

THE WEEK

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The French language, it appears, is better adapted to the purpose of the telephone than the English. It is stated that the large number of silent or hiss syllables in English renders it a less easy and accurate means of communication.

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THE WEEK.

Vol. X.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCT. 6th, 1893.

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

CURRENT TOPICS.

Austria, as well as Great Britain, has a demand for Home Rule on her hands. The Emperor's policy of "resolute government" seems to be successful for the moment in curbing the turbulence of the Young Czechs, whose patriotism has led to the disturbances. Such severe measures as the suspension of the Bohemian Constitution, or rather of those sections of it which guarantee liberty of the press and of public assembly, and the right of trial by jury for political offences, together with the indictment for high treason of the ring-leaders in the demonstrations against the Emperor, may quell the disturbances for the time being. But the safety-valve cannot long be held down with impunity. The attempt to suppress by sheer force the national aspirations of a people who cherish national history and traditions, can scarcely prove permanently successful in these times.

The state of feeling, which manifested itself in mutilating the statue of the Emperor and trampling upon the flag of the Empire, bodes no good for the future integrity of the country. Hitherto the hostile demonstrations, as well as the extreme demands, have been confined to the Young Czechs, the Old Czechs having consented to accept the compromise offered by the Emperor last year, under which the Czech element of the nation was to be recognized almost equally with the other in the political organization of the country. The Young Czechs, who are said to be rapidly gaining in numbers and strength, rejected this compromise. Should the stern, repressive measures now taken have the not improbable effect of uniting the Old and the Young to make common cause, the situation may yet become decidedly a source of weakness if not of danger in the Empire.

We dare say that many of our readers, especially those who may have more or less to do with public affairs, or who may sometimes write on current topics, have been often placed at a disadvantage for the want of some reliable record of important events which have not yet receded far enough into the background to have become matters of history. The occurrences of ten or twenty or fifty years ago have probably been recorded in permanent form, and when he will he may refer to them. But concerning the events of a few weeks or months ago he may find it very difficult to gain any reliable details, unless he was careful to preserve cumbersome newspaper files, and to collect them from this source, even when the papers are within reach, is, for obvious reasons, a laborious task. For the relief and aid of such inquirers a class of magazines has lately come into existence which promise to be exceedingly helpful. The latest, and in many respects the best of these which we have seen, is "The Cycloædic Review of Current History," the second quarterly volume of which for 1893 has recently come to hand. In this review we have the leading events of the quarter presented in the order of their importance, as indicated by the attention given to them at the time of their occurrence in the newspapers. These are followed by well-written historical summaries of International Affairs, Affairs in America, Affairs in Europe, Affairs in Asia, and Affairs in Africa, the whole concluding with a chapter on Science, Literature and Miscellany. So far as a cursory inspection

enables us to form an opinion, the articles are carefully prepared and reliable. There may, perhaps, be a little lack of proportion in the amount of space given to American affairs, but, on the whole, the magazine is a great boon to all who have occasion to recall facts and incidents of recent history, and who may have neither the material nor the time necessary for the slow process of original inspection of documents.

The "filibustering" which still delays the passing of the Silver-Repeal Bill by the United States Senate is becoming a very serious matter. It has notably, almost disastrously, checked the return of industrial activity and business confidence which began to manifest themselves so promptly on the passage of the Repeal Bill by the House of Representatives. The Gordian Knot before Congress and before the American people is the same one, in a slightly different form, which was cut, not untied, by the ruthless application of the closure in the British Commons. If it is agreed that in a free country it is of the essence of a representative or democratic system of government that the majority rule, the time has evidently come when it is necessary to devise some new machinery for enabling it to do so. Just now it is very plainly the will of the minority that is ruling in the Senate Chamber at Washington and throughout the nation. The right of full and free discussion is one thing, the right of a parliamentary minority to compel the Parliament and the nation to stop and listen indefinitely to their speech-making, is another and very different thing. There are two radically different kinds of debate. When a qualified representative of a section of the people speaks from conviction and with a view to influencing the opinion and action of those who hear him, reason and right demand that the majority within and without the walls should listen. When, on the other hand, he speaks simply for the purpose of obstructing and delaying a measure approved by the majority, reason and right demand no less emphatically that he should not be heard. Two practical difficulties present themselves; first, how to determine the line at which the one kind of speaking ceases and the other begins; second, how to put a stop to the wrong kind of speaking. A ready but imperfect way of meeting, to a certain extent, both conditions, is to fix a generous limit or time at which the speaking must cease and the vote be taken. The method is harsh and defective, but no better has yet been proposed.

"The French are doing as their aggressive British neighbours have often done. The British don't like it any more than the French liked their doings; but that is no reason why the British should call them names." So says the September Review of Reviews. The statement is at best only a half truth. The British have often, in following up the advance guards of commerce, been drawn into conflict with savage tribes, and the conflict has generally ended in the conquest and opening up of new territory for civilization. Then the defence of this territory has often led, as in the somewhat recent case of Burmah, to the necessity for further conquest in order to the safety of that already gained. But it must be admitted that, of late years at least, Great Britain has entered upon any such conflict with reluctance and only after much provocation. We do not say that this has always been so. We speak only of comparatively recent years, during which the ethics governing the relations of strong nations to the weak and the uncivilized have, it may be hoped, become better recognized than before. The Review writer may safely be challenged to produce an instance within the last fifty years in which the British have designedly provoked a quarrel with a weak nation in order to gain a pretext for spoliation. We doubt whether any instance can be found in any period of her history in which, after a weak nation had humbly submitted to her most extortionate demands, she took advantage of the submission and humiliation, in order to extort still further concessions, or added insult to injury in order to the furtherance of some occult purpose. Great Britain has sins of aggression and self-aggrandizement enough to answer for, but there has always been a spice of magnanimity in her treatment of her weaker foes which seems to be wholly wanting in French republicanism as it exists at the present moment.

The proposed departure of Mr. Goldwin Smith at an early day, for a prolonged visit to England, reminds us of what Canadian literature, politics, and philanthropy owe to this distinguished scholar and writer, and of the loss they will sustain in his absence. In the course of the many years during which he has made Toronto his residence he has left the impress of his high character and exceptional learning and ability upon the public as well as the literary life of the whole Dominion. In his mastery of a singularly pure and graceful style, wedded always to clear and vigorous thought, he has, by common consent, very few peers and no superior among living writers. In the public spirit which has prompted him from time to time to quit the quiet delights of his literary labors, and take a part, often a thankless part, in the discussion of great public questions, he has set an example that many scholars and thinkers in other lands, as well as in Can-

ada, would do well to emulate. His generous and well-directed interest in social questions has been continuously manifested in his connection with the charitable and philanthropic institutions of the City, and his unostentatious liberality in aid of the poor and suffering have been a stimulus to others and entitle him to the lasting gratitude of many. Mr. Goldwin Smith is a man who has in an eminent degree the courage of his convictions. He never stays to inquire into their popularity before expressing them. No one not blinded by party prejudice could fail to admire his courageous honesty, however vehemently he might dissent from some of his conclusions. The Week, in particular, owes him the gratitude due to the man who founded it, and who has ever been its warm friend, though his personal connection with its management is severed. We have sometimes been obliged to dissent from his views, yet we have never ceased and can never cease to admire his talents, to honour his disinterestedness, and to regard his views on whatever subject he touches as worthy of the most careful attention.

We have refrained from comment upon the proposal to form a colonial party in the British House of Commons, hoping for fuller information in regard to the specific ends which such a party would be expected to keep in view, and the modes by which it would be sought to reach those ends. In the absence of such information and of definite knowledge of any material cause for complaint of ignorance or of inattention to colonial matters, so far as those come within the purview of the Imperial Parliament, we are not convinced that such an organization is needed, or that it would be likely to promote the well-being of the Colonies to any great extent. There is even, to our thinking, a possibility that the very existence of such a party in the Commons might to a certain extent tend to prejudice the interests of which it had constituted itself the guardian. We say "constituted itself," not with any intention of imputing undue officiousness to those who are promoting this movement, but simply to denote what would be, to our thinking, a very serious detriment to the influence of the party, viz., the fact that we can see no way in which it could be made genuinely representative. Its members might, of course, as has been suggested, put themselves in communication with the Agents-General or other official representatives of the Colonies, but it is questionable whether the attempt, or suspicion of an attempt, to bring influence to bear through such an organization might not lessen rather than augment the official and legitimate influence of these Agents with the Government of the day. Any light the Agent or High Commissioner of a given Colony might be able to shed upon the state of feeling in his Colony, with re-

gard to any subject of colonial legislation, would almost certainly be asked for and communicated directly and officially to the Government, possibly with better effect than it could have when percolated through the unofficial and irresponsible media of the Parliamentary party in question. These representatives could hardly be working with a Parliamentary party at the same time that they were in official communication with the Colonial Secretary. But we are writing to some extent in the dark. Fuller information may show that we are misconceiving the proposal in some material respect.

The eyes of many in Great Britain and Canada as well as in the United States are now upon the Ways and Means Committee at Washington. Little reliance can be placed upon the newspaper correspondents' forecasts of the Committee's action in respect to the tariff, though these may perhaps afford some indication of the direction in which the current is setting. Should these guesses prove true in any large measure with reference to the action of the Committee, especially in the alleged enlargement of the free list, and should the Revenue Bill run the gauntlet in the two Houses without serious mutilation, the world might be congratulated on the result. A great forward movement would have been commenced. The reform so well begun would almost surely be carried forward by its own momentum until the United States should have taken its place side by side with Great Britain in the van of the march of commercial freedom. With these two great Anglo-Saxon nations thus strengthening each other's hands and moving forward to capture the world's trade, the protectionist powers of Europe would soon have to cast the fetters off their industries or see them go to the wall. It is true that looking at the matter from a more selfish standpoint, Great Britain might seem to have good reason to fear the rivalry of her inventive and energetic cousin, and to prefer that the Republic should continue to wear her fetters. But the reciprocal benefits derived from freer intercourse with each other would more than counteract such selfish impulses on either side and bring, in all probability, to each such a tide of prosperity as would sweep away all barriers of jealousy and distrust.

We have no sympathy with the view that Canadians should, in the meantime, studiously refrain from uttering a word of encouragement or congratulation to the tariff-reformers over the border, lest the manifest desire of Canada to see the reform hastened forward might put a fresh weapon into the hands of those who are doing their best to retard it. To say nothing of the folly of supposing that the politicians at Washington are in the dark with reference to Canada's interest in the matter, it is one

of the most hopeful features of the movement among our neighbours that the reform is being promoted solely with an enlightened view to their own interests. The shortsighted notion that international trade, in order to benefit one of the parties, must be injurious to the other, is, let us hope, being rapidly outgrown. The people are coming to see that the very fact that the trade they are interested in promoting is beneficial to a neighbor, is one of the best guarantees of its expansion and permanence. So one will continue a traffic which is not profitable to himself. The truism is as applicable to one party as to the other. When the trade is profitable to us, and we wish to continue and enlarge it, the more profitable it is to our customer and the more prosperous it makes him, the better for us. The only reliable basis for true progress in the direction of free trade is the conviction that to lower or abolish the tariff will be a good thing for the people who do it, whether their neighbors reciprocate or not. So long as the Americans fail to see that their own interests are promoted by buying their raw materials and their necessities of every kind in the cheapest market, any reform of their tariff which they may make will be humiliating and paltry. If and when they are fully determined to pull down the barriers for the benefit of themselves, without regard to the policy of others, they will have stepped out on the right road. Nor need they have the slightest fear that their northern neighbors will be slow to reciprocate.

Mr. Gladstone's address to the Midlothian Committee at Edinburgh, on the 27th ult., may be said to have bristled with points, but of these there are two which stand out so prominently that they cannot fail to challenge the attention of all thoughtful men. The first is the statement of the obvious truth that the present Parliamentary institutions of Great Britain are too weak for their purpose. For generation after generation the just demands of the nation for legislation have been postponed, all attempts to meet them being frustrated by the ever-present and ever-persistent Irish question. It was not putting it too strongly to say that the situation thus created is intolerable. The minority who opposed so strenuously the Home Rule Bill which has yet been proposed for the removal of the obstruction which has so long effectually blocked the wheels of legislation. In doing they are surely bound in logic and consistency to propose an alternative means for effecting the same object. This they have hitherto failed to do. Lord Salisbury's "twenty years of resolute government" cannot be accepted as such an alternative, for it is no new method, but simply the refurbishing of an old weapon which has again and again been tried, with the effect of simply aggravating the difficulty and extending still more deeply the malcontents.

Mr. Gladstone's measure has at least this one merit, that it aims at a complete and permanent removal of the cause of obstruction. Unless the Tory and Unionist leaders can bring forward some other less objectionable scheme which shall promise a like effective cure, it is pretty certain that the people, in sheer desperation if for no other reason, will try the Radical prescription. We do not suppose that Mr. Gladstone meant to imply that the settlement of the Irish question would wholly remove the defects of the present Parliamentary system. It has long been evident to onlookers that the Imperial Parliament attempts, and under existing conditions is obliged to attempt, much more than it can possibly perform, and much that no central legislature of a great nation should be expected to perform. Extensive and far-reaching changes in the direction of decentralization will be the order of the day as soon as the Home Rule crisis is over.

Mr. Gladstone's other main point—touching the House of Lords—raises some fundamental questions. There is unanswerable force in the dictum that the rejection in so summary a manner, or in any manner, by a body of legislators the majority of whom derive their power by hereditary descent and who are responsible to no one but themselves, of a measure passed by the Representative Chamber, by no matter how slender a majority, is incompatible with responsible institutions. The notion which consents to such a procedure is not a self-governing nation. But, on the other hand, so long as the House of Lords is recognized as one of the estates of the realm, so long as it is admitted to be constitutionally one of the Chambers of Parliament, there is a manifest inconsistency in denying its rights to legislate according to the views of the majority of its members. The right to approve implies the right to reject, so far at least that the concession of the one without the other would reduce the Upper House to a position of impotence that would be both humiliating and ridiculous. Either the two Houses must have co-ordinate powers with reference to the matters that come before them, or the position of that one which has not such powers becomes anomalous and absurd. Mr. Gladstone's argument leads directly to one of two alternatives. In the current phrase, it means nothing less than that the House of Lords must be either ended or amended. To amend it so as to make it really and directly responsible to the people would be to take away that hereditary membership which is now its most marked feature. Its special function, if it now has one, is to safeguard the interests of the class from which its members are taken. Take away that function, make it representative of the people, and it becomes but an unnecessary duplicate of the Representative Chamber. If some of these arguments would bear hardly upon our own Canadian Senate

that cannot be helped. Mr. Gladstone virtually asks the question, never before asked by a British Premier or the leader of a great party in England, "Does the British nation wish to perpetuate class legislation and legislators?"

The Manitoba agent of the Massey-Harris Company has published a lengthy letter in reply to the memorial which appeared some weeks since from a Committee appointed by the farmers of the Brandon district, setting forth the burdens borne by the farmers of Manitoba in consequence of the protective tariff on agricultural implements. One would suppose that a representative committee of the kind indicated would be careful in a document intended, as the one in question no doubt was, for general circulation as well as for the eyes of the Minister of Finance to whom it was addressed, to put their names to those statements only which they had carefully verified. When the issue is between such a committee and the agent of an interested firm, the reader may be pardoned if he naturally inclines to accept the authority of the former, especially on all points which are matters of opinion and experience rather than statements of bare facts and figures. But when the question is one of the prices of certain articles of merchandise dealt in by the latter, and when his figures, vouched for by price lists of his own and other firms and other documentary evidence, contradict the statements of the Committee the agent must certainly know what he is talking about, and it is but fair to suppose that the authors of the memorial must have been in some way misinformed. Under the circumstances the public can only hold its judgment as to the actual figures in suspense, awaiting a rejoinder by the Committee, in case they should see fit to make one. Suffice it for our purpose to say, without entering into details, that whereas according to the farmers' memorial the farmers of Manitoba are compelled to pay for their reapers and mowers considerably more than Ontario prices with the freight added, and considerably more than the prices at which they could be purchased and brought from the United States but for the duty, according to the reply put forth on behalf of the firm, both these statements are incorrect and the agricultural implements made by this firm are sold to Manitoba farmers at lower rates than those of American manufacture.

Now herein is a marvellous thing! Accepting the figures and statements of Mr. McBride, it appears that many of the intelligent farmers of Manitoba are actually so perverse that they will deliberately purchase an inferior American machine at a higher price and on less advantageous terms of payment, in preference to a superior Ontario machine at a lower price and on more advantageous terms. Mr. McBride

himself admits the increase in importations in some lines of agricultural implements in Manitoba. This is, he says, "largely, in fact mainly, due to continuous agitation against Canadian manufactures and everything Canadian, by a small percentage of our population, who seem willing to pay a price for American machinery (very often of the previous year's manufacture) much more than we charge, and even more than the duty would amount to if added to our prices, apparently for no other reason than to make martyrs of themselves so that they may have what appears to them good cause for complaint against the Government policy." A Toronto paper supporting a protectionist policy, lately made a somewhat similar statement. It said, in effect, that Canadians, or many of them, were so unpatriotic that they will buy American goods in preference to Canadian, even when the latter are cheaper and of better quality, and that it is consequently necessary to keep up the high tariff for the protection even of those lines of goods in the production of which Canadian manufacturers clearly equal or excel their American rivals. Here is perversity indeed! Such explanations border on the absurd. Few Manitoba farmers have yet reached the pitch of affluence at which they can afford to throw away their money even to gratify their love of a grievance. If there is one thing in regard to which their actions, like those of the average toiler everywhere, can be safely predicted, it is that they will buy what they believe to be the best implements in what they regard as the cheapest market. On the other hand, assuming the facts to be as alleged, they can be accounted for much more naturally and logically on a different principle. The deliberate preference in favor of an American machine could be explained with much more probability as an indignant protest against Government interference with their right of free purchase, and a practical declaration in favour of commercial freedom. Viewed in this light it would contain a valuable suggestion for both the Government and the favoured manufacturer.

