# THE WEEK 

A Canadian $\mathfrak{F o u r n a l}$ of $\mathbb{P}$ politics, $\mathfrak{T i t e r a t u r e , ~} \mathfrak{F c i e n c e}$ and $\mathfrak{E l t s}$.



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## CURRENT TOPICS.

Mayor Kennedy's inaugural address on $^{\text {Monday }}$ Yiem of the an able and comprehensive reof ruch close study, and shows the results
prefent condition the past history and note of the wholition of civic affairs. The keymeeting whe whole proceedings of the initial
We see no "eree no reason to doubt that most of the are honestly from the Mayor
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address is concerned, we are this purpose is not likely to h a blind disregard of dis-
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not necessarily synonymous His apprehension of the ab-
of providing at the earliest
moment for a certain and adequate supply of pure water, by tunnel or otherwise ; his judicious remarks in reference to the great question of a trunk sewer ; and his wise demand for the immediate erection of schoolhouses of the best modern construction for the accommodation of the 1,700 children who are huddled into crowded and unsanitary rented rooms, give evidence that he recognizes the fact that there is economy in a wise liberality as well as in a wise retrenchment. We are glad to observe, too, that while anxious to afford all legitimate en. couragement to manufacturing enterprise, he regards it as unnecessary and unwise to offer bonuses or otherwise incur large expenditure for that purpose. It is to be hoped that the Committee of Council which bas been appointed to look after this business will prove equally wise and frown on every proposal to enter upon a policy of bribing industries to remove from one part of the country to another-a policy which is as short-sighted as it is unpatriotic and selfish.

The now Council of the City has entered upon its work with the charasteristic vigour of youtb. It is diticult to know just what to say in regard to the startling resolution with which the Oouncil signalized its first meeting. We refer, of course, to the ruthless resolution to cut down the salaries of all civic emplogees now in receipt of more than $\$ 600$ per annum, in accordance with a scale graduated from five up to twenty per cent. There is, it must be admitted, a certain force in the contention that at a time of great business depression, those who are in the receipt of regular and comfortable salaries derived from the taxes of their fellow citizens should not object to share the burden in some way. But, on the other hand, the City is not bankrupt, and it is at least questionable whether it is in any respect in a position which can justify heroic treatment in violation of what may be regarded as virtual contracts with its employees. Like any other employer of labour, the City has a right to give any one in its service the option of accepting a reduction of salary, or leaving its employ, but it is in honour bound to give a reasonable notice of its intention. We do not see how it is possible to justify on moral grounds a resolution which not only proposes to make such reductions without notice, but even to make them retrospective, taking effect a fortnight before the resolution is passed. Many of these employees have been
for years in the service of the City. Some may bave entered into actual or virtual engagements, on the strength of their accustomed salaries, as one would think himself safe in doing, and may be seriously embarrassed by the change. On the whole, we cannot see that the Councillors are to be congratulated on the mode of their first stroke of economy. We do not believe that that they can, without serious disregard of right, carry out the policy proposed. It was hinted, for instance, that the School Trustees are prepared to carry out the principle in regard to the salaries of teachers. But these salaries are fixed and graded, if we mistake not, by by-law, and so are in the nature of contracts which cannot be thus bastily set aside, No doubt there may be some useless and some over-paid officials, in the City, whose salaries afford a fair field for the economists. But the better way would surely have been to appoint a reliable committee to examine into the whole matter, and take action only after due notice. We prophesy that the retrenchment will still have to be effected in some such way, if effected at all.

So far as appears the two chief issues on which the approaching political contest in Ontario is to be fought are decentralization and the fee system. In contending that all local oflicials should be elected or otherwise appointed by those whom they serve and who are compelled to pay for their services, the Patrons of Industry are enunciating a principle which if it be not theoretically unassailable has certainly very much to be said in its favor. The strong democratic instincts of our people revolt from being compelled to provide for the support of public servants in whose appointment they have no voice and over whose official conduct they have no control. Practically it may be said with a good deal of truth that better men are as a rule chosen and better service rendered when the appointing power is in the hands of those who are independent of the petty rivalries and sectional jealousies which are often so strong in small communities. The inetficiency of officials locally chosen is frequently glaring, as is sometimes seen, for instance, when some crime of unusual turpitude has been committed. How often is it the case that the arm of justice is paralyzed by the irresolution and timidity of local officers, until its vigour is restored by calling in the aid of those who have developed the necessary $q$ ualities in a larger sphere. So, too, those
who know anything of the facts will scarcely doubt that whatever defects there may be in the administration of the license laws under the present system, the state of things is vastly better than it would be were the administration wholly in the hands of the local authorities, subject as they are to influences which are often too strong for their powers of resistance. Yet, while almitting, as we are in candour bound to do, the force and truthfulness of this reasoning, we agree with the Patrons that it is not conclusive. It is the kind of argument which proves too much, since, pushed to its logical results, it would be equally effective against self-government on a larger scale, and so against all popular and representative institutions. We should rather take the ground that where a thing is right in principle, the only proper course for a free and intelligent people is to put it in practice and let the people learn in the best of all schools how to do it properly and effectively. This is in reality the process which is going on in larger and smaller municipalities all over this continent. Though the results are still deplorable enough in many cases, there can be little doubt that on the whole substantial progress is being made. The educative work is being done, slowly, it may be, but effectively. The good citizens are coming more and more to the front, and there is every reason to hope that at no distant day the Anglo-Saxon will have shown his genius for self-government on a small scale, as he has already so wonderfully demonstrated it on a large scale.

With regard to the system of payment by fees, the theoretical case of the Patrons is equally strong, though practically the matter is of far less importance. On the face of $i t$, there is evidently something wrong when one man in a large community can be placed by the grace of the Government in a position in which, without severe labour, perhaps with scarcely any personal labour, he comes into receipt of an income larger than the salary of the Prime Minister of Canada, or a judge of the Supreme Court. It is said, with obvious force, that the money is not taken from the public funds, and that it is just and proper that those who require the services of a registrar or a sheriff should pay for them. This must be admitted. We do not suppose that it is the charging of fees that is objected to. Nor are we aware that the fees now charg. ed are thought to be exorbitant, save perhaps by some of those who have had to pay them. The point is that the office is a public office; that the fees are charged for a service which can be performed properly only under Government inspection and control ; that the income, therefore, belongs to the Government, that is, the people whose agent the Government is, just as much as that from mines, or crown-lands, or any other source. This being the case there is
nojustification for the bestowment of so large a portion of them upon any one Government favourite. Emphasis is given to the outcry against this system by the parading of the fact that Sir Oliver Mowat's own son, on the one hand, and certain strong partisan supporters of the Government, on the other, have been suddenly made comparatively rich by appointment to such positions. We regretted at the time of its occurrence, that Sir Oliver had permitted himself to be persuaded into appointing his son to the most lucrative position in the gift of his Government. The bitterest political enemies of the veteran Premier never did him a worse turn than did those influential friends and supporters when they persuaded him, against what we feel sure must have been his better judgment, into committing this bold act of nepotism. The Government will evidently have to give way on both the decentralization and ths fee systems. But, after all, as Canadian governments go, these are but minor issues to offset a score of years of such service as Sir Oliver has rendered the Province. It is greatly to his credit and to that of his colleagues that their long term of office has been almost absolutely free even from serious charges of corruption, or gross political wrong-doing, save perhaps in the matter of the alleged gerrymander. Whether the people of Ontario are ready for a change remains to be seen. The spirit of change seems to be in the air. How it will work in Ontario will depend largely, we fancy, on the personnel of the rival claimants who may come forward to take their stand on the platform of the organization which is suddenly. showing itself so powerfuland on the whole so enlightened. If Mr. Meredith is to continue leader of the Opposition, his long and inscrutable silence must be doing great injury to his party.

By'summoning the Legislature to meet for the transaction of business on the 14th of February, Sir Oliver Mowat has set at rest the fears and hopes of an immediate dissolution that were gaining ground. The announcement that the Legislature is thus to be permitted to live out its full term seems generally acceptable to both parties. Those may be wrong who think that Parliament or Legislature should in no case be dissolved in advance of the time-limit fixed by the constitution, but all must admit that strong reasons are required to justify a government in anticipating that limit. To make it a cast-iron rule that each Parliament should live out in evcry case its full term of years, would be to impose upon ourselves in another form one of the evils which we are accustomed to speak of as a blemish in the American system. Under that system the President becomes practically an auto. crat during the four years of his administration, irremovable, save by death or impeachment, and hence practically irresponsible. Our system, under which the

Ministry of the day is the real executive, and may be displaced at any time by an adverse vote in the Commons, is, as is often pointed out, really much more democratic. But, as a matter of fact, a change of Government rarely occurs except as the result of a general election. Should a Ministry have strong reasons to believe that a great change of public opinion, in regard to some vital part of its policy, had taken place at a time when the existing Parliament bad still several years of constitutional life before it, it would be clearly its duty to take some means of giving the people an opportunity to express and carry out their wishes. Porhaps the simplest and most direct way of reaching this end would be by means of the initiation and referendum, a method which seems to be growing in favour, even the London Times strongly advocating it. In addition to other serions objections to an appeal to the electors by a general election, such as the fact that the crucial question is sure to be mixed up with other issues, political and personal, the consideration that the power to order sucb appeal rests under our system with a party government, that suck government is pretty sure to choose its time with reference to its own interests rather than with a simple desire to ascertain the wishes of the electorate, and that its success on partigan grounds, or on some side issue, may resalib in postponing the desired reform for yeart, make it but too clear that premature dist solution is much more likely to be used to thwart than to ascertain the wishes of the people.

After the remarks in other paragrap ${ }^{\text {bt }}$ in regard to the question of the best modes ${ }^{0}$ appointing and of paying public officials wert written and sent to the printer, Tuesda ${ }^{\prime}$ ' $P^{p \prime}$ pers came to hand with reports of the sperean of Premier Mowat before the Young Liberal Club of this city. In that sp Sir Oliver deals fully with these two $q^{106}$ tions. After reading his speech we do ${ }^{0} 0^{0}$ feel called upon to modify the views pressed. Certain corrections of the Patrol position in regard to one or two matters fact are of some importance. The Pr points out that it is a mistake to as as the Patrons of Industry do, that sheriff, Division Court clerks, bailiffs, are paid by the localities. They are by the Province and not by the cou or municipalities. Of course, whers the case and when the duties disch are of a provincial rather than of a character, the principles which seem us sound do not apply. In regard question of payment by fees, the seems ready to admit that if the derived by the officials thus paid are case too high, they may bs reduced, by exacting a larger percentage for uses or by the payment of fixed This is, we presume, all that is " co for.

If the sensational reports cabled from England by the correspondents of certain American papers, notably the New York Sun, were to be accepted as reliable, we chould be forced to believe that the Mother Country is on the eve of a terrible war. Happily there seems to be no sufficient reason for regarding thete telegrams as other than sensational. True, the correspondents are able to quote the London Telegraph in ${ }^{\text {Bupprept of their alarming statements. But }}$ a more reliable criterion of well-informed ed by the state of thay newspaper is affordthis the correspondents are obliged to admit shows no sign of serious disturbance. Another strange fact about the alarming anWhat is the is that they fail to make clear thation or nations of quarrel, or even what So far ar nations are to make the attack. $\mathrm{f}_{\text {Oes }}$ at prespears, England's only possible neither present are France and Russia, and tild intentions. There is, it is true, evidtnce of no little popular dislike for England
on the part it is true, evidOn the part of the French, but no Franch
atatesman worthy guilty of the suicidal folly name would be upon of the suicidal folly of forcing a war
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Out our bo it British themselves, to their hon-
it Uellijes can suspect them of cherishing any and ${ }^{\text {gerent designs, or not being honestly }}$
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ous armaments of the hostile Euro-
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tion or
Prer or another internal forces in one na-
Acipitate may compel a settlement, or ${ }^{\text {Precipitathot }}$ ander may compel a settlement, or Mation. nocngers that the newspapers and tho cobleduct a very on the alert, we may
corcentage from grams of excited correspondence for
to come.

unblushing a manner as just now by a certain firm of manufacturers of chemicals in a Pennsylvania town. The firm in question, the Kesbey \& Mattison Company, of Ambler, has posted in its works a public notice to its employees, requesting those of them who are in sympathy with the Wilson Bill to hand in their resignations to the Superintendent. The justification attempted for this outrageous attack upon the political rights and liberties of those who are supposed to be in the power of the Company, is that "it is only fair to their fel-low-employees that, as the work grows less, it shall be done by those men who are not responsible for the present deplorable condition of econowic affairs." Even were it admitted or provable that the proposed tariff-reform is to a greater or less extent the cause of the "deplorable condition of economic affairs," no more forcible proof of the unwisdom and injustice of the protective system could be needed than would be supplied in the two cognate facts, first, that that system has resulted in making the industries of the country so dependent upon the fluctuations of Congressional legislation that the probability of a change in the tariff laws can throw the whole business of the country into confusion and bring millions to poverty and destitution; and second, that it can give to powerful firms so strong a selfish interest in the retention of high protection as to make the less scrupulous ready to resort to such tactics to deprive large numbers of their fellow-citizens of political freedom. Happily, short-sighted measures of this kind are pretty sure to help the cause they are intended to injure. The freedom-loving instincts of the masses will resent such intimidation, and recoil from the political system which prompts employers to attempt it. But, as in cther cases, there will be great danger that in the recoil many may be car: ried to the other extreme. The pendulum will not stop when it has returned to the perpendicular. As the "Outlook" says, "such a public notice as the Kesbey \& Mattison Company has posted in its works will do more to make socialists than a score of socialistic newspapers could do in a score of years. If the working-people of this country should once be persuaded that the Government muthown the manufactories or that working-people must surrender their political franchise, the day of State Socialism would not be far cff.

When thy brother has lost all that he ever had, and lies languishing, and even gasping under the utmost extremities of poverty and distress, dost thon think to lick him whole again only with thy tongue ?-South.

The shores of Lake Micligan, once dotted with towns and with natural features bearing benutiful old French names hestowed by the early settlers, are now distinguished for ia heterogeneous nomenclature. Scores of the French names survive in varying conditions of corruption, but with them are associated old Indian names, dowens of English names, and others taken from the Spanish, Dutch, Inish, German, Italian and even the Russian.

## THE ONTARIO EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

A curious and vexatious question has been raised with reference to the Public School Readers. These, it will be remembered, have hitherto been published under a contract with three leading Toronto firms. The poculiarities of the conditions under. which this contract was made will be fresh in the minds of many readers. As its term will shortly expire, it has been announced that the publication of the Readers will henceforth be open to the publishing trade. But now comes the statement that many of the poems and extracts which are given in these books are used without the consent of the holders of the British copyrights covering those selections, and that at least one of the firms whose copyright was, it is alleged, thus iniringed upon, has filed, or is about to file, a claim for damages. It is very unlikely that anything more than nominal damages would be awarded by any court, for it could not be difficult to show that the advantages the owners of the copyrights derive from the indirect advertisement their books receive through the publication of extracts or selections in the School Readers, and through the creation of a taste for such works by the study of such selections in the schools, must far outweigh any loss that could possibly accrue from the effect of such publication in reducing the sales of their books. Nevertheless, should it prove that the Minister, or the Committee which made the selections, neglected to secure the permission of the holders of copyrights of the works of authcre thus quoted, it is not unlikely that the latter may be able to prevent the further sale of the books until some settlement is reached. The raising of the question after so many years, and only when the contract is about to run out, gives rise to the suspicion that the two things may be in some way connected. No indirect pressure of the kind indicated should avail to secure the continuance of a monopoly injurious to the public, however much the sin. gular short-sightedness which created the difficulty is to blame, or however costly the blunder may prove. It may indeed prove very costly should it appear that the High School Readers and Patriotic Recitations -the latter not being an authorized book, the loss would fall, we suppose, on the publishers-have been compiled with the same disregard of both copyright requirements and common courtesy.

This incident may have a good effect in directing attention afresh to the evils of the monopolistic system adopted by the Education Department in the publication of school text-books. Mr. Gage, the head of one of the firms which have profited, it is believed very largely, by the contract for the publication of the School Readers, acks very pertinently, in a letter to the Globe, why the Readers should be selected as the only authorized school-books whose publication is
to be thrown open to the public. In the case of no other of these books has publication yet been permitted by any publisher other than the one who may have been fortunate enough to secure the monopoly from the Minister of Education in the first in stance, notwithstanding that Mr. Gage himself, as he very suggestively states, has offered to publish some of them at from twenty to fifty per cent. less than the prices fixed under present arrangements. It is surely time that an end were put to a system which places the school-book trade under the control of a partisan Minister and puts it in his power to make the fortune of any publisher who may be fortunate enough to gain the good-will of the Department. That this is not too strong a statement will be evident to anyone who remembers that the authorization of a text-book for use in the public schools assures the sale, in many cases, of hundreds of thousands of copies of that book. Even a very moderate profit on each volume, under so safe an arrangement, means a great deal for the happy possessor of the monopoly. Before the approach of the Provincial election, it is to be hoped that the leader of the Opposition may see his way to announce clearly the policy of his party with regard, first, to the continuance or otherwise of a pariy Minister at the head of the educational system of the Province, and second, to the continuance or otherwise of the monopolistic system in the publication of text-books.

The most vulnerable side of the defences of the Ontario Government is, probably, its Education Department. We have referred to the glaring oversight in the matter of the Readers, and to the objectionable features in the text-book system. Another of those administrative blunders which are, in the eyes of shrewd politicians, worse than crimes, has recently come to light. We refer to the matter of the omission of British History from the list of subjects for the examination for entrance to the High Schools. The facts are, we suppose, that, especially in view of the unsatisfactory text-book authorized, British History has been found in practice too difficult to be made the subject of a written examination for pupils at the tender age at which most of the candidates for entrance present themselves. This being the case, the Minister, very wisely we believe-and we do not doubt that most of the teachers concerned would be found of that opinionresolved to drop it from the list of prescribed subjects, a list which is always too heavy. By retaining Canadian History alone, he no doubt thought bimself to be making an acceptable concession to the opinions of those who are always dwelling on the necessity of paying more attention to Canadian history and institutions, as a means of cultivating patriotism. As a watter of fact, no one who gives unprejudiced thought to the matter can fail to see that, owing to the close relations which
have always existed between the colonies and the Mother Country, there can be no more effective means for promoting loyalty to British institutions and British connection than the study of the history of Canada. Whether the Minister was equally judicious in retaining British History as a subject to be taught orally in the public schools, under the supervision of the inspector, is open to question. No doubt that is the way in which the subject should be taught, if taught at all, to pupils in the public schools. But it is unfortunately the fact that, under the examination system which now prevails, it is well-nigh useless for the teacher to attempt to create interest in any subject which is not on the programme for examination. Nor is he very likely himself to give much time or energy to such a subject, at the risk of his own reputation and position, which often depend very much upon the results of the Entrance examination. Be all this as it may, the shrewd enemies of the political head of the Education Department could not have asked a better "cry" than that afforded them by the fact of the dropping of British History from the programme for the entrance examination. The great majority of our people are peculiarly strong in their loyalty to the Mother Country. Hence the disloyalty cry, for which this change afforded so good a pretext, and which was most lustily used, proved so effective that the Minister has actually yielded to it-another sign of weaknessand hastened to replace British History on the list, much to the disgust, we cannot doubt, of the hard-worked teachers all over the country, who had their hands more than full without it. It will be strange if this vacillation and pliant yielding to what was clearly an election cry, pura and simple, does not do more harm to the Minister and Government than could have resulted from pluckily standing to his position. If it should lead to the severance of our educa. tional system from party politics it might be a good thing for the country.

