

THE WEEK:

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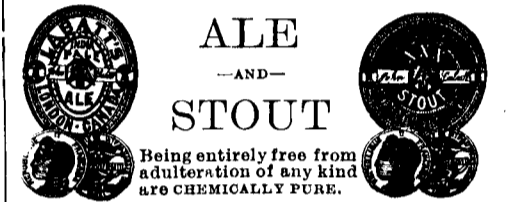
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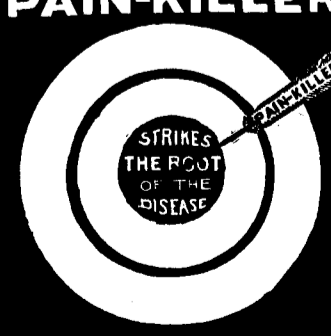
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All articles, contributions, and letters on matters pertaining to the editorial department should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any person who may be supposed to be connected with the paper.

COMMENTING on the interchange of pulpits by the ministers of the different denominations in the city on Sunday last, one of the morning papers remarks that he would have been an acute theologian indeed who could have discerned the peculiar denominational tenets of most of the preachers from the sermons they delivered. This was, perhaps, scarcely remarkable under the circumstances. Few preachers are, it may be hoped, so blinded by sectarian feeling, or so regardless of the claims of Christian courtesy, as to choose such an occasion to bring denominational dogmas to the fore. But the remark recalls a somewhat similar one recently made by the editor of one of the largest and most widely circulated religious weeklies in the United States, to the effect that it would be well-nigh impossible for a stranger visiting the leading churches of the various Protestant bodies in the Republic, to discern from the sermon in any case the denominational connection of the worshippers. That the minor lines of doctrinal division are becoming so obscured, or so overshadowed by more important issues that they are seldom visible in the discourses which the abler preachers prepare for their own people, is indeed a notable sign of the time. Very different was the state of things which the memory of the man of middle age will recall as existing in the days of his youth. Deeply as some distinguished theologians of the straiter sects may deplore what they regard as indicating a "down-grade" tendency, a growing carelessness in regard to aspects of truth which they deem of vital importance, there seem to be at least equally valid grounds for regarding the change as eminently hopeful. Notwithstanding all that is said about the religious degeneracy of the age, and the alarming growth of heterodoxy and agnosticism, it may well be doubted whether there has ever been, in any era, more of profound and open-minded search for truth, on all subjects coming within the range of human thought and investigation than at the present day. The Poet Laureate spoke as a philosopher when he declared:—

There lives more faith in honest doubt,
Believe me, than in half the creeds.

"The truth shall make you free" was the utterance of a diviner philosophy. But may it not be that many who

believe themselves the Heaven-sent champions of the highest truth, too often forget the complementary side of that great saying, which is presented in so many inspired passages, as was pointed out by the late Dean Alford, viz., that only the free man can rightly and lovingly apprehend the truth? And yet, can any candid and thoughtful mind doubt that it requires a higher reverence for truth to question an old-time dogma and bring it to the test in the clearest light that modern science and criticism can shed upon it, than to hold fast to some old, perhaps lifeless form of words, with blind, traditional reverence? In a word, may not loyalty to truth be both a higher and a rarer virtue than the loyalty to dogma which is too often mistaken for it? Only he who has a profound faith in the immortality and eternity of truth itself can fearlessly bring every form of old belief to be focussed in the clearest rays of light which stream upon it from every quarter. What is it but that truer loyalty to truth which is killing old sectarian prejudices and drawing the earnest searchers of different names nearer to each other in the bonds, not of a hollow uniformity, but of that genuine unity which is attainable only along the myriads of distinct yet ever-converging paths of honest diversity?

THOSE who had been looking forward with expectancy to the foreshadowed discussion of trade questions by the Toronto Board of Trade must have been somewhat disappointed by the narrow range of the debate which took place on Thursday evening, 9th inst. It may be hoped, however, that this was merely introductory to a series of such debates to be had in future meetings. The present crisis is one which demands that the men who have had the largest business experience, and who, from the nature of their occupations, must have given much study and thought to economic questions, should shed all the light possible upon the various trade policies in which the future of Canada is so deeply involved. The particular question dealt with on this occasion was that of closer trade relations with Great Britain. It is certainly suggestive in regard to the direction in which the eyes of a good many of our people are just now being turned that the following resolution should have been carried by a practically unanimous vote:—

That this Board is of the opinion that the time has come when closer trade relations should be entered into between Great Britain and her Colonies, and that a duty imposed by Great Britain on the food products of other nations with tariffs against her own productions will not enhance the value of the food products of the Empire, but will materially increase the production therein and place her in an independent position for her food supply in the near future.

The speech of Mr. Chapman, the mover of this resolution, showed marks of careful preparation, and presented many interesting facts and statistics. To what extent it was adapted to carry conviction to the minds of the sceptical in regard to its main contention, viz., that embodied in the second part of the resolution, is another matter. Though it was well supported by Mr. Ellis and Mr. Blain, the speeches of Mr. Bertram and Mr. Jaffray were far from admitting its conclusiveness. Yet, strange to say, both these gentlemen seem to have voted for a proposition which their arguments were directly aimed to disprove. Were both these gentlemen converted by Mr. Chapman's closing speech, or how is their assent to the resolution to be explained? As we have, in recent numbers, given some space to the discussion of the main question, we need not now go over the ground, though we are bound to confess that many of the reasons adduced to show that a tax on foreign food products would not increase their price in the British market seem to us to point in the opposite direction. At the same time it seems tolerably clear, too, that this increase in price is the very thing needed to make the proposed new policy practically beneficial to Canada. But, may we not venture to ask, with all respect to the Board of Trade, whether it was not a little unfortunate that their first discussion and resolution should have taken the shape of an expression of opinion touching a matter regarding which the statesmen and people of the Mother Country may naturally think themselves in a much better position to judge than we? Can we reasonably hope that a Colonial opinion in such a case will carry much weight with

those who, on a previous occasion, rejected with some disdain the advice of the Canadian Parliament in regard to a matter in which the welfare of Canada was believed to be involved? Be that as it may, no such objection can be felt to the request that a conference of representative men from the Colonies be summoned to meet in London to discuss the question of closer trade relations with Canada, which formed the subject of the second resolution. We earnestly hope that the request may be complied with at an early day. Would it not be well that other Colonies, or at least Australia, be asked to join with Canada in preferring the request?

AN elaborate article, evidently "inspired," in a recent number of the *Globe*, conveys the intimation that the Minister of Education has decided to establish a "School of Pedagogy" for Ontario. We have not seen as yet any Bill or other official document in which the plan of the proposed institution is detailed, and must, therefore, for the present, depend upon the *Globe* article for our information. We have no hesitation, however, in expressing the opinion that such a school, properly organized and equipped, will better supply the need of the Province in this respect—a need to which we have more than once referred—than any other arrangement. We may observe, in passing, that the idea is by no means a new one, Dr. McLellan, for one, having, if we are not greatly mistaken, conceived and advocated the plan not less than six or seven years ago, though the *Globe*, in its historical retrospect, fails to remind its readers of the fact. We ourselves have, we think, urged on one or more occasions that while there are, in our opinion, serious objections to the endowment of faculties of Law or Medicine, or other professions in connection with the Provincial University, out of the public educational funds, the weight of those objections is greatly lessened, if not entirely wanting, in regard to an Educational Faculty. A mere Chair of Education would be, as the *Globe* rightly argues, quite inadequate to the requirements of the case. Why the Minister should have preferred to establish an independent School of Pedagogy, instead of making it a department of the University, does not appear. We admit, however, that if sufficient funds are provided, the independent college is on the whole the preferable arrangement. We congratulate the Education Department and the Province on the great advance proposed. An efficient School of Pedagogy will be the cope-stone of our educational system. We shall watch the development and progress of the scheme with much interest. Still we must not forget that it would be easy to expect too much, even from such a school. There is, too, some danger of over-rating the efficacy of the study of psychology, of so-called educational science, methods, and so forth, in promoting national education. The public schools are really at the foundation of our educational system. It is in them that the masses of the people receive their training. The great want of the Province is that of a better class of teachers in these schools. The School of Pedagogy, by providing better teachers for the high schools, who in their turn are the educators of the public school teachers, may indirectly aid in accomplishing the desired result. But the reform must proceed from the bottom upwards, as well as from the top downwards. The chief desideratum is higher educational qualifications in the public school teachers. Something is being done in this direction in the proposal to make third-class certificates valid only locally. The next step, it may be hoped, will be their total abolition. No one, we make bold to say, whose educational qualifications are measured by the requirements for a third-class certificate is fit to be a teacher even of primary classes.

THE Ontario Government has introduced three Bills affecting the terms of ownership, or lease, of mining and mineral lands within the Province. The details of these measures are matters for careful consideration and thorough discussion by those qualified by special knowledge for such a service. There may be room for serious question as to whether these Bills go far enough in certain directions to accomplish the purpose intended. But the general principles underlying them, as outlining the new mining policy of the Government, are such as must, we

think, commend themselves to the judgment of the public. This is the case, it seems to us, in regard to the modifications of the law which are intended to provide that henceforth, when land is sold by the Crown for agricultural purposes, the sale shall not carry with it the title to any mines and minerals it may be found to contain, these being constituted a separate and distinct property remaining vested in the Crown. Many may be disposed to question the wisdom of transferring mining lands absolutely to private ownership under any circumstances or conditions whatever, but if the rich mineral lands about Lake Nipissing are to be sold at all, they should surely be worth the higher prices it is now proposed to fix upon them. So, too, the provision which is intended to compel purchasers of mining lands to proceed with development within ten years, on pain of the reversion of the minerals to the Crown, will approve itself as being at least rightly directed. But to the minds of many the policy outlined in a later section, which provides that instead of selling the land in fee simple, the Crown may lease it for a term of ten years, with the right to arrange for a further term of ten years, and thereafter for subsequent terms of twenty years on a rearrangement of the rent, is the one which, under a wise and capable administration, should best subserve the two great ends of stimulating mining development and securing the widest possible distribution amongst the whole people of the advantages accruing from the possession of these vast stores of mineral wealth by the Province. The third Bill, which is merely the Mining Claims Act of 1890 reintroduced with amendments suggested last session, fixes the conditions under which mining claims may be located and held for a limited period for purposes of exploration and development. On the whole, the new mining policy seems to have been carefully studied, with a view of incorporating in it the best results of the wisdom and experience of other countries, as embodied in their legislation, as well as those derived from the workings of previous regulations in the Province itself. The sanguine hopes which are entertained for the future prosperity of Ontario rest largely upon its vast stores of mineral wealth, as yet undeveloped, and it is highly desirable that the best efforts of the members of both parties in the House should be given to the perfection of such a policy as may lead to the speedy exploitation of these buried treasures.

EVERY general election, whether Dominion or Provincial, makes it painfully evident that the existing laws for the prevention of bribery and other corrupt practices at elections have proved seriously inadequate. In fact there is but too much reason to fear that the state of affairs in this respect is growing worse rather than better. If the statements that have from time to time been made by the newspapers of both parties may be relied on to any extent whatever, there is serious danger that the public may eventually yield either to indifference or to despair, and come to accept as a matter of course practices which are not only deeply disgraceful to us as a people, but which, if persisted in, must eventually sap and destroy the foundations of upright national character. However impossible it may be to wholly eradicate the evil by Acts of Parliament, without the hearty and impartial co-operation of the political leaders, it is still clearly the duty of our legislators to do their utmost to brand and punish the buying and selling of votes as one of the basest of political crimes. This can be done only by treating those who are guilty of such practices as criminals, and punishing them accordingly. We have often insisted that nothing short of this will deter the dishonest party canvasser or educate the conscience of the corruptible citizen. So long as the culprit is punished merely by fine, or permitted to go scot free, so long will the degrading practices continue. The Ontario law seems specially faulty in the respects indicated, and we are glad to learn that Mr. Whitney has for the third time introduced his simple but effective Bill in the Assembly. The amendments proposed in this Bill are so fair and reasonable that it is not easy to see on what ground a Government which claims to be honest can refuse to accept the substance of the changes for which it asks Mr. Whitney's Bill provides that for each of the offences of bribing an elector, accepting a bribe, using undue influence, personating a voter, and voting more than once at an election, which are now punishable by the imposition of a penalty of \$200, there shall also be imposed a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months. Another much needed and invaluable provision, if the law is to be honestly enforced, is that which makes it the duty of the County Attorney to attend the trial of any election petition in his

electoral district, and institute and conduct prosecutions for the violation of the Act, in cases brought to his notice by the Judge at such trial and in other cases which may come under his notice. These simple and reasonable reforms would evidently remove the two chief sources of weakness in the existing measure, viz., the absence of adequate punishment and of adequate provision for its uniform infliction. In imposing a term of imprisonment in default of the payment of the penalty imposed, the present law discriminates most illogically and unfairly against the poor man, while by leaving prosecution itself optional it greatly weakens the moral force of the Act. The amendments proposed in Mr. Whitney's Bill will make the Ontario law practically identical, in respect to the matters involved, with that of England and the Dominion. We should be glad to see the valuable feature of the English law which limits the candidate's expenditures and requires a strict account of them, incorporated in the amending Bill. But if the Government is really sincere in wishing to prevent bribery at elections we do not see on what ground it can object to Mr. Whitney's Bill as it stands.

THE indications are that within the next few months the Election Courts of the Provinces and of the Dominion will be occupied in investigating an unusually large number of cases of alleged corruption and fraud, arising out of the recent elections. Many are no doubt contemplating the prospect with dismay. This may be the case even with some of the candidates on either side, who were themselves not only free from fault personally, but sincerely desirous that the contest should be honestly waged by their supporters. There is undoubtedly an element of hardship in the cases, probably not infrequent, in which such members find their seats jeopardized, and perhaps forfeited, through the act of some less scrupulous agent. Nevertheless it is, we maintain, most desirable in the interest of the country and of electoral purity that in every case in which reasonable evidence of illegal and dishonourable practices is forthcoming, a protest should be entered and the facts thoroughly sifted in the courts, let who may suffer in consequence. By this means only can the Acts designed to prevent corrupt practices be prevented from becoming a dead letter, and the corruptionists from having full swing. As we have argued in another paragraph, it is very desirable as a means of raising political standards and educating the electorate, that the full penalty of the law should be inflicted upon both the guilty parties in every case in which a corrupt bargain is proved to have been made. It is to be hoped, too, that public opinion will frown down every attempt at compromise between the two political parties. To compound a political felony is no less dishonourable and should be deemed no less criminal than to commit the same offence in regard to any other fraudulent transaction. Every such arrangement should be regarded as an admission of guilt on both sides. In this connection attention is naturally directed to accusations of grave irregularities, and even of presumable frauds, which have been made in the Ontario Legislature against certain of the Deputy Returning Officers in the late Provincial Elections. There must be a serious defect in the law if, as seems to be the fact, the candidates, against whom such fraudulent tactics were used, are debarred by the fact of their election from seeking redress in the courts. Those friends of Mr. Mowat, who prize honesty above party, must have been somewhat disappointed by the tone and attitude of certain members of the Government in regard to these charges. The party could have lost nothing, and would have gained much, had these Ministers displayed a greater anxiety to have the cases in question thoroughly investigated before the proper tribunal. It may still be hoped that the Government and the party majority will do themselves honour by affording every facility for such investigation. Justice to the accused as well as to the accusers demands nothing less.

THE reasons given by the Minister of Justice in support of his recommendation that the Manitoba Companies Bill should be disallowed are not only cogent but unanswerable. It is clear that had the Government failed to act on the recommendation it would have been recreant to its duty, both to the corporations affected and to the whole Dominion. As the Government, representing the people of Canada, still retains and must of necessity retain for many years to come a large interest in the ungranted lands of the Province, it was impossible that Provincial legislation adapted to reduce very materially the value of

these lands could have been permitted. It is equally evident that to have permitted such legislation, impairing as it would have done by the imposition of narrow time-limits, and other injurious conditions, the titles of the railway and other corporations to the lands conveyed to them by the Dominion Government, would have been tantamount to a serious breach of the public faith. It is, in fact, hardly conceivable that the Manitoba Legislature could have seriously expected that the Act in question would be permitted to stand. It seems more reasonable to suppose that it was proposed and passed rather as a protest against a state of things which is obnoxious and must become every year more and more obnoxious to the people of the Province. Perhaps, also, it was intended as a notice that a determined struggle is to be entered upon, with a view to curtailing the very extensive powers and privileges that have been granted to these companies by the Dominion Parliament. There is much reason to fear that the holding of these immense tracts of land by non-resident proprietors may prove, at no distant day, a veritable apple of discord. There is, no doubt, room for serious question as to the wisdom of the original policy under which portions of the public domain so large and valuable were alienated from the Province and given over to the Hudson Bay, the Canadian Pacific and various other corporations, which are beyond the jurisdiction and control of the Provincial Authorities. But there can be no question as to the obligation of the Dominion to keep inviolate the public faith in regard to all such transactions. The day may come when all concerned will find it to their mutual advantage to make some compromise or accept some modification of the original agreements. Meanwhile, the Dominion Government can honourably do nothing less than maintain intact the rights of property conferred by public charter upon the various companies against whose possessions the vetoed Act was directed.

NEWFOUNDLAND is, it appears, to have a patient hearing and every facility for presenting its case before the British Cabinet. It is to be hoped that as a result wiser counsels may prevail with its Government and Legislature. With every sympathy for the unfortunate position in which the colony finds itself placed, it is difficult to understand what its representatives can hope to accomplish by the course they are taking. They must admit that the French have some rights in respect to the fisheries on their shores, and that the honour and faith of the Mother Country are involved in observing these rights, even were she in a position to risk all the consequences of ignoring or denying them. It is very likely that the Islanders honestly believe that the treaty confers no such privileges in regard to the lobster fishery as are insisted on by the French, but there surely can be no better way of settling that question than by the proposed arbitration. The obstinacy of the French in refusing all offers of compromise in the matter, or to sell or exchange their treaty privileges, is no doubt exasperating, but the British Government has no right to coerce the French Government in the matter, even were it an easy thing to do. The Newfoundlanders no doubt realize that the British occupancy of Egypt is at the bottom of the French stubbornness, but they can hardly expect that all matters of Imperial concern shall be made subservient to the carrying out of their wishes. The colonial relation has its drawbacks as well as its advantages. It is encouraging and suggestive that the people on the coast whose rights are most seriously affected are said to be more reasonable than the people in other localities whose interests are only indirectly involved. The exasperation of the Newfoundland Government against Canada is more easily understood, and we dare say that, were the situations reversed, we should feel equally resentful of what might seem, in that case, an unwarranted interference with our rights. Should recent reports, which represent the draft treaty arranged with Mr. Blaine by Mr. Bond as wholly one-sided and unfair to the Islanders prove true, it is likely that the Government will soon repent of its harsh treatment of our fishermen. It is to be hoped that it may do so without pressure from England, as that would no doubt still further incense the Islanders. The theory that one colony is in any wise bound to consider the welfare of another in treating with foreign powers would be hard to maintain on abstract principles, and yet the present instance seems to show that the opposite view would lead to serious difficulties, not to say absurdities in practice, as the people of Newfoundland might themselves be the first to discover on some other occasion.

