, after deducting charges of management, interest accrued and reserved and providing for bad and doubtful debts.....	50,201 10
	\$51,667 06
Appropriated as follows:—	
Dividend 2 per cent. paid 1st December, 1886.....	\$12,606 70
Dividend 3 per cent. payable 1st June, 1887.....	14,943 40
	\$27,550 10
	\$24,116 96
Carried to Reserve Fund.....	\$20,000 00
Ten per cent. written off office furniture account.....	1,870 00
	21,870 00
Balance of profit and loss carried forward.....	\$2,240 96

The balance sheet and profit and loss account now submitted as compared with a year ago exhibit satisfactory evidence of the progress and development of the Bank, and the Directors feel that they may congratulate the Shareholders on the results of little more than three years' working.

The average paid up capital for the past year was \$450,000. Since last annual meeting the balance of \$143,070 remaining due upon the subscribed shares has been paid in, and the capital stock of the Bank now stands at \$500,000, fully paid up.

During the year branches have been established in Port Perry, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and at 798 Queen Street East, Toronto, and so far your Directors have reason to be satisfied with the business done at these points.

The branches have been carefully inspected, and the books, securities, and other affairs of the Head Office have been carefully examined and verified by a committee of the Board. The Directors record with satisfaction the efficient manner in which the members of the staff have performed their respective duties.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. BLAIN, *President*.

GENERAL STATEMENT, MAY 31, 1887.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid up.....	\$500,000 00
Reserve Fund.....	\$45,000 00
Balance of Profits carried forward.....	2,246 95
Dividends unclaimed.....	54 75
Dividend No. 6, payable 1st June.....	14,943 40
Reserved for interest on Deposit Receipts.....	4,078 00
	66,323 11
	\$566,329 11
Notes in circulation.....	\$409,440 00
Deposits not bearing interest.....	444,749 96
Deposits bearing interest.....	1,562,067 45
Balance due to other Banks in Canada.....	4,928 33
	2,421,185 74
	\$2,987,508 85

ASSETS.

Specie.....	\$63,675 49
Dominion Government Demand Notes.....	138,880 00
Notes and cheques of other Banks.....	103,973 97
Balances due from other Banks in Canada.....	84,789 18
Balance due from Foreign Agents in U. S.....	21,877 27
Balance due from Agents in Great Britain.....	10,821 32
Dominion Government Debentures and Stock.....	28,675 00
Municipal Debentures.....	25,915 41
	484,407 64
Bills discounted and current (including advances on call).....	\$2,443,764 71
Overdue debts secured.....	34,426 12
Overdue debts not specially secured (considered good).....	8,074 68
Office Furniture and Safes at Head Office and Branches.....	16,835 70
	2,503,101 21
	\$2,987,508 85

A. A. ALLEN, *Cashier*.

The Chairman moved, seconded by Samuel Trees, Esq., that the report just read be adopted. Carried.

Moved by H. H. Cook, Esq., seconded by J. B. Armstrong, Esq., that the thanks of this meeting be given to the President and Directors for their attention to the interests of the Bank during the year. Carried.

Moved by S. H. Janes, Esq., seconded by J. P. Henderson, Esq., that the thanks of the meeting be given to the Cashier and other officers of the Bank for their services during the past year. Carried.

On motion, by-law No. 7 was passed, fixing the sum to be appropriated annually by the Directors as a remuneration for their services.

Moved by James Brandon, Esq., seconded by Thos. Carr, Esq., that the ballot now open for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and that it be kept open until two o'clock, unless five minutes elapse without a vote being cast, when the scrutineers may declare the ballot closed. Carried.

The scrutineers reported to the meeting the following gentlemen unanimously elected directors for the ensuing year:—D. Blain, Samuel Trees, H. P. Dwight, A. McLean Howard, C. Blackett Robinson, K. Chisholm, and D. Mitchell McDonald.

At a meeting of the Board held subsequently, D. Blain, Esq., was elected President and Samuel Trees, Esq., Vice-President.

A. A. ALLEN, *Cashier*.

ONTARIO BANK.

THE annual general meeting of the shareholders of this Institution was held at its Banking House in Toronto on Wednesday, the 22nd of June, 1887.

