

This Number Contains: "The National Celebration of the 400th Anniversary of the Discovery of America," by O. A. Howland, M.P.P.; "Colonial Clubs," by Ernest Heaton; and Letters from Prof. Goldwin Smith, H. Spencer Howell, and George S. Hodgins.

VOL. XII. No. 30.

\$3 Per Annum.

JUNE 21st, 1895.

Price 10 Cents.



THE WEEK

A JOURNAL FOR MEN AND WOMEN.



DR. WELCH'S GRAPE JUICE.

Qt. Bottles, 75c.
Pint " 40c.
Half-Pints, 25c.

UNFERMENTED.
UNCHANGED.

From Choicest Concord Grapes.

Dr. Welch's Grape Juice is from the choicest grapes, pressed and sterilized by improved process. Only luscious grapes, a clean process, the preventing of the least particle of alcohol can produce such a beautiful, palatable, healthful juice. The grape juice is without alcohol.

Concord Grapes in liquid form for the SACRAMENT. Used by some of the largest Churches in the United States. For Soda Water gives the most beautiful, healthful and refreshing drink that can be dispensed.

SOLD ONLY BY

MACWILLIE BROS.,

Importing Grocers,

Confederation Life Building, Toronto.

Headquarters for Camper's Supplies. Secure a copy of our Camper's Guide.

Mail or telephone orders have prompt and careful attention.

TORONTO: THE WEEK PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED.

**THE CANADIAN
Bank of Commerce.**

HEAD OFFICE, -- TORONTO.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... \$6,000,000
REST..... 1,200,000

Directors.

GEO. A. COX, Esq., President.
JOHN I. DAVIDSON, Esq., Vice-President.
W. B. Hamilton Esq., Robert Kilgour, Esq.
Jas. Crathern, Esq., M. Leggat, Esq.,
John Hoskin, Esq., Q.C., LL.D.,
B. E. WALKER, General Manager.
J. H. PLUMMER, Assistant General Mgr.
ALEX. H. IRELAND, Inspector.
G. de C. O'GRADY, Assistant Inspector.
New York.—Alex. Laird and Wm. Gray, Agents.

Branches.

Ailsa Craig, Ayr, Barrie, Belleville, Berlin, Blenheim, Brantford, Cayuga, Chatham, Collingwood, Dundas, Dunnville, Galt, Goderich, Guelpin, Hamilton, Jarvis, London,	MONTREAL Main Office, 157 St. James St. City Branches, 19 Chabouillez Sq. 176 St. Lawrence Street, Orangeville, Ottawa, Collingwood, Paris, Parkhill, Peterboro', St. Catharines, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie Seaforth, Simcoe, Stratford, Strathroy,	Thorold, Toronto Junction, Walkerton, Walkerville, Waterford, Windsor, Winnipeg, Woodstock, TORONTO: Head Office, 19-25 King W. City Branches, 712 Queen E., 450 Yonge St., 791 Yonge St., 268 College St 544 Queen W., 399 Parliament, 163 King St. E.
---	---	---

Commercial credits issued for use in Europe, the East and West Indies, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and South America. Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold. Travellers' Letters of Credit issued for use in all parts of the world. Interest allowed on deposits. Collections made on the most favourable terms.

BANKERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Great Britain. The Bank of Scotland.
India, China and Japan.—The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
Germany.—The Deutsche Bank.
Paris, France.—Credit Lyonnais; Lazard, Freres et Cie.
Australia and New Zealand.—Union Bank of Australia.
Brussels, Belgium.—J. Matthieu et Fils.
New York.—The American Exchange National Bank of New York.
San Francisco.—The Bank of British Columbia.
Chicago.—The American Exchange National Bank of Chicago.
British Columbia.—The Bank of British Columbia.
Hamilton, Bermuda.—The Bank of Bermuda.
Kingston, Jamaica.—The Bank of Nova Scotia.

**Imperial Bank
OF CANADA.**

Capital Authorized..... \$2,000,000
Capital Paid up..... 1,354,525
Rest..... 1,152,252

DIRECTORS.

H. S. HOWLAND, President.
T. R. MERRITT, Vice-President, St. Catharines.
William Ramsay, Robert Jaffray, Hugh
Ryan, T. Sutherland Stayner,
Hon. John Ferguson.

HEAD OFFICE, -- TORONTO.

D. R. WILKIE, B. JENNINGS,
Cashier, Assistant Cashier.
E. HAY, Inspector.

BRANCHES IN ONTARIO.

Essex, Niagara Falls, Welland, Fergus, Port Colborne,
Sault Ste. Marie, Woodstock, Galt, St. Catharines,
Ingersoll, St. Thomas, Rat Portage.

Toronto { Cor. Wellington St. and Leader Lane
{ Cor. Yonge and Queen Sts.
{ Cor. Yonge and Bloor Sts.

BRANCHES IN NORTH-WEST.

Winnipeg, Brandon, Calgary, Portage la Prairie,
Prince Albert, Edmonton.
Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought
and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed. Prompt
attention paid to collections.

Bank of British Columbia.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1862.

Capital (with power to increase)..... £600,000 \$2,320,000
Reserve..... 275,000 1,338,333
Head Office, 60 Lombard St., London, England.

Branches:

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—Victoria, Vancouver, New
Westminster, Nanaimo, Kamloops and Nelson (Kootenay
Lake.) In the United States—San Francisco, Portland,
Seattle and Tacoma.

Agents and Correspondents:

CANADA.—Canadian Bank of Commerce, Merchants
Bank of Canada, the Molsons Bank, Imperial Bank of
Canada, Bank of Nova Scotia and Union Bank of Canada.
IN UNITED STATES.—Canadian Bank of Commerce
(Agency) New York. Bank of Nova Scotia, Chicago.
IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.—Bank of Australia.

HONOLULU.—Bishop & Co.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.—Deposits received from
\$1.00 upwards, and interest allowed (present rate) at three
and one-half per cent. per annum.

Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking
business transacted.

Victoria, B.C., July 1, 1893.

GEO. GILLESPIE, Manager.

**Merchants' Bank
OF CANADA.**

CAPITAL..... \$6,000,000
REST..... 3,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW ALLAN, Esq., President.
ROBT. ANDERSON, Esq., Vice-President.
H. MacKenzie, Esq., Sir Joseph Hickson, Jonathan Hodg-
son, Esq., H. Mont Allan, Esq., John Cassils, Esq., J. F.
Dawes, Esq., T. H. Dunn, Esq.

GEORGE HAGUE, General Manager.

JOHN GAULT, Assistant General Manager.

BRANCHES IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Belleville, Berlin, Brampton, Chatham, Galt, Gananoque, Hamilton, Ingersoll, Kincairdine,	Kingston, London, Montreal, Mitchell, Napawee, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Perth, Preston,	Quebec, Renfrew, Sherbrooke, Q. Stratford, St. John's, Q. St. Thomas, Toronto, Walkerton, Windsor.
---	--	--

BRANCHES IN MANITOBA.—Winnipeg, Brandon
Agency in New York, 52 William Street.

The position of this Bank as to the amount of Paid up
Capital and Surplus is the second in the Dominion.

A general banking business is transacted. Interest
is allowed at current rates upon deposits in the Savings
Bank Department, where sums of one dollar and upwards
are received.

Deposit receipts are also issued bearing interest
at current rates.

TORONTO BRANCH, 13 WELLINGTON ST., WEST.

D. MILLER, E. F. HEBDEN,
Manager, Assistant Manager.

**A NEW
DEVELOPMENT**

FAMILY RATES

—ON—

ECONOMICAL LINES.

**LIVERPOOL - LONDON - THE CON-
TINENT.**

BARLOW CUMBERLAND

General Steamship and Tourist Agency,

72 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

THE WEEK

A Canadian Journal of Politics, Lit-
erature, Science and Art.

Published every Friday Morning.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—Three dollars per year in
advance, post-paid to any part of Canada or of the
United States; to Great Britain and Ireland, and
Foreign Countries comprised in the Postal Union,
Fourteen Shillings Sterling. New subscriptions may
begin at any time during the year.

THE DATE when the subscription expires is on the Address
Label of each paper, the change of which to a sub-
sequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No
other receipt is sent, unless requested. Subscriptions
are understood as continuing from year to year, unless
written orders are given to the contrary. Remittances,
at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by registered
letter, or by cheque, or money order, are payable to
THE WEEK Publishing Company.

When a change of Address is desired, both the old and
new addresses should be given.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:—Approved advertisements will
be taken at \$3.00 per line per annum; \$1.75 per line
for six months; \$1.00 per line for three months; 15
cents per line per insertion for a shorter period.
No Advertisement charged less than five lines.

Address all Communications to

The Week Publishing Company, (Ltd.)
Toronto, Canada.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

**Toronto General
Trusts Co.**

AND

Safe Deposit Vaults.

Corner Yonge and Colborne Streets
Toronto.

Capital, \$1,000,000
Guarantee and Reserve Funds, 240,

Hon. Ed. Blake, Q.C., M.P., President.
E. A. Meredith, LL.D.,
John Hoskin, Q.C., LL.D., Vice-Presidents.

Chartered to act as Executor, Administrator, Trustee,
Guardian, Assignee, Committee, Receiver, Agent, etc.,
and for the faithful performance of all such duties its
capital and surplus are liable.

All securities and Trust Investments are inscribed in
the Company's books in the names of the estate or trusts
to which they belong, and apart from the assets of the
Company.

The protection of the Company's vaults for preservation
of Wills offered gratuitously.

Safes in their burglar proof vaults for rent.

The services of Solicitors who bring estates or business to
the Company are retained. All business entrusted to the
Company will be economically and promptly attended to.

J. W. LANGMUIR,

Managing Director.

Quebec Bank,

ESTABLISHED 1818.

HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.

REST, \$550,000.

Board of Directors.

R. H. SMITH, Esq., President.
WM. WITHALLS, Esq., Vice-President.

G. Lettoine Esq., J. R. Young, Esq., Geo. R. Renfrew
Esq., Samuel J. Shaw, Esq., J. T. Ross, Esq.

Head Office, Quebec.

THOS. McDOUGALL, WM. R. DEAN,
General Manager, Inspector.

Branches.

Montreal, Thomas McDougall, Manager;
Toronto, W. P. Sloane, Manager;
Ottawa, H. V. Noel, Manager;
Three Rivers, T. C. Coffin, Manager;
Pembroke, T. F. Cox, Manager;
Thorold, D. B. Crombie, Manager.

Collections made in all parts of the country on favour-
able terms and promptly remitted for.

THOS. McDOUGALL,
General Manager.