COMMENTING, a few weeks since, on the valuable paper read by Mr. W. H. Merritt, F.G.S., before the Geological and Mining Section of the Canadian Institute of this city, we demurred to his conclusion that the Dominion should adopt a tariff sufficiently high to ensure the smelting of our own iron and steel, on two grounds, which we may, to save space, designate as the geographical difficulty and the want of a sufficient market. Our able contemporary, the *Canadian Manufacturer*, undertakes to meet and remove these difficulties. The first named in effect, that the geographical configuration of our country, and the vast distances by which its Provinces are separated, would be serious obstacles in the way of utilizing the home market to the extent required. This difficulty the *Manufacturer* claims to have disposed of by pointing out that the several localities in the Dominion in which facilities for manufacturing pig iron exist are respectively nearer certain sections of the Canadian market than the nearest localities in which the manufacture is carried on in the United States. In reply, it might be sufficient to ask: "Why, then, should a higher protective tariff be needed?" A little reflection will show that the facts adduced do not dispose of the difficulty. That difficulty arises from the economic law that production on a large scale, and consequently for a large market, is an essential condition of success in iron manufacture. The whole tenor of the *Manufacturer's* article suggests this fact, and goes to show the impossibility of producing such an article on a small scale and for a limited market at a price that will make competition with those manufacturing on a large scale for a large market possible. Hence the necessity for the high tariff and the exorbitant price. Otherwise, we repeat, why should more protection be needed by those who already have the advantage in every other respect? The *Manufacturer's* article throughout loses sight of a most important condition of the whole question, by arguing from the effect of a certain policy in a country which is a world in itself in population, and in variety of resources, to the assumed effect of the same policy in a country with a sparse and scattered population, and greatly inferior in wealth. This is, in fact, the fallacy which underlies and invalidates very much of the reasoning of the ultra protectionist press. One portion of the *Manufacturer's* argument is so curious that we must give its own words. After quoting statistics to show the rapid increase of the consumption of iron in the United States, under protection, seemingly forgetting, by the way, that the Republic has seemingly made some progress both in population and in wealth during the last thirty years, it adds:—

THE WEEK seems to forget the fact that the prosperity of a country may be gauged and measured by the consumption of iron by the people. Measuring by this standard, Canada is not as prosperous as the United States. Under high duties in the United States the production of iron has increased to a point where that country stands ahead of even Great Britain; while the per capita consumption there, as compared with that of Canada, is one hundred and thirty-four times as much. In other words, under a low tariff in Canada, the Canadian farmer consumes only one pound of iron to one hundred and thirty-four pounds consumed by the American farmer under a high tariff.

This is, be it observed, in answer to our objection that so high a tariff as that indicated would increase the cost of iron to consumers to an unbearable extent. The argument in reply must mean, apparently, that the way to increase the consumption of an article is to increase its cost, and that we have only to raise the price high enough to make the per capita consumption of iron in Canada equal with that in the United States; in other words, to increase it one hundred and thirty-four times! Comment is surely needless. Great are the logical powers of statistics.

EVERY true Canadian will be glad to know that the American Executive has lost no time in fixing a date for the informal conference which was so unexpectedly postponed the other day. It is now pretty evident that the sudden change of purpose at Washington involved no intentional discourtesy to the Canadian delegates. That being clear, it is not our business to enquire too closely whether that change was the result of any playing at cross-purposes between the President of the United States and his able Secretary of State. That is a matter of purely national concern, though we are, of course, deeply interested in the related question, whether and to what extent the President's intervention was the outcome of hostility to reciprocity with Canada in any shape. For reliable information on that point we shall probably have to await the developments of the Conference in October. While

the delay is to be regretted by Canadians for many reasons, and particularly because of the somewhat unsettled state of the public mind which may be superinduced during the intervening period, it will not be without some compensating advantages. The lapse of time will, it may be hoped, bring about a state of international feeling more favourable to dispassionate and friendly discussion, for it is undeniable that in the heat of our election contest many things were said on public platforms and in the press by those who felt constrained to denounce the reciprocity policy of the Opposition as disloyal, which were calculated to foster irritation on both sides of the line. A calmer view of the situation, coupled with the salutary influence of friendly negotiations in prospect, will, it may be hoped, result in a state of opinion and feeling more conducive to successful results. Though we are not, we confess, hopeful that the Washington Administration will accept any proposals looking to reciprocity that the Ottawa Administration is likely to make, we deem it, nevertheless, matter for congratulation that the conference is to take place. It is highly desirable that the people of Canada should know just how far their neighbours are prepared to go in the direction of reciprocity, and on what terms it can be obtained. With that knowledge we shall be in a position to count the cost, choose our future course advisedly, and adhere to it with firmness of purpose. Meanwhile it may not be amiss to remember that however we may be disposed to deprecate the ultra protectionism of our neighbours, they have just the same right which England or any other nation has to adopt the policy which they deem most in the interests of their own nation. The epithets "selfish," "unfriendly," "hostile," etc., which we so often hear applied to that policy, are justifiable only on the supposition that in framing it the statesmen of the United States have been actuated by the design of doing injury to Canada and not simply by that of benefiting their own people. Few will seriously maintain such an opinion. Our neighbour's trade policy may be a very narrow and purblind one, and we believe it is, but we see no reason to suppose that they are one whit more selfish in adopting it, than England in following her free-trade system or Canada in adopting her protective tariff. It is greatly to be deplored, no doubt, that nations have not learned to apply the golden rule in their relations to other nations, but for that we shall have to wait, we fear, till the millenium. We refer to this fact, because it seems to us that a frank recognition of it will do more than almost anything else to promote a state of feeling favourable to successful reciprocity negotiations. The spirit in which the United States press either deprecates or repudiates the idea that the Canadian delegates were treated with any lack of courtesy at Washington is reassuring. Nor should it ever be forgotten that, whatever may be the future of Canada, whether her people eventually choose Independence, or Imperial Federation, or some other course, Providence has irrevocably fixed her in the closest proximity to the United States, and made it in the highest degree desirable that genuine good feeling should be perpetually maintained between the two peoples.

THE OXFORD MOVEMENT.

IT is difficult for those whose memory cannot go back for more than half a century to understand the feelings awakened by the great religious movement which had its origin, its actors, and its whole motive power within the great University of Oxford. The passionate devotion, the bitter hatred, the startled wonder with which it was contemplated from the one side or the other—these have long passed away, and have been replaced by criticism, by gratitude or repugnance, by approval or disapproval, more or less qualified.

There are few, indeed, of any communion, or of any school of religious thought, who will deny that the Church of Christ owes much to the movement which began in Oxford in 1833, not merely Roman Catholics who are thought to have profited by the remarkable revival of forgotten tenets, not merely Ritualists who declare that they are the true heirs of the movement, or the more sedate Anglicans who reproduce much of its spirit—not merely these, but all thoughtful students of historical religion of all parties will confess that there is not a department of Christian life, in the individual or in the community, which has not been affected by this movement. The slightest reference to the state of theological studies, to the types of ecclesiastical architecture, to the development of the ritual, the worship of all communions, will satisfy them that, here at east, apart altogether from any changes which may have

taken place in religious opinions, the influences of this movement have been extensive, profound, and mainly beneficial.

These reflections, although they reach far beyond the limits of the book in question, have been immediately suggested by the perusal of a very fascinating volume from the pen of the late Dean of St. Paul's, Dr. R. W. Church.* It is not the first time that an attempt has been made, by those who were actors or spectators, to tell us of the doings of the splendid group of men, who, with Newman at their head, sought almost to revolutionize the theological mind and perhaps the religious life of the Church of England, more especially in regard to the doctrine of the ministry and the sacraments. The classical work on the subject must always be Newman's own *Apologia*, or Defence of his own sincerity and consistency in passing from the Church of England to the papal communion. No one knew the inner history of the movement as Newman did. He projected the Tracts, he wrote the first numbers of them and contributed many more than any other writer.

But although Newman was the head and perhaps the heart of the movement, he never professed to be its beginner. That honour he assigns unhesitatingly to the Poet of the "Christian Year." It was John Keble's sermon before the University on the subject of "National Apostasy" that struck the first note. It was Hurrell Froude who carried the torch into the Oxford Common Room. Even when Newman was the principal intellectual influence in the movement, Dr. Pusey by reason of his learning, his piety, his high social position, and his standing in the University, did perhaps more than anyone to gain attention to the movement and to diffuse its influence.

We have not yet had the history given from Pusey's side. The late Canon Liddon, we are told, left ready for publication a considerable portion of the life of his master, and when that history sees the light we shall doubtless know all that can be told from that point of view. But Mr. (afterwards Sir) William Palmer, who participated in the movement, although by no means with complete sympathy, has left us a Narrative of Events which must always be serviceable; and Mr. T. Mozley, in his Reminiscences, has put on record many facts connected with the great men of the movement which should not be forgotten. No one who reads books such as those to which we have referred, we say not with sympathy, but with mere fairness, can fail to be impressed with the learning and scholarship, the high and fine character, the brilliant abilities of the leaders in the movement—Keble, Hurrell Froude, Newman, Charles Marriott, Pusey, Isaac Williams and others.

We do not know that Dean Church's posthumous work will add very much to the knowledge of persons already well read in the history of the movement; but even these will find some new facts, and they will receive help to the understanding of the facts in the clear, calm, vivid, cultivated style of the writer. It is a natural and inevitable drawback to the study of the volume that it suggests comparison with the *Apologia*; and Church is the first to disavow any competition of this kind. Newman's style was his own and it was supreme. Besides, Church was a disciple, not a leader, a younger contemporary. But for this very reason he can, perhaps, better interpret the general tendencies of the movement than one who is put on his defence for having first promoted it and then deserted his colleagues. The object of Church is, in his own words, "to preserve a contemporary memorial of what seems to me to have been a true and noble effort which passed before my eyes, a short scene of religious earnestness and aspiration, with all that was in it of self-devotion, affectionateness, and high and refined and varied character, displayed under circumstances which are scarcely intelligible to men of the present time" on account of the immense changes in religious thought partly resulting from this very movement.

The early Tractarians professed from the beginning that they were not innovators, but were only restoring the doctrines of their own Church which had been for a season forgotten, and they declared that all the principles for which they contended were to be found in the writings of the Caroline divines. As far as the earlier Tracts are concerned, this contention may be maintained. The eighteenth century had lost both the religious and the ecclesiastical sense. The Evangelical movement revised the one, the Tractarian the other; and both were greeted with surprise and opposition, and almost in equal degrees.

* "The Oxford Movement: Twelve Years—1833-1845." By R. W. Church, D.C.L. Price 12s. 6d. London: Macmillan, 1891.

The Evangelical leaders charged the men of their day with having forgotten the Gospel, and they were assailed as fanatics, and even bishops denounced them as enthusiasts. The Tractarian leaders declared that the true idea of the Church had been obliterated from the minds of men; and Low Churchmen and Latitudinarians, with one consent, fell upon them and charged them with the attempt to undo the Reformation and lead men back to Rome. It is now clear enough that, although a number of them—and these the noblest of the herd—did seek the shelter of the Roman fold, it was no part of their original intention to leave the Church of England, or to make others dissatisfied with it. It has even been thought by many that the secession need never have taken place had these men been treated with greater consideration, or even with ordinary fairness.

The account which Dean Church gives of the bishops of that period is partly painful, partly amusing, and certainly illuminating. In one place it reminds us of W. G. Ward's satirical remarks in the *Dublin Review* on the thoughts of the occupants of the Episcopal bench when they were told that they were successors to the apostles. They were excellent men, these English bishops, says Mr. Ward, but they were not much of theologians; and their English practical sense was much exercised to understand the meaning of these new pretensions; and they could not make out whether it meant an increase of duties or an increase of privileges!

To one great power in the movement Dean Church makes sympathetic and energetic reference—the celebrated Parochial Sermons of Newman. He says: "The world knows them, has heard a great deal about them, has passed its various judgments on them. But it hardly realizes that without them the movement might never have gone on, certainly would never have been what it was. Even people who heard them continually, and felt them to be different from any other sermons, hardly estimated their real power or knew at the time the influence which the sermons were having upon them. Plain, direct, unornamented, clothed in English that was only pure and lucid, free from any faults of taste, strong in their flexibility and perfect command both of language and thought, they were the expression of a piercing and large insight into character and conscience and motives, of a sympathy at once most tender and most stern with the tempted and the wavering, of an absolute and burning faith in God and His counsels, in His love, in His judgments, in the awful glory of His generosity and His magnificence. They made men think of the things which the preacher spoke of, and not of the sermon or the preacher."

It is difficult to refrain from adding to these extracts; but we must content ourselves by giving some words in which the Dean assigns the motive of his work. "My excuse," he says, "for adding so much that has been already written is, that I was familiar with many of the chief actors in the movement. And I do not like that the remembrance of friends and associates, men of singular purity of life and purpose, who raised the tone of living round them, and by their example, if not by their ideas, recalled both Oxford and the Church to a truer sense of their responsibilities, should, because no one would take the trouble to put things on record, 'pass away like a dream.'" In another paper we hope to show some of the results of the movement.

PARIS LETTER.

THE preparations for the First of May are actively progressing, and, judging from the organization, the demonstration ought to be imposing. Last May the working classes were not united; the present year will find them shoulder to shoulder. At Paris the end of the manifestation is not only to marshal imposing numbers but to deposit at the Chamber of Deputies, by selected delegates, the big petition, demanding eight hours for work and uniformity of wages. The Municipal Council works in with the first of Mayers, as it has given a holiday to its regiments of employés, from the scavengers and sewer-men up to the clerks in the Hôtel de Ville. The holiday will be extended to the Municipal schools, not out of sympathy for the day we celebrate, but to keep the children at home, and so out of possible harm's way. No one expects trouble, but the arrival of the unexpected is a specialty with France.

The consensus of opinion regards the disappearance of Prince Napoleon as a positive peace gain to the political and religious worlds, though as a public man he had descended below zero. His son Victor, who has lost no time stepping into his father's shoes, does not reap much by the heritage of a barren pretendership, even should he find no rival in his brother Louis—rumoured to have been "jockeyed" by his family. Not a week but a meeting of Bonapartists occurs, publicly renouncing their creed as out-

worn, and accepting the present constitution. That's not very hopeful for Napoleon VI. Louis being the heir apparent to his elder brother Victor comes under the law of banishment through his father's death. He is a colonel in the Russian cavalry, but the Czar will not ask him to resign. He is a young, melancholy looking man, with a shadow of the Bonaparte in his features; kindly but penetrating eyes, and an affable dignity, recalling his uncle the Duc d'Aoste. Neither of the princes has a particle of the stuff pretenders should be made of in their nature. Like the Comte de Chambord, they will wait till providence calls them to the throne of France.

The French are commencing to feel that all is not rosy in the proposed ultra-protection tariff. Instead of foreign nations proposing, as was fully expected, to enter into negotiations at once with France to benefit by the minimum tariff, these nations are actively occupied studying reprisal custom taxes. Boycotted in the foreign markets the home industry and export trade of France would be ruined. No work and high priced food would soon stir up the labouring classes. There is one consolation for the pessimists; the new tariff will likely collapse within three months, after being promulgated. But what ruins may be strewn about in ninety days!

Ought fancy balls enter into the pharmacopeia for the treatment of lunatics? Doctors differ on this point. Every year a masked ball is given to the inmates of the public mad-house of Salpêtrière—formerly five were given till replaced by douche baths. The preparations of the ball, as well as the fête itself, under the eyes of their keepers proved a recuperative *distraktion* for the lunatics of both sexes. Music was provided not only to soothe the afflicted breast by its charms, but to allow the inmates to dance; and buffets fairly stocked with light refreshments were patronized. Patients were allowed to "make up" in harmony with their respective manias. Thus at the recent ball there were ten Queens, sixteen Grand Duchesses, several Dairy Maids, some Coquettes, and a few Juliets. The men went in strongly for Emperors, Marshals, Prime Ministers, Prefects, and Indian Chiefs. It was a vast and curious merry-go-round. None of the guests abused the favour accorded them—they looked as rational as the public at an Opera fancy ball, save that they were more solemn and, to a greater degree, silent. Only the press, some members of the medical profession, a few literary personages, Zola and de Maupassant to wit, and several foreign attachés were invited. The presence of the latter is the cause of a raging row. Dressing French madmen and women, to make a holiday for the *Corps diplomatique*, is considered too bad!

Palm Sunday was terribly wintry; a North-Easter blew all day tempered with stray snow flakes that tested the piety of many to venture out to churches. Yet the latter were very well attended, and the sale of box—the substitute for palm—was as brisk as if the weather was that of the merry month of May, and not that of bleak December. There are observers who estimate the *régiosité* of Parisians by the sprigs of box placed in the forehead-straps of cab horses. If so, that plébiscite rebounds to the credit of the cabby world. The Siberian temperature had one good result, it opened many purses, as the poor really want day as well as night refugees. There are two schools of temperature *Savants* in France; one that maintains—but always in winter—that the world is rolling to glacial finality. The other upholds—but even in Dogdays—that our planet is progressing by leaps and bounds to its aforetold fiery extinction.

The Ham Fair is good this year in the sense that there are more foreign and provincial vendors of ham, bacon, salt-pork, smoked sucking pigs, harlequin sausages of pig, horse, ass and ox flesh. The novelties are not many but the multitude alone constitutes the novelty for *flâneurs* and sight-seers. American and German pork are absent; but there are plenty of Yorkshire hams—prepared at Bayonne; Wiltshire bacon from Calvados, and Irish flitches from Rennes garlanded with clover for shamrock. Liebeg had better look to its laurels, as extract of horse flesh is supplied from Belgium. It is hoped that the knackers' yards there are carefully inspected. The really interesting part of the Ham Fair is the section devoted to marine stores, a collection of curios from the penates of the submerged tenth—tools, humble ornaments, old iron—artistic and unartistic; books that have circulated in and out of dripping pans; antiquities dating from the nineteenth century; old foils that may have avenged honour, and Louis XIV. pistols that may have blown the Spaniards out of the Netherlands, and scattered Huguenots over Europe. The redeeming feature of this show is the absence of penny gaffs, and the endemic of barrel organs, whether hand, horse, or steam worked. The meat inspectors' van is generally well filled with finds of diseased food.

The *Société des Artistes Indépendants* is progressing. Its exhibits this year are limited to no stage of pictorial talent, and are even open to—German painters. This show ought to be visited though its *Salon confrères* laugh at it. There are some pictures of real ability lost in a wilderness of poor talent. The A 1 class adhere to their own ideas of colouring and *tonalité*; and the combinations of light are sometimes agreeably astonishing. The drawing is generally very defective. There are five rooms—but the fifth ought to be closed; it has exhibits too natural and unnatural. The show enables many flowers, born to blush unseen, to be seen, and the wild and rough evidences of ability may yet be pruned down into commendable talent. Z.

JOY.

I saw her once, not for a day or hour,
But through the years that fled so soon away;
My cup was full; my lips refused to pray
For further good, so rich, so rare the dower
Of faith and love and song that then was mine;
She poured her magic into every day;
The night was noon, and all the year was May,
And everything was perfect and divine.

The vision passed; and now it looms afar
Upon the dim verge of uncertainty;
Now seen, now hidden, like some distant star,
As flit the clouds athwart sweet memory;
But when these rugged ways my feet have crossed,
Joy will be mine once more, and never lost.

MATTHEW RICHEY KNIGHT.

Benton, New Brunswick.

OLD NEW-WORLD TALES.

THE ST. ETIENNES—II.