Among those present were:—Sir W. P. Howland, Col. Gzowski, A.D.C., Hon. C. F. Fraser, John Wardrop, Esq., A. M. Smith, Esq., Oliver Gilpin, Esq., John Hallam, Esq., Donald Mackay, Esq., William Glenny, Esq. (Oshawa), J. K. Macdonald, Esq., G. M. Rose, Esq., R. K. Burgess, Esq., and W. J. Macdonell, Esq.

On motion of Col. Gzowski, A.D.C., seconded by John Hallam, Esq., Sir W. P. Howland took the chair, and Mr. Holland, the General Manager, was requested to act as Secretary. Messrs. J. K. Macdonald and W. J. Macdonell were appointed scrutineers.

The Chairman read the following report:—

The Directors, in presenting to the shareholders the Thirtieth Annual Report and Balance Sheet, have much pleasure in being able to state that the business of the Bank has been well sustained and satisfactory during the year.

The net profits, after deducting charges of management, interest accrued upon deposits, etc., and making provision for bad and doubtful debts, were.....	\$150,555 89
Profit and loss (brought forward from 31st May, 1886).....	13,824 09
	\$164,379 98

Which have been appropriated as follows:—

Dividend No. 58, 3 per cent., paid 1st December, 1886.....	\$45,000 00
Dividend No. 59, 3½ per cent., payable 1st June, 1887.....	52,500 00
Added to Rest (making that fund \$525,000, or 35 per cent. on the capital).....	25,000 00
	122,500 00
Balance of profits carried forward.....	\$41,879 98

As compared with the statement of the previous year the profits show a favourable increase. Your Directors have decided that the time has now arrived when the earnings and the general position of its affairs would warrant a larger distribution to the shareholders, and they have accordingly placed the dividend of the Bank upon a higher basis.

The usual inspections of the branches have been made during the year, and your Directors would express their satisfaction with the manner in which the officers have discharged their duties.

Respectfully submitted,

W. P. HOWLAND, *President*.

TORONTO, 22nd June, 1887.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid up.....	\$1,500,000 00
Rest.....	525,000 00
Balance of profits carried forward.....	41,879 98
Dividends unclaimed.....	4,061 96
Dividend No. 59, payable 1st June, 1887.....	52,500 00
Reserved for interest due depositors, exchange, etc.....	64,093 00
Rebate on bills discounted.....	34,462 77
	\$2,221,998 31
Notes in circulation.....	1,009,774 00
Deposits not bearing interest.....	1,755,531 20
Deposits bearing interest.....	2,810,575 19
Balances due banks in Great Britain.....	157,928 07
Balances due banks in Canada.....	54,481 70
	5,788,290 16
Total liabilities to the public.....	\$8,010,288 47

ASSETS.

Gold and silver coin.....	\$208,715 56
Dominion Government demand notes.....	400,350 00
Notes and cheques on other banks.....	307,720 74
Balances due from banks in Canada.....	90,519 92
Balances due from banks in United States.....	81,275 44
Government securities, and municipal and other debentures.....	434,228 72
	\$1,522,810 38
Total assets immediately available.....	\$5,970,902 12
Bills discounted current and advances on call.....	95,402 02
Overdue debts secured.....	58,943 04
Overdue debts not specially secured (estimated loss provided for).....	120,515 55
Real estate.....	169,007 86
Bank premises (including furniture, safes, etc.).....	72,707 50
Other assets not included under foregoing heads.....	6,487,478 09
	\$8,010,288 47

C. HOLLAND, *General Manager*.

ONTARIO BANK,
TORONTO, 31st May, 1887.

After explanations from the President and General Manager, Sir W. P. Howland moved, seconded by Donald Mackay, Esq.—That the report of the Directors be adopted. Carried.

The following resolutions were then passed:—

Moved by John Hallam, Esq., seconded by Oliver Gilpin, Esq.—That the thanks of the shareholders be given to the President and Directors for their attention to the interests of the Bank during the year.

Moved by Hon. C. F. Fraser, seconded by A. M. Smith, Esq.—That the thanks of the shareholders be given to the officers of the Bank for their attention to their duties during the year.

Moved by G. M. Rose, seconded by R. K. Burgess—That the balloting for the election of Directors for the ensuing year do now begin, and that it close at two p.m., but if at any time five minutes shall elapse without a vote being tendered, the ballot may be closed by the scrutineers.

The scrutineers declared the following gentlemen duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:—Sir W. P. Howland, Donald Mackay, A. M. Smith, G. M. Rose, Hon. C. F. Fraser, R. K. Burgess, and G. R. Cockburn.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors Sir W. P. Howland was elected President, and Donald Mackay, Esq., Vice-President, by unanimous vote.