**Toronto
Savings & Loan Co.**

10 King St. West, Toronto.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

Subscribed Capital..... \$1,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital..... 600,000.00
Reserve Fund..... 105,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. R. DUNDAS, Esq., President.
A. E. AMES, Esq., Vice-President.
Rev. John Potts, D.D.; Geo. A. Cox, Esq.; Robert
Jaffray, Esq.; J. J. Kenny, Esq.; E. W. Cox, Esq.

FOUR PER CENT interest allowed upon deposits
from day of deposit to day of withdrawal and compounded
half-yearly. Currency debentures issued bearing four and
one quarter per cent.

Money to lend on improved properties in amounts of
\$1,000 to \$5,000. Applications for loans on central city
property will be dealt with promptly and on liberal terms.

F. W. SCOTT, A. E. AMES,
Secretary, Manager

THE WEEK.

Vol. XII.

Toronto, Friday, June 21st, 1895.

No. 30.

Contents.

	PAGE.
CURRENT TOPICS.....	696
LEADERS—	
The Toronto Bond Muddle.....	702
CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES—	
The National Celebration of the 400th Anniversary of the Discovery of America.....	703
Colonial Clubs.....	704
Bradlaugh, the Atheist M.P.....	705
nada from an Artist's Point of View.....	706
POETRY—	
" After Long Years ".....	703
MISCELLANEOUS—	
Parisian Affairs.....	707
At Street Corners.....	708
Montreal Affairs.....	709
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR—	
The Canadian Flag.....	710
A Proposed Canadian Flag.....	711
The Leak in the Barrel.....	711
The Memoirs of Barras.....	711
Newfoundland.....	712
BOOKS—	
Birdcraft.....	712
Recent Fiction.....	713

Current Topics.

The Queen

Yesterday, the 20th June, was the fifty-eighth anniversary of the happy day when Her Gracious Majesty, Lady Queen Victoria, began to reign over her vast dominions. Each year of her long and remarkable reign has but endeared her the more to all her subjects, but in no part of the Empire is Her Majesty more revered than in Canada. Our people feel for her a personal loyalty and affection which is not only a tribute to the Queen's beauty of character and impressive personality, but also an evidence that the people appreciate the ideal which Her Majesty has ever set herself steadfastly to follow.

Mr. Gladstone and Welsh Disestablishment.

It would be unsafe, without further particulars, to estimate the full meaning of Mr. Gladstone's withdrawal from his pairing agreement with Sir Charles Villiers. The reason assigned by *The Times*, viz., that he wishes to be regarded as having an open mind on the Welsh Disestablishment Bill, seems insufficient. Mr. Gladstone's mind must surely have been made up long since in regard to that question, seeing that his Ministry were fully pledged to the policy of disestablishment. True, it is possible that there may be questions of detail, especially in connection with the disendowment features of the measure, on which he may not be in full accord with the more advanced members of the present Government, though it is more likely that the Bill is, in the main, but an embodiment of the policy to which his own administration was fully committed, if it were not actually drawn by that administration. Be that as it may, *The Times'* inference that it must be that he extends his disapproval to the general policy of the Administration is, surely, a very wide one, seeing how closely that policy is in line with his own. Few great men have been readier than Mr. Gladstone to confess that they are wiser to-day than they were yesterday, but hitherto his changes of opinion have always been in the direction of Radicalism. It would be singular should his thinking now begin to run in the opposite direction. It is more probable, we fear, that fuller information will discredit *The Times* as an interpreter of his mental processes.

Manitoba's Reply.

The manifesto which has been submitted to the Manitoba Legislature by Mr. Greenway, on behalf of his Cabinet, and which will, no doubt, be adopted as the reply of the Government and Legislature to the Order-in-Council of the Dominion Government, is a moderately written, yet forcible paper. Its two strongest points are, perhaps, its statements with regard to the alleged inefficiency of the Separate Schools under the old system, which, it is understood, the Province is ordered to restore, and the serious difficulties with which the Province has to contend, even under the present law, in the education of its youth, in consequence of the sparsity of population in most sections of the country—difficulties which would be greatly increased were it obliged to keep up two sets of schools instead of one. These are matters of fact. Mr. Ewart has denied the facts in his published letter criticising the manifesto. There are other serious questions of fact at issue, as we have before pointed out, such as that touching the alleged interpolation of the Separate School question in what is called the fourth bill of rights. All these point directly to a thorough inquiry into the facts as a necessary first step, if any attempt is to be made at a settlement of the question by mutual consent, or by compromise. Another point, which is presented with becoming modesty, viz., that of the powerlessness of the Federal Government to provide for the sustentation of any system of Separate Schools without the consent and aid of the local Legislature, is evidently meant to stagger the Dominion authorities. To those who think it desirable or necessary that the purpose of the Dominion Government's mandate shall be carried into effect in some form, an inquiry into the facts must seem proper and necessary. To another influential class who object to the re-establishment of Separate sectarian schools, on any terms, these questions of fact are immaterial.

International Arbitration.

Considerable impetus will, it may be hoped, be given to the movement in favour of the formal adoption of the principle of arbitration in the settlement of all difficulties between civilized nations, by the action of a Conference on the subject which was held a few days since at Lake Mohonk, a place already famous for the conferences on the Indian question which have been held there year after year by the friends of the Indian in the United States, the recommendations of which conferences have been largely embodied in the recent legislation which is doing so much for the permanent settlement of that question on the humane and beneficent basis of civilization and citizenship. The conference now referred to was composed of a number of the most influential men in the United States, who had paid special attention to questions of international law. We have not yet seen a full report of the proceedings, but a declaration of principles which was adopted has been published. This declaration contains some very interesting statements of fact as well. In support of the affirmation that the feasibility of arbitration as a substitute for war is now established, we are informed that "in the last seventy-nine years at least eighty important controversies between civilized nations have been peacefully adjusted in this mode. Thirteen of these were controversies between the United States and Great Britain." Arbitration, it is

further affirmed, is now the American practice. The fact that, a few years ago, an English delegation of thirteen men, all prominent in public life, presented to the President and Congress of the United States a memorial signed by 233 members of the British House of Commons, and that, only two years ago, the House of Commons unanimously expressed its approval of the action of the International American Conference, declaring the adoption of arbitration as a principle of international law in the settlement of controversies between these republics, are cited, with others, in support of the opinion that the present time is ripe for a forward movement for the formal adoption of an act making arbitration henceforth the rule of national life. We may refer to the subject again when we have before us a full report of the proceedings. Meanwhile it is to be deplored that, by its naval policy, the United States seems to have committed the nation to a step in the opposite direction.

A Crying
Evil.

While we have not much sympathy with those who would tie the hands of the Government too closely in the matter of such expenditures as those for the funerals of distinguished men who have given their time and energies to the service of their country, we cannot but think that one remark made by the Minister of Public Works, in the course of the debate which recently took place in consequence of the inordinately large expenses incurred in connection with the obsequies of the late Sir John Thompson, is worthy of serious attention. That remark was to the effect that the shortness of the interval within which the needed supplies had to be purchased made it impossible for his Department to exercise the care which is necessary in order to avoid extortionate charges. That means, we suppose, that practically everyone with whom the Government had to deal, including even the large and respectable firms from which they made their most extensive purchases, took a mean advantage of the circumstances to compel the Government to pay extortionate rates for the things needed. One would have expected that such firms, and every honourable man with whom the Government had to deal on the occasion, would have poured in indignant protests against such an imputation. Yet who does not know that it is almost the rule for dealers and employees of every kind to exact, or attempt to exact, larger prices for services rendered, from the Government, which is steward of the people's money, than from private individuals. The rule seems to hold good even in regard to the sermons and lectures of clergymen. Why is it? Are we all rogues when the chance tempts us?

True and False
Economy.

From recent reports and discussions in the Toronto City Council it appears that there are certain sections of the City in which the number of children of school age far exceeds the accommodation provided in the public school buildings. An attempt is made to supply this grave deficiency in part by the use of rented rooms, illy adapted for the purpose, as they are sure to be, and in many instances, as is almost equally certain to be the case, in consequence of the want of adaptation for the purpose, falling far below any respectable sanitary standard for school-rooms. These deficiencies should be supplied with the least possible delay. The parents of the children who are crowded into unsanitary rooms, as well as of those children for whom, even with makeshift, places cannot be found in the schools, should accept no half-way measures in so vital a matter. One of the things which the City cannot afford to do, no matter what its business condition—and we are glad to note the signs of returning pros-

perity on every hand—is to fail to make suitable provision for the elementary education of every child of school age within its boundaries, and to see to it that every child gets the benefit of such provision. The council which fails to affect this with all reasonable speed fails in one of its chief duties. Nothing less can justify the existing system of taxation for the support of schools, conserve the equal rights of its citizens, or save the City and the Province from the disgrace and the danger, not only of illiteracy itself, but of the vicious characters which are sure to be developed in large numbers of those children who are permitted to run at large on the streets because there is no room for them in the schools.

Teaching Thrift in
Schools.

The "cursed greed of gold" is unquestionably one of the most degrading vices of the day, and no one wishes to see either his own children or those of other people trained up to miserliness, or even to parsimoniousness. Yet, if the question were asked whether do individuals and communities in this Western world suffer more from avarice or from the lack of reasonable thrift, there can be little doubt that the verdict of a Commission of inquiry would sustain the claims of the latter to the bad distinction. The fact is that tens of thousands of lives are made miserable because of neglect to instil right views into the minds of children and to train them to right habits in this respect. As a rule it would probably be found that not the wealthy parents, or those who are in comfortable circumstances, but those who themselves live from hand to mouth, are the greatest sinners against their children in this respect. One is often startled to see with what reckless improvidence these who live perpetually on the "ragged edge" of want will often spend any small sum of money which may come into their possession through charity or otherwise. How often will they, without a moment's hesitation, make an expenditure which the average family in much better circumstances would at once decide they could not afford. We will not spend time in speculating on the true relations of cause and effect in such cases. But setting out from the simple facts of observation, it is very easy to reach the conclusion that, seeing that so many parents know nothing of thrift themselves and are consequently incapable of teaching in to their children, it becomes the duty of the State, in self-defence, as well as on the broader principle which charges it with the duty of promoting the greatest good of the greatest number, and at the same time doing its best to develop the highest type of citizenship, to undertake the task. In no other way can this be so readily done as through the public schools, by the savings-bank method. We need not remind our readers of the great success which has attended this method in Great Britain, France, and other European countries, or with what hopeful results it is being tried in some parts of the United States. A little reflection must suffice to convince any reasonable mind that, by the establishment under proper safeguards of savings banks in connection with the public schools, tens of thousands of children of both poor and rich may be trained to frugal habits, and at the same time given an insight into the value of money and the business methods of dealing with it, which will be of inestimable value to them, and by natural sequence, to the country, through all their lives. We venture to urge the matter upon the attention of the Education Department, and to hope that no time may be lost in establishing a simple but efficient system of savings banks for the children in connection with all the public schools.

