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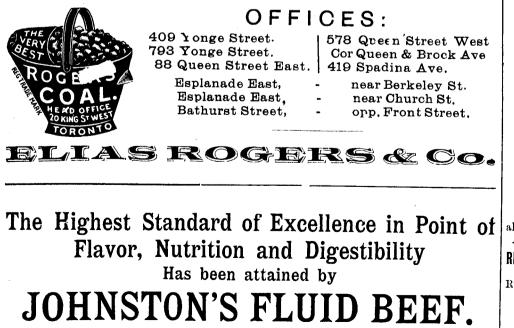
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THE WEEK.

Vol. XI.

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THE WEEK:

A Canadian Journal of Politics, Literature, Science and Arts.

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CURRENT TOPICS.

Mayor Kennedy's inaugural address on Monday Was an able and comprehensive review of the situation, and shows the results of much close study of the past history and Present condition of civic affairs. The keyhote of the whole proceedings of the initial Meeting was struck on the word "economy." We see no reason to doubt that most of the hembers of the Council, from the Mayor downward, are honestly purposed to de-Pending of the citizens by reducing ex-Penditures wherever practicable. So far as the Mayor's address is concerned, we are slad to not likely to slad to see that this purpose is not likely to tinctions with a blind disregard of distinctions and consequences. He sees clearly that reduces that reduction is not necessarily synonymous with econ. with economy. His apprehension of the ab-^{solute} necessity of providing at the earliest

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JAN. 19th, 1894.

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 encouragement 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 has 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 new Council of the City has entered upon its work with the characteristic vigour of youth. It is difficult to know just what to say in regard to the startling resolution with which the Council signalized its first meeting. We refer, of course, to the ruthless resolution to cut down the salaries of all civic employees 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 have 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 officials 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 inefficiency 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 qualities 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 r 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 it, 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 no justification for the bestowment of so large a portion of them upon any one Goveroment 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 the 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 powerful and 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 every 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 had 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. Perhaps 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 serious 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 such appeal rests under our system with a party government, that such 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 partisan grounds, or on some side issue, may result in postponing the desired reform for years, make it but too clear that premature dissolution is much more likely to be used to thwart than to ascertain the wishes of the people.

After the remarks in other paragraphs in regard to the question of the best modes appointing and of paying public officials were written and sent to the printer, Tuesday's po pers came to hand with reports of the speech of Premier Mowat before the Young Ment In that speech Liberal Club of this city. Sir Oliver deals fully with these two ques tions. After reading his speech we do not feel called upon to modify the views pressed. Certain corrections of the Patron position in regard to one or two matters fact are of some importance. The Prewler points out that it is a mistake to assume as the Patrons of Industry do, that sheriffs, Division Court clerks, bailiffs, et are paid by the localities. They are by the Province and not by the county or municipalities. Of course, where this the case and when the duties discharge are of a provincial rather than of a character, the principles which seemed In regard to us sound do not apply. question of payment by fees, the Press seems ready to admit that if the incol derived by the officials thus paid are in case too high, they may be reduced, by exacting a larger percentage for uses or by the payment of fixed This is, we presume, all that is conter for.

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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 should 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 these telegrams as other than sensational. True, the correspondents are able to quote the London Telegraph in support of their alarming statements. But a more reliable criterion of well-informed Public opinion than any newspaper is afforded by the state of the money market, and this the correspondents are obliged to admit shows no sign of serious disturbance. Another strange fact about the alarming announcement is that they fail to make clear what is the ground of quarrel, or even what nation or nations are to make the attack. So far as appears, England's only possible foes at present are France and Russia, and heither has given any indication of hostile intentions. There is, it is true, evidence of no little popular dislike for England on the part of the French, but no French statesman worthy of the name would be Suilty of the suicidal folly of forcing a war upon England, with the members of the Triple Alliance, armed to the teeth, as interested on-lookers. The very fact that Great Britain is holding herself aloof from alliances, and maintaining a position of independence, is her best safeguard. Neither of the two Steat divisions of the European Powers, which are now straining their resources to the verge of bankruptcy in the equipment of rival armies and fleets, would be rash enough to do anything which might have the effect of pushing Great Britain into the the of its foes, seeing that the weight of ber aword, thrown into either scale, would send the other to the beam in an instant. As for the British themselves, to their hon-Our be it spoken, not even their bitterest enem: enemies can suspect them of cherishing any belligerent designs, or not being honestly and ardently desirous of lasting peace. It balong been taken for granted that the enormous armaments of the hostile European Powers must sooner or later compel a trial of strength, but it seems sometimes as if there may be a dawning possibility that the very vastness of the preparations on both sid both sides, and the terrible consequence of hoth parties an uncertain conflict, may cause both parties to hesitate until internal forces in one nation or another may compel a settlement, or precinit Precipitate a catastrophe, in some other way. At any rate, now that the newspapers and the new of tey deduct a very large percentage from the cablegrams of excited correspondence for time to come.

There is often too good evidence of effective interference by employers of labour state the state of the state With the political freedom of their employees, but me political freedom of their employ

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 fellow-employees that, as the work grows less, it shall be done by those men who are not responsible for the present deplorable condition of economic 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 other cases, there will be great danger that in the recoil many may be carried to the other extreme. The rendulum 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 must own the manufactories or that working people must surrender their political franchise, the day of State Socialism would not be far off.

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 thou think to liek him whole again only with thy tongue ?--South.

The shores of Lake Michigan, once dotted with towns and with natural features bearing beautiful old French names bestowed by the early settlers, are now distinguished for a heterogeneous nomenclature. Scores of the French names survive in varying conditions of corruption, but with them are associated old Indian names, dozens of English names, and others taken from the Spanish, Dutch, Irish, 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 peculiarities 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 infringed 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 authors 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 singular 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, asks 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 instance, 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 party 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 himself 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 matter 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, pure 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 educational system from party politics it might be a good thing for the country.

SIR JOSEPH BANKS AGAIN:

QUEEN CHARLOTTE, AND SOME CAN-ADIAN LOCAL 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, 1 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 important 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 persons, as I have reason to know, have been inter ested in this reprint, which bears the date of 1890. When the papers of Sir Joseph Banks were offered for sale by the eminent London dealer, Mr. John 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 re lations subsisting between Sir Joseph and the royal family of the day, and which I should certainly have given somewhere or other in the other in the pamphlet of 1890, had Ist that time been in possession of it; especial ly as the name of its writer is to some extent associated with the local nomen-clature of Ontario. The manuscript does ment in question is an autograph letter from no less a personage than Queen Char lotte, consort of George III., and written throughout by her own hand. It would appear that it had been the Queen's custom to present to Sir Joseph, through Lad Banks, at the close of the year, the homely gift of a Christmas cake. In 1813, as st Joseph had been suffering from a severa in tack of gout, the Queen forwards to him along with the cake a recipe for the malady which she affirms had been effectual in the case of a certain gentleman whom who ames. This recipe consisted, strange is say, of a charm, supplied from Golconda, in the East, and procured thence at the special request of the Queen. The whole door ment reads as follows. It is addressed W Lady Banks and is dot. Lady Banks and is dated at Windsor, De

19, 1813: "The Queen sends Lady Banks Christmas cake, which she hopes Sr. Joseph will find as much to his taste as the one of last year.

last year. "She also accompanies it with a Chara for the Gout, the Effect of which, if report speaks Truth, is wonderfull. Collord Strangways, uncle to Lord Illchester, has been free from that Tormenting Complaint ever since he wore it, which is about nor Months ago, it is to be worn round at Months ago, it is to be worn round at Months ago, it is now prepared. It could from Golconda, and was procured for the Queen by a Lady, who by her Desire write for it, and the Queen wishes most Sincerely that it may prove as Beneficial to Sr. Joseph as it has given her pleasure to obtain it." "CHARLOTTE."

It would be curious to speculate and what the scientific President of the Roy Society thought of such a fanciful rem for the gout, but out of deference to wish of the benevolent donor Sir Jose may have placed it around his neck, in may possibly, through the power of in imagination, have enjoyed some of happy effects experienced by Color Strangways. The note was enclosed if very informal cover addressed if To may have placed it around his neck, very informal cover, addressed "To Joseph Banks, Spring Grove, near hearth The impression of a seal bear slow." the royal arms, in red wax, appears of envelope in the usual position. It will of some interest to add that the name Queen Charlotte, consort of George III. associated with local nomenclature end ed in Canada. The names given to stre in the first plan of York, now to the second were, as is well known, tributes of loss to the reigning family, on the part of founder of Upper Clause in the part of founder of Upper Canada, Governor in 1793. King street was an allus the King, George street referred and eldest son, afterwards the regent;

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street was so named from Caroline, wife of the regent ; Frederic street preserved the name of the regent's brother, Frederic, Duke of York, after whom Duke street Was so named ; Duchess street was a compliment to his wife; while Queen street, early applied to a leading thoroughfare of the place, must be taken to commemorate Queen Charlotte herself-a street extending, at the present day, almost in a right line, all the way from the Humber Bay in the west, to Victoria Park in the east, a mile or two beyond Ashbridge's Bay. Princess street was originally Princes street, having reference to the other brothers of the Duke. The example thus early set has been fol-lowed. Two additional queenly names, Adelaide street and Victoria street have become familiar expressions, whilst Albert street, Edward street, Louisa street, Alice street, also derive their names from members of the Royal family.

Moreover, Queenston, so familiar to the tourist up the Niagara River, is another memorial of George III.'s Queen Charlotte. The name of this place was at the outset Queenstown, as we learn from D. W. Smith's First Gazetteer of Upper Canada, 1796, wherein, p. 129, we have the information that "Queenstown is situated upon the Niagara River, about seven miles above Newark; it is at the head of the navigation for ships, and the portage occasioned by the

falls of Niagara commences here. Charlottenburgh, an early township name now disused, was also intended to be a memorial of the good Queen. The authoritative work just quoted informs us, p. 62, that "Charlottenburgh, the township of, is on the charlottenburgh, the township of, is on the River St. Lawrence, and in the County of Glengarry, being the second township in ascending." This Germanized hame having reference to the Queen fell early into disuse, along with several other names of the same class which once figured on our maps.

Off the coast of British Columbia, now become a portion of Canada, the Queen Charlotte Islands still retain the name of the old the old queen without any change or ambignity.

The canvas house which figures so large-ly in the history of York and Governor Joseph Ranka and the solution will but Joseph Banks within its textile walls, but not in Canada. This moveable residence Was, We are assured, originally constructed for the use of Grand his party, for the use of Captain Cook and his party, while circumnavigating the globe, when engaged in making scientific observations in various parts thereof. Sir Joseph was, as we know, a companion of Captain Cook in some of these expeditions. HENRY SCADDING.