TO return to Charles de la Tour, we find that, notwithstanding his recent commission from the King of France, immediately after the signing of the Treaty of St. Germain-en-Saye, between France and England, on the 29th of March, 1632, Isaac de Razilli, as a representative of the Company of New France, was, by the king of the former country, appointed Governor of all Acadia. On the 4th of July of the same year, Razilli sailed from Auray, and arrived at and took possession of Port Royal some time in the ensuing August. He was accompanied by Charles de Menou, Sieur d'Aulnay de Charnisé, and Nicolas Denys Sieur de Fronsac. Razilli was a man of high character and enterprising views. He seems to have made things agreeable for La Tour. He made him, D'Aulnay, and Denys his three lieutenants; but we do not find the limits of their respective jurisdictions any more clearly defined than this: D'Aulnay was to rule in the West, and La Tour in the East, of Acadia; whilst Denys was put in charge of the Gulf coast, from Canso to the Bay Chaleur. The Western boundary of Acadia, or Nova Scotia, was undefined, and was by everybody assumed to be just where it best pleased himself to place it; but it was usually held to lie as far West as the Penobscot River, if not still farther.

There is good reason to believe that D'Aulnay claimed jurisdiction over Port Royal, from the time of his first arrival in the country; although we would naturally suppose that place to be within La Tour's territory. Then, in 1633, we find La Tour taking possession of Machias, which looks like an encroachment upon D'Aulnay. Again, in 1635, the latter seized Penobscot, an act which looks like the assertion of his claim to that section of the country. On the 15th of January of the same year, as already stated, La Tour received a grant from Razilli, of the Fort and habitation on the St. John.

Soon after his arrival, D'Aulnay de Charnisé commenced the erection of a new fort, at Port Royal. Its site is thus described by Denys aforesaid:—

"In the upper end of the Bason there is a sort of point of land where M. D'Aulnay has placed a handsome and good fort. This point has two rivers, one on the right and the other on the left, which do not go far inland. One is wide at its entrance, the other not so wide, but it is much deeper, and the tide goes up to eight or ten leagues."

The deeper of these two streams is that which, as already mentioned, the natives called Tawopskik, or Tawaubscot, but which the first French arrivals called Laquille, and afterwards Dauphin, but which is now called "Annapolis River." The stream with the wide entrance is now called "Allan's River."

As to this fort, extensive additions and alterations were afterwards made upon it, from time to time, until it became a post of very considerable strength. Fort Royal is thus described at a later period:—

"There were three bastions—Dauphin, Bourgogne and Berri, with a ravelin towards the slope of the glacis so as to rake the harbour—all of them built of earth, supported at their bases by courses of very strong beams; the whole made complete, connected and strong, by palisades and other heavy carpentry. Only in the interior there were some buildings of masonry, for lodgings and magazines. The ditch, was quite suitable, but the glacis was, in places, reduced almost to nothing, through the too near proximity of some houses and enclosures."

Of this famed fort, which, in its time, stood more assaults and sieges than any other fortress in America, North or South, it is mortifying to be obliged to say that modern vandalism has left no vestiges except such rude outlines as could not well be obliterated.

Some time in the year 1636, Isaac de Razilli died. He was succeeded, both in his private and personal capacity, and as an associate of the Company of New France, by his brother, Claude de Razilli. Almost immediately upon the decease of the former, there commenced an open warfare between La Tour and D'Aulnay de Charnisé. This was no affair of petty wrangling, noisy vituperation and unscrupulous cheating, with and without the aid of litigation, which are apt usually to characterize the quarrels of private individuals. It was really an open war, in the true sense of the word, such as was frequently waged

among feudal noblemen of the European middle ages, between two armed and virtually independent potentates.

Before entering upon the progress of this war, mention may be made of another notable event. Some time about 1639 or 1640, La Tour was married. There is good reason to suspect that it was in the latter year, and that he met, wooed and won his bride in Quebec; for I find that La Tour was in that place in 1640. I have been unable to discover the family name of La Tour's chosen wife, but her Christian name was Frances Marie Jacqueline, and she was a native of Mons, in France. We shall presently hear more of this lady.

La Tour had a natural daughter, born about 1626, by a Malicite squaw. Her name was Jeanne, and she was afterwards legitimated, and eventually married to Martignon d'Arpendistiqui, or Arpendistiqui, who afterwards had a grant of land on the River St. John.

In 1634 the Company of New France, doubtless through Isaac de Razilli, had made a grant of Port Royal to Claude de Razilli, although the whole of that seignory had been, with all his other property, conveyed by Bien-court to Charles de la Tour, in 1623. After the death of Isaac, D'Aulnay negotiated an agreement, or proposed to have done so, with Claude de Razilli, for the purchase of all his property and estate in Acadie, as well what he held in his own right, as what he inherited from his brother. This bargain does not seem to have been entirely concluded at that early period, for it was not until the 16th of January, 1642, that Claude de Razilli, for the consideration of fourteen thousand livres, gave deed to D'Aulnay of all his property in Acadie.

By way of terminating the disputes which were already raging between D'Aulnay and La Tour, a Royal Patent was issued on the 10th of February, 1638, and this is the wise mode in which it dealt with the matter: De Char-nis  was appointed Lieutenant-General on the coast of the Etchemins (now of the State of Maine), his territory "beginning from the centre of the firm land of the French (Fundy) Bay"—wherever that is—"thence towards Virginia." La Tour was to be Lieutenant-General on the coast of Acadie, "from the middle of the French Bay to the Strait of Canso." Of course, this was quite incomprehensible, and only made matters worse; for who could conjecture where upon earth was to be found "the centre of the firm land of the French Bay?"

It is obvious that, whatever La Tour's private designs may have been, D'Aulnay was determined to root the former out of Acadie. Accordingly, on the 14th of July, 1640, three of his (D'Aulnay's) creatures, named Germain Doucett, Isaac Pesely, and Guillaume Trahan, laid before the proper tribunal, in France, a formal information against La Tour. We know not what were the terms of this information, but the result of the movement was that, on the 29th of January, 1641, a citation was issued to La Tour to repair forthwith to France. Meanwhile all his functions were revoked, and D'Aulnay was ordered to seize him and carry him to France. The ship *St. Francis* was sent to convey these orders, and arrived out in August; but La Tour, so far as he was concerned, refused to obey or pay any heed to the orders. D'Aulnay dared not attempt to seize him in his fort, in St. John, where he then was. However, D'Aulnay himself went over to France, in this same August, the better to further his own interests, and especially to obtain recruits in preparation for what now promised to be a serious contest.

La Tour was busy, too, preparing for the struggle. In November he sent a Huguenot named Rochette to Boston to endeavour to negotiate a treaty with the New Englanders. He proposed three points, viz.: 1st, free commerce; 2nd, aid against D'Aulnay; 3rd, right to import goods from England *via* Boston. The wily Yankees readily acquiesced in the first proposal, but boggled as to the other two. La Tour also sent an embassy to his friends in La Rochelle, in France, urging them to send him assistance. Those friends concurred to the extent of fitting out and sending him an armed ship, called the *Clement*.

In the spring of 1642, D'Aulnay returned from France—in great spirits, no doubt. He brought a new and peremptory order for La Tour's return, dated 24th of February. He also brought with him two armed ships, a galliot and several other vessels, and 500 men. With this force he proceeded forthwith to blockade St. John, where La Tour was.

Discerning the impending fate, La Tour first sent his lieutenant to Boston with a letter to Governor Winthrop, urging his assistance. Some of the Bostonians fell in with his views; but La Tour's peril and impatience daily increasing, he himself got on board his ship *Clement*, managed to run the blockade, and got into Boston, leaving Madame de La Tour, his dauntless wife, in command at St. John. In Boston he at length effected an agreement with Edward Gibbons and Thomas Hawkins, by which they agreed to hire to him four vessels; to wit, the *Seabridge*, *Philip and Mary*, *Increase* and *Greyhound*, with 252 men and 38 pieces of ordnance. La Tour also enlisted 92 men as soldiers. The General Court had a long and earnest confabulation, considering whether they could allow this agreement to take effect or not; but eventually La Tour and his friends won the day. He forthwith put to sea with his little squadron, and, in due time, came in sight of D'Aulnay's blockaders. The latter, no doubt, had supposed that he was holding La Tour a prisoner in his own fort all this time. He was dismayed at this new aspect of affairs, and took to immediate flight. La Tour ran his late blockaders pell-mell into Port Royal. In his panic, D'Aulnay stranded his vessels just in front of the

mill hard by the mouth of what is now called "Allen's River," and his men floundered ashore. La Tour vigorously attacked them with his own men and about 30 New Englanders, and signally defeated them. D'Aulnay's losses were 30 killed and one taken prisoner; La Tour's, 3 wounded. The New Englanders met with no casualties. The latter reached Boston, on their return, on the 20th of August.

In 1643, we find D'Aulnay once more in France, with his dolorous complaints against the irrepressible La Tour. He could always get legal documents in abundance; but that was a sort of missile which seemed to give La Tour but slight disturbance. Indeed, these documents seldom if ever reached him. On this occasion D'Aulnay, as was his wont, got (March 6th) a new judgment against La Tour passed in Council—got him *outlawed* and otherwise extended his means for crushing that troublesome individual.

About the same time La Tour was in Boston trying his utmost to persuade the cautious Bostonians into some compact. We find him there on the 12th of June, when a long conference took place between him and the General Court. The Captain of the *Clement*, who was present, exhibited a document of April, '43, from a Vice-Admiral of France, authorizing him (the Captain aforesaid) to carry supplies to La Tour, as a Lieutenant-General of France. La Tour also showed a letter from the agent of the Company of New France, warning him against D'Aulnay's plots, and calling La Tour Lieutenant-General of the King. Both of these documents were of later date than the order for La Tour's arrest. The course pursued by the authorities in France throughout these transactions is utterly incomprehensible. As the result of the conference in question, the General Court eventually consented to allow La Tour to *hire* ships from the Bostonians.

D'Aulnay returned to Acadie in the spring of 1644. Before doing so he learned that Madame de la Tour was in France, having gone thither doubtless on the affairs of her husband. D'Aulnay at once got an order for her arrest. She was informed of it and made her escape to England. There she bought, equipped and loaded a ship—cargo valued at £1,100 stg.—in which she herself took her departure for St. John. After a long, tedious and, in many respects, vexatious voyage, she arrived there safely, in defiance of D'Aulnay's cruisers in the Bay of Fundy.

The Bostonians were again evincing an uncertain demeanour. The fact seems to have been that they were afraid of D'Aulnay, or afraid of offending France through him, as, of the two contestants, the favourite of the French Court. With this impression La Tour, in July, 1644, made another trip to Boston, and had another long confabulation with the General Court. At last, that august body agreed to send a letter of remonstrance to D'Aulnay—that was all; and, on the 9th of September, La Tour left Boston.

Almost immediately afterwards came D'Aulnay's turn. On the 4th of October the latter sent an emissary—one M. Marie—to Boston, with full credentials, showing D'Aulnay's commission under the Great Seal of France, and a copy of the proceedings against La Tour, denouncing him as a rebel and a traitor. The result of all this was a virtual treaty of peace and friendship between D'Aulnay and his new-found Boston friends, which was concluded on the 8th of October.

Some time in February, 1645, D'Aulnay prepared to make an attack on St. John. He probably knew, or suspected, that La Tour was absent, as was the fact. Where he really was I have been unable to learn. He was probably seeking somewhere for an effective ally, and for aid in the sore perils by which he was beset. His heroic wife was at home, however, in Fort St. John; and she was, as it proved, a host in herself. The attack was fierce and obstinate. On the defensive, Madame herself led forth her gallant men, who fought under her own eye, and fought as perhaps only Frenchmen could fight whilst stimulated by such glances and under such leadership. In despite of all his efforts, D'Aulnay was thoroughly defeated, and retired to his shipping with a loss of 20 killed and 13 wounded. He was, of course, intensely exasperated and mortified. To be defeated at all, after his great preparations to ensure success, was ignominious; but to be beaten by a woman, and that woman the wife of his most hated enemy, La Tour, was worse by far and utterly unendurable.

The sorely discomfited chief hastened to repair damages and to reinforce his strength; and, about the commencement of Holy Week, his squadron again appeared before Fort St. John. Again he met with most determined resistance. Day after day the little fort was fiercely cannonaded, and even that fort replied with vigour, the thunder of the competing ordnance mingling with the war of the cataract close by, and making a chorus which added to the wild terror of the conflict. By the arrival of Easter Sunday, D'Aulnay had twelve men killed and a large number wounded; and evidently his victory was as remote as ever. But treachery was to bring about what could not be effected by hard, open, honest fighting. In that fort, there was one sufficiently detestable to prove a traitor, even to such a heroine and such a woman as Madame de la Tour. On the morning of this same Easter Sunday, this traitor—said to have been a Swiss—managed to open to D'Aulnay and his troops a way of admission into the fort. Again Madame appeared in person at the head of her little garrison and fiercely assailed the storming party. Had the repelling force continued the contest with the same daring energy, the final result

might have been very different. But Madame de la Tour's garrison was already nearly cut to pieces; D'Aulnay offered her the most favourable terms; and, in an evil moment, the heroic woman consented to surrender.

Then the true character of D'Aulnay de Charnis  displayed itself. First, he put the whole garrison in irons. Then he decreed that they should be hanged, every man of them, except one, who was to save his life by acting as executioner for the others. Meanwhile, Madame de la Tour, the heroine who had led these brave fellows to victory as well as to death, was to stand by and witness the whole of this ghastly proceeding with a halter about her neck. So it was done. The torture of it all was too great for Madame de la Tour; and she died in a few days—some say, in a few minutes—afterwards. She left an infant child, who is said to have been sent to France, and of whom we hear nothing afterwards. It is, therefore, to be reasonably presumed that this child died young.

D'Aulnay carried away from Fort St. John booty to the value of £10,000 sterling. He repaired to France in September ensuing the date of the above mentioned achievement. It was possibly in honour of his glorious triumph over Madame de la Tour that he had the gratification of receiving a letter from the Queen Regent; also one from the little King—Louis XIV.—then seven years of age. In 1647, he at length realized the long-coveted reward of so much chicanery and cruelty as had distinguished his career, and was made sole Governor and Lieutenant-General of the King, throughout Acadie.

As for La Tour, he seems to have led a wandering life for some time after the tragedy at St. John. In the Autumn of 1645 he visited Newfoundland to have a conference with Kirk, the English Governor of that island, who was a Frenchman by birth. The winter of 1645 and 1646 he spent with Samuel Maverick on "Nottle's Island." In August, 1646, he appears at Quebec where he is saluted on his arrival as a person of distinction and becomes the guest of Governor Montmagny. He is said to have been for a time at Hudson's Bay engaged in the fur trade; but he was again in Quebec in 1648, where he became godfather to Charles Amador, son of Abraham Martin, born on the 7th of March of that year. This Abraham Martin is the same person who, at that time, owned and gave his name to the afterwards celebrated "Plains of Abraham." Later in the same year La Tour is reported as engaged with the Canadians in the war against the Iroquois.

We are now approaching the date of an event which was to make another great change in La Tour's prospects. On the 24th of May, 1650, D'Aulnay de Charnis  was found drowned, through the upsetting of his boat, in the Dauphin River. Such was the end of all his political manoeuvring and bloodthirsty achievements. There is reason to believe that his death was not wholly accidental. A letter from one M. de la Varenne, Louisbourg, 8th May, 1756, purporting to give a correct traditional account of the matter, states that "D'Aulnay," with a servant was overset in a canoe, within the sight of some savages; and that the latter threw themselves into the water to save them, and did actually save the servant. "But," says this letter, "the savage who had pitched upon Mons. D'Aulnay, seeing who it was, and remembering some blows with a cane he had a few days before received from him, took care to sous him so often in the water that he drowned him before he got ashore." This account illustrates a characteristic of D'Aulnay, who is reported by his contemporaries to have been tyrannical and cruel towards servants and others placed beneath him.

In 1651, La Tour proceeded to France, where, strange to say—at least it would be strange anywhere outside of France—he forthwith again reinstated himself in the confidence of the Court. He engaged men at his discretion and without interference. He raised a troop under the command of Sieur Philippe Mius d'Entremont, a Norman nobleman. He returned to Acadie with a new royal commission, restoring to him his seignory at St. John, and making him Governor of all Acadie as delegate of the King. Is it any wonder that all the aspirations of France in those early days, in the way of founding and sustaining colonies, should have resulted in failure? Unreliability, if not actual duplicity and bad faith, almost invariably characterized her demeanour towards those of her sons who ventured to engage in colonization schemes. To be petted one day and crushed the next, or the very reverse,—such has been their usual experience.

Soon after his return to Acadie, La Tour transferred to the before-mentioned D'Entremont, major of his troops, his old seignory of La Tour—Fort St. Louis,—near Cape Sable. The D'Entremonts and La Tours of a younger generation afterwards intermarried; and there are now thousands of the descendants of this Norman nobleman, Major D'Entremont, residing in the vicinity of Port La Tour and the old Fort St. Louis. He is often entitled "Pobomcoup" (Pubnico) in papers of the period.

Now comes another marvel to be recorded. On the 24th of February, 1653, Charles Amador de la Tour was again married; and, this time, to the widow of D'Aulnay de Charnis , his old enemy.

In March, 1654, Emmanuel Le Borgne and one Guilbert, claiming to be creditors of the deceased D'Aulnay, sailed for Acadie with the intention of seizing the property supposed to have belonged to the latter in that country. They first alighted upon the fort and improvements at St. Pierre in the Island of Cape Breton, which belonged to poor Denys, who had taken no part in the long contest between La Tour and D'Aulnay, and had no business relations with either of them; and, in his

temporary absence, they thoroughly pillaged the place. They next seized Port Royal, and sailed thence for St. John to attack La Tour's post. In crossing the Bay of Fundy, they were overtaken by Denys, intent upon reprisals and revenge. They escaped him and made their way back to Port Royal. On the 16th of August following, Port Royal, with La Borgne and Company, was seized by the English, under Colonel Sedgwick, an officer of Cromwell's. Immediately afterwards the whole of Acadie met the same fate. Denys was not disturbed in his possessions in Cape Breton.

Assuredly this La Tour was a living individuated "surprise party," a man of the most extraordinary and unexpected vicissitudes. England has just made a seizure of all he possessed, as the property of an enemy. Now on the 9th of August, 1656, England, through her ruler, the Lord Protector Cromwell, makes a grant of all Acadia, or Nova Scotia, to Sir Thomas Temple, William Crowne, and Charles de la Tour!

Of these grantees, it is not probable that ever Temple or Crowne even visited the country granted, much less resided there. As a consequence La Tour would naturally have his own way, for the most part. He seems to have spent the remainder of his days in peace and quietness; and we find but little mention of his name until his death. This occurred some time during the year 1666. He left by his second wife and him surviving, two sons—Jacques aged five, and Charles aged two years; also three daughters. If as already stated he was fourteen years of age when he arrived out from France with his father, in 1610, he must have been just seventy at the time of his death. Thus fifty-six years of his life had been almost entirely spent amid the wildernesses and among the aborigines of Acadie. It was truly a life of startling adventures and strange vicissitudes.

The story of the La Tour family, so far as it has come down to us, is full of interest; but, doubtless, of all who have borne that name, the reader will especially single out and dwell upon with feelings of pity and tenderness, yet of intense admiration, the memory of that devoted wife, that noble and heroic woman, who dauntlessly fought, and suffered, and died at the old Fort St. John.

PIERCE STEVENS HAMILTON.