## SIR JOSEPH BANKS AGAIN :

QUEFA CHARLOTTE, AND SOME CAN. ADIAN LOGAL NAMES; A sUPPLEMENTAL NOTE.

A few years ago I printed in pamphlet form a letter addressed to Sir Joseph Banks, President of the Royal Society of Great Britain from 1777 to 1820 , by Lieut.-Gov. Simcoe, prior to his leaving England for the as yet non-existent Province of Upper Canada; in which letter the Governor lays before the learned President, confidentially, his views of the principles and practices which should give character to the new territory about to be organized by him. As detailed in my preliminary remarks, I obtained possession of a manuscript copy of this letter, made by the hand of a member of the Simcoe family, and it seemed all the more im. portant in consequence of the fact that it is not to be found in the manuscript series of the Simcoe papers, preserved in the Parlia-
mentary library at Ottawa. Many persont as I have reason to know, have bsen inter* ested in this reprint, which bears the date of 1890 . When the papers of Sir Josoph Banks were offered for sale by the emineal London dealer, Mr. Jobn Waller, the orig inal of this identical letter was in the col. lection, and I did my best to get possession of it, but failed. I secured, however, from among Sir Joseph's papers, an original man uscript document, which is curious, showing the friendly and even intimate it lations subsisting between Sir Joseph and the royal family of the day, and which of should certainly have given somewhere of other in the pamphlet of 1890 , had that time been in possession of it; especia ly as the name of its writer is to some extent associated with the local nome clature of Ontario. The manuscript doca ment in question is an autograph letter from no less a personage than Queen Critet lotte, consort of George III., and writted throughout by her own hand. It appear that it had been the Queen's custod to present to Sir Joseph, through Lady Banks, at the close of the year, the homely gift of a Christmas cake. In 1813, as sit Joseph had been suffering from a severs tacis of gout, the Queen forwards to along with the cake a recipe for the malad which she affirms had been effectual in the case of a certain gentleman whom to names. This recipe consisted, strange in say, of a charm, supplied from Golconda, the East, and procured thence at the sped doc request of the Queen. The whole d ment reads as follows. It is addressed Lady Banks and is dated at Windsor, Det 19, 1813:
"The Queen sends Lady Banks" Christmas cake, which she hopes Sr . $\mathrm{J}^{880} \mathrm{P}$ will find as much to his taste ay the ort last year.
"She also accompanies it with a for the Gout, the Effect of which, speaks Truth, is wonderfull. Strangways, uncle to Lord Illchester, been free from that Tormenting $C$ omp ever since he wore it, which is about Months ago, it is to be worn round Neck, as it is now prepared. It from Golconda, and was procured fo Queen by a Lady, who by her Desire for it, and the Queen wishes most Sinc that it may prove as Beneficial to Sr . Jo as it has given her pleasure to obtain it.
"Cilarlott
It would be curious to speculat what the scientific President of the Society thought of such a fanciful rem for the gout, but out of deference wish of the benevolent donor Sir may have placed it around his nects, may possibly, through the power imagination, have enjoyed some happy effects experienced by cod Strangways. The note was enclosed $" T$ very informal cover, addressed Joseph Banks, Spring Grove, near slow." The impression of a seal the royal arms, in red wax, eppears envelope in the usual position. of some interest to add that the Queen Charlotte, consort of George associated with local nomenclature ed in Canada. The names given in the first plan of York, now were, as is well known, tributes of to the reigning family, on the par founder of Upper Canada, Governol in 1793 . King street was an all the King, George street referred eldest son, afterwards the regent;
street was so named from Caroline, wife of the regent; Frederic street preserved the Dame of the regent's brother, Frederic, Duke of York, after whom Duke street pas so named ; Duchess street was a comphiment to his wife; while Queen street, early applied to a leading thoroughfare of Queen chare, me taken to commemorate ingeen Charlotte herself-a street extending, at the present day, almost in a right the all the way from the Humber Bay in mile west, to Victoria Park in the east, a street was beyond Ashbridge's Bay. Princess referewas originally Princes street, having The efence to the other brothers of the Duke. lowed. example thus early set has been folAdelaide Two additional queenly names, Adecomaide street and Victoria street have street, familiar expressions, whilst Albert street, Edward street, Louisa street, Alice bers of also derive their names from memMoreover Rol family.
Mourist uperer, Queenston, so familiar to the memoriap the Niagara River, is another The name of George III.'s Queen Charlotte. Queenstowr, this place was at the outset Sloensth's Fr, as we learn from D. W. 1796, wherst Gazetteer of Upper Canada, 1796, wherein, p. 129, we have the informa-
tion that " $\mathrm{N}_{\text {iagara }}$ thacenstown is situated upon the Nequark; it iser, about seven miles above for arips, it is at the head of the navigation talls of Niagara commentace occasioned by the Charlotara commences here.'
name now disused an early township a memorial of thed, was also intended to be itative worl the good Queen. The authorthat " Work just quoted informs us, p. 62, on the River Shburgh, the township of, is County River St. Lawrence, and in the townty of Glengarry, being the second Lame having ascending." This Germanized early into dieuse refence to the Queen fell Dames of the same class which once figured on our maps. Off the co
${ }^{4}$ Coome a coast of British Columbia, now Cbarlotte Islands of Canada, the Queen
the old retain the name of biguld queen without any change or am-
bity The canvas house which figures so largeSin the history of York and Governor
$\mathrm{J}_{\text {oseoe }}$ mayy once have Joseph may once have given shelter to Sir
not in anks within its textile walls, but not in Canada. This noveable residence Aa, We areada. This nooveable residence
tor the use assed, originaily constructed
Thile of Captain Colz and his party While circummaptain Cook and his party, engaged in innavigating the globe, when
in various making scientific observations Various making scientitic observations
in we korts thereof. Sir Joseph was,
in $_{\text {some }}$ of a companion of Captain Cook hese expeditions. HENRY SCADDING.

## PARIS LETTER.

cold, "hristmas Eve was very bright and
in or there was a general ind so there was was very bright and
Which withess the general outing to assist Which witness was a general outing to assist
the candne the inght masses, after be streets resound inevitable supper. When
mid midnsured the joy ith song and laughter,
midnight mass, thate. As to the carright mass, that at Saint Roch, As usual,
ele of of the the palm. of munt flock palm. The knowing foreign Madelicic, is saint Eustach; next, in point Madeleine. The laustache, and then the
hiantly but ita musical has a more famous
 Addan' executed as mass is not so briltare members of the congregation can parmore of the of the congregation can parPopular arpecially in the rural but this rite,
sate
Easter tide.

The favorable character of the weather on Christmas Eve-a special exception after hurricanes and deluges-induced many who declined to go to mass to have a stroll along the Boulevards to notice the exhibits at the toy fair, and, then, to wind up with a supper, costly as the purse could buy, at a restaurant or a wine shop, all of which establishments were blazing with light, and as they have permission to remain open for that night only, Paris realized Victor Hugo's saw of being the "City of Light." Every one of these places was full of clients sunpirg off oysters, black pudding, ham, or some variety of sausage; 360 tons of oysters had arrived that morning from all the beds in France. After good eatiny and drinking, followed smoking and singing till daylight. In the meantime mammas had been looking after the great expectations of the little ones at home, seeing that their shoes were properly ranged before the chimney, and sufficiently capacious to contain the gifts deposited by Saint Nicholas.

The beautiful weather held up on Christmas Day. The oldest inhabitants never could recall such crowded streets. You did not so much walk, as you were propelled. There was revolution in the air ; people seemed instinctively to feel that the light (of prosperity) of other days had returned. The toys tad the air of being robustly new, and the majority of them novel. People were in a spending mood, so the Fair can have no reason to complain. The shops wer. exceedingly showy and stocked, as if preparing against seven years of famine ; but the most agreeable feature was the active sales and the ceaseless packing up of purchases. For 48 hours Paris has had no naughty ohildren. The bon-bon shops were never so much patronized before, and the bags, boxes, and cases to contain the sweetmeats, were really things of beauty, got up regardless of expense; the patterns of these sachets and boxes were pleasingly ingenious and humorous without being ridiculons. What miles of ribbon of every color must have been employed, for twine, no matter how fanciful, is tabooed. The shops were as much filled with extra assistants as with purchasers. There was no diminution in the matter of prices. I do not think the demand for books was as brisk as in former seasons; there was a run on flowers, roses especially; chrysanthemums were neglected. Stacks of holly with red berries and piles of mistletoe sold like hot cakes. Firs for Christmas trees were not in such popular request; the loading them with fruit is often costly, and is an outlay, apart from the usual gifts to be made. Every restaurant had plum-pudding on its menu, and it was served with all blue-light honors; it is wonderful the glee of the French when the waiter serves the p. p. in full blaze. The French cooks commence to know how to make the pudding, though it is a central establishment that supplies taverns, etc., with the favorite, and of all sizes. The "Plum Pudding Supply Co." is an attractive title, its puddings do not run into liquid, to necessitate serving with a ladle, nor do they fall into crumbs, like a 2,000 yeare' old mummy.

In Italy, Premier Crispi demands all politicians to observe "a truce of God"; in France the truce des confiseurs, or sugar bakers, is all that is demanded or acted upon; and it is expected to run from Christmas to New Year's Day. The partial elections for the renewal of one-third of the Senate will not consent to any truce, hence a kind of twilight agitation in the political atmos-
phere. The public does not give much attention to the matter, save to the candidateship of M. Floquet, who, after his extraordinary decadence in public life, now wishes to re-enter on the scene with "bated breath and whispering humbleness." Years ago, when in full pride of place, he refused to become Senator unless the voters unanimously invited him to do them the honor of representing them. And now he has to sue: what a fall is there, my countrymen; what a strange thing is popularity. The Chamber of Deputies has its deputy who always dresses in a blue frock to typify the working, the proletaire classes. His name is Thivrier. Electors solicit him to become a candidate for the Senate, and so King Demas can have a patrician in a blue blouse sitting amongst the fathers in broadcloth. But Thivrier has now an opponent who offers not only to wear a blouse if elected to the Senate, but to wear also wooden shoes.

People somehow do not like the situation at Siam, and conclude that China is destined to play an important part therein. Why, says a neutral observer, ought not John Chinamen seize one-third of Siam, and let England appropriate the rest! Ochers assert that if France raises any new difticulties about the execution of the treaty, that Siam will demand to be taken over as a "protectorate," under English guidance. That might not be the worst solution ; it would be as difficult then to get the British out of Bankok as out of Cairo, or say, as the French out of Tunisia.

The French conclude that the agitation in Eugland for the increase of war-ships, men, artillery, and extra docking accommodation has been successful, in the sense that public attention has been awakened to keep its eyes on these matters and will henceforth keenly follow the outputs from the Russian and French dockyards. To keep ahtad every year of the united strength of the Franco-Russian squadrons is deemed to amount to the same thing and to arrive at the same end as if to set all the dockyards at work in the United Kingdom immediately. England is now on the qui vive so that it will be no easy matter to steal a march upon ber. She is viewed as being decidedly in earnest, and that alone is an important fact which weighs with the intelligent foreigner.

Perhaps some Russians presume too much on the sentiment of the Franco-Russian alliance. A troupe of Russian wandering minstrels and dancers arrived a few days ago in Paris to exhibit their accomplishments ; they hired one of the secondary theatres for $1,000 \mathrm{fr}$. per night. The usual trumpet of fame was blown to invite citizens to walk in. Nobody, it may be truly said, came. It was a complete smash. The owner of the theatre, not having been paid his evening rent of 1,000 fr., banged the whole troupe into the street, for philcRussian though he may be, he wants his rent. A journal relates that the unfortunates have had to sleep on the seats along the Boulevards and are starving; they have only "two boxes of sardines in their com. missariat." The impresario complains of the exorbitant price asked to put his advertisement in one paper-for ten lines, one insertion, he was to be charged 500 fr . Call you that backing your friends? A whip is being made to oblain $7,000 \mathrm{fr}$, to send the Tartars back to Moscow. Parisians states they do not understand Russian. To this the troupe replies, "In our own land, we are not understond either when we sing' a common difficulty when words are wedded to music.
M. Frederic Passy is the high priest of the Peace Society in France. He has, along with other men of "light and leading," been interviewed on the subject of disarmament, and turns out to be as great an advocate for soldiers as the late Comte de Moltke could desire. He indulged in endless hens and haws, but driven into a corner, along with his common-place yarns and hypocrisies, he had to admit this was not a prudent time to disband troops; the safety of the nation required soldiers to protect it, and repeating rifles, smokeless powder, etc., were also peace-makers; he was an apostle of peace, but above all a French patriot. Then clearing his throat, he expatiated on the weather and bade the interviewer goodbye. Will the advocates of Quaker canmons bless him? That "state of soul " in a peace apostle is droll. M. Passy is also an out-and-out political economist, yet neither he nor get his party ever handle the "living wage " question.

As is well known, the members of the French Academy are "immortals." Occasionally they die. As a counterblast to this disgrace, when a member becomes defunct his bust is executed in marble. The Academy has now on its hands three hundred of these figure-heads, and having no space to range all the glories in the Valhalla, a selection of the stars is to be made, and those not coming up to the standard of glory will be relegated to a lumber room. Alas! poor Yoricks, if in your lifetimes you did not set the table in a roar, you do so now.

Young people are turning their thoughts to love of their fellow-beings. They organize " surprise parties;" secure a good boilerful of specially prepared, nourishing soup; next a supply of coffee and buns; then invite the indigent to partake of that Benja. min's mess while singing songs, playing some musical instrument or indulging in racy recitations pending the repast. It is light in darkness.

Now that England is astutely enrolling China as a Western power to act as a brake on Asiatic Russia, etc., the moment has come to study Chinese institutions more closely. A writer draws attention to the working of loan funds in China. Bear in mind that the Celestials are amongst the cleverest traders and bankers in the world. The following is how their people's or popular banks work, and have been working since $1,200 \mathrm{~B} . \mathrm{C}$. A locality is in want of a bank, some man proposes to start one, and makes himself the president and manager. .He induces a dozen others to join, and they agree, say, to subscribe each 20 fr . a month. The first instalment paid in, say 240 fr ., the president is at once loaned that sum and charged no in terest. That's all the "promotion" advantage conferred. The second month another 240 fr . is paid in, along with the first repaid monthly instalment by the president. Which of the twelve is to receive the inoney? It is simply put up at auction, and he who offers the highest interest-and is so presumed to need the cash most-has the loan knocked down to him, and so with the remaining eleven. Those who have been aided are not eligible to bid till their advance be refunded. The common interest offered is 40 per cent. for a year, but that high rate is considered the most natural thing in the world. There is no bad security, as in case of not being able to repay, the defaulter's family will make it a point of religion to wipe out the debt. It would be well that the latter virtue were adopted by Christians from the " heathen Chinee."

Sailors' caps for small boys are the rage. They have the name of some celebrated war-ship in gold letters on the ribbon ornamenting the hat. The good ship "Victory" is a popular name and to be every where met with. A patriot has made the discovery that "Victory" was the name of Nelson's flag-ship at Trafaigar, and so should be avoided. An historian rushes in and explains that the victory won at Tra falgar was a small affair, and due to an ac cident.

A sorcerer has been condemned to six months' imprisonment, 500 fr . fine, for swindling a poor farmer. A few of the items in the bill : prohibiting the devil from rattling chains in the house, and rendering hen eggs unmarketable, 200 fr , ; employing the Bishop of Moulins to celebrate a midnight mass, 500 fr.; preventing a calf's eyes from watering, 13 fr.; etc., etc., etc.

## DAWN.

At sunset's witching hour I oft have learned Deep lessons in thy mysteries, Nature fan Of all thy beauties I have culled my share, When gazing where day's dying glories burned.
But sweeter still, and dearer to my sight,
Is daylight breaking o'er the hills afar
Fiant streak on streak of colour, bar in bar of pearly, amber, roseate, golden light:
"Twas thus this embly morn I sought to please My soul, by grasping all that swest time yields
Of true delight. Not vainly [ essayed
To catch some echoes of the harmonies
Of choiring birds, and wind-swept trees and fields,
The faint, pure masic by the morning made.

CONSTANCE FAIRBANKS.
Dartmouth, N.S.
PROMINENT CANADIANS.-NO. XLVII.

> WILLIAM KIRISY, F.R.S.C.

The poets are the true historians. The ancient kings were right who gave the bards the places of honor at their feasts. It is true we muct have our "hard facts" done up in prose "for the use of schools" and for authoritalive reference in the matter of examinations, but to what point turns the memory unbiassed by outside pressure-is it not to the poets? - to Miriam for the overthrow of Pharaob, to Deborah for the defeat of Sisera, to David for the field of Gilboa, to Shakespeare for Cressy, Agincourt, and St. Crispin's Day; to Aytoun for Flodden Field, to Macaulay for the Defence of the Bridge and to Tennyson for the Charge of the Light Brigade.

The Divine breathing that made man a living soul put him for ever at one with those celestial harmonies that reverberate through the universe. Thus it is that the poet is lord; that the country that has its bard need never fear extinction; its memory will always be green in some age; its history will never die.

Happy, then, is this our own country, for her poets are not few, nor their wreaths scanty. Her Shakespeare is yet to come, but she has her Heavysege; no Wordsworth or Tennyson has yet had time to develop, but she has her Reade and Sangstor and no blind Homer has ever walked her streets declaiming his wonderful epics, but an epic poet, whose laurels will grow greener with the years, has sung her praises in golden numbers, and Canada will yet come
to recognize as she ought that she has a poet of high rank, one to be more than proud of, in William Kirby.

Of native Canadian poets we have not here to speak. Shorn of some advantages that their non-native $y \in t$, nevertheless, true Canadian, predecessors enjoyed, and ondowed with others that these earlier poets their forerunners, had not, a large and golden future is before them, but to those great souls whose music is our happy heritage they, the poets, and we the people of Canada, will for ever owe a debt that naught can repay but a copying of their bright example in doing our best for the country to which we belong.

None of the poets whose names are the honour and will yet be the boast of Can ada, has chosen his themes so entirely Car adian as has William Kirby. And, indeed, a further limit must yet be applied, for his Muse has almost altogether content ed herself with hovering above the single province we now call Ontario, whose loyg and heroic people, having lost all but hon our in the country they were forced to leave, and entering upon travails perhaps never before encountered in the world history, formed a burning inspiration for the music of her lyre.

Mr. Kirby is not Canadian bora Like John Reade, D'Arcy McGee, and many another, whose best of life has beed spent in and for Canada, he came from the Great Britain on the other side of the $\mathrm{A}^{\text {- }}$ lantic, to what he and they have helped to make the Greater Britain, while in youth The ancient and important town of King ston-upon-Hull, commonly called Hull made a "free borough" by Edward l. and now a town of 200,000 inhabitanta was Mr. Kirby'd birthplace. His fanily were county people, of Kirby-Wiske in Yorkshire, from which seat one of his mob beautiful idylls is entitled. A branch this family were Virginia Loyalists, and turned to England at the American Roro lution.

On his mother's side Mr. Kirby belong to an ancient and literary family was gave to Lincoln, under Queen Mary, its Roman Catholic bishop, Dr. Thomas son. This prelate was distinguished no only for his learning and piety, but also fol his moderation: he resolutely opposed manner of religious persecution, and $n^{\circ}$ allowed a single trial for heresy in his lart diocese. Nevertheless, he died a priso in in the Tower, under Elizabeth, for refusid to acknowledge her right and title to Crown. Bishop Watson was not only scholar, poet and theologian, but had Professor of St. John's College, Camb and while there was the patron and of the celebrated Roger Ascham,* tutor of Lady Jane Grey and Queen beth.