C. HOLLAND, *General Manager*.

ONTARIO BANK,
TORONTO, 22nd June, 1887.

THE FEDERAL BANK OF CANADA, TORONTO.

1837.



1887.

HER MAJESTY'S JUBILEE.

The Publisher, at an immense expense, has succeeded in producing a Fac-Simile Copy of the Coronation Number of "The Sun" Newspaper

as printed fifty years ago, in commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee. It contains a beautifully executed medallion portrait of Queen Victoria, a graphic narration of incidents connected with the Coronation Ceremony and the State Procession from the Queen's Palace to Westminster Abbey; a description of the Royal Robes, Regalia and Jewels; together with interesting anecdotes connected with the Coronation of the English Kings and Queens from the time of William the Conqueror to King William the Fourth.

It is printed on paper specially manufactured to imitate the old-time appearance of the original; engravers standing on the highest pinnacle of their art have been employed on the medallion portrait and other engravings; and special type has been imported to present as far as money and mechanical ingenuity will accomplish an exact reproduction of the original.

The original edition, published in London on the 28th of June, 1838, exceeded a quarter of a million. The first issue of the Canadian edition will be twenty-five thousand, of which the greatest portion will be consumed by telegraphic orders from England and the U.S.

Thousands will buy it to mail to their friends. For an original copy \$50 has been refused. In order that it may be within the reach of every one, the retail price has been placed at the low figure of 10 cents.

C. Blackett Robinson, - Publisher.

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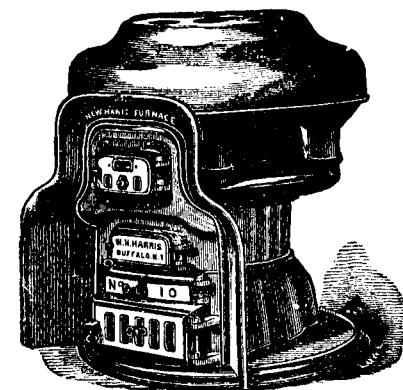
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Toronto, Hamilton, Montreal and Winnipeg.

The thirteenth general annual meeting of the shareholders of the Federal Bank was held in Toronto, Wednesday, June 22, 1887, when, among others, the following gentlemen were present:—Messrs. R. Thompson, Salter Vankoughnet, Q.C., Rev. E. B. Lawler, Col. C. S. Gzowski, Chas. Doan, Jas. Mason, A. J. Cattanach, J. S. Playfair, W. Croft, jr., J. W. Langmuir, Wm. Galbraith, H. E. Clarke, M.P.P., B. Cronyn, Q.C., C. S. Gzowski, jr., A. Laurie, G. Noble, etc.

On motion of Mr. Playfair, seconded by Mr. Galbraith, Mr. Nordheimer was appointed chairman of the meeting and Mr. Yarker, secretary.

On motion of Salter Vankoughnet, Q.C., seconded by W. Croft, jr., Messrs. C. S. Gzowski, jr., and Jas. Mason were appointed scrutineers.

Mr. Yarker, by request of the President, then read the annual report as follows:—

The Directors beg to present the shareholders with the thirteenth annual report of the business of the Bank, showing the result for the year ending 31st May, 1887:

The balance at credit of profit and loss account, 31st May, 1886, was	\$75,381 73
Profits for the year, after deducting expenses of management, interest accrued upon deposits, providing the nucleus of an Officers' Guarantee Fund, and writing off bad and doubtful debts	90,868 13
	\$172,249 86

Appropriated as follows:

Dividend 3 per cent., December 1, 1886	\$37,500 00
Dividend 3 per cent., June 1, 1887	37,500 00
Transferred to rest account	25,000 00
	100,000 00

Balance of profits carried forward to next year	\$72,249 86
---	-------------

The general business of the Bank continued to improve during the year, the statements again showing increased circulation, deposits and loans.

The policy of not taking into profits accrued interest upon old locked-up accounts has been continued, but notwithstanding this we have been able to add \$25,000 to "Rest," making that account now \$150,000.

It was considered advisable to commence the formation of an Officers' Guarantee Fund, to provide against errors and defaults, and a resolution confirming this action will be submitted for your approval.