ERRATA.—In "the St. Etiennes" of March 27th, for "Pontrincourt," wherever it occurs, read Pontrincourt.

IN A DAFFODIL WOOD IN ENGLAND.

A COBALT blue sky overhead; underneath, the ground ivy covered, leaf strawn, across which countless spiders and wood insects are gaily making their way.

Through the crowded trees and thick under-covert comes a scent of violets on the breeze; children's voices, clear and resonant, echo from a distant pathway.

For carpet, all around spring daffodil leaves by threes and sixes, pale-blue grey, their upright flower buds still covered with a transparent brown spathe, distinguished from leaf only by yellow shading. Here and there a strong bud has pushed its way through a faded beech leaf, threading its neck and collar thereby, like a lady in a ruff.

Gnarled stumps of fallen trees, starred by red cups and moss grown, sprinkle the ground at intervals; on one a blackbird trills forth its song, undisturbed by approaching footsteps. Masses of dark-green spurge, red stemmed, sway and curtsy to the wind; dog's mercury is already in full bloom.

Tall grey beech leaves, speckled with lichen, brown, white, black, green, orange, are already displaying their thousand buds, sharp pointed and shiny. Primroses are centred by yellow blossom, with crimson velvety stems; hyacinths are distinguished in sunny places by bright green acicular leaves. But the real glory of the woods, before which all else pales, is the daffodil flower, now in its prime, stretching away through the woods. Nothing but yellow, yellow and green, flowers nodding, swaying and swinging, rustling as daffodils only can rustle when played on by the wind.

In the near foreground their colour gleams golden, fading to yellow in the distance; as twilight falls changing to cream colour still light on a dark background. Where rays of sunshine stream through the underwood, illuminating the dark recesses of the coppice, there the daffodil is seen to perfection, contrasting with green moss.

Round the stems of the dark prickly holly the flowers gain in colouring, while in the neighbourhood of the hazel they lose half their glory. The spurge leaves, which apparently always cluster near daffodils, are turned bright scarlet by the wind, which only serves to bring out luxuriantly the crimped yellow crown of their neighbours. Tits, with blue heads, white cheeks, sing loudly as they cling to upright twigs; numbers of flies and gnats are buzzing round the streamlet. Rabbits, startled by crackling leaves, cross and recross the pathway. On moss grown banks starry celandine vies with the daffodil in shade.

Flocks of yellowhammers emerge from the woodside, beginning their spring song, with white tail feathers outspread as if for admiration. In the open pathways where school children wander, banks of dried leaf have been piled by March winds, which leaves, by-the-bye, are caught and whirled about by miniature typhoons.

The children see this and laugh, clap their hands and cling tightly to their yellow nosegays, till the girls pink sun-bonnets follow the whirling leaves.

Robin-rebreasts in extraordinary numbers haunt the daffodil woods, and add their song, loudest of all, to the general melody. Just now they are specially pugnacious, and amusing fights may be seen. The wrens lively, rapid notes, are beginning to be heard.

Few, very few, snowdrops linger; these are fast disappearing, and in their place may be seen the shiny green arum, whose black spots, by-the-bye, are rapidly changing into purple, and presently their orange spikes will decorate the woods.

But then the spring-tide glory will have left the coppice side, and the dazzling glow of the daffodil will have faded from our view.

Daffodils
That come before the swallow dares, and take
The winds of March into beauty.

E. K. PEARCE.

THE SKY-LARK.

BLITHE is the lark when first the morning breaks
And from his nest up-circling through the air
He leaves below a world of shadowy care
And off his wings the dews of darkness shakes;
For those high lakes of blue he gladly makes
With song that overfloweth everywhere
Like the sweet grace that falleth after prayer
To one who from sin at last awakes.
Poets have sung thy praises;—but thy song
Is far above all sound of poet's voice,
Though listening to thy notes he may rejoice
And wonder if some raptured angel-throng
Pause in their service as thou soarest near
And to thy music lend entranced ear.

SAREPTA.

THE RAMBLER.

AS the warm season commences, the average school-boy begins to weary of his tasks and ply them with only half a heart. The restricted and repressed energies that have pinned to vent themselves in football and cricket throughout the winter are at last privileged to escape and before very long our commons and fields and our one Park will doubtless be full of merry, riotous, healthy boys and—girls. I say girls timidly, because the average Canadian girl knows little of ball-playing, or systematic walking, and cares less. It is very little use to preach if nobody will practise the virtues of open air, simple, natural recreation, and plenty of exercise. Here and there a rich family who possesses a model governess or *bonne* arranges that the junior members shall be daily taken for an airing. The plea is, that when children go to school and back again, with studies to prepare, there is no time to devote to walking or ball-playing. But the time may be easily made. There should be a One-Hour League and from five to six, in fine weather, every healthy child should be bound by compulsory law to be in the open air.

It is moreover a great pity that, with our abundant water supply, more schools and colleges are not erected nearer the large lakes and rivers that are so prominent a feature of our country. This fact has been commented upon in other quarters in connection with the new Upper Canada College, and it certainly deserves careful consideration. The average Canadian, satisfied with himself and his civilization, would probably dislike to be told, that in such an out-of-the-way place as the Isle of Man these matters are better understood. There is a college known as King William's, about ten miles from Douglas, built on a gravel soil, facing the bay, only 300 yards from the beach, and with a cricket ground lying between the college and the sea. The buildings and cricket field cover a space of thirteen acres on an open site, in the middle of a farm of 200 acres, which is the property of the college. The swimming bath is 60 ft. long by 25 ft. wide, and varies in depth from 6 ft. 3 in. to 3 ft. 3 in. This is supplied with sea water pumped from the beach, and is kept at a regular and suitable temperature. There is a metal forge, a carpenter's workshop, a printing press—in short, the "advantages" are as complete as any ever advertised in the most rose-coloured transatlantic circular. Can we not learn something from this? We have not the sea, but we have a noble substitute, the placid "blue Adagio" of our great inland lake. What a pity not to be able to utilize it! Well, Canada is too large, and the general carelessness of life applies to this subject of water; we have so much, and it is so convenient, that we do not value it.

Toronto audiences may be everything else that is notable but they are certainly not polite. They arrive late at concerts, they cough and talk throughout the performance and they scent the closing chorus from afar, beginning to button up their coats and twist their heads into fascinators a full ten or fifteen minutes before the finale is reached. There are compositions and there are plays in which the core of the author's intention is kept for the last, and in these cases the effect is entirely spoiled by the rustling and fluttering of so called musical and artistic people. You cannot speak of these things to your friends; no amount of discussion in the daily journals ventilates them sufficiently to act as correctives; there seems to be no help for them, since they exist as signs and tokens of innate bad breeding. There are numbers of people who to this day regard actors and musicians as mere mountebanks, not worth bestowing an act of common politeness upon. So that it

is of much more importance to "catch the car" than to attend to the final working out of a drama or an oratorio, as the case may be. But nothing can very well be—ruder.

I hope that Madame Helen Hopekirk's Invitation Piano Recital last Saturday was attended by all the lovers of good music, because she is a genuine artist and can attract large and representative audiences in much more important centres than Toronto. She is Scotch by birth and extraction, and her art is characterized by perfect refinement and beauty of phrasing. She plays in London once or twice a year, but is at present devoting herself partly to composition in Vienna, under Leschetitzky, the husband of Annette Essipoff. Madame Hopekirk is lacking in the virility of Carreno, but she has more repose than Aus der Ohe, and her reading is singularly pure. Mr. Gourlay, of Gourlay, Winter and Leeming, introduced the pianist in fitting and eloquent terms, and the large audience showed much appreciation of the classical and varied programme.

Let me suggest that for piano recitals the platform should be uncarpeted and not so largely filled up with palms and other foliage. The resonance of the instrument is affected by all these quite useless surroundings.

Dr. Parker—everyone knows who Dr. Parker is, of the City Temple, London—has lately said, in his usual slashing style: "The Low Church party has become fossilized, devoid of warmth and breadth of vision; it represents neither the fish of Catholicism, nor the flesh of Revivalism, nor the good red herring of Nonconformity. It spends its energies on lawsuits, and hugs itself in the mantle of its own virtue, when it has clapped an opponent in gaol; it richly deserves the obliteration which has followed as a Nemesis its work in Islington and elsewhere."

A London paper says: "The Prince of Wales will probably be made chairman, and the Marquis of Lorne, vice-president, of the Royal Commission having in charge England's interest at the Chicago Fair."

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHEAPER LETTER POSTAGE WANTED.

To the Editor of THE WEEK:

SIR,—It is to be earnestly hoped that at the coming session of the Dominion Parliament steps will be taken to secure a two-cent rate of postage for letters passing through the Canadian mails. If the Government will not grant the reduction of their own free will, the people's representatives should force them to. The objection always urged against this reform is that the Postoffice Department is not self-sustaining. The plea is not a valid one. We do not expect the Militia Department, nor the Department of Agriculture, nor that of Marine and Fisheries to be self-sustaining, but we look to Parliament and the Department of Finance to see that there is sufficient revenue provided to sustain them. The Postoffice Department exists to serve the people, and it is in closer touch with them than any other branch of the public service. In the United States, which has enjoyed a two-cent rate for years, an agitation is going on for a further reduction to one cent. Surely Canada ought to have a two-cent rate.

The Government last year claimed to have a considerable surplus. As the country has pronounced in favour of a continuance of the policy which has produced that surplus, why not devote a portion of it to a reduction in letter postage, and so benefit all classes of the community?

Let us have a two-cent letter rate, and let us have it now.

Brockville.

J. JONES BELL.

THE VINLAND OF THE NORTHMEN.*

IT is indeed vain for us to hope for evidence of the same definite kind as that which establishes beyond question the presence of the Northmen on the sites of their long-settled colonies in Greenland. Their visits to our Canadian seaboard were transitory; and the attempt at settlement there failed. Yet without the definite memorials of the old Norse colonists recovered in the present century on the sites of their Greenland settlements it would probably have proved vain to identify them now. The coast of Nova Scotia is indented with inlets, and estuaries of creeks and rivers, suggesting some vague resemblance to the Hóp, or creek of the old sagas. Whether anyone of them presents adequate features for identification with the descriptions furnished in their accounts has yet to be ascertained. But there is every motive to stimulate us to a careful survey of the coast in search of any probable site of the Vinland of the old Northmen. Slight as are the details available for such a purpose, they are not without some specific definiteness, which the Rhode Island antiquaries turned to account, not without a warning to us in their too confident assumption of results. Dr. E. B. Tylor, in his address to the section of anthropology at the Montreal meeting of the British Association, after referring to the Icelandic records of the explorations of the hardy sea-rovers from Greenland, as too consistent to be refused belief as to the main facts, thus pro-

* An extract from a paper read before the Royal Society of Canada by Sir Daniel Wilson, LL.D., F.R.S.E.

ceeded: "They sailed some way down the American coast. But where are we to look for the most southerly points which the sagas mention as reached in Vinland? Where was the Keel-ness, where Thorvald's ship ran aground, and Cross-ness, where he was buried, when he died by the Skräling's arrow? Rafn, in the 'Antiquitates Americanae,' confidently maps out these places about the promontory of Cape Cod, in Massachusetts, and this has been repeated since from book to book. I must plead guilty to having cited Rafn's map before now, but when with reference to the present meeting I consulted our learned editor of Scandinavian records at Oxford, Mr. Gudbrand Vigfusson, and afterwards went through the original passages in the sagas with Mr. York Powell, I am bound to say that the voyages of the Northmen ought to be reduced to more moderate limits. It appears that they crossed from Greenland to Labrador (Helluland), and thence sailing more or less south and west, in two stretches of two days each, they came to a place near where wild grapes grew, whence they called the country Vine-land. This would, therefore, seem to have been somewhere about the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and it would be an interesting object for a yachting cruise to try down from the east coast of Labrador a fair four days' sail of a viking ship, and identify, if possible, the sound between the island and the ness, the river running out of the lake into the sea, the long stretches of sand, and the other local features mentioned in the sagas." A fresh stimulus is thus furnished to our Canadian yachtsmen to combine historical exploration with a summer's coasting trip, and go in search of the lost Vinland. The description of the locality, to which Dr. Tylor thus refers, and that which furnished the data from which the members of the Rhode Island Historical Society satisfied themselves as to the identity of their more southern site on the Pacasset River, have to be kept in view in any renewed enquiry. At the same time it must not be overlooked that the oldest and most trustworthy narrative, in the saga of Eric the Red, with the credited, and probably genuine, story of the voyage of Karlsefne: are expanded, in the Grœnlandingsháttr, into five voyages with their incidents recast, with modifications and additions. The expedition of Leif Eriksson, and his accidental discovery of Vinland; and the subsequent attempt at colonization of Karlsefne, in company with Thorvald and Freydisa, are the only adventures accredited by the oldest tradition. In the former, Leif is represented as running his vessel into a creek, or small river, and following up the stream to a lake from which it flowed. Subsequent descriptions are obviously based on this account. But to whatever extent the description of the locality where Thorvald Eriksson was killed by a Skraeling may have been suggested by that of the older narrative, the localities are different. It was not till the spring of A.D. 1004 that Karlsefne set out on his colonizing expedition. The voyagers sailed along Furdstrandir, a long, low sandy coast, till they came to where the land was indented with creeks and inlets. There they and his companions spent the winter of A.D. 1005; and where, therefore, we may assume the observations to have been made that determined the length of the day in Vinland at the winter solstice. The narrative of noteworthy incidents is accompanied with topographical details that have to be kept in view in any attempt at recovering traces of the locality. There, if it could be identified, we have to look for a promontory answering to the Krossanes, or promontory of the crosses: the spot where Thorvald was buried; and, as would seem to be implied, where a cross was set up at the grave mound. The style of such a sepulchral memorial of the Northmen at a little later date is very familiar to us. The discovery on some hitherto unheeded spot of the Nova Scotian coast of a bautastein, graven like those recovered on the sites of the old Greenland colony, would be an invaluable historical record. It might be expected to read somewhat in this fashion: *Leif sunn Erikr rautha raisti krus thana eftir Thorvald sunn sina.* But there is slight ground for imagining that the transient visitors from Greenland to the Canadian shores left any more lasting memorial of the tragic event that reappears in successive versions of the narrative of their presence there, than a wooden grave-post, or uninscribed head stone.

One other element in the characteristic features of the strange land visited by the Greenland explorers is the native population, and this has a specific interest in other respects, in addition to its bearing on the determination of a Nova Scotian site for "Vinland the Good." They are designated Skrälings (Skrælinger), and as in this the Greenland voyagers applied the same name to the natives of Vinland as to the Greenland Eskimo, it has been assumed that both were of the same race. But the term skräling is still used in Norway to express the idea of decrepitude, or physical inferiority; and probably was used with no more definite significance than our own word "savage." The account given in the saga of the approach of the Skrälings would sufficiently accord with that of a Micmac flotilla of canoes. Their first appearance is thus described: "While looking about one morning, they observed a great number of canoes. On exhibiting friendly signals the canoes approached nearer to them and the natives in them looked with astonishment at those they met there. These people were sallow-coloured and ill-looking, had ugly heads of hair, large eyes and broad cheeks." The term skräling has usually been interpreted "dwarf," and so seemed to confirm the idea of the natives having been Eskimo; but, as already stated, the word, as still used in Norway, might

mean no more than the inferiority of any savage race. As to the description of their features and complexion, that would apply equally well to the red Indian or the Eskimo, and so far as the eyes are spoken of, rather to the former than the latter. More importance may be attached to the term *hudkeipr* applied to their canoes, which is more applicable to the kayak, or skin-boat, than to the birch-bark canoe of the Indian; but the word was probably loosely used as applicable to any savage substitute for a keel or built boat.

This question of the identification of the skrälings, or natives, whether of Nova Scotia or New England, is one of considerable ethnographic significance. The speculations relative to the possible relationship of the Eskimo to the post-glacial cave-dwellers of the Dordogne Valley; and their consequent direct descent from palæolithic European man: confer a value on any definite evidence bearing on their movements in intermediate centuries. On the other hand, the approximate correspondence of the Huron-Iroquois of Canada and the State of New York to the Eskimo in the dolichocephalic type of skull common to both, gives an interest to any evidence of the early presence of the latter to the south of the St. Lawrence. In their western migrations the Eskimo attract the attention of the ethnographer as the one definite ethnic link between America and Asia. They are met with, as detached and wandering tribes, across the whole continent, from Greenland to Behring Strait. Nevertheless, they appear to be the occupants of a diminishing rather than an expanding area. This would accord with the idea of their area extending over the Maritime Provinces, and along the New England coast, in the eleventh century; and that possibly as indicating their early home, from which they were being driven northward by the Huron-Iroquois or other assailants, rather than as implying an overflow from their arctic habitat. Seal hunting on the coast of Newfoundland, and fishing on its banks and along the shores of Nova Scotia, would even now involve no radical change in the habits of the Eskimo. It was with this hyperborean race that the Scandinavian colonists of Greenland came in contact eight hundred years ago, and by them that they were exterminated at a later date. If it could be proved that the Skrälings of the eleventh century, found by the Northmen on the American mainland, were Eskimo, it would furnish the most conclusive evidence that the red Indians—whether Micmac, Millicet, or Hurons—are recent intruders there.

In any process of aggression of the native American race on the older area of the Eskimo, some intermixture of blood would naturally follow. The slaughter of the males in battle, and the capture of women and children, everywhere leads to a like result; and this seems the simplest solution of the problem of the southern brachycephalic, and the northern dolichocephalic type of head among native American races. When the sites of the ancient colonies of Greenland were rediscovered and visited by the Danes, they imagined they could recognize in the physiognomy of some of the Eskimo, who still people the shores of Davis Straits, traces of admixture between the old native and the Scandinavian or Icelandic blood. Of the Greenland colonies the Eskimo had perpetuated many traditions, referring to the colonists under the native name of *Kablunet*. But of the language that had been spoken among them for centuries, the fact is highly significant that the word *Kona*, used by them as a synonym for woman, is the only clearly recognized trace. This is worthy of note in considering the distinctive character of the Eskimo language and its comparison with the Indian languages of the North American continent. It has the feature common to nearly all the native languages of the continent north of the Mexican Gulf in the composite character of its words; so that an Eskimo verb may furnish the equivalent to a whole sentence in other tongues. But what is specially noteworthy is that, while the Huron-Iroquois, the Algonkin, and other Indian families of languages have multiplied widely dissimilar dialects, Dr. Henry Rink has shown that the Eskimo dialects of Greenland or Labrador differ slightly from those of Behring Strait; and the congeners of the American Eskimo, who have overflowed into the Aleutian Islands, and taken possession of the north-eastern region of Asia, perpetuate there nearly allied dialects of the parent tongue. The Tschuktchi, on the Asiatic side of Behring Strait, speak dialects of this Arctic American language. The Alaskan and the Tshugazzi peninsulas are in part peopled by Eskimo; the Konegan of Kudjak Island belong to the same stock; and all the dialects spoken in the Aleutian Islands, the supposed highway from Asia to America, betray in like manner the closest affinities to the Arctic Mongolidae of the New World. They thus appear not only to be contributions from the New World to the Old, but to be of recent introduction there. If the cave-dwellers of Europe's palæolithic era found their way as has been suggested, in some vastly remote age, either by an eastern or a western route to the later home of the Arctic Eskimo, it is in comparatively modern centuries that the tide of migration has set westward across the Behring Strait, and by the Aleutian Islands, into Asia.