School
Accommodation.

We have just read with a good deal of interest, a letter which appeared in the *Mail and Empire* of the 18th inst. on the subject of the painful lack of school accommodation in Toronto. The writer of the letter suggests that the occasion is opportune for saving expense to the City in the erection of school buildings by adopting a plan somewhat similar to that of the denominational schools in England. Parents or churches should be allowed to furnish buildings and establish schools under denominational auspices and control, the Legislature subsidizing them on the system of "payment by results." Without staying to inquire into the working of the system in England, as seen in the character of the accommodations and the quality of the teaching, we may express our hearty accord with much that is said in the letter referred to. The system proposed has, in fact, not a few points in common with that suggested, a few weeks ago, by a distinguished educator and writer in our own columns. That there are "many who will not send their children to the public schools, and many more who do send them much against their will because they cannot afford to pay twice over for their education," is not strange. Without any disparagement of the public schools, which, as a rule, accomplish wonders in view of their limitations, we may say that the marvel to us, and a growing marvel, is that so many who are able to do otherwise, are content to send their children to the public schools. The two strongly objectionable features in any scheme of denominational or private schools supported or aided by the State are, in our opinion, first, the old, well-worn, but still unanswerable one, that the thing is wrong in principle, and, secondly, that such a scheme ignores the fact that the true and only sound reason for being of the State school is the free education of the children whose parents are unable to educate them, with its corollary of compulsory education for all. The true remedy for existing defects is, it seems to us, in denominational or voluntary schools at the expense of those who are able and willing to pay for them, without withdrawing their proportionate contributions for the support of free schools for the good of the State and the benefit of those who need them.

"Hospitals in
Danger."

"The Victoria Street Society for the Protection of Animals from Vivisection," of London, England, in a tract just published with the above heading, argues that a serious danger impends over the notable charitable institutions which have done so much, and are doing so much, for the alleviation of human suffering in England. While admitting that it is possible that financial depression has much to do with the alarming falling off in hospital subscriptions, it says that "the authorities will deceive themselves grievously if they leave out of sight the remarkable and rapidly-extending anti-vivisection movement which, more than anything else, arrests the hand of the charitable on its way to the cheque-book and purse, and compels the humane to ask whether the support of hospitals, as at present conducted, is indeed a wise method of charity and duty. The fact that many, if not most, of the medical men attached to our great hospitals are either vivisectioners themselves, or in sympathy with vivisection, is becoming recognized by the humane, tender-hearted people who are in the habit of subscribing to charities." To the reality of the agitation *The British Medical Journal* bears indirect witness when it demands to know what is the aim of the agitation against human vivisection. The *Hospital* itself asks, "Is a catastrophe impending?" and declares that "there are not wanting indications of collapse in the resources which maintain the work of hospitals." Singularly enough, the *Hospital*

proceeds to point out that the collapse of the hospitals would affect at least four classes of persons, and to urge the members of these four classes "to rouse themselves to a full comprehension of the dangers of the situation." These four classes are the male and female workers and those dependant on them; the hospital officials who earn their bread by their services; the medical men and students who increase their experience or learn the practical details of their art at hospitals; and those benevolent persons who give of their means to support them. But of the poor patients, who we should have supposed would be the first class to be considered, not a word! Neither of these journals, says the tract, "has courage to face the fact that subscriptions to the hospitals are falling off, and public confidence is beginning to withdraw itself from our great hospitals because it is more than feared—it is actually recognized—that these institutions, which should hold the highest place in the estimation of a philanthropic people, are rapidly being diverted from their original purpose to become mere educational institutions, valuable, doubtless, from that point of view, but on such grounds necessarily occupying a far lower position in public esteem than the ideal charities which the Christian world has hitherto considered them."

The Hawaiian
Despotism.

Under this title Mr. Thomas G. Shearman has issued a little pamphlet in which he deals severely with the present Government of Hawaii. According to *The Outlook* his principle charges may be summed up in the four following: "First, that the Hawaiian Government has forced upon the Island the English land system—that is, the division of land in severalty—as a result of which a large proportion of the natives have become landless. Secondly, that cheap Mongolian labor has been introduced, and, as a result, wages have been lowered. Thirdly, that a revolution has been inaugurated by which the previous government was overthrown and a plutocratic oligarchy established in its place. And, fourthly, that this plutocratic oligarchy has retained its power by subsequent measures both unjust and cruel." The third and fourth charges are particularly grave. It is, perhaps, a palliation of the third, but cannot justify it, that the occasion, if not the cause, of the revolution was the announced purpose of the deposed Queen to set aside the Constitution, under and by right of which she was supposed to rule, and to substitute therefor one of her own making, which would have clothed her with despotic powers. Such an attempt was sufficient to warrant the people in exercising "the sacred right of revolution," but it could not justify a self-chosen few in establishing a practically irresponsible oligarchy, which is in some respects even worse than absolutism, as it usually is harder to get rid of. As to the fourth charge, it is one which, if substantiated, ought not to be passed over by other nations, especially those whose subjects may have been subjected to the injustice and cruelty. No doubt the truth or falsity of this charge will appear in the course of time, when, should current rumours be found well grounded, England, as well as the United States, may have something to say.

The Future of the
Bicycle.

The brief past history of the bicycle is wonderful, if not altogether unique. Had a modern Rip Van Winkle taken a nap of half-a-dozen years in Rosedale Ravine and awaking to-day, walked down Yonge Street, or stood for a few moments at the corner of Yonge and King, between half-past five and six o'clock in the afternoon, he might well begin to query whether he had not awakened in a different world from that in which he went to sleep. As an instance of the develop-

ment of a modern idea, taking shape as an invention, it is doubtful whether the progress of the bicycle is not without a parallel, especially when its effects upon the habits of large classes of people are taken into the account. We recall its first appearance in the City, when once in a while a venturesome boy or young man would appear perched aloft upon the rim of a big wheel which the rider would propel more or less rapidly, while a caudal attachment, in the shape of another wheel, whose diminutive proportions were in striking contrast with those of its leader, and whose frantic efforts to keep the pace gave us an almost painful sensation of unfairness and incongruity. Who would have expected at that time to see the day when men of age and dignity, tradesmen, professional men, even clergymen, would be found astride the new-fangled steed, now reduced to fair proportions, with balanced wheels moving steadily and gracefully. And even after it had become apparent that the novel mode of swift locomotion would become very popular with men, who would have predicted that women, too, would make the venturesome mount and quickly rival their compeers of the other sex in the grace and speed with which they would skim over the smooth pavements. And all this development sprang, we might say, from someone's happy device of getting rid of one or two superfluous wheels! The new machine has already wrought a marvellous revolution in the habits and, by consequence, in the health of many. With the aid of its companion novelty, the electric car, it seems to have come with a mission to shake the men and women of study or business or leisure out of the indoor, sedentary habits which threatened to destroy the health and vigour of the race, and to lure them again into the open highways, the fields, and the woods, there to renew the acquaintance with nature which was characteristic of former days and to find in her companionship the diversion, the solace, and the cheer which are her own correctives for many of the miseries of city life. What shall be the future of these aids to locomotion when their possibilities shall have been fully wrought out, or what other innovations shall come with new inventions as yet unthought of to break down the barriers between city and country, who can tell?

* * *

The Toronto Bond Muddle.

THE citizens of Toronto who seem to be entirely satisfied with the action of the City Treasurer and Alderman Shaw respecting the issue of the City Bonds are Alderman Shaw and the City Treasurer. From the arrival of these gentlemen in London last year and their pilgrimage to Edinburgh immediately afterwards all the transactions connected with this important business have been of a very unconventional nature to say the least. The spectacle of the City Treasurer rushing off to Edinburgh the other day within an hour or two after a small and feeble majority of the Aldermen sanctioned the journey, and when the Mayor and the men of weight and understanding in the Council strongly protested against this second visit and against the whole method of procedure persisted in by Mr. Coady and his coadjutor, Mr. Shaw, is a spectacle eloquent of all that is undignified and ridiculous. When Mr. Coady first went to England to sell the \$1,224,500 worth of three and a half per cent. bonds he visited the correspondents of some of the leading banks of the Dominion, to whom he had been afforded introductions, and gave these great banking houses to understand that they would have the chance of tendering for the bonds. He then proceeded to Edinburgh and began negotiations with Messrs. Paulin, Sorley & Co., negotiations which ended in nothing better than a very intangible kind of under-

standing to the effect that if the city would raise the percentage on the bonds by one-half per cent. they would offer such and such terms, and in the meantime lend at two per cent. any sum that might be required. Mr. Coady then returned to Toronto without communicating with the London houses and without giving them a chance to tender. Immediately on his arrival the Bank of Commerce put in a tender; but for reasons best known to the City Treasurer and his confrères, this tender was never opened. It is generally understood that the terms of the Bank of Commerce tender were exceedingly good and were jointly offered by the bank and its London correspondents. On Mr. Shaw calling for public tenders, the well-known banker of Montreal, Mr. R. Wilson Smith, put in a tender the terms of which were better even than those offered by the Bank of Commerce and its friends. But it was evident from the scant courtesy shown him and the way his tender was treated that he might, in common with the Bank of Commerce, have spared himself the trouble of making an offer for the bonds.

The pretence that the city's honour necessitates the carrying out of the scheme suggested by the Scotch brokers, a scheme into which the City Treasurer and Ald. Shaw had no authority whatever to enter, is a pretence which, as *The Globe* remarks, is "highly overstrained." We have no patience with this private bargaining business nor with vague understandings and schemes, the terms of which are too intangible to have any material existence. If the Scotch firm really offered to lend the city what money it required to go on with the public works at two per cent., why was the offer not accepted? Because they would not keep to the terms of this "understanding"? If one part of the scheme can be ignored with impunity why not the whole? We presume that Mr. Coady is subject to the instructions of the Council, though one would judge otherwise from the highhanded way he has proceeded in this matter. The Council should act promptly and prevent any more of this hole-and-corner way of managing the city's finances. Notice should be given both here and in England that tenders for the loan will be received and that these tenders must conform to the prescribed conditions. If the loan is taken up by local institutions, so much the better for the country. Moreover, the bonds do not require to be offered in London or Edinburgh to insure English and Scotch houses tendering for them. They will bid quite as keenly here as in Great Britain. The city does not want its bonds sold at a higher rate than they are worth.

* * *

Pole Star or Maple Leaf?