Another Thomas Watson of the family, was a contemporary of Shakesp $1^{598}$ and of some celebrity as a poet. he published a poem of a hundred "Hecatompathia, or the Passionate of Love," and a oontemporary and both calls Shakespeare "Wanton Watson's Heir," no doubt in allusion "Venus and Adonis" and "Pa Pilgrim" of the latter poet, which bled both in form and spirit that distinguished scholar."
repse. Other poems, in Latin, Italian and Eaglish by this writer are much admired by tudents of Elizabethan literature.
Still another Thomas Watson among $\mathrm{Mr}_{\mathrm{r}}$. Kirby's progenitors, was a sturdy opponent of Andrew Marvel, the Puritan Paet and member for Hull in the Long arliament.
Always a loyal family, it is not to be mondered at that the Watson estates were confiscated by the Parliamentary Commission sent down to try Sir John Hotham, the lopalist governor of Hull, and his supporters, for their adherence to the cause of the ing, Charles I.
Several among the ancient and valuable charities of Hull owe their foundation to be Watson family.
Referring to the literary gifts for which this ancient family has always been re"Larkable, Mr. Le Moine says in a note on La Chien d'Or," "Mr. Kirby takes pleasure past in ling for me these memories of the past in support of a favorite theory of his, mitted litrary tastes in families are transted from one generation to another.'
${ }^{1886}$, "also further remarks, writing in losi, "William Kirby, F.R.S.C., is no left young: a mere lad in 1832, when he handsome hative town, he is to-day a tall, Wat rese man, of courteous bearing, some Jeara reserved, and one would call him fifty "A age, but he is more."
clines if poet in his leisure moments, he inclines to ideality, but he is strongly imain with very positive opinions on cerWork, are als ; to him patriotism, duty,
"A friend a religion."
Dot A friend of present progress, he does that relates the past ; he is proud of all Whom Celates to the Loyalista of 1783, to progresanada West owes so much of her To this civilization."
a man of may be added that Mr. Kirby is benevolence tenderest sensibilities and affections, His home is the centre of his by the preand until twoyears ago was bleased Worthy of himce of a wife in every way hasthy of him. Since his wife's death, he of his eldent called upon to bear the loss $m_{\text {as }}$ a good man, of whom he says, "He - by beau-ideal and a true loyal Canadian $\mathrm{l}_{\mathrm{s} 8}$ to beau-ideal of one-and as such is a
A life country as well as to me.'
England lifellong member of the Church of and itand, her liturgy is dear to Mr. Kirby, continual cone and touching prayers his Bible. It is impolion in company with his Torks It is impossible to read Mr. Kirby's the highest ordeeling that his piety is of Work and his arder, a matter of daily life and rablighed admiration and love for the
Mr. Kirbyurch is almost a passion.
$\mathrm{ur}_{\mathrm{e}} \mathrm{Mi}^{\text {in }}$. Kirby, though the best known figlairs, has ald town of Niagara and its af
$A_{8}$ chairman shrunk from public life.
he bay filled its shelve Mechanics' Institute, many of them its shelves with the best works, Excepp inem such as are not to be found
Juatics the most select libreries uatioe of the most select libraries. As
jaje been marteace, his decisions have al jadg been marked by an even-handed, cool For characteristic of the man.
Collector of years Mr. Kirby has been ara
editor Previous Customs at the port of Niageditior reviously he was for twenty years
Hail," and publisher of "The Niagara aill," the leadinger of "The Niagara
Onl
(bronicwspaper and for some time the "hronicwspaper except the "Niagara
conantien in the district, embracing the
mand of Iin mandies of Line district, embracing the
Lincoln, Welland, and Haldi-
fally in in puarently Mr. Kirby engaged more
only with present questions, but also with archæological and historical subjects. His famous novel "Le Chien d'Or" "has been complimented by several American piracies," says a writer in the Cyclopedia of Canadian Biography, "extending the reputation of the author but profiting him nothing."
"It is much read in the United States," says Mr. Le Moine in the note previously quoted, "and yearly draws tourists to Quebec, who are curious to examine in detail the remains of the old city." He further remarks: "This romance among other advantages, commended itself to the taste of Our Gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria; I happened to be present in 1883, at Rideau Hall when Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise took occasion to tell Mr. Kirby of the pleasure that her royal mother had enjoyed in reading this romance of Canadian manners and customs, and of thanking-him in her name."

In recognition of his services to Canadian history and literature, and his valuable contribations thereto, Mr. Kirby was selected by the Marquis of Lorne one of the original twenty members of the English Literature Section of the Royal Society of Canada, an honour that Mr. Kirby's loyal spirit highly appreciated.

It is on his literary work that Mr. Kirby's fame stands, and it will always stand high. The romance of "Le Chien d'Or" must ever impress the reader with the genius that produced it, and give rise to the most profound regret that it is the only work of its kind that opportunity has permitted its author to write. Whether it falls short of, or rises superior to the canons of ordinary criticism, its power and beauty are beyond question. As a delineation of early French-Canadian life and character it is warmly accepted by the descendants of the personages therein depicted, and French readers generally ascribe it to a countryman of their own, and will scarcely be persuaded that "William Kirby" is not a nom-de-plime.

The romance of the story is its great charm, but the work has strong claims to a reputation in the wonderful truthfulness to nature that marks the numerous characters. From the amusing and wily notary to the Mephistophelean Bigot, from the "charming Josephine de Beauport" to the beautiful but wicked Angélique des Meloises, from the wretched De Pean to the noble Bourgeois Phillibert and his son Pierre, there is not a character in the book that is not a type of its class in human nature.

Nevertheless the story is sketched with a free hand, and abounds with graphic touches of much strength and beauty. The death of Caroline de $S_{5}$. Castin is a wonderful piecs of tragedy, and scarcely less wonderful is the refusal of $L_{9}$ Gardeur de Repentigny by Angélique des Meloises, and her remorse after wards.

Beauty and pathos touch the heart to very tender notes at many points. The lovely love of Amelie Repentigny and Pierre Phillibert, the sad story of Heloise de Lotbiniè $c$, the parting scane between Pierre and Amelie in the conveat as she dies in Pierre's arms, are full of purity and grace.

But it would be indexing the whole book to mention its claims upon the cultivated reader. Throughout, the demands of duty, of piety and of domestic life are brought out with a power that shows how deeply their finest motives are embedded in
the heart of the author, rendering the book at once a delight to the intellect and a tonic to the moral sense. From an historical point of view "Le Chien d'Or" is also valuable; the causes that led to the loss of New France to the mother land, the condition and daily life of the promising colony ruined by the rascality of Bigot, despite the good government of La Gallisonière, even the very appearance of Quebec, are all so graphically given as to impress themselves insensibly but indelibly on the intellect, and as seals to the whole is the historic use of noble names to which we are not strangers to-day-La Corne St. Luc, de Lotbinière, Abbé Piquet, Beauharnois, De Léry, De Boucherville, and Mother Mary of the Incarnation. The hard that could manage all these and a score more of equally important characters has been no weak hand, and should have been better known in romance.

Leaving unnoticed innumerable monographs, speeches and other notable additions to Canadian literature by Mr Kirby, his poems claim our chief regard. A list of them covers various ground, but the United Empire Loyalists and the Province of Upper Canada shine conspicuous throughout them all.

The first and in some senses the greatest, and probably the least known, bears the modest title "The U. E. : A Tale of Upper Canada," and is dedicated "to the Hon. Sir John Beverly Robinson, Baronet; Chief Justice of Upper Canada," in recognition of that gentleman's services to the Province with sword and gown.

Of the intent of the poem the author says in his preface, dated Niagara, 1859 : "Its design was mainly to preserve a few peculiar traits of a generation of men now, alas! nearly passed away, the United Empire Loyalists of Canada : those brave and devoted defenders of the British Crown"; and he calls it his "humble tribute to the noble patriarchs of Upper Canada, who, with this goodly land, the fruit of their early toils and almost incredible hardships, have left us the still nobler inheritance of their patriotic and loyal example.'

But the poem is much more than a tribute, however noble; it is an epic, and reminds the reader continually of that other epic of a small and struggling people, the Odyssey of Homer.

Moreover, Mr. Kirby's style is essential1s classic ; throughout all his poems there moves a rhythmic cadence, a contained and regulated manner, itself evidence of a refined and cultivated intellect.

The poet himself in an eloquent tribute introduces us to his master, the "glowing Maro " of Courtenay
" But glorious Maro : unto thee belong
The might and majesty of epic song;
And thine with prower and grandeur to rehearsc,
In all the pomp of pan-harmonic verse, Gonds and their works, and on the lyre unbar The mighty symphonies of love and war. Thee, chief of song! Let circling haloes blaze Around thy head, and crown immortal bays!
For himself, with the modesty of true genius, the poet only asks
"For me a wreath of modest cedar" still May hiply howom ou sone Canadian hill," and he cries ardently :
"Then come, my Muse, and fire my tongue, And let my lips the moving strain prolong Till warm with life, and radiant from above, My lay le worthy of my country's love."

The "U. E." is in twelve cantos of varying length and is laid out as the story
of an English yeoman emigrant and his children to Canada, soon after the rebellion of 1837 .

This is an excellent central point,and enables the poet not only to draw a picture of the natural features of the country and the incidents and cenditions of travel at that epoch, but also to bring on the actors of an earlier time, almost from the foundation of the Province, who recount at fitting intervals its history.

Thus also is given an opportunity for those fine bursts of loyalty and patriotism alike due to the land of the emigrant's birth and of his adoption, and have for their fountain the very heart of the poet.

In the VIth Canto, stanza 17, is to be found a splendid tribute to Canada, and in the VIIth Cintr, stanza 4, another but less warm, to "sea-throned Britain."

Equally attractive are the purely descriptive parts of the poem of which the sketch of Quebec, of the Heights of Abraham, and of
" Glengarry's shore, where every face
Strong-lined and grave proclaims her Highland race;
(Canto II, stanza 30) may be particularized, or the Niagara shore (Canto III, stanza 11):
" the hilly ground
That margins fair Ontario's western bound."
"Where in the lap of mountains gently spread, Proud Lake Ontario rests his ghorious head, Embracing in his arms the winding strand And deep recesses of the yielding lind."

IThe domestic virtues in this as in all other of Mr. Kirby's poems, draws out his best : perhaps as fine an ideal of true marriage as was ever written, is to be found in VIIth Canto, stanzas 15, 16 and 17 , beginning,
"O, happy pair : and love thus richly crowned With nuptial garlands and the \%one unbouncl."

Several fine episodes diversify the routine of the poem, of which we may mention the storm in the Atlantic and the heroism of the sailor who saved the ship at the expense of his life, told in such terms and graced by such reffections as lift the whole into the highest regions of poesy (Canto I, stanza 30 ).

Written in 1846 and published in 1859 , in a country office, that of the Niagara Mail, though scarcely a fitter birthplace could have been chosen for it, this noble poem has had the fate of Pegasus in harness. Some day surely the angel will come and lift it on sounding wings into regions of a rarer atmosphere where its beautiful harmonies will no longer be lost among sordid surroundings, and a repentant world will listen enrapt.

Leaving the "U. E.," which forms a volume in itself, of which, however, only a small edition, chiefly for distribution among friends, has yet been published, we come to what may be termed a series of poems, contributed by Mr. Kirby to our periodical literature and called by him Canadian Idylls. They are seven in number if we exclude the " Dead Sea Roses," which, being somewhat different in form and texture than the rest, seems to range by itself,

Of these beautiful poems the author lately said, " they cover a period of ten years, and I could go on writing idylls for ten years more but have stopped" (certainly to our great loss). The titles are: Spina Christi, The Bells of Kirby Wiske and the Lord's Supper in the Wilderness, The Harvest Moon, Pontiac, Bushy Run, The Hungry Year, and Stony Creek.

All are marked by that quality of ideality which has been alluded to before as distinguishing Mr. Kirby's muse. They are recited in pure Anglo-Saxon, and are entirely free from those arts and artifices so much employed to-day.

As in the " U.E.," the descriptive passages are as rich in colour as perfect in delineation. A very noteworthy element also is the religious sentiment which pervades these poems, as indeed it does all of Mr. Kirby's verse. Nor is it of the indistinct and noncommital sort: instead, the basis of all, whether it be argument-and there is more than one of these from premiss to conclusion to be found in the Idylls-or statement of a truth, is the inspired Word of God, and an earnest belief in the ultimate ascendancy of the good is everywhere evident. Portions of the Idylls have been quoted again and again, for their patriotic sentiment which, noble as it is, does not exceed in value the elegance of its expression. To most of us is familiar the opening of "The Hungry Year," a revise of which by the poet is here given : two linee, the 5th and 6 th, having been added to the original form, and the word 'greatly' substituted for 'at last' in the 7th line:
"The war was over. Seven red years of blood Had scourged the land from mountain-top to sea ;
(So long it took to rend the mighty frame Of England's empire in the western world). With help of foreign alms and foreign gold, Rank treason, and the Bourbon's mad revenge, Rebellion won, and they who greatly loved
The cause that had been lost and kopt their faith
To Eugland's crown and seomed an alien name Passed into exile.'

Again from the same poem :
" The world goes rushing by
The ancient landuarks of a nobler time, When men bore deep the imprint of the liww Of duty, truth and loyalty mastained.

## but feared Gorl,

Nor shamed of their allegiance to the King
'lo keep the empire one in unity
And brotherhood of its imperial raceFor that they mobly fugght and lravely lost, Where losing was to win a higher fame

The opening of each idyll strikes the reader at once; the note of the whole is there sounded, and it is always a splendid note, as for example from Interlude first of "The Queen's Birthday."
"Unhasting, and unresting from his height The sun slid down the slope of afternoon, An avalanche of glory for an hour.
One Heecy cloud o'erhead that flecked the blue, Lay fringed with silver like an angel's rohe A float upon mid-air, too brisht for shade,
While in the sonth the gods of stummer show. ers
Let clown their golden ladders ${ }_{*}^{*}$

## Again from "Bushy Run:"

"Twas late in witumn, when the kindly sun, Rundy as with new wine, through golden mist And incense smoke of ladian summer shone Like an illumination and a dream.

And the opening of the second part of "Dead Sca Roses" is equally striking :
" Niagara's stately river, wide and deep. Swept into Lake Ontario's inland sea That lay upon the earth one summer day, Broad in the sunshine -like the shield of (iod Its waters stretched to horizons away,
Rimmed with the firmament-as deeply blue. Quiet as love's content it lay and slept In dreamy happiness, a sea of glass ;

Imagery this which may challenge the old world literatures.

The only ballad that appears among $\frac{1}{\text { w }}$. Kirby's published verse opens interlad second of "The Harvest Moon." It purely Canadian in manner and sentimenh and repays careful study. It goes:
"The cow-bell tinkled in the grass-gron lane,
Bonny is the brier-bush, bomior the rose As I went singing the old refrain-
Bonny is the hrier bush, honnier the rose," twenty lines covering the ballad propel, and forming an idyll in itself.

The Idyll "Spina Cbristi," is yb Kirby's representative in the volaw "Songs of the Great Dominion," but shoul not have been the only one quoted, since does not stand alone among the rest in anf sense-excellent as it is.

Two of the idylls, "Spina Christi," "The Bells of Kirby Wiske and Lord's Supper in the Wilderness," are ir cluded under a general heading Queen's Birthday, the poet availing himpel of this British-Colonial holiday to fitting opportunity for the idyll recited two more, " Pontiac " and "Bushy are dedicated to the same occasion, neither has, as in the first $t$ wo, prelude of interlude to introduce it. The closing linet of "Bushy Run," however, testify
"And now the games were ended, and th
play
In which both sides hat lust and wou the dan Finished with feasting, music, and a danco Upon the lawn of Paradise $)_{*}$
"The sunlit town of old ${ }^{*}$ 't. Mark's sill shone
Ahove the sombre pines, while all its, bells Broke out in harmony-a charming peal That filled the air with music all the way To close the revels of the Queen's Birthdal

With very evident intention the hasavailed himself of the form of prelude interlude to sing the Canada of the timet , rural life, its sports, it; socia! characteris and in so doing to sketch individuals, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ " Clifford " and "May," a " rosy" maid," same who waited with her milking-pail,"
$"$ but
mod $^{\text {d }}$
In style and stuff of fashion's newest mod Was dressed like any lady of tho land, As is the wont of our Canadian girls, bearing themselves with native ease grace,
And all the charming ways of ladyhood.'
Also to introduce patriotic figures of past who play an important part among rest; for instance the aged Indian ap who had fought in 1776, and the student " poet whose " manuscript"
"Of faded ink and yellow paper. An old Canadian Idyll of the past." is "Spib/

Christi.'
-delicate methods no less charming the student of the poems than character of the poet.

The legend of the carrying of a brat of the "Holy Thorn of the old Colestiva that c cme from Palestine, "A plant from that which cruelly the cor of thorns supplied,
Christ wore for me
and its planting in New France of Count Bois le Grand whose "Regi Rousillon is ordered to the war," the thorn trees on the Niagara plain the ruins of Fort George and Butler' racks, and still called "The French T'"

Count Bois le Grand has leave his "chatelaine in France,
three months wed! alas! she said," and in the New France falls under the spell of another love, a beautiful lady by whose ing ine "lies by a chance shot while hunting in "le Marais Normand," the "Black
Swamp" of the is the motif the old Niagara settlers. This The motif of "Spina Christi."
The poem opens in fine martial measure the storg proceeds to the itf wonderfully as ciose.

In "Spina Christi," Mr. Kirby deals with unblessed love, but he does it with a master hand, the rebuke of sin is felt
throughout. denughout ; yet the poem is no vehicle of tenumciation or wrath, but a parable of manity; merciful and tender to poor humanity; thus manifesting the true insight of
the poet.
"The Bells of Kirby Wiske and the exdd's Supper in the Wilderness" is most natural seautiful. Into it, as indeed is by the Waral, seeing that "this old Danelagh Mr. Wirby has "was the poet's birthelace, touches of English haw all his heart. Its remind one English rural life and scenery Browing's in their beauty and feeling of "Oh to be
and are not England now that April's here,'
and tenderot surpassed in their eloquence The "rness.
second "story" is chiefly contained in the Wilderness." "The Lord's Supper in the Which Eves." The trance or ecstasy in of the holy Ashby expires while partaking
itman is a wonderful piece of imazery. The is a wonderful piece of
touches, and the poem abounds in delicate ination, and the richness of the poet's imang${ }^{\text {a }}$ where more finely exemplified ideals are $k_{\text {irby }}$ In the former finely exemplified.
Kirby Wiske," a part, "The Bells of atill obtainse," a legend is embodied that
naglish vill ing the cloistored calm of the $^{\text {bin }}$ baglish village. Ories Eve Ashby, the day
bulore her death :"O listen Hilda : hear you not! cried she,
$T_{h e}$ Benlg of Kirly Wiske are ringing ring
ing $\mathrm{H}_{\text {ape }} \mathrm{ing}_{\mathrm{in}}^{\mathrm{in}} \mathrm{ing}$ of Kirly wiske are ringing, ring-

* $\underset{*}{\text { ears all day been ringing low }}$

 Aoroe weany sign that God was calling in the A beautifule calling me."
$H_{\theta}$ death of Col. Pisode in the poem recites
 Wish Col. Pative of Kirby Wiske, of which "The Cher being rector at the present time.
 Kirlica had holdier on the arid $_{\text {Wiskering the solemm bells }}$
The that fatal day The exige ring on that fatal day." ${ }^{1010}$ Io ${ }^{1}$ to the writer, exemptary reader as grate-
 the its own others of different form. Each
dopoet fiyle and charm ; in none does th fall short of himself, and in none
er lat
 Run, is excellent judges the idyll
adently beferred because of the
$g_{\text {incident }}$ beatiful narrative of a incident beautiful narrative of a
ion hasein embodied. But
o bho meaning in such conInether meaning in such con-
Idylly " or stady "The Queen's
ungry Yor The Harvest Moon"
 Roses,", "Stony Creek," or
a find each perfect,
the rilliant, though differing in
rest.