AN Austrian impressario, who has imported whole galaxies of Oriental stars, holds that Japan excels in acrobats, and Hindostan in beast tamers, but that China stands unrivalled for sleight-of-hand tricksters of the mysterious and incomprehensible kind. The magicians of the Flowery Kingdom seem to form a special guild, and transmit their trade secrets from generation to generation.

IN LOWLY VALLEY.

Go forth, my heart, and seek some lowly valley
Beneath a sky of bright and tender hue,
From which kind stars rain down their mystic splendour,
And wake the earth with tears of heavenly dew;
Let not the summit peaks of distant glory
Shut out the peace that reigns within the plain,—
Better the flowers that bloom within the valley,
Than tempting heights lit up with arid gain.

Go forth, my heart, nor dream of each to-morrow
That mocks the hopes and sunshine of to-day;
For life hath joys that grow within the Present,
But ripen not if touch'd by Future ray.
In lowly valley peace broods sweet and holy
Full of the vesper-tide of thought and prayer;
Bound by the golden clasps of love and duty,
In lowly valley, life is void of care.

THOMAS O'HAGAN.

THE LOST MANUSCRIPT.*

THIS long story, wholesome, learned and unusually interesting, is entirely worthy of the handsome, solid form in which its American publishers have given it to the English-speaking world. It is much more than a novel, as that title is usually understood, being not merely a tale of distinctly characterized and variously situated men and women, together with an account of how these persons spoke and acted and differed and loved and affected the lives of one another, but also a subtle examination of the social classes of Germany, how they are disconnected by difference of ideal, merged by identity of race and nation, and influenced by heredity and the whole past. "The Lost Manuscript" is in every sense a great book, written from a broad philosophical outlook by one very well acquainted with the German world, and possessing keen susceptibility to differences of individual character, together with the rare faculty of presenting fictitious persons of both sexes as living, natural, normal, altogether real. Freytag is in the best sense a realist, but he is a realist who does not shun the strong situations and great emotions that uncover the soul from formalism.

Professor Felix Werner and his young wife Ilse are the main figures round whom the microcosm revolves. He is a famous philologist, counting all other ambitions as dross to the pure ambition of the scholar, but not a visionary; on the contrary shrewd and with tact enough to become the chief authority in university administration. His tane was his eagerness to enrich the learned world with a certain manuscript of Tacitus, which he was cunningly led to believe had formerly been possessed by a community of German monks and by them hidden in some old building of a specified district. Under this delusion, which sprang from the forgery of an apparently old scrap of manuscript by a poor scholar, Magister Knips, much employed by the Professors to read and revise their proofs, Werner, as a bachelor, made a long journey to the old house of the country magnate, Ilse's father. There he fell in love with and married her. She was very beautiful, tall, fair-haired, wise, a good administrator of her father's great agricultural household, altogether a frank, noble, practical German maiden. Brought into university society the good Ilse, by virtue of the same thorough and honourable character that had made her efficient in her country life, won upon all. But the life wearied her heart. By way of becoming completely a companion to her husband she studied along his path, became acquainted with the ideas of the learned, was disturbed in soul by their material or philosophic conceptions of God and the universe, and ever hungered the more for the old simple life of religion and the affections. But from all sinking to materialism, and from all temptations to ignore wifely duty, she was preserved by her honest inherited heart and her sound early training. Upon all she was a good influence; keeping her husband in amity with some to whom he had been, by the manuscript forger, deluded into injustice; guiding the young prince, who loved her, into the way of honour; and vindicating the purity of her widowhood from the trap laid for her by the reigning monarch. Ilse's hardest trial was the knowledge that her husband had unconsciously brought her into this trap, left her in it, and exposed her fair fame to suspicion, by his infatuated persistence in of the search for the lost manuscript, of which the monarch had heard and by newly forged accounts of which he had tempted the Professor to leave Ilse alone within the palace enclosure. In dealing with the young wife's sorrow that her husband had forgotten her for the manuscript and made her of less account than it to his life, the novelist is peculiarly subtle and happy. There was a tinge of jealousy in her grief, for the Professor had been attracted from her side, at the critical time, by the arts of an extremely fascinating, flattering, and clever Princess. Still we are made to understand clearly that Ilse, too noble for serious jealousy, was wounded by her husband's neglect rather than moved by bitterness against her apparent rival. This fascinating princess is herself, after all, a beautiful character, and the novelist's skill is notably displayed in showing us that the Professor was enthralled mainly by her exquisite court-learned tact and manner. Her influence over the scholar is made typical of the seduction which the per-

* "The Lost Manuscript"—a Novel. By Gustav Freytag. Authorized Translation. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Company.

fectly bred and practiced woman of the world easily exercises over her intellectual superior, the scholar fresh from his learned seclusion.

Of the minor characters Magister Knips, the humble forger who set the university by the ears and the whole story going, is one of the most perfectly drawn. Servile to dignitaries, greedy of money, so base as to practise upon Werner, to whom he owed gratitude, he was still all self-sacrifice to his family, reverential of learning, and a scholar of immense attainments. What sent him astray was consciousness that the superiority of his own learning was taken advantage of by his patrons, the professors, and neither recognized nor acknowledged by them. When charged with his forgeries by Werner, the Magister says:—

"I have felt the torment of having more knowledge than I had credit for, and I have had no opportunity to work my way out of my narrow sphere. That has been the cause of all."

The Magister suddenly stopped.

"It was pride," said the Professor, sorrowfully, "it was envy that burst forth from an oppressed life against more fortunate ones, who, perhaps, did not know more; it was the craving for superiority over others."

"It was that," continued Knips, plaintively. "First came the idea of mocking those who employed and despised me. I thought, if I chose, I had you in my power, my learned colleagues. Then it became a purpose and took fast hold of me. I have sat many nights working at it before it went so far, and frequently have I thrown away what I have done, Professor, and had it under my books. But I was allured to go on; it became my pride to master the art. When at last I had done so, it was a pleasure to me to make use of it. It was less for the gain than the superiority it gave me. . . I was only an assistant and few cared about me. If others had esteemed me as a scholar it would not have happened."

"You considered yourself so, and you had a right to do so," rejoined the Professor. "You felt the pride of your learning and you well knew your high vocation. You well knew that you also, the humble Magister, had your share in the priestly office and in the princely office of our realm. No purple is nobler, no rule is more sovereign than ours. We lead the souls of our nation from one century to another; and ours is the duty of watching over its learning and over its thoughts. We are its champions against the lies and spirits of a past time which wander amongst us clothed with the semblance of life. The old virtues of the Apostles are required of us—to esteem little what is earthly, and to proclaim the truth. You were in this sense consecrated like every one of us; your life was pledged to God. On you, as on all of us, lay the responsibility for the souls of our nation. You have proved yourself unworthy of this office, and I grieve, wretched man, that I must separate you from it."

The Magister jumped up and looked imploringly at the Professor.

But the Professor read him out with "I mourn over you as over a dead man." The Magister wept, but took the money Werner offered, and departed. He came back to ask the Professor to accept "the Homer of 1488," which he would find in the Magister's house. Then Knips went forth into the monarch's park to hang himself.

He looked up at the dark boughs that towered over him, gazed at the sky and the grey flitting shadows which coursed along under the moon, and desperate thoughts passed through his mind:—

"When the moon vanishes that will be a bother to me also."

He looked long at the moon. Amidst his wild thoughts a Latin sentence entered his confused brain:—

"The moon and the earth are but as little points in the universe; that is beautifully said by Ammianus' Marcellinus. I have compared the manuscripts of this Roman; I have made conjectures on all sides with respect to his mutilated text; I have pored for years over him. If I do here, in order to vex this ignorant lord, what was done to Haman, all this preparation for my Roman would be lost."

And with this reason the poor scholar excused his shrinking from suicide! The touch of art exquisite, but we remember that the Magister, had he really intended suicide, would not have taken the Professor's money to carry him abroad, where he went.

ART NOTES.

WHISTLER'S portrait of Carlyle is to be bought by the corporation of Glasgow, in accordance with the advice of a body of Scotch artists.

UNDER the Presidency of the Duc D'Aumale, a committee has been formed, of which Detaille is Secretary and Treasurer, to promote the erection of a monument to Meissonnier. M. Mercié has been selected to execute the work, and Baron A. de Rothschild will receive subscriptions.

MISS MARGARET THOMAS, the well-known Australian sculptor, artist and writer, who has been some time in Bath, is likely before long to be in London, where she will certainly receive a warm welcome from many admiring friends. Perhaps everyone may not know that Miss Thomas first studied sculpture at the age of only thirteen, under poor Charles Summers—he of the Burke and Wills monument.

AN original portrait of Christopher Columbus has been discovered at Como. Apart from the scarcity of authentic

likenesses of the great navigator, this find possesses additional value, as it was painted by Del Piombo. The portrait was formerly regarded as an heirloom in the family, now extinct, of the Giovios, and was in the possession of the writer Paul Giovio, who refers to it in his works, and had it engraved. On the failure of the male branch of the Giovio family the portrait passed two generations ago to the De Orchi family, and is now in the possession of Dr. De Orchi, of Como.—*Times*.

MR. J. J. DILLON announces a catalogue sale of modern paintings by Messrs. Oliver, Coate and Company, Toronto. Mr. Dillon states that the works offered will be of superior merit and from the studios of well-known exhibitors at the Royal Academy and other leading exhibitions of Great Britain. Some of the artists whose pictures will be presented to the public for sale are Messrs. W. Webb, G. Hodgson, H. Schafer, M. Gilbert, W. N. Dommerson, J. J. Barker, G. Knight. The paintings will be on view prior to the sale on Saturday, the 18th inst., and on the morning of each sale day. The sale will be held on Monday and Tuesday, the 20th and 21st inst.

INDIA, and especially Southern India, is now going through an Anglo phase. It affects plainness of design, in great part because with less effort the same price can be obtained. Plainness is all very well for use, but the aesthetic and artistic side cannot be developed by perpetually looking on plain, uniform things. Plain paper is useful to write upon, but it is the writing on it that makes the impression; and so it is that the *lota* (vase or cup) with the parrot on it, or the *lota* with the *hamsa* (or swan) on it, first attracts the child's attention, then charms it, and finally excites its wish to imitate it. We Europeans set an example of simplicity of attire, of plainness in objects of use—glass, crockery, plate, etc.—but we are the first to patronize art, and to inculcate it in our children, and to beautify our houses. Even in India some of the houses are museums of lovely things; but, as far as finding original art in India, there are only the temples left where we can re-dip in the beauties of extinct Indian art. Here each door is coated over with beautifully carved brass; lamps supported on the heads of damsels and held up by the mouths of gryphons meet the eye; brass images staring life-like at the worshippers, holding swinging lamps between their well-formed fingers, a thousand beautiful temple utensils all exquisitely carved, testify to the religious fervour and the practised talent of the worshipper. It is the same spirit that inspired the Christian painters of ancient Italy, and as that fervour dies, so art dies.—*Nineteenth Century*.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE new Royal English Opera House, London, built by D'Oyley Carte, and opened with "Ivanhoe," has one of the largest stages in England, which is lighted by electrical side lights, placed at the back of the proscenium frame, and which are said to be much more effective than foot lights.

THE newly-discovered Danish composer, Mr. August Ennes, about thirty years of age—a Scandinavian Mascagni—has composed an opera entitled "Hexan (the Serccren)," which will shortly be played at Theatre Royal in Copenhagen. Reports speak highly of the music. The libretto is taken from Fitger's well-known drama.

THE *Monde Musical* states that "Lakmé," the melodious opera of the so-much-regretted Léo Délibes drew a numerous audience at a recent performance at Algiers. But what a delusion it was, *bone Dieu*. What a massacre! We asked ourselves if we were present to hear "Lakmé" itself or to assist at a grotesque parody of this admirable work.

THE piano recital given by Madame Helen Hopekirk at Association Hall on Saturday last was very enjoyable indeed. The well-varied numbers of the programme disclosed admirable execution and just interpretation on the part of Miss Hopekirk, who proved herself to be an accomplished pianist. The sweet tones of the instrument on which she performed also added greatly to the enjoyment of her playing. Mrs. Caldwell contributed materially to the pleasure of the recital.

AT the concert given by the Société Nationale, a "Fantasia" of C. Saint-Saëns, for the new omnitone horn, made by M. Henri Chausser, was played. The performance on this new horn and its capabilities is to be the subject of a special article by M. Constant Pierre. There were not twenty persons in the room who could describe this eminent player's performance, but everybody could understand that it was something extraordinary, and the player received well-merited applause.

A COLLECTION of autographs for sale in Berlin offers an unusually clear view of the very private affairs of some very great Germans. In a letter from Beethoven to his friend, the violinist Holz, he begs: "Do not forget to send me the money. I have none at all." Richard Wagner, in a short note to Kittl in Prague, complains of the straits he is in for money: "My position is critical, although not desperate." He had already had his notes for his future salary discounted and was about to move from lodgings that cost him \$165 a year to apartments let for half that sum. Kittl's offer of a loan is acknowledged and accepted with profuse thanks in another letter. On a sheet of paper are the words in Wagner's writing: "Rothschild—Rothschild! O million gold buttons!"

PRESIDENT AND MADAME CARNOT, together with the Ministers of the Cabinet and many other notable people, attended a dress rehearsal of Massenet's "Le Mage" at Paris recently. The libretto of the work, which was written by Richepin, is praised in Paris. The music of the opera indicates a return to the Oriental style which Massenet employed in writing "Le Roi de Lahore," but is said to show more skill in the treatment of vocal and orchestral parts. The story sets forth the triumph of truth over falsehood through divine interposition, the librettist making Zoroaster the hero. Mr. Marion Crawford has served a legal notice upon the managers of the opera against the production of "Le Mage," on the ground that the story is taken bodily from his "Zoroaster." M. Richepin denies the contention.

MRS. DRECHSLER ADAMSON'S grand concert in Association Hall on Thursday, April 9, was a rich and an enjoyable affair. The audience was large, fashionable and very appreciative. The string quartette, composed of Mrs. Adamson, first violin; Miss Lina Adamson, second violin; Miss Kate Archer, viola, and Miss L. Littlehales, violoncello, played in the course of the evening selections from Mendelssohn, Beethoven and others. Miss Lina Adamson played very sweetly, and with excellent effect, a violin solo composed by De Beriot. Liszt's "Le Rossignol" and Grieg's "Norwegian Bridal Procession" formed fine subjects for Miss Irene Gurney's piano solo, which was rendered with accuracy, brilliancy and finish. An organ solo from Lohengrin was spiritedly and tastefully performed by Mr. J. W. F. Harrison. The gem of the evening was Mrs. Adamson's violin solo, "Fantasie Caprice." Its execution showed marvellous power, and the effect produced elicited unbounded admiration. The vocalists were Mrs. Mackelcan, of Hamilton, and Mr. H. M. Blight, both of whom sustained their well-won reputation.

MR. SIMS REEVES is said to be of opinion that there is much imperfect art-labour and many immatured artists in the world of music at the present time. Such an opinion, from so high an authority, calls for serious consideration; even though it be fairly conceded that, in these days of universal musical education, there are more well-trained musicians than were previously to be found. The truth is, however, life "moves on apace" nowadays; we begin to seek opportunities for the display of our talents before sufficient time has elapsed to enable us properly to polish the precious stones in our keeping. The Educational Basis of Music means a foundation both wide and deep. It means the adequate development of the emotional side of our nature, the extensive cultivation of our mental faculties and the acquirement of a large amount of technical facility and certainty. It implies a quickened power of sensation and perception, a widened power of realization, and a promptitude for action which can only come through the adequate training of the various powers and faculties engaged.—E. H. TURPIN, in *Musical News*.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

THE PACIFIC COAST SCENIC TOUR. By Henry T. Finck. New York: Scribner's Sons. 1890.

This handsome volume may be recommended not only to those who are especially interested in the district which it describes, but to readers of travels in general. The writer passes from Southern California to Alaska, then by the Canadian Pacific Railway to Yellowstone Park and the Grand Canyon. Some parts of this route have been frequently traversed and described; but, as the author remarks, whilst books on California and Alaska exist in abundance, the intervening States of Oregon and Washington have been neglected at least comparatively, notwithstanding "their scenic and climatic attractions," "their industrial resources, and the great future which doubtless lies before them." Mr. Finck confesses that he writes as an enthusiast, but his book is none the worse for that. We should recommend the reader, first of all, to glance over the very charming views of scenery, then perhaps to read the portions which deal with any parts of the country with which he may be acquainted; and when he has done this, he certainly will not throw the book aside. There is every appearance of trustworthiness in the contents of this volume. It is certainly readable and entertaining; and the printer, binder, and publisher have all helped to add to its attractions.

IS THIS YOUR SON, MY LORD? By Helen H. Gardener. Boston: Arena Publishing Company.

It is a puzzle to understand why this book was written. It is also a matter for surprise that it was ever published. On the title page it is intimated that it is a novel, but why it is so called is far from clear. As a work of art it is a total failure. In any one with even a moderate degree of literary taste its perusal can only awaken feelings of disgust. On the moral side it is even a worse offence. If the father depicted in the book is not the creation of a morbid imagination, if such a monster really existed, to pillory him in a sensational novel is worse than an outrage on good taste. The whole tone of the book is coarse and repellant. If social reform is to be promoted, it cannot be done by raking over heaps of moral putrefaction. The only good thing that can be said of this unfortunate book is that it is severe on all kinds of sham and pretence. It utterly fails, however, to point out a more excellent way. There is also a vein of agnosticism running through it.

One of the few passable characters depicted has imbibed scepticism at college, and he reasons with his father and mother—nominal Christians—who have not a single answer to offer to their beloved son's crude infidelity. It is no surprise to find in such a book that religion is made a target for cheap ridicule. Whatever way it is looked at, it is a poor book, obviously destined to an early and unhonoured grave. We found our waste paper basket the most convenient receptacle for its fragments.

MESSIANIC PROPHECY: Its Origin, Historical Growth and Relation to New Testament Fulfilment. By Dr. Edward Riehm. Price 7s. 6d. Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark; Toronto: McAlinsh. 1891.

This is a new translation of a new edition of Dr. Riehm's already standard work. It is a book which responds admirably to the need of the present day, and which will quiet the apprehensions aroused in some minds by some recent methods of dealing with the subject of prophecy. Many of our readers are probably aware that the somewhat mechanical method of exposition which was defended by writers like Newton and Keith has fallen a good deal into disrepute. Even in England a freer method has been prevalent, especially since the publication of the very able and thoughtful book of "Davison of Oriël." Dr. A. B. Davidson, in a very interesting Introduction, sets forth the central thought in this mode of exposition in the following words: "Every prophet speaks of the perfection of the Kingdom of God, looks for it, and constructs an ideal of it. We are still looking for it. The fundamental conceptions in these constructions are always the same—the presence of God with men, righteousness, peace, and the like—but the fabrics reared by different prophets differ. They differ because each prophet seeing the perfect future issue out of the movements and conditions of his own present time constructs his ideal of the new world out of the materials lying around him: the state of his people; the condition of the heathen world in his day." Here is the key to Riehm's exposition. Here and there he is slightly obscure; now and then we might desire a more frank recognition of the distinctly predictive character of some of the prophecies. But no one will study the book with care without gaining insight into the meaning of prophecy.

FURTHER RECORDS: A Series of Letters by Frances Anne Kemble. New York: Holt and Company. 1891.