THE WEEK comes to hand enveloped in the folds not of "the old flag" but of the new flag which, in an article therein, Dr. Sanford Fleming suggests be adopted by the Dominion. THE WEEK is to be commended on its enterprise. The flag proposed is a pretty one, but there will perhaps be some difference of opinion as to whether it is the most appropriate possible. An improvement on the Zoological Garden arrangement stuck on the fly of the British ensign which now does duty as the national ensign, though entirely unauthorized as such, is much needed. It is unartistic, without precedent and not easily distinguishable; and, moreover, when Alberta and the other possible Provinces are admitted to the Dominion and have quarterings upon it, the heraldic device will be so complicated as to be practically unrecognizable on bunting. What is proposed by Dr. Fleming in substitution is the British red ensign with a white star on the fly, the star to have as many points as there may be Provinces in Confederation. To the *Tribune*, another suggestion which has been previously mooted, that the Maple Leaf should occupy the place proposed to be given the star by Dr. Fleming, appears much more appropriate. The star savours too much of the "Stars and Stripes" of our Southern neighbours. We do not want a weak imitation of Yankeeism as our national emblem.—*Alberta Tribune*.

“After Long Years.”

After long years—to see the home
Of youth's and boyhood's pride ;
When our days have gone like flecks of foam,
And all is changed beside,

Brings a flood of thoughts like a bitter sea,
And the smart of a cureless pain ;
The joyous past fronts the bleak to be,
And the dead years live again.

At every turn of familiar walks,
Rise faces, whose lips are still,
Or the friend of our youth beside us stalks,
Though his grave is deep and chill.

Beneath yon tree, you kissed the lips,
That are dust and ashes now ;
Through the long, long years her light foot trips
To the tryst 'neath the maple bough.

Back—back to the world ! Let the dead ones rest—
Their memories come too near,
When we tread the paths by our feet unpressed
For many a weary year.

REGINALD GOURLAY.

* * *
The National Celebration of the 400th
Anniversary of the Discovery of
America.

WE have received the following interesting communication from Mr. O. A. Howland, M.P.P., which we cordially commend to the attention of our readers :—

SIR,—I have the honour to direct your attention to the following subject and to invite your aid and co-operation, and that of your readers. On the 24th of June, 1497, John Cabot sighted that extreme Eastern part of Nova Scotia known as Cape Breton. It was the first discovery of the continent of America authoritatively recorded in history. It took place under the English flag, and heralded the course of exploration along the Atlantic coast, the St. Lawrence river and Gulf to the great lakes and the interior of the Continent.

While Columbus discovered the islands of the West Indies five years earlier, and the coast of South America a year later than 1497, it was due to Cabot's discovery and the explorations which followed that the North American continent was made known to European nations, and that it became the scene of vigorous French and English colonization. It is felt that the anniversary should be commemorated as an historic event of world-wide interest. To Canada, whose soil was the scene of Cabot's landfall, appropriately falls the duty of taking the initiative in the movement to honour the memory of the discoverer.

Both a general scientific interest, and also a local patriotic interest, attach to the occasion. The study of the principles of national genesis is a branch of Social Science. Of the spontaneous growth and organization of a nation, Canada is one of the most remarkable object lessons in modern history.

The history of Canada, it has been pointed out, is to be regarded as the history of the series of European settlements attracted into the great northern estuary of the continent, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, spreading along its coasts and tributary waters, overflowing into the territories westward to the Pacific Ocean, and ultimately becoming grouped under the united government and common name of Canada. The history of Canada is the history of that northern Mediterranean ; of the various migrations and settlements ; of rivalries and conflicts which attended its occupation by men springing from the foremost European races ; and of unification, first by the fortunes of war, afterwards by the peaceful co-operative processes of time.

The union created in 1865 has now extended until it covers the northern half of the continent, from Atlantic to Pacific. In the course of thirty years the Dominion, then inaugurated, has become consolidated into a self-contained and self-reliant nation, looking forward hopefully and resolutely to the utilization of vast resources. Its relations with the Imperial organization, of which it forms an integral part, are ripening rapidly and becoming settled. The complete federal autonomy of Canada, within her own borders, has been asserted, and may now be said to be fully recognized. Her right to a participating voice in the negotiation, in the name of the Crown, of all international treaties, conventions and controversies which affect her interests, is now well understood. When Canadian representatives are not actu-

ally present, as they were in the case of the Washington Treaty and the Behring Sea Arbitration, it is well understood that the Crown will not hereafter act without due consultation with Her Majesty's Canadian advisers. In this sense a Federal centre of action also exists in substance, if not in name. As an integral part of the Empire Canada has thus assumed her position and has entered into the cognizance of foreign powers. The constitutional lines of development are settled, and further progress will be a matter of detail. Time and occasion, therefore, seem to meet for celebrating the conclusion of a great and interesting era of political development, along with the event in which it had its beginning. It will be also an appropriate demonstration of our substantial unity as a nation, notwithstanding diversities of origin and varieties of religion and opinion existing in our population. The Empire and the nations of the world may be becomingly invited to assist at the ceremony, as the Festival of Canada's Coming of age.

There may be indicated three different characters for the celebration now proposed.

First, in commemoration of the historical and geographical event of the actual discovery of the Continent of America.

Secondly, as a Canadian National celebration, commemorating the historic development, materially and politically, of our country, now taking its permanent place as one of the States of a great Empire, Federal and Republican in substance, under the forms of an ancient and illustrious monarchy.

Thirdly, in illustration, by a collection of historical exhibits, of the course of northern continental discovery from the St. Lawrence gateway westwards and southwards to the Mississippi and the western plains, and the development of social and political civilization traceable from the colonization of North America.

Such a purely historical international exhibition on the scale proposed has never yet taken place. Another repetition of a great Industrial World's Fair would probably meet with a cold response. On the other hand, a purely historical exhibition is quite within the limits of our means, and of our claims upon the attention of the world.

For such an international historical exhibition ample accommodation has been offered, free of expense, by the Government of Ontario, the University of Toronto, Victoria University and the Ontario School of Science. Their magnificent outbuildings, all in close proximity within Queen's Park, Toronto, are placed at the disposal of the preliminary local committee.

It is proposed that the proceedings of the year should not be unduly limited in spirit, form, or locality. The intention is to mark the 400th anniversary of the landing of John Cabot on the shore of Nova Scotia on St. Jean Baptiste day, 1497, by a National Canadian Demonstration. Among the features intended to be included are :

(1) The foundation of a monument upon Cape Breton on the scene of the discoverers landfall. This will be undertaken by the Royal Society of Canada, which will hold its meeting in Halifax in June, 1897.

(2) A naval procession or pilgrimage through the St. Lawrence River and Gulf, touching at historic places on the route ; and continuing by way of Ottawa in the track of Champlain's route to the Great Lakes.

(3) Finally, an International Historical Exhibition to be held in the summer and autumn of 1897 in the Parliament Buildings and Universities, all in Queen's Park, Toronto, illustrating by relics, aboriginal remains, maps, original and other records, pictures, tableaux, arms, clothing, furniture, ship, and other models, the course of discovery, civilization and colonization following the St. Lawrence route to the interior of the Continent ; the explorations towards the Arctic and the Pacific ; the whole history of Canada ; exhibiting its three great stages ; first the romantic, or pioneer period ending about 1793 ; the period of constitutional development and internal union concluded by the Confederation Constitution of 1865 ; and thirdly the present, in which it is taking its place as a nation of the Empire. Exhibits from abroad, pictures and tableaux may assist to complete a representation, the progress of civilization by periods during the 400 years since Cabot's discovery of the Continent of North America particularly as influenced by that discovery and its results.

It is hoped that arrangements may be effected so that

the descendants of the governors under the French régime and also of the English Governors, together with later governors-general still living, may be invited to Canada on the occasion. A Reunion of the descendants of the U. E. Loyalists and the "Sons and Daughters of the Revolution" may be also arranged, to join along with the representatives of France and the Empire, in celebrating the century of progress which has followed upon a century of conflict. Possibly there may be formed a commemorative pilgrimage, participated in by warships of various nations, following the route of Cartier and Champlain from Cape Breton to Montreal. The track of the discoverers may thence be followed by steamer and rail up the valley of the Ottawa towards the great lakes; the guests arriving in Toronto in time to open the International Historical Exhibition during the month of July, 1897.

It is not too soon to prepare for such an important celebration. The Canadian Institute has already taken action by appointing a preliminary committee and by taking other steps, among which I may mention that an invitation has been extended to the British Association to hold its meeting in Toronto, in 1897. This meeting will undoubtedly add interest and lustre to the proceedings of the year.

The Committee appointed by the Canadian Institute has already secured the active co-operation of the Royal Society of Canada, the Historical Societies of Ontario and Quebec, the Universities of Toronto, Trinity, and Victoria at Toronto, Queen's University, Kingston, and Laval University, Quebec, and the Seminary of Montreal.

It hopes to have represented in a general national committee of correspondence and co-operation all the Universities, Colleges, Societies, and Institutions of an historical, learned or public character in the Dominion, and to thus form a broad, national organization, of which it is proposed to ask His Excellency, the Governor-General, to accept the Honourary-Presidency.

On behalf of the Committee,
O. A. HOWLAND,
Provisional Chairman.

* * *

Colonial Clubs.

THE Colonial Clubs of Massachusetts, to which we referred in our last paper, are worthy of something more than a passing notice.

The interior migration of the United States has received but little public attention, yet it is estimated that two per cent. of the population from the Seaboard States move westward every year. The American migrant, like his fellow-sufferers in Europe, has hitherto been left to the mercy of Land Companies, Railway Companies, and agents of all sorts, whose one and only object is to sell their lands and secure future customers. As Dr. Everett Hale, writing in the *Boston Commonwealth*, says: "George Holyoake spoke with the greatest earnestness on the subject when he was in this country. He said that every village in England was flooded with advertisements of rival railways, offering their lands to English emigrants, but there was no official statement of any sort to which people could be referred, by which they could judge how far the statements in these blatant advertisements were true. He said that the emigrant from England arrived at the pier in America absolutely ignorant of the country to which he came, and there was nobody in America who cared to give him disinterested information. So far as the personal conduct of emigrants from the East to the West goes, the arrangements of the Mormon Church are the only organized arrangements. You can see, on a steamer wharf sometimes, the agent of the Mormons, waiting for a party which is coming from England; he is going to take them to Utah. But if a person is so unfortunate that he is only a Christian, and not a member of the Church of the Latter Day Saints, he must just fight his way among a horde of leeches who want to get all his money before he is out of the sound of the waves of the sea."

The formation of the first Colonial Club in Boston marks a new epoch in the history of colonization. It is the first organized attempt to form a popular system for the conduct of colonization in the interests of the Colonist. It is not the intention to take up land, but the object of these Associations is to collect and distribute accurate information, to afford some such mutual

assistance as has been rendered by the Chatauqua and other reading circles, which have been so successful in the United States, to expose dishonest agents, and to overcome the evils of haphazard settlement, by drawing intending emigrants together, and, as far as possible, by organization, to make the rough path of the Colonist more smooth.