HAS THE PARLIAMENT OF CANADA CONSTITUENT POWERS?—I.

During last session of the Parliament of Canada, a bill was introduced into the Senate for the appointment of a Deputy-Speaker to preside over the deliberations of that body in the absence—through illness or otherwise—of the Speaker. No one seems to have objected to the measure on the score of its unreasonableness and in debate a number of instances were recalled of public business delayed in the Senate through such enforced absence of the Speaker. But, convenient as such an appointment would undoubtedly be, it was strongly argued by Senator Gowan and other members, lay and legal, of the Senate that the Parliament of Canada has no power to pass such a measure; that the British North

America Act—our *lex ultima et suprema*—has made express provision on the subject. In their anxiety, however, to remove all hindrances to the smooth working of the legislative machinery of their serene chamber, the Senate by a large majority passed the bill, but "in the dying hours of the session" the House of Commons allowed the measure to stand over, presumably for consideration next session.

Though this measure does not seem to have attracted much attention outside Parliament, it does very squarely raise the broad question: Has the Parliament of Canada constituent powers?—that is to say: Can it determine by its own legislation what from time to time its form of organization shall be?

It will hardly do to treat the measure in the easy-going fashion of the Hon. Mr. Ouimet, who suggested that as the bill affected merely the internal working of the Senate and was apparently much desired by that body, the House of Commons should pass it out of courtesy. "Is it not a little thing?" has been the operative excuse for much mischief in this world but even that plea is wanting in this case. The subject matter of the bill may at first blush appear comparatively trivial but a moment's consideration will suffice to show the vital character of the issue raised by it. If the Parliament of Canada has not the power—i.e., cannot *legally*—pass such a measure, all legislation concurred in by the Senate while presided over by a Deputy-Speaker would be but waste-paper—waste-paper, however, which persons affected by such legislation would be rash to disregard. Pending judicial decision, given probably after a tedious legal journey to the Privy Council, complications extensive and of injurious effect would most certainly arise. The uncertainty which frequently exists under our federal system as to the validity of single measures, or single clauses of a measure, would throw its baleful shadow over the legislation perhaps of an entire session. "Between the devil and the deep sea" would be a mild way of expressing our position.

The debate took a wide range and a whole host of questions touching the relations between colonial legislatures and the Parliament of Great Britain were, perhaps unnecessarily, discussed. The issue after all is a legal one and requires for its solution simply that the true construction shall be determined of two Acts of the Imperial Parliament. In order however to place the matter in an intelligible light before lay readers, I shall have to digress shortly into the field of constitutional history, in order to emphasize one or two fundamental doctrines of British law.

Although, it is true, there is the statement somewhere that in the early days of Virginia an assembly of burgesses "broke out" in that colony, the expression must be regarded as a metaphoric allusion to the natural way in which the early colonists took to self government rather than a description of legal method. Colonial legislatures were in early days established—I know of no exception—by the exercise of the royal prerogative, the expression of the royal will in charter or commission. In these days they are nearly always established by Act of the Imperial Parliament. In regard to the powers of the former class of colonial assemblies we have the authority of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council—the highest tribunal in the Empire in colonial cases—that such an assembly has such powers and

such powers only as are conferred by the charter or commission under which it has its being. It was contended that there are certain inherent powers in all legislative bodies throughout the Empire, from the Parliament at Westminster down, but this doctrine was completely negatived by the judgment of the Committee. In these matters no analogy can properly be drawn between the Imperial Parliament and colonial assemblies, the former having a law immemorial—a *lex et consuetudo parliamenti*—to the possession of which the comparatively modern colonial legislatures can lay no claim. The extent of their powers must be determined solely by reference to the terms of their creation. A fair, even liberal construction is to be placed upon these charters and commissions. "Whatever, in a reasonable sense, is necessary to the existence of such a body and the proper exercise of its functions which it is intended to execute is impliedly granted whenever any such legislative body is established by competent authority." Such implied grant has to be gathered from the terms of the instrument itself but that a colonial legislature has power to alter the terms of the instrument under which alone it has existence has never been contended before a judicial tribunal and the proposition is upon the very face of it absurd.

The argument would appear to be *fortiori* that where a colonial legislature is the creation of an Act of the Imperial Parliament any attempt on the part of the colonial assembly to alter its constitution would be utterly nugatory. There are certain limitations on the exercise by the British Crown of its prerogative right to establish legislative bodies in British colonies; there is no limit to the legislative power of the Imperial Parliament—no limit, that is to say, capable of judicial enforcement. She speaks with authority for the whole Empire. Her laws are operative wherever throughout the wide stretch of that Empire she chooses to make them so, and what she ordains judges must enforce by judicial decree. Of course not every statute passed by the Imperial Parliament is in force in the colonies. A very small portion indeed of imperial legislation is of colonial operation, simply however because in these days of responsible government, the colonies are permitted to determine for themselves the laws by which in matters of local concern they are to be governed. The Imperial Parliament, *in propria*, legislates for Great Britain and Ireland and in reference to matters of supposed imperial concern; *in law* she may, if she so choose, legislate about the smallest matter of private concern of any of her numerous colonies. The supreme legislative power is there, and no legislative body in a colony has power to alter in the slightest degree the provisions of an imperial Act extending to such colony. Any attempt on the part of a colonial legislature to enact as law that which is repugnant to the provisions of an imperial Act in force in the particular colony is utterly void.

The operation of this principle of British law in preventing colonial legislatures from altering their legislative machinery, even when the change did not in the least affect imperial interests, was found to be inconvenient. When, for example, we thought it desirable to make the Legislative Council of (old) Canada elective we sought imperial legislation to effect the change. That the Imperial Parliament deemed the matter one of local concern to us

videnced by this, that in effect they said : "We empower you to make this change in whatever way you deem proper, and moreover you can afterwards alter the arrangement if it doesn't suit you, so long as you submit such further alterations to Her Majesty in Council before they become legally operative." Some few years later, South Australians desired to alter the constitution of their Assembly and an Act of their own legislature was passed for the purpose, imperial intervention apparently being deemed unnecessary. Doubts however were raised as to the validity of the colonial Act and thus the whole matter came before the imperial authorities with this result, that in the year 1865 an Act was passed by the Imperial Parliament by which it was enacted :

"—Every representative legislature shall, in respect to the colony under its jurisdiction, be deemed at all times to have had full power to make laws respecting the constitution, powers and procedure of such legislature."

A veritable charter of colonial enfranchisement! Apparently it was thought that the time had arrived for giving the colonies full control over their legislative machinery, and that the power of disallowance would efficiently safeguard imperial interests.

Note the date of this Act—two years prior to the passing of our present constitutional charter, "The British North America Act, 1867."

Those who take the position that the Parliament of Canada has not the power "to make laws respecting the constitution, powers and procedure" of the Parliament of Canada must admit that the words of the Imperial Act of 1865—known as the Colonial Laws Validity Act—are sufficiently wide to confer that power unless it clearly appear upon an examination of the terms of the B. N. A. Act that its provisions are inconsistent with the existence of such a power in the Federal Parliament at Ottawa, in which case of course the B. N. A. Act, being of a later date, must override the general provision of the Colonial Laws Validity Act. The whole question turns on this. Its importance is such as to merit a careful examination of our constitutional charter in the light of recognized principles of legal interpretation.

In view, however, of the length to which this discussion has already run, I must defer the examination for another paper.

W. H. P. CLEMENT.

PARIS LETTER.

After the 13th October, all will be a cock-a-whoop here respecting Russia. There will be lots of fun, plenty of originality and exchanges of "eternal friendship" will be sworn to. But as the part of Russia, there is the Quartiere de Rabelais to face; they must give the French an official assurance that there is an alliance, signed, sealed, and unchanged, between the two governments when executing the "Russian system" and the "Marseillaise." As was generally expected, Russia presents her case to grind, to try the French on a little money; it is not a loan, but a conversion of public debt from a higher to a lower rate of interest, and the millions that will result, if the new

stock be floated, will constitute the cash in hand for the Russian Treasury.

The last Russian loan was only covered to the extent of three-fifths of the sum demanded; this may be laid at the door of Russia herself, who did not declare outright she was the treaty ally of France. She must be explicit this time, if not, the French will be painfully disappointed, and more the pity, for when the alliance would be an accomplished fact, the world would be better able to take stock of all the peace-makers. Beneath all the flow of enthusiasm, the French feel the taunts of the foreign press, that the Franco-Russian alliance is something between a myth and a mystery. It may be accepted, that the French will put all their ingenuity, skill and heart into the welcome to be extended to the Russian fleet, and so far as they are concerned, there shall be no doubt as to the significance of the reception. Madame Adam proposes that the ladies of France—mothers, wives and daughters shall wear—a sprig of forget-me-not in jewelry, with the colours of France and Russia on two of the branches, having the motto, "Cronstadt" on the tricolour, and "Toulon" on the Russian bird of freedom.

"Germans you are, and Germans you will remain." That recent saying of William II. has sunk deep into the French, and rankles the old wound. But they do not undervalue or scoff at the terrible weapon His Majesty yields, and which is every year becoming more terrible, due to the numerical superiority in population of Germany over France. The presence of the Prince of Naples at the side of the Emperor, was also gall and wormwood, so much must be allowed for the present condition of French feeling. Perhaps they nurse their wrath to keep it warm. Of course these are not accepted as indications of peace. Note is duly taken of the Italian fleets quitting the lagoons of Venice and getting into the deep waters of the Mediterranean—when there is gunpowder in the air, as the Arabs say, it is best not to be caught napping.

All eyes are kept steadily fixed on England. Three ideas have taken root in the French mind: that whatever be the secret conditions of the treaty of the triple alliance, the English will never remain separated from the Italian fleet; that England has cut and dry to officially join the triplix, and last, not least, that she and China are one. There is an agreeable lull in the game of nagging England; perhaps it was perceived, the amusement was becoming serious; that the Lion was getting ready to growl, and had indulged in a few whisks of the tail. Not an allusion now is there to the evacuation of Egypt! As for Siam and "buffering," where are these questions at present?

"Iceland" is demanding a revision of her constitution, like a party of the French. In brief, she wants "Home Rule," and since the year A.D. 1262, has been claiming that; there is still hope for Ireland then. It was the novelist, and later Academician, Pierre Loti, that discovered Iceland for his countrymen, as did Dumas pere, the Mediterranean.

The Iceland Parliament is the oldest institution of that kind in the world; it met for the first time in 928. The Commons consists of 30 members, and the Senate of 12—for an upper house was considered necessary to act as a break on the representatives of iceberglan. Belgium, after 23 years of agitation, has reformed her rotten borough franchise; the constitution never was tinkered since it was framed in 1831, and it has progressed by a leap and a bound. From an electoral roll of 120,000 voters, it has now 1,200,000, and of the latter total, 500,000 have plural votes, so that in round numbers the grand total of suffrages may be accepted as 2,000,000. The voting is obligatory. In France, not more than a good half of the electors vote—so it is an innovation, like the New Zealand Parliament, authorizing women to go to the poll. The plurality vote is curious, and in the future is likely to "catch on" in case undiluted democracy runs wildish. In Belgium every man aged 25 has a vote—this is the simple manhood suffrage; then, if he be married, have a fixed amount of property, belong to a profession, etc., he will be entitled to a separate vote for each; but in no case can he plump more than two plural votes, thus making three in all. Australia has been dabbling in this scheme also. And in France the "freak" is likely to take.

An echo of the elections: the Chamber of Deputies has a haunted chair; the seat occupied by Milleroye—the deputy who acted as the mouthpiece for the conspirators of the forged documents alleged to have been stolen from the British Embassy—can find no new occupant. It will remain as a pillory. At Venice, when a Doge sinned, his official portrait was suspended in the gallery of historic paint and covered with crap, like the Israelites, who keep a ball spot on the walls of their drawing-rooms, to remind them of their capivity days. That vacant chair ought to be some consolation for M. Clemenceau in his defeat. After M. Wilson, the most curious new deputy is the "cannon-man," he has a crank for gunpowder, howitzers and carronades, and at one time actually performed in a Music Hall, holding a carronade on his shoulder, while it was being fired off. Did not Roman Emperors descend to the arena, to have tussles with the gladiators? The Solon in question, though pledged to vote the separation of Church from State, ought to deal kindly at least with the "cannons."

The death, or next to death, as the telegraph announced, of General Mirabel, deprives France of one of her best soldiers. He was regarded, like "Grandfather" Carnot, as the "organizer of victories;" it was his department of the War Office that had charge of the concentration of the troops, to catch the enemy or to escape being caught; and also of the food and fighting supplies. Gambetta had the highest opinion of his ability; and though an anti-republican he dabbled, it is said, in MacMahon's intended coup d'etat, he appointed him to the highest functions on patriotic grounds. And the ex-patriot suffered in popularity for so doing. Mirabel was sixty years of age, rose from a sub-lieutenancy to the highest grade; his spec-

ality was artillery, and he had the reputation of being the best pointer of a cannon in the French army.

The Socialists remain coy, after their more than good luck at the elections; they have been called to book to state fully and frankly, do they repudiate or still stand by that plank in their platform which casts the idea of patriotism or country to the winds? The reply of Guesde, the leader of the Socialists in Chamber, is shuffling, and the distinction is of the twee hedum and tweedlede character. His journal states that the sole obstacle to European peace is the idea of the revenge of France on account of Alsace and Lorraine; that France has several times refused the offered hand, and the "Let us be friends," of Germany, and it further states that if Russia has reasons to dislike Germany, France has, and ought not to have anything to do with the matter. That's eye-opening language for the Chauvinists. It is not pleasant for France, nor would it be for any country, to think she has left behind her a party animated by such sentiments, in case she goes to the front.

The French are celebrating the centenary of the raising of the siege of Dunkirk, when the English had to clear out. No mention is made of the officially stated fact that when the British took Dunkirk the French soldiers enlogized the Duke of York, who commanded the attack, and proposed to make him King of France.

The French are very penurious, and it is a positive malady among the peasantry. Just now the authorities are attacking an abuse, that perhaps they did well not to open fire on till after the elections were held. In the hospitals they are not the indigent who claim admittance, but many well-to-do persons, who desire to be nursed and physicked gratuitously, that is, at the expense of the locality and the State endowment; nor do such misers hesitate to go to the public dispensary for out-door relief as a matter of course; having relatives town councillors, who give the medical tickets, and being municipal as well as legislative voters, to refuse the ticket implies signing your death warrant. At the end of each year the government inspector will examine the hospital register, where the name and address of each person will be noted who has received relief, and the estimated value of the relief. The Prefect will order a report to be made as to the pecuniary standing of the recipient, who if noted able to pay, will have the bill presented to him by the government tax collector, who has a summary plan for obtaining public debts by recovery.

A writer at the Chicago Exposition does not make a bad suggestion: he states, that the peculiarity about his countrymen's exhibits is the absence of the exhibitors. The latter entered into an arrangement with a collective representative for a fixed sum—10,000 fr.—who undertook to fix up showcases, lay out goods, and represent the stall; but as he is almost never present to answer the questions of the public, the exhibitor loses many chances. Besides, those central agents have axes of their own to grind. The suggestion is, that although it be near the eleventh hour, the French

Government ought to send over at its expense—always the State crutch—a sort of battalion of young clerks, shopmen, etc., who can speak English and are capable of booking orders. That's Socialism with a vengeance.

A new street-sweeper has appeared for light, summer weather scavenging; it is made on the same principle as the roller-broom worked by a horse and the driver. The novelty is drawn by one man, directed and guided by a second; as the machine proceeds it not only sweeps the light road detritus, but whisks it into a large pouch-reservoir. Parisians call it the "Kangaroo Sweeper."

The river Seine has "fallen so low," that the landing stages for the passenger boats have had to be advanced much nearer to the centre of the river.

A French paper, describing the forthcoming high jinks of the Institute of Journalists, states there are two classes of members, the "ordinary," and the "bellows"—the Gallie for fellows.

Z.

CHASING THE SUN.

Sunset in Canada when death is upon the leaves is always beautiful. When one loves, it is two-fold more beautiful. Love is a magician.

Yesterday, late in the afternoon, a span of black ponies came galloping over the hill, a young man, dark and more comely than most men, driving. On either side of the broad, smooth road superb maples grew close, with occasional sable pines among them like shadows in scarlet and gold, and on all this color the setting sun shone, and the wind stirred the leaves and the odorous needles, and the air had just a faint breath of frost in it, for the god of the north-land was abroad.

The road led sunward and its sand was aglow like gold. A stream crossed it, sparkling as if full of jewels, and not far away a range of low blue hills lay dim along the horizon. Presently the young man turned to his companion, a fair girl with eyes blue like blue gentians when the sun shines on them, her yellow curls flowing, the seal fur upon her breast blown a light brown in the wind as the ponies galloped on. In a moment he spoke: "Let us chase the sun. Let us follow him round the world. He will make us a path on the sea. The ponies may go."

He smiled, then sighed—it was a sigh of great pleasure—and the dark beasts quickened their speed, for he had given them loose rein.

One forgets the world in an hour like this, and is fain to go on and on as if to find, perhaps, somewhere over the hills a gateway leading into Paradise.

The evening was unreal. There was a beauty supernatural about the sunshine and the perfume, and it was love that is warmer than any light and sweeter than the sweetest incense of autumn that formed the halo.

The sky above the horizon was pale gold, and as the sun descended into the hills, small violet clouds appeared, and for some distance about the gold a soft glow of lavender filled the heavens. As the sun touched the hills a great dead tree was etched on his gorgeous disc. Down, down he sank slowly, then suddenly disappeared, a column of rich gold shining like a splendid monument over his grave, its crest reaching into the lavender, at its base the dark etching of the old dead tree.