PARIS LETTER.

Christmas Eve was very bright and cold, so there was a general outing to assist in or withere was a general outing to assist in or witness the midnight masses, after which came the inevitable supper. When the streets resound with song and laughter, be assured to the As to the be assured the joy is complete. As to the midnisht and a survey the joy is complete. As to the carried off the palm. The knowing foreign the ment float to the palm. of music, is Saint Eustache, and then the Madeleine. The latter has a more famous hame, but its musical mass is not so bril-liantly a rivals. executed as that of its rivals. The members of the congregation can par-take of the congregation this rite, take of the sacrament, but this rite, popular at Easter the successful districts, is more

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." Victor Every one of these places was full of clients suppig 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 eating 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 children. 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 ridiculous. 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 years' 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 extra-ordinary 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 ! Others assert that if France raises any new difficulties 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 England 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 ahead 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 her. 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 fr. per night. The usual trumpet of fame was blown to invite citi-zens 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 philo-Russian 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 obtain 7,000 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 understood 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 leadbeen interviewed on the subject of dising,' armament, and turns out to be as great an advocate for soldiers as the late Comte de Moltke could desire. He indulged in endless he ns 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 cannons bless him? That "state of soul" in a peace apostle is droll. M. Passy is also an outand-out political economist, yet neither he nor yet 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 Benjamin'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 B.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 interest. That's all the "promotion" advan-tage 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 money? 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 everywhere met with. A patriot has made the discovery that "Victory" was the name of Nelson's flag-ship at Trafalgar, and so should be avoided. An historian rushes in and explains that the victory won at Trafalgar was a small affair, and due to an accident.

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. Ζ.

DAWN.

At sunset's witching hour I oft have learned

- Deep lessons in thy mysteries, Nature fair; Of all thy beauties I have culled my share,
- When gazing burned. where day's dying glories
- But sweeter still, and dearer to my sight,

Is daylight breaking o'er the hills afar Faint streak on streak of colour, bar on bar Of pearly, amber, roseate, golden light !

- 'Twas thus this early morn I sought to please My soul, by grasping all that sweet time
- yields Of true delight. Not vainly I essayed To catch some echoes of the harmonies
- Of choiring birds, and wind-swept trees and fields. The faint, pure music by the morning
- made. CONSTANCE FAIRBANKS.

Dartmouth, N.S.

PROMINENT CANADIANS.-NO. XLVII.

WILLIAM KIRBY, 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 must have our "hard facts" done true we must have our "hard facts up in prose "for the use of schools" and for authoritative 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 Words-worth or Tennyson has yet had time to develop, but she has her Reade and Sangster; 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 yet, nevertheless, true Canadian, predecessors enjoyed, and en. dowed 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 heri tage 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 Canada, has chosen his themes so entirely Canadian as has William Kirby. And, in deed, 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 logal and heroic people, having lost all but honour in the country they were forced to leave, and entering upon travails perhaps never before encountered in the world's history, formed a burning inspiration for the music of her lyre.

Mr. Kirby is not Canadian born. Like John Reade, D'Arcy McGee, and many another, whose best of life has been spent in and for Canada, he came from the Great Britain on the other side of the At 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 Ly and now a town of 200,000 inhabitants, was Mr. Kirby's birthplace. His family were county people, of Kirby-Wiske Yorkshire, from which seat one of his most beautiful idylls is entitled. A branch of this family were Virginia Loyalists, and returned to England at the American Revo lution.

On his mother's side Mr. Kirby belong to an ancient and literary family which gave to Lincoln, under Queen Mary, its las Roman Catholic bishop, Dr. Thomas Wat son. This prelate was distinguished not only for his learning and piety, but also all his moderation : he resolutely opposed and manner of religious persecution, and nover allowed a single trial for heresy in his large diposes. diocese. Nevertheless, he died a prisoner in the Tower, under Elizabeth, for refusing to acknowledge her right and title to Crown. Bishop Watson was not only a scholar, poet and theologian, but had been Professor of St. Laboration and the state, Professor of St. John's College, Cambridge, and while there was the patron and friend of the celebrated D of the celebrated Roger Ascham, such tutor of Lady Jane Grey and Queen Elist beth.

Another Thomas Watson of the same family, was a contemporary of Shakespear, and of some celebrity as a poet. In 189 he published a poem of he published a poem of a hundred sonnel "Hecatompathia, or the Passionate Century of Love," and a contemporary and friend of both calls Shelperter (1997) both calls Shakespeare "Wanton Adon! Watson's Heir," no doubt in allusion to be "Venus and Adonis" and "Passional" Pilgrim" of the latter Pilgrim" of the latter poet, which read bled both in form and spirit Watson,

* A note appended by Mr. Kirby to his beau ful idyll "The Bells of Kirby Wiske and Lord's Supper in the Wilderness," says learned and famous Roger Ascham was a nation Kirby Wiske. A fine memorial window was, years ago, placed in the church to commemorial that distinguished scholar."

JAN, 19th, 1894.]

verse. Other poems, in Latin, Italian and English by this writer are much admired by students of Elizabethan literature.

Still another Thomas Watson among Mr. Kirby's progenitors, was a sturdy op-ponent of Andrew Marvel, the Puritan poet and member for Hull in the Long Parliament.

Always a loyal family, it is not to be Wondered at that the Watson estates were confiscated by the Parliamentary Commission sent down to try Sir John Hotham, the loyalist governor of Hull, and his supportrs, for their adherence to the cause of the king, Charles I.

Several among the ancient and valuable charities of Hull owe their foundation to the Watson family.

Referring to the literary gifts for which this ancient family has always been remarkable, Mr. Le Moine says in a note on "La Chien d'Or," "Mr. Kirby takes pleasure in recalling for me these memories of the Past in support of a favorite theory of his, that literary tastes in families are transmitted from one generation to another.'

He also further remarks, writing in 1886, "William Kirby, F.R.S.C., is no longer young : a mere lad in 1832, when he left his native town, he is to-day a tall, bandsome man, of courteous bearing, somewhat reserved, and one would call him fifty years of age, but he is more."

"A poet in his leisure moments, he inclines to ideality, but he is strongly imbued with very positive opinions on cer-tain subjects; to him patriotism, duty, work, are almost a religion."

"A friend of present progress, he does not overlook the past; he is proud of all that relation to the past is he is provided and the past is the past that relates to the Loyalists of 1783, to whom Canada West owes so much of her progress and civilization."

To this may be added that Mr. Kirby is a man of the tenderest sensibilities and behavelence at the tenderest sensibilities and behevolence. His home is the centre of his affections, and until two years ago was blessed by the presence of a wife in every way worthy of him. Since his wife's death, he has also been called upon to bear the loss of his eldest son, of whom he says, "He was a good man and a true loyal Canadian my beau-ideal of one-and as such is a

loss to his country as well as to me." A life-long member of the Church of and the liturgy is dear to Mr. Kirby, and its suitable and touching prayers his continual consolation in company with his Bible Trinbul Bible. It is impossible to read Mr. Kirby's works without feeling that his piety is of the high the highest order, a matter of daily life and work and love for the Work and his admiration and love for the

Established church is almost a passion. Mr. Kirby, though the best known figtre in the old town of Niagara and its af-

fairs, has always shrunk from public life. As chairman of the Mechanics' Institute, he has filled its shelves with the best works, many of them such as are not to be found except except in the most select libraries. As Justice of the most select libraries have al-Justice of the Peace, his decisions have aladgment at

Jadgment characteristic of the man. For some years Mr. Kirby has been ara. Provide University vears ara. Previously he was for twenty years Mail," the leading and for some time the "" newspaper" arcont the "Niagara Counties of Time Willowd and Haldicounties of Lincoln, Welland, and Haldi-

Subsequently Mr. Kirby engaged more fally in Purely literary work, dealing not

only with present questions, but also with archæological and historical subjects. 🧔 His famous novel "LeChien 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 fur-ther remarks: "This romance among other advantages, commended itself to the taste of Our Gracious Sovereign Queen Vic-toria; 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 contributions 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 roadthe 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-plume.

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 S5. Castin is a wonderful piece of tragedy, and scarcely less won-derful is the refusal of Le Gardeur de Repentigny by Angélique des Meloises, and her remorse afterwards.

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 Lotbinière, the parting scene 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 strang-ers to-day-La Corne St. Luc, de Lotbinière, Abbé Piquet, Beauharnois, De Léry, De Boucherville, and Mother Mary of the Incarnation. The hand 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 Em-pire 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 essential-ly 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 power and grandeur to re-

hearse,

In all the pomp of pan-harmonic verse, Gods 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 haply bloom on some 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 be worthy of my country's love."

The "U. E." is in twelve cantos of varying length and is laid out as the story

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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 conditions 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 Cante, 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

 $\ensuremath{^{\prime\prime}}$ 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 glorious head, Embracing in his arms the winding strand And deep recesses of the yielding land.

The 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 zone unbound."

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 reflections 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 Har-vest 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 en-tirely free from those arts and artifices so much employed to-day. As in the "U.E.," the descriptive passag-

es 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 evi-Portions of the Idylls have been dent. 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 lines, the 5th and 6th, 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 arms 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 kept their faith

To England's crown and scorned an alien name Passed into exile.

Again from the same poem :

¥

"The world goes rushing by The ancient landmarks of a nobler time, When men bore deep the imprint of the law Of duty, truth and loyalty unstained.

*

*

but feared God. Nor shamed of their allegiance to the King. To keep the empire one in unity And brotherhood of its imperial race-For that they nobly fought and bravely 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 fleecy cloud o'erhead that flecked the blue, Lay fringed with silver like an angel's robe Affoat upon mid-air, too bright for shade, While in the south the gods of summer show-

ers Let down their golden ladders

Again from "Bushy Run :"

*

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

And the opening of the second part of "Dead Sea 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 God. 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 Kirby's published verse opens interlude second of "The Harvest Moon." It purely Canadian in manner and sentiment and repays careful study. It goes :

"The cow-bell tinkled in the grass-grow lane,

Bonny is the brier bush, bonnier the rose As I went singing the old refrain-

Bonny is the brier bush, bonnier the rose, twenty lines covering the ballad proper, and forming an idyll in itself.

The Idyll "Spina Christi," is Kirby's representative in the volume "Songs of the Great Dominion," but should not have been the only one quoted, since it does not stand alone among the rest in any sense-excellent as it is.

Two of the idylls, "Spina Christi," and "The Bells of Kirby Wiske and The Lord's Supper in the Wilderness," are in oluded cluded under a general heading of Queen's Birthday, the poet availing himsel of this British-Colonial holiday to find fitting opportunity for the idyll recited; two more, "Pontiac" and "Bushy Run, are dedicated to the same occasion, though neither has, as in the first two, prelude of interlude to introduce it. The closing line of "Bushy Run," however, testify :

"And now the games were ended, and the

play In which both sides had lost and won the day Finished with feasting, music, and a dance Upon the lawn of Paradise

"The sunlit town of old St. Mark's att shone

Above 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 Birthday.