How the idea would be received in England it is hard to say. The American people are quick to take up anything new, and the more comprehensive a scheme is the more they like it. The members of the Colonial Clubs include clergymen, labour leaders, members of the press, and generally the class of men who are in touch with those people, who want to move from the congested centres to the more promising fields of a newer country. At present enthusiasm appears to run strong, and under an aggressive campaign, headed by the Chairman of the United States Irrigation Congress, the movement is rapidly spreading to other centres. English people, on the other hand, are slow to move, but the cry of their unemployed is louder, and the existence of forty-five societies and individuals engaged in the unprofitable work of assisting settlers to emigrate to Canada may be taken as evidence that there is a strong under current of interest capable of direction, and that the people of Great Britain are not less alive to the difficulties attending emigration than their cousins across the water.

If permanent success is once assured in the United States, it will afford an object lesson of international importance, for, by the convincing logic of results, we are forced to the conclusion that colonization by the Government, unaided by popular organization, is not a success, and that unassociated efforts by societies or individuals are generally doomed to failure.

To explain clearly the importance of the movement it may be necessary to point out some of the details of practical work which might be taken up by these Associations in Great Britain. We would suggest the following: (1) To provide a means for the poor to emigrate by the formation of Associations on the lines of the Building and Loan Co-operative Associations for the loaning of money for emigration to its members with a subsidiary or guarantee fund composed of charitable contributions to be applied to the cost of management and to guarantee the repayment of principle and interest on each share subscribed; (2) to appoint men of known experience and ability at Home and in each Colony to write in pamphlet form respecting the Colonies and the problems of colonization, both from the Home and Colonial point of view; to publish a journal as the established organ of the Colonial Clubs, and to distribute this literature among the members; (3) to organize settlers into parties or excursions, which should be personally conducted; (4) to prevent the perpetration of frauds upon settlers by the recommendation of reliable agents; (5) to hold periodical conferences for the discussion of the problems of colonization.

It will be admitted that all these objects are necessary to place the conduct of colonization on a business footing, and that to carry them out the organized assistance of the people is a necessary complement to the work of the Government.

The Government on their part could materially aid and encourage the operations of the Colonial Clubs, by the formation of Colonies on the lines we have advocated, thereby affording a safe objective point for their operations. If one such Colony were a success, the prestige would attach to others; history would repeat itself; and, with the systematic management of Associations in Great Britain to furnish funds to desirable settlers who need assistance, immigrants would pour in by ship-loads to this country.

Money, of course, will be needed for current expenses and the payment of permanent officials; but use might well be made of the agents of the Colonial Governments, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that if Colonial Clubs were formed in Great Britain, they would receive sufficient financial support from both the British and Colonial Governments and the railway and steamship companies who will be directly benefited, and that from the same sources encouragement will be given for a special line of literature for distribution.

Many, no doubt, will take shares, as an investment, for the benefit of a needy emigrant. The repayment of a loan to an emigrant might be guaranteed in some cases by the municipality to which he belongs. The selection of settlers would be wisely left to representatives of the guarantee funds.

It may, perhaps, be objected that the work of Colonial Clubs in Great Britain must of necessity be extended to all the British Colonies, to which colonization is directed; that each country, and, indeed, each district, is the natural rival of another in the attraction of settlers; and that so comprehensive a range of operations would be unwieldy and unpractical. The same difficulties have to be met on a smaller scale in the Eastern States. It would seem, however, to be only a matter of management. The conflict of interest between different countries in the attraction of settlers is apparent only. The inclination of settlers and the climate and conditions of each country vary. A man who would flourish in one country might very possibly be a failure in another, under conditions less favourable to him. Certain it is that Canada need not fear from any comparison and can only be benefited by enlisting the sympathies of those primarily interested in other countries in the general conduct of colonization and by the lessons to be learnt by comparative colonization.

The existence of a Repatriation Society among the French Canadians in Montreal may be accepted as an indication that interest might be sufficiently strong among Canadians to form associations of this nature in the older provinces for the conduct of home colonization and the retention of our population in the country. To those who are interested in Imperial Federation, and realize the necessities of the unemployed and the astonishing ignorance in the Old Country, even among the educated classes, respecting the resources of the outlying portions of the Empire, the incentive given to study and literature on these subjects and the opportunities afforded for the distribution of information by the establishment of Colonial Clubs in Great Britain will appeal with an irresistible force, for the Greater Britain, as outlined by Professor Seeley, can never become an accomplished fact, until the difficulties attendant on the cost of transportation and the obtaining of accurate and definite information are overcome, and those, who are crowded out and down, have free and safe access to the homesteads that are their heritages

ERNEST HEATON.

Bradlaugh, the Atheist M.P.

THE *Westminster* for May contains a review of the life of this eminent atheist, written by his daughter, Mrs. Bonner. He is described as an atheist by both daughter and reviewer, therefore we may, without offence, style him one. The review by Clarence Waterer is a striking instance of "how-not-to-do-it." Dogmatizing is not biography. It also contains self-evident misstatements. Fair-minded persons, apt to judge others by themselves, and who are unacquainted with the facts, and also unaware of the unreliability of heated extremists, would, on reading it, form a most erroneous opinion of the British clergy—speaking collectively of all the denominations. One solitary fact will suffice to explain. Referring (p. 515) to his lectures in the provinces to convert people to atheism, the reviewer—quoting from the biography—states that Bradlaugh's place of meeting "was (often) filled with a turbulent throng, urged on by the religious leaders of the district, even clergymen of the Church of England hammering at the doors and encouraging the disturbance." So far as ministers are concerned this is false. It is absurd to ask us to believe that clergymen of any denomination acted so. The writer was a great newspaper reader; had such been a fact he must have heard of it. No doubt in some instances people resented what they believed to be a deliberate attempt to insult their religion and to destroy the foundations of society; but none of the clergy of any denomination promoted violence. This false charge shows how careful we should be before accepting the statements of avowed atheists as being true. Common-sense teaches us that if the belief in a Supreme Being and in a future state were banished from the earth, there would be a moral chaos. Intelligent men know what was the result of a repudiation of the Deity during the French Revolution. Instead of a millennium there was a pandemonium. Robbery, outrage and murder ran riot. Including the wholesale murders, the civil and foreign wars, engineered by such men and their successors, the loss of life by the lowest estimate was three—Taine says seven—millions.

Bradlaugh's missionary work was practically to shake his fist in the face of others which is not the way to excite

"good will towards man." Doubtless there were instances where people practically resented such conduct, especially those who believed rightly or wrongly that the lecturer purposely meant to mock at their religion.

One of his failings was excessive combativeness. Careful observers know that often the denial of a Supreme Being is simply the result of combativeness. It is a necessary of life to some. With such men, if the majority came round to their opinion, they would immediately right-about-face, and contend the exact contrary to what they had previously said. Bradlaugh's excessive combativeness and firmness brings to mind a humorous saying during the great Civil War. One John Lilburn became very notorious for always combating the ruling power for the time being, whether King, Parliament, or Cromwell. Evidently his idea of purgatory was a state of peace and quietness. It was humorously said of him that "if the world was emptied of all but himself, John would quarrel with Lilburn and Lilburn with John." His spirit must have revisited "the glimpses of the moon" during Bradlaugh's time.

The reviewer's quotations from the work show the comparative inferiority of the female mind for biography or history. There is too much passion and too little reasoning. Thus (page 511) it is stated that his life "ended at last with something almost akin to his legal murder." This is a good specimen of excited feminine reasoning and atheistic facts. His premature death like that of multitudes of others was mainly the result of overwork. The talk about murder is simply childish. Shrieking is no argument. In future generations this will grow into a myth of martyrdom and rank with "the Guard dies but does not surrender."

BRADLAUGH'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

A very brief autobiography, published about 20 years ago, is far better so far as it goes. It is written with less heat and gives a clearer idea of the man. He was born in 1833 and died in 1891, when he was slowly altering his opinions upon some important questions. He became opposed to Socialism and to some of the aims of what is now known as the New Unionism. Like so many others he at middle life realized that "the voice of the people" (understanding by that, manhood suffrage) is not "the voice of God," but something widely different.

The writer was much impressed by Bradlaugh publicly stating (a year or so before his death)—he almost stood alone—that, in one large branch of industry, capitalists get a very inadequate return for their money. Labour-shysters asserted the contrary but he knew better, and quoted statistics in support of the truth. If he had lived a few years longer he would probably have improved into Deism, or even something more orthodox, and would also have adopted sounder views on a variety of other subjects. He was intelligent, fearless, thoroughly honest, and abhorred shysterism—consequently he would have opposed the "New Unionism," which has, in England, called into being, as a reaction, "The Free Labour Association."

His own account of his early days is temperately written and very interesting. His father was a poor law clerk, and he himself was a Sunday School teacher. There is one very instructive fact to be learnt from his autobiography, namely, that practically over-religious teaching had a great deal to do with his ultimate falling away from belief. There was too much of the letter and too little of the spirit. A narrow-minded clergyman was unintentionally the cause of his leaving his father's house and also his situation. There are no means of testing the truth, but it has been commonly asserted, and widely believed, that if we took the children of 1,000 ministers of all denominations, and also those of the same number of the laity of the same social rank, that we should find more lapses from right-doing in the one than in the other. The only feasible explanation is, that there is an excess of religious teaching and restrictions in the case of the children of the clericals. "Man cannot live by bread alone." Ofttimes the spring is bent too far in one direction and there is apt to be a corresponding rebound.

When Bradlaugh first attended Free Thought meetings he spoke on the orthodox side, but little by little he drifted into Deism and ultimately into Atheism.

HIS MILITARY CAREER.

Being very independent, sooner than accept pecuniary help, he enlisted in the Seventh Dragoon Guards, which regiment he ultimately left with a very good character. He

was appointed orderly clerk. His daughter states a curious instance showing how at heart a man was a gentleman, and although he behaved very ill, yet honestly told the truth against himself. "One day a newly arrived officer" (who probably was not a teatotaler) "came into the orderly room and gave him a discourteous order. He took no notice. The order was repeated with an oath. Still no movement. Then it came again with some foul words added. Bradlaugh walked up to him and bade him leave the room or he would throw him out. The officer left but shortly returned with the colonel and a guard. The officer made his accusation and Bradlaugh was directed to explain. He asked the officer to state the exact words that he had used, and the latter honestly repeated word for word what he had said without concealing anything. Readers must know many who, in such humiliating circumstances, would have slurred the facts. Bradlaugh then said to the colonel that the officer's memory must surely be at fault in the whole matter, as he could not have used words so unbecoming to an officer and a gentleman." The colonel turned to the officer and drily remarked, "I think Private Bradlaugh is right, there must be some mistake," and he left the room. *Noblesse oblige.*

The following occurrence at Waterloo is an instance of the exact opposite and shows the sort of men that the French Revolution occasionally brought to the surface. Of course it was a very rare case, but could not possibly have happened in the British service.