A fine poem of some two hundred and fifty lines "On seeing a flock of English sparruws at my door on the shore of Lake Ontario, December, 10th 1876 ," is a choic 3 piece of work, and will ever be a favorite with English readers for its delicate delineanation of emigrant's feelings and the tenderness of the touch which soothes his wounds. To such of us as remember when no English sparrow was to be found in Canana, the poem records an epoch.

In translations, two from Beranger, "Hatons-nous,l'honneur est la-bas" and "At Leipzic." Rien qu'une main Francois, Je suis sauve," are elegant specimens and prove that only a poet can translate a poet. The latter embodies the death of Prince Poniaof thesi at the Elster after the blowing up of the bridge.

The poems herein dealt with by no means cover Mr. Kirby's work, a quantity of which has never yet been published ; but we hear of a forthcoming volume in which it is to be hoped all will appear.

Of sonnets Mr. Kirby has written very few; we select one of them wherewith appropriately to conclude this paper.

## the wax wing:

## Found frozen in a snow-drift at Niagara, 27 th February, 1886 . 27th February, 1886.

A day of vernal sunshine clove in twain
Midwinter's storms, and in its inrightiness flew
A little was-wing bricht Seven-sealed and bright as moming dew, Seven-sealed and golden tipped, and sang a
strain Of triumph
He sought the bush had reashed reign.
tooAnd said " together we will now renew-
My mate and I , our litule nest My mate and I , our little nest again."
But soon the storms returned, and frozen, lo ! The pretty warbler found I in the snow The fate, alas ! of all who dare to sing Untinely songs, too early, or too sweet. For birds or poets it is death to bring Their summer lays into the wintry street. S. A. CURZON.

## CANADIAN AVERSION TO ANNEXA-

It has often been asked by intelligent Americans why Canada is so persistently averse to becoming a part of the Union. The question is not by any means unnatural or extraordinary. Here are $5,000,000$ people living beside $65,000,000$, speaking the same language, in a great number of cases related by blood or marriage, having a common ancestry, thrown constantly in contact with one another. That a commercial advantage would accrue to Canada from union with the United States cannot be seriously disputed. For insiance, when the McKinley Bill was introduced, there is no denying the fact that it was a telling blow to Canadian commerce. Nor are those advocates of inter-Imperial trade wise who attempt to make us believe that the imposition of a duty on eggs was a blessing in disguise for the Canadian farmer, inasmuch as it opened his eyes to the supariority of the British market. If the British market were better than the American market it would have been found out long ago. No present American government removes the duty on egga and other products, Canadian eggs and products will pour into the cities of the United States. In discussing trade matters it is of no use to prevaricate, and a sensible man will notattempt to make peo ple believe that this Dominion will prosper in just such a degree as it is shut off from
trade with the republic to the south. The loss of a market of a nation can no more be a help to that nation, than the loss of a customer can be a help to the individual trader. As far as we can see at the present day, commercial union with the United States would be of material advantage to Canada. Canadians deserve credit in that they do not allow themselves to be led alto. gether by the material aspect of the ques-
tion. tion.

Why is it that Cunadians, conceding that it would bo a material gain, so heartily oppose a union with the States? Professor Goldwin Smith, a great writer, but often, as Matthew Arnold has justly said, "too much given to acerbity," never tires of telling the English and American people, that the loyalty of Canada to the mother-land is nothing more than lip-loyalty. But better judges of Canadian sentiment than the learned professor, and equally hostile to the present Dominion Government, have again and again conceded that the last general election was lost to the Liberals through the suspicion of disloyalty which rested upon that party. A certain portion of the American people think that they can force Canada into the Union. They ard quite convinced that Canada will never voluntar-
ily join in with them. Now, it ily join in with them. Now, it stands to reason that this conviction must be extremely galling to a people who have long aro decreed that they can "whip creation."

The great bulk of the American people have yet to learn that the true greatness of a nation, is not always to be measured by its commercial prosperity. This is a hard doctrine to prea:h these days of avowed mammon worship, but if people will take time to consider they will see that it is true. It is not a graat many years ago that Sydney Smith asked the question, "Who reads an American book, or who attends an American play?" To-day American books are read, and people do attond American plays. But to what extent? The United States is far beyond its infancy as a nation. It is peopled by an immense population, a large parcentage of which is made up of wealthy individuals, an unusually large average is well to do. There is no acknowledged leisured class, as in England, but there are a great number of persons who have nothing to do byyond enjoying themselves. Emerson did his best to impress upon his fellow-countrymen the need and beauty of culture, and of course his influence has not been for naught. But the desire to accumulate wealth is all prevailing, and permeates every class. They affect to scora an aristocracy, while they aro building up at a rapid rate a plutocracy.

The Americans are an exceedingly boastful race. In order to make strangers appreciate the greatness of their country, they think it necessary to proclaim on the housetops that they are a great people. A characteristic Yankee writing about the World's Fair will almost invariably speak of it as the "greatest show of the greatest nation in the world, past, present or to come." Boston, it is true, makes a show of culture, but the odour of pork and baked beans is closely connected with the culture, and affectation is everywhere. True culture and affectation do not go together. When Max O'Rell visited Toronto, he said, "You are very English here. Continue to be English." And is it a wonder that when Canadians see their American cousins aping the customs of the English gentry, they should say: 'We dou't want to be part of a nation which is ashamed of its
own peculiarities." The fact is that the American people affect to despise that which they in their innermost hearts adore, and the world outside of the United States sees this, and draws its own conclusions. Can. adians are amused when Americans, boast ing of their Republican simplicity, come to Ottawa, and flock to every available enter tainment at Rideau Hall. A provincial governor, with a title, although it be not hereditary, is a big gun at a summer re sort where Americans predominate. Every other man in the States is addressed as Colonel or Judge, and a dentist or veterinar ian who was not spoken to as "Doctor" would feel mortally offended. This all shows a weakness for titles, which speaks louder than words. Englishmen have faults and plenty of them, but as a general thing an Englishman is contunt with the belief that his lcountry is the best in the world. He is not forever thrusting the fact upon you as if he expected you to challenge the statement. The average Englishman believes in titles, and is not ashamed to own it. Moreover an Englishman reverences the constitution of his country. He will always speak respectfully of the Queen. An American will refer to the President as "old" Grover, or "old" Ben. This may seem a small thing, but it shows which way the wind blows.

Let us take the two countries of England and America from the commencement of the Revolution to the present day, and عea which has made the greater advance towards the attainmeut of an ideal democracy. A hundred years ago political power in England was almost exclusively in the hands of a privileged class, and Fox was pointing out that few persons, engaged in trade, sat in the British House of Commons. Where do we find a more truly democratic assembly to-day than the same House? Although the Parliament is superior to the law courts, the judges, and every official, no matter how high be be, it is the servant of the people, and must obey the fiat of the people. Not many years ago an injustice done a young woman, in the humbler walks of life, was sufficient to upset a government and cause a general election.

The progress of events in England for the past 100 years has been in the direction of ever-extending power and rights to the masses. Has not the contrary been the record of the American nation? The sturdy founders of the Republic started out with a lovely ideal in view. A first clause of the Declaration of Independence announces that "all men are created equal." No doubt the framers had in view the glorious scene of ancient Athens, where there was indeed a true republic, where worth and culture and art were in the highest regard, and where the poet's laurel was the object of as much veneration as the millionaire's purse to-day. This ideal has most certainly not been attained. Young America of today laughs in his sleeve at the simplicity of his ancestors of a hundred years ago. The United Statea, more than any other nation, has set up the almighty dollar as its god. It scarcely makes a pretence of hiding this opinion. It may be all very well to make fun of those simple people who pretend that they do not value money; but if we are to believe anything of the wisdom of the teachers of old, the pursuit of wealth as the main object in life, and experience has proved it, does not secure happiness. And as nothing is truer than that history repeats itself, a nation which sets up Mam-
mon as its ideal will eventually learn that it must pay the penalty of worshipping a false gorl.

Is it not to the credit of Canadians and a sign for hope of true greatness, that they decline union with a nation"which, to make a quotation, "is so much greater in the imagination than in the performance." As Canadians, we claim that, without going to war with our motherland and causing a fratricidal strife, we have, by peaceful means, secured a constitution superior, on the whole, to the American constitution, purchased by a civil war, which it is not at all certain was unavoidable. We point ts our system of government as more quickly responsive to the wishes of the people, than the American system. It is not claimed that our system is by any means faultless, but it is claimed that it is less faulty than that of the United Stater. Canadians so value their constitution that they would rather put up with some commercial distress than barter it for an infurior.

And when we look for a country where the worthy class of its people rule, our sight rests on Great Britain, with its limitgd monarchy, rather than on a republic whose god is "boodle," and which has deliberately forsaken the ideals of its founders.
T. C. L. KETCHLM.

## WITH THE NORTH WIND.

The snow has disappeared, washed away by the Christmas rains, and the Prince Edward hills are bronzed again and brown; an amber light is on the uplands and the trackless ice-fields of the bay are illumined by the yellow light of the sun whirling in cloudless splendor down the blue-white west. Here, in the heart of this cove, you would aver it was springtime ; the steep hill is brown, and the sun on the earth, the stones, the trees and the dead leaves looks warm like the sun of sammer. Ah! but then, there round the curve a waterfall complains of the frost; there are icicles and frozen froth, and motionless white cascades like carved white marble ; the frost is eating into her heart like leprosy into the heart of its victim, its white death is upon her, her voice has grown sorrowful, soon she will lie silent on the big rocks, and snow will fall in a day or two and hide her from the sun.

Behind us lies the bay. Let us turn, let us go home with the wind; our skates will flash gold-light, we shall follow the sun. There are iceboats racing. Last night they were in the harbor, the three; the wind was light and they crept about from shore to shore, under a dim moon, like spectral things ; to-day they fly, and the singing steel echoes, miles on miles, along the great white highway. Let us go out, out into the wind. This way ; look not northward, for the breath of the frost king is keen blowing over the gleaming fields. Oa , on you forget the gold sky above you, the abyss of darkness beneath; the sun-paths on the ice are smooth like satin, and you sweep onward with velvet glidings, now adrift upon the breast of the bay, now dipping into elysian coves where the winds dare not follow, for the sun sleeps there. You care not, you are conscious only of life-life that is dear-and motion, the amber air-wine luring you sunward. The gods are not far off . . This is enchantment.

HELIEN M. MERRILL.
January, 1894.

## TO KEATS.

Mortality lay heavy on thy soul ;
For five and twenty years its girding bars
Stay'd thee from mounting up to roam the stars
That crown with light the hearen's highest pole;
Lo, I, a priest, without the priestly stole, Afraid (and fear the end I aim at mars, Come with the Romins home from li coking wars
To offer unto Peace a simple dole :
The nightingale has won a fuller throat,
The human heart has found ia wider spherd, The altar-smokes of Hellias higher foat, We meet more blooms in ev'ry path to cull, Beauty more truthful, Truth more beautiful
Have grown, since in thy trarail, thou wast here.

ROBERT ELLIOTT.
Plover Mills, Ont.

## INFANTS: THEIR CARE AND TRAINING.

An immortal philosopher has writted "That all human beings who inhabit the earth are children of the same Father, ${ }^{n} \mathfrak{n d}$ of one family, however exalted the pride of rank; let us then love our fellow-creatures since they are our brothers; fly to thelt relief ; lighten their burdens; strengthet their weakness ; spare their faults; be their deliverers and not their executioners. Sach have been those great men whose glory fill live in history; fathers of the pople; light of mankind; whose cherished nam. will go down to posterity."

Strictly speaking an infant is a humad being that cannot articulate a single word The term is equivalent to the puerits der the Latins, and designates the most tend period of childhood, not only to the $\mathrm{ag}^{\beta}{ }^{0}$ seven years, which is generally regarded indicative of the first glimmer of reasoning powers, but even to fourteen, the period adolescence.

It must be considered that from the moment of its birth this tender and $\mathrm{in}^{\mathrm{nO}} \mathrm{nl}^{\circ}$ cent being attaches itself to us from ut helplessness, and captivates our hearts its first artless caresses, no less aweet a pure than those of love.

Behold it then, lying on the ground, ed, bound hand and foot, explains Pliny, that simple animal, born to command all other Other animals do not enter upon their eer under such cruel auspices; not ${ }^{0 n 6}$ them has received such a frail existenc man. It is by rigorous experience ${ }^{W \theta}$ chase reason, and the empire of the wor gifts that are ofton fatal to our happid and repose.
But flocks and herds, and ev'ry savaga b By more indulgent nature are increased ; They want no rattles for their froward $\mathfrak{n} 1$ No nurse to reconcile them to their food.

As a rule, all infants have almost same physiognomy, girls as well as Nevertheless, we observe that their foal and temperament resemble the famil $j^{80}$ which they belong. Usually, twins ble each other in complexion, but not the other brothers and sisters of the parents. Difforence of age, amoro sion, system of living, and time of tion contribute to cause a difference be the children of the same marriage. find that one is born with propensi tirely different from those of his have been, they are neir educatio Those philosophers who reject the of innate ideas should not, at least, do
the existence of those innate propensities which make one child more sprightly than another, or more passionate, or more not btful, or more intelligent. It will not be impossible to find in the different of thestances of his organization, the source these native proclivities.

About the fortieth day the infant begins to smile and recogniza its mother. This is the first sign of intelligence, indicating a it is the appanage of the human spocies only.

Man complains of the long helpless state of his infancy, while quadrupeds
promptly promptly acquire all their powers, and are soon full grown. Imagine, however, a man ad the at frat, and able to leave his parents pads aga of one or two years, as quadrusolved, then human society would be dis. are thed for the most durable family ties are those of infancy, necessitating a long time of instruction. Breoming, in a short neither man big and strong, the infant would Deither have time to learn a language, nor treasury through a long education, that 8rasury of knowledge, experience and rea. other created raises our species so high above all ation of our beings. It is to the long durand slow our helpless condition, of its wants apdecies is due.
growth, that the perfection of our The due.
in the chimitative faculty in man, manifest on account of of the fly in an eminitity of his organs and the impression the fibility of his organs system, is one of the easiest and quickest means of instruction that nature has accorded us, Monkeys are imitatora, but are
limited to the power to exterior acts of mimicry, lacking bending intell man possesses of comprecommgnce to instruct operations. Children thing by imitation ; the themselves in everyPathy and communication of signs and ideas botween the mother and the child. The had first to expld never know anything if we as donst to explain to him everything that before her $\mathrm{h}_{\mathrm{e}}$ is to this extent a machine or exterion a man; and this sort of surface ${ }^{0}$ osen his mind education habituates and disThere are to acts of intelligence.
Whose minds inept and phlegmitic children thrightly minds expand tardily; others, though this diffusonable betimes; but aldifference in constitution, there is no abso-
late proof that of late proof that these little geniuses will
andpass the during the former in intellectual ability food may course of a lifetime. Too much and inert; deficient nursling dull, somnolent to rickets mafient nutrition, or a tendency
precsoity and on the other hand, give a Precsoity and hurtful energy to the nervous dictumand intellectual faculties; hence the live, be has nurses: "That child will not lead one to too much sense"; which would doub others in the world. It is necessary, doubtless, to let in world. It is necessary, thanding; not to overburden the underto violence by unseasongable stans; to do bis little inocent, who rather needs to stretch ais little limbs by exather needs to stretch
agres with those exercise; but w 3 cannot We Whith those authors who pretend that Thinge, of developing, in the early stages of bratal method would build a boorish and some inolossus; the beasts themselves add give instruction to the nourishment they
the thirirlyoung. Man is not all material; *pringe also requires exercise for its mainAnimal existence, although first
predominating in infancy, is but the half of its life, and the child that has bean instructod tos late has lost that flaxibility, that first aptness for instruction, which can never by found agzin. Elucation too long delayed is almost always defective.

Nevertheless, nothing is more indispensable than exarcise for the developmont of muscular energy, as well as the equal distribution of nourishment, heat, blood and life in the animal economy. See these young villagers gleaming with health; hardy, dexterous, whose ruddy complexion bzams with contentmant and juy; sometimes covered with dust and wet with porspiration ; somstimes blue with cold and rolling in the snow, but always happy and free; they devour brown bread; they sleep a deep sleep; thoy exercise all their functions in full serenity, the comfort of life! They ara strong, without care and without constraint; neither the summer's heat, nor ths winter's cold stops them ; they play, they sing, tiog laugh, they dance; they are demscratic in their games: are they not happy?

Compare this existence with the overscrupulous methods of our cities. A little boy, warmly enveloped in soft clothing, scarcely ventures to breath 3 the pure air, when his mother or his nurse fears that the sun will change his complexion, or a cold wind injure his lungs. If he takes a few steps, the slightest stumble is alarming; advice, reprimand, prohibition arrest his most trivial disires; nothing is parmitted but babbling or toys. Taey are restrained by this serious gravity ; by sumptuous vestments which they must not soil; or by treating freer children as unequal, or bally brought up.

Liborty and freedom of exercise make a young man frank, open, generous, bscause they expand the vital forces; despotism acts in a contrary way in every stage of life ; it strains, contracts and debases.

We thus see the ralation betwe $n \mathrm{~m}$ m's moral condition and the first actions of his physical organization. Free muscular development must bэ encouragad. The body, after some time, must be familiarized with many things, exp sed to both heat and cold, without subjecting it to a greater stimulus than its texture can bear ; accustomed to gymnastic exercises, and to live on different kinds of food. What beautiful and robust men the ancients were? What admirable geniuses they developed? Not that corporeal strength is to be our only care, or that wo should encourage mainly the formation of athletes, gladiators, runners, leapers, or dancers; nor do we hold that children have no reprehensible and vicious inclina. tions, like those trees whose luxuriant sap produces suckers that turn the juice from the fruit ; nor that ardent youthfulness does not become intoxicated with life's pleasures, ungovernable and unwilling to be bridled when abandoned to the intemperanco of its passions. Then must wn correst the child, do violence to its desires, and inflict $m$ re or less severe physical chastisement? What influence have these means upon the animal and moral economy? That is a very im portant question in education, and has not, perhaps, been suffi siently examined.

There are two periods in infancy, first, when the individual, still incapable of reason, is guided by natural instinct only; moral correction cannot bs understood then, and if the child does wrong, it is without reflection, and solely by nitural impulse. It is unquestionable that corporal punishment, or privations are the only penalties that can be inflicted up to the age of four
years, or even more, according to the child's intellectual condition. Miny philosophers have said that physical correction is then necessary. We confess it should consist less in blows, or painful impressions on the parson, than in privations of things which the child can measure and understand. Blows on the head or face are, as everybody knows, more injurious than on the limbs. No one can be the apologest of that barbarous brutality of some parents who maltreat and beat down without pity a poor innocent who has tears only for its defence. Blows, moral philosophers say, debase character, make the child timid, secretly malicious, deceitful, servile, incapable of courage and virtue; he soon begins to despair or loathe himself, does nothing but from fear of the rod, and seeks compensation in all sorts of excesses when he can do so with impunity. Look at the savage, other philosophers add; missionaries and travellers both agree that not one of them strikes his children; that they leave them complete independence; trat them with gentleness; and judge from their little mattle and passion, that they will some day bocome courageous men. Free to do as they please, they do not attempt to abuse that freedom. Who, on the contrary, are said to be tha most slothful and corrupt people? The Chinese, in w'lose homes, owing to extrem 3 paternal authority, infancy is a long and frightful slavery.