With very evident intention the post has availed himself of the form of prelude and interlude to the interlude to sing the Canada of the time, rural life, its sports, its social characteristic and in so doing to sketch individuals, "Clifford " and " May," a "rosy" maid, same who waited with her milking-pail, "but not

In style and stuff of fashion's newest mode, Was dressed like any lady of the 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 chief who had fought in 1777 who had fought in 1776, and the "pit student" poet whose "manuscript

An old Canadian Idyll of the past, " is "Spin" " Of faded ink and yellow paper. Christi.

-delicate methods no less charming the student of the poems than characteries of the poet.

The legend of the carrying of a brand of the "Holy Thorn of the old Celestine that cume from Palestine,

"A plant from that which cruelly the crue of thorns supplied,

Christ wore for me." and its planting in New France Count Bois le Grand whose "Regiment a Rousillon is ordered to the war," related the thorn trees on the Niagara plain bet the ruins of Fort George and Butler's racks, and still called "The French Thorne Lad Count Boin to C Count Bois le Grand has bai leave his "chatelaine in France,"

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three months wed ! alas ! she said," and in the New France falls under the spell of another love, a beautiful lady by whose band he dies by a chance shot while hunt-ing in "le Marais Normand," the "Black Swam " Swamp " of the old Niagara settlers. This is the motif of "Spina Christi."

The poem opens in fine martial measure which, however, adapts itself wonderfully as the story proceeds to the tragedy at the

In "Spina Christi," Mr. Kirby deals with unblessed love, but he does it with a master based love, but he does it with a master hand, the rebuke of sin is felt throughout ; yet the poem is no vehicle of denunciation or wrath, but a parable of teaching, merciful and tender to poor humanity; thus manifesting the true insight of

the poet. "The Bells of Kirby Wiske and the Lord's Supper in the Wilderness" is "xquisitely beautiful. Into it, as indeed is most actual accieve that "this old Danelagh most natural, seeing that "this old Danelagh by the Wiske " was the poet's birthplace, Mr. Kirby has thrown all his heart. Its touches of English rural life and scenery remind one in their beauty and feeling of Browing's

"Oh to be in England now that April's here," and are not surpassed in their eloquence and tenderness.

The "story" is chiefly contained in the second part, "The Lord's Supper in the Wilderness," The trance or ecstasy in which Figs A the provide while partaking imagery. The poem abounds in delicate touches, and the richness of the poet's imagibation and the loftiness of his ideals are howhere more finely exemplified.

In the former part, "The Bells of Kirby Wiske," a legend is embodied that English village Guice Free Achby the day English village. Cries Eve Ashby, the day before her death :--

"O listen Hilda ! hear you not ! cried she, The Bells of Kirby Wiske are ringing, ring-Have in my ears all day been ringing low

always said, you know, my darling Hilda, -To hear those bells in dreams or fantasy

Was certain sign that God was calling in Some work from earthly toil,

he weary soul to rest from carthly toil, As they to day are calling me.

A beautiful episode in the poem recites death of Teandula. the death of Col. Pulleine at Isandula. He was a native of Kirby Wiske, of which bis brother being restor of the present time. bis brother being rector at the present time. The Christian soldier on the arid plains Of a Christian soldier on the arm pro-Of Africa had heard the solemn bells Kirby Wiske ring on that fatal day."

The exigencies of space forbid what would be as welcome to the reader as grate-In to the writer, exemplary quotations from and all to the writer, exemplary duotations from each and all of these elegant poems, and how certain others of different form. Each to what its own state and abase it in none does has its own style and charm ; in none does does the human it of himself, and in none does the human interest of the story become overlaid R. Human interest of the story become verlaid, By some excellent judges the idyll ^{comparison} has no meaning in such con-Birthday Idylls " or "The Harvest Moon," "Dead Sea Roses," we find each perfect, color the billiant. though differing in and each a Bross," we find each person, color from the root

A fine poem of some two hundred and fifty lines "On seeing a flock of English sparrows at my door on the shore of Lake Ontario, December, 10th 1876," is a choice 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 Poniatowski 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, 27th February, 1886.

A day of vernal sunshine clove in twain Midwinter's storms, and in its brightness flew A little wax-wing bright as morning dew, Seven-sealed and golden tipped, and sang a

strain Of triumph over winter's vanished reign.

He sought the bush had reared it-found it too-

But soon the storms returned, and frozen, lo ! The pretty warbler found I in the snow The precty warder found 1 in the snow The fate, alas ! of all who dare to sing Untimely 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-TION.

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 instance, when the McKin-ley 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 superiority of the British market. If the British market were better than the American market it would have been found out long ago. No one need hesitate to prophesy that if the present American government removes the duty on eggs 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 not attempt to make people 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 altogether by the material aspect of the question.

Why is it that Canadians, conceding that it would be 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 are quite convinced that Canada will never voluntarily join in with them. Now, it stands to reason that this conviction must be extremely galling to a people who have long ago 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 preach 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 great 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 attend 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 percentage 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 beyond enjoying them-selves. 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 are 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 don't want to be part of a nation which is ashamed of its

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¥ k's still 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 Can this, and draws its own conclusions. adians are amused when Americans, boasting 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 resort where Americans predominate. Every other man in the States is addressed as Colonel or Judge, and a dentist or veterinarian who was not spoken to as "Doctor" would feel mortally offended. This all shows a weakness for titles, which speaks Englishmen have louder than words. faults and plenty of them, but as a general thing an Englishman is content with the belief that his country 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 see which has made the greater advance towards the attainment 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 he 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 States, 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 re-peats itself, a nation which sets up Mam-

mon as its ideal will eventually learn that it must pay the penalty of worshipping a false god.

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 to 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 States. Canadians so value their constitution that they would rather put up with some commercial distress than barter it for an inferior.

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

T. C. L. KETCHUM.

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. On, 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 . . This is enchantment. off

HELEN M. MERRILL.

January, 1894.

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 heaven's highest

pole; Lo, I, a priest, without the priestly stole, Afraid (and fear the end I aim at mars,) Come with the Romans home from hacking wars

To offer unto Peace a simple dole !

The nightingale has won a fuller throat, The human heart has found a wider sphere,

- The altar-smokes of Hellas higher float, We meet more blooms in evry path to cull, Beauty more truthful, Truth more beautiful
- Have grown, since in thy travail, thou wast here.

ROBERT ELLIOTT.

Plover Mills, Ont.

INFANTS: THEIR CARE AND TRAINING.

An immortal philosopher has written, "That all human beings who inhabit the earth are children of the same Father, and of one family, however exalted the pride of rank ; let us then love our fellow-creatures since they are our brothers; fly to their relief; lighten their burdens; strengthen their weakness; spare their faults; be their deliverers and not their executioners. Such have been those great men whose glory will live in history; fathers of the people; de-light of monkind light of mankind; whose cherished name will go down to posterity."

Strictly speaking an infant is a human being that cannot articulate a single word, The term is equivalent to the pueritie of the Latins, and designates the most tender period of childhood, not only to the age of seven years, which is generally regarded as indicative of the first glimmer of reasoning powers, but even to fourteen, the period of adolescence adolescence.

It must be considered that from the moment of its birth this tender and inno cent being attaches itself to us from ut helplessness, and captivates our hearts its first artless caresses, no less sweet and pure than those of love.

Behold it then, lying on the ground, nak ed, bound hand and foot, explains Pliny, the simple animal, born to command all others Other animals do not enter upon their of eer under such cruel auspices ; not one of them has received such a frail existence man. It is by rigorous experience $we p_{i,i}^{ur}$ chase reason, and the empire of the world gifts that are often fatal to our happing and repose.

But flocks and herds, and ev'ry savage beast By more indulgent nature are increased ; They want no rattles for their froward mood. No nurse to reconcile them to their food.

As a rule, all infants have almost same physiognomy, girls as well as both Nevertheless, we observe that their feature and temperament and temperament resemble the family in which they belong. The is the family of the fam which they belong. Usually, twins research ble each other in complexion, but not always the other brothers are the other brothers and sisters of the safe parents. Difference of age, amorous parents. Difference of age, amorous particle in contribute to compare the second seco tion contribute to cause a difference betweet the children of the find that one is born with propensities the children of the same marriage. tirely different from those of his broker and however similar their education have been, they are never exactly alter Those philosophers who are the doctries Those philosophers who reject the double of innate ideas should not, at least,

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JAN. 19th, 1894] the existence of those innate propensities

which make one child more sprightly than another, or more passionate, or more thoughtful, or more intelligent. It will not be impossible to find in the different circumstances of his organization, the source of these native proclivities.

About the fortieth day the infant begins to smile and recognize its mother. This is the first sign of intelligence, indicating a knowledge of something that pleases him; it is the appanage of the human species only

Man complains of the long helpless state of his infancy, while quadrupeds promptly acquire all their powers, and are 800n full grown. Imagine, however, a man adult at first, and able to leave his pirents at the ago of one or two years, as quadru-Pods do ! then human society would be dissolved; for the most durable family ties are those of infancy, necessitating a long stage of instruction. Becoming, in a short time time, a man big and strong, the infant would heither have time to learn a language, nor lay up, through a long education, that treasury of knowledge, experience and rea-80h which raises our species so high above all other created beings. It is to the long duration of our helpless condition, of its wants and slow growth, that the perfection of our ^{species} is due.

The imitative faculty in man, manifest in the child especially in an eminent degree on account of the flexibility of his organs and the impressionability of his nervous system aystem, is one of the easiest and quickest means of instruction that nature has ac corded us. Monkeys are imitators, but are limited to exterior acts of mimicry, lacking the power that man possesses of comprebending intellectual operations. Children commence to instruct themselves in everything by imitation ; there is continual sympathy and communication of signs and ideas between the mother and the child. The infant would never know anything if we had first to explain to him everything that was done. He is to this extent a machine before he is a man; and this sort of surface or exterior education habituates and dis-

poses his mind to acts of intelligence.