During one of the charges an English officer was taken prisoner. A wounded French general was being carried to the rear on a litter by four men. Observing the prisoner he ordered him to be brought to him, and directed his bearers to move him so that he could kick the helpless prisoner, which, to the great disgust of the men, he actually did.

Bradlaugh gives an amusing instance of summary justice. Some poor men had been entrapped into building a hall on freehold ground without first getting any lease or conveyance. The free-holder—a party to the fraud—asserted his legal right to the building and refused to accept an annual rent of £20. The victims consulted Bradlaugh, then a lawyer's clerk. Finding that they had no remedy, he, assisted by 100 others—without any breach of the peace—took away every brick, etc., of the building and divided the materials among the owners.

Whenever there was a chance of a contest in the political or religious world—excluding physical force—Bradlaugh was to the front. He ostentatiously sided with those who publicly justified murdering monarchs who had done wrong. He acted as adviser to some of the leading Fenians, who were afterwards indicted. Lawabiding priests contend that there has been an informal alliance between such men and the ultra foes of all Christianity. Bradlaugh's confession shows that this was so.

FRENCH REPUBLICAN LEADERS.

He confesses his ultimate disbelief in Louis Blanc, Ledm Rollin, Victor Hugo, etc., as possible statesmen. "I write this with much sadness as 1870 to 1873 have dispelled some of my illusions." The older we get the further away is the millennium.

Combating some person or some belief was a necessary of life to him. The poets words, slightly varied, apply: "Quiet to such bosoms is as hell."

ATHEISM IN PARLIAMENT.

Bradlaugh will always be remembered as the man who succeeded in introducing avowed atheists into the House of Commons. Considering the direct and indirect evils resulting from militant atheism, the writer believes that Parliament would have acted more wisely by standing firm. But this is the age of sham-Liberalism.

His first attempt in 1880 failed. The House would not admit him unless he took the usual oaths. Afterwards he offered to swear but having said that he did not consider oaths as binding they very properly refused to admit him. The struggle lasted for years, but ultimately the House gave way and he was admitted.

In several instances men opposed to him grossly misrepresented facts. This caused great litigation and consequent expense. But it is difficult to understand how he could have been happy if everything had been serene. Froissart said of the English of the fifteenth century that they took their pleasure sadly; but of Bradlaugh he would have said

that he took his pleasures litigiously. He was always at law with some one.

CHARACTER.

Apart from his religious views and craving for antagonism he was generally respected. He was intelligent, truthful, courageous and honest. An old phrase of anti-slavery advocates was, "Is he not a man and a brother?" Bradlaugh's practical leaning was, "Is he not a man and as such one to contend with?" In private life he appears to have been a worthy man. But I am inclined to think that what the Duke of Wellington said of his eminent brother the Marquis of Wellesley applied, "He was a very nice man to get along with if you always let him have his own way."

RESULT OF HIS LABOURS.

His atheistical journal was a failure and caused him great loss. The visible falling off of adherents and financial troubles, partly caused by his fondness for litigation, embittered his last years. He did not found a school of thought. Atheism is an ancient ill-weed and flourished long before his time. Thus—looking at the subject from all points of view—with great gifts and many opportunities he probably did more harm than good. It is easy to destroy, but higher gifts are required to build. He lacked constructive ability. The Free Thought organization in Toronto has died a natural death.

Our next issue will contain a criticism by "Fairplay Radical" of Mr. Goldwin Smith's article in the March number of the *Contemporary*.

FAIRPLAY RADICAL.

* * *

Canada From an Artist's Point of View.

LEAVING Ancaster with its fine views of the valley, its pretty winding roads, its picturesque water-fall and ancient lime-kilns, and recrossing the valley to Dundas, one can choose either to rush to the west with aid of the Grand Trunk or, if in search of sketching, to saunter along by the little river and across the fields past Webster's Falls, or, supposing one wishes to lose sight of the last quarter of a century with its telephones and signs of progress, to take the old fashioned stage, and winding slowly up the hilly roads proceed in a dreamy jog trot from village to village stopping at each little cluster of houses to deliver and receive Her Majesty's mail and gossip with the idlers congregated (under the shallow pretense of expecting letters) at the village store.

You shall not travel for an hour nor assist at more than one of these functions before you will have ceased to believe in the necessity for steam cars, electric cars, telegraph lines, *et hoc genus omne*. Life will seem like a season of calm contemplation with no hurry or worry in it. The one subject worthy of consideration will be the question of rain with half the back fifty lying just cut and the click of the mowing machine, the only sign of moving life. The very names of the villages take you back fifty years at a bound. "Bullock's Corners"—there is a homely not to say a limited sound in such nomenclature as this. The mind reverts to Bullock sitting out on his corners in front of his little log house in the summer evenings, delighted to meet and talk to the passing traveller, a very rare bird in that day, and not very plentiful in this day of grace when the stage is constructed to carry three people beside the driver.

A tavern, a store, a blacksmith's shop, and a mill—these are the constituents of the back country village, and what more is required to constitute society? The blacksmith mends and makes waggons, shoes horses, and repairs mowers and reapers with more or less success, and the clink of his hammer, harmonizing so delightfully with the water falling over the mill weir, is the most suitable accompaniment in the world to the gossip going on at the store. And during the process of delivering and receiving the mail with the aid of the big leather bag that carries all, both letters and papers for six or seven such villages, there is just time to pass the time of day and say a word or two about rain, and to wonder who live in the four cottages built in a row by the road, and, as the mail carrier jumps up after squeezing the great leather bag beneath the seat, the happy thought strikes you that the four cottages would naturally form the homes of the superannuated representatives of the four great business interests above mentioned, and, as the old black horse

starts off at his unalterable pace, you look back through the dust with a respectful interest at the home of virtue and contentment.

Contentment is a marked feature of this rural life I should judge from my investigations into the incomes of the postmasters, for in one case the whole remuneration for the year amounts to twelve dollars. It is true the village is small (three houses visible) but the farmers in the vicinity do not like to have to journey to the next village for their weekly papers with its prognostications of rain or no rain.

Past three or four villages in twelve or fourteen miles, the more important village of Rockton comes into view, boasting, in addition to its ten or twelve houses and cottages, of a townhall, a tavern, a store, a woollenmill, and a church, besides the necessary and useful waggonmaker and blacksmith's shop. To any one suffering from paresis, caused by the rush and anxiety of business life in the large centres like Montreal or Toronto, I can recommend Rockton as a place where they can live in undisturbed quiet (unless interested in the rain question); and where nothing more terribly exciting than the political crimes of Mr. Laurier or Sir Somebody, according to the bias of the weekly paper, will disturb him, and even this difficulty may be survived by reading both or neither.

As to the artistic aspect of these little villages and the surrounding farming community, there are many characteristic subjects awaiting that famous coming man. The Township and County Council meetings have never received the prominence they deserve. The village Hampdens and the guiltless Cromwells, who discuss the vital questions of the day—should cattle run at large, and the amount of damages due for sheep destroyed by dogs—these men have never had artistic justice done them. Then the villagers themselves—there is the blacksmith's shop always full of artistic possibilities, and in the evening, when the whole male population sits down on the sidewalk with its feet in the ditch to discuss rain or politics with long intervals of silence as the landscape darkens round, and the speaker of the moment can be heard at the other end of the silent village, the artist may find some characteristic subjects that are thoroughly Canadian. Then the country tavern, perhaps the most inartistic building in the known world by daylight, puts on a charm of its own after sunset when the lamp with its bright reflector behind it, stands on the ground outside the door and casts mysterious shadows of the belated farmer and his wagon and horses across the road, up the opposite fence, over the lilac bushes and apple trees of the wagonmaker's garden; then also a warm glow of red light is diffused through the curtain of the bar-room window, diversified sometimes by a dark but unmistakable shadow of the belated farmer becoming still more and more belated by throwing back his head, by the application of his hand with some translucent object therein to the lower part of his face.

Other subjects, full of human interest, perpetually recur with the changing seasons—the digging out the narrow pathway to the pump through the deep snow in winter, the driving homeward of the empty hay sleigh with its long pole extending behind, most picturesque of vehicles and staying outside the blacksmith's while the smith repairs the off-horse's shoe, as well as all the incidents of farm life and the meetings of the little congregations at the roadside churches in their Sunday best—all these are worthy of being commemorated before they, too, disappear in the monotony of dress fashions now so fast spreading into the remote corners even of these apparently forgotten byways of Canada.

Already since last July an electric railway has been opened from Galt to penetrate this very district, and soon it will be difficult indeed to find districts where the old fashioned farm and village life will remain. Not only the spinning wheel but the leach trough and even the churn are passing into disuse, and the wagonmakers' shops are already many of them, closed by the establishment by syndicates of large manufacturing shops where all the latest machinery is employed to replace the old picturesque bench and screw, spokeshave and mortice chisel, and the hum and whirr of wheels and belting replace the whistling of the workman in his shop.

The few miles of country we have passed in review, and the scattered villages, are samples of what may be found throughout this section of Ontario. A little farther west, however, we arrive at the County of Waterloo, and here we find a change, for here the population, being for the most part German, and having, with their usual love of the father-

land, its methods, customs and manners, reproduced in their houses and barns the styles they were accustomed to, we seem to have entered a new and foreign country, especially on some of the older farms, for it must be confessed that the later generations are adopting all the latest improvements, bankbarns and modern houses, and coming more into line with the national life of Canada.

As a matter of course the old fashioned buildings and methods are the more picturesque and form fit subjects for the artist, and it would seem appropriate that some of the old manners and customs should be secured before they entirely disappear. I have seen on some of the older farms a building put up apparently for the sole purpose of boiling soap, an enormous pot in a wide brick fire-place being the principal feature of the interior. Here, too, the big spinning wheel is still in use for winding yarn, and the large homemade leach trough hewed from the trunk of a basswood tree may be found.

The old fashioned gardens, too, with all the ancient favourites, not forgetting chamomile and southernwood and the row of rustic looking beehives, make fine backgrounds for the bright print dresses and pretty sunbonnets, to say nothing of the blooming cheeks and sparkling eyes that rather increase in comeliness than diminish by being transplanted to our wholesome and vigorous Canadian climate. Yes, on the whole the Canadian artist need not wander far for subjects for his brush, while he has not only the peculiar features of Canadian life proper to draw upon, but in one part of the country, the old French life and in another the old fashioned German, not to mention the peculiar features of Indian and halfbreed life and manners for his field of supply.