The generation which knew Fanny Kemble, even in her last appearances, must be passing away. But the great name which she first bore, and by which she was always best known, can never be without interest to those who study the history of the English stage. Although two considerable volumes have already been given to her life, yet we are persuaded that these letters, mostly written from the United States to friends in England, will be read with no ordinary pleasure. The letters are not merely bright and sparkling in style, they give evidence of great powers of observation and keen insight into character, personal and national. We could easily quote whole pages, but some brief specimens must be given. There is a description of a piano which tells its own tale. This is what she found in her lodgings at Philadelphia: "It is of extremely handsome and expensive wood, very elaborately carved, and must have been very costly, merely as a piece of ornamental furniture; as a musical instrument it is one of the poorest and most miserable that are manufactured, being quite contemptible in tone and power—in short, as bad as a piano can be. Moreover, I found it in such a hopeless state of discord that it is hardly possible to bring it into tune at all. The tuner whom I sent for to put it to rights pointed contemptuously to the carved wood of the case and said: 'This is what this piano was bought for.'" Speaking of a ritualistic church which she visited she says she "saw the altar a blaze of wax candles, heard Handel murdered, and a gentleman trying to intone, who was rather funny, as he did not know how to do it. You see I have plenty of church privileges." Speaking of the difference between England and the States she says: "Our people are essentially aristocratic, and like gentlemen for their leaders; here they do not want any leaders at all, and wish the public services to be discharged by men who are their paid servants, for whom they have no sort of respect or reverence, but whose business they conceive it to be so to manage the 'machine' of the Government as to get along without let, hindrance, or impediment to the private affairs and interests of the individual citizens." In another place she tells of a New York lady, "not a duchess, you know, but plain Mrs. So and So," whose means had been greatly reduced. Still "she was tolerably well off, for she could afford to keep her carriage and her opera box, and to give quiet little dinner-parties (not expensive ones, of course), but that would not cost her more than a thousand dollars." At p. 53 she has some excellent remarks on the Bacon-Shakespeare controversy. Speaking of English and French manners (and her mother was French), she says: "I do not agree with your admiration of French manners. . . A Frenchman always thinks that he does and says the right thing, and is unpleasantly self-assured; an Englishman never thinks that he does or says the right thing, and is unpleasantly self-diffident; a simple person never thinks the one or the other, and is agreeable in consequence of self-forgetfulness." We had marked many other passages, but we think our readers will make acquaintance with the volume.

Fanny Kemble was born in 1811, and these letters go down to 1883. There is a charming likeness of her mother, Mrs. Charles Kemble, *née* Décamp, given as a frontispiece.

MONEY. By Emile Zola. Translated and Published by Benj. R. Tucker, Boston.

In this dull and disgusting book the characters are Zola's usual Parisian lot, the men satyrs, the women without any virtue or even the consciousness that there is any except thrift, the children simply immature beasts. The whole picture is about as much like human life as would be a photograph of a cage full of lecherous and greedy monkeys. Zola's method is always the same. For the subject of each book he chooses a passion and exhibits a great number of puppets as either dominated by it or controlled by its devotees. By giving many instances of the effects of the selected passion he impresses with cumulative force upon the reader a sense that the passion is strong upon the world. This trick is called realism, vaunted as productive of true pictures of life, the truth being that life is no more faithfully represented than it would be by reports of the acts and conversation of an asylum full of lunatics all possessed by the same delusion. As Howells, who is, however, a consummate artist, seems to have adopted for his formula "the flavour of the commonplace is the flavour for art," so Zola has adopted for his formula "the flavour of the nasty is the flavour for art." Inevitably his books are nasty, and Zola's nastiness is the most wearisome of dullness. It is dullness with superadditions of the odour of onions, whiffs from the sewer, smells of decayed vegetables, marks of beer glasses on the tables, greasy table napkins, inane conversation, stupid ribaldry. No undegraded person with a nose, ears and eyes voluntarily lives in such an environment, or voluntarily reads one of Zola's books. They are the worst garbage of modern literature, wholly inartistic, essentially false as descriptions of life, and to be avoided not because of their immorality (for who calls putridity immoral?) but because they are emetic in an excessively nauseating way.

Canada for April comes to us in a new spring dress. Its cover is, like its contents, chaste and attractive.

Onward and Upward for April has a charmingly written article by the Countess of Aberdeen, the editor, on "Through Canada with a Kodak," which is capitally illustrated.

The *Writer* for April has the usual number of suggestive articles. "Evening Papers in England and their Sub-editing," by C. Watson, is interesting. The editorials deal with the new International Copyright Bill.

In the *Home-Maker Magazine* for April is an article by Mary De Morgan on "Thomas Carlyle's Home and Home Life." The pages of this bright and readable number are full of matter that will interest the class of readers for whom it is designed, and who are evidenced in its attractive title, the *Home-Maker*.

The last number of the *Dominion Illustrated* has a forcible letter from Mr. J. Castell Hopkins, the indefatigable advocate of Imperial Federation, under the caption of "Mr. J. W. Longley's views." Mr. Hopkins puts in striking contrast certain published views of Mr. Longley and his expressions used in a recent letter to that journal.

There are many taking features in the April *Wide Awake*, with its frontispiece of White Lilies: "Chollemys' Afflicted Holiday," by the author of "Cape Cod Folks"; "Egg-rolling at the White House" on Easter Monday, by Prof. Mason of the Smithsonian Institution; a quintette of admirable short stories and other matter of lively interest to the expectant juvenile.

That neat and well-edited journal, the *Rural Canadian*, is a credit to its class. The April number with its terse, pithy editorials, its well-judged selections and clear-cut illustrations is well up to its ordinary standard. It is not without literary merit as well, and we are sure that it must be winning for itself an ever-widening circle of friends in the happy homes of our prosperous Canadian farmers.

The *Monist* (April) continues its course with considerable ability in its own line. Professor Cesare Lombroso continues his studies in criminal anthropology, not a very cheerful subject, and with a conclusion from which we dissent. Dr. George M. Gould argues against immortality, and, we are happy to say, he does not convince us. As this quarterly magazine is the organ of the Open Court, we may hope hereafter to meet in its pages with articles on the other side.

We have received from Mr. A. F. Chamberlain, M.A., the following excellent contributions to the branch of scientific investigation in which he is achieving distinction; we refer to anthropology: "African and American: the Contact of Negro and Indian," which appeared in the issue of *Science* of 13th February last; "The Maple amongst the Algonquin Tribes," from the *American Anthropologist* for January of this year; and "The Aryan Element in Indian Dialects," from the *Canadian Indian* for February.

Belford's Magazine for April has a delightful descriptive article on "The Carnival at Nice" (1889), by Col. J. Howard Cowperthwait. It would be well if the United States were more frequently represented in travel and literature by such men as Colonel Cowperthwait. The assault of Henry Clewes the well-known New York

broker on "the humanities" in his article on "The University versus the Counting House" reminds us of Robert Lowe's famous philippic of other days. Arthur Gundry, of Ottawa, has a wise little poem entitled "Show Us What You Are."

The *Westminster Review* for April opens with an article by Geoffrey Mortimer on "The Rear Guard of the Christian Army." Mr. Mortimer keenly criticizes evangelicism, though he qualifies his estimate of it by the admission that "it is the intellect and not the heart of evangelicism that is at fault." This is a very dubious compliment it must be confessed. The Rev. Richard Armstrong has an able article on Ibsen's "Brand," and in the Independent section Mr. D. M. Stevenson pleads strongly for General Booth's scheme under the heading "In Darkest England and the Way Out."

"CARE in the use of Tubercle Bacillus as a remedy in Tuberculosis" is the title of a conservative monograph on this subject, by Samuel G. Dixon, M. D., Professor of Bacteriology, in the Academy of Natural Sciences at Philadelphia. Dr. Adams writes as follows: "If used in the human economy, I would recommend the most careful administration of the new toxic agent, and, even with the most favourable cases, that the initial dose does not exceed one half a milligramme." The reprint editorial from the *American Naturalist* on the "Literature concerning the New Remedy for Tuberculosis," sent to us with the above, strongly commends Professor Dixon's views.

A VERY thoughtful and venerable face confronts us in the frontispiece of the April number of the *English Illustrated Magazine*. It is that of William James Linton, engraver, poet, political writer; a sketch of whom is given by Fred G. Kilton, which is very interesting. Illustrations of Mr. Linton's work ornament the sketch. An historical sketch of Harrow School is given by Dr. Butler, the Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. In "Girlhood in Italy," Fanny Zampini Salazaro makes the extraordinary statement that "marriage is the one view, the one ambition to which a girl clings." We commit Miss Salazaro to the tender mercies of the ladies.

The *Review of Reviews* for April as published simultaneously in Great Britain and the United States is a notable number. A portrait of Meissonier is the frontispiece, whilst the artist of commercial union, Erastus Wiman, faces it from the opposite page. Under the leading article on "The Progress of the World," the references to the Canadian elections are evidently written from a United States standpoint. The reproductions of caricatures are very amusing. Mrs. Annie Besant's appreciative character sketch of Charles Bradlaugh is worth reading. John Wesley, as the St. John of England, receives adequate notice. There is a variety of other interesting matter, selections from leading articles, reviews of periodicals, poetical selections, references to military and art matters, and to new books.

"A CONTINENTAL STATESMAN" writes with fervour the leading article of the *Contemporary Review* for April on "The Savoy Dynasty, the Pope and the Republic." He starts out by quoting Mamiani's prediction of '49: "Rome must belong either to the Pope or to Cola Rienzi"; and the later one of Mazzini: "Crispi will be the last Minister of the Italian Monarchy." The writer gives a long historic review of the events which led up to the establishment of the Italian Monarchy, points out that the monarchy is being sapped by "two internal diseases," Radicalism and the Papacy; that through international complications and excessive taxation the monarchy is toppling and that republicanism seems to be the easiest solution of the "crisis in Italian affairs" that "seems to be impending." "The Influence of Democracy on Literature" is a present day article by Edmund Gosse. Sir Frederick Pollock also contributes a timely and of course authoritative article on "Anglo-American Copyright."

SIR JOHN WILLOUGHBY opens the April number of the *Fortnightly Review* with a clear and graphic account of "How we occupied Mashonaland." This is another chapter in the splendid history of British Colonization. Such triumphs of civilization and commerce are being won against barbarous hostility and great natural obstacles by the determined valour of our "kin beyond the sea." Should they not nerve the Canadian reader to value still more his priceless heritage of race and the noble institutions and glorious privileges of his own beloved home. It was by such efforts, though at far greater sacrifice of blood and treasure, that Canada was won for us. In "The Relations of Church and State," Count Tolstoi returns to his favourite subject. The Earl of Meath writes with genial kindness on the subject of "Anglo Saxon Unity." Both the spirit and manner in which this article has been written are commendable.

"THE Vinland of the Northmen" is the title of a learned and instructive paper which was read before the Royal Society of Canada in May last, by Sir Daniel Wilson, LL.D., F.R.S.E., President of the University of Toronto. The subject is one of peculiar interest to Canadians as there are indications which have led some investigators to think that the hardy and adventurous Vikings, whose proud keels clove so many of the unexplored seas of their time, bearing their valiant navigators on voyages of trial, hardship and adventure—actually sailed along Canadian shores and trod Canadian land. Sir Daniel, with the research, care and grace of style and diction which mark his literary work, examines the grounds advanced for this opinion and

presents a sketch of the ascertained voyages of the Northmen which bear upon the subject, together with graphic extracts from their records. The paper is a very valuable contribution to the literature of the subject, and is of unusual interest not only to the scholar but to the general reader as well.

THE April number of the *New England Magazine* contains several interesting and timely papers. Like its competitors, it presents its readers with creditable stories and poems. What will most interest Canadian readers is Mr. Blackburn Harte's paper on "Canadian Art and Artists." It is, in some respects, commendable. At the same time he is not fair to Canadian taste. The very faults he ascribes to the people of the Dominion he will find in great abundance, possibly, in cultured Boston itself; and everywhere else where art is best appreciated. It needs education and cultivation to value art as it should be valued, and Canada is but young yet, and it is showing marked advances in this as in other respects. The love of art will grow and is growing in Canada. The photographic reproductions are fairly executed, and will serve to tone down some of the angularities of his criticism. Of course, in a paper of the kind, it is not easy to include, even in the brief paragraph of honourable mention, the names of all Canadian artists; but it is strange that some have been omitted—Foster, Sherwood, Judson and Creswell, for instance.

Greater Britain for March, 1891, is a sample copy of a new journal that aims to provide a common platform for the expressions of individual opinion upon Colonial and Indian events, a review of the developments of commerce, and an educating medium respecting the different parts and policies of the Empire. If the succeeding issues are up to sample, the new journal will prove beneficial. Its articles are in sympathy with and also opposed to Imperial Federation. Though believing that British rule in India has been a good thing for the Indian people, it admits a very lengthy communication from Wm. Digby, C.I.E., author of an "Open Letter to the House of Commons," who undertakes to prove the opposite. Rankine Dawson, of Montreal, contributes an article on the Canadian elections, which shows that he is perfectly in accord with Professor Weldon, M.P., in believing that the Mother Country must, even at some commercial sacrifice to herself, "stretch out a helping hand to her oldest and most important Colony in its hour of need." If this is not done, he believes that Canada cannot continue indefinitely the unequal commercial warfare with her gigantic Southern neighbour. He hopes that Britain "will face the stern facts of the case and realize that theories were made for man, not man for the theories." Altogether, *Greater Britain* promises to be a success. Messrs. Macmillan and Sir Charles Dilke waive the right to object to the title. The editor invites communications, addressed to 128 Palmerston Buildings, London, E.C., England.

LITERARY AND PERSONAL GOSSIP.

GEORGE DU MAURIER'S novel, "Peter Ibbetson," will begin in *Harper's Magazine* for June. It will be illustrated by its artist-author.

GUSTAV FREYTAG, the German novelist, who is seventy-five years old, was married quite recently at Vienna to a Mme. Strakosch, who is separated from Herr Strakosch.

THE *Printing World* is the title of a new illustrated monthly journal devoted to the interests of the printing trade. Mr. John Bassett is proprietor and editor of the paper.

THE Cassell Publishing Company have in press a humorous and romantic book by John Bell Bouton. It is entitled "The Enchanted; an authentic account of the strange origin of the New Psychical Club."

A PAPER will be read at the meeting of the Canadian Institute on Saturday evening, 18th inst., by Mr. J. Castell Hopkins upon "British and Canadian Trade Relations." The topic is timely and should attract a good audience.

MACMILLAN AND COMPANY announce a new and cheaper edition, in two volumes, of Professor Bryce's now famous work on "The American Commonwealth." Also the eighth edition of "The Holy Roman Empire," by the same author.

CASSELL'S Blue Library will be inaugurated with a story by Mme. Bazan, called "A Christian Woman," which will have an introduction by Mr. Rollo Ogden, who, it is superfluous to say, is thoroughly versed in the literature of Spain.

MR. J. M. LE MOINE has one of his learned articles, entitled "Style of Travel of the High French Officials at Quebec in Olden Times," in the *Land We Live In*. Mr. Le Moine is doing good service to his country by his painstaking narratives and descriptions of the habits and customs of our forefathers.

AN illustration of the growing recognition of Canadian literary talent at home and abroad is found in the recent appointment of Mrs. Alfred Denison, the author of that clever book "A Happy Holiday," to an editorial position on the staff of *Saturday Night*; and the recent appointment of Mr. E. W. Sandys, Mrs. Denison's brother, as editor of the well-known sporting magazine *Outing*. Ability is not always confined to one member of a family.

BOSTON people read Ward McAllister's book according to the *Transcript*. But they edit as they read it. This is

proved by a copy from a Back Bay circulating library. The volume of "Society as I Have Found It" is well worn, but all the way through is corrected in pencil. His constant "world" is changed to "should"; his "such of which" is straightened out; in short, his McAllisterisms are translated by skilful and patient lovers of English.

IN Paris there is being prepared a work which promises to be very remarkable. It is an illustrated book on the capitals of the world, which will be described by various well-known authors. Paris itself is to be portrayed by the pen of M. Coppée, the famous poet; London by Sir Charles Dilke; Bucharest by the Queen of Roumania; Berlin by M. Antonin Proust; Tokio by "Judith Gautier"; Vienna by Madame Adam; St. Petersburg by Vicomte de Vogüé; and New York by the Comte de Kératry.

MESSRS. HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN AND COMPANY announce the following publications: "Who Wrote the Bible," by Washington Gladden, D.D.; "Charles G. Finney," Vol. V. of American Religious Leaders, by Professor George F. Wright. President Finney was a remarkable leader of religious thought; "Excursions in Art and Letters," by W. W. Story, a delightful book by the great United States sculptor; "Noto: An Unexplored Corner of Japan," by Percival Lowell, and "A Satchel Guide" for the vacation tourist in Europe.

SIGNOR GIOVANNI MORELLI is dead. He expired at Milan a few days ago. He was a great authority on fine arts, and was especially learned in the history of the North Italian Schools, to the study of which he devoted himself with an ardour and fervour as indomitable as admirable. Although he wrote learnedly he was never dull, but, on the contrary, was gifted with a style both lively and entertaining, and did not consider, like so many authors, that because his subject was a serious one his treatment of it must be solemn and heavy.

THE many admirers of Honoré de Balzac will be glad to learn that M. Cahmann Lévy, of Paris, has begun the publication of a new cheap edition of the great novelist's works, carefully printed from new type on choice paper, and published at the low price of one franc per volume. The text is that of the *ne varietur* edition, which was revised by Balzac himself shortly before his death. Those masterpieces of fiction, viz.: "Eugène Grandet" and "Le Père Goriot" have just appeared, and the succeeding volumes will be issued at frequent intervals.

THE descendants of Frau Von Stein, to whom Goethe wrote such a quantity of letters, have decided finally to sell them. They are bound up in seven folio volumes, and all of them have already seen the light of print. The letters Goethe sent to her from Italy, by the way, are not included in this collection, but are probably in the archives of Goethe literature in Weimar. Frau Von Stein's own communications to the great poet were returned to her at her own request, and were carefully burnt by their shrewd writer, who had no wish for them to come before the public eye.

SCRIBNERS have just published a work of unusual interest, "Memoir of John Murray," by Samuel Smiles. It is the second John Murray, Byron's Murray, who is the hero of these two volumes. The whole story of his relations with Byron, Scott, Moore, Disraeli, Hallam, Lockhart, Campbell, Southey, De Staël, Canning and many other famous persons is here told with fulness. The same firm also have in press a promising work on "Church Union," by the rector of Grace Church, New York, Dr. W. R. Huntington, and the title is the "Peace of the Church." The author discusses thoroughly the practical methods for union, the relation of modern Biblical criticism to the question; the subject of creeds, etc., etc.

WE have observed the following interesting item in the *Ottawa Free Press*: "That our late Governor-General, Lord Lansdowne, continues to keep himself *en rapport* with Canadian public opinion is evidenced by the following note received by Mr. Morgan, of this city, some days since:—

"GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
"CALCUTTA, 28th Feb., 1891.

"DEAR MR. MORGAN,—I am very much obliged to you for your kind thought of sending me a copy of your memorial of Mr. William A. Foster. The book has a special interest for me in view of the present position of affairs in the Dominion, which I am watching as closely as I am able at such a distance.

"I am yours very truly,
"(Sd.) LANSDOWNE.

"HENRY J. MORGAN, ESQ., Ottawa."

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Barrie, J. M. A Window in Thrums. \$1.50. New York: Cassell Pub. Co.; Toronto: Hart & Co.