There are inept and phlegm tic children whose minds expand tardily; others, sprightly and reasonable betimes; but although this difference of sense indicates a difference of sense indicates a bifference of sense indicates a bifference is no absodifference in constitution, there is no absolute proof that these little geniuses will aurpass the former in intellectual ability during the course of a lifetime. Too much food may make a nursling dull, somnolent and inert; deficient nutrition, or a tendency to rickets may, on the other hand, give a preconity precocity and hurtful energy to the nervous system and intellectual faculties; hence the dictum among nurses: "That child will not live he have live, he has too much sense"; which would lead one to the sense to be the succeed better lead one to suppose that fools succeed better than others. Tr is necessary, than others in the world. It is necessary, doubtless doubtless, to let strength get possession of the body; not to overburden the understanding with forestalling lessons; to do to violence by unseasonable studies to a feeble innocent, who rather needs to stretch his little limber to receive that we cannot his little limbs by exercise; but we cannot agree with the pretend that agree with those authors who pretend that we should only think, in the early stages of infancy, of developing the corporeal organs. This method would build a boorish and brutal colored would build a boorish and brutal colossus; the beasts themselves add some instruction to the nourishment they give their and the instruction is the instruction is the nourishment is the instruction is the instructio give their young. Man is not all material; the mind also requires exercise for its mainaprings Animal existence, although first

predominating in infancy, is but the half of its life, and the child that has been instructed too late has lost that flexibility, that first aptness for instruction, which can never be found again. Elucation too long delayed is almost always defective.

Nevertheless, nothing is more indispensable than exercise for the development 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 beams with contentment and joy; sometimes cov-ered with dust and wet with perspiration; sometimes blue with cold and rolling in the snow, but always happy and free; they devour brown bread ; they sleep a deep sleep ; they exercise all their functions in full serenity, the comfort of life ! They are strong, without care and without constraint; neither the summer's heat, nor the winter's cold stops them; they play, they sing, they laugh, they dance; they are democratic 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 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 desires; nothing is permitted but babbling or toys. They are restrained by this serious gravity ; by sumptuous vestments which they must not soil; or by treating freer children as unequal, or badly brought up.

Liberty and freedom of exercise make a young man frank, open, generous, because 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 relation between man's moral condition and the first actions of his physical organization. Free muscular development must be encouraged. The body, after some time, must be familiarized with many things, exposed 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 we should encourage mainly the formation of athletes, gladiators, runners, leapers, or dancers; nor do we hold that children have no reprehensible and vicious inclinations, 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 intemperance of its passions. Then must we correct the child, do violence to its desires, and inflict more or less severe physical chastisement? What influence have these means upon the animal and moral economy? That is a very important question in education, and has not, perhaps, been sufficiently examined.

There are two periods in infancy, first, when the individual, still incapable of reason, is guided by natural instinct only; moral correction cannot be 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. Many philosophers have said that physical correction is then necessary. We confess it should consist less in blows, or painful impressions on the person, 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; treat them with gentleness; and judge from their little mettle and passion, that they will some day become courageous men. Free to do as they please, they do not attempt to abuse that freedom. Who, on the contrary, are said to be the most slothful and corrupt people? The most slothful and corrupt people? Chinese, in whose homes, owing to extreme piternal authority, infancy is a long and frightful slavery.

In all this we see either the viciousness of extremes, or the false application of principles. For, besides repealing cruelty to children with horror, we believe there exists a more efficacious way for their government almost without corporal punishment in their second infancy, or when they are susceptible of reason; that is, to teach 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 men, can be an accessory to the degradation and dis-honor 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 instructed from a tender age to bear the salutary yoke of civilization, to restrain the violent inclinations which man frequently uses 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 debasing him, will increase his integrity and prevent 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, we see how the spoiled child is prodigal of his corporeal faculties, giving unrestrained freedom to his desires. Experience has proved that idolized 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 everything, 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 children 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 preponder-ance 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.

Children, 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 stifle 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 almost 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 enchantress that crosses the path of the young man, in various forms, before he enters the portals of lawful wedlock.

Bo this thy guard, be this thy strong defence, A virtuous heart, 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 State 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 instinct, 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 off-pring result from bacchanalian and other excesses, which a natural instinct unceasingly foments.

Children 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 society. 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 offensive in the ancient days when civilized 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 maternity, were but as pleasures to them. When mothers again deign to nurse their infants, manners will reform themselves; the sentiments of nature will revive in every heart; the country will be properly peopled.

The attractions of domestic life are the best preventive of bad morals. The prattle 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 a good nurse, but there are other qualities no less precious, and still more rare, although She must equally important to success. possess unalterable sweetness, habitual cheerfulness and imperturbable patience Equanimity of temper is the only means of impressing the moral sense, and is eminent, ly adapted to the early formation of patience, sweetness and resignation, and to produce in the child those qualities which, developing with age, form ultimately the use 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 said had he heard tales too often recounted in our homes, not only to children, but grown-up men and women? Nevertheless, nothing should be neglected when education Vices and virtues often ap. is in question. pear innate, or dependent on individual or ganization, because we do not perceive the impressions which, from the most tender age 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 We do not see that the ber of children. mortality of children is greater among the middle classes than in the higher and more opulent ranks-where the most assiduous care is given to the young shoots of illustrious 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 by degrees to the inclemency of the seasons, the misuse of sweetmeats, t unt his constitution, and precocious pleasures ener vate his strength. The poor, on the contrary, inure themselves to fatigue, accustom themselves to plain food, and fortify their lives by free and vigorous exercise suitable to age. The imperceptible degeneration of the higher classes of society is the outcom? of their modes of life, while the inferior ranks make themselves strong and produce generations more robust and enduring, both

in morals and physique. Woe to those who do not profit by the experience of the past on this important subJAN. 19th, 1894.]

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the ub-" ject ! The sentiments and strength of mind which constitute a man, germinate in early years happy age of hope and innocence in which the heart blooms like a flower in the lovely dawn of morning, to learn only too soon of the afflictions and bitter draughts which thereafter drench its life.

A. KIRKWOOD. Toronto.

THE REVOLUTION IN BRAZIL.

About midday on the 31st October heavy firing again went on for some time.

The 1st and 2nd of November-public, or rather church holidays, the first being All Saints' and the latter All Souls' Day all was quiet, hostilities being suspended all round. On the 3rd, firing was renewed at Nictheroy and was continued all day.

At fifteen minutes to 4 o'clock a most terrific explosion was heard. The houses shook as if they would fall, glass was smashed everywhere and the city became full of dust caused by the shock. Several persons died in the streets owing to syncope.

For a long time we could not find out what had happened, but it finally became known that another large powder magazine had been blown up. Lesser explosions, caused by the fire which followed the first grand one reaching other deposits of powder, were heard at intervals for a long time. One of the insurgent ships-a wooden hulk caught fire and drifted up the bay, the ammunition on board exploding as she

Shortly after this occurred the Government forts opened fire on Villegaignon, and being answered, a sharp engagement was maintained far into the night.

A boat from H.M.S. Sirius was loading sand at the island on which this magazine Was situated, and at the time the explosion curred the men were in bathing. Mowbray, 1st Lieut. of the Sirius, Mr. Tuphe and Mr. Potter of the Racer are missing, with no hope of finding them. They were near the magazine. The boatswain (it is said) of the Sirius was blown to pieces and what was recovered was recognized by tattoo marks. A sailor died from wounds after he reached the ship. Twelve men are

The boat was smashed up, as was one from the Racer. The burials took place on November (1). November 4th, and all English flags were

The usual performance began at 5 o'clock ed each of November. The forts shell-

ed each other for some two hours. A tre-Mendous fire was observed at Nictheroy.

On the 6th it seemed as if something of great moment was about to take place. It hree date that 6,000 men had been landed three days south of Rio. Troops have been despatched to meet them.

Nothing has yet been found of Mowbray or Tupper____they are gone. Only last Thurs-day weak ... day week they are gone. Unly last field, and Mowbray made a speech. Now, where are

ing days for Rio. On the afternoon of the between the forces on the water front and the insurgents. Shet flow everywhere, and the insurgents. Shot flew everywhere, and hany people were wounded and some kill-ed. Banks and business houses had all

closed before the fire became strong. On the 7th the case was the same, only re_{BO} willed and toore so.

wonded in every part of the city. The On the 8th of the land forces. On the 8th a rain of shot was poured

THE WEEK.

nto 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 Nietheroy 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, as on the two revious 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 shell the Ilha das Cobras with kerosene shells. Fortunately 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 Government forts have been at work on Villegaignon night and day for some time past, and the manner in which shot and shell is being poured into the de-voted place is terrible. A sailor in the fort did a brave thing the day before yes. terday. A shot from Santa Cruz cut away the large flag-staff from which waved the Brazilian ensign. Tae lower part of the staff, with its yard, was left standing, and in a momenta man was seen carrying up the flig, which he succeeded in placing on one of the yard arms, notwithstanding the hail of rifle balls which were directed at him from the shore. Such bravery, however, could not awaken any feeling of admiration among the soldiers ashore, and as he turned to come down he was hit and fell deal. In any other country he would have been cheered and not fired upon. Even the scurcilous Paiz a lmits that he was a brave man.

The Italian ss. Etna is now the flagship of the confederated foreign fleet. A proclamation has just been published (to-day 11th) by the British consul: "That protection will be given to merchandise by the foreign naval commanders, not only on board ships which are under their protection, but also when in lighters, boats or other means of maritime transport, no matter to what nationality they belong, provided they be employed by the said ships in commercial 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 owner-ship, 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 Review of October 7th bas almost the same thing to The Graphic or London News of Octosay. ber 21st has a very good and correct view of Crashley's and the *Paiz* office in the Rua do Ouvidor. Crashley's is at present the rendezvous for every English-speaking man in Rio, and his place 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 imprisoned.

Rio, Nov. 11th, '93.

С. В.

CORRESPONDENCE.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

To the Editor of The Week ;

Dear Sir, -I notice in a recent issue of THE WEEK that you are not aware whether the University Extension lectures are being con-tinued in Ottawa this winter. I beg to say for your information that they are being con-tinued with greatly increased interest. Two courses are now going on. English literature by Professor Cappon of Qaeen's and Politica! Science by Professor Scott of Queen's and a course of electricity by Professor Cox of McGill opens on the 27th inst. There is an attendopens on the 27th inst. There is an attend-ance of over a hundred students in English and fairly large classes in the other subjects. The people of Ottawa have come to appreciate the University Extension movement in a thoroughly practical way; in a ldition to the liberal putronage in the way of attendance at the lectures, a guarantee fund has been vol-untarily subscribed by His Excellence fund untarily subscribed by His Excellency Lord Abordoon and some other bonevolent citizons to meet any deficit which muy arise. The hopes and expectations are that the movement has come to stay.

Yours sincerely,

T. J. MACLAUGHLIN,

See'y University Extension Association of Ottawa.

VIRGIL MODERNIZED.