The sun departed, night now would soon come on apace and the world be given over to darkness, for the harvest-moon had gone into other heavens. By the roadside white gates were opened and the ponies passed through. Within the cottage there was a great steam over the tea-kettle and the air was fragrant with the odor of roasted yellow corn fresh from the field, and hot meat, and potatoes roasting on the coals. In the dining-room the linen was snow-white on the table and the china and silver shone in the red glow of the hearth-fire—the lamps had not yet been brought in. On the side-board, in a long, four-cornered tin, was a pumpkin-pie, and a silver basket of purple grapes. Beside the old-fashioned fire-place stood a box of butternuts, their rough brown coats drying out in the heat.

What matter that the sun had run away from the lovers. There was a rival light in the old pine logs blazing, and anyway he must indeed return with the morning.

HELEN M. MERRILL.

AUTUMNAL.

The crisp, chill dusk; the gardens desolate;
The crimsoning sun; the fields that late have
ta'en

A ghostly semblance, and the corn-stalks
In vague bronze heaps; dim orchards
great

With golden apple-dises or pears
With oozy plums that bore the regal stain;
The hazy hills—these hint the iron reign
Of Winter usher'd in in silvery state.

E'en with the chill and sear, the doleful air
Of Nature, who in cold, dark rain-drops
grieves,

There is a comfort when one visions where
Are glowing stoves, beyond the windy eaves,
And savoury tables, love's warm kisses there,
And kindest rays the soft, rose lamp-light
weaves.

JOS. NEVIN DOYLE.

THEOSOPHY.

In the last years of the nineteenth century an unknown, if not a new, religion has appeared in Western Europe and America. Asia has again asserted her place as the cradle of the religions of the world, and sends out from her ancient schools of esoteric thought a system of universal science, and universal religion, known to us as "Theosophy." Its origin is claimed for it in the dim past, in the youth of the world, countless ages before the civilization of Egypt. It is proclaimed as the repository of a knowledge gathered by the wisest of every age from a continuous investigation of natural laws, spiritual as well as material, which has inspired the truths that underlie all the religions that have existed among men. It recognizes, as worthy to be called Theosophists, all the saints and purists teaching chiefly to the spiritual in man, telling him the abodes of disembodied spirits, and leading his faltering footsteps to the sublime confines of the eternal, it insists that all of this is only a knowledge acquired from practical study by man of the conditions in which he finds himself.

Theosophy denies the existence of the supernatural, but undertakes to prove to its adherents marvels in nature that surpass the thaumaturgic attempts of wonder-working teachers of religion.

Theosophy has dogmas of its own, by which it explains in a systematic way the mysteries of life and death, of mind and soul and spirit, and of all forces and manifestations of matter. It is more to the point, however, to see what is the outcome of those dogmas in the teaching of rules for daily practice in ordinary life. Whatever may be thought of the doctrines of Re-incarnation, of Karma, with its working out of the great law of eternal justice, it is no new thing for Christians to hear of the "universal brotherhood of humanity," the fundamental article of theosophic faith. It is laid down as a first essential in Theosophy that for the development of the spiritual essence in him, man must live a life of self-denial, virtue and devotion to the helping of others rather than to his own gain. This may seem a visionary rule of life, and contain to prove destructive to modern ideas of progress and civilization, but has not the same difficulty been pointed out in carrying out strict practice the Sermon on the Mount? Among the other requirements of Theosophy are the strictest regard for truth; and the readiness to make any sacrifice for the cause of truth; the practice of justice; personal humility; asceticism is not enjoined, intemperance of any kind is condemned. There is certainly a striking similarity between these doctrines and the moral teachings of Christianity, though their universal adoption in practice will probably not be achieved for some time to come.

The theosophic system of ethics is so pure and noble in its lofty altruism, that one is tempted to call it an Eclectic Religion, which takes to itself the highest conceptions of morality and virtue to be found in all the ages. Its teachers call it the "Wisdom Religion," and assert that it is not the result, but the cause and foundation of all that is true and good in every religion, the pure source of inspiration for all the prophets and saints and sages.

Theosophists lay much stress upon the incorporation of portions of their teaching by the recent discoveries in the field of practical science. They claim to have known the theory of evolution before the building of the Pyramids of Egypt, and they say that it applies equally to spiritual as to physical development, and ask us with more confidence to accept their theory of spiritual evolution because science has adopted it on the physical plane. They point to the admission of the chemists that there exists an impalpable and imponderable ether in the interspaces of the atoms, which is necessary as the vehicle to conduct electric currents, and the nerve force that interprets to the brain the messages from the light of Theosophy, which permeates all space, and causes the phenomena of the Astral Bodies, which, they assert, may for a time be detached from the human material body, and often perplex and alarm the world to-day by apparitions of the living to their friends on occasions of eminent death.

There is however, an aspect of the results of modern applied science with which Theosophists are at direct and active issue. They argue that the tendency of science is towards a blind and hopeless materialism, and that their duty is to preach and to prove the existence of a spiritual world surrounding, pervading and guiding man until he shall attain the high and conceivable destiny. Against the material-

ism of science they array the modern psychological phenomena that are generally accepted as proved, such as hypnotism, mesmerism, mind reading and the curious unexplained psychological experiences of most individuals.

Theosophy gives us the doctrine of the direct action of spirit upon matter to produce Life of all kinds, as well as to mould and guide its growth and development. Can science deny the reasonableness of this theory? Is there not an elusive vital spark that can be neither seen, nor felt, nor measured, nor weighed, but is known to intervene and vivify matter, infusing activity, order and consciousness among the dead atoms? It comes out of the Unknown, its arrival we call Life. It goes back to the Unknown, its departure we call Death. All religions that have impressed the world have dealt with this awful mystery, and Theosophy claims to have solved it. Poor Laurence Oliphant bequeathed to us a "Scientific Religion," but his scheme was crudity itself by comparison with the elaborateness of detail and completeness of outline offered us by Theosophy. It teaches that there have lived, and still live upon earth, men who have reached a highly spiritualized condition, and who have penetrated with their intelligences into the shadowy region of the spiritual world, where the microscope can expose no wonders to the human eye, nor the telescope pierce the veil that enshrouds its mysteries. These favoured beings are called Adepts, Masters, or Elder Brothers. They are the final products of re-incarnations extending through ages, and their almost God-like knowledge is said to be carefully used in the service of our race. Their hidden abodes are alleged for the most part to be among the fastnesses of the Himalayas or the mountains of Thibet, and it is claimed that there are, to-day, secret means of communication with them by which advice and instruction can be and are frequently given to those who seek the truth in a right spirit, and for unselfish objects. There can be therefore no excuse for deficiencies in authentic and orthodox statements of doctrine in this marvellous system of science and religion. It is understood that the Adepts have authorized the new movement to enlighten the West, and as in Europe and America nearly two hundred branches of the Theosophical Society have sprung up since its formation in 1875, there are most ample means for the spread of all sorts of information as to its teachings.

Theosophy professes a spirit of broad toleration for all existing religions, and claims to be ready to co-operate with all their best men in elevating humanity. How far existing religions will adopt a reciprocal attitude remains to be seen. While Brahminism and Buddhism, in their esoteric aspects, have largely assimilated, if they have not produced, Theosophy, it does not seem to be possible that either Christianity, Mahommedanism or the Jewish faith could even accept an alliance with it without ceasing to have the right to their present designations. The teachings of the New Testament so closely correspond with those of the "Wisdom Religion" as to indicate a common source for both, yet the cardinal doctrine of the vicarious atonement for sin through the death upon the Cross, is absolutely and irreconcilably opposed to the doctrine of Theosophy that each soul must work out its own destiny, and its own salvation. This it is supposed to have the fullest opportunity for doing in its

various re-incarnations, where it is also to receive due punishment for all its sins until it shall have washed them away, and become a pure spirit of angelic quality and semi-divine nature. No final decree of eternal doom is ever to be pronounced upon a living soul, according to the pleasant lessons of Theosophy.

There is undoubtedly a strong flavor of Pantheism in the new teachings, inasmuch as they inculcate the theory that all animal and vegetable life are initiated by the direct action of spiritual forces which are necessary to vivify matter, and that even matter in its inanimate forms is a result of the all-pervading Spirit of God "which brooded over the waters." Is this universal brotherhood of man and nature, after all, repugnant to our feelings? What else did Wordsworth sing, and Ruskin teach? Is not love of nature the artist's religion and the poet's dream? Are we ashamed to admit our love of flowers and birds, of hills and lakes, of sunlight and moonlight, of clouds and mountains, of all the beauties of color and form? In fact, to some apparently wholesome and well-regulated minds a brotherhood with inanimate nature seems much pleasanter to contemplate than with many of the highly organized, and possibly deserving members of the human family.

The surprising interest which is now felt by the English-speaking world in Theosophy is largely due to the genius of Mrs. Annie Besant. The single fact that a woman of perhaps the highest intellectual standing in England, and of indisputable honesty of purpose, should have publicly adopted this little known oriental cult, was startling. But when it was considered that she had been for years no believer in any spiritual existences, but a cold materialist of the extreme school of Charles Bradlaugh, the wonder grew. It has continued to grow since that lady has mastered the doctrines of Theosophy, has adopted them without reservation, and has, by eloquent pen and tongue, forced the world to hear her message to mankind.

It is rash to predict the limit to which a wave of new doctrine may sweep over the English-speaking world, when with all its empiricism, and its almost total want of a system of ethics, good or bad, Spiritualism numbered its adherents by hundreds of thousands. Theosophy puts forward a beautiful system of ethics, and, while it makes large present demands upon their credulity, it proposes to be able ultimately to give tangible proofs to satisfy all its adherents. With the fiery zeal and masterly eloquence of Mrs. Besant to champion and expound its tenets, Theosophy may, in a few years, create serious breaches in the ranks of the materialists, is likely to attract many of those who are now utterly indifferent, and may capture not a few among the Christian Churches from the attractiveness of the high spiritual standard which it proposes to attain.

It is useless to ignore the prevalence among the educated classes of a growing disbelief in the Calvinistic hell. The very insistence by so many in the Churches upon the unqualified doctrine of eternal punishment, and upon the extreme difficulty of escaping that awful doom, has driven too many towards a hopeless doubt of the heaven that is taught by the same authority as the hell. The materialist, too, looks out upon the workings of the universal laws of matter, and sees, in sadness, no evidence of an existence for man beyond the grave. His wailing cry to the forces of nature has been voiced by Tennyson:—

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 N DOYLE

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"Will my tiny spark of being wholly vanish in your deeps and heights?
Must my day be dark by reason, O ye heavens,
of your boundless nights,
Rush of suns, and roll of systems, and your
fiery clash of meteorites?"

For man to admit that death ends all is so unflattering to his intellectual pride, so repugnant to his spiritual aspirations, and so contrary to the traditions of his race, that he turns an open ear to any voice telling of assurance and proof of his immortality. If some inspiration does not soon come to give the Christian Churches gifts of power and eloquence to cope with the existing state of doubt and enquiry, they may see new systems that profess to give proof of a life beyond the grave springing up and disputing for a time their hold on the Western world. The great army of Christian teachers must don their armour and burnish their weapons for the fight, for assuredly upon them would rest the responsibility if the doctrines of Theosophy should make progress amongst the people.

J. D. EDGAR.

ANNIE LAURIE.

CHAPTER II.

The next morning came, robed in all the royalty of midsummer, and as Dawson looked from his window at the spreading, sunlit fields, and heard the birds singing in the trees, the thought of the afternoon's excursion gave him unexpected pleasure. The morning was spent in a journey to the school-house, in writing a letter, and in reading Monsieur Taine's "English Literature," a worn volume of which he found on the parlor table of his boarding house. At one o'clock he set out across the fields for the house of Lizzie Soames, where they had arranged to meet.

He was nearing the house when he perceived the others coming towards him, the men carrying tin pails, and the three girls walking a little behind, and wearing broad-brimmed straw hats. Dawson observed again with what taste, as compared with her companions, Annie was dressed. She wore a fresh muslin dress, dotted with pink flowers. The ribbons of her hat were also of pale pink, and, when she gave him a smile in answer to his greeting, he thought he had seldom seen a prettier sight. Instead of walking with the men, as might have been expected, he soon found himself beside the girls.

"Are you a good picker, Mr. Dawson?" enquired Letitia Lent.

He expressed some doubt as to his proficiency, being without previous experience.

"Oh, it's easy enough," Lizzie Soames assured him, "you have only to pick hard and not talk."

"Then I fear I shall be a failure," said Dawson, laughing, "I am very fond of talking."

"When we get to the place none of us will talk to you. Will we, Annie?"

"I don't think Mr. Dawson would mind very much," said Annie.

"But I shall, though," cried the young man. "I couldn't endure picking my way in silence through a swamp—they grow in swamps, don't they?—and if you'll only beguile the tedium by a few remarks now and then, Miss Laurie, you'll do me a real kindness."

"Titia will talk to you, Mr. Dawson," said Lizzie. "She's the best talker here. Only look out for Mr. Harnton."

"Oh, Mr. Harnton!" said Annie with smiling impatience.

They now came to a fence, and the young men sprang over to assist the girls. Young Neelin and Mr. Harnton were still in advance. Dawson gave his hand to each of the girls as they leaped to the ground. Annie was the last to climb, and, as she was about to spring, her foot slipped and, with a little cry, she fell into his arms.

In a moment she had disengaged herself, blushing and confused.

"How clumsy I am," she said, adjusting her hat, which had been pushed back, disarranging her hair. Letitia and Lizzie went on with a laugh at the accident.

"That log was polished smooth," said Dawson. "I hope you were not hurt."

"Oh dear no."

They proceeded in silence, Dawson wishing to say something, and unable to think of anything fit. The girl, while she attracted, repelled him. The repulsion was not disagreeable, it was, in a measure, part of the attraction, but it held him off. There was a thin, yet perfectly opaque wall between them, and, since he could not hope to see through this, he wished to batter it down. Was she a nature full of the fire of repressed passion, or was she simply neutral, unimpressionable? He reminded himself that there were reasons, one indeed of especial force, why he should not enter with undue interest upon this enquiry. But he told himself also, there was no danger of his going too far. One needn't be a prig. Neutral women, he sometimes suspected, possessed an odd charm for him. He was old enough to have already suffered a disillusionment or two. He would like to know the secret of the girl's attraction. In her manner, the demurest reserve alternated at times with the most unexpected frankness.

While he was thus hunting for a topic, and pursuing these reflections in default of one, Annie walked beside him, now stooping to pluck a spear of grass, now answering a question called back by the girls in front. Once as he glanced quickly at her, he found a look in her face as if she had just asked a question.

"Had you spoken?" he enquired, though he was sure she had not.

"No," she returned, "I said nothing."

They came up with the others, who had stopped to drink from a spring by the roadside, built round with stones. The small pool was perfectly still and black, yet the water was cooler and sweeter, Dawson thought, than any he had tasted. The country people, they told him, always stopped to drink from this spring, which was known for miles.

Soon after, they came to a fire-swept bush, where the huckle berries grew in great abundance. Dawson was given a tin cup, and admonished by Lizzie Soames to keep by himself, and when he found a well-laden bush, to pick and say nothing.

"Would it not be better to call you all, and share the booty?" he said. "It seems to me this is a co-operative concern."

"You may call me, Mr. Dawson, when you find a good place," said Letitia.

"Yes," Mr. Harnton concurred, "but you shout if you strike it rich, and we come and help you."

"They'll help you, Mr. Dawson," laughed Lizzie, "Mr. Harnton and I'll will help you."

"This is a good year," Annie remarked, bending over a dwarfish tree, which was covered with thick little bunches of the berries, with their soft blue bloom.

"Yes," said young Neelin, who was at another bush, "you'll find good places everywhere to-day, I guess."

Dawson began lazily to gather the fruit. It soon became irksome, however, to stoop so low, and he found a tall piece of log, which, for a while, he used as a seat, and carried with him from place to place. He endeavoured to be near Annie Laurie, but soon noticed that Mr. Neelin, whether by chance or design, remained in the same vicinity. Lizzie and Letitia, followed by the fatigued Harnton, were at a distance, making the wood vocal with their chatter.

"How do you like it, Mr. Dawson?" young Neelin called to him.

"I'm not working hard, you know," Dawson replied. "I'm only an apprentice, and must not strain myself at first. I'm studying nature—when had you the fire here?"

"About fifteen years ago," said Neelin. "It was a dry summer, I remember. There were fires all over the country."

"And new colonies of beeches and maples are now springing up," said Dawson. "I suppose these are beeches and maples. What tremendous fellows those blackened, branchless old trunks are over yonder. They frown down on these youngsters like the pyramids on the insular Frenchmen, from the height of two or three centuries."

He sat still, his cup resting on his knee, and let his eyes wander over the abounding vegetable world around him. He could see Lizzie and Letitia in their light dresses passing among the young trees. Annie was a few yards away. He liked to watch her, to note the curve of her head, to see the pleasant face where its delicate curves come into half-profile. Her luxuriant brown hair was done up in a coil, and she wore a collar, the simple line of which brought out clearly the roundness of her full lower lip. Now and then she looked at him, and he smiled. Though she did not return his smile, he discovered one thing—there was a great deal of feminine sweetness about her mouth.

Fancying that his bush was pretty well stripped, he moved to one nearer where she stood.

"Let me see your cup, Miss Laurie," he requested. She held it out.

"Why, it is full!" he exclaimed.

"This is the second time," she said, emptying it into the pail.

"And mine is not yet half full," he cried, with mock desperation.

"There will be enough," she said, laughing. "You are picking for yourself, you know."

"That is very kind of you. Still, I want to make a creditable record. I began to pick with assumed intensity."

but in a few moments his efforts flag-
ged. "So you are ambitious, Miss
Laurie?"

she gave a little start and stared
at him.
"I don't think I am," she said.
"It's not a sin, you know. I think
I am ambitious myself. You said last
night you wanted to be of the great
world, you remember; to enjoy travel and
experience, and all that."

Mr. Neelin was standing now cup in
hand. He was looking at Dawson and
listening eagerly. But when he caught
Dawson's eye, he turned away, and bent
over a bush.