In all this wo ses eithor tha viciousness of extremes, or the false application of principles. Fur, bosides repalling cruelty to children with horror, wa believe there exists a more etfi acious way for their governmont almost without corporal punishment in their second infancy, or when they are susceptible of reason; that is, to teash them emulative self-love, as it is the moral instinct of excellence, of justice, of truth, from which nature lights the torch in our hearts and minds. It is not true, therefore, that paternal authority, the holiest, the most venerable that exists among mon, can be an accessory to the degradation an disbonor of mankind.

What nation more proud and magnanimous than the old Romans, those austere republicans who had the right of death over their children and used it? Where are manners purer than where the laws give most authority to parents, strengthening more strongly the family ties? Must not children be instructod from a tender age to bear the salutary yoke of civilization, to restrain the violent inclinations which man frequently usos for domination, to the injustice of his fellow-creatures?

When the lateral branches of a sapling are cut off, the sap darts up straighter and higher ; in like manner, by pruning the vicious propensities of youth, his noblest faculties will profit by the operation. Chastisement and privation, so long as they are not excessive, or exercised by caprice or passion, but wisely adapted to the character of the individual, far from dobasing him, will increase his int-grity and provent him dissipating and going astray. It is a help to recollection, which, like a cold bath, stimulates the forces and heat of life within us. On the other hand, wo see how the spoiled child is prodigal of his corporeal faculties, giving unrestrained froedom to his desires. Experience has proved that idolizad children are always ungrateful to their too indulgent parents, whose weakness makes them despicable even in their children's eyes.

Hearken to nature, that builds up and is a garden for the infant. Does she not inspire him with a burning curiosity to see, touch and taste? He lays his delicate hands on everylhing, and wishes to seize it; he will open a fruit or other object from curiosity, and break and destroy a thousand things; it is certainly not an instinct of cruelty, of innate wickedness, as some suppose, but a desire to see ; a love of everything new to him ; an exercise of strength. At this age, every sight is instructive; everything in the universe is strange and marvellous to him and makes an agreeable impression ; for man is eager to fill up the immense void of ignorance that is in him.

If this instinct is encouraged by more seductive studies than dry grammar or thorny syntax, which are usually put too soon into a school-boy's hands, there is no doubt he would take a very lively interest in the various fields of study, and make remarkable progress in them. As a matter of fact, most children have an admirable memory; they learn a multitude of things with astonishing rapidity, and the impressions are often so deep that they last to old age.

Judgment is not well developed in childron because this faculty exacts a great concourse of ideas for comparison and examination of their resemblance or difference; besides, a child is very changeable, very inconsistent, and not susceptible of the long attention and cool reflection which a mature judgment and coherent reasoning require. General maxims and abstract principles are beyond his capacity, and strangers to his simple ideas. He applies himself especially to physical objects, to things that move his senses, and not to philosophical considerations which have no attraction for him. This velocity of his movements is due to the quick action of the heart, and the impetuosity of the circulation, which cause the blood to rush in his veins. The same vehemence impresses a variable and violent character on his affections; anger, love, fear, hope, jealousy, hatred, joy, sorrow, excite these young beings in every way, and subside as quickly as they appear.

The fitness of the mind depends in a great mersure upon the equal development of the intellectual organs and the hemispheres of the brain; the latter cannot be made unequal except by imprudent compressions. As great inconvenience results from the habit of giving too much preponderance to one side of the body, the other remaining feeble and incapable, so one eye or ear becoming stronger than the other by vicious habits produces unequal sensations, however simultaneous; and false or inexact ideas. Strabismus, or squinting frequently results from this cause. As regards the ears, some people are incapable of an accurate perception of harmonious sounds, hence the impossibility of learning music and singing in tune.

Childron, accustomed from their cradle to the nurse's song, are soon accustomed to rhythm and cadence. Harmony diverts their attention from suffering, regulates their movements more equally and puts them to sleep more gently. There is some truth in the belief of the Pythagoreans that music largely contributed to good health, to growth, to vigor and harmony of the mind. Without the art of music, we would still be living wild and savage in the woods, if it be true that the harmony of Amphion and Orpheus mollified the first mortals. The laws of Greece bore the
same title as their songs. In their country, education in infancy was a pleasure.

We would insist moreover, if it were necessary, upon the grievous error of neglecting the development of the moral sense during infancy, as it may result in ferocious habits among children badly educated. Frequent examples of cruelty corrupt the heart and stiff $\rightarrow$ kindness, the most essential of the social virtues, and that sense of justice without which the rule of violence and tyranny would prevail.

The most material of the senses, such as taste and touch, are very active in infancy. The first derives its strength from the vivacity of the youthful appetite, causing al most all children to be greedy and dainty eaters. The touch, from its mellow softness, in these tender creatures makes them very attractive, at the same time giving them exact ideas of everything they seize and embrace.

If the natural bent of childrens' minds was not so frequently thwarted, it is probable they would almost always manifest an inclination, more or less decided, for some special occupation. It is true that, as natural impulses are not all equally praiseworthy and useful, it might happen that a duke's son would consider himself fit to be a good cook, or the son of an artisan might perhaps display the talents of a general.

It has been established by statistics that a certain percentage of infants of one year perish before the age of five, and a certain percentage before the age of ten.

When blooming youth approaches early manhood it is time to be on the alert, and resist and repel the veiled onchantress that crosses the path of the young man, in various forms, before he enters the portals of lawful wedlock.
By this thy guard, be this thy strong defence, A virtuous lieart, and unstained innocence.
Who then is free ?- the wise that can control, And govern all the passions of the soul.

Of all social institutions, none exercises so much influence on the state as marriage. As the $\mathrm{St}_{3}$ te is composed of families, the prosperity of a nation will always depend on the perfection of its matrimonial laws: they influence the peace of society, and the rights of persons and things ; the sceptre and the throne itself are dependent on them. If the multiplication of our species is abandoned to the natural reins of the procreative instinut, society would be dragged into a state of misery and discord far below the present standard. Social institutions, in so far as they protect us from such misfortunes, deserve to be respected ; but they must be freed from those shackles which, instead of repressing or regulating abuses, have a contrary effect.

As a consequent of violent and unrestrained passions many children are born whose lives cannot be prolonged. Feeble and ephemeral offypring result from bacchanalian and other excesses, which a natural instinct unceasingly foments.

Ohildren should be trained at home by their mothers, or a governess or infant instructor who has been properly educated at a training school. The incipient man should be taught at the beginning of his career to make a becoming use of his life that is opening before him. His watchful guardian is, therefore, charged with the direction of his first ideas, and development of his first affections. Taking care of his health is only a part of the task imposed on a good nurse; she should prepare her
scholar to be a useful member of societs. To whom shall this precious trust be confided, this frail and delicate being on whom so many hopes are placed?

Such a question would have been not only superfluous, but oflensive in the ancient days when civiliz 3 people preserved in all their purity those simple manners and happy inclinations which nature inspires. Having joyfully entered wedlock, women nursed their own children then. Disquiet and agitations, which are inseparable companions of matornity, were but as pleasures to them. When mothers again deign to nurse their infants, manners will reform themselves; the sentiments of na ture will revive in every heart ; the country will be properly peopled.

The attractions of domestic life are the best preventive of bad morals. The prat tle of children becomes agreeable; it makes the father and mother dearer to one another, and strengthens the conjugal bond between them. When the family is animated cheerful and affectionate, domestic cares are the dearest occupation of the wife, and the sweetest amusement of the husband.

A good physique is indispensable to good nurse, but there are other qualities no less precious, and still more rare, although equally important to success. She mugh possess unalterable sweenness, habitual cheerfulness and imperturbable patience. Equanimity of temper is the only means of impressing the moral sense, and is eminently adapted to the early formation of to patience, sweetness and resiguation, and to produce in the child those qualities which, developing with age, form ultimately the user ful citizen. Plato recommends that nurses should not repeat a multitude of ridiculous and absurd stories, for fear, he says, such preposessions may give a false direction to the mind. What would the philosopher have ssid had he heard tales too often recounted in our homes, not only to children, but grown-up men and women? Nevertheleabr nothing should be neglected when education is in question. Vices and virtues of ten ap. pear innate, or dependent on individual or ganization, because we do not perceive the impressions which, from the most tender ag $^{g}$ have occasioned their development.

Poor and less civilized nations, especial. ly if free, multiply rapidly; and there is daily proof that the indigent and laborious classes of society produce the greatest num ber of children. We do not see that the mortality of children is greater among the middle classes than in the higher and more opulent ranks-where the most assiduong. care is given to the young shoots of illustri. ous ancestry. In fact, the poor, and not the rich, nurse their children. The excessive dread of the least indisposition of his little highness causes recourse to medicaments and precautions which often help to kill him. The want of liberty and motion, of breathing the pure air, of accust ming himself log degrees $t$, the inclemency of the ${ }^{\text {b }}$ seasons, the misuse of sweetmeats, tuint his const:tation, and precocious pleasures oner vats his strength. The poor, on the contrat ry, inure themselves to fatigue, accustom themselves to plain food, and fortify their lives by free and vigorous exercise suitabled to age. The imperceptible degeneration ol the higher classes of society is the outcolid of their modes of life, while the inferior ranks make themselves strong and product generations more robust and enduring, bot in morals and physique.

Woe to those who do not profit by the experience of the past on this important sub
ject! The sentiments and strength of mind years constitute a man, germinate in early years happy age of hope and innocence in lovely de heart blooms like a flower in the lovely dawn of morning, to learn only too Which thereafter drensh its bite draughts hich thereafter drench its life.
Toronto.

## the revolution in brazil.

About midday on the 31st October eavy firing again went on for some time. The 1 st and 2nd of November-public, ${ }^{\text {or r rather church holidays, the first being }}$ All all waints' and the latter All Souls' Daya) Was quiet, hostilities being suspended all Nictheron the 3rd, firing was renewed at

At fifteen mas continued all day.
terrific explosion mintes to $40^{\circ}$ clock a most Bhook as if thesion was heard. The houses ed every where would fall, glass was smashdust caused by and the city became full of died in the streets shock. Several persons

For a long time owing to syncope.
What had long time we could not find out known that happened, but it finally became had been blown ther large powder magazine caused by the fre up. Lesser explosions, grand one reaching which followed the first drand one reaching other deposits of pow$0_{\text {ne }}$ of the ind at intervals for a long time.
-caught fire and drifted -a wooden hulk
ammanition and drifted up the bay, the
wont.
Shortly after this occurred the Govern-
ment forts opened fire on Villegaignon, and
maintained fed, a sharp engagement was
A boat from into the night.
sand at the island H.M.S. Sirius was loading $W_{\text {ag }}$ situated the island on which this magazine ncourred the and at the time the explosion Mowbray, Ist Lieut. of the Sirius, Mr. Tup.
Per and Mr. Potler of the Racer are miss-
fere with no hope of finding them. They (it is sear the magazine. The boatswain and what of the Sirius was blown to pieces tattoo marks. A recovered was recognized by atter he reached the ship. died from wounds
Twolve men are unded.
The boat was
Nopren the Racer. The burias up, as was one at balf erer the , The all turials took place on balf - nnast.
The usual performance began at 5 o'clock ed. On 5th of November. The forts shellndous fire for some two hours. A tre
$O_{n}$ the On the 6 wh it seemed as if something of an maident was about to take place. It hree days south of Rio. Troops have been Natched to meet them.
Or Tothing bas yet been found of Mowbray week they are gone. Only last Thurshey? made a speech. Now, where are
 or
ing the for forces heavy rifle firing began
on the water front and be forces on the water front and
ple were Shot flew everywhere, and ple were wounded and some killon before and business houses $h$
on the fine became strong.
or the case was the same for io Ag Athe case was the same, only
$0_{\text {as }}$ drawn $_{\text {every part of the city. The }}$
$0_{n}^{48} \mathrm{dramn}_{\mathrm{a}}$ by the land forces.
tiles us. The whiz! whiz: of the projectiles just as if you touched water with a hot iron, could be heard quite too distinctly for our peace of mind.

And not only have the rifles and machine guns been getting in their work, the big guns also have not been idle, and night and day alike are made hideous by the shriek of shot and shell, and the booming and thundering of the cannon as the fighting goes on. Nearly every shop in the Ouvidor has on exhibition pieces of shot and shell which have fallen into the buildings.

The papers are full of the names of people who have been wounded or killed. Strange to say, no soldiers have been touched.

On the 8th, the artillery at Nictheroy succeeded in sinking one of Mello's torpedo boats; at least so says the Paiz, and it never lies.

The 9th opened with heavy discharges of artillery and some of musketry. It is said that Julio Castilhos, governor of Rio Grande, is a prisoner on the Republica ; that General Telles is a prisoner on the Pallas, and that the Federalists, being successful in every part of Rio Grande do Sul, are now sending a division to embark for Rio. Gumersindo Saraiva is said to be in command of the division for Rio.

On the 10th the firing lasted from early in the morning until late at night. The banks and public offices, is on the two previous days, closed early. To-day they have not been open at all. Mr. Wyndham sent word around for every one to clear out quickly, as it was expected that the Government forces were going to sholl the Ilha das Cobras with kerosene shells. Fortunatgly it did not happen, and we have had a momentary respite. To-day the warships are all in line of battle in front of the city, and may open fire at any moment.

The Goverament forts have been at work on Villegaignon night a add day for sone time past, and the manner in which shot and shell is being poured into the devoted plase is terrible. A satlor in the fort did a brave thing the day before yestorday. A shot frum Santa Cruz cutaway the large flay-3taf from which waved the Braziliar ensign. Tae lower part of the stalf, with its ya $\curvearrowleft d$, wat left standing, and in a momenta man was seen carrying up the $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{kg}}$, which he succeaded in placing on one of the ya"d arma, notwithstanding the hail of rifle balls which were directed at him from the shore. Sich bravery, however, could not awaken any feeling of admira. tion among the soldiers ashore, and as he tarned to como down he was hit and fell deal. In any other country he would have bsen cheerad and not fired upon. Even the scurcilous Paiz : lmits that he was a brave man.

The Italian ss. Eina is now the flagship of the confederated forsign Aleet. A proclamation has just been published (to-day 11th) by the British consul: "That protection will be given $t$ ) merchandise by the foreign naval commanders, not only on boand ships which ara under their protec. tion, but also when in lighters, boats or other means of maritime transport, no mat. ter to what nationality they kelong, provided they be employed by the said ships incommercial operations; further, that the said lighters or tugs must carry in the bow the flag of the nation under whose protection they are. Mello has been told that force will be used if necessary.

This being backed by might, is of course right, but it seems to be trampling
on the Brazilian flag with a vengence. In nearly every country, all such small craft as lighters, tugs, etc., irrespective of ownership, must be subject to the law of the country under the flag of which they are at the moment working, and it has been generally recognized that goods discharged into such lighters lose the right of protection by the flag of the actual foreign owners of the said goods, and become the property of the nation whose flag is used on the lighters, and of course subject to the laws of that nation. It is to be hoped that this question, which arises afresh with each South American revolution, will now be settled once for all. Can any nation protect goods which have been discharged into lighters subject to the law of the country in which they are working? Once before I spoke of "official telegrams." The Saturday Revieu of October 7th bas almost the same thing to say. The Graphic or London News of October 2 Ist has a very good and correct view of Crashley's and the Paiz office in the Rua do Onvidor. Crashley's is at present the rendezvous for every English-speaking man in Rio, and his placo is full all the time. The Paiz office is also crowded with people going in to see the shot and shell, etc., which have been picked up in various parts of the city, and placed there on exhibition.

The last three days have been nasty and wet; to-day it is clearing up.
"Estado de Sitio" has been extended until the end of the month. Many persons of inportance have been arrested and im. prisoned.
Rio, Nov. 11th, '93.
C. B.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## university entension.

## To the Editor of The Week:

Dear Sir,--I notice in a recent issue of The Werk that you are not aware whether the University Extchsion lectures aro being continued in ottawa this winter. I beg to saty for your informetion that they are boing constinued with greatly increased interest. Two courses ave now going on. En, lish literature by Professon Cupan of (Quen's and Political Science by Professor Scott of Quyou's, and a course of electricity by Professor C.ox of Mctill opans on the 27 th inst. There is an attendanc of over a humbel students in English and fairly large classos in the other subjects. The pepple of Otawa have come to appreciate the University Exteasion movamont in a thoroaghly prastical way; in allition to the libara! patrongo in the way of attendmse at the lectures, it guaratee fum 1 has beon vol untarily subscribod by His Excollency Lord Abordeen and soma other benevolent citizans to meat any deficit which moy arise. Thy hopes and expectations are that the move. ment has eome to stay.

Yours sincerely,
T. J. M LCLACGHLIN,

Seey University Extension Aysociation of Ottawa.

## VIRG[E MODERNIZED.

## To the Elitor of The Week:

Dear Sir,- In realing over the "Pastorals of Virgil" at the time of the municipal elections, I crune to the conclusion that some of them could be adapted to modern conditions. So far I have only attempted the following:

> The undidite. (loq)
'This whisky Hask, these geese (our country fare)
For thee, O Voter, yearly we prepare
Because a little office is our care;
But if the ballots cast increase our count,
Thy whiskey flask shall be a champagne fount.
the voter. (lw.)
The tow'ring ash is fairest in the woods,

As you are richest in this world's goods; But if my candidate will easemy pain, To him the opposing man shall yield' in votes, Unless he gives me up two last year's notes

These verses may leave me open to the imputation of placing old wine in new bottles but I frankly acknowledge the source of the supply.

Yours, etc.,
G. N. BEAUMONT.

## FIVE LOVE-LETTERS.*

Is there any one who has not heard of Marianna Alcoforado, of Beja, in the province of Alemtejo, in Portugal? And $y \in t$ it is wonderful that any one to-day should have heard of her, for she lived three hundred years ago, in a little convent, in an unnoteworthy town, in which she attained no distinction ; and her only claim to the attention of posterity lies in the existence of five short letters addressed to a French cavalry officer of the name of Noel Bouton, Comte de Chamilly. But what letters! There is perhaps no more signal proof of the instinct of humanity to recognize the beautiful, the good, and the true than the preservation of this little packet of letters written by this love-lorn nun of twenty-seven to this dashing officer of thirty-one.
"What," was once asked by one who knew nothing of them, "is the secret of their preservation ?" "Their genuineness," was the reply; and perhaps to this might have been added the depth of the emotions that were so genuinely expressed and the keenness with which they were so all unconsciously analysed. She spoke out her whole loving heart, did poor Marianna, and few things interest man more than the heart of man.

She was beautiful, she was brave; and both were young. So the old, old story followed. Conventual walls could not separate them, nor did conventual rules prevent them. And the old story had its too frequent ending : he wooed and won, and when he had won, slae was left to mourn, and to her mournings she gave vent in these five passionate letters in which she yet once again bared all her feminine charms and weaknesses. "What!" she tells him, " is this the reward you give me for loving you so tenderly? But it matters not; I am resolved to adore you all my life and to care for no one else. . .' Could you ever content yourself with a love colder than mine? You will perhaps find more beauty elsewhere (yet you told me once that I was very beautiful), but you will never find so much love: and all the rest is nothing."