To the Editor of The Week:

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

THE CANDIDATE, (loq)"This whisky flask, 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. (loq_{c})

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 yet 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, she 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 care for no one else. Could you 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 typograph-ical 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 Alcoforado), translated by Edgar Prestage, Balliol College, Oxford, London: Published by David Nutt, in the Strand; 1893. Cloth 8vo, rough edges, gilt top, pp. xvi, (inc. 2 blank), 209. Price 7s. 6d.

are beautiful : the pages are a delight to the eye. But from a literary point of view, Mr. Prestage's book leaves almost everything to be desired. The page of Errata contains no less than eighteen cor-The page of rections (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 sadly 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 s; the red-ink figured initial letters; the punctilious retention of the spelling and abbreviations of the original French translation—such as u for v, & for and, ē for en; and the exceeding care bestowed on the minutest typographical points-show that no effort seems to have been spared to make the book bibliopegically perfect, it certainly looks as if the translator had strained at a gnat and swallowed several His translation halts not seldom camels. 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. Prestage falls may be seen from the fact that wherever "les Religieuses" occurs in the original, instead of translating it simply by "nuns," he says "religious;" as, for exam-ple, "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 Bazàn's in the España Moderna of June, 1889, entitled "La Eloïsa Portuguesa" (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 æra of libraries and book-manuals; especially as such bibliography would have been intensely interesting: edition 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 'every-thing '] to its interest and value." If the

translator will fill up the deficiencies point ed out, a second edition of this book would be worth buying.

ARNOLD HAULTAIN.

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, see,

Mapped in the spirit's destiny

This smoke and toil perhaps, designed As calisthenics for the mind." EZRA H. STAFFORD.

Toronto.

ART NOTES.

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

At her studio, 8 North street, Miss Mason has, during the past two weeks, given an ex-hibition of her work in china painting. Great interest has been shown and the number of winter and the number of visitors was large, a just tribute to the quality of the work exhibited. We regret inability to another the second speak from personal inspection, but from all we have heard of Miss Mason's work we judge it that of a true artist 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 street west, which has been much improved of late, especially in the matter of lighting. A larger number of the matter of lighting. A larger number of artists than heretofore are contributing, and some work from Montreal is expected. One of the largest canvases, from the brush of an art-ist who sneaks to the boart of the ist who speaks to the hearts of the uninitiated as well as to the more critical tastes of others, is the "Modern Madonna."

The London Spectator tells us, that Mr. Burne Jones, who has been recently discover-ed by French connoisseurs, has already made a decided invession way D a decided impression upon Parisian opinion The interest which his pictures have excited in the French capital is well the French capital is well expressed in the current number of the Gazette des Beaux-Arts, which contains an intelligent which contains an intelligent and eulogistic ar-ticle on his pictorial treatment of the legend Perseus. As illustrations to the arcicle, sever al of Mr. Burne Jones's sketches have been re-produced. produced.

produced. If any reader of Mrs. Burton Harrison's clever story "Sweet Bells out of Tune" has wondered whether reference was made to any particular artist, when one of the character says of him: "If that man had painted Dr. Jekyll, people would have been sure to see it the monster Hyde. They say he employs hittle somebody with horns to come up through a trav deport and paint, his eves for him.", If a trap door and paint his eyes for him. , if frankness of these is positively brutal, the anyone has wondered, we say, a writer in John Art Amateur has solved the riddle. It is John S. Sargent.

The desire of the female students in the Ine desire of the female students in ^{an} Royal Academy Schools, London, to be allow-ed the same chance of complete study as given to the male students is made more nificant by the results of the recent compet-tion. It appears that both the ciliner mernucant by the results of the recent compet-tion. It appears that both the silver were als tor painting the head from life car-taken by ladies, and the prize for a car-toon of a draped figure as well. They argue portunities at present open to them they argue portunities at present open to them they we do so much, greater facilities for study which bring the more substantial more than they which bring the more substantial rewards which Academy has to offen unit Academy has to offer well within their reade

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Their contention seems logical; to withhold from them that knowledge of the human figure which is that knowledge of the human figure in which is the foundation of all excellence in the practice of art, is less than just.

The exhibition of paintings in oil and watercolors now being held in Montreal on the occasion of the opening of the new gallery, cotasion of the opening of the new gamery, contains a large number of very valuable works, nearly all the property of Montreal col-lectors. Among the names of the French painters are Dagnan Bouveret, Decamps, De-lacrois, Isabay, Const. Daubicov. Diaz, Cazin, painters are Dagnan Bouveret, Decamps, De-lacrois, Isabey, Corot, Daubigny, Diaz, Cazin, Couture, Ribot, and Jules Breton, whose "Les Communicants" is generally considered one of his masterpicces. There are examples of the old Dutch school in Franz Hals' "Por-trait of Johann Van Loo. Colonel of the of the old Dutch school in Franz Hals' "Por-trait of Johann Van Loo, Colonel of the Archers of St George," and "Portrait of a Man in Black; " "An Interior," by Pieter brandt; "A Flemish Kitchen," by Teniers, and two landscapes by Jacob Van Ruysdacl. A fine Fortnuy has been lent, and among the and two landscapes by Jacob Van Ruysdaei. A fine Fortuny has been lent, and among the English masters are Turner's "Mercury and "Argus;" a canvas by Wilkie; Ronney's "Portrait of Mrs.Wright;" portraits by Gains-borough, Lawrence and Reynolds (the works by these last four as well as that of Turner borough, Lawrence and Reynolds (the works by these last four as well as that of Turner examples of many less well known. To Mr. B. Angus, Mr. E. B. Greenshields, Vice-President of the Art Association, and Mr. A. is due mainly the great success of this exhibiis due mainly the great success of this exhibi-

The Canadian Artists' Association held an exhibition of some ninety two pictures in the Hamilton Art School, under the auspices of the Canadian Club of that city. There was a large gathering of Hamilton's society people on the opening night, Dec. 29th, and the at-tendance during the whole of the week was addresses on art topics were given by the President and Secretary, Mr. Bell-Smith and Mr. Sherwood, which attracted large audi-The Canadian Artists' Association held an resident and Secretary, Mr. Bell-Smith and Mr. Sherwood, which attracted large audi-ences. The collection was a very choice one, among when we find the names of L. R. O'Brien, O. R. Insult, D. Fowler, Bell-Smith, among whom we find the names of L. K. O'Brien, O. R. Jacobi, D. Fowler, Bell-Smith, George Bruenech, Brymner, Homer Watson, Paul Peel, Matthews, Geo. A. Reid, Mrs, Reid, Challener, Atkinson, Verner, Knowles, Manly, Sherwood and Miss Tully. By the courtesy of the President, two Hamilton artists, though not members of the Association, here asked to contribute, and the portrait of were asked to contribute, and the portrait of his sister by Blair Bruce, and the exquisitely admired china by Miss Galbraith, were greatly admired Source built the source sold, among admired china by Miss Galbraith, were greaty admired. Several pictures were sold, among bill we notice "London Bridge," by F. M. Sanford, and presented by Mrs. W. E. Sanford, and presented by her to the Cana-fore as one for presented by her to the Cana-fore as one for presented by her to the Cana-fore as one for presented by her to the Cana-fore as one for presented by her to the Cana-fore as one for presented by her to the Cana-fore as one for presented by her to the Cana-fore as one for presented by her to the Cana-tary for the Canatary for the Cana-tary for the Canatary for the Canatary for the Cana-tary for the Canatary for the Canata ^{can} Ulub. This picture has been noticed be-fore as one of the features of last year's Palette Club exhibition, but the Club is to be con-statulated on its acquisition of so good an ex-talented painters.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Tschaikowsky, the late lamented Russian composer, left an estate valued at some

Nikisch, conductor of the Buda-Pesth his orchestra some time next June or July. Dr. Hand State S

Dr. Hans Richter, of Vienna, has been conducting some orchestral concerts in Leipzig, the orchestra being the Paylin Philharmonic. be orchestral concerts in Leipers, reat entry being the Berlin Philharmonic.

Great enthusiasm prevailed.

with usiasm prevailed. Wr. J. D. A. Tripp will play at his forth-other things, Bach's "Italian Concerte" and Norah Clench, the violinst, and Mr. Pier De-be highly enjovable. be highly enjoyable.

The publishing house of Bote & Bock, of ing some of the matter numbers of the composer's operas for voice and piano 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 organist of Carlton St. Methodist Church, gave an organ recital in St. Luke's Church on Saturday afternoon last to a very delighted audience. He played solos by Bach, Salome, Gounod, Lemmens, Guilmant and others. Mrs. Caldwell sang most charmingly two or three well selected songs.

The Toronto Lacrosse Club have transferred their energy from the green lawn of Rosedale to the boards of the Grand Opera Housea more seasonable scene for the display of their ingenuity, skill and enterprise in entertaining their friends and the public. Crowded houses they deserve and crowded houses they are hav-Mr. Schuch has rendered a good account ing. of his chorus of forty capital voices, and the fancy march and drill, under the able direction of Messrs. Arthur Armstrong and Harvey Willis, respectively, is novel and taking. Two successive evenings and a Saturday matinee will only make their many patrons long for more. The success of the entertainment was assured from the start, and the music, singing and gen-eral features of the performances show what excellent and varied talent this popular organization contains.

"Landon's Piano Method " easily graded for beginners, by Charles W. Landon. Philadelphia: Theodore Presser. This is the best arranged work and the best adapted to meet the above requirements, which begin a start of the box. requirements which have come under our notice. Most of the so-called piano methods are either too bulky and expensive, or are filled with "old fashioned ideas, exercises and trashy amusements" which do not give the learner an exalted idea of what should consti-tute a cultivated player. But in this splendid work of Landon's are to be found exercises and instructions on touch which are based on modern principles, and are moreover so simply and naturally explained as to leave no doubt in the minds of either teacher or pupil as to what is meant. The ètudes and pieces are all interesting and instructive, are fingered and in most cases phrased, 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, modern and progressive.

We have received the following music for re-view :--" Thirty selected studies from Stephen Heller's works," Philadelphia: Theo Presser. These admirable studies are selected from the works of Heller by eminent musician among whom are, Albert Ross Parsons, of New York, Arthur Foote, of Boston, and others equally well known. Among these selections are some of Heller's most instructive and beautiful compositions chosen from Op. 45, 46, 47, all graded, phrased and fingered. Besides the care bestowed on the precise expression marks, there is added to each ètude, an analysis of its poetic meaning, which further adds to the ex-cellence of this elegant and artistic edition. As is well known, Heller's études contain some of the most lovely music left us by any modern writer, but unfortunately difficult and easy ones alternate with strange inconsistency, but in this volume under review, this fault is entirely removed, for while each ètude pos-sesses some difficulty in advance of the pre-ceding, 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 already 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 thou-sands may mount on their bodies.—Mrs. Balfour.

LIBRARY TABLE.

THE PRESBYTERIAN YEAR BOOK for the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland. 1894. Toronto: Presbyterian Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd. 15c.