"Yes, I dare say I am very foolish to
think about such things," said Annie.
"Foolish, I don't know. Why
couldn't one dream?"

"It only makes the reality seem
worse afterward," replied the girl.
"But the dreams sometimes come
true," said Dawson.

"Not for me, I think." She pre-
tended to laugh.

"The only way to realize a dream is
first to dream it," said Dawson. "I
think the dreams even when unfulfilled,
are better than never to have dreamed."

"This better to have loved and lost."
"I always wonder why some should
have to work hard, and live dreary, ig-
norant, mean lives," said Annie, still
ticking though her voice had a slight
remor," while others do nothing but en-
joy themselves—go to theatres, water-
ing-places, balls, concerts, drive, dance,
have music, conversation, and all sorts
of pleasures."

This was what he had expected. She
was not going to disappoint him then.
Perhaps it would have been better for
her, he thought afterwards, if she had
been merely dull.

"That is one of the mysteries, Miss
Laurie."

"What can I hope for?" she went on,
her cheek slightly flushed—"to live and
die on a farm. Never to see anything
new. To work all day, and then go to
bed early, because I might think if I
set up. One would like to live a little
before one died."

"Yes, I should, Miss Laurie, I
mean to. I hope you will too. We
never know what may turn up. Some-
one has said the unexpected always hap-
pens. That, of course, is nonsense. If
I did, it wouldn't long be the unexpect-
ed. I guess it's the disagreeable ex-
pected that usually happens. Still we
know the unexpected does sometimes
happen. It may happen to you and
me."

"Perhaps," said Annie. The flush
had gone out of her cheek, and she was
as remote and serene as ever.

"I sincerely hope it will happen to
you," he said a little later.

She did not answer, and soon after
she moved away. She called out, "Le-
ticia!" and Letitia's small voice came
back in reply. Mr. Neelin then came
and emptied his pail into hers, and they
exchanged some words which Dawson
did not catch. His cup was not full, yet
he did not hurry. He sat rubbing the
dead wood of a fallen tree with his boot-
sole, and pondering.

He did not contribute in an
important degree to the result of
the afternoon's berrying, and he was

rather glad when Miss Soames
announced that it was time to return.
He enjoyed that young lady's lively so-
ciety all the way to her house. Miss
Lent presumably to evade the gallant
Harnton, loitered behind with young
Neelin, and the disappointed gentleman
was obliged to take the lead with An-
nie, who seemed bent on getting home
with the least possible delay. They
did not even stop to drink from the
spring by the roadside. The sun was
sinking, and the shadows of trees and
fences as they passed, had a pleasant
suggestiveness after the heat of the day.

Arrived at the lane leading to the
Soames' house, Dawson declined to take
tea in that hospitable dwelling, and
have his share of the berries. He plead-
ed an engagement for the evening. He
was rather surprised at this moment to
see Mr. Neelin take Annie's pail, and
walk away with her, as if by preconcert-
ed arrangement. His own path lay in
the opposite direction.

Neelin said very little to Annie while
they were crossing the field which lay
between the two houses. But when
they had arrived at the little gate
which opened into a path leading up
through some trees, to the house, he
paused, with the pail in his hand, as An-
nie was about to pass through.

"Annie," he said, "wait a minute."
She stopped, her hand on the gate.
Then, as he did not speak, she looked
up questioningly.

"I didn't know you disliked living in
the country, Annie," he said. "I'm still
of the same mind I was that last night,
and if you've changed yours, and will
be—you know what, we could move into
town to live. My father would agree,
I'm sure. Especially if I wanted to
very much."

She pushed the gate to and fro, look-
ing down, but without replying.

"Will you do it Annie? Say you
will."

"Oh Henry," she said at last, "you
are so kind, and I seem so ungrateful.
But it can't be Henry. Don't ask me."

"I will do anything you want," he
continued, "go anywhere—"

"Oh no, no, Henry!" she broke in,
"don't ask me. Let us be good friends.
We can't be anything else."

"Don't you think sometime—"

"No, never."

"I dare say there is someone else
now," he said, with a touch of bitter-
ness.

"Give me my pail, Henry, I must go
in. I am very, very sorry. Good-bye."

"Good-bye," he said, and he turned
away.

She walked quickly up the path, and
entered the house. Her mother had ris-
en from a chair at the window. She
held a book in one hand, and her spec-
tacles in the other.

"What makes you so pale, Annie?"
she said, regarding the girl. "What
was Henry Neelin talking about at the
gate? Why didn't you ask him in?"

"I don't think he wanted to come
in," said Annie, drearily. She put the
berries on the table, and took off her
hat.

"Was it the same thing, Annie?"
"What same thing, mother?" she
turned impatiently, and faced the old
woman.

"Was he asking you again?"
"Yes he was—but he won't any more."
"You'll never have a better chance,
Annie."

"Oh mother please don't! I don't
want any chance." She passed into the
kitchen, but her mother followed her to
the door.

"It's all for your good that I'm say-
ing to Annie," she began. "You're inex-
perienced, and you don't know what the
world is. It's hard for a girl who has
no one to care for her. Your brother
will marry one of these days, and when
I die, what will you do? It's my duty
to tell you that you can't get a better
boy, nor one that would make a better
husband, than the same Henry Neelin.
He's not handsome, but, perhaps, he's
better than them that's better look-
ing. The old friends is the best, Annie
—mind that. Your fine-looking, uppish
young gentlemen are all very well, but
a girl wants to marry—"

"Mother, I'm going up stairs," said
the girl, rushing past her. When she
was half way up, she suddenly covered
her face with her hands, and a sobbing
cry came from them. She sprang up
the remaining steps almost with a
bound.

Her mother stared after her a mo-
ment in surprise, and then, replacing
her spectacles, sat down in the chair at
the window. Her book lay open before
her, but she did not read.

It was, perhaps, two weeks after the
berry-picking, that Dawson came out
earlier than usual, one morning, to enjoy
a walk in the fresh, untainted air. He
was not an early riser, though he had
been formerly, but he would occasionally
shape a resolution, according to the
Irish poet's advice, to add to the length
of his days, by stealing an hour from
protracted slumber. His walk this
morning, was the fruit of such a resolu-
tion, and, as he strode swiftly along,
swinging his stick, and inhaling the de-
licious breeze, he marvelled at his folly
in not doing so more frequently. It
was seven o'clock, the dew was on the
grass, and the dusty road was damp and
cool. The first line of a poem he had
recently read, came to him:—
"Afoot and lighthearted, I take to the
open road."

Flowers grew along the wayside.
He passed the dark green of a potato
field, and then a field of slim young corn
standing like striplings, and waiting for
their beards to grow. Here was a field
of thin wheat, and then he tasked his
memory to distinguish between wheat
and rye. He glanced over his shoulder
at the sun, which, like a strong man in
youth, looked confident and unconcerned,
calmly ready for the heat and labour of
the upward march. Along the fences,
inside and outside, were buttercups and
ox-eye daisies. Was it the dew on the
grass that reminded him of Annie
Laurie? Whatever the cause, just then
he began to think of her. He had seen
her only once since that afternoon, but
he had thought of her often. When he
did so, he wished sadly that he knew of
some way by which he could make hap-
py all the sweet girls on the face of
the earth. There was a rise in the
road here, and as he climbed it he hum-
med a verse of the old song:

"Like dew on the gowan lying,
Is the fa' o' her fairy feet,
And like winds o' simmer sighing,
Her voice is—"

He was at the top of the hill, and about fifty yards ahead of him, a girl was walking. She had come out of a lane, and was proceeding with quick step along the road he was following. He whistled softly, and arrested his stick in its descent.

"Herself, by Jove!" he murmured. "Dew on the gowan, indeed. Should I walk slowly, and not see her, or should I call?"

His hesitancy did not last long. The girl turned her head as if in answer to his question, and looked straight at him. He raised his hat, and hurried to overtake her. At first, she did not abate her speed, but when she heard his steps behind her, she stopped and waited for him to come up.

"This is an unexpected pleasure, Miss Laurie," he said, falling into step. She did not see the hand he held out, and as quickly dropped. "What a glorious morning!"

"Yes," she said, looking around, "I like this part of the day, before it gets hot."

I suppose you stroll out often in the early morning, when the weather is fine?"

"No, not often," she replied, "I came out this morning because we ran short of something I wanted to get at the village."

"There is a good deal in all this," he said, indicating with a wave of his stick the scene before them, "to compensate for the privations of a rural existence."

She followed the movement with her eyes, and then, smiling.

"I am not discontented this morning," she said.

"Oh, you are not." She seldom smiled, and to see her happy gave him a distinct emotion of pleasure.

"Yes, isn't that what it is to be ambitious?" She smiled again.

"Yes, I suppose so," he admitted.

"Then I am not ambitious this morning."

"Oh you'll be discontented again," he said. "There is still hope for you. The divine instinct of progress will not let you rest."

She did not reply for a moment. Then, "I suppose it does not matter," she said. "It seems to me, I talk about myself a great deal."

"I fear that it is my fault, Miss Laurie, but surely it is a sin you will forgive me when you consider the provocation."

She looked as if she had not quite understood, and it came over him that his speech was ineffably silly.

"I think it would be more profitable to talk of something else," she said simply.

"You can hardly expect me to agree with you there. But, since you wish it, we might select a kindred topic—suppose we talk of the morning."

"We have already agreed that it is fine."

"Oh! fine; that is commonplace. This morning is rare, divine! One feels in its presence that it is a privilege to live."

They were at a point where he must turn off to go to his boarding-house, while he kept the road to the village.

"You can have the privilege all to yourself now," she said, as they parted.

"Oh, I'm democratic," he returned.

"I would share it. Good-bye."

"Good-bye."

He walked slowly, watching her retreating figure till it was concealed by a clump of trees.

"She carries herself like a queen," was his inward comment, "and she's as proud as one. She's a nice girl. There's something about her I like tremendously."

He did not see her again. That day at the village store, which was also the post office, young Mr. Neelin handed him a letter he had been looking for since he came to the place. It was from an influential friend, notifying him of his appointment as principal of a primary school in a somewhat distant town. The midsummer vacation had just begun, and on the re-opening of the schools he would enter upon his new duties. He turned over the question as to whether he should go and say good-bye to the few families he had become acquainted with, and he decided that he should not. He thought of Annie Laurie, and again he decided that it would be better not. There was really no reason for a formal leave-taking, as he had scarcely spoken to the other members of her family.

Two days after his departure Annie was informed of the fact by Lizzie Soames.

"To think," said Lizzie, "of his going off like that, without so much as saying good-bye to one, when Mr. Henderson" (Dawson's predecessor) "came to see us all before he left and took tea!"

"But Mr. Henderson was here for several years," said Annie, "and Mr. Dawson for only a couple of months. I dare say he thought he didn't know us well enough, and didn't think it necessary."

"Indeed, I'm sure! and he so friendly," objected Lizzie. "Mrs. Briggs says too that the day he was going he told her he was very happy, that he was engaged and would be married right away."

"Did he?" said Annie. "How nice that will be."

"He needn't have been so sly about it," responded Lizzie, "going around the way he did. It's a good thing none of us fell in love with him."

"That wouldn't be his fault, Lizzie. Besides, who would be so foolish?"

"And would you guess who Henry Neelin is going with, and has been for the last two weeks?" said Lizzie, with the air of springing something unexpected on her friend.

"I don't know."

"Titia Lent."

"With Titia? Dear me! That reminds me I haven't seen her for some time."

"Nor won't for a while, I guess. I know you don't care, Annie, but still—"

"It doesn't matter the least bit, Lizzie. Poor Mr. Harnton! What will he ever do?"

That evening, as Frank Laurie was rising from the supper-table in the kitchen, he remarked carelessly:—

"I suppose you heard the news, mother."

"No, child. What is it?"

"Henry Neelin and Titia Lent are to be married."

"To be married!" she almost gasped.

"Henry and Titia?"

"Yes."

At the first announcement her eyes sought Annie's face. The girl was looking at her brother.

"I said so! I said so! I knew how it would turn out!" cried the old woman, her voice rising with the bitterness of reproach, "I knew—"

"O there, that will do, mother," the young man interrupted, "It's all right."

Annie rose from the table, put her chair against the wall, and went into the dining-room. She stood a long time at the front window gazing into the little garden. Her brother came and went, and asked her a question or two which she answered without turning her head. At last her mother called to remind her it was time to put away the tea-things.

J. H. BROWN.

WOMEN AND WOMEN'S WORK IN FINLAND.—IV.

A few words must here be added to the concluding subject of our last paper—Women in Agriculture—not only that the position of Finland in this important department of public welfare be the better understood, but in order to furnish, as we think it does, some valuable hints and encouraging examples to Canadian women, particularly to such as may be casting about for an occupation, at once remunerative and requiring the exercise of their talents and higher education. There is hardly a neighbourhood, in Ontario at least, that does not furnish an example of a successful woman-farmer. But the public mind is apt to regard such ladies as victims of circumstances, and at the best, to look out of their sphere. In Finland, the case is different, and is fast progressing on to a higher plane through the adoption by educated women of agriculture as a profession.

"Finnish women have not, on the whole, taken an important part in agriculture proper. There are, however, fairly numerous exceptions to this rule. It does not seldom happen that peasant's wives—for some reason or other alone, conduct the farming on their own estates. It has even happened that some of these women have been mentioned in the yearly reports of the agricultural societies, as conducting their farms in an exemplary manner, and have received prizes at cattle shows, etc.

The men in certain poor districts are accustomed to migrate to other parts in search of work, and it therefore becomes necessary for women to undertake, not only the household, the cattle and dairy work, but also the work in the corn and hay fields. In those districts, it is, therefore, a common sight to see women dig ditches, plough fields and thresh grain" (we had, and did, an old English nurse who could, and did, do all these things on her own little domain of a couple of acres). "or, sitting astride of their horses, trot along in their work in outlying fields or meadows. These are exceptional cases, but in all parts of the country, women take part in haying and harvest.

"Finnish ladies have also—though in a less degree than their sisters of the peasant class—taken some part in this kind of work. It is at present not uncommon, and was, formerly, of frequent recurrence, for ladies to farm their own estates as well as those of other people. These lady landowners and farmers have generally been very successful. The wives of clergymen, for instance, very often have the care of the farms belonging to their husbands' benefices."

On numerous estates the dairy is in the hands of the wife and daughters of the owner, and of late, many ladies have succeeded in earning a living as managers of dairies.

In the gardening schools, female pupils are admitted, and one of the largest flower, nursery, garden, and seed businesses, was founded by a woman, and Mrs. A. Sunruoff is devoting herself to the business of teaching people in the country how to grow fruit trees.

Under the head of "Women in Hygiene and Medicine," we are told that the new treatment adopted by medical men, i. e., "massage," has been "in use among the Finnish people time out of mind."

In educated country women have been for centuries practising this art, which they learned from their mothers and grandmothers. These massesses still achieve many wonderful cures. Massage is considered, in Sweden and Finland since 1864, fourteen Finnish women have passed through the Central Gymnastic Institute at Stockholm, receiving their diplomas, and ten of them are at work in various parts of the country.

The fees for these ladies are the same as those paid the other sex. The profession of obstetrics, "here, as in most other countries, is in the hands of women." In the year 1817, there were already courses of instruction open to those who wished to devote themselves to this profession, and since 1855, the women capable of these students have been able to obtain instruction and pass examinations in the art of employing instruments at births. This is of great importance in our sparsely populated country, where the nearest doctor often lives at a distance of ten or twelve kilometers, and the nurse is, therefore, obliged to do without him, even in difficult cases. "Very few educated women have adopted this profession." The operation of obstetrics or midwifery, in other branches of medicine, as it obtained in England, as well as other countries, were legally provided in the same Norway and other hospitals, but has been lost by its absorption into the restoration of the regular practitioner. A work more properly to belong, would be in Finland.

By adopting it, educated women would "raise it in public opinion," says our Finnish authority, and they would perform a useful service by teaching people how to take care of infants and young children. Since the obstetrical nurses in Finland have been employed as vaccinists, having such salaries from the Govern-

ment in 1880 the Finnish Red Cross Union organized, for the first time, ambulance courses (called Samaritan courses), but only the rudiments of hygiene and first help in accidents are at present taught.

In 1889, more extensive courses of instruction in sick-nursing, were opened free of expense. Up to this time, fifty sick-nurses, cultivated and able women, have passed the examinations. All the hospitals and infirmaries have female nurses, and in the near future, every hospital supported by the State (according to decree of October 30th, 1892.) have a lady for a head nurse.

Finland has only one lady physician, Miss Rosina Heikel, whom we have had occasion to name before. She has been practicing fifteen years. "Settled in Helsingfors, she has an extensive practice among women and children, and is district doctor for the poor."

There are at present, four female students in medicine at the University, and several more are carrying on preparatory studies for the course.

On "Women as Household Servants," enough is said to show, that while long and faithful service is rewarded by provision for old servants in the families in which they have spent their lives, and by shelters provided for aged servants by some private persons, as well as societies, e. g., "The Maria Union," no other resources except the usual poor-relief exist. If, however, servants stay in the same family from ten to twenty-five years, they may claim a reward out of funds—public, we presume—"reserved for this purpose." Training and instruction for domestic work is, however, no better provided for in Finland than with us, the burden of such training lying entirely upon the mistress.

The rush to the cities causes numbers of girls every year to seek those centres, and as the supply exceeds the demand, there is great danger of some of these girls falling into vice. To rescue them, The Maria Union has been formed in Helsingfors, where unemployed women may stay while looking out for situations. In this home there is a small library, and pleasant and instructive tea-meetings are held, under the auspices of the ladies of the Union.

"Women in Philanthropic Work," covers, as might be expected, a wide field. "In Finland, as well as in other countries, charity founded on the basis of religion, has developed a thousand methods of work for the poor and suffering. Women of culture and refinement have been the first to devote themselves to charitable works."