Barrie, J. M. My Lady Nicotine. \$1.50. New York: Cassell Pub. Co.; Toronto: Hart & Co.

Smith, Goldwin, D.C.L. Canada and the Canadian Question. London: Macmillan & Co.; Toronto: Rose Pub. Co.

THE largest clock in the world is the great Parliament House clock, and is usually called the Westminster clock. The dials are 22.2 feet in diameter. The depth of the well for the weights is 174 feet. Weight of the minute hand, 2 cwt.; length, 14 feet. Glass used in dials, 24 tons. The large bell is heard ten miles off; the small ones four to five.

READINGS FROM CURRENT LITERATURE.

APRIL.

PALE season, watcher in unvexed suspense,
Still priestess of the patient middle day,
Betwixt wild March's humoured pestilence
And the warm wooing of green-kirtled May,
Maid month of sunny peace and sober grey,
Weaver of flowers in sunward glades that ring
With murmur of libation to the spring.

As memory of pain all past is peace,
And joy, dream-tasted, hath the deeper cheer.
So art thou sweetest of all months that lease
The twelve short spaces of the flying year.
The bloomless days are dead, and frozen fear
No more for many moons shall vex the earth,
Dreaming of summer and fruit-laden mirth.

The grey song-sparrows, full of spring, have sung
Their clear thin silvery tunes in leafless trees.
The robin hops and whistles, and among
The silver tasselled poplars, the brown bees
Murmur faint dreams of summer harvestries.
The creamy sun at even scatters down
A gold green mist across the murmuring town.

By the slow streams the frogs all day and night
Dream without thought of pain or heed of ill,
Watching the warm long hours take flight,
And ever with soft throats that pulse and thrill
From the pale weeded shallow trill and trill,
Tremulous sweet-voices, flute-like, answering
One to another glorying in the spring.

All day across the ever-cloven soil
Strong horses labour, steaming in the sun,
Down the long furrows with slow straining toil,
Turning the brown clean layers; and one by one
The crows gloom over them, till daylight done
Sends them asleep somewhere in dusky lines
Beyond the wheat-lands in the northern pines.

The old year's cloaking of brown leaves that bind
The forest floorways, plated close and true,
The last love's labour of the wearing wind,
Is broken with curled flower buds, white and blue,
In all the matted hollows, and speared through
With thousand serpent-spotted blades upsprung.
Yet bloomless, of the slender adder-tongue.

In the warm noon the south wind creeps and cools,
Where the red-budded stems of maples throw
Still tangled etchings on the amber pools,
Quite silent now, forgetful of the slow
Drip of the taps, the troughs, and trampled snow,
The keen March mornings and the silvering rime,
And mirthful labour of the sugar prime.

Ah, I have wandered with unwearied feet
All the long sweetness of an April day,
Lulled with cold murmurs and the drowsy heat
Of partridge wings in secret thickets grey,
The marriage hymns of all the birds at play.
The faces of sweet flowers, and easeful dreams
Beside slow reaches of frog-haunted streams;
Wandered with happy feet, and quite forgot
The shallow toil, the strife against the grain,
Near souls that hear us call, but answer not,—
The weariness, perplexity, and pain,
And high thoughts cantered with an earthly stain;
And now the long draught emptied to the lees,
I turn me homeward in slow-pacing ease.

Cleaving the cedar shadows and the thin
Mist of grey gnats, that cloud the river shore,
Sweet even choruses, that dance and spin
Soft tangles in the sunset, and once more
The city smites me with its dissonant roar;
To its hot heart I pass, untroubled yet,
Fed with calm hope without desire or fret.

So as to the year's first altar step I bring
Gifts of meek song, and make my spirit free
With the blind working of unanxious spring,
Careless with her whether the days that flee
Pale drouth or golden-fruited plenty see,
So that we toil, brothers, without distress
In calm-eyed peace and god-like blamelessness.

—From "Among The Millet," by Archibald Lampman.

BABOO ENGLISH AS 'TIS WRIT.

THE humours of editors who cannot collect their subscriptions, and who threaten to pillory defaulters in the next issue, and of papers which fail to appear because the editor wants "to take time to refresh his vigour," or because the staff is drunk, or the type cases upset, next receive attention. Then we come to the advertisements, mostly of quack medicines, in which the faith of the average Hindu is unlimited. There is one benefactor of his species who ought not to be allowed to hide his light under an Oriental bushel. "By the grace of Almighty Creator," he says, "I can cure any disease whatever without medicine and acceptance of any fee. The external disease can be cured within few minutes, and internal ones, of course, require one day per year." The value of testimonials is well understood. "This is to certify," says a grateful patient, "Mr. Joowaladutt Debidut he got

IN EARLY SPRING.

AN UNCOMMON INSECT.

pill, very good ; I recommend to take any one ; I used many times that pills." Another chapter deals with efforts in verse. The Baboo is specially funny when he attempts the lyrical expression of the passion of love as understood in the West—a subject wholly outside the sphere of his experience. Here are two stanzas from a ballad of a disappointed lover, which is a gem in its way :—

I so well prink, my clothes do drink
Perfumes all fragrant fine ;
I give her trinkets nice ; to drink
I give a precious wine.

And yet she goes to a man who knows
Not what is gentleness !
Indeed she shows by her curved brows
That him she loves. Oh, yes.

But perhaps the most entertaining chapter in the book is that upon petitions and begging letters. There is one appeal, the genuineness of which we hope Mr. Wright can vouch for, in which the petitioner, after explaining that he was "too much poorly during the last rains, and was resuscitated by much medicines which made magnificent excavations in the coffers of your honourable servant," details the woes of his sick children who "are damnably noiseful through pulmonary catastrophe in their interior abdomen," and winds up by praying for his patron's "longevity and procreativeness." The book is excellently printed, and well, though oddly, bound. We can confidently recommend it to all readers who are not of that severe and sour complexioned sort whom good Izaak Walton disallowed as competent judges.—From a review by Arnold Wright, in *London Literary World*.

CLASSIC GROUND.

WHEN the visitor stands in the glorious Chapter House (of Westminster Abbey) he stands on the spot round which centre some of the most important events in English history. The scenes here enacted may have been sufficiently exciting for the monks, when they confessed their sins to one another, or were accused and judged, and scourged in the sight of the community before that central pillar. But how far more memorable was the assembly when the Chapter House was set apart, before 1340, for the separate use of the House of Commons! The Speaker sat in the Abbot's seat. Under this roof were passed such far-reaching Acts as the Statute of Provisions (1350) and the Statute of Præmunire, which "pared the Pope's nails to the quick, and then cut his fingers." Here Wolsey held his court as Cardinal Legate. Here the martyrs, Bilney and Barnes, were tried and sentenced to be burnt for their Protestant opinions. Here were passed the Act of Supremacy and the Act of Submission ; and before that slender pillar was laid the Black Book of damning evidence against the monasteries, which led to their dissolution, and roused a cry of indignation from the listening senators. And here the House of Commons continued to sit till the last day of the reign of Henry VIII. In 1547, the first year of Edward VI., the Chapel of St. Stephen, in the Palace of Westminster, was prepared for the use of the Lower House, and the Chapter House, though it was no longer used for their debates, was still regarded as public property, and was turned into the Record Office, in which, for three centuries more, were kept Doomsday Book and all the other precious documents of the kingdom. In 1865 it was happily restored from its condition of neglect and defacement by Sir Gilbert Scott.—Archdeacon Farrar, in the *Sunday Magazine*.

DANGER FROM HEAVY SEAS.

SECOND OFFICER PATERSON, of the British steamship *Vancouver* (Capt. Williams), furnishes the following details relative to the disaster that happened to that vessel on Nov. 7, eastward of the Strait of Belle Isle : "Toward midnight of the 6th the wind hauled west-north-west, bringing a tremendous sea along with it, which, with the head sea still running, caused a very treacherous cross-sea. We kept shipping heavy bodies of water, but without damage, the ship rising to the sea very nicely until 6 a.m., when two tremendous seas seemed to meet close aboard, and the ship not rising to them in time, passed right over her, causing fearful havoc. The starboard breakwater on the fore-castle-head, of heavy pitch pine, was torn out of the deck. The iron rails on the fore-castle-head went also, and the light-tower was badly damaged. A large square iron companion on the main deck was bulged in, and an iron bulkhead crushed. The two iron doors of the alley-way were torn down, and the mass of water rushed through the alley and burst in the saloon-door, flooding the cabin. But the worst damage was caused on top of the saloon deck : the chart-house, wheel-house and bridge were swept clear over the side, leaving only a portion of the weather side of the bridge, with the third officer, who was saved. The captain, who was in his room, and the quartermaster at the wheel, were both carried away with the wreckage. Another quartermaster was in the wheel-house, and he was found lying across the brass pedestal of the steering-gear, very badly cut up. The lookout on the lee side of the bridge was jammed among the wreckage and badly hurt ; and two stewards, who were in the alley-way, were injured. The whole affair was over in a minute, so quickly that the captain and quartermaster had no time, probably, to realize what had happened."—*Science*.

BRIGHT days are with us, lengthened and serene,
The clods grow mellow, and the forest hath
Its budding pleasures ; yet of Winter's scath
Some drear memorials here and there are seen.
For, though the wind no more breathes frosty-keen,
It often floats the old leaves in our path,
Or sighs along some unrequited aftermath,
To mind us of the rigour that hath been.
O thou my joy, Spring of my wondrous year !
Forgive, if in thy presence aught of grief
Remain from that dead time ere thou wast here.
Now, surely, such gainsaying shall be brief ;
For thou wilt set my feet where flower and leaf
And soft new sward blot out the stubble sere.

—Edith M. Thomas, in *March Scribner*.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF REPETITIONS.

WHAT I have been saying of repetitions leads me into a train of reflections like which I think many readers will find something in their own mental history. The area of consciousness is covered by layers of habitual thoughts, as a sea-beach is covered with wave-worn, rounded pebbles, shaped, smoothed, and polished by long attrition against each other. These thoughts remain very much the same from day to day, even from week to week ; and as we grow older, from month to month, and from year to year. The tides of wakening consciousness roll in upon them daily as we unclose our eyelids, and keep up the gentle movement and murmur of ordinary mental respiration until we close them again in slumber. When we think we are thinking, we are for the most part only listening to the sound of attrition between these inert elements of our intelligence. They shift their places a little, they change their relations to each other, they roll over and turn up new surfaces. Now and then a new fragment is cast in among them, to be worn and rounded and take its place with the others, but the pebbled floor of consciousness is almost as stationary as the pavement of a city thoroughfare.—From "Over the Teacups" ; by the author of "The Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table."

ORIGIN OF THE TITLE OF "POET LAUREATE."

WHARTON, in his "History of English Poetry," states that in the reign of Henry III., there was a *Versificator Regis*, to whom an annual stipend was first paid of one hundred shillings. Chaucer, on his return from abroad, assumed the title of "poet laureate" ; and in the twelfth year of Richard II. (1389), he obtained a grant of an annual allowance of wine. The appellation of Laureate seems to have originated in a custom of the English universities of presenting a laurel wreath to graduates in rhetoric and versification ; the new graduate being then styled Poeta Laureatus. The king's laureate was then simply a graduated rhetorician in the service of the king. It was his duty to write an ode on the birthday of the sovereign, and sometimes on the occasion of a national victory ; but this custom gradually died out towards the conclusion of the reign of George III. In 1630, the office seems to have been made permanent. The salary was fixed at £100 per annum, with a tierce of canary ; which latter emolument was, under Southey's tenancy of the office, commuted into an annual payment of £27. The following is a full list since 1599 : Edmund Spenser, died 1599 ; Samuel Daniel, died 1619 ; Ben Jonson (born 1574), died 1637 ; Sir William Devenant, 1637, died 1688 ; John Dryden, 1670, deposed at the revolution, 1688 ; Thomas Shadwell, 1688, died 1692 ; Nahum Tate, 1692, died 1715 ; Nicholas Rowe, died 1718 ; Rev. Lawrence Eusden, 1718, died 1730 ; Colley Cibber, 1730, died 1757 ; William Whitehead (on the refusal of Gray) 1757, died 1785 ; Rev. Dr. Thomas Warton (on the refusal of Mason) 1785, died 1790 ; Henry James Pye, 1790, died 1813 ; Dr. Robert Southey (on the refusal of Scott) 1813, died March 21, 1843 ; William Wordsworth, 1843, died April 23, 1850 ; Alfred Tennyson (born 1809), installed 1850.

A cork rope is one of the latest inventions. It is made of small corks placed end to end, and the whole covered with a braiding of cotton twine ; over this is a coarser braiding in heavy strands. According to the inventor, a one inch thick rope will stand a strain of 1,000 lb.

WHEN you go to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla be sure to get it. Don't be put off with an inferior substitute. Insist upon Hood's.

THE SPRING MEDICINE.—The popularity which Hood's Sarsaparilla has gained as a spring medicine is wonderful. It possesses just those elements of health-giving, blood-purifying and appetite-restoring which everybody seems to need at this season. Do not continue in a dull, tired, unsatisfactory condition when you may be so much benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla. It purifies the blood and makes the weak strong.

WHY go about hawking and spitting when Nasal Balm will remove every vestige of your catarrh, and thus relieve you of this disagreeable habit ? In cases of cold in the head, Nasal Balm gives instant relief, and there is no case of catarrh it will not cure if used according to directions. A single bottle will convince you of its merit.

AN insect which is not uncommon in India is a medium-sized mantis, between three and four inches in total length. It is one of those mantises, says Mr. J. R. Holt in *Science-Gossip* for March, which have a long slender thorax, and which, owing to the second and third pairs of legs being very long, carry their thorax and head very high. In this insect the thorax is about half its entire length, and is of a bright grass-green colour, without any markings, and it obviously mimicks a grass-stem. The abdomen is also somewhat slender ; the wing-covers are of a grass green colour, without markings ; and it obviously mimicks a grass-blade. But in both these cases the mimicry is obvious, as also the reason for it, and it is not what Mr. Holt would call attention to. The first joint of the fore-legs is widened and flattened ; it is also green, and the posterior surface is marked with a large ocellus. When the insect is undisturbed, it remains generally in one place, but is not perfectly motionless : it sways perpetually and uniformly from side to side. In this position it looks very harmless, but if it is startled or alarmed its aspect instantly changes : it partly opens the wings, turns its head and thorax so as to face the terrifying object, makes a noise like a sudden, sharp puff of wind, very like the noise made by a startled snake, and raises its fore-legs so that the first joint lies along the thorax ; and, the inside margin of the expansion being nearly straight, it looks as if the fore-legs and thorax were connected. In this position the ocelli are very conspicuous, and, with the small, triangular head and slender thorax, the effect is to produce a ludicrous resemblance to a diminutive cobra. Now, what puzzles one is this exact resemblance. The insect could not be taken for a cobra on account of its small size and green colour ; while, if the object is only to appear formidable, it could have been obtained without imitating a cobra so exactly. It may be suggested that there is no direct imitation, but that the same causes which have led to the development of the eye spots in the cobra have also led to the development of ocelli in this insect, viz., that the apparent possession of a large head gives the animal a more formidable appearance ; but this explanation is apparently negated by the peculiar noise made by the insect, which certainly seems to indicate that a snake is imitated. Possibly the object of the noise is to suggest that it is some kind of snake, and then the ocelli may suggest that it is one of the cobra kind. Maybe some of our readers may be able to suggest a better explanation. Anyhow, the thing is curious, and worthy of note.—*Science*.

TIME, which deadens hatred, secretly strengthens love.—*Richter*.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY held its annual general meeting at Hamilton on Tuesday, the 7th inst., Mr. A. G. Ramsay, the President, in the chair. The report presented to the meeting was of the most satisfactory character. It showed that during last year, the forty-fourth year of this long established Company, 2,787 new assurances were applied for, representing the largest sum of \$6,192,728. Of these 2,448 policies were issued, representing assurances for \$5,583,121, with new annual premiums for \$188,787.06. Adding this to the existing assurances, the report presents a total of policies in force at 31st December, 1890, amounting to 25,667 for \$54,086,801.26 upon 19,097 lives. This is really a splendid showing and one of which any Canadian Company may well be proud. The excess in the death-rate of last year can fairly be attributed, as it is in the report, to *la grippe*. The income of the year is put at \$2,098,205.10, and after all usual and necessary deductions had been made, the assets of the Company were increased by the sum of \$551,969, raising them to the substantial sum of \$11,032,440.09. It appears that this Company is actually "carrying the war into Africa," and its thriving and developing business in Michigan is another facer for the pessimists whose chief occupation consists in belittling Canada and exalting the United States. The fine new building of the Company in Toronto is a credit to the city and a monument to its enterprise and energy.

Spring is Coming

When nearly everybody needs a good medicine to purify the blood and tone up the system. Hood's Sarsaparilla grows more and more popular every year for it is the Ideal Spring Medicine. It possesses curative power Peculiar to Itself. For your Spring Medicine this year, be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

THE CANADA LIFE.

Annual Meeting of the Company
Held in Hamilton, April 7th.

GLOWING REPORTS PRESENTED, SHOWING THE
SUCCESS ATTENDING THIS PROSPEROUS
INSURANCE INSTITUTION.

CONGRATULATORY SPEECHES MADE.

THE OLD BOARD OF DIRECTORS UNANIMOUSLY ELECTED BY
THE SHAREHOLDERS.

PRESIDENT AND HIS VICE RE-ELECTED.

The annual general meeting of the Shareholders of the Canada Life Assurance Company was held at the Company's buildings, corner of James and King Streets, in Hamilton, at noon on the 7th inst.

The gentlemen present were: A. G. Ramsay, President; F. W. Gates, Vice-President; R. Hills, Secretary; W. T. Ramsay, Superintendent; D. H. MacGarvey, Secretary Halifax Branch; A. W. Murton, Dr. J. D. Macdonald, Dr. J. A. Mullin, Charles Black, Alexander Bruce, Hon. Mr. Justice Burton, W. F. Burton, G. H. Mills, George A. Cox, C. Ferrie, W. F. Findlay, W. Gibson, M.P., Col. Sir Casimir S. Gzowski, A.D.C. to the Queen; John S. Hendrie, William Hendrie, D. Kidd, H. H. Laing, W. R. Macdonald, E. Jackson Moore, Henry McLaren, N. Merritt, W. A. Robinson, John Stuart and George A. Young.

Mr. A. G. Ramsay, President of the Company, took the chair, and said that as it was twelve minutes past the legal hour for starting, he thought it well to call the meeting to order. He would ask the Secretary to read the advertisement calling the meeting of the Shareholders, the notice sent to them, the minutes of previous meeting and the reports and statements.

Mr. Hills read the documents mentioned by the President, and laid before the meeting the following, which were taken as read, having been in the hands of the Shareholders for some time past.

During the 44th year, to 31st December last, the new assurances applied for to the Company were 2,787 in number, and \$6,192,728 in amount, being greatly in excess of any former year. Of these, 170 for \$312,500 were declined, the lives appearing undesirable risks, leaving 2,617 applications for \$5,880,228 of assurances, which were accepted by the Directors, and of which, however, 169 for \$297,107 were not carried out, so that the year's new business was 2,448 policies for assurances amounting to \$5,583,121, with new annual premiums amounting to \$188,787.06.

The total assurances in force at 31st December, 1890, were under 25,667 policies, for \$54,086,801.26, upon 19,097 lives.