The branches of the Bank have been regularly inspected, and a committee of the Directors have made personal visits to the larger offices. The several officers in the service of the Bank are zealously performing their duties.

S. NORDHEIMER, President.

GENERAL STATEMENT, 31st MAY, 1887.

LIABILITIES.

Capital	\$1,250,000 00
Rest	150,000 00
Dividend No. 24, payable 1st June, 1887	37,500 00
Former Dividends unclaimed	211 85
Reserved for Interest due on Deposits	\$28,377 88
Reserved for Rebate on Bills discounted	30,000 00
	58,377 88
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward	72,249 86
	\$1,568,339 59
Notes of the Bank in circulation	\$672,335 00
Deposits bearing interest	3,094,885 94
Deposits not bearing interest	698,706 96
	3,793,592 90
Balances due to Banks in Canada	55,221 00
Balances due to Banks in the United Kingdom	82,032 74
	\$6,171,521 23

ASSETS.

Specie	\$81,120 27
Dominion Notes (legal tenders)	389,620 00
Notes of and cheques on other Banks	261,288 34
Balance due from other Banks in Canada	77,442 49
Balances due from Banks in foreign countries	30,573 24
	\$840,044 34
Loans and bills discounted current	4,961,319 28
Bills discounted overdue, secured	26,700 00
Bills discounted overdue, on old business, not specially secured (estimated loss provided for)	63,845 50
Real Estate	87,062 07
Mortgages on real estate sold by the Bank	16,197 57
Bank premises	122,974 75
Other assets not included under foregoing heads	52,757 12
	\$6,171,521 23

G. W. YARKER, General Manager.

THE FEDERAL BANK OF CANADA, TORONTO, 31st MAY, 1887.

The President then, after fully reviewing the business of the Bank, moved the adoption of the report, seconded by the Vice-President, which was duly carried.

On motion of Mr. Langmuir, seconded by Mr. Cronyn, the formation of the Officers' Guarantee Fund and its further augmentation was confirmed.

The thanks of the meeting were unanimously given to the President, Vice-President and Directors, and also to the General Manager, Inspector, Local Managers, and other officers of the Bank.

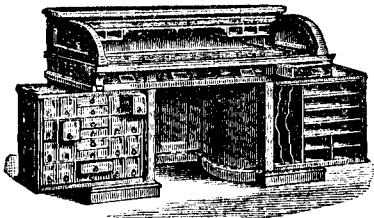
In acknowledging the thanks to the General Manager and officers of the Bank, Mr. Yarker stated that the rest, circulation, deposits and loans during the twelve months had respectively increased \$25,000, \$32,625, \$272,776 and \$335,919, and past due bills had decreased by \$88,372. He also stated the number of shareholders had increased considerably, there being now no less than 389 persons holding an average of \$1,600 each.

The poll for the election of Directors was then opened, and the following were re-elected: H. E. Clarke, M.P.P., B. Cronyn, Q.C., William Galbraith, Edward Gurney, J. W. Langmuir, S. Nordheimer and J. S. Playfair.

A meeting of the Directors was subsequently held, when S. Nordheimer and J. S. Playfair were re-elected President and Vice-President respectively.

GEORGE W. YARKER, General Manager.

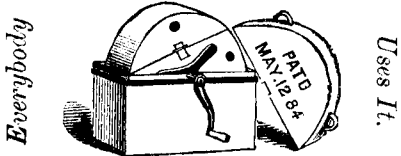
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Contents for July, 1887.

- Portrait of Henry Laurens. Frontispiece.
- Henry Laurens in the London Tower. Illustrated. Mrs. Martha J. Lamb.
- Some Account of Pickett's Charge at Gettysburg. Illustrated. Gen. Arthur F. Devereaux.
- Manuscript Sources of American History. Justin Winsor.
- One Day's Work of a Captain of Dragoons. Gen. P. St. George Cooke, U.S.A., A.M. The United States Mail Service.
- John M. Bishop.
- The Biography of a River and Harbor Bill. Albert Bushnell Hart, Ph.D.
- Journalism Among the Cherokee Indians. George E. Foster.
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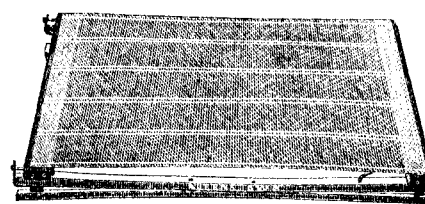
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