This extremely convenient and helpful hand book comes to us again with all the authority of a pocket encyclopedia on matters relating to the Presbyterian Church in Canada. relating to the Presbyterian Church in Canada. The cover as well as the presswork is extreme-ly neat and attractive. As a vade mecan of the strong and progressive branch of the Christian Church which it so well represents, the publication is rapidly nearing the limit of a quarter of a century. For now all but two-decades it has in compact and convenient form each year presented the material facts of growthand development, and the essential data, for a ready and reliable reference to the main features of Presbyterian Church life in Canada. To the present editor, the Rev. W. D. Ballan-tyne, B.A., credit is due for this most credittyne, B.A., credit is due for this most creditcompetent writers, and three interesting sketches of the Fort Massey Church, Halifax, Bank St. Church, Ottawa, and First Presby-torion Church Ottawa, and First Presbyterian Church, Chatham, Ontario, respectively, with appropriate illustrations. A synopsis of the Home Mission Report and suitable selec-tions from the Minutes of the General Assem-bly are also provided. So small is the price of this handy little volume and so useful is it for reference and reading, that one cannot imagine well-ordered Presbyterian household a. in which the Year Book could not be produced at a moment's notice.

A HISTORY OF UPPER CANADA COL-LEGE, 1829-1892, 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 cannot fail to gratify that interest. It is fitting that some enduring monument should be reared to preserve ever fresh the old names and traditions of the past, and it is surely comand traditions of the past, and it is surely com-mendable 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 attach to the history of our oldest and proudest school. Great credit is due the editors for the manner in which they have compiled the work. There is a delightful ease of narration, and reminiscences of absorbing interest are told in a very engaging manner. As a purely literary production, the work makes no pretensions, yet it possesses what many more aspiring literary efforts often lack, charmand personal flavor. Proceeding as it does from so many hands, there is no monotony, and each article is contributed by the one person most fitted to know his subjet. The inception of the College is graphi-cally described, and as a record of the early educational institutions of the Province, the description is invaluable. If mention must be made of particular articles, those devoted to the regimes of successive Principals are deserv-ing of special notice. The "History of Upper Canada College" is in every respect an attrac-tive and interesting volume, and we cannot 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 BIOGRAPHY. Edited by Sidney Lee. Vol. XXXVI. Mal-thus-Mason. Price, 83.75. New York : Macmillan; London : Smith, Elder & Co.; Toronto: 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 conents of each successive volume. In the present issue we have a number of names around which controversies have raged for centuries, and respecting which, if we cannot 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 sufficient accc unt of his theory of population, which, in spite⁺ of its having raised the ire of Mr. Kingsley and other tenevolent persons, still demands attention. Not far off comes Mandeville, author of the Fable of the Bees, so justly criticised by William Law, who could hardly tolerate the notion that, by any possibility, private vices could become public benefits! A number of Manns are here, among them prominently Sir Horace (1701-1786). There is quite a little crowd of Manners, which, notwithstanding their connection with the noble and ducal he use of Rutland, can here be only mentioned.

Cardinal Manning 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 elevate Newman 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 a subsequent volume. In the meantime we think the estimate given of Manning's powers and defects at the bottom of p. 67 is just and good. It may be noted, as a proof of the completeness of the Dictionary, that among the Mannings we have the infamous Mrs. Manning and her black satin gown, and Dickens's letter, which did so much to put an end to public executions.

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 opponents 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 VI. and wife of James IV. of Scotland. But there are others of hardly less mark. First comes Margaret, the daughter of Edmund Ironside, the sister of Edgar the Atheling, wife of Malcolm Canmore, whom we have already 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 Denmark, 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 movement 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 commemorated among them the saintly Henry Martyn.

But one interesting group-that of the Marys-will probably arrest the attention of most readers as of greater interest than any other memoirs in the volume. And these are excellently done. Mary I., daughter of Henry VIII., at great length, by the editor; Mary II., wife of William III., by Dr. A. W. Ward also fully and well ; Mary of Modena, wife of James II. 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 earnest endeavor to be fair. Mary Tuder, we imagine, has now found her place, as neither a saint nor a monster, but as a well meaning, narrow, religious, bigoted woman. The others have excited no great controversy, with the exception of Mary of Scotland; and the difficulties of her history seem to be about as great as ever, nor can the advocates of the opposite views be said to have come perceptibly nearcr 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 history of Great Britain to which people will, for many a year, have recourse, as the best store-house of the facts of which that history con sists.

PERIODICALS.

Book Reviews 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 livelybit of history in his article in *Macmillan'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 17th century wit and correspondent. Politics in the time of Fielding and Smollett also receive attention in this number.

Littell's Living Age, Jan. 13th, 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 yields 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 deservedly popular eelectic, and this also applies to the poetry of the number.

That marvel of cheapness and efficiency, the Cosmopolitan, in its January number, publishes for the first time a poem of Whittier, written in 1879, with artistic illustration. Charlotte F Bates provides some desultory notes on Whittier, with portraits. W. D. Howell's contribution, "A Bit of Altruria in New York," is pleasantly written and illustrated. T. C. Crawford has an interesting paper on the revival of the pantomime--the illustrations are apt and amusing. Paul Heyse's story "The Wedding at Capri," is a clever bit 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 and others, are as usual very attractive.

The Hon. J. W. Longley has an all too short paper on Howe and his times, in the *Ga adian Magazine* for January; a very interesting period in colonial history is referred to and it would well stand amplified notice. Mr. J. J. Kelso, so well known as the friend of the waif and stray, writes of them in this number. A graceful piece of poetic prose is "Vignettes from St. Pilgrin's Isle," by Mr. A. H. Morison, who also provides the pleasing poen "Watching for the Day." Chancellor Rands "Extraordinary Experience," is well named and is both timely and suggestive of the weird mystery which envelopes human life. Colin A. Scott has a thoughtful appreciation of William Wilfrid Campbell. Charles Gordon Regers contributes a Christmas story, and other poems and prose articles make up a most readable number.

Two Canadian contributors appear in the January Arena. C. H. Lugrin, under the cap tion "A National Problem," advocates the opening of new markets for the produce of American factories and a return to the ide that the country be one, not of wage-earners, but of independent producers. Mr. Stinson Jarvis, in his second paper of "The Ascent of Life" series, leads us a step onward to "A series, leads us a step onward to In his dis priests of either science or sect." covery and exposition of the true ria media sought for so long in vain by earth's wises philosophers and saints, the thought is depres-sing that Newman died too soon to enter hand and hand with Husbard is the thought is the and hand with Huxley at beek of Jarvis -the promised land. Those who read Dr. Her soldt's first article on his experiences among d adepts of Serinagur will not miss his succeeding ing papers. Among the other papers of this issue that of the editor in the series on Gerald Massey should not be omitted.

LITERARY AND PERSONAL.

Prof. H. H. Boyesen's long-promised commentary on Iben's play will be published by the Macmillans at once.

Q's "Delectable Duchy" has received high praise both in England and America. Smal wonder either as Q's literary ability is of po common order.

Canon Farrar is about to put up in St. Maragaret's Church, London, of which he is rector, a small but beautiful memorial to the late Bishop Phillips Brooks.

We have received from Mr. Andrew of dale, of Torquay, England a catalogue miscellaneous books and of a number of rare old prints and drawings in his possession.

The long-expected "Life and Correspondence of Dean Stanley" is now ready, and will be published at once by the Scribners in two large volumes with portraits. It is the ripe results of long and careful labor by the author, R. E. Prothero, the recently chosen editor of the Quarterly Review.

Mr. Augustine Birrell has already a ner volume of essays. It will be entitled "Met Women and Books," and will cover a variet of interesting topics, treated in the author well-known brilliant, original manner. Seribners will publish the volume in uniform style with Mr. Birrell's "Obiter Dicta "Res Judicate."

The series of articles on "Great Americal Industries," edited by Mr. R. R. Bowker, will be resumed in the February "A Bar Magazine, the subject treated being of Iron." The article is a history of the processes of separating iron from its ore down to description of the atest methods, including the Edison magnetic process.

Rev. Dr. Charles Merivale, dean of did and a highly esteemed English historian, at the age of 5 Wednesday afternoon, at the deanery. He was a Harrow and Cambridg, scholar, an honor man at the university a fellow, university preacher, Hulsean turer, chaplain to the Speaker of the House Commons, and in 1869 became dean of 1894.

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The dean was younger brother of the late Herman Merivale, long in the public service and himself a well-known author; and Herman Charles Merivale, the poet and playwright, is his nephew.

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Company amounce the following publications: A Protegee of Jack Hamlin's, by Bret Harte; The Rousing of Mrs. Potter, by Gertrude Smith; A Symphony of the Spirit, by G. S. Merriam; Jones on Chattel Mortgages, fourth edition, by L. A. Jones; Jones on Liens, second edition, and Jones's Forms in Convey-ancing, fourth edition, by same author; Lloyd on Building, second edition, by A. P. Lloyd ; The Bench and Bar of New Hampshire, by late Hon. C. H. Bell and A Harte. Messrs. Houghton, Mittlin & Company

Mr. J. D. Edgar, Q.C., M.P., has just reason to be proved of the commendation bestowed on his last volume of poems so favourships favourably reviewed in our columns at time of nala: French Canadian poet, has expressed himself thus warmly of Mr. Edgar's literary work: "I am a great admirer of the poet; talent of Edgar. In clearing of the most and charm of Edgar. In elevation of thought and charm of expression he is a poet of exceptional merit. But, above all, he captivates me by his faultless good taste. Even his outbursts of passion and of enthusiasm possess, what is as rare as precious, a stamp of refinement, which in no wise evolution. As wise excludes sincere and true emotion. As to the translations with which he has honored some of my short poems, 1 declare, without any false humility, that they are better than the original."

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

James Mason. The Principles of Chess in Theo-ry and Practice. Horace Cox, Windsor House, Beam's Buildings, London, E.C.