The claims by death last year were at a somewhat heavier rate than we had lately experienced, but they were still within the amount calculated and provided for. The increased amount was largely or altogether due to the serious epidemic of la grippe and the other diseases which succeeded it during last spring. The number of deaths was 207, for assurances and profits amounting to \$603,884.77, under 268 policies.

The income of the year was \$2,098,205.10, and after disbursing profits, death and other claims, expenses, etc., the assets of the Company were increased by the sum of \$551,969, and now amount to \$11,032,440.09.

During the early part of last year, some change in the management of the Company's Michigan branch appearing necessary, new arrangements were made in reference to it, and the Directors are pleased to intimate that these have already yielded fruits, which increased the Board's anticipation of the further success of the branch.

Some apparently unavoidable delays occurred in the completion of the Company's Toronto Building, but the Directors are gratified to be able to report that it is now practically completed, and almost entirely occupied by a very satisfactory class of tenants. The premises for the transaction of the business of the Company's Toronto branch are very attractive and convenient, and such as will accommodate its large and constantly increasing amount for many years to come. The handsome and substantial character of the building has already called much public attention to the Company, and has doubtless contributed the remarkably successful business of the past year.

In accordance with the Company's charter, the following Directors now retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election: John Stuart, Adam Brown and William Hendrie, Esquires, the Hon. George A. Kirkpatrick, M.P., and A. G. Ramsay, Esquire.

(Signed), A. G. RAMSAY, President.
R. HILLS, Secretary.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
Hamilton, Ont., 30th March, 1891.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS OF THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY FOR THE 44TH YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1890.

RECEIPTS.	
To balance at 31st December	\$10,072,541 87
To premiums received on new policies and renewals	\$1,145,630 30
To extra risks	948 77
To fines	365 41
To interest earned on investments and profit on sales of debentures, etc.	551,260 53
	2,098,205 10
	\$12,170,746 97
PAYMENTS.	
By expense account	\$284,311 83
By re-assurance premiums	4,323 29
By claims by death	\$515,405 50
By claims matured endowments	26,000 00
	541,405 50
By cancelled (purchased) policies	47,581 72
By profits of mutual branch "bonus"	\$79,424 21
"Cash"	390,953 57
"Diminution" of premiums	159 89
	620,507 67
By dividends and bonus on stock	91,666 53
By annuities	400 00
	\$1,596,176 54
By Balance of assets as per general abstract of assets and liabilities	10,574,570 43
	\$12,170,746 97

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
Hamilton, 19th March, 1891.

(Signed), A. G. RAMSAY, President.
R. HILLS, Secretary.

Audited and approved,
(Signed), MAITLAND YOUNG, Auditor.

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF THE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1890.

ASSETS.	
Cash on hand, \$74.64; and in Banks, \$17,048.89	\$17,123 53
Mortgages on real estate—value in account	3,927,034 49
Debentures—value in account (par value):	
City	\$368,817 11
County	90,773 34
Township	273,470 39
Town	653,427 26
Village	588,931 82
Ontario Government subsidy	608 18
Loan Companies	10,000 00
Dorchester Bridge Company	6,000 00
Railway Bonds	7,455 75
Street Railway Bonds	111,000 00
Cotton Companies Bonds	316,000 00
Waterworks Bonds	285,000 00
United States Government Bonds	127,250 00
	2,818,733 85
Bank Stocks	551,266 00
Loan Companies Stock	40,243 00
Dominion Telegraph Co. Stock	5,723 50
Gas Co.'s Stock	37,143 65
Newfoundland Government Inscribed Stock	50,535 13
Loans on Policies	991 384 28
Loans on Stocks	1,207,403 50
Real Estate—head office, branches, etc.	802,215 57
Liens on half-credit policies in force	117,196 00
Ground rents (present value)	1,314 69
Office furniture	5,734 57
Suspense account—balance of items awaiting adjustment	1,518 67
	\$10,574,570 43
Other Assets.	
Cash in agents' and others' hands, including receipts held by them for premiums which have since been accounted for	169,066 81
Half-yearly and Quarterly Premiums secured on Policies and payable within nine months	117,577 43
	\$286,644 24
Deduct 10 per cent. for cost of collection	28,664 42
	\$257,979 82
Accrued interest on Debentures, etc.	199,889 84
	\$11,032,440 09
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock paid up	\$125,000 00
Proprietors' Account	83,201 35
Assurance Annuity and Profit Funds	10,019,251 35
NOTE.—From this falls to be deducted \$76,879.14, as it is paid for Death Claims not fully due or for which claimants had not presented valid discharges, and \$50,256.95 for vested profits on the above unpaid Death Claims, and "Cash" and "Diminution" profits unpaid at 31st December, 1890, nearly all since paid.	
Reserve Profit on Mutual Policies	97,117 72
Special Reserve on account of 4 per cent. basis	250,000 00
	\$10,574,570 43

(Signed), A. G. RAMSAY, President.
R. HILLS, Secretary.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
Hamilton, 19th March, 1891.

Audited and approved,
(Signed), MAITLAND YOUNG, Auditor.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON INVESTMENTS.

We hereby certify that we have carefully examined and passed in detail the several securities specified in the "General Abstract of Assets and Liabilities to the 31st of December last," and find the same to be correct, and have also verified the balance of cash.

(Signed), GEORGE M. INNES,
N. MERRITT,
JOHN STUART.

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY'S OFFICES,
Hamilton, 31st March, 1891.

AUDITOR'S REPORT, 1891.

To the President, Vice-President, and Directors of the Canada Life Assurance Company:

GENTLEMEN,—I have completed a very full audit of the books of your Company for the year which closed on the 31st December, 1890, and I have also made a minute examination of the securities representing the loans and investments at that date.

I have pleasure in certifying to the accuracy of the books, also that the statements of "Receipts and Expenditure" and of "Assets and Liabilities" signed by me, correctly set forth the Company's affairs as shown by the books; also that the securities were found in perfect order and in accordance with the statements, and that the bank and cash balances at 31st December were duly verified.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
(Signed), MAITLAND YOUNG, Auditor.
HAMILTON, 31st March, 1891.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The President said: In moving the adoption of the Director's report for the past year, while I have upon so many previous occasions had the good fortune to be able to congratulate you upon the success of the year's new business, I have never had reason to do so more heartily than at this time, when the amount of the year's new business was \$5,583,121, largely exceeding that of all previous years, in which our best record was \$5,040,188. The total amount of our policy risks is now, you will observe, \$54,086,801, and it will indicate the progress of our Company if I recall to you that ten years ago it was \$6,404,437 and thirty years ago \$3,365,407. In alluding to such progress as these figures indicate, I am well warranted in speaking of them in the most congratulatory terms, and in doing that I would be wanting in justice and appreciation if I did not say that for such success the Company is largely indebted to the very efficient staff of officers and agents by whose efforts, in the face of very active competition, it has been in a great measure attained. As you are aware, this country suffered very severely in the early part of last year from the epidemic of la grippe, alluded to in the Directors' report. Many of the deaths of our assured were directly due to that disease, and many others who had suffered from it ultimately succumbed to the numerous other illnesses in which it resulted. To these causes we have to attribute the fact that our death claims last year reached the considerable amount of \$603,884.77, but it will be satisfactory to the meeting to learn that that amount was very considerably under what our calculations had provided for, and every claim was at once settled, upon the necessary forms being completed, and a proper discharge given to the Company. During the earlier part of last year rates of interest were somewhat low, and while they improved during the latter part of the year, the large amounts dispensed to policy holders, which exceed \$600,000 for their shares of the profits, did not admit of our obtaining the advantage of the improvement alluded to so largely as we could have wished. The year's income was \$2,098,205, equal to about \$7,000 per day for each working day of the year, and the assets, it will be noticed, amounted to over \$11,000,000. The efforts of the Company continue to be directed to such a reduction of expenses as is consistent with its best interests, and I may say that but for the expenditures largely incidental to the late division of profits last year, they would have been at a somewhat

lower percentage than even the moderate rate at which they stand. The favourable results of our new arrangements in the State of Michigan are alluded to in the report, and as our experience there indicates that our Company's sound position and the advantages which it offers are attracting the attention of American assurers, we hope we are warranted in looking for such a measure of success as may possibly at some future time induce the Directors to consider the propriety of offering the Company's advantages in other places. You will be glad to know that the present new year's business upon which we are now engaged is thus far of a very favourable and encouraging character, and the death claims are also at present very largely under those of the same date last year, so that with the rather better rates of interest obtainable we have every reason for looking forward to a continuance of the Company's past success. The report alludes to the completion of the Toronto building. It is, we are glad to inform you, almost fully occupied by good tenants, and it has already become one of the business centres of the city. We shall be very much pleased by its being visited by friends of the Company who have an opportunity of doing so, when our office staff there will be glad to show them its numerous conveniences and attractions. As I have been in the habit of doing upon previous occasions of this kind, I would again express my readiness to supply any explanation or information which may be desired, in addition to what is contained in the report and accounts of the Company, and I would say further that it will be a pleasure to me to do so, for I know that the more thoroughly the Company's affairs and position are considered and understood, the more will confidence in its integrity and stability be increased. I have much pleasure in moving the adoption of the annual report and statements submitted for your consideration.

Mr. F. W. Gates, Vice-President of the Company, in seconding the motion for the adoption of the report and annual statement, said that he had the pleasure last year of suggesting that the agents of the Company should be encouraged in a substantial way in their efforts on behalf of it. He was glad to see that this had been carried out. The President had well accounted for the increased death rate. That new malady, la grippe, had the power to find out the weak places in the human organism, and there was no doubt that many deaths had resulted through this cause during the past year that otherwise would not have occurred. It was abundantly satisfactory, however, to know that the death rate as shown in the statement of the Company was well within the expectancy of the Directors of the Company. He spoke of the great care used in the selection of lives. The volume of business offered was such that there was no temptation on the part of the medical officers or Directors of the Company to accept business of a hazardous nature. He reverted to the question of the Company's securities, which he characterized as remarkable. They were of such a nature that very little loss had taken place during the year, and the profits had been large. With such securities he thought the policy holders and shareholders might expect good results in the future.

The motion adopting the annual report and financial statements was then put and carried unanimously.

Major McLaren then moved a vote of thanks to the President and Directors for their attention to the interests of the Company for the past year.

In moving this resolution Major McLaren said that after reading the report it was not necessary to say much in praise of the President and Directors; it spoke for them. It was certainly pleasing to the shareholders and policy holders to find the affairs of the Company more prosperous at each succeeding meeting. The interests of the shareholders were being well looked after, and Mr. Ramsay and the Directors were deserving of their best thanks.

Mr. Wm. Gibson, M.P., seconded the resolution. He thought the report that had been submitted to the policy holders in every way most satisfactory. "The Canada Life," said Mr. Gibson, "is a household word throughout the country, and it is pleasant to be associated with it."

Mr. Ramsay returned thanks on behalf of his co-directors and himself.

Judge Burton, in a few very pleasant remarks, moved, "the appointment of Messrs. Campbell Ferrie and George A. Young as scrutineers of votes for the election of Directors in room of the five retiring, and that the poll shall now be opened, and be closed upon five minutes elapsing without a vote being tendered."

This resolution was seconded by Col. Sir Casimir S. Gzowski, K.C.M.G.

Mr. F. W. Gates suggested that as there was likely not to be any change in the directorate, it would be well for the President to cast a single ballot electing the board. He moved a resolution to that effect, which was seconded by Mr. Cox, of Toronto, and carried.

President Ramsay then deposited the ballot, electing the retiring Directors, as follows: Messrs. John Stuart, Adam Brown and William Hendrie, the Hon. George A. Kirkpatrick, M.P., and A. G. Ramsay.

The scrutineers made a report to the meeting accordingly.

It was then moved by Mr. John Stuart, "That the thanks of the Shareholders be tendered to the agents and officers and medical advisers of the Company, to whose exertions in the interests of the Company its remarkable success is in a great measure due."

In moving the resolution, Mr. Stuart said that the report which had just been adopted (like previous ones which had been submitted before the Shareholders) showed what conscientious and hard work had been performed by the agents, officers and medical advisers of the Company. The agents and officers and medical advisers were all first class men, who thoroughly understood their business, and devoted themselves heartily to their work. The present position of the Company was in a great measure due to these painstaking officials. Their efforts should be appreciated by the Shareholders, and a word of praise should especially be given to the medical advisers of the Company for the conscientious and capable way in which they had discharged their duties.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Cox, of Toronto, returned thanks on behalf of the agents and officers of the Company. The resolution just passed by the meeting would be much appreciated by the agents. They were always anxious to have the good opinions of the Directors, and to know that their services on behalf of the Company were appreciated. He believed that no company in the world had a better staff of agents and officers. He personally knew something of the difficulties encountered by agents in doing business throughout the country, and there was no doubt they required all the sympathy, encouragement and kind words that could be given them. The statement of the Company's affairs that had been submitted that day would be encouraging to those doing business for the Company. The figures given in the report would be a source of strength and assistance to them. He had much pleasure in acknowledging the vote.

Dr. Macdonald returned thanks on behalf of the medical advisers of the Company. He said that in doing business for the Canada Life the medical adviser had never forgotten that it was his duty to protect the Company against lives that it would not be well to accept. They had always observed the rule that under no circumstances would questionable policies be passed through. At the same time they sympathized with the trials and troubles of the agents, who were of course anxious to have all risks sent in by them accepted. It was the duty of the medical adviser to make full enquiries. They were glad that they were appreciated by the Shareholders, as evidenced by the cordial vote of thanks, for which the medical advisers were very much obliged.

The President announced that that was all the business before the meeting and left the chair.

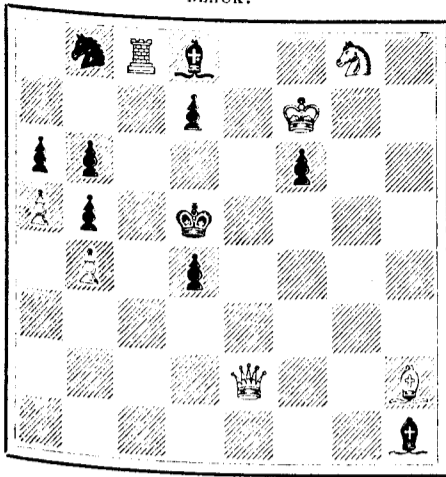
A meeting of the Directors was held immediately after the annual meeting, when Mr. A. G. Ramsay was re-elected President of the Company, and Mr. F. W. Gates, Vice-President.

CHESS.

PROBLEM No. 557.

By W. A. Mackenzie.

BLACK.



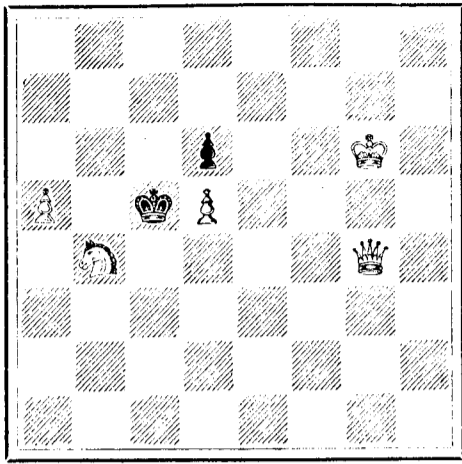
WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM No. 558.

By M. Ebreustine.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS.

No. 557.

- White.
1. Q-R 5
2. Q-K 2 +
3. R-Q 6 mate
- Black.
1. P-Q 7
2. K x P
- if 1. R x Kt
2. K-K 4

With other variations.

No. 558.

- B-K R 3

GAME PLAYED JAN. 9th, 1891, AT MONTREAL IN THE CANADIAN CHESS ASSOCIATION TOURNEY BETWEEN MR. A. T. DAVISON, OF TORONTO, AND MR. J. P. COOKE, OF MONTREAL.

HAMPE ALLGAIER.

J. P. Cooke.

White.

1. P-K 4
2. Kt-Q B 3
3. P-K B 4
4. Kt's P x B
5. Kt-B 3
6. P-Q 4
7. B-Q 3
8. Castles
9. Kt-Q 2 (b)
10. P-K R 4
11. P-Q 5
12. P-B 4
13. B-Kt 2
14. B-K 2 (c)
15. P-R 4
16. Kt-K 3

A. T. Davison.

Black.

1. P-K 4
2. B-Q Kt 5
3. B x Kt
4. P-Q 3
5. P x P
6. Kt-K B 3
7. Kt-R 4 (a)
8. P-K Kt 4
9. Kt-Kt 2
10. P-K R 3
11. P-R 3
12. Kt-Q 2
13. P-K B 3
14. Kt-K 4
15. P-K R 4
16. Q-K 2

J. P. Cooke.

White.

17. P-R 5
18. B-Q 4
19. B-Q B 3 (d)
20. Kt-B 1 (e)
21. Q-Q 3
22. Q x B
23. B x B P (f)
24. Q x Kt
25. Q-Q Kt 3
26. K-R 1
27. P x P
28. Q-R 3 +
29. Kt-Q 3
30. R-K 1
31. R-K 7
32. White resigns.

A. T. Davison.

Black.

1. B-Q 2
2. P-Q B 4
3. B-Kt 5
4. Kt x B P
5. B x B
6. Kt-K 6
7. Q x B
8. Q x R (g)
9. Q-Q 5 +
10. Castles 2 R
11. Q x K P
12. K-Kt 1
13. KR-K B 1
14. Q x Q P
15. R-B 2

NOTES.

- (a) Black has now acquired this early in the game not only a Pawn, but also a strong and safe position.
- (b) Bad, Kt-R 4 would have been better. Then as Black would play Kt-Kt 2 as a reply, White could play Kt-B 5 and whether Black take Kt off or not, White would have a much better position.
- (c) White struggles well to make his pieces available.
- (d) P x P in passing is better. This retrograde move of the Bishop places Black in almost complete command of the board with White's pieces hopelessly shut out from the game.
- (e) This move loses a Pawn, but White has no good move.
- (f) The worst move on the board as it loses a piece.
- (g) White overlooked this move.

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For years I have been subject to Constipation and Nervous Headaches, caused by Indigestion and derangement of the Liver. After taking various kinds of medicine, I have become convinced that Ayer's Pills are the best. They have never failed to relieve my bilious attacks in a short time, and I am sure my system retains its tone longer, after the use of these Pills, than has been the case with any other medicine I have tried.—H. S. Sledge, Weimar, Texas.

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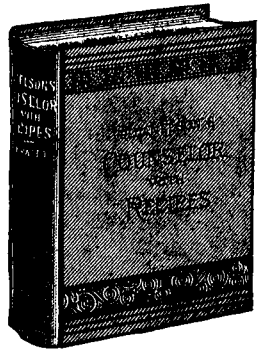
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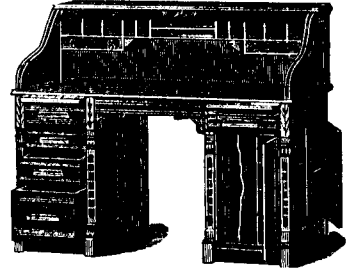


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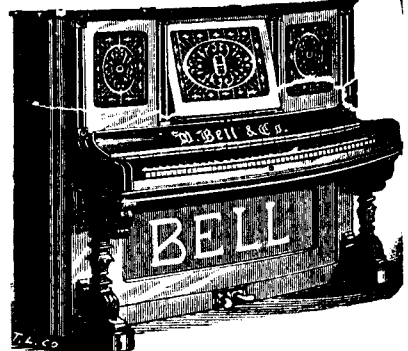


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