T. MOWER MARTIN.

Parisian Affairs.

GERMANY is to have a demi-jubilee this year—after the Kiel fraternizations, of course, in honour of Sedan, for there collapsed the resistance of France in 1870. As a consolation, France will hold in the autumn a demi-jubilee to celebrate the birth of the Third Republic, but which was not voted by the Legislature, and even then but by one of a majority,—a fact Lord Rosebery ought to utilize—till five years later. Then the Teutons will further take note that all the cakes and ale will not be on their side, as France is going to erect the biggest of collective monuments to those who fell in resisting the invasion. These tit for tat historic symbols are better than war. If Germany decided to erect monuments, commemorative of those who fell resisting the French invasion of Fatherland, the country could become as crowded with statues as a Fine Art School or as Munich. Growlings, but less loud, are to be heard, respecting the French fleet going to Kiel; they are of no importance. Are not the Russians to be there? so France can be chaperoned through the squeamish ordeal. All is sound and fury signifying nothing.

Until the Duc d'Orleans recovers the use of his legs, the royalists say they can do nothing for the deliverance of France—a calamity the country supports with a Spartan fortitude. The jokers are waiting to see if they can make any capital out of the discontent of the 63 of the 81 bishops—a diocese nearly tallies with a department—on account of the Government subjecting convents and monasteries to the property tax, just as if such premises were palaces or simply huxter's shops, for nothing is *sacré* for a Minister of Finance, with an unplugged hole in a budget of 56 millions frs. deficit. The Church would display great want of tact by breaking a lance against the Republic on that ground. The Republicans would *ripaste* by abolishing the concord at and applying the endowment annual grant of 54 millions frs. to school extension and to old age pensions for the wornout industrial workers. Neither the Republic nor the Church have anything to gain by warring. They ought to try and live happy in their *mariage de raison*. France being now in a mess and muddle respecting her financial tightness, might spring a surprise on the Church. If a socialist deputy, in case the antagonism deepens, proposed that the moiety of the 54 millions frs. be devoted to reduce the land taxes that are such a fardel for the peasant farmers to hear, that would be a terrible thrust at the clergy, as it is among the small cultivators they find their chief supporters. No religion could exist long that was hostile to their *filetes* putting a little cash into their empty purses.

There is a pull up in the exploring mania of Central Africa: the Colonial Budget has had to be reduced by 600,000 fr. Military authorities of South Algeria are not in favour of extending frontiers, Tchad-wards; that weakens the defence of the Colony. The Colonial party of late is not happy; the English are displaying vigour and decision in East Africa, are strengthening their outworks on the western regions of the upper Nile, and their attitude on the Niger is less Quaker-like. One of the big guns of the Colonial extensionists—Deputy Deloncle, the same who was to bring the moon to within a good yard of the earth in 1900, by means of a Munchausen telescope, figures in the alleged South of France Railway Co. scandals. It is not a month since he was formally introduced to the Khedive. On leaving Egypt some of his countrymen gave him a good-bye banquet, and on the burning question of the English quitting the Nile Valley, he dashed his champagne glass on the ground, and assured—not French bondholders as that would terrify them—but the less favoured Gauls, that before six months he guaranteed there would not be a red coat in Egypt. The railway scandals in question do not lash the country up to any white heat; there are 25 legislators and prominent public men implicated; the Minister of Justice said the names were published in the press, so those who wished could vindicate themselves. Deputy Rouvier, seized the ball at the bound; declared he acted in no way dishonourable, though a Minister (Chancellor of the Exchequer), in continuing to make money, loyally understood, in his private capacity; he could not be expected to abstain from affairs, and vegetate on his indemnity of 25fr. a day as Deputy. If Ministers are to utilize their exceptional position to speculate, they handicap terribly less fortunate and unofficial competitors.

It does not seem that the plan of the projected exhibition of 1900 is relished by public opinion; hostility against it is on the increase. No one bestows a blessing upon it, and the feeling is pretty general, that it will disfigure the Champs Elysées. No one has been able to seize the *ensemble* of the project; it is so straggled, that it is not easy to know where it commences and where it ends. It has a Robin-run-the-hedge stretching out-ness. In the end, perhaps, it will be all right. The Eiffel Tower Company has offered to erect a Chicago wheel, bigger than what the Empire of India Exhibition can boast of. It would be set up on the opposite side of Champ de Mars, *vis-a-vis* the Tower, and a sling car railway, on wire roping would transport visitors from story two and a half of the Eiffel to an aerial terminus close to the wheel. That would be better than converting the public Troglodytes, by visiting burrow cities, and antipodean tunnels.

The story, whether true or not, is not the less pretty, of the six heroic burgesses of Calais. According to Froissart, whose recitals are not to be accepted without the usual grain of salt, Edward III. was very wrath against the besieged citizens of Calais holding out so long. On the 4th August, 1347, Calais being unrelieved, surrendered unconditionally from famine. Edward at first had resolved to show no quarter to the garrison, but ultimately relented, and accepted that six of the chief citizens should be handed over to him, to be executed. They were to arrive bare-headed, bare-footed with ropes round their necks, and carrying the keys of the city in their hands. The demand caused consternation. At last the bravest of the brave, the old Eustace de St. Pierre, volunteered the first for the sacrifice; then another and another. The six were led before his Majesty; they laid the keys at his feet, and he ordered them to be at once executed—a barbarity strange to his character. It was then his Queen threw herself at His Majesty's feet, implored him not to commit such infamy and to spare their lives. He did so. The Queen announced to the noble six that they were free. She entertained them at a banquet, supplied them with clothes and money, and sent them back to their families. Since 1845, the inhabitants of Calais have been endeavouring to erect a monument to honour the brave burgesses and perpetuate the dramatic incident. It has just now been realized. Rodin is the sculptor and the Minister of Commerce inaugurated the statue. The sculptor has forgotten the English Queen and so did the patriotic orations. Two queens are historically linked in history with Calais—Edward's, and Queen Mary, who surrendered the city to the French, an event that broke her heart.

After all, the Paris cabmen have not been wrong in

their agitation to have the horo-mile recording and measuring apparatus employed on the vehicle, to determine fares and totalise the earnings. The Prefect of the Seine is not satisfied that the cab companies are serious in their efforts to have that machine utilized, so he promises the men that he intends before a month to cut the Gordian Knot, to have the apparatus not only applied, but as fast as they can be manufactured. Each will cost 100fr.—which will not be a flea bite for the General Cab Co., that has 5,000 vehicles.

The Society for the Protection of Animals must go into mourning; though the law is on their side, suppressing Spanish bull fights in France, these baitings take place all the same, as if no law condemned them.

Two leading foreign dentists, who advertise a great deal, have been convicted under the new law, requiring doctors to give proofs of titles to "doctorship," declining to do so, they have been cast. The prosecution was undertaken by the new Dental Institute. Whether painless or painful extraction be practised, a dentist must have all his competency parchments up-to-date. Z.

At Street Corners.

A PROTEST comes to me from the fair sex *re* the growing nuisance of "expectorating fiends." It is said that an Englishman when on a visit here in the winter enquired as to the cause of "those brown spots on the snow." My young friend wishes to know whether it would not be possible to have a by-law passed making it compulsory for men to spit into the "ditch." As an inducement to do this she suggests the placing of what are euphemistically called cuspidores at intervals along the sidewalks. The extermination of "brown spots" would be welcomed by all the fair sex. The "toughs" who are guilty of making them should certainly not be admitted on our street-cars. What does an "expectorating fiend" want on a vehicle which is used by ladies attired in delicate and dainty summer dresses. Expectorate the animal!

I hear that although the transformations to take place at the Academy of Music will not be so extensive as they were recently made to appear in an evening paper, the building will be considerably improved, and that there is a chance that the artistic fraternities, who are interested in getting a proper place for exhibitions, may succeed in getting their present gallery in the Academy considerably improved. I am sure that Mr. Frank Darling, the architect, who is entrusted with the alterations and improvements of the theatre would undertake, *con amore*, such a task as improving the headquarters of our artists. There was a move in the direction of acquiring a better location for art in the winter, indeed there have been several moves, but executive ability appears to be lacking. For the present our representatives of art cannot do better than get their present quarters improved if they can. The public has, to a certain extent, become familiar with this location which has, on the whole certain advantages.

Of course Toronto ought to possess a public art gallery and museum, but the time for establishing such an enterprise is not yet. The artists are too disunited for it, and there is not sufficient available wealth. There are men who have the wealth, but they do not realize the desirableness of spending any of it on a public art gallery. Considering the smallness of the amount that is annually spent on pictures in this city, it is a wonder that our artists manage so well as they do. They are retained here by various ties, but they could do a good deal better for themselves in a pecuniary way if they migrated across the line, where they would get a higher price for their work as a compensation for some disadvantages. It is high time that our rich people woke up to the necessity of patronizing Canadian art. Where there is now one man who buys pictures there should be three or four.

Toronto has more good artists for its size than any city on this continent, and the best thing those who wish well to Canadian art can do is to plank down a hundred dollars or so and buy something from some of them who are struggling a-

gainst great odds to make a living by the brush. Compared with American prices the sums for which good pictures can be obtained here are very low. In the matter of picture buying and interest in art generally, Toronto is far behind Montreal, where they not only have a good public gallery but a class of people who take a deep and genuine interest in the productions of local painters.

Among the women who are doing really good work in Toronto, Miss Wills, who teaches the "Truant School," in Elizabeth street, may be supposed to take a high rank among those who regard the doings of this world "with larger other eyes than ours." In the records of heaven there are many names that are not found in the "personal" columns in the society papers. In her school in Elizabeth street, which may be visited any Wednesday at 2 o'clock, Miss Wills may be seen engaged in the herculean task of training the worst boys of the city or those who are supposed to be the worst and most unmanageable, in habits of self-restraint and goodness. There are few who have the patience and skill necessary for such a task, the value of which to the public can scarcely be appraised at too high a value.

I received not long ago from an enterprising American publication, a request for my portrait, as the editor wished to publish it with a biographical notice. The editor, in a somewhat effusive letter, remarked that he had frequently read my productions in the public press, and had been struck by their literary beauty, their force, pungency, etc. He felt sure that I would like to appear in his magazine side by side with some of the most noted writers of the world, who were going to appear in his next number. I could, no doubt, he said, get some friend to write a biographical notice, but if not, provided I supplied him with the particulars, he would gladly do it himself. All this would be done gladly in consideration of the high opinion he had of my talents, my general ability and my character. But stay. There was "a nominal charge of \$50 for the reproduction of photograph, etc." Of course I am too old a bird to be caught with chaff of that particular sort.