Perhaps the most curious part of the preservation of these letters is that the originals are lost. There actually does not exist a copy of the Portuguese letters as their writer penned them, but only a French translation, which a Portuguese literary expert declares from internal evidence to be a poor translation. Be this as it may, they have been published again and again, and commented on, and studied times without number-as indeed they deserved to be.

The latest translation is that by Mr . Edgar Prestage. From a purely typographical point of view, Mr. Prestage's book leaves nothing to be desired; the type and manner of printing adopted by Messrs. T. and A. Constable, printers to Her Majesty,
*The Letters of a Portuguese Nun (Marianna College, Oxford. London : Published by David $\underset{N}{\text { College, }}$, in the Strand ; 1893. Cloth 8vo, rough edges, gilt top, pp. xvi, (inc. 2 blank), 209. Price 7s. 6á.
are beautiful : the pages are a delight to the eye. But from a literary point of view, Mr. Prestage's book leaves alroost everything to be desired. The page of Errata contains no less than eighteen corrections (in some two-hundred small octavo pages amply spaced and leaded), and even this does not include them all; for on page 102 , line 2, we find the phrase "what would have became of me." unnoticed. When all these are corrected by the possessor's pencil, the Messrs. Constable's pages are sadiy disfigured. Worst of all, sixteen if not seventeen out of the eighteen errors are other than printer's errors. When every aspect of the book-the carefully used oldfashioned long 8 ; the red-ink figurad initial letters; the punctilious retention of the spelling and abbreviations of the original French translation-such as $u$ for $v, \&$ for and, $\bar{c}$ for en ; and the exceeding care bestowed on the minutest typographical points-show that no effort seems to have been sparad to make the book bibliopegically perfect, it certainly looks as if the translator had strained at a gnat and swallowed several camels. His translation halts not seldom His opening sentence is ambiguous, for unless one knows that the thing apostrophised was "mon amour" and not mon amant (or mon cher), one would be apt wrongly to interpret "Do but think, my love, how much thou wert wanting in foresight." Some idea of the slips into which Mr. Preatage falls may be seen from the fact that wherever "les Religieuses" occurs in the original, instead of translating it simply by "nuns," he says "raligious ;" as, for example, "I have exposed myself to the anger of my parents, to all the severity of the laws of this country against religious " ( $j$ 'ay perdu ma reputation, je me suis exposée à la fureur de mes parens, à la severité des loix de ce Païs contre les Religieuses,-p. 73, 11. 15 et seq.) ; and "The religious must be as mad as myself," (Et il faut que les Religieuses soyent aussi insensées que moy,-p. 84, 11. 19 et seq.), and "Some religious who know the deplorable state" (quelques Religieuses, qui sçauent l'estat deplorable,p. 87, 11. 16 et seq.)

A certain section of the book-heralded by a bastard title on an otherwise blank page of beautiful paper, titled in treble spaced unpunctuated crimson letters, and supplemented by small-capital marginal headings-is a so-called " Bibliography," wherein one finds only three works which had not already been mentioned by Senhor Oordeiro. Surely an exhaustive bibliography, one which even mentioned good articles on the subject -and there have been some notable ones, e.g., Mr. Edmund Gosse's in the Fortnightly Review (Vol. XLIX., page 506), and Senhor Emilio Pardo Bazin's in the España Moderna of June, 1889, entitled "La Eloïsa Portuguess" (though it is fair to say this latter is referred to in the text) -would not have been too much to ask of the maker of a seven-and-six-penny book in this cra of libraries and book-manuals; especially as such bibliography would have been intensely interesting : sdition after edition of the letters came out, even in the lifetime of the writer and of the receiver ; numerous have been the spurious editions, the replies, and the imitations.

The best thing in Mr. Prestage's little work is the reprint in full of the first French edition of 1669 , which he tells us was "copied in Paris purposely for this work," and which certainly, in his own words, "adds much [one might say 'everything'] to its interest and value." If the
translator will fill up the deficiencies pointed out, a second edition of this book would be worth buying.

ARNOLD HAUITAIN.

## EARLY COUNSEL.

(E. A. s. 1883.)
"Of men and things, serenely speak," He said, half smiling, " if you seek
An easy life, for you must live With men and things--who don"t forgive.
Unhappy is the poet's lot, Entangled in cheap tricks of thought ; Earth's goods and baggage chiefly please: Be a philosopher-with these.
"The soul frets that the body bars Its feet a pathway to the stars; Albeit choose some drudgery too, And sweat, as 'honest people' do.
" Earth's but a trivial item, sec, Mapped in the spirit's destiny ;
This smoke and toil perhaps, designed As calisthenics for the mind."

EKRA H. S'IAFFORD.

## Toront!.

## ART NOTES.

John Sargent and Frank Bramley, painters, and George Crompton, sculptor, have be elected associates of the Royal Academy.

At her studio, 8 North street, Miss Maborl has, during the past two weeks, given an axhibition of her work in china painting. Great interest has been shown and the number of visitors was large, a just tribute to the quality of the work exhibited. We regret inability to speak from personal inspection, but from ald we have heard of Miss Mason's work we judx it that of a true artist.

The winter exhibition of the Pallette Club opens on Saturday, Jan. 20th, at Mr. Rob ert's art gallery, 79 King streot west, which has been much improved of late, especially the matter of lighting. A larger number artists than heretofore are contributing, a some work from Montreal is expected. One the largest canvases, from the brush of an art ist who speaks to the hearts of the uninitiated as well as to the more critical tastes of otherb is the "Modern Madonna."

The London Spectutor tells us, that Mr. Burne Jones, who has been recently discover ed by French connoisseurs, has already mid ${ }^{2}$ do a decided impression upon Parisian opinion in The interest which his pictures have excited the French capital is well expressed in the current number of the Gazette des Beaut- dron which contains an intelligent and eulogistic a ticle on his pictorial treatment of the legend Perseus. As illustrations to the arcicle, se $\mathrm{se}^{0 /}$ al of Mr. Burno. Jones's sketches have been ${ }^{\text {te }}$ produced.

If any reader of Mrs. Burton Harrisonn $n^{18}$ clever story "Sweet Bells out of Tune ${ }^{\text {a }}$ a ) wondered whether reference was made to a tort particular artist, when one of the character says of him: "If that man had painted in Jekyll, people would have been sure to ${ }^{\text {sed }}{ }^{80}$ it the monster Hyde. They say he employs little somebody with horns to come up thro a trap doar and paint his eyes for him. "Il frankness of these is positively brutal." anyone has wondered, we say, a writer in the Art A matour has solved the riddle. It is $\mathrm{J}^{\text {bl }}$ S. Surgent.

The desire of the female students in ${ }^{\text {th }}$ Royal Academy Schools, London, to be a ed the same chance of complete study. given to the male students is made mo niticant by the results of the recent co tion. It appears that both the silver als tor painting tho head from life taken by ladies, and the prize for toon of a draped figure as well. They ad not unreasonably, that if with the limites portunities at present open to them they woll do so much, greater facilities for study bring the more substantial rewards whi Academy has to offer well within their

Their contention seems logical ; to withhold
from them that knowledge of the human fivure
which is the practice of toundation of all excellence in practice of art, is less than just.
The exhibition of paintings in oil and waterscarsion being held in Montreal on the containg a the opening of the new gallery. works, nearly lage number of very valuable lectors. Among the property of Montreal collectors. Among the nimes of the French hainters are Dagnan hames of the french Couture Isaley, Curot, Diubligny, Diaz, Cizan, "Les Commubut, and Jules Breton, whose (ine of his manimeante" is generatly comsidered of the old Dusterpieces. There are examples trait of of Dutch school in Fremz Hals' "PorArchers of of an Yian Lor, Colomel of the

 brandt forge; a "Portrait of a Lady," by Remand two "A Flemish Kitchen,", by Teniers, A fine Fortuncip buses by Jacob Tan Ruysdacl.' English ortuny has been lent, and among the 'Arishs , masters are Turner's "Mercury ant
'Purthait a canvas by Wilkie; Romney's "Portrait of Mru. Wright ;" portraits by (aininsby these last fauce and Reynolls (the works were exhibited four as well as that of Turner examphibsited last winter in New York), and R. B. Angus many less well known. To Mr. President of the Mr. F. B. Greenshields, ViceT. Taylont of the Art Ass.ociation, and Mr. A.
is duybr, who form the Exocutive Committee is duylor, who form the Exocutive Committee,
tion. mainly the great success of this exhiti.
The Canadian Artists' Associat:on held an exhibition of sonne Artists' Association held an
llamety two pictures in the
thailton Art se
 lar Canadian Club, of that city. There wats a
on thathering of Hanilton's ociety people Th the gathering of Hanitton's society people tendance dury night, Dec. 29th, and the atvery ne during the whole of the week was uddresseses orgins. On two of the afternooms President ond art tonics were wiven by the Mr. Sherwood Secretary, Mr. Bell-Smith and Ences. The collection which attracted larse audi?presenting the work of some 21 artists, Thong whon we tind the nome 21 artists, ${ }^{\text {Giearge, O. R. Jaculi, D. Fowler, Bell-Suith, }}$ $\mathrm{P}_{\text {and }}$ ge Pruenech, Brymner, Homer Watson, ''hall eel, Matthews, Geo. A Reid, Mrre, Reid,
Maner, Atkinson, Verner, Knowles,
 artiets, thousth of the President, two Hamilton Were ashough not members of the Association, Mit bister by to contribute, and the plair Bruce, and the exquit of
Paintely Minded china by Mruce, iud the expuisitely
admised.
whis Galbraith, were greatly ${ }^{\text {admired }}$, Several Miss Galbraith, were greatly

 dian Club. Thid presented by her to the Cana${ }^{\text {torep }}$ as oub. This picture has been noticed beClub exhe of the features of last year's Palette matulated on its but the Club is to be conThole of on its acturisition of son good an ex-
Calented maine of Canada's mosst popular and painters.

[^0] $\mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{r}}$. Hetra ssome time next June or July.
 Oroh gostame orchestral concerts in Leipzzig,
eat Onthus being the Berlin Philharmonic.

 Lier thing recitial, on the 25th inst., annong
North ings, Bach,'s "Italian Concerto " and
Hungarian P In
 assist. The violinst, and Mr. Pier Deanjoyable. The recital will doubtless
 f the most Mascagni Album containoperas popular numbers of the
for
accompaniment. The text is in Italian, German and English, and the edition contains a splendid portrait of Mascagni.

Mr. W. H. Hewlett, the talented young orginist of Carlton St. Methodist Church, gave an organ recital in St. Lake's Church on Saturday afternom last to a very delishted audience. He played solus by Bach, Salome, Gounod, Lemmens, Guilmant and others. Mrs, Caldwell sang most chateningly two or three well selected songs.

The Toronto Lacrosse Clab, have transferred their energy from the green lawn of Rusedale to the beards of the Ghand opera Housea more scasomable scene for the disphay of their ingenuity, skill and enterprise in entertaning their friends and the public. Crowled houses they deserve and crowded houses they are having. Mr. Schuch has rendered a soord account of his chorts of furty cupital volices, and the fancy march and drill, under the able direction of Messis. Arthur Armitrong and Harvey Willis, respectively, is novel and taking. Two successive evenings and a Soturday matinee will only make their many patrons long for more. The success of the entertaimment wats assured from the start, and the music, singing and general features of the performances show what excellent ind variod talent this popular organization contains.
"Landon's Piano Methonl" easily rraded for besimers, by Charles W. Landon. Philadelphia: Theodore Presser. This is the best arranged work and the best alapted to mect the above reduirements which have come under our notice. Must of the so-callerl pitno methods are either too buliny and expensive, or are filled with'sold fashioned ideas, exereises and trashy amusements" which do not give the learner an exalted idea of what should constitute a cultivated player. But in this splemedid work of Landons are to be found exercises and instructions on touch which are based on modern principles, ind are moreover so simply and naturally explained as to leave no donbt in the minds of either teacher or pupil as to what is meant. The itudes and pieces are all interesting and instructive, are tingered and in most cases plurased, and are so nicely selected as to develop each hand equally, both as to technic and touch. The work is in all respects most superior, and is just the thing for beginners, being interesting, instructive, molern and progressive.

We have received the following music for review :-" Thirty selectel studies from Stephen Heller's works.' Phimalehia: Theo Presser. These admirahle studies are selected from the works if Heller by eminent musician anong whom are, Albert Rass Parsons, of New York, Arthur Foote, of Buston, and others equally well known. Among these selections are some of Heller's most instructive and beautiful compositions chosen from $O_{\mathrm{P}}$. $45,46,47$, all graded, phrased and fingered. Besides the care bestowed on the precise expression marks, there is added to each etude, an amalysis of its poetic meaning, which further adds to the excellence of this clegant and artistic edition. As is well known, Heller's etules contain some of the most lovely music left us by any mod. ern writer, but unfortumately difticult and easy ones alternate with strange inconsistency, but in this volume under review, this fault is entirely removed, for while each etude possesses some difficulty in advance of the preceding, it is quite natural, and being graded, is easy of assimilation. Another feature of merit to be observed, is the beautiful titles given to each number, in accordance with their musical character. In fact, nothing has been left undone which would add to the interest and usefulness of these alroady widely used and indispensable studies.

He whose life seems fair, if all his errors and follies were articled against him, would seem miserable.-Jeremy Taylor.

Mankind's struggle upwards, in which millions are trampled to death, that thousands may mount on their bodies. -Mrs. Balfour.

## LIBRARY TABLE.

THE PliEsB Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, 1894. Toronto: Presbyterian Printing and Publishing Co., Ltel. 15̃.
This extremely convenient and helpful hand book comes to us again with all the a whority of a pocket encyclopedia on matters reliting to the Presbyterian Chureh in Canada. The cover as well as the presswork is extremely neat and attractive. As a rale meome of the strong and progressive branch of the Christian Churel which it so well represents, the publication is rapidly nearing the limit of a phater of a contury. For now all but tw , decades it has in compact and convenient form each year presented the material facts of growthand develnpment, and the essential data, for a reidy and reliable reference to the main features of Presbyterim Chureh life in Canadia. To the present editor, the Rev. W. D. Ballantyne, B.A., credit is tue for this most creditable issuc. 'There are excellent papers on the present Molerator, Ronanism in Canala, Church Missions, Tomperance, etc., all by competent writers, and three interesting sketches of the Fort Massey Church, Halifax, Bank St. Church, Ottawa, amd First Presbyterian Chureh, Chatham, Ontario, respectively, with alpp"priate illustrations. A syropsis of the Home Mission Report and suitable solections from the Minutes of the Ceneral Assembly are also provided. So small is the price of this handy little volume and so useful is it for reference and reading, that one camot imagine
well-ordered Presbyterian household in which the Year Book cond not be producel at a moment's notice.
a mistory of vpper canada col LEGE, 18:9-1892, with contributions by Old Upper Canada College Boys. Compiled and edited by George Dickson, M.A., and G. Mercer Adam. Toronto: Rowsell \& Hutchison.
The preparation of this volume has for a long time excited the interest of friends and graduates of the college, and its publication camnot fail to gratify that interest. It is fitting that some conduring monument should be reared to presorve ever fresh the old names and traditions of the past, and it is surely commendable that a permanent and living record should be made not only of matters of purely personal interest, but of such affairs of the weightier and wider importance that attiach to the history of our oldest and proudest school. Great credit is due the editors for the manner in which they lave compiled the work. There is a delightful ease of narration, and reminiscences of absorbing interest are told in a very engaging manner. As it purely literary production, the work makes no pretensions, yet it possesses what many more aspiring literary effortsoften lack, charmand personal Havor. Proceeding is it does from so many hands, there is no monotony, and each article is contributed by the one person most fitted to know his subject. The inception of the College is graphically described, and as a record of the early educational insti:utions of the Province, the description is invaluable. If mention must be made of particular articles, those devoted to the regimes of successive Principals are deserving of special notice. The "History of Upper Canada College" is in every respect an attractive and interesting volume, and we camot close our notice without a reference to the good taste of the binding, the excellence of the print, and the interest of the illustrations that adorn it.

DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAIHY.
Edited by Sidney Lee. Vol. XXXVI, Mal-thus-Mason. Price, 83.75. New York : Macmillan; London: Smith, Elder \& Co, ; To. ronto: Copp, Clark Co. 1893.
Again we must note the almost wonderful regularity of the appearance of this great work. Nor is it much less surprising to note the intrinsic interest and importance of the con..
cnts of each successive volume. In the prescutissue we have a humber of names around which controversies have raged for centuries, and respecting which, if we cannet say that we have obtained a final solution of difficulties, we are at least put in possession of all the important known facts of the case.

The very first name in the volume is one of mark. It is that of Malthus, the political economist, and we have here a sufticient acco unt of his theory of population, which, in spite ${ }^{r}$ of its having raised the ire of Mr Kingsley and other tenevolent persons, still demands attention. Not far oft comes Mande ville, athor of the Fable of the Bees, so justly criticised hy William Law, who could hardly tolerate the notion that, by any possibility, pri vate vices could become public benetits! A number of Manns are here, among them prominently Sir Horace (1701-1786). There is quite a little crowd of Manners, which, notwithstanding their eomection with the noble and ducal hi use of Rutland, can here be only mentioned.

Cardinal Maming receives a somewhat lengthy treatment, as is meet, considering his own importance and the momentous character of the series of events with which he was connected. It is now generally agreed that Manning received scant justice from his Anglican friends, who have generally been inclined to clevate Newinan at his expense. As is not unusual, history has a way of taking down the mighty from their seat. We shall be interested in meeting Newman in is subserfuent volume. In the mantime we think the estimategiven of Manning's powers and defects at the bottom of $p$. 67 is just and good. It may he noted, as a proof if the completeness of the Dictionary, that among the Mamings we have the infamous Mrs. Maming and her black satin gown, and Dickens's letter, which did so much to put an end to public executimes.

A very good article is dedicated to the late Dean Mansel, a man of astonishing ability, who was the centre of a considerable philosophical controversy. What could be done for the Kantian theory of Relativity Mansel did, and the doughtiest of his apponents could hardly boast that they made him lower his crest. But the very lucidity of Mansel's thought and expression brought out more clearly than ever had been done before the very defects of the doctrine ; and with the exception of Mr. Herbert Spencer and his followers, it has now few advocates. Among the Mants we find our old acquaintance, the joint editor of D'Oyly and Mant's Bible ; but he did better work than that. Then we have Mantell and Manton and Map and Mapletoft, and some Earls of Mar, and Marbeck, the church musician, and Mrs. Marcet (bless her memory!) all of some importance.

But we must pause at the Margarets, and we find there a very noble band. Some of them are, of course, as familiar as household words-such as S. Margaret of Scotland, Margaret, the wife of Henry VI. of England, and Margaret, daughter of Henry YII. and wife of James IV. of Scothand. But there are others of hardly less mark. First comes Margaret, the daughter of Ldmund Ironside, the sister of Edgar the Atheling, wife of Maleolm Canmore, whom we have alrearly mentioned as S . Margaret of Scotland. Next comes Margaret, daughter of Henry III., sister of the great Edward I., and wife of Alexander III. of Scotland, then Margaret of France, the second wife of Edward I., then Margaret of Scotland, wife of the dauphin, afterwards Louis XI., then Margaret of Anjou, wife of Henry VI., to whom a long and important article is dedicated, as was right and necessary. After that come Margaret of Demmark, afterwards Duchess of Burgundy, sister of Edward IV., who encouraged the rebellion against Henry VII., Margaret Tudor, mentioned above, as consort of the Scottish king who fell at Flodden.