- Henry M. Field. The Barbary Coast. Chas. Scribner's Sons, New York ; Wm. Briggs, Toronto. \$2.00:
- Hubert De Saint-Amand. Last Years of Louis
- XV. Chas. Scribner's Sons, New York; Wm. Briggs, Toronto. \$1.25. Bernard Bosanquet. The Civilization of
- Christendom. Swan Sonnenschein & Co., London; Macmillan & Co., New York; Copp, Clark Co., City. \$1.50. Ed.
- H. Cooper. Richard Escott. Macmil-lan & Co., New York : Copp, Clark Co., Toronto. \$1.00.
- Francis Burney, Cecilia, Vols. I. H. HI, J. M. Dent & Co., London; Copp, Clark Co., Toronto. \$3.00.
- Goldwin Smith. Specimens of Greek Tragedy, Vols. I. II. Macmillan & Co., New York; Copp, Clark Co., Toronto. \$2.50.
- Henry B. Wheatley, F.S.A. Diary of Samuel Pepys, M.A., F.R.S. Vol. III. Geo. Bell & Son, New York; Copp, Clark Co.,
- Frederick Greenwood. The Lovers' Lexicon. Maemillan & Co., New York ; Copp, Clark Co., Toronto. \$1.50. Macmillan &
- Chas. Oman. Europe 476-918. Macmillan & Co., New York ; Copp.Clark Co., Toronto. Mast. 75.
- Mark Rutherford. Catharine Furze. Mac-millan & Co., New York : Copp, Clark T. D. p.
- T. D. Bonner. Life and Adventures of James P. Beckwourth. T. Fisher Unwin, Lon-don; Copp. Clark Co., Toronto.
- Edited by the Countess Aberdeen. Onward and Upward. Partridge & Co., London; Geo, Duncan & Co., Edinburgh. Martin Countess Aberdeen.
- Lady Marjorie Gordon. Wee Willie Winkie. Patridge & Co., London; Geo. Duncan & Son. Raisternet Son, Edinburgh.

Why is it that so many men cling to the cause they have failed to find a fountain pen Gladstone and Oliver Wendell Holmes say here is. Examine, test it, and you find 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 flow to the last drop of ink. Its material, mechanto the last drop of mk. Its material, mechan-ism 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 and at all prices, together with a very handsome morocco pocket holder. Chauncey M. Depew says, "It is the best fountain pen," and he should know.

ANOTHER MONO MIRACLE.

HOW A BRIGHT LITTLE GIRL'S LIFE WAS SAVED.

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

From the Shelburne Economist.

Many of the readers of the Economist have doubtless been impressed to a certain extent by the reports 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 doubt 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 flesh 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., township 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 la grippe. One night during her illness her father heard her scream and ran to her bed. The child appeared to be in a terrible fright and for some time could not be pacified, and although she apparently recovered from the usual symptoms of la grippe, she was never the same in health and strength, Her nervous system seemed to have become 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 instead 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 handed to her. She would frequently fall down when attempting to walk across the floor, and had to be closely watched for fear she might at some time fall on the stove. Nor could she sit on a chair. It seemed as though she had completely lost control of her limbs. Prior to her illness she had usually assisted in dressing herself-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 turn her. She was perfectly helpless and had almost 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 foreboded the loss of reason. The condition of the poor child was 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 noticed that the little girl's appetite was improving, and by the time three boxes were used she had improved to a marvellous extent. In April last, the child having fully recovered, no more pills were given her. Several months have passed since then and there has been no relapse and no sign of a return of the terrible malady. The cure seems to be complete and no further medicine has been required. The parents state emphatically that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved the life of their little girl.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a specific for all diseases arising from an impoverished condition of the blood or a shattered condition of the nervous forces, such as St. Vitus' dance, locomotor ataxia, rheumatism, paralysis, sciatlocomotor ataxia, rheumatism, paralysis, scat-ica, the after effects of la grippe, loss of appetite, headache, dizziness, chronic erysip-elas, scrofula, etc. They are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, correcting irregularities, suppressions and all forms of female weakness, building anew the blood and restoring the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of any nature. These pills are not a purgative medi-cine. They contain only life-giving properties, and nothing that could injure the most delicate

system. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, (printed in red ink.) Bear in mind that 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 inntations and substitutes.

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

We beg to draw the attention of our readwe beg to draw the attention of our read-ers 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 their favourite remedy out here However, in their favourite remedy out here However, in the future, the public will be able to get it through any druggist. Many of our readers will know that Messrs. Courts & Son advocate a method of treatment as well as a remedy. a method of treatment as well as a remedy. Acetocura is applied externally with a sponge on handle according to the "Spinal System of Treatment." The theory Messrs. Coutts promulgate in their pamphlet, "The Acid Cure," is, that symptoms of disease are more often an effect than a cause. It is claimed that the true cause of such ailments as Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sciatica, etc., 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 require for carry-ing on their normal functions. Science is tend-ing more and more to support this theory; as to the results of the treatment there can be no doubt. Acetocura when intelligently applied restores health. Thousands 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. From every flower that broke in flame, Some half-articulate whisper came.

In every wind I felt the stir Of some celestial messenger.

Later, amid the city's din And toil and wealth and want and sin,

They followed me from street to street,

The dreams 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 had no shafts for me

In this aerial company.

Now one by one the visions fly,

And one by one the voices die.

More distantly the accents ring, More frequent the receding wing.

Full dark shall be the days in store,

When voice and vision come no more !

-THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH, in Seribuer's Magazine.

WEBSTER'S 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 preparahigh for the first day's effort, and one other night for that of the second day. He could have made but few notes, and the brief which has 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 dirst day he told Mr. Everett that as to the defence of the Constitution he had no misgivings, that he was always ready for that, and his only anxiety was in regard to the personal and sectional parts of Colonel the personal and sectional parts of Colonel Hayne's attack. As he entered the Senate chamber, John M. Clayton, the Senator from Delaware, said to him: "Webster, are you primed and loaded?" "Seven fingers," was his only reply, with a gesture as if pointing to a gun barrel. He spoke under great excita-ment, and with almost an air of inspiration. Of his amotions he said binself not long Of his emotions he said himself, not long afterwards, "I felt as if everything I had ever seen or read or heard was floating 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. C. Winthrop in the January Scribner.

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The year 1893 was the most successful one 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 provided for by interest receipts. The result of the year's work should be

exceedingly satisfactory to the company's policy-holders.

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PUBLIC OPINION.

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

Hamilton Spectator : The Manitoba legislature proposes to protect the farmer against the agricultural implement man, by exempting almost 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 iron industry of Canada has a wide field open to it in the domestic market, which is now chiefly supplied by foreign imports; and the hope is not alto-gether a vain one that when capital and enterprise are applied to the natural resources Canada possesses, she may in course of time take her place among the great iron-producing countries of the world.

Victoria Colonist : The Canadian who objects to too liberal a trade policy on the part of the United States, because, in his opinion, his party will be injured by that liberality, is the meanest and most narrow-minded of mortals. He would deprive his countrymen of a great advantage in order that his political clique may be benefitted. Partyism of this kind is only another name for disloyalty of the most contemptible kind.

St. John Gazette: If the demand of President Cleveland is actively resisted the insurrectionists, who are nearly all Americans, will be treated with less elemency by President Cleveland than they have been promised by the Queen, who is more than magnanimous in her pledges. The course pursued by Min-ister Stephens, instigated or supported by the Harrison administration, is one of the foulest blots on the h story of the American republic.

Halifax Chronicle: Mr. Mowat wisely 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 a law; (2) that the provincial legislature has power to pass such a law. The first question has been answered in the affirmative; the answer to the second will probably show that the energy and such a prohibitory legislation the enactment of such prohibitory legislation is vested only in the Dominion Parliament.

Guelph Mercury : In the discussion on the Wilson Tariff Bill in Congress, on Friday, Mr. Brookshire said the statistics of the Agricultural Department showed that in 1891 the American farmers sold to Canadians more farm produce than the Canadian farmers sold to Americans. Mr. Harman said he had later statistics than those quoted by 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 had to pay a tariff tax of \$4 a ton.

Ottawa Citizen : While there is a threatened deficiency of two million pounds in the imperial exchequer and of fifty million dollars in the United States, Canada 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 Canada have increased by thirty five per cent only. We have a right therefore to reiterate that Canada is suffering less 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 a statue of D'Alembert. The statue of Condorcet will not be inaugurated till next spring.

[JAN, 19th, 1894.



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

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

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POET-L THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF LETTERS.

196 Summer St., Boston.

FANUARY, 1894.

SHAKESPEARE'S 'JULIUS C.ESAR.' pr. W. J. Rolfe.

PAPERS OF THE BOSTON BROWNING SOCIETY: Browning as a Dramatic Poet Professor Henry Jones.

THE SEVEN PRINCESSES. Maurice Made linck.

linck. THE IMPORT OF KEATS'S 'LAMIA' IN CONTRAST WITH COLERIDGE'S 'CHRISTABEL' Charlotte Porter. MAN AS AN ENVIRONED ANIMAL. From the Correspondence of _____ and *** RECENT BOOKS ON CLASSICAL SUBJECTS. Jebbs's Classical Greek Poetry, &c. P. Gar. ley's 'Classic Myths in English Literature' & C.

C. A SCHOOL OF LITERATURE. Lowell's 'V^{is-} ion of Sir Launfal.' P. A. C. NOTES AND NEWS. A Possible Variant d 'The Tempest.'-Nature Poetry a sign of cadence.-' Mere Literature.'-London Liter aria.

YEARLY, \$2.50. This number, 25 cents. Order of your local book-seller or dealer, of the Publishers.

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One of the most elaborate and handsome pamphlets ever issued by a proprietary Wil cine firm in Canada is that of the Dr liams Medicine Co., which has just reached us The cover is printed in three colors and on the front page gives well executed front page gives well executed portraits of the Duke and Duchess of M Duke and Duchess (f York—England's future King and Oucen—the states of sur King and Queen—the portraits being survey and Queen—the portraits being survey rounded by a handsome border, forming a union of hearts. The back cover page is also printed in colors and shows a feature of a printed in colors and shows a fac simile of package of the famous Pink Pills. The read-ing matter in the pamphlet will be interesting to those who may for any reason manife to those who may for any reason require a blood builder or nerve tonic. A copy will be mailed free to any of our readers who will seed their address on a postal card to The Williams Medicine Cc., Brockville, Ont.

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RESIDENCE, 605 CHURCH ST., TORONTO.

MR. J. D. A. TRIPP,

1894.

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SCIENTIFIC AND SANITARY.

It is stated that there are now in the Unit-It is stated that there are now in the only ed 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 country is now treated by electrolytic processes. - Engineering Magazine.

Rawhide cannon are among the latest nerican novelties. The core of such a piece American novelties. American noverties. The core of such a piece is a steel tube, and the outermost layer is of steel wire. But by winding the gun with raw-hide, 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 Board of Health of Michigan, the statistics of sickness have demonstrated the law that generally influenza (la onstrated the law that generally induced (la grippe) is quantitatively related to the atmospheric ozone—the more ozone, the more influenza; and the law that remittent fever is inversely related—the more ozone the less remittent fever.—Science.