"The sums at the disposal of these private societies, represent a large capital, compared with the limited means of those who formed them. Donations of money have not seldom been made for charitable purposes, and supplies have been granted by the Government for their furtherance. The generosity of the public is never appealed to in vain in a good cause, and ladies have always been ready to undertake even the most troublesome tasks, or the most difficult work, so it be for the good of the poor and ailing." A high record, which Christian women in every part of the world may claim a share in.

"The different phases of philanthropic work, undertaken by Finnish women cover all the ground of our own charities. Ladies' charitable societies—the first founded in 1810—provided poor women with work, and see also that they are not underpaid. A small sum of money is sometimes given, and soup kitchens are part of the provision made. Children's homes and 'creches,' provide for infants and bigger children as boarders in country homes, where they are taught to become good servants or field labourers, and are sent to school."

Thirty-three ladies' benevolent societies have four hundred members, and a capital of 515,000 Finnish marks. Finnish ladies are particularly interested in the education of the poor, and have sewing societies which provide clothes, the want of which would prevent the child from attending school. These sewing societies also make clothes for the use of the Deaconess' homes, for the Sailors' Mission, and the poor of hospitals. The sums expended are not reported, as these societies are quite private.

In the protection of children, Finnish ladies have been at work assiduously. Within the last ten years, "Working homes for Children," have been founded in the cities, especially in Helsingfors, on the initiative of Miss Rosina Heikel and F. Palmén, for the purpose of discouraging begging with its baneful influences on the youthful mind. Here the children receive their meals and are taught practical work of many kinds—boys as well as girls. The children do not live in these working homes, which have become very popular with the poor, many parents declaring them to be the salvation of their children. Orphans and destitute children are taken care of in orphanages generally under the supervision of the ladies' charitable society of the place. "The first orphanages," our record remarks, "were established in 1861—and a blessed work they do among the poor and friendless—by Mrs. Aurora Karamzine, in Helsingfors, and by Mrs. Emma Carp, in Vasa."

"Two large institutions for the education of neglected and depraved children have been started by private individuals, and have passed into the hands of the State, and several others are being organized.

"No founding hospitals have been erected here; the idea does not seem to be favourably received. Societies exist for the supervision of women having charge of poor infants as boarders."

Working establishments for poor women, to save them from the necessity of begging, have also been founded. These teach different kinds of work and handicraft, and are paid for what they perform. Poor women mostly require to be taught thrift, and how to manage their poor homes. For this object, "mothers unions," and "ragged unions," have been formed. "Night shelters" for servant girls, and other girls looking for work, to save them from the dangers of the streets, also exist. And for the fallen, "Rescue Homes" are open, but by no means so many as are needed.

The first "Deaconess Home" was opened in Helsingfors by Mrs. Aurora Karamzine, Princess Demidoff, who still

WORK IN

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... H. BROWN.

contributes to the support of the Home. The deaconesses do poor and parish nursing, as well as nursing in the Home.

"A People's Home," founded by Miss Ali Trygg, in Helsingfors, has a library, reading-room, kindergarden, and gymnastic hall; lectures are given, and meetings frequently held. This Home is wholly managed by women. A "Night Shelter," for men, gives bed and meals for a few hours' wood cutting, and has a coffee-room attached, with very cheap meals. There are also soup kitchens established. "The Salvation Army works its well-known way in the country among the poorest and most wretched."

The Government pensions the widows of its officials, but none others. And private means have provided for pensions or gifts for old women, widows of reputable persons. There are also, in some places, funds for pensions or gifts to old servants and working women.

"The work which causes us to forget the suffering and the misery of this world, and turn our thoughts to higher things, is, indeed, one worthy to be undertaken by charitable women. We mean the work of spreading the comfort and light of religion, and especially the teachings of the Bible. Finnish women have not been idle in this respect." Thus piously and wisely speaks our record.

In 1865 The Ladies' Bible Society was founded; it has now two hundred members, and a meeting house (head-quarters?) which cost \$5,000 marks.

Miss Alba Hellman, in 1869, began to visit the prisons, trying to bring some peace and comfort to their unhappy inmates. Since 1883, the Baroness Wrede, has devoted herself to the same work. The Government has given her a free pass.

The Prisoners' Aid Society, founded in Helsingfors, in 1870, has many women among its members.

In 1880, the Bible Bag Mission in Vasa began its work on the initiative of Miss Alba Hellman, and in 1889 the Book-bag Mission in Helsingfors was established—both for the purpose of providing sailors on Finnish and foreign ships, with books. The Mission is quite dependent on private people for contributions. Various associations, even in London, have contributed.

"The Vasa Bible Mission has distributed altogether 1,597 Bibles."

"Finally, Finnish women have devoted themselves to foreign mission work, partly by collecting means, but also as missionaries, and have been teaching the Gospel in Africa, in China, and in distant countries."

In temperance work, Finnish women are by no means behind. The Government having tried in vain various measures whereby to control intemperance, some women, in 1875, at the instigation of the famous writer and dramatist, Mrs. Minna Canth, resolved to petition the Government, and a document signed by over 1,500 women was sent to the Governor-General, and by him handed over to the Diet.

The first society of total abstainers was founded in 1877, by Miss Hilda Hellman, a teacher in Vasa, who had been won to the cause by a Swedish Baptist minister, Broady, who had served

in the American Army, and had been made a Colonel by General Grant. Thanks to Miss Hellman and her sister, and to two other ladies, Miss Anna and Miss Netta Heikel, a great number of total abstinence societies have been formed in the north of Finland. In 1882 a society was formed in the south, in Abo, where, a year later, the first general temperance meeting was held. In the same year, two societies were formed in Helsingfors.

There are, at present, about two hundred total abstinence societies in Finland, with some 11,000 members, one-third of them women. The workers are many, and their methods various. Among the names are Miss Lucina Hagman, Miss Anna Lilius, Miss M. Friberg, Miss A. Gripenberg, and "last but not least, Miss Ali Trygg, who brought her enthusiasm for the cause back with her from America, and has translated into Swedish the well-known little American book, "Health for Little Folks."

With so much, and such energetic work on behalf of total abstinence, it is not to be wondered at that a Finnish Josephine Butler should have arisen on behalf of Social Purity. The general law of Finland (that of 1734), prohibits fornication, and assigns a very severe punishment for procuring, keeping houses of ill-fame, etc. Therefore, prostitution is, according to law, to be suppressed, and, consequently, can not be regulated. There are, in fact, no signs of prostitution having been regulated before the time of Finland's union with Russia (1809), but after this, the police began, in accordance with recent instructions from the Government, gradually to prescribe certain conditions for the practice of vice. For the capital, Helsingfors, police regulations concerning the subject, confirmed by the Government in 1876, are now in force. This system of regulating vice was, for a long time, very little known to the general public (should it not damp a law that it has to be a secret to the people it is made binding on, as were these infamous edicts, as well in England as in Finland?); but in 1878 the movement known as "The International Federation for the Abolition of State Regulation of Vice," made its entrance into our country. (This, if we mistake not, was the first outcome of the noble Josephine Butler's great-hearted crusade against the Contagious Diseases Acts—so called.)

This cause was embraced in Finland by a young lady, the Baroness Constance Mellin-Ekclund. "In spite of opposition and prejudice, she was, in 1880, able to found the Finnish Federation. A venerable clergyman, Rector W. Frederikson, faithfully helped her. He edited for some years "The Friend of Morality." "Miss Emma Ahman, now wife of the preacher, M. Makinen, guided by the same spirit, is working in the same field. She has founded Rescue Homes for women and children. Many women, after having had their names down in police books as prostitutes, have left the home as capable servants, and in several instances have been honestly married. After 1885 the struggle against prostitution became more spirited and active than ever before. Some private people invited Mrs. Andersen-Meijerhjelm, a Swedish lady,

who had worked hard in the cause, over to Finland to give lectures, and these roused the popular mind.

In 1887, some friends of social purity published the aforementioned regulations for the city of Helsingfors, and aroused a great deal of indignation throughout the country. "In order to get these illegal regulations rescinded, several written complaints were sent to the Procurator in the Senate for Finland, the highest guardian of the law." Government consequently, in 1888, appointed a committee, composed of physicians, jurists, and other able persons, who studied the question for several years.

The close relationship between the "Woman Question" and the question of morality was fully recognized in "Finsk Kvinnoforening" (Finnish Women's Association). . . . Some members of the society were chosen to prepare and write a petition; Miss Alexandra Gripenberg distinguished herself in the work. It was resolved to start a monster petition to be signed by both men and women, and delivered over to the assembled Estates in 1888, which petition was to demand the abolition of regulated prostitution. It was received with great sympathy and signed by 5,621 persons, among whom were 14 physicians. Members introduced the petition into three of the four Estates. No definite resolutions were made at the time, because it was considered necessary to await the results arrived at by the committee.

The question was in the same year discussed by the Society of Physicians, all of whom endorsed the regulations as a necessity, but one member, Finland's only female physician, "combated the resolutions. "With dignity and logic this lady denied the necessity of the institution, and at the same time maintained, that "those measures which are from a hygienic point of view, indispensable for the protection of society from certain infectious diseases, should be such as to offer protection to every member of society, women and children, as well as men, and should therefore include every person affected with such diseases."

All these different opinions caused the question to be much discussed, both in the Estates and over the country. Tracts and articles in the daily press were many by women—helped to form public opinion. Women saw their responsibility, and resolved to work. A second petition was presented to the Diet in 1891, Miss Anna Edelhelm, the authoress, instigating the action. About the time, the aforesaid committee laid before the Estates the result of their deliberations. Among the measures proposed by the committee was the following: "The regulation of vice laws for several reasons to be discontinued: a general law on the prevention of contagious diseases ought to be framed, which law should regulate no less the rights and duties of the police and sanitary authorities, than those of women individuals—men as well as women—concerning this branch of the sanitary system." The question was not brought up for discussion at the Diet of 1888, because time did not allow of it. But the Government has none the less been obliged to pay attention to this question.

and the women of Finland have by no means given the matter up, but continue working for and looking forward to a happy solution of it.

Other women who have worked in the cause of public morality, and deserve to be remembered because of the influence they have exercised over public opinion, are the authoress, Miss Adelaide Ehraroth, who began to write in this direction in 1850, Miss Rosina Wetterhoff, and Minna Cautil.

"Women in Associations" winds up this most interesting account of women's work in Finland. It is agreeable when we remember the late wonderful deliverance of the Royal Geographical Society of England, on the subject of the admission of women to its august body, to learn that in the Geographical Society of Finland, founded in 1885, and having 212 members, 73 are women, and several ladies have contributed papers published in the journals of this society.

The Society for Modern Philology, originally organized by male scholars and students, 1877, now numbers sixty-four women and forty-five men. This difference may be explained by the fact that instruction in modern languages is better provided for in girls' than in boys' schools. The women take the pedagogical, and the men, the purely scientific part of the study. Four articles in the "Memoirs" of the society are by women.

The Alliance Francaise has 210 members, more than half being females. This society aims at spreading a knowledge of the French language and literature, and the procuring admission to lectures, libraries and schools for those who wish to study the language in France.

Kotikielen Seura (The Mother-tongue Alliance), is a society for the scientific investigation and the practical development of the Finnish language. A large proportion of the members are women.

Among societies devoted to science, literature and general enlightenment, the members are mainly men, the few women on their rolls being mainly unmarried. This is to be accounted for by the fact that the husband represents the family.

The first among these associations is the Society for Finnish Literature, its chief being to guard and promote the Swedish language and culture in the country.

An Association of authors, male and female, has lately been founded. The Society for Popular Instruction devotes its energies to the publication of suitable instructive literature for the millions; ten per cent. of its members are women.

The Pedagogical Society counts among its members twenty-one females. The Society publishes a journal. "The Friends of the Swedish Folk-school," and "The Friends of the Finnish Folk-school" are societies of similar aims to each language. Each publishes literature and establishes reading-rooms in several parts of the country where the particular language prevails. Societies peculiarly constituted, are "The Students' Corporation of Students." At the University all the male students are divided into corporations, consisting each of students from the same province. As yet

these corporations can legally admit only admit male students, but have invited female students to join them. They may take part in the proceedings, but may not vote. This restriction is not to be attributed to the male students.

In the General Corporation of Students, all students are members, and have in every respect equal rights. Lately a female student was elected a member of the Managing Board. In all the scientific societies the female students occupy the same position as their male colleagues. In one of them, for instance (The Historical Society) a female student has been librarian for some years.

"Concordia," an association for the founding of scholarship and exhibitions for women, was organized in 1885, chiefly on the initiative of Miss Rosina Heikel, M.D. This society extends its benefits to all women desirous of studying trades or professions at the best schools for the purpose, and also to women preparing for professions requiring a university education, or studies at the Polytechnic, or a Normal School.

At present its endeavours are confined to raising funds sufficient to carry out its intention fully. 100,000 marks (\$20,000) are required, and already the members have by their own assiduity, reached the sum of 80,000 marks.

The "Woman Question" has, moreover, given birth to two societies whose object is to raise the position of woman in every respect. The first of these societies was founded in the year 1884, under the name of "Finsk Kvinnoforening" (Finnish Women's Association). It consists of female members exclusively, and its object is to "promote the intellectual as well as moral development of woman, to improve her financial position, and to extend her civil rights." (Rules of the Society--I). This society sent a delegate to the Woman's Congress at Chicago, the Baroness Rappe, if we are informed aright.

The other society was organized in February, 1892, and calls itself, Unionen, Kvinnosakforbund i Finland" (The Union, an Alliance for the Cause of Women in Finland). "The object of this alliance is by means of the co-operative efforts of men and women to improve the education of woman, to open up to her new fields of work, to raise her position in the home and in civil life--all this in order to advance a sound and salutary development of society as a whole." (Rules of the Association.--I). This Association accordingly admits men as well as women members. The number of male members at present amounts to twenty-three whereas the female members are no less than ninety-seven: total, 120."

"In order to contribute as far as possible toward the attainment of the purpose it has set itself, the Union has arranged to work in different groups or sections, one or more of which the members may join according to their pleasure. Hitherto, we have had I. The Reporting Section, whose purpose is to keep the Union informed of what is done or written concerning the cause of woman at home and abroad; II. The Statistic Section, whose object is to collect information from all parts of the coun-

try concerning the position of women in different fields of work; III. The Section for Lectures, which make arrangements about lectures to be held at the meetings of temperance, workingmen's, and other similar institutions; IV. The Section for Home and Education, which devotes itself to questions concerning home, education, sanitary conditions, etc."

There are a good number of subordinate societies in Finland whose members are wholly or partly females, but these need not be specified here. It may be added, however, that the employment of women as teachers and wardens in the prisons of Finland is very general, and works well for the unhappy inmates of these institution, as it has been found to do elsewhere, naturally enough.

Trades unions and guilds and the society "Friends of Labour," embrace women as well as men in their membership, and some of these are wholly organized by women.

As it is to Unionen, Kvinnosaksforbund i Finland, that we owe the opportunity of presenting the above papers to the Canadian public, and also the very great pleasure of meeting, if only in passing, as it were, their respected delegate and representative to the Woman's Congress at Chicago, Mrs. Eva Nordquist, we feel that we are taking no liberty, nor shall we be accused of insincerity, when we beg to compliment the women of Finland through Unionen, on the extent, completeness and progressive character of the work done by them in the past--work that places them on a level with the foremost nations of the world in social, educational and moral advancement--and to thank them heartily for a noble national tribute to their own history in the work we have had the privilege of thus employing as an example, an impetus, and an encouragement in our own endeavours after the world's welfare, as well as of our beloved Canada. S. A. CURZON.

THE MURDER OF DUNCAN.

Horror has slept for long and gather'd might
To rise and play his greatest role and sleep
In Lethe's arms See hell's flames higher leap!
Hear Satan laugh to see the glad sight!
A chill has struck the heart of shrieking night,
And young dawn pauses, trembling, on the steep,
While tortur'd winds around their caverns creep,
Sobbing aloud, sobbing in vain for light.
Look at the heath-hags grim, while rocks the earth
In agony! The owl screams! Mark Macbeth
Luring to Duncan, half affrighted death,
While crickets cry around the ruin'd hearth
Where stern ambition, stopping mercy's breath,
Blends with the raven's croak--a woman's mirth!

ROBERT ELLIOTT.

"Tamlagmore," Plover Mills.

Twenty-five years ago the interpreters in the New York courts were only unimportant functionaries, employed as court attendants, and it was generally sufficient if they could speak German and English. Now they must have from six to sixty languages at their tongues' ends.

OTHER PEOPLE'S THOUGHTS.

To portray in general terms, or minutely to describe one's own personality, as apart and distinct from self-revelation and expression, is a species of picture-making which great artists have not always ignored. With the little artists, however, it has been always a joy which affectation has been powerless to conceal. It is so infinitely agreeable to explain idiosyncrasies which are interesting because they are personal. It is so pleasant to commence with "Although I detest speaking of myself, still I must say," etc., etc. and to feel that some one at least is absorbed in the discussion. There are sublime moments even in egotism, but for the most part these discussions are a little one-sided. I wish to speak of myself, if only you will listen—sapristi—you will share something of my own enthusiasm. And so it goes on, and the result is boredom, and boredom is the one sin against our modern acceptance of "nature."

But sometimes it has happened that pleasing writers have given pleasing impressions of their own inner selves in a few words; such impressions are treasures which a sceptical world has never affected to despise. Confidences, however trifling, when they escape from illustrious lips, are welcomed—it is not nothing to know that Horace was nearly bald!

Then, besides direct confidences, little scenes have sometimes been drawn, standing out complete in themselves, which may, on the one hand be merely dramatic, or in reality descriptive of their author's life. On reading some passage of the kind the most incredulous reserve their judgment. After all, if it were not so it was still possible; it certainly should have happened, if only to add to our own enlightenment. In authors, moreover, accustomed for the most part to walk noiseless and undemonstrative behind their creations, such little revelations are particularly charming. "A ragged old jacket, perfumed with cigars," writes Thackeray, and only the hypercritical, that is to say, the unsympathetic, pause to wonder if there were not a certain order, a certain symmetry, in the raggedness. For the rest, it is a charming picture, if only the shadow of Major Pendennis is not hovering scornfully in the background.