A good many Markhams are here. There is an excellent paper on the great Marlowe, and his "mighty line," by the editor, who properly notes "the powerful influence exerted by, Marlowe on Shakespeare's literary work." Charles Marriott is appropriately commemorated and his influence on the Tractarian move-
ment appreciated. Captain Marryat has due notice with a number of other greater and lesser lights-Marches, Marshalls, Marstons, and Martins-of these quite a large number, some of them of great account. Miss Martineau receives fair treatment, and a number of Martins and Martyns are commemoratedariong them the saintly Henry Martyn

But one interesting group-that of the Marys-will probably arrest the attention of most readers is of greater interest than any other menoirs in the volume. And these are excellently done. Mary I., daughter of Henry VIll., at great length, by the editor ; Mary IL., wife of William HII., by Dr. A. W. Wardalso fully and well ; Miry of Modena, wife of James 11. of England, also by Dr. Ward; Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots (in thirty-five columns) by Mr. 'T. F. Henderson, It seems to us that all of these articles are prepared with great care, with full knowledge, and with an carnest endeavor to be fair. Mary Tuder, we intagine, has now found her place, as neither a saint nor a monster, but as a well meaning, narrow, religious, bigoted wontan. The others have excited no great controversy, with the exception of Mary of Scotland ; and the difticulties of her history seem to be about as great as ever, nor can the adrocates of the opposite views be said to have come perceptibly nearer to each other. On the whole, with an evidence of fairness of mind, the writer of this paper takes rather the unfavorable view of Mary, and leans to a belief in the genuine ness of the celebrated casket letters. Well! it may be so, in spite of all the difficulties in the way of such belief; but it is not settled. Be that as it may, we are gradually obtaining in these volumes a standard biographical his. tory of Great Britain to which people will, fon many a year, have recourse, as the best storeloouse of the facts of which that history consists.

## PERIODICALS.

Dook leviews for January begins with an interesting paper on the Waverley Novels. Its selected articles on "The Making of a Great Dictionary" and "The Columbia University Press" will also be welcomed by its readers who will find they agreeably vary the excellent customary notes and reviews.

The Hon. J. W. Fortescue recalls a lively bit of history in his article in Mocmillen's for January, on the expedition to the West Indies: 1665. "Gentleman of Leisure" is a pleasant literary meditation. Gilbert Parker's busy pen provides the enjoyable story "Barbara Golding." The paper on Vincent Voiture revives the memory of that 17 th century wit, and cor respondent. Politics in the time of Fichling and Smollett also receive attention in this number.

Littell's Linituy Age, Jan. I3th, is very good. It begins with that spirited attack on "The Rhetoricians of Ireland," which appeared in the Fortnightly. Then follows a fine story, "The Numidian," from the German of Erst Eckstein. The National Review yiolds its quota in Leslie Stephen's strong essay on Matthew Arnold. The remaining six selections prove the good literary taste which provides such excellent reading in the pages of this de servedly popular eclectic, and this also applies to the peetry of the number.

That marvel of cheapness and efficiency, the Cosmopolitan, in its January number, publishes for the tirst time a poem of Whittier, written in 1879 , with artistic illustration. Charlotte F Bates provides some desultory notes on Whittier, with portraits. W. D. How ell's contribution, "A Bit of Altruria in New York," is pleasantly written and illustrated. '1'. C. Crawford has an interesting paper on the revival of the pantomine--the illustrations are apt and amusing. Paul Heyse's story "The Wedding at Capri," is a clever hit of writing, as is Agnes Repplier's paper on "Humor English and American." Marion Harland, St. George Mivart, Edward W. Bok and others write competently, and the departments, with aid from Sarcey, lang ant others, are as usual very attractive.

The Hon. J. IV. Longley has an all too short paper on Howe and his times, in the Can cudien Mancine for Junumy; a very interestin period in colomial history is referred to and $J$ would well stand amplified notice. Mr. J. J. Kelso, so well known as the friend of the wa and stray, writes of them in this number. graceful piece of poetic prose is "Vignette from St. Pilgrim's Isle," by Mr. A. H. Morr son, who also provides the pleasing poents

Wateling for the Day." Ohancellor Rand " Extruordinary Experience,"
and is both timely and surerestive of weird mystery which envelopes human bife Colin A. Scott has a thoughtful appreciation of William Wilfrid Campleell. Charles Gordon Rogers contributes a Chistmas story, and other poems and prose articles make up a 10 readable number.

I'wo Canalian contributors appear in the J:muary Areut. C. H. Lugrin, under the cap ${ }^{\circ}$ tion "A National Problem," advocates of ypening of new markets for the produce American factories and a return to the $1 d$ that the country be one, not of wage-eannes but of independent noducers. Mr. Stin Jarvis, in his second paper of "The Ascent Life "series, leads us a step onward to new land to which emisrants truth has its abode there.
God of nature, who insists upon things bein done in His way and not in the ways set up priests of either science or sect
covery and exposition of the true cia sought for so long in vain by earth's philosophers and saints, the thought is de sing that Newman died too soon to enter and hand with Huxley at heek of Jarvispromised land. Those who read Dr. soldt's first article on his experiences anong the adepts of Serinagur will not miss his succ th ing papers. Among the other mapers of Ge ald Massey should not be omitted.

## LITERARY AND PERSONAL.

Prof. H. II. Boyesen's long-promised commentary on Iben's play will be p by the Macmillans at once.
i's " Delectable Duchy" has receive praise both in England and America. wonder either as 9 's literary ability is commom order

Canon Farrar is about to put up in in $^{\text {St }}$ Maragaret's Chureh, London, of which the
rector, a small but beatiful memorial to rector, a small but beatiful
late Bishop Phillips Brooks.

We have received from Mr. Andrew Ird dale, of Torquay, England a catalogue miscellaneous books and of a number of uld $p^{m i n t s}$ and drawings in his possession.

The long-expected "Life and Corresp, ence of Dean Stanley will be published at once by the Scribner two large volumes with portraits. It is tho ripe results of long and careful labor author, R. E. Prothero, the recently editor of the guarterly Reriac:

Mr. Augustinc Birrell has already volume of essays. It will be entitled Women and Books," and will cover a of interesting topics, treated in the a well-known brilliant, origmal manner Scribners will publish the volume in un style with Mr. Birrell's "Obiter Dicta

## Res Julicata"

The series of articles on " Great Inlustries,' edited by Mr. R. R. will be resumed in the February Mugazine, the sulject treated being of Iron." The article is a history cesses of separating iron from its ore a description of the atest mothods, includ the Edison mathetic process.

Rev. Dr. Charles Merivale, dean of $\frac{d}{d i}$ and a highly estecmed English historian at the age of co Wednesday afternoon, deanery. He was a Harrow and Cam scholar, an honor man at the
a fellow, university preacher, I a fellow, university preacher, Huls
turer, chaplain to the Speaker of the Coun, chaphain to the spuk

The dean was younger brother of the late and him Merivale, long in the public service and himself a well-known author; and Her${ }_{\text {maninh }}$ Charles Merivale, the poet and playwright, is his nephew.
Messrs. Houghton, Mittlin \& Company Protence the following publications: A Thetegee of Jack Hamlin's, by Bret Harte; The Rousing of Mrs. Potter, by Gertrude Smith; A Symphony of the Spirit, by G. S. edition, Jones on Clattel Mortgages, fourth sdition, by L. A. Jomes ; Jones on Liens, second edition, and Jones's Forns in Conveyalleing, fourth edition, by same author; P. Lloyd on Building, second edition, hy A. Hituryd; The Bench and Bar if New
 Harpht of (ireen Springs. (R. P. S.) by Bret
Harte. M,
 leason to be broved of the commendation fintourably rellis last vilume of poems so publication reviewel in our columms at time of French Cn. Lovis Frechette, the well-known thus Canadian pret, hass expressell himself "J Warmly of Mr. Edgar's litersury work: Eitgar. a great admirer of the poeti= taleat of Expar. In elevation of thought and charm of "xpression he is a poet of exceptional merit. lexs, foove all, he captivates me by his faultand of enthes. Even his outbursts of passion precious, a ensiasm possess, what is as raye as wise excluden stam of retinement, which in no to the expludes sincere and true enotion. As some of tuslations with which he hats honured any false my short poems, 1 declare, without thy false humnility, that they are better than
the orisinal."

## PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

$J_{\text {ampes }}$ Mastom. The Principles of Chess in Theo. ry and Practice. Horace Cox, Windsor Henry M. Field. The Barbary Coast. Chas Scibibeeld. The Barbary Coast. Chas.
Toronto Sew York ; Wm. Briges, Scribnet's sons,
Toronto. $\$ 2.00$ :
Ubert De Saint-Amand. Last Years of Louis Win. Brisus. Scribner's Sons, New York; Berlard Briggs, Toronto. \$1.25.
Christendonn. Swan The Civilization of
Londistendon. SWan Sonnenschein \& Co,
Cond Macuillin 8 Co., New Yowk;
London; Macmillau1 \& Co., New York;
Copp, Clark Co., City. $\$ 1.50$.
Ed. H. Clark Co., City. \$1.50.
H. Conper. Richard Escott. Macmil-
Man
Co. New York: Copp Clark Co., Toronto. New York: Colp, Clirk
Sli.00. theis Burney. Cecilia, Vols. I. II. III. .J. M.
Dent \& Co., London; Copp, Clark Co. Tent i: Co., Lonlon; Copp, Clark Co.,
Toronto. 83.00 . fiod drinnto. sime 8.00 .
ols. Simith. Specimens of Greek Tragedy,
C II. Micmillan \& Ci, New York;
Copp, I. Clark Momillan \& Co., New York;
$H_{\text {enty }}$ B. Wlark Co., Toronto. $\$ 2.50$.
Pepys, Wheatley, F.S.A. Diary of Samuel
Bell M.A., F.RS. Vol. III. Geor. Bell, M. M, F.RS. Vol. III. Gen.
Toronto. Xew York; Copp, Clark Co., $P$ rederick Gro.

Mack Greenwoud. The Lovers' Lexicon.
Co illan \& Co. New York; Copp, Clark
 mat oman. Europe
 \$1.fis, New York; Cope, Cliwk Co., Toronto. Ruthelford. Catharine Furze. Mac-
millan \& Co., New York; Copt, Click



ahd by the Countess Aberdeen. Onward
$\mathrm{Ge}_{0}$. Dward. Partridge C Co., London; Lady $_{\text {Geo. Dward. Partridge \& }}$ Co,

Parionie Gopdon. Wee Willic Winkie.
Sun, Edge Co., Loudon ; Gen. Duncin \&
Sou, Edinb Cory, London; Gen. Duncin \& Why is $\underset{\text { it }}{ }$ that soryl.

the they haver and ink bottle? Simply be-
Gladit theme failed to tind a fountain pen Is there such a pountain wen and Oliver Wendell Holmes say
Exalluine, test it, and you tind the
ink flow like water from its tip, even though it has been laid aside for a week or more. It has a soft velvety feel from its plain, polished, hard rubber surface. Its construction is simplicity itself. Its automatic feed is as old as the split reed of the Pharaoh's-a sure and steady How to the last drop of ink. Its material, meclimism and workmanship is, humanly speaking, perfect. It is known as "Waterman's Ideal" and can be seen at Hart \& Riddell's, 12 King street west, Toronto, in all sizes ind at all prices, together with a very handsome muroce pocket holder. Chauncey M. Depew sitys, "It is the best fountain pen," "und he should know.

## ANOTHER MONO MIRACLE.


A Terrible Sufferer from St. Vitus Dance--Could Not Feed Herself and had to be Closely Watched - Public Acknowledgment by Her Grateful Parents.

## From the Shelburne Ecomomist.

Many of the realers of the Economist have dubtless beén impressed to a certain extent hy the reponts of miraculous cures effected in various parts of the country by the intelligent use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and yet in the minds of a few there may linger just the shadow of a doulbt regarding the veracity of these reports. To be candid, the writer of this article confesses to have had in the past a desire to avoid the miracle column of the papers, but now he admits that were the cases anything like that which came under his personal observation a few days ago, the proprietors cannot say too much concerning these pills and their curative powers in the many diseases to which Hesh is heir.

One day last week the reporter waited upon Mr. and Mrs. John Lindsay at their home, Lot: 31, Con. 1, E. H. S. , townshhip of Mono, and listened to the words of grateful acknowledgment which fell from their lips while describing the terrible malady from which one of their children had been suffering, and of the complete restoration to health effected by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. It appears that during the winter of 1881-2 the child, Fernie Ella May by name, and now aged about seven years, contracted lit grippe. One night during her illuess her father heard her sercan and ran to her bed. The child appeared to be in at terrible fri, ht and for some time could not lee pacified, and although she apparently recovered from the nsual symptoms of la grippe, she was never the sime in health and strength. Her nervous system seemed to lave hecome deranged, and as time passed the terrible symptoms of St. Anthony's or St. Vitus' dance were noticed by her parents. Doctors did all they could for her, but insteal of getting better she became worse, until the parents had given up all hope. She could not feed herself, nor could she take hold of a cup, when hamed to her. She would frequently fall duwn when attempting to walk across the floor, and had to be dosely watched for fear she might at some time fall on the store. Nor could she sī̄ on a chair. It seemod as though she liad completely lost control of her limbs. Prior to her illness she had usualiy assisted in dressing her-self-now her parents had to hold her limbs when putting on her clothing. She could not turn herself in bed and her parents had to turu her. She was perfectly helpless and had alnost lost the power of speech. When she did speak it was with difficulty she was understood, as her tongue was drawn to one side and she had
lost control of it. She had a strange, demented look that forebooled the loss of reason. The condition of the poor child wis pitiable in the extreme. One day about the end of January last the father read of the case of little Ernest Duke, who had been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and he secured a box from Mr. Brown, druggist, of Shelburne. They commenced the treatment by giving the child three pills a day-one after each meal-and never: varied from that treatment to the end. Before the first box had been used they nuticed that the latle gin's ampetite was improving, and by the time three howes were used she had improved to a marvellous extent. In April last, the child having fully recorered, no more pills were given her. Several months hate passed since then and there has beon no relipse and nio sign of a return of the terrible malady. The cure seens to be complete and no further medicine has been repuired. The parents state emplatically that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved the life of their little girl.

Dr. Williams' Pink 'ills are a specilic for all dseases arising from an imporerished condition of the bhool or a slatered comdition of the nervous farces, such as St. Vitus. dance, locumotor ataxia, rheumatism, paralysis, sciatica, the after effects of la grippe, loss of appetite, headache, dizziness, chronic erysipelas, scrofuliz, etc. They are also a specific for the troubles peculiar th the female system, correcting irregularities, suppressions and all forms of female weakness, huilding 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 frons mental worry, overwork, or excesses of any nature. These pills are not a purgative medicine. They contain only life-giving properties, and rothing that could injure the most delicate system.
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold only in bowes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, (printed in red ink.) Bear in mind that they 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 imtations and sulstitutes.
Dr. Williams' Piuk Pills may be had of all drugyists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Broekville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y., at 50 cents it box, or six boxes for $\$ 2.50$. The price at which these pills are sold make a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

We leg to draw the attention of our readers to an adv't appearing in our columns, that of Messrs. Coutts \& Sons, of London, Glasgow and Manchester. Their well-known remedy has not hitherto been pushed in Canada, though it has been handled by wholesale druggists for a long time and we doubt not some old country people have had some difficulty in obtaining theil favourite remedy out here However, in the future, the public will be able to qee it through any drusgist. Many of our readers will know that Messis. Coutts \& Son wivenate a method of treatment as well as a remedy. Acetocura is applied externally with a sponge m handle according to the "Spinal System of Treathent." The theory Messrs. Coutts promulgate in their panphlet, "The Acid Cure," is, that symptoms of discase are more often an eftect than a ciuse. It is clamed that the true cause of such aihments as Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sciatica, ete., is a want of nerve power to regulate the blood circulation and bring the life blood to weakened parts so that waste matter may be carried off and the tissues receive the nourishment they reguire for carrying on their normal functions. Science is tending more and more to support this theory ; as to the results of the treatment there can be no doubt. Acetocurit when intelligently applied restores health. Thousinds in all parts of the world attest this.

# READINGS FROM CURRENT LITERATURE. 

## VoICES AND VISIONS.

In youth, beside the lonely sea
Voices and visions came to me.
Titania and her furtive broods
Were my familiars in the woods
Fromevery Hower that broke in flame Some half-articulate whisper cume.
In every wind I felt the stir Of some celestial messenger
Later, amid the city's din
And toiland wealh and want and sin,
They followed me from street to street, The dremens that made my boyhood sweet
As in the silence-haunted glen,
So, mid the crowded ways of men
Strange lights my errant fancy led,
Strange watchers beside my bed.
Ill fortune hat no shafts for me In this aerial company.
Now me by one the visions tly, And one by one the voices die.
More distantly the aceents rims,
More frequent the receding wing
Full dark shall be the days in store,
When roice and vision eome nomore!
-Thomas Badey Aldrech, in Scribuctis Mag"隹е.

## WEBSTEHS GREAT DAY

I have said that Webster was called on to make his speech in reply to Hayne at short notice. A single night was, if I remember right, all that he had for immediate preparation for the tirst day's eflort, and one other night for that of the second day. He could hatve made but few notes, and the brief which hats been published-a very short one-may have been all that he committed to writing. Before going to the Senate chamber on the morning of the first day he told Mr. Wverett that as to the defence of the Constitution he had no misgivings, that he was always ready for that, and his only inxiety was in regard to the persomal and sectional parts of Colonel Hayne's attack. As he entered the Senate chamber, John M. Chayton, the Senator from Delaware, said to him: "Webster, are you primed and loaded?" "Seven fingers," was his only reply, with agesture as if pointing to a gun barrel. He spoke under great excitement, and with almost an air of inspiration. Of his emotions he said himself, not loms afterwards, "I felt as if everything'I had ever seen or read or heard was Hoating before me in one grand panorama, and I had little else to do than to reach up and cull a thunderbolt and hurl it at him."-R. ©. Winthrop in the Fane. ary Scribnes

NORTL AMERICAN LTHE ASSURINOE COMPANY.
The year 1893 was the most successful the in the history of this thriving Home Company, as will be seen from the following figures: During the year $\$ 71,000$ was added to the net surplus, which now aggregates $\$ 297,000$. Over 58 per cent. of the total income was added to the assets and reserve funds.

All death claims and matured endowments were more than movided for by interest receipts.

The result of the year's work should be exceedingly satisfactory to the company's policy-holders.

## HAGYARD'S PECTORAL، BALSAM.

Hagyardes Pectoral Balsam cures coughs, colds, hoarseness, bronchitis, asthma, whoop ing cough, and all bronchial and lung troubles. Price $2 \overline{50}$. per bottle, or five for $\$ 1.00$.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

## PUBLIC OPINION.

Manitobit Free Press: During the past year there has been an increase 125,000 acres in the wheat area orer that of 1892 , the wheat from the whole area showing a lirge percentage of the highest grades.