M. Jansen has telegraphed the fact 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.

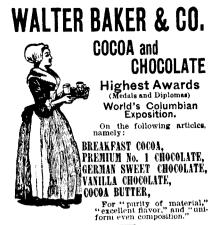
A railway tunnel nearly two miles long and 10,800 feet above sea-level has just been bored through the Rocky Mountains, at Hagerman Pass, Colorado. 'It penetrates solid grani'e, and its construction required three years and twenty days. Twenty years ago such an event would attract great attention; now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

The course of instruction in naval archi-tecture recently established at the Massachu-setts Institute of Technology 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 scien-tist. A marrow glass tube bent at a very obtuse angle is half filled with alcohol. One obtuse angle is nall linear with alcohol. One end of the tube has a conical opening, and this is placed 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 alcohol, and the displacements are read off 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 earth beneath the continents does not touch the fluid globe, but is separated from it by a space filled with gaseous matter under pressure. The continents would therefore constitute a sort of blister, much flattened inflated and sustained by gases, while the bottom of the oceans is supposed to rest directly on the fiery mass. By this hypothesis the author believes that many phenomena of the terrestrial crust that many phenomena of the terrestrial crust may be explained which are not clearly accountunder the present theory.-Popular ed for Science Monthly.

It appears from the statistical review of fish culture in Europe and North America, pre-pared by N. Borodine, of the Russian Associa-tion of Pisciculture and Fisheries, that the eighty fish-hatcheries in North America (sixty-six in the United States and fourteen in Canasix in the United States and fourteen in Cana-da and Newfoundland) produced in the year of their last report 1,616,027,192 fish hatched, and four hundred and sixteen hatcheries in Europe, 277,973,016 young fish The North American hatcheries are all governmental; most of those in Europe are in private hands. The average production of one hatchery is 668,000 in Europe and 13,400,000 in North America.



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Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bron-chitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammations, RHEUM-ATISM NEURALGIA, Frost-bites, Chilblains, Headache, Toothache, Asthma,

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PAIN REMEDY

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

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Always Reliable.

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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 health, grapple with and neutralize the impurities, driving them completely out of the system. out of the system

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Have long been acknowledged as the Best Cure for

SICK HEADACHE, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, INDI-GESTION, BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, DYSPEPSIA, AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE LIVER.

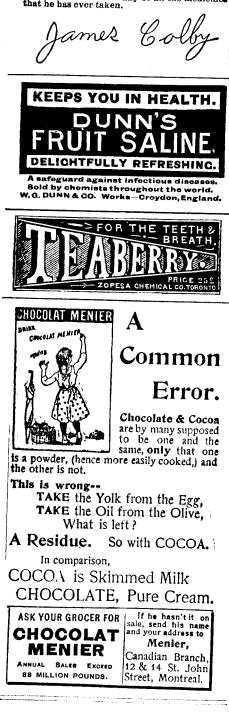
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IT SEEMS TOO SMALL to do any good, when you look at one of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. But just try it, when you're bilious or constipated, or have a sour stomach, or a fit of indigestion—and you'll own up that they're the best things in the world. That's because they cure permanently, and do it, pleasantly. They're tiny, sugar - coated, and easy to take. There's no disturb-ance to the system, diet, Satisfaction guaranteed, or ied. IT SEEMS TOO SMALL

or occupation. Simoney refunded.

Houston, Minn. Dr. R. V. PIERCE: Dear Sir – I could tell of a number of cases where Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines have cured. A friend of mine, Mr. Williams, was about used up with liver troub-les; now he says that "Pleasant Pellets" have bared but more that "Pleasant Pellets" have helped him more than any or all the medicines that he has ever taken.



TAKE - NOTICE.

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C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

THE WEEK.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Bank of France has put in circulation es printed on ramie paper. The notes are 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 difficult.

As to which should be the national flower 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.

Messrs. 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 unauthorized and uncorrect. They received an urgent invita-tion from a large number of English ministers, but 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 recommend 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 accomplished excellent service during the past summer. 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 a grand medicine,

Eva FINN, Massey Station, Ont.

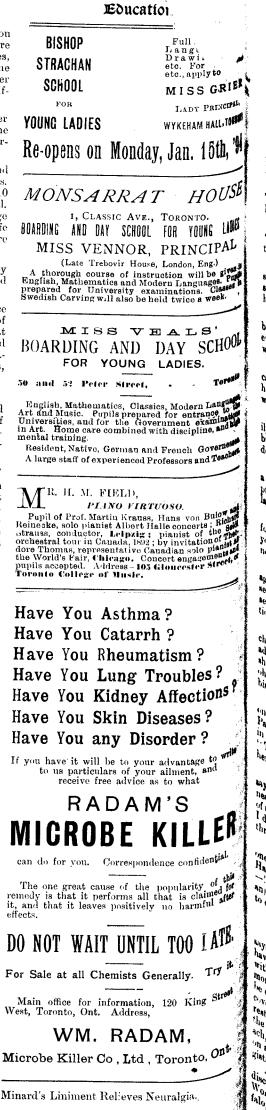
The production of anthracite coal in No-vember was 3,905,487 tons, compared with 3,769,710 tons in November last year, an increase for November this year of 135,776 tons. The production for eleven months of this year amounted to 39,653,131 tons, com-pared with 38,297,239 tons in eleven months in 1892, 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 Hagyard's Yellow Oil cured it. This invaluable remedy should be in every house. It cures cuts, sprains, bruises, I and all pains and aches in man or beast. It cures cuts, sprains, bruises, burns,

A rumor that the Baldwin Locomotive Works would close down entirely and remain closed until the latter part of January is deni-ed : "there are about one hundred engines in course of construction at the works, and that they have several other contracts for locomo-tives, both for the West and East, which will keep the present force working full time for a 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 Eric, 59; Lake Huron, 33; Lake Superior, 10; Lake Michigan, 12; Lake Ontario, 4; Detroit River, 5.—Philadelphia Record.



Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

JAN. 19th, 1894.]

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QUIPS AND CRANKS.

THE WEEK.

FINE

BANK, OFFICE

COURT HOUSE &

DRUG STORE FITTINGS

GOUTTS.

ACETOGURA

THE EXTERNAL REMEDY FOR

Rheumatism, Sciatica and

Nervous Diseases.

Mention this Paper.

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 fre-quently walks a dozen miles a day while enjoy-

PERFECTLY CURED.

headache and bad blood for ten or twelve years. I started to take Burdock Blood Bit-ters in July, 1892, and now (January, 1893), I am perfectly cured.

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

LIFE IS MISERY To many people who have the taint of scro-fula in their blood. The agonies caused by the dreadful running sores and other manifes-

tations 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.

SIRS,-I have been greatly troubled with

HUGH DRAIN, Norwood, Ont.

ing the sport.

OFFICE SCHOOL

CHURCH & LODGE FURNITURE

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

Toronto, 28th Nov., 1893.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

An infallible remedy for Bad Logs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcors. It is famous fee Gout and Rheumatism. For Disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

- FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, . Glandular Swellings and all Skin Diseases it has no rival ; and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm. Manufactured only at

THOS. HOLLOWAY'S Establishment, 78 New Oxford St, London And sold by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

Russian."

N.B. -- Advice grabis, at the above address, daily, between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter.

REV. ALEX. GILRAY,

College Street Presbyterian Church, writes:

College Street Presbyterian Church, writes: Dear Sirs,— It is with much satisfaction that I hearn that you have decided to establish a branch office in Toronto, believing as I do, that the more widely your Acctic Acid remedy is made known, the greater will be the gratitude accorded to you for the relief experienced by many suffer-ers in Canada. We have used your Acid for over eighteen years, and are now prepared to state that it is worthy of a place in every family. We have found it thoroughly safe and effective have been thanked. We wish you success in your new quarters, as we feel sure your success will bring relief here as it has already done to large numbers in the old land and other countries. Much will depend on the patient and persevering use of the Acid as set forth in your little book.

For pamphlet and all information apply to

COUTTS & SONS, 72 Victoria St.

ALEX. GILRAY, 91 Bellevue Avenue.

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

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 meeting in Chicago a

few days ago, appointed a committee of 100 persons to raise a charity fund of \$1,000,000 for the relief of the worthy poor, The number of unemployed persons in 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 with-out relief until I heard of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine 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

TORONTO.

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Oltd

You can't tell what a man may do in a horac trade by the amount of noise he makes

Toper: What shall I take, doctor, to re-nove the redness of my nose ! Doctor : Take nothing-for three months.

George : You would marry the biggest fool in the world, if he asked you, wouldn't you { Ethel : Oh, George, this is so sudden.

"How did you like your new teacher?" Tommy: Don't like him; he's delicate. That kind never get sick enough to stay at home.

Teacher: Do you understand the phrase rapid enunciation?" Boy: Yes'm. It's the way folks say their prayers on cold nights.

"I am positive that my husband went shooting to-day." "What makes you think me with him."

"Did you have any knowledge of music before you joined the choir ?" "None what-ever." "Then you learned by chants, as it were ?"

Professor Thomson has allowed an electri-cal current of a million volts to pass through his body a case of volting ambition that few would can be a set of volting ambition that few

would care to rival.

"You don't seem to be able to walk stead-

"You don't seem to be able to walk steau-but my shoes are." "Your shoes are ! What do you mean?" "Well, they are tight."

Sailor: What is the last word spoken after tank steamer has taken on her cargo, and is ind lubber, "Oil aboard," of course !

Circumstances alter cases — She : You write for the papers don't you ? How lovely ! But no, I do it for fun, of course ! He : Oh, ker

Keeper (to the captain, who has missed

Keeper (to the captain, who has missen sequence): Oh dear ! Oh dear ! It's hawful to tion) ye're a scholard i' langwidge, sir. The bar way taken to

The late Rishop Magee was once taken to

The late Bishop Magee was once taken to church by a lady to hear a preacher whom she adored, "Oh' what a saint in the pulpit!" "h' what a they came out of church. "But, bishop.

After Deacon Smithers had finished his call the Destor the Destor the daughter said :

After Deacon Smithers had finished his call hapa, didn't the latter's little daughter said : in Santa Claus? "That's what he said, love." hereay?, hapa, won't we have to try him for

He: I assure you there is no truth in the ing that all the Well, I'm

He: I assure you there is no truth in the hearly fifty, and I can safely say that no word of untruth has ever passed my lips. She: No? through your nose.

Father (on receiving bill for luncheon at Hallo our very modern London restaurants): "What! Over two guineas for merely to do once, and we won't do it again ! Now good at a structure of the appendix of the structure Now good at a structure of the structure Now good at a structure of the structure Now good at a structure of the structure to do once, and we won't do it again !

"Now good digestion wait on appetite, And health on both,"

And health on both," have in mind a coated tongue, or torpid liver, with all the symptoms of biliousness, so com-he core at a country. All this, and more, can

with all the symptoms of biliousness, so com-is cur this country. All this, and more, can the tracked by Dr. Plerce's Golden Medical Dis-the flagging energies of the liver, gives tone to on appetite, and thus enables "good digestion to wait at. Asthma

discovered treatment. Address for pamphlet, Islo, X.Y.

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