"In tattered old slippers that toast at the bars,
And a ragged old jacket perfumed with cigars,
Away from the world and its toils and its cares,
I've a snug little kingdom up four pair of stairs."

Is the picture merely dramatic, or were those slippers really tattered? we ask, with an altogether vulgar adhesiveness to truth-finding. And then, perhaps, Thackeray is dethroned and other phantoms glide into this "snug little kingdom." Why was not Charles Lamb there? Is there not in the picture an undefinable suggestiveness of roast pig? Other liberties are taken, other invaders thrust silently into the vacant room; but in the end we remember George Warrington, and, the spectre of the Major being dispelled, the picture grows wonderfully life-like.

In such glimpses as the poem we refer to an adjective expresses what sentences could convey with difficulty. Take, for example, the line:—

"Crack'd bargains from brokers, cheap keepsakes from friends."

We are told, indeed, that the "air" is "rather pure;" but the very atmosphere—in a broader sense—of this attic kingdom has been caught no less surely than that celebrated one of De Maistre; and it is in this catching of shade and tone that mere mechanical description is powerless. An auctioneer, for example, would have made it all quite different. And now that we are talking of rooms—there is, it must be confessed, a certain familiar spirit in some rooms, well worthy of discussion—it would be well to notice one of quite a different nature, expressed in other language:—

"To catch a gleam from the picture up there,

From the saint in the wilderness under the oak,

Or a light on the brow of the bronze Voltaire,

Like the ghost of a cynical joke."

Surely, if room has genius of its own, this time it has been infused into words. The bronze Voltaire peeps into our souls, as the years speed on, smiling impartially at our aspirations and our stupidities, "like the ghost of a cynical joke." It is not his room that the poet has shown us, but a little bit of thinking Europe.

THE SCIENCE OF MECHANICS.

The author of the above named work explains his purpose as follows: "The present volume is not a treatise upon the application of the principles of mechanics. Its aim is to clear up ideas, expose the real significance of the matter, and get rid of metaphysical obscurities. The little mathematics it contains is merely secondary to this purpose.

"Mechanics will here be treated, not as a branch of mathematics, but as one of the physical sciences. If the reader's interest is in that side of the subject, if he is curious to know how the principles have been ascertained, from what sources they take their origin, and how far they can be regarded as permanent acquisitions, he will find, I hope, in these pages some enlightenment. All this, the positive and physical essence of mechanics, which makes its chief and highest interest for a student of nature, is in existing treatises completely buried and concealed beneath a mass of technical considerations."

"The gist and kernel of mechanical ideas has in almost every case grown up in the investigation of very simple and special cases of mechanical processes; and the analysis of the history of the discussions concerning the cases must ever remain the method, at once the most effective and the most natural for laying this gist and kernel bare. Indeed it is not too much to say that it is the only way in which a real comprehension of the general upshot of mechanics is to be attained."

What the author has promised he has accomplished in his book. It contains a history of the science of mechanics since the earliest times, and in the shape of a history, a perfect

*The Science of Mechanics: A critical and historical exposition of its principles. By Dr. Ernst Mach, Professor of Physics in the University of Prague; translated from the second German edition (1888) by Thomas J. McCormack. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Co. 1893. \$2.50.

explanation of all mechanical matters according to the present state of the science, the evolution of which the author has promoted himself in a high degree.

It is well to bear in mind that the science of mechanics is but a part of physics. Mechanics deals with some few physical problems, experiences and appearances. It has therefore not to deal with the last causes, its task is to show the laws realized by natural occurrences and facts.

The student of physics searching for the whole of the science will find in Chemistry the laws of the atom—the matter; in Physics the law of the powers; only the Statics and Dynamics he will find in the laws of mechanics.

The book of Dr. Ernst Mach develops the laws—the principles of the last named science, leaving the instruction for special application of those laws and principles to the practical hand-books. But he who does not know the principles, but only some practical formulae, might not consider himself to be an engineer much less a student of physics. The book is therefore to be called as scientific as it is practical. It is written in clear language—nearly that of everyday life—a very important advantage, and it exhausts the matter perfectly, without overloading the reader with mathematical terminology.

The translation is rendered by a learned American, Thomas J. McCormack, and is fully authorized by the author; and the handsome form of the book does all credit to the publishers.

OTTO HAHN

THE LAST SINNER.

I dreamed the world had yielded to the power
Of Doubt's apostles who with tinsel new
Bedeck old truths and change their former
hue,
Heap mouldering manna from Heaven's
daily dower,
Plant in cold, sodden soil a rootless flower,
Expecting bounteous harvests as their due,
I dreamed such dreamer's baseless dream
came true,
That time brought reason's full, millennial hour;
Yet, one poor wretch I found and saw him see
Crushed with heart burdens, for a place
rest,
On life's high mountain's stumbling hopelessly,
Made blind by glare from many a snowy peak,
With out-stretched hands and sad,
smitten breast,
He sought, but sought in vain a Calvary.
WM. MCGILL.

ART NOTES.

Anders L. Zorn, the distinguished painter-etcher from Sweden, who is now in Chicago, has received the commission from Mrs. Potter Palmer to paint a portrait of that lady.

The sculptor Ephraim Keyser has been appointed Instructor in Modelling at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, at the schools of art and design. Mr. Keyser designed the angel of heroic size that is the tomb of President Arthur.

The sculptor Bartholdi has returned to New York from his visit at Chicago, says the Springfield Republican, somewhat chagrined and very indignant at the criticisms which have been passed upon his group of Washington and Lafayette, which is part of the World's Fair. To the charge that he has exhibited in the art palace at the World's Fair. To the charge that the size of Washington and Lafayette very nearly the size of Washington, he says: "I purposely placed the statue of Lafayette on higher ground than that of Washington in order to give

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metry to the group." This is very
cel for an apology, but the fact is,
hat not only has he done this, but he
made the slender young Frenchman
almost as proud of shoulder and as big
as Jimmie Washington, who was in fact
almost twice his weight as well as many
times taller.
With a view to the education of the
public and students of art in art mat-
ters, so that their collection, and in
fact all collections, may be intelligible
and serviceable, the trustees of the
Metropolitan Museum are continuing
their classes in drawing, painting and
sculpture under the direction of Mr. H.
Mr. Mowbray. His able assistants are
Mr. Levy, Mr. Clinedinst, and Mr. Beck-
with. The fees are thirty dollars a
year, or forty for the life class. Mr. La
Farge has the advanced class in paint-
ing.
By the will of the late M. Beugnot,
the Parisian picture-dealer, the valuable
collection of palettes used by famous
painters goes to the French nation. It
took the collector forty years to gath-
er the 116 palettes, and the original
owner and user of everyone of them has
written his name on the art history of
the time. Most of them are in an or-
inary work-a-day condition, but signi-
cantly bear a little sketch, a study
of the kind which has made the particu-
lar artist famous. The palette of Corot
is a collection of harmonious tones
of light grays, that of Theodore Rous-
seau, on the contrary, marked by heavy
brushes of the brush of all colours. That
of Jules Dupree is similar, but the col-
lection of the twenty years since he
presented this palette to the old pic-
ture dealer, have run together. Ricard
has only half covered his palette, but
the reds and blues predominating, while
of Bonnat shows the pains and the
unwearied essays that painter makes to
obtain the exact shade before carrying
it to the canvas. All these pal-
ettes differ in form, some being very
long and square, and others, as in the
case of Chaplin's, tiny and oval.
A friend, who is travelling through
France, forwards from there a clip-
ping cut from a paper picked up in the
country. The writer and two friends were
asked to give three favourites, chosen
among all the collections
of the World's Fair art gallery.
The first named, and the first may in-
deed be named, "The Foreclosure of the Mortgage,"
by G. A. Reid, of Toronto. It
is often described, and I like
it for the expression of sentiment in it,
but knowing enough about the art to
be it for that. My second choice is
"The Russian section, by Ivan Con-
stantinovich Aivazovsky, and bearing
the title, 'The Santa Maria on its
Last Storm When Columbus During
his Presentation of Nature.' It is all action, life,
and I am delighted to find that
the artists agree with me as to its mer-
it. They say the colouring is even
more wonderful than the movement. Like
the great Russian pictures here, it has an
element of terror in it. One almost ex-
pects to see the caravel overbalanced the
waves. It makes me seasick," is a saying com-
mon among the gazers. As to my third
choice, I am still in doubt between
"classical scenes, and must go
to the New York Times in an issue of
the week gave utterance to some very
truthful words in "A Word to Foreign Art-
ists, of which the following is a part:—
"Nothing is good enough for Americans
and generally, is the opinion, more or
less openly expressed, of artists and deal-
ers in art in Europe. This opinion is
strong in Paris and has its firm adher-

ents in Italy; Munich and other German
art factories adhere with less obstinacy
to the same idea. . . . That such
a belief exists is our fault and misfor-
tune, but it is a mistaken belief neverthe-
less. There is, it is true, a great market
here for cheap art. It is this market
that has played havoc with modern Jap-
anese art. . . . There is another mar-
ket in this country for foreign works,
but the buyers in this market are very
different. They will pay huge prices, but
only for the best and choicest things to
be procured. These buyers are, for the
most part, travelled men and women who
have studied the fine arts in many coun-
tries, and established for themselves stan-
dards by which they judge modern works
and the products of old ages of artistic
development. . . . There are many
foreign artists here just now, and a word
of counsel to them should not be taken
amiss. Unless these gentlemen realize
strongly that Americans demand the very
highest product of their talents or gen-
ius, they are in the way of learning to
their dismay that we will none of them
as art producers. Alongside the best
from our own artists there is room for
work by foreigners, but this work must
be the best. And so with old and ancient
works of art."

Art is one thing, fine art is another,
says the Chicago Record. They have
two essentials in common—intellectual
power and technical power. Fine art is
distinguished by a co-ordinate third ele-
ment—spiritual power. Art in its high-
est type is the embodiment of a mighty
idea; fine art at its best is the expres-
sion of a superhuman ideal. A classi-
fication of this kind sternly excludes
much in marble, bronze and colour,
which passes current in the world for
"art" and "fine art." It relegates to a
nondescript class all purely imitative
work, all superficial work of what-
ever kind, and all work which
nurtures delight in things unworthy.
Technique of itself and for its own sake
is futile. It is good in correlation with
an exalted purpose, just as bodily
strength is good only when well used.
Otherwise it is a good thing ill-applied,
as gold spikes would be in railway con-
struction. The expression of a great
idea requires equivalent technical abil-
ity. An eternal truth is never born
naked to be swaddled by foster par-
ents. It comes forth in the glory of
appropriate symbols. Little men have
no vast ideas, and it is vain to study
their manners and methods. Where works
of art are abundant a safe rule is to
pass pictures and sculptures which do
not spontaneously suggest new truths or
new meanings of old truths. Discover
first the idea and define it clearly. Then
learn how the artist expressed it. Fin-
ally, enquire whether it might have
been done better, searching your own
fancy for fitter symbols. Go away with
a sense of delight in the beauty of the
truth itself and in the power of its ex-
pression and you may honestly say that
you understand the language of graphic
art.

The London Globe says that "the ap-
proaching necessity for selecting a suc-
cessor to Sir F. Burton, as director of the
National Gallery, has revived the old
question whether or not a professional
artist is likely to prove most capable of
supervising an institution of which the
mission is to collect art examples of all
schools and countries. It is said that the
management of most of the Continental
galleries has already been transferred
from the practising artist to the educa-
ted amateur, and that the resulting gain
of orderliness and effectiveness has been
considerable. Doubtless, the combina-
tion of qualities which gives the power
to organize and command is less charac-
teristic of the artist's temperament than
it is of one which has been schooled in
an office or a regiment: but it is difficult
to see how success in merely executive de-
tails can atone for the lack of the more
important power to appreciate technical

refinements—a power that comes em-
phatically from the practice of the artis-
tic profession. A certain misconception
of the real functions of a public gallery
is answerable for much of the discussion.
People are apt to forget that picture col-
lecting should not be done in quite the
same way as buying for a museum.
What is wanted is less an aggregation
of curiosities than an assemblage of
works of art. The historical importance
of a canvas needs not so much considera-
tion as the skill in pure technicalities of
the painter who produced it. The un-
technical director is accepted by the
equally untechnical public, because he se-
lects those productions whose claims up-
on popular notice depend upon some sal-
ient facts in the history of the pictures
themselves or upon quaintness of subject
or treatment. On the other hand, the
professional mind would assign to the
gallery a guiding spirit with unquestio-
nable capacity to select the finest exam-
ples the world can show of artistic hand-
icraft. To the public the Art Gallery is
an amusement, to the artist a place for
serious study."

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

There are 500,000 people in England
who have learned to sing by the tonic
sol-fa method.

Miss Nora Clench, the well-known Can-
adian violinist, begins her season in
Hamilton the latter part of this month,
and will travel extensively throughout
Canada and the United States during the
winter. She is under the engagement of
Mr. J. W. Baumann, her former teacher.

Mr. Grenville P. Kleiser began his ser-
ies of entertainments on Monday eve-
ning last at Association Hall, assisted by
Miss Lilli Kleiser and Mrs. H. M. Blight.
Mr. Kleiser's recitations again proved
him to be well grounded in his art as
a facile and versatile elocutionist. Miss
Kleiser's sweet, rich mezzo soprano
voice was in excellent form, and Mrs.
Blight again demonstrated her cultivat-
ed power and nice tact as a soloist and
accompanist on piano and organ.

Mr. I. E. Suckling is busy perfecting
and arranging dates for several important
concerts in the near future, which will
be given here under his management. We
bespeak for this talented and energetic
impresario the same abundant success
as in previous years, and sincerely hope
he will long continue giving Toronto peo-
ple the opportunity of hearing some of
the great artists who visit America, for
apart from the enjoyment, the education-
al effect on the public is of no little
importance.

Messrs. A. and S. Nordheimer are
enlarging and refitting their premises on
King street, east, which they have oc-
cupied for so many years, and will have,
when finished, one of the most beautiful
and best appointed warerooms in
Canada. The building will be four stor-
ies high, having a superbly fitted rec-
eital hall and several studios, besides
abundant space for the exhibition of
their splendid stock of pianos. They
expect to occupy their new and elegant-
ly appointed quarters towards the end
of the present month, or beginning of
November.

According to present arrangements,
the season of opera at the reconstructed
Metropolitan Opera House, is to begin
on Nov. 27, and it is reported, with
Gounod's "Philemon et Baucis," remarks
the New York Herald. By this statement
the selection of the opening opera is a
peculiar one. The work of Gounod be-
longs almost to the domain of French
opera comique, being light, elegant and
pastoral. The opera spoken of has
hardly the character and breadth one
would naturally look for in an opera
destined to open one of the world's larg-
est and greatest operatic temples. The
novelties promised, however, for the sea-
son are numerous. Mascagni's "I. Rant-

zau"; Bizet's "Djamileh"; Massnet's "Werther"; Verdi's "Falstaff"; and Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust."

To the Musical Editor, of The Week:

Sir,—Will you kindly state your views regarding the effect organ playing has on piano touch, and if you consider it (organ playing) detrimental to becoming a good teacher or performer on the piano. MUSICAL AMATEUR.

In answer to our correspondent's question, we will only say that, judged from the highest artistic standpoint, it is universally considered among pianists, that organ playing is decidedly injurious to the pianist, because of the difference in the character of the two instruments, which necessitates an altogether different touch on the part of the performer. The cultivated pianist has the muscles of the hands so trained that they will immediately relax after each fall of the finger, hand or arm upon the keys, if the effect intended requires it; but this loose fall of the finger, hand or arm, would not do on the organ at all, because the whole hand requires considerable more tension, thus producing comparative stiffness to a more or less degree. The greatest teachers of the piano will not take organ pupils because of the difference in touch above mentioned, nor do they advise any of their pupils to take up the study, if they aspire to be good pianists, and to be proficient in the application of a beautiful touch with all the varieties and modifications necessary to a fully equipped artist. More than this, the greatest piano teachers and performers in the world, past and present, have never studied the organ, unless to a very limited extent in the beginning of their career—but have devoted themselves wholly to the technique, interpretation and literature of their special instrument—among whom may be mentioned, Liszt, Rubinstein, Klindworth, Thalberg, Prof. Barth, Prof. M. Krause, Moskowski, Prof. Epstein, Leschetizy, Plante, Joseffy, Friedheim, Scharwenka, Paderewski, Gottschalk, d'Albert, Rosenthal, De Pachmann, Essipoff, Menter, Dr. William Mason, and many others almost equally great. Also in Europe, where music is studied as an art, organists, no matter how great, scarcely ever (of course there are exceptions) get a professional piano pupil, for it takes a specialist to produce the very best results in anything, and all there is common to the two instruments is the keyboard. The style of composition, technique, and likewise touch, is entirely different, and the history of great performers and teachers has proven that organ study is not advantageous to the piano teacher or pianist, in the highest sense of the word, but quite the reverse. It is the same in any other branch of art, the best work is always done by persons who give their undivided attention to one or two subjects.

LIBRARY TABLE.

THUMB-NAIL SKETCHES. By George Wharton Edwards. New York: The Century Company. \$1.00.

Mr. Edwards is a literary artist and in this tiny and artistic booklet he has with pen and pencil so pleasantly told and prettily ornamented the five included sketches that they will surely never fail to have many delighted readers. The tiny volume is a pleasant embodiment of literary and artistic taste, skill, and humor.

TOPSYS AND TURVYS. By P. S. Newell. \$1.00. New York: The Century Company.

Many an elder face will relax as it turns the diverting topsy-turvy pages of this comical child's book. It is indeed a novelty. One half of each page tells one half of the story with the aid of the half illustration. On upturning the page the other half is self-revealing. The little ones will be delighted with "Topsys and Turvys" beyond a doubt.