Hanilton Spectator: The Manitoba legislature proposes to protect the firmer agamst the agricultual implement man, by exempting ahnost everything a farmer has from seizure for debt. This is a step in the right direction. The sooner all machinery for the collection of debt is wiped out, the sooner retail business will be done on a cash basis.
Montreal Gazette: The irm industry of Cauada has a wide field open to it in the domestic market, which is now chietly supplied by foreign imports ; and the hope is not altogether a vain one that when capital and enterprise are applied to the natumal resources Camada possesses, she may in course of time take her place among the great iron-producing countries of the world.

Victoria Colonist: The Cinadim who wbjects to too liberal a trade policy on the pirt of the United States, beause, in his opinion, his party will be injured by that liberality, is the meanest and most narrow-minded of mortals. He would deprive his comentrymen of a great advantage in order that his political clinge may be bencfitted. Partyism of this kiml is only another name for disloyalty of the most contemptible kind.

St. John Gazette: If the demme of President Cleveland is actively resisted the insurrectionists, who are noarly all Americuns, will be treated with less elemency by President Cleveland than they have been promised by the Queen, who is more than mananimes in her phelges. The course pursued by Minister Stephens, instigated or supported by the Harrison alministration, is one of the foulest blots on the hastory of the American republic.

Halifax Chronicle: Mr. Mowat wisoly determined that he would take no "leap in the dark - that before undertaking to enact a prohibitory law he should be satisfied on two points: (1) That the people wanted such ia law; (2) that the provincial leqislature has power to pass such a law. The first , question has been answered in the atfimative; the answer to the second will probably show that the enactment of such prohibitory legislation is rested only in the Dominion Piuliament.

Guelph Mercury: In the discussion on the Wilson Tariff Bill in Congress, on Fritay, Mr. Brookshire said the statistics of the Agricultural Department showed that in 1891 the American farmers sold to Camadians more farm produce than the Canadian farmers sold to Americins. Mr. Harman said he had later statistics than those quoted ly Mr. Brookshire, which showed that the reverse was now true, and he stated that last year over 100,000 tons of hay was imported into that country, even though it hiud to pay a tariff tax of s 4 a ton.

Ottawa Citizen: While there is at threat. ened deticiency of two million pounds in the imperial exchequer and of fifty million dollars in the Cuited States, Camala is able to boast of a surplus of $\$ 1,450,000$ for the current year. At the same time our aggregate foreign trade shows an extension of ten million dollars as compared with last year. As regards business failures, while the liabilities of bankrupts in the United States have multiplied four hundred per cent. those of Canadia have increased by thirty five per cent only. We have a right therefore to reiterate that Canada is suffering loss at the present time than any other country.

Voltaire's statue in Paris, near the Institute of France, is to be removed to the Place du Pantheon, where it and that of J. J. Rosseau will form a pair. The site near the institute is to be occupied by in statue of D'Alembert. The statue of Condorcet will not be inaugurated till next spring.


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 s good medicine to purify, vitalize, and eurich 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

## POET-LORE

 196 Summer St., Boston.

## チANUARY, I 897

CLEMATIS AND IVY: A Recr rd of Early Friendship. Being Fistracts from Unpublishd Letters of George Eliot. William t. Kings, pr. SHAKESPEARE'S 'JULIUS C.FSAR. W. J. Rolfe.

PAPERS OF THE BOSTON BHOWNDN SOCIETY: Brownin
THE SEVEN PRINCESSLES. Maurice Dald linck
THE MMPORT OF KEATSS 'LAMIA, IN CONTRAST WITH COLERIDGE 'CHRISTABEL.' Charlotte Porter.
MAN AS AN ENVIRONED ANIMAL. Ho the Correspondence of - and *** RECLENT BOOKS ON CLASSIOALSUBJECD Jebbs's Classical Greek l'oetry, \&c. P. . W ley's 'Classic Myths in English Literature
$C$. a SCHOOL OF LITERATURE ion of Sir Launfal.' $P$. A. C.
NOTES AND NEWS. A Possible Variant d 'The Tempest.' --Nature Poetry a sign of $D$ cadence.--Mere Literature.'-London aria.
YEARLY, \$2.5C. This number, $25 \operatorname{cent}^{1 \text { ts }}$ ar local look-yelter or deater the Pubiantict

## POET-LORE C0.,

## 196 Summer Street, Boston

One of the most elaborate and handsond pamphlets ever issued by a proprietary wil cine firm in Canada is that of the Dr. liams Medicine Co., which has just reached The cover is printed in three colors and front page gives uell executed portraits Duke and Duchess (f York-England's King and Queen-the portraits being rounded by a handsome border, formi union of hearts. The back cover page is printed in colors and shows a fac simi package of the famous Pink Pills. ing matter in the pamphlet will be inter to those who may for any reason requ blood builder or nerve tonic. A copy mailed free to any of our readers who will Dr their address on a postal card to The Williams Medicine Cc., Brockville, Ont.

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Exceptional facilitios for Organ students. Pupils
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Grand Opera, Opera Comique, Oratorios, Songs
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f pupils,
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Sherrour orpis. in Ba timertre, wili receive a limited


## SCIENTIFIC AND SANITARY.

It is stated that there are now in the United States more than 300 mining companies making use in their operations of electricity for light and power. About one-third of the gross amount of copper refined in this comntry is now treated by electrolytic processes. - Engineeriny Magaine.

Rawhide camon are among the latest American novelties. The core of such a piece is a steel tube, and the outermost layer is of steel wire. But by winding the gun with rawhile, the inventor claims that he gets great strength with lightness, and that his gun does not heat rapidly with firing as one made exclusively of metal would.

According to the State Buard of Healtin of Michigan, the statistics of sickness have demonstrated the law that generally influenza (la grippe) is quantitatively related to the atmospheric ozone--the more ozone, the more intluellza; and the law that remittent fever is inversely related-the more ozone the less remittent fever.-Science.
M. Jansen has telegraphed the fict that the observatory on the summit of Mont Blanc is completed, and nothing now remains to be done but carry out the interior arrangements. The machinery adopted for hauling materials up over the snow worked to perfection and contributed greatly to the success and comfort of the workmen.

A railway tunnel nearly two miles long and 10,800 feet above sea-level has just been bored through the Rocky Mountains, at Hagerman Pass, Colorado. ${ }^{\text {A }}$ It penetrates solid grani ${ }^{+}$, and its construction required three years and twenty days. Twenty years ago such all event would attract great attention ; now it is such an old story as not to provoke excitement.

The course of instruction in naval architecture recently estahlished at the Massachusetts Institute of Techmology provides for a thorough training in the theory and methods of devising and building ships, together with a study of the properties requisite for safety and good behavior at sea. It is arranged to occupy four years, and leads to the degree of Bachelor of Science.

All apparatus for measuring the intensity of sound is thus decribed by a German scientist. A narrow glass tube bent at a very obtuse angle is half filled with alcohol. One end of the tube has a conical opening, and this is placerl at a distance of 0.5 cm . from the opening of the resonator described. The whole is mounted on a board capable of adjustment to any angle. The puffs emitted from the resonator when responding to a sound affect the level of the aleohol, and the displacements are read oft on a scale attached to the tube, projected, if necessary, on to a screen.

A theory has been put forth by M. Rateau in the French Academy of Sciences that the earth beneath the continents does not touch the fluid globe, lint is separated from it by a space filled with gaseous matter under pressure. The continents would therefore constitute it sort of hister, much flattened inflated and sustained by gases, while the bottom of the nceans is supposed to rest directly on the fiery mass. By this hypothesis the author believes that many phenomena of the terrestrial crust may be explained which re not clearly accounted for under the present theory. - Popular Srience Mouthly.

It appears from the statistical review of tish culture in Europe and North America, prepared by N. Borodine, of the Russian Association of Pisciculture and Fisheries, that the eighty fish-hatcheries in North America (sixtysix in the Cnited States and fourtcen in Cana(a and Newfoundland) produced in the year of their last report $1,616,027,192$ fish hatehed, and four humdred ind sixteen hatcheries in Europe, 275,973,016 young fish The North American hatcheries are all govemmental most of those in Europe are in private hands. The average production of one hatchery is 668,000 in Furope and $13,400,000$ in North America.

WALTER BAKER \& CO.

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 CHOCOLATE Highest Awards (Medals and Diplomas)World's Columbian World's Columbian Exposition. On the following articles,
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PREMIUM No. 1 CHOCOLATE, GERMAN SWEET CHOCOLATE, VANILLA CHOCOLATE,
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ercellent favor," and," ant-
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## R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints,

Lumbago Inflammations, RHEUM-
ATISM NEURALGIA, Frost-
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DIFFICULT BREATHING.
CURRS The worst pains in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.
Radway's Ready Relief is a Sure Cure for
Every Pain, Sprains. Bruises, Pains
in the Back, Chest or Limbs.
It was the First and is the Only

## PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation and cures Congestions, whether of the Iungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one appleation.

ALL INTERNAL PAINS, Cramps in the Bowels or Stomach, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting. Heartburn, Diarrhcea, Colic, Flatulency, Fainting Spells, are relieved instantly and quickly cured by taking internally as directed.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aiiled by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY's RELIEF.

## 25 cents per botite. sold by all bruggists.

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## RADWAY'S PILLS,

## Always Reliable.

Purely Vegetable.
Possess properties the most extraordinary in restoring health. They stimulate to healthy action the various organs, the natural conditions of which are so necessary for neutralize the impur
out of the system.

RADWAY'S PILLS
Have long been acknowledged as the Best Cure for
SICK HEADACHE, FEMALFE COMPLAINTS, INDI GESTION, BSLIOUSNESS, CONGTIPATION OFI, AND ALLL DIVER.
Price 2se. per Botlle. sold by Draggists.
Minards Limiment Cures Burns, etc.

## THE WEEK



IT SEEMS TOO SMALL to do any good when you look at one of Dr. Pierce's try it, when you're bilious or constipated, or have a sour stomach, or a fit of indigestion-and you'll own up that they're the best things in the world
That's because arlo permanently, and do it permanently. They're tiny, sugar - coated, and easy to take. There's no disturbane to the system, diet, or occupation. Satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.
Dr. R. V. Pierce: Dear Sir-I Houston, Minn. of a number of cases wheat Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines have cured. A friend of mine, Mr. les; now he says that used up with liver troub helped him more than any or all the medicine a that he has ever taken.

## James



## KEEPS YOU IN HEALTH. FRUUNSALINE

 DELIGHTFULLY REFRESHING. A safeguard against infectious diseaseBold by chemists throughout the world W. G. DUNN \& CO. Works -Croydon, England.


## A

## Common

 Error.
## Chocolate \& Cocoa

 are by many supposed to be one and the same, only that on is a powder, (hence more easily cooked,) and the other is not.
## This is wrong-

TAKE the Yolk from the Egg,
Take the Oil from the Olive, What is left?
A Residue. So with COCOA. In comparison,
COCO. 1 is Skimmed Milk CHOCOLATE, Pure Cream.


## TAKE - NOTICE

During the year the space devoted to advertising MINARD'S LINIMENT will contain expressions of no uncertain sound from people who speak from personal experience as to the merits of this best of Household Remdies.
C. C. Richards \& Co.

## miscellaneous.

The Bank of France has put in circulation notes printed on ramie paper. The notes are of the same form as the old -fashioned ones, but the new paper is lighter and at the same time firmer than the old, and permits a clearer impression, rendering counterfeiting more ifficult.

As to which should be the national Howe there exists many opinions, but there is only one opinion as to which is the national pen, Esterbrook's Falcon No. 048.

The total production of coal in New Zealand in 1892 was 673,315 tons from 148 mines. Many of these are small, however, and 10 mines furnished 80 per cent. of the total. There were 1,681 men employed, the average output being 400 tons per man. Only one life was lost during the year and 18 persons were injured.
The joints and muscles are so lubricated by Hood's Sarsaparilla, that all rheumatism and stiffness soon disappears. Get only Hood's.

Messes. Moody and Sankey will commence their next season's campaign by a series of services at Providence, R. I. The report that they are going to Europe is umathorized and incorrect. They received an urgent invitation from alarge number of English ministers, hut decided not to accept it for the present.

## TORONTO TESTIMONY.

Dear Sirs, -Two years ago I had a bad attack of biliousness and took one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters, and can truly reconmend it to any suffering from this complaint.

Mrs. Charles Brown, Toronto.
The mission to deep sea fishermen on the coast of Labrador, which were sent out from St. John's, Newfoundland, has accomphished excellent service during the past summes. The ship that was sent carried three mission doctors. These treated 2,250 patients and erected two hospitals, which have been very serviceable.

ALTOGETHER DISAPPEARED.
Gentlemen, - About two months ago I was nearly wild with headaches. I started taking B.B. B., took two bottles and my headaches have now altogether disappeared. I think it it grand medicine.

Eva Finn, Massey Station, Ont.
The production of anthracite coal in $\mathrm{N}_{0}$ vember was $3,905,487$ tons, compared with 3,769,710 tons in November last year, an increase for November this year of 135,776 tons. The production for eleven months of this year amounted to $39,653,131$ tons, compared with $38,297,239$ tons in eleven months in 1892, an increase this year of $1,355,891$ tons - Bradstreets.

## gORED BY A COW

A fine colt belonging to Mr. Peter Lindsay, of Nixon, Ont, was badly hooked by a cow. 'Two bottles of Haggard's Yellow Oil cured it. This invaluable remedy should be in every house. It cures cuts, sprains, bruises, burns, and all pains and aches in man or beast.

A rumor that the Baldwin Locomotive Works would close down entirely and remain closed until the latter part of January is dented: "there are about one hundred engines in course of construction at the works, and that they have several other contracts for locomofives, both for the West and East, which will keep the present force working full time for: it number of weeks.

In navigating the Great Lakes in the season just closed, 123 lives were lost. Fifty-three boats, with an aggregate tonnage of 24,258 , and valued at $\$ 1,040,400$, were lost. Partial losses by stranding, collisions and fire bring the grand total of losing on boats to $\$ 2,112$, 588. By lakes the loss of life was: Lake Erie, 59 ; Lake Huron, 33 ; Lake Superior, 10 ; Lake Michigan, 12 ; Lake Ontario, 4 : Detroit River, 5. -Philadelphia Record.

Educattoi


## MONSARRAT HOUSe

i, CLassic Ave, Toronto.
 MISS VENDOR, PRINCIPAL
(Late Trebovir House, London, Eng.) A thorough course of instruction will be give prepared for University examinations. Clasgel, Swedish Carving will also be held twice week

## MISSVEAIS BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.


English, Mathematics, Classics, Modern Lan
Art ind Music. Pupils prepared Universities, and for the Government exam in Art. Home care combined with discipline, mental training.
Resident, Native, German and French Gower
A large staff of experienced Professors and 'I
 PLANO VIRTUOSO.
Pupil of Prof. Martin Krause, Hans yon Bubo Jeinecke, solo pianist Albert Halle concerts; fie ged
 orchestral tone in Canada, 1 si z; by invitation ${ }^{\text {dore }}$ Th om the World's Fair, Inlrazo. Concert engagement ${ }^{0}$ pupils accepted. didress-10. filoncestrer str Toronto College of Visit.

Have You Asthma?
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Have You Rheumatism?
Have You Lung Troubles?
Have You Kidney Affections?
Have You Skin Diseases?
Have You any Disorder?
If you have it will be to your advantage to wi
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## RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER

can do for you. Correspondence confidential
The one great cause of the popularity of thin remedy is that it performs all that is claimed fit it, and that it leaves positively 10 harmful effects.

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For Sale at all Chemists Generally. Try
Main office for information, 120 King Stree West, Toronto, Ont. Address,

## WM. RADAM,

Microbe Killer Co , Ltd , Toronto, Or ${ }^{\text {th }}$

## QUIPS AND CRANKS.

horge tran't tell what a man may do in a in church by the amount of noise he makes

Toper: What shall I take, doctor, to reJonse the redness of my nose! Doctor, Take nothing-for three months.
in theorge: You would marry the higgent fool Ethe world, if he asked you, wouldn't you Oh, George, this is so sulden.
Tromy 'How did you like your new teacher ?" hind never Don't like him ; he's delicate. That Teacher. Dick enough to stay at home. rapid enunciatou , understand the phase the way folks say then?" Boy : Yes'm. It's "I an positive thayers on cold nights shooting to positive that my husband went son"" "Boday." "What makes you think home with himuse he didn't bring any game beofore "Did you have "ore you joined the any knowledge of music "er." "Then you choir?" "None what"ere?" Then you learned by chants, as it Pal Professor Thomson has allowed an electrihis burrent of a million volts to pass through *ould care to rase of volting ambition that few "Ye to rival
ily. "You don't seem to be able to walk steadbut mou are not drunk, are you:" "No; "you mean are." "WYour shoes are: Sailor: Wh "Well, they are tight."
"tank steamer What is the last word spoken after fephed to go to taken on her cargo, and is nd.lubber, "Oo to sea? Captain : Why, you Uircumstan "Oboard," of course
for the paporsces alter cases-She: You write hou only do it for you? How lovely ! But ${ }^{1}$, I do it for bread fun, of course: He : Oh, $K_{\text {eeper }}$ bread! she: How horrid Main and (to the captain, who has missed fet pence) : Oh dear is letting off stean in continy) yer missing of 'em, Oh dear! It's hawful to Ye're a scholard $i$ ' sir ; but (with admirit The late a scholard i' langwidge, sir.
Qurch by a lady to Magee was once taken to "hored. "Ob lady to hear a preacher whom she 'h. shid, as they came out of church. pulpit!"
binhopt a martyr in winhop.
 hermy ?","papa, "That's what, he said, love." ${ }^{4}{ }^{H_{0}}$ : I a
henrl fiat all Americans are liars. Well, I'm
if fint
I whtruth, and I can safely say that no word threuth has ever can safely say that no word
thrughy not ; buased my lips. She: No? $^{\text {and }}$ Father nose. then, you always speak A Nlof our very moceiving bill for luncheon at Ah!: Why, hat Over London restaurants): to : ohy, thang it-: His two guineas for merely unce, and never mind, father, it's a thing
" $\mathrm{N}_{0}$, me (small EtonAnd good digest to it again!

John Walters, who lives in the suburbs of Baltimore, is 96 years old, but is still an expert shot. He is very fond of gunning, and frequently walks a dozen miles a day while enjoy ing the sport

## PERFECTLY CERED.

Sirs,-I have heen greatly troubled with headache and bad blood for ten or twelve years. I started to take Burdock Blood Bitters in July, 1892, and now (January, 1893), I am perfectly cured.

> Hegry Drain, Norwood, Ont.

To a young man asking for his opinion, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes recently emumerated as the best three books " the Bible, Shakespear's plays, and a good dictionary, say, Worcester or Webster.'

## LIFE IS MISERY

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

Rubinstein is quoted as saying: "The Jews consider me a Christian, the Christians a Jew, the classicists a 'music of the future' man, the 'music of the future' men a classicist, the Russians a German, and the Germans a Russiau.'

## Not that Kind.

. Scott's Emulsion does not debilitate the stomach as other cough medicines do ; but on the contrary, it improves digestion and strengthens the stomach. Its effects are immediate and pronounced.

The Illinois Conference of Charities and Correction at a special mecting in Chicago a few days ago, appointerl a conmittee of 100 persons to raise a charity fund of $\$ 1,000,000$ for the relief of the worthy poor, The number of umemployed persons iu Chicago is estimated at 117,000 .

## SORE THROAT CURED.

Dear Sirs,-I had a very sore throat for over a week and tried several medicines without relief until I heard of Dr. Wood's Norway Fine Syrup, which I tried with great success. I think it a fine medicine for sore throat, pain in the chest, asthma, bronchitis, and throat and

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     0,000 . left an estate valued at some
    