HANDBOOK OF ENGLISH CATHEDRALS.

By Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer. \$2.50. New York: The Century Company.

Not long ago we noticed the superb first edition of the above volume. We are not surprised that a work of such real merit should so soon appear again, this time in a somewhat revised and more popular form. As we heartily commended the first edition so do we now the second, in which the authoress has availed herself of helpful criticism, and has made certain advantageous changes, as for instance in that part which treats of Gothic vaulting. This is a book for every library.

BAY LEAVES: Translations from the Latin Poets. By Goldwin Smith, D.C.L. New York and London: Macmillan & Co. 1893.

We noticed at length the first appearance of "Bay Leaves" when printed for private circulation in the spring of 1890, and now in the autumn of 1893 we hail with satisfaction the advent of this delightful volume into an ampler field as a popular publication. There can be no more delightful task for the profound and imaginative scholar than the effort to impart to the people of his own tongue and kindred by spirited translation the wise thoughts and beautiful sayings of the great poets of ancient days. The effort to do so is unceasing, and from the days of Dryden and of Milton even to the present time many poets have sought with varying fortune to render into classic English the choicest poems of their Greek or Latin favorites. As we previously intimated, it has been given to but few to approach, and to none in our estimation to surpass, the delicate perception and the exquisite grace with which Professor Goldwin Smith has served up this glorious classic feast with choicest English and in faultless style. What rendering could, for instance, surpass this beautiful portraiture of part of the II. Epode of Horace:

When autumn in the fields, a queen
Crowned with her ruddy fruits is seen,
Blithely he plucks the grafted pear
Or purple grape, meet gifts to bear,
God of the garden, to thy shrine,
Or, God of Boundaries, to thine.
Now in the ancient holm-oak's shade,
Now on the matted greensward laid,
He takes his ease. The river's flow
Is heard, birds warble on the bough,
And trickling springs their music keep
To lull the soul to quiet sleep.
When winter with its blustering storms
Of rain and snow the scene transforms,
With hounds and toils and merry din
He hems the doughty wild boar in,
Or for the hungry thrushes sets
On slender sticks the viewless nets;
Or wandering geese and tim'rous hares,
Sweet morsels for his board, he snares.
Amidst such scenes as these what heart
Would not forget a lover's smart?

We observe but two additions to the first issue; they are both from the Amores of the Latin favorite Ovid: the first from Amor. I. II. with the caption, "The Triumph of Love;" the second Amor. I. VI., "To the Porter of His Mistress's House," and both are excellent. The general arrangement is also more symmetrical and satisfactory than in the first edition. Again we express the hope that the same scholarly and poetic hand may twine yet other "Bay Leaves" for the Muse's chaplet which from this graceful volume has been already twined round its author's brow.

PERIODICALS.

The Journal of Hygiene and Herald of Health for October has some useful and suggestive papers, such as that on "The Sacredness and Dignity of Motherhood," by Helen L. Manning, and many valuable health notes.

Cassel's Family Magazine for October comes to us with pleasant instalments of two serial stories, one new—"So Very Common-Place: A Romance of this Workaday World," and the other old—"Davenant." There are besides three good complete stories, and no less than nine miscellaneous papers, last, but not least, of which is that by Raymond Blathwayt, on Modern Cricket.

Charles M. Lungren's paper on Electricity at the World's Fair, describes some of the great achievements exhibited in that department. Dr. N. Bondine's article on "The Ural Cossacks and their Fisheries," is uniquely interesting. Prof. James McCattell writes thoughtfully on the progress of Psychology. One of the most attractive papers of the number is that by H. L. Clarke, entitled "A Characteristic South-western Plant Group." That on Some Characteristics of Northwestern Indians is instructive as well as interesting.

Elizabeth Cavazza begins a new three-part story entitled "The Man from Alderone" in the October Atlantic Monthly. It is Italian in colouring. In "The Urdertime of the Year," Edith M. Thomas renders autumn in beautiful poetry and prose. The classical scholar will turn with delight to Professor Jebb's paper on "The Permanent Power of Greek Poetry." The music lover will find two excellent papers on his favourite topic: W. F. Apthorp's first contribution on "Two Modern Classicists in Music," and J. H. Ingham's "Tone Symbols." There are also reviews of "New Books on Music." Other readers will not lack good matter in this number.

Mr. J. G. A. Creighton has the place of honour in the October Scribner, with his adequate paper on "The North-west Mounted Police of Canada"—though the literary reader will no doubt at once see what such an expert as W. P. Fessenden has to say on "The man of letters as a man of business." Quite attractive is F. N. Doubleday's first paper entitled "Glimpses of the French Illustrators." Canada is again represented in Dunlop Campbell Scott's charming sketch "Viger Again." By no means, however, the least interesting of the contents of this number are the two papers, one by Robert Louis Stevenson on "Scott's Voyage in the Lighthouse Yacht" and the other, "Reminiscences of Sir Walter Scott, Baronet," by Robert Stevenson (R. L. Stevenson's grandfather). Blue Charman has a pretty poem entitled "The Guy" in this number.

LITERARY AND PERSONAL.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will publish immediately a book on "The Will to Immortality, in Literature, Philosophy, and Life," by Rev. Dr. George A. Gordon, of the famous Old South Church, in Boston.

Professor Henry Drummond, the distinguished Scotch author, referring to the Campbell heresy case, said such trials tended to the broadening of human thought, and the prevention of trials in the future.

Professor Macoun, naturalist of the geological department, an exchange having arrived home recently, after spending five months on Vancouver Island. He had been commissioned to gather botanical, ornithological, and conchological specimens. All together, the Professor has been five months on the island, and made a thorough study of the district and has gathered numerous specimens of the different classes investigated.

Mr. Molyneux St John has been appointed managing director and editor-in-chief of the Winnipeg Free Press, replacing Mr. W. F. Luxton, who has been editor of that journal since its first issue, over twenty years ago. Mr. St John first visited that country with Lord Wolseley's expeditionary force, and subsequently held the position of Superintendent of Public Instruction for Manitoba, and was also sheriff of the Northwest during the Mackenzie regime. St. John has also been editorially connected with the Toronto Globe and Montreal Herald.

The Westminster Gazette says of Professor Goldwin Smith's latest work: "Whoever remembers the grasp and wit

Fancy of Professor Goldwin Smith's earlier writings, will welcome him back to the field of history, where he will receive the attention and respect which any work he may present us with deserves. The execution of his recent book corresponds with the expectations which the author's name creates. Taking the book as a whole, we know no other of even twice the bulk, so well fitted to convey friendly admonitions and corrections to Americans reared with too rosy a view of their own earlier annals.

A new work by Sir Charles Dawson, entitled, "Some Salient Points in the Science of the Earth," 8vo, 496 pages, 46 illustrations, is about to be published by Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton, London, and W. Drysdale & Co., Montreal. The work consists in great part of papers and discourses which have fallen out of print, or become difficult of access, and which have been revived and brought up to date, for the purpose of republication. There is also much that is new; the whole treating of leading points in Geological Science, in a popular manner, and with many reminiscences of the great geologists of the last generation, with whom the author was conversant in his youth. To Canadians, the work has a special interest, as, wherever possible, the topics discussed are illustrated by facts occurring, and discoveries made in Canada. A peculiar feature of the work, is the dedication of the several chapters, to the memory of friends, teachers, guides, and companions in labour, who have passed away; and in the papers themselves, there are many notices of these men and their labours, as well as interesting sketches of the experiences of the author in his work in this country.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- Thomas O'Hagen. In Dreamland. The Williamson Book Co.
- Robert Grant. The Opinions of a Philosopher. \$1.00. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
- Robert Louis Stevenson, David Balfour. \$1.50. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
- Geo. Wharton Edwards. Thumb and Nail Sketches. \$1.00. New York: The Century Co.
- Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer. Handbook of English Cathedrals. Cloth, \$2.50., leather \$3.00. New York: The Century Co.
- Palmer Cox. The Brownies at Home. \$1.50. New York: The Century Co.
- P. S. Newell. Topsy and Turvy. \$1.00. New York: The Century Co.
- Rev. G. R. White. Sparks for Your Tinder. \$1.00. Montreal, Que.: Drysdale & Co.
- Wm. Nattress, M.D. Public School Physiology and Temperance. 25cts. Toronto, Ont.: Wm. Briggs.

A LAKEPORT MIRACLE.

AN EXPERIENCE FEW COULD PASS THROUGH AND SURVIVE.

Broken Down by Congestion of the Lungs and La Grippe—Weary Months of Sleepless Suffering—A Narrow Escape. From the Colborne Enterprise.

The village of Lakeport in the county of Northumberland is beautifully situated on the shore of Lake Ontario, two and a half miles from the town of Colborne. The location of the village is picturesque and healthy, and as a rule the inhabitants of Lakeport are a vigorous people, troubled with very little sickness. But there are exceptions, and even in this healthy locality occasional cases of suffering and long months of weary sickness are found. Among those thus unfortunate was Mrs. Milo Haight, who for nearly two years was a great sufferer,

sickness having made such inroads in her constitution that she was almost a complete wreck physically. Although a young woman her system had run down until life had become almost a burden. She had consulted physicians and tried many remedies, but no relief was found. Her attention was finally directed to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and having read of the many wonderful cures accomplished through the use of this great life-saving remedy, was induced to give them a trial. The result exceeded her fondest expectations, and before long she was restored to her former health and strength. Having heard of this case the Enterprise reporter called on Mrs. Haight, and inquired into the facts, which are given almost verbatim in the following statement: "I was ill for about twelve weeks in the latter part of 1891, while at home with my father in Trenton. I came to Lakeport, but was here only a few weeks when I was taken with inflammation of the bowels. After I sufficiently recovered I returned to Trenton. I had not been at home long when I was attacked with la grippe, which nearly brought me to death's door. A physician was called who said my system was badly run down. This was in February, 1892; and I was under his care for some twelve weeks before I was able to get out of doors. When I was taken down congestion of the lungs and spine set in, and then the trouble went to my throat, and lastly to my ear, causing an abscess which gathered and broke three times, leaving me quite deaf. I suffered the most excruciating pains, sleep left me and I could not rest. I suffered continually with cold chills and cold hands and feet, and severe headaches. The doctor gave me no hope of recovery. As soon as I was able I returned to Lakeport, but did not improve in health and I felt that death would be a relief. In June, 1892, I began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and had not been taking them long when the chills left me, my appetite improved, and sleep returned, something I had not enjoyed for many long weary months. After using the Pink Pills for some weeks I began to feel as though I could stand almost anything. In the month of June, 1892, I weighed 114 pounds, and in April, 1893, I weighed 151 pounds, my greatest weight. I took the Pink Pills for about four months; but I now resort to them for any trouble, even a slight headache. I truly believe that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are worth their weight in gold, and I owe my health and strength, if not my life to them. My eyes were weak at the time I was sick, but I have had no such experience since I began the use of Pink Pills. I take great pleasure in thus making known my case, hoping that some fellow creature may be benefited thereby. I allow no opportunity to pass without speaking well of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I know of several persons who began their use on my recommendation and were greatly benefited by them. My father, who is some seventy years of age, is receiving great help from their use. I can truthfully say I cannot speak too highly of Pink Pills, and I would not be without them in the house under any circumstances."

Mrs. Haight's husband is also taking Pink Pills for rheumatism, and being pre-



The importance of purifying the blood can not be overestimated, for without pure blood you cannot enjoy good health.

At this season nearly every one needs a good medicine to purify, vitalize, and enrich the blood, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is worthy your confidence. It is peculiar in that it strengthens and builds up the system, creates an appetite, and tones the digestion, while it eradicates disease. Give it a trial.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

sent during the interview gave his testimony to their benefit to him. Mrs. Haight's present appearance indicates the best of health; and no one who did not know of her long suffering would imagine, from her present appearance, that she had ever been sick. Her case is one that cannot but give the strongest hope to other sufferers that they too may be cured by Dr. Williams' wonderful Pink Pills, whose action upon the human system seems almost magical.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., of Brockville, Ont., and of Schenectady, N. Y. Pink Pills are not a patent medicine but a prescription. An analysis of their properties shows that these pills are an unfailing specific for all diseases arising from an impoverished condition of the blood, or from an impairment of the nervous system, such as loss of appetite, depression of spirits, anaemia, chlorosis or green sickness, general muscular weakness, dizziness, loss of memory, locomotor ataxia, paralysis, sciatica, rheumatism, St. Vitus's dance, the after effects of la grippe, scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, correcting irregularities, suppressions and all forms of female weakness, building anew the blood and restoring the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of any nature. These pills are not a purgative medicine. They contain only life-giving properties, and nothing that could injure the most delicate system.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, (printed in red ink.) Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided. Ask your dealers for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and refuse all imitations and substitutes.

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

READINGS FROM CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE INDUSTRIES OF LUCCA.

The British Consul at Leghorn, in his last report, says that Lucca, which is known as "the industrious," owes its existence as a busy manufacturing centre, chiefly to its abundance of running water. The river Serchio on which it is situated, and its tributary, the Lima, both have their sources in the Apennines. The great number of torrents help to swell the rivers and add to the available horse power. The principal industrial establishment of the district is that of Messrs. E. Balsareri & Co., of Pontoma-Moriano, where the spinning and weaving of jute, as well as of hemp and flax, are carried on. The establishment has been in existence as a jute mill for about 12 years, but the flax and hemp industries have only lately been introduced. There are about 2,700 spindles in the jute mill. It has been working with very good results, except during the last two years, when the high prices of raw jute were not followed by an advance in the spun and woven article. The flax and hemp spinning has not yet been carried on long enough for an opinion to be formed on its ultimate success. The mills have about 700-horse power at their disposal. The largest cotton mill in the district is that of Signor Schiccalugo, which has about 40,000 spindles and employs nearly 800 workpeople. American and Indian cotton are used for spinning and the enterprise has proved a profitable one. The Italian Sewing Thread Manufacturing Company manufacture cotton and linen sewing thread. They have about 200-horse power (water) at their disposal, and 80-horse power (steam) and employ from 600 to 700 hands, as they also do their own twisting, bleaching, and dyeing. They principally supply the Italian market, but also do some business in the East. Wooden thread spools, for use in the local thread factories, are manufactured by Messrs. Pavoni, whose establishment is a large and important one of the kind. But the industry of which Lucca is most renowned, and which has chiefly earned for her the historic title of "l'Industriosa," is the spinning of silk. The silk of Lucca maintains its superiority to any other manufactured in Italy, and this is chiefly due to the skill of the workwomen, who take an intense pride in their work and in the traditions of Luccese excellence which are handed down from one generation to another in the splendor of their families. —The Times.

A design for the memorial to be erected in Boston to John Boyie O'Reilly has been accepted by the committee in charge of that undertaking. D. C. French is the author of the successful design, and the contract has been awarded to him.

The indications point to-day to one of the largest crops of sugar cane ever harvested by the planters of Louisiana. The yield of sugar last year, in round numbers, had been set down by a conservative and well-informed sugar dealer as 450,000,000 pounds. The same authority, from the present outlook, says that the yield this year may confidently be expected to reach the very handsome total of 550,000,000 pounds. This would be an increase in yield of a full 100,000,000 pounds over the crop harvested last year. The yield in fact, may be said to be the greatest which Louisiana has ever produced. —New Orleans Times-Democrat.

PUBLIC OPINION.

London Advertiser: The Conservative leader argues that the plebiscite would be unconstitutional, but Sir Oliver Mowat, the victor in every constitutional struggle he has undertaken, has given his adherence to the plebiscite. He knows that a popular vote throughout the Dominion, no more violates British constitutional principles, than does a popular vote in the municipalities.

St. John Telegraph: All these elements, save the old line Conservatives, demand much more sweeping tariff reduction and reform than the Ministerial party are prepared either to give or promise. This affords a strong indication that the N. P. protection policy is no longer a name to conjure with in Ontario. In fact, the big province, which turned the scale for protection in 1878, is now, apparently, ready to reverse its verdict.

Quebec Chronicle: The "Valkyrie's" arrival at New York has been duly described. She is a fine vessel, and made the voyage across the Atlantic in very good time, considering the instructions which her commander received from her owner, Lord Dunraven—a splendid specimen of the British sportsman, and the author of a most interesting work, entitled *The Great Divide*. The "Vigilant" is the "Valkyrie's" rival on this occasion, and she, too, is a very good boat. The whole world seems to be deeply interested in the result of the contest, which has assumed a national significance and importance.

Montreal Witness: There are, indeed, many advantages to be derived from faithful work as officer or committee-man of some social or charitable organization. Not to mention the sacrifice of self that it entails, it gives valuable education in the calm and temperate discussion of definite subjects; it gives a knowledge of affairs; conduces to familiarity with the problems of the day; establishes one's character as a useful, intelligent, and reliable man, and is often the means of introducing people who can be of the greatest service to each other. Let the young who have energy to spare, aspire to the service of their fellow men in every way that is open to them.

Manitoba Free Press: Briefly stated the purpose of the association (for the taxation of ground values) is to aid in the return of members of Parliament and of county councils, who are pledged to advocate the appropriation of ground values for public purposes, as a matter of justice and expediency. It is claimed that land values, exclusive of improvements, are created by the industry of the community, and are maintained by public expenditure, and it is expedient to appropriate them as proposed, because the present system of taxation upon industry, discourages the beneficial employment of labour and capital. The transfer of taxation from labour to land values, would relieve industry of a crushing burden, while, at the same time, it would induce landlords to put land to its best use, or else to dispose of it to those who labour or employ labour upon it, thus causing an increased demand for labour, and promoting the general well-being of the community.

C. C. RICHARDS & CO.

Gents.—My daughter was suffering terribly with neuralgia. I purchased a bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT and rubbed her face thoroughly. The pain left her and she slept well till morning. Next night another attack, another application resulted as previously, with no return since. Grateful feelings determined me to express myself publicly. I would not be without MINARD'S LINIMENT in the house at any cost.

J. H. BAILEY,
Parkdale, Ont

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The Witness to Immortality, in Literature, Philosophy, and Life.

By Rev. Dr. GEORGE A. GORDON, of the Old South Church, Boston. 12mo, \$1.50. Dr. Gordon here presents the fruits of thoughtful study on the Immortal Life in the Scriptures, in the world's deepest poetry and philosophy, in the Epistles of Paul, and in the life and words of Christ.

A Japanese Interior.

By ALICE M. BACON, author of "Japanese Girls and Women." 16mo, \$1.25. A book of equal value and interest, describing, from personal observation, Japanese home and school life, theatres, traveling, hotels, temples, food, dress, dolls' festivals, wrestling contests, curio men, fireworks, the climate earthquakes, etc.

The Son of a Prophet.

By GEORGE ANSON JACKSON. 16mo, \$1.25. An historical story of great interest, giving a view of times and persons possessing a kind of sacred fascination. The scene is in Palestine and Egypt in the reign of King Solomon, and the author is very successful in his attempt to create the character of the man who wrote the wonderful Book of Job.

Sam Houston and the War of Independence in Texas.

By ALFRED M. WILLIAMS author of "The Poets and Poetry of Ireland." With a Portrait and Map. 8vo, \$2.00. A valuable and interesting book, both as a history of Texas and a biography of Houston, who had a very remarkable career.

The Petrie Estate.

A clever story of the losing and finding of a will, of the course of true love abstracted thereby, with many other elements of interest. By HELEN DAWES BROWN, author of "Two College Girls." 16mo, \$1.25.

Rutledge.

A New Edition, from new plates, of Mrs. Harris's very popular novel. \$1.25.

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Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism.

SCIENTIFIC AND SANITARY.



"LOOK UP, and not down," if you're a suffering woman. Every one of the bodily troubles that come to women only has a *guaranteed* cure in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. That will bring you safe and certain help.

It's a powerful general, as well as uterine, tonic and nervine, and it builds up and invigorates the entire female system. It regulates and promotes all the proper functions, improves digestion, enriches the blood, brings refreshing sleep, and restores health and strength.

For ulcerations, displacements, bearing-down sensations, periodical pains, and all "female complaints" and weaknesses, "Favorite Prescription" is the *only guaranteed* remedy. If it ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

In every case of Catarrh that seems hopeless, you can depend upon Doctor Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a cure.

It's proprietors are so sure of it that they'll pay \$500 cash for any incurable case. Sold by all druggists.

Pictures for Sportsmen

Every week in *Forest and Stream*. Good ones too. Do you see them? The sportsman's favorite journal—Shooting, Fishing, Yacht, Canoe, Dog, big game hunt—and all phases of outdoor life. Worth your while to look at it. If your newsdealer hasn't it, send us his name, and we'll send you free copy. Costs \$4 a year, 10 cents a week.

Ducking Scenes.

Zimmerman's famous water colors; Stopping an Incomer, A Lost Opportunity, Trying for a Double, Appreciated by every gunner who's ever been there. Price for set, \$5. Our 1893 offer: For \$5 we will send *Forest and Stream* one year and the set of pictures, a \$9 value, for \$5. Open only to bona fide new subscribers.

FOREST AND STREAM PUB. CO.
318 Broadway, New York.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail.
SOC. E. T. Elzeittne, Warren, Pa.

A friend of Tennyson gives a pleasant little glimpse of the poet in the far away days when his own children were little and he had been to the Ventnor toy shops to buy playthings for them. He met his friend and his friend's little boy, and straightaway made himself interesting to the child. "When we parted, he mounted the steps leading to the house where he was staying and blew loud blasts on a penny trumpet for the child's amusement. The scene was most picturesque: the tall form of the poet wrapped in a flowing cloak, the well-known broad-brimmed felt hat covering his head, and his long beard floating in the wind as he stood high above the road, beneath the shadow of the huge St. Boniface Down, setting "the wild echoes flying" with the "thin and clear" notes of the toy."

There are some patent medicines that are more marvelous than a dozen doctors' prescriptions, but they're not those that profess to cure everything.

Everybody, now and then, feels "run down," "played out." They've the will, but no power to generate vitality. They're not sick enough to call a doctor, but just too sick to be well. That's where the right kind of a patent medicine comes in, and does for a dollar what the doctor wouldn't do for less than five or ten. We put in our claim for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

We claim it to be an unequalled remedy to purify the blood and invigorate the liver. We claim it to be lasting in its effects, creating an appetite, purifying the blood, and preventing Bilious, Typhoid and Malarial fevers if taken in time. The time to take it is when you first feel the signs of weariness and weakness. The time to take it, on general principles, is NOW.

According to Mr. Tegetmeier, the rabbit in Australia has been forced by his environment to alter his European habits. The forepaws of some have already become adapted for climbing trees in search of the food which they cannot find on the ground, and others have begun to litter on the bare earth. The Antipodean rabbit also enters the water and swims very well, both during his migrations and when he is pursued.

The statistics of the senior class at Yale College this year, furnished by the class history, raise the question as to the effect of hard study on the eyes. Out of a class of 185 there are 54 who wear glasses, and of these 25 have taken to their use since entering the college. The average age of the class is about twenty-two years, and yet nearly one-third of them are compelled already to re-enforce their eyes.—New York Medical Record.

During the summer of 1891, a fisherman captured a specimen of the spiny box-fish on the coast of California, near San Pedro. He preserved it in alcohol, and offered it for sale. The price asked was so unreasonably high that Prof. Eigenmann, who describes and figures it in the Proceedings of the National Museum, merely took notes of it; but it has since been obtained by the said museum, and he redescribes it. This is its first occurrence on the Pacific coast of North America.—New York Independent.

The day is not far off when spoken words will be transmitted along the bed of the Atlantic Ocean between Europe and America. That this extension of the field of the working telephone is merely a question of time, laymen cannot doubt when so distinguished an electrician as Prof. Silvanus P. Thompson, of London, in his address before the World's Fair electrical congress, said with the calm confidence of the man of science that "the means for obtaining ocean telephony are within our grasp."—Springfield Republican.

The inclined elevator will be a great boon to those persons who dread the old vertical elevator with its sudden stop and start. This new elevator is nothing but a modification of the old-time tread-mill reversed, but the new application of the principle amounts to a vast improvement in the art of elevating persons in a safe manner. When an electric motor is employed as the power for moving the endless platform, the simple pushing of a button at the top and bottom of the incline will start and stop the mechanism.—Inventive Age.

A German has taken out a patent for producing varnish from linseed oil by means of an electrical current. The oil, after being purified in a proper manner, is thoroughly mixed and agitated with sulphuric acid and water, and subjected to the action of an electric current for two or three hours, so that the oxygen produced in the nascent state by the passage of the current converts the oil into varnish. The varnish so produced is said to be almost colorless and perfectly free from all mineral or metallic mixtures or impurities.—Electrical Review.

How many children are disposed of annually who are supposed to have been stillborn, it is impossible to say, remarks the London Hospital, but Dr. Rentoul obtained returns from 1,133 Burial Board cemeteries during the year 1890; and in the 1,133 cemeteries of those burial boards, no fewer than 17,355 children supposed to be stillborn were interred during that one year. Of that number 4,569 were buried without any medical certificate of the cause of stillbirth. How many of those 4,569 were actually stillborn? How many had been foully murdered, either during or immediately after birth?

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Late a pupil of the Reff Conservatory at Frankfurt-
on-Main, and of Professors H. E. Kayser, Hugo Heer-
mann and C. Bergheir, formerly a member of the
Philharmonic Orchestra at Hamburg, (Dr. Hans von
Bulow, conductor.)
Studio, Odd Fellows' Building, cor. Yonge and College
Streets, Room 13, or College of Music
Residence, Corner Gerrard and Victoria Sts.
Telephone 960.

Sir Samuel Lewis, who has just been raised by Queen Victoria to the dignity of a "knight of the most distinguished order of St. Michael and St. George," is a full-blooded, coal-black negro, who, having taken his degree at the London University, is now a member of the legislative council of Sierra Leone. It is the first time that a British order of knighthood has ever been conferred upon an African.

You may tame the wild beast; the conflagration of the American forest will cease when all the timber and the dry underwood is consumed; but you cannot arrest the progress of that cruel word which you uttered so carelessly yesterday or this morning—which you will utter, perhaps, before you have passed from this church one hundred yards; that will go on staying, poisoning, burning beyond your own control, now and forever.—Frederick W. Robertson.

The Chinese have no governmental postal system and letters are transported by means of so-called "letter shops." These are somewhat like our express business, as packages are also sent, and both letters and packages are insured and registered and charges are in proportion to the distance to be carried. There are said to be nearly two hundred of these letter shops in the Shanghai alone which send out employes to work up custom. Foreign letters are conveyed from China to other countries by the postal systems of the latter, consuls being considered as postmasters for their own countries.

VALUABLE TO KNOW.

Consumption may be more easily prevented than cured. The irritating and harassing cough will be greatly relieved by the use of Haggard's Pectoral Balsam, that cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, and all pulmonary troubles.

**Unlike the Dutch Process
No Alkalies**



**—OR—
Other Chemicals**
are used in the
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**W. BAKER & CO.'S
Breakfast Cocoa**

which is absolutely
pure and soluble.

It has more than three times
the strength of Cocoa mixed
with Starch, Arrowroot or
Sugar, and is far more econ-
omical, costing less than one cent a cup.
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An Excellent and Mild Cathartic.

Perfect Purgatives, Soothing Aper-
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Reliable and Natural in Their Op-
eration.

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

Radway's Pills

For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver,
Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Head-
ache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dys-
pepsia, Bilioussness, Fever, Inflammation of the
Bowels, Piles and all derangements of the Internal
Viscera. Purely Vegetable, containing no mer-
cury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

DYSPEPSIA.

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

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

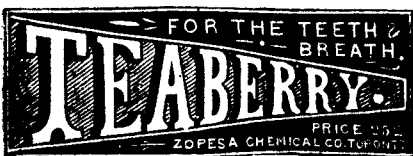
A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the
system of all the above named disorders.

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

DR. RADWAY & CO., - MONTREAL.

Information worth thousands will be sent to
you.

Be sure to get "RADWAY'S"



FRY'S

Pure Concentrated Cocoa

Is cocoa in perfection.

MISCELLANEGUS.

The best liquid for cleaning old brass
is a solution of oxalic acid.

Hundreds of people write: "It is impos-
sible to describe the good Hood's Sarsaparilla
has done me." It will be of equal help to
you.

A pinch of soda added to sour fruit
will take away much of the tartness and
make much less sugar necessary for
sweetening.

"My Optician," of 159 Yonge St., has no
doubt as fine a set of testing instruments for
the eyes as are anywhere to be found and they
should be tried by every one with defective
sight. Examination free.

Build Up.

When the system is run down, a person be-
comes an easy prey to Consumption or Scro-
fula. Many valuable lives are saved by using
Scott's Emulsion as soon as a decline in health
is observed.

The Dyak head hunting has a relig-
ious origin. The Dyak believes that
every person he kills in this world will
be his slave in the next.

VERY VALUABLE.

Having used B. B. B. for biliousness
and torpid liver, with the very best re-
sults, I would recommend it to all thus
troubled. The medicine is worth its
weight in gold.

TILLIE WHITE, Manitowaning, Ont.

There is now every reason for be-
lieving that the great canal from Liv-
erpool to Manchester will be complet-
ed within the present year.

FROM THE FAR NORTH.

In northern climates, people are
very subject to colds, but the natural
remedy is also produced in the same cli-
mate. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup
cures coughs, colds, hoarseness, asthma,
bronchitis, and all throat and lung trou-
bles. Price 25c. and 50c.

In China white is the colour of mourn-
ing; in Egypt, yellow; in Turkey, vio-
let; in Ethiopia, brown; in Europe dur-
ing the Middle Ages, white.

B. B. B. STOOD THE TEST.

I tried every known remedy I could
think of for rheumatism, without giv-
ing me any relief, until I tried Burdock
Blood Bitters, which remedy I can high-
ly recommend to all afflicted as I was.
HENRY SMITH, Milverton, Ont.

There is nothing better for cleaning
copper kettles than powdered borax and
soap. Wet a coarse cloth in hot water,
soap it well, and sprinkle over it the
powdered borax.

HIGHLY PRAISED.

Gentlemen,—I have used Hagyard's,
Yellow Oil, and have found it unequalled
for burns, sprains, scalds, rheumatism,
croup and colds. I have recommended
it to many friends, and they also speak
highly of it.

MRS. HIGHT, Montreal, Que.

Interesting experiments have recently
been made with the new tents which
the soldiers carry with them. The end
in view, is to make the tents, or rather
their cloth, serve to construct ferry-
boats for the soldiers' baggage. The
importance of this military novelty for
actual war is too great to be over-
looked.

SUMMER WEAKNESS

and that tired feeling, loss of appetite and
nervous prostration are driven away by Hood's
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itary authorities in Belgium, where the
first trial was made of them at the
manoeuvres of 1888, that their more
extended use is now contemplated.

The whaling industry has fallen off
so much as to play but a small part
in the world's commerce. The latest
figures obtainable show the production
to average between 15,000 and 20,000
tons of 252 gallons each per year. There
are two kinds of whale oil, the sperm,
taken from the head of the cacholot or
sperm whale, and train oil, which is de-
rived from the common whale, or, as it
is more commonly known, the right
whale. Sperm oil is worth from \$450
to \$500 per tun, and the ordinary train
oil about \$200.—Chicago Herald.

Minard's Liniment is the best.

QUIPS AND CRANKS.

Posterity is a pack horse, ever ready to be loaded.

He (philosophical): Do you approve of going to the theatre? She (practical): Oh, thank you, any night you like.

Z.: I am told that you and Fanny are now married and happy. Y.: Yes; that is to say, she is happy and I am married.

A caustic and cynical professor of chemistry, asked by a lady, "Is not that a beautiful star?" replied, "Did you ever see an ugly one?"

"What sort of a girl is she?" "Oh, she is a miss with a mission." "Ah!" "And her mission is seeking a man with a mansion."

Penelope (sighing): Poor fellow! Stonebroke: Well, if you sympathize with me, why don't you accept me? Penelope: Because you are such a poor fellow.

"If only people knew as much as they think they know," said the young collegian. "Why, then the undergraduates would be delivering lectures to the professors," said the Vassar graduate, wickedly.

"He Went Out From a Chicago Hotel With 300 Dollars and Never Returned," is the heading to a news item in an exchange. The sensible man who gets away from a Chicago hotel with 300 dollars is not apt to recover.

Mrs. Hichurch (as she gazes out of the window on a rainy Sunday morning): Yes, it's true. Providence does temper the wind to the shorn lamb. Mr. Hichurch: What makes you say so? Mrs. Hichurch: Why, my new bonnet didn't come home yesterday!

There was an old lady named Hackett who used regularly to attend the services at St. Paul's. One day, when Goss the organist was exceptionally brilliant, Sydney Smith said to him, "Mr. Goss, do you observe that your organ never thunders, but Miss Hackett's face lights?"

Skinwell Flint (who hasn't yet bought the engagement ring): They have a saying in America that money talks. His Fiancee: I wished your money talked. S.F.: Why, dear? His Fiancee: Because if it did, it might produce some precious tones. It slowly dawns on S.F. that perhaps she means "precious stones."

THE ELDERLY BEAUTY.

What is it that enchantment lends To you, gay flighty thing, To whom each knee in homage bends, Whose praises all must sing? Whose distance? Then enhanced would be A thousand times her worth, For distant half a century The hour that saw her birth.

An amusing little scene recently occurred in a court-room. A juror, wishing to be excused on account of deafness, requested the recorder to grant him leave to withdraw. "Oh! deaf are you?" said the recorder, beguilingly; calling out at the top of his stentorian voice, asked the juror if he could tell him what he said. "Yes," said the juror, crestfallen. "Then you may retire. If you had said you could not hear me I should put you down as a liar, but as you have spoken the truth I must accordingly believe that you are somewhat deaf."

THE TRIUMPHANT THREE.

During three years' suffering with dyspepsia, I tried almost every known remedy, but kept getting worse, until I tried B. B. B. I had only used it three days when I felt better; three bottles completely cured me.

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He (to the Matrimonial Agent): I have married that rich lady you engaged for me, but she won't give me any money. Matrimonial Agent: And what could you ask better? Not only have you a rich wife, but also a prudent one.

Mistress: I hope you enjoyed your holiday, cook. Where have you been? Cook: Well, ma'am, I read as how some parties of Cooks were going to Paris, and so I joined one of 'em. They were all woman cooks, and I enjoyed myself very much.

Mrs. Smith: And how is your neighbour? Mrs. Brown: She is well enough, I suppose. I haven't seen her to speak to for six weeks. Mrs. Smith: Why, I thought you were on the most friendly terms. Mrs. Brown: Well, we used to be; but we've exchanged servants.

Some years ago a well-known Indian painter was travelling in Montana. He went to the breakfast table in the mountain hotel, and sat waiting for some one to take his order. Suddenly he felt a jar and then a heavy weight resting on his shoulder. He looked around, and found leaning upon and over him, a huge bearded man, in a broad-brimmed hat and with two revolvers sticking conspicuously in his belt. "Well, old feller, what'll ye have?" said the man. "Who are you?" asked the artist in a tone of dismay. "Me?" said the man, "I'm the waiter."

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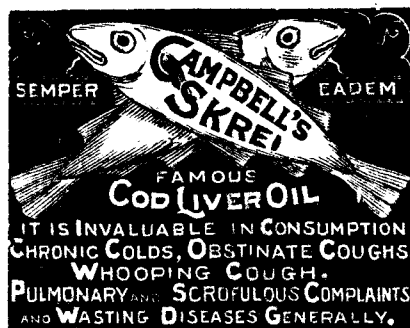
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