The most outrageous piece of audaciousness of this kind I ever met with was exemplified in a circular I once got from Philadelphia telling me that a certain society there were so impressed with my gifts and graces, and my services to the public, that they had conferred upon me their best aluminium medal and had enrolled me on their "list of distinguished persons" at a recent meeting. The medal, which was in the highest style of art, was already engraved with my name. The printed diploma of membership was forwarded to me with the circular. In order to get the medal, all I had to do was to forward \$25 for express charges, packing, and insurance of package to Canada as, in a work of art of the kind, great care was necessary. I retain the printed diploma whereby I am constituted a full member of the immortal forty of the Society of Philadelphia. I have not yet sent for that medal, nor do I think I shall at present.

The *Church Evangelist*, which is the successor of the *Church Guardian*, of Montreal, has my best wishes for its future success, which should be great, judging not only from the earnest spirit and excellence displayed in the initial issue, but because it is managed by Mr. T. R. Clougher, who showed, during his former connection with *THE WEEK*, that he possessed energy and ability of no common order. The *Evangelist* should commend itself to Anglicans in all parts of the Dominion as a journal which may be relied upon to give not only Church news but instructive counsel on Church work. It shows its appreciation of the rising generation by a useful column, entitled "Home Teaching for the Children," a feature which will be appreciated by many parents.

The insufficient police protection in the western part of Toronto is a matter which should be remedied at once. The house of a friend of mine was broken into by a couple of burglars between three and four o'clock the other morning and though he chased them with a stout oaken stick he did not succeed in getting in that crashing blow on the cranium which one wishes every burglar to get. The outrageous im-

udence of burglary is enough to rouse any man of spirit to do all he can towards not merely putting these miscreants *hors de combat*, but dismissing them finally from this mortal scene. I would have no more compunction in killing a burglar than in slaying a marauding wild beast. The town in which a burglar was despatched twice a week for three weeks in succession would be a safe town to live in for some time afterwards.

When all that is necessary to ensure a continuous and thoroughly perfect water supply for Toronto is to place an auxiliary pumping plant on the Island, and where a substantial manufacturer has offered to do this for \$30,000 and stand the loss of the money if the thing does not answer, I wonder that the city engineer still hangs out against it. This is no wildcat scheme. Let the aldermen look into it.

DIOGENES.

Montreal Affairs.

MONTREAL for the past ten days has been sweltering in the hottest early June weather felt for years; and the exodus which yearly takes from the city a very large proportion of its people who are in comfortable circumstances, has been increased in volume thereby. It is doubtful whether there is on the continent a city which sends a larger percentage of its people out of its limits during the hot season; and for this the city's unrivalled situation on a river which is dotted from its source in Lake Ontario to its estuary with beautiful villages, is to be thanked. Yet it is only within the past 12 or 15 years that the public has learned to fully avail itself of these natural advantages. Before that time, leaving out the small class, wealthy enough to pass July and August on the Maine coasts or at Lower Laurentian resorts, Montrealers stayed at home in the dog days and got what satisfaction they could from berating the weather. Then Lake St. Louis was discovered anew. This magnificent sheet of water, which for boating and yachting is almost unrivalled, stretches from Lachine to Ste. Anne's, a distance of over fifteen miles, the Island of Montreal being on the right and the Chateauguay shore on the left. Two railways run parallel to the river on the Montreal side, and little villages of summer residences have been springing up between the railways and the lake until now the lake front is the home during the summer months of hundreds of Montreal families. There are, in these fifteen miles, no fewer than eleven watering places, Lachine, Dixie, Dorval, Strathmore, Valois, Lakeside, Pointe Claire, Beaconsfield, Beaurepaire, Bay View, and St. Annes, the latter being the prettiest and the most popular. Most well-to-do Montrealers have summer-houses on the lake front, and they move their families out at the end of May or the beginning of June, and stay there until the frost comes. There are boarding-houses and well-kept hotels for single men. The train service is excellent, the last local express leaving the city as late as half past eleven at night, while the first one comes into the city at 8.30 in the morning. Half the business men of Montreal and a large proportion of the clerks spend the summer at the lake, going out after the day's work and coming in in the morning.

Some of these summer residences are very handsome houses, occupying beautiful sites on the lake front, with green stretches of lawn around; but there are all kinds down to the unpretentious cottage with wide and comfortable verandas. The summer residents along the lake front, in the days when the lake was only beginning to be known, used to "picnic" in their houses; and the rules of the camp as to attire and customs were the only ones recognized. But these happy days of Bohemianism and red flannel shirts are gone; and now society is mistress along the shores, and her conventions are obeyed. No gayer place can be found than the lake front during the summer. Dances come off weekly in the boathouses; and these are always attended by residents of the other resorts who come in canoes, boats, yachts, and batteaux, filling the moonlight stretches with music and laughter. Nightly there are smaller card parties, dances and sailing parties; in addition to unprompted races, which are to be seen every evening, there are regular regattas on Saturdays at which crews from the various boating clubs struggle for the lake championships. The strongest sporting organization on the lake is the St. Lawrence Yachting Club, whose race meetings are also notable social events. The whole

summer is a season of unmixed gayety to the ladies, and of mingled work and play to the men-folks. Since the lakefront became popular the expenses of "seasoning" there have gone up, and this has forced those who are not able to spend much in holidaying to look elsewhere. They, however, find no difficulty in getting equally delightful places to retreat to within easy reach of Montreal by rail and steamer. On the opposite side of the St. Lawrence, beginning with Laprairie, there is a succession of little towns running down as far as Sorrel which are largely patronized; while there are many as equally interesting villages along the Ottawa river as far up as Caxillon. Other Montrealers prefer to send their families to the country; and thousands leave the city to spend the summer on the farms in the eastern townships—the most picturesque district in Canada, I believe.

Add to these the families who go farther afield—to Europe, to American watering places, to the Maritime Provinces—and some idea can be had of the loss which Montreal sustains when the thermometer begins to get up past theseventies. Literary, musical, artistic, and social Montreal is dead for four months; the leaders in these fields are all away, recharging their exhausted nerve batteries for another season. But commercial Montreal goes steadily on; it knows no rest and no stoppage. Day after day in blazing July, as in arctic January, the great factories, foundaries, refineries, warehouses, and the thousand-and-one establishments which go to make Montreal's greatness, grind out wealth. For the workers in these there is no visit to seaside, lake, and farm. They live in small houses, in narrow streets, in low-lying parts of the city where the sun heats even the cobble-stones until they burn the feet, and they toil from early morn until late at night. Yet, even for them there are opportunities for outings. The Montreal Sunday has always, to visitors from your good City of Toronto, appeared shockingly free and easy; yet, without desiring to assert a principle applicable elsewhere, it is unquestionable that the running of cars and boats has been an incalculable boon to the city's poor. I have seen, on a Sunday evening, a thousand families, many of them from the poorest parts of the city, picnicing on Fletcher's Field and the upland stretches behind that reach up to Mount Royal Park; and the sight was an unanswerable argument for the righteousness of our system. Montreal is an exceptionally solid city; and in its poorer parts houses are jammed together so that not a foot of space is lost. With narrow streets and lanes, not too clean, for our scavenging arrangements are a weariness to the flesh and an offence to the nostrils, the conditions of life in these districts is morally brutalizing and physically deteriorating. An afternoon among the trees and grass of the mountain or on the wooded terraces of St. Helen's Island to men and women and their babies, immersed in the week days in the environment of the slums, is a benefit beyond easy expression in words.

In certain other respects, which are by no means admirable, our Sunday differs largely from that prevailing elsewhere in Canada. The smaller newstands, ice cream parlours, and fruit stands are open and do a rushing business; while variety performances are given in a some of the cheap theatres and in pleasure parks. There is one remarkable of the latter is Sohmer Park, which has an auditorium capable of seating five or six thousand people. An excellent brass band, under the charge of Ernest Lavigne, the best band master in the city, plays selections, many of them classical; while singing and gymnastics usually supply the rest of the entertainment, which is given twice, afternoon and evening. In another part of the building is a menagerie, where there is a very good collection of animals. For a year or so the sale of four per cent beer on Sunday was permitted; but the Legislature at its last session put a stop to this; as the non-intoxicating liquor belied its pretensions, and drunken scenes became common. Sohmer Park has enormous audiences on Sunday, afternoon and evening. Montreal also has a Sunday paper—the only one in Canada outside of Victoria and Vancouver where the morning papers publish editions on Sunday instead of Monday. Altogether, our Sunday is largely continental in its nature; and while it would be well if certain of its offensive features could be removed, this is not likely ever to be accomplished, the French Canadians regarding the day as one which it is proper to devote to amusement after the morning devotions. And the French Canadians in municipal matters are the city's rulers.

Letters to the Editor.

THE CANADIAN FLAG.

SIR,—It is evident from the number of letters now appearing in THE WEEK and other journals, that the people of Canada are, at last, alive to the fact that the present "emblem" is not what it ought to be as a denotative badge on the national ensign; and, while the majority are no doubt inclined toward almost any change from the "gorgeous spread" to something simpler and more appropriate, it is but natural that we should find different people favouring different devices. At first thought, we may fancy this or that idea, but, after mature consideration, we see that there are objections to what we conceive to be the proper thing to represent our country on the flag of the Mother Land, and we change our views accordingly. (At one time I believed that a beaver should be the emblem; but when I studied the matter carefully I came to the conclusion that the rodent with the big tail was scarcely fitted to be "our emblem dear"!) And so I trust it will be with those gentlemen who advocate the "star" for a device. I am aware that there is something very charming in the design: the North Star, suggestive of steadfastness, and were it not that we should be considered to have followed the example of our neighbours the idea would appeal to us very strongly. But the thought of copying the "starry banner" must be repugnant to all patriotic Canadians; for, remembering the saying that "Imitation is the sincerest flattery," our American cousins would not be slow to boast that we were obliged to borrow a portion of their flag! This is the chief reason why I dislike the star; and I feel confident that the people of Canada will protest emphatically against its adoption. It has been claimed that an extra "point" could be added whenever a new province is taken into the Confederation; as several of these are likely to come in, in the future, our little radiating emblem would then have the appearance of a cog-wheel, or, perhaps, be mistaken for the Japanese chrysanthemum! Seriously speaking, I do not think the British authorities will permit of another change to be made—after this; otherwise, there would be no end of trouble every few years; for in event of a change in the Colonial ensigns, every consul, governor, and commander (chief officer) of a man-of-war must be notified. But why, O! fellow-countrymen, should we be looking about for an emblem when we have had one, and a good one, too, for so many years? Is there a civilized land in all the world that does not associate the Maple Leaf with Canada? Does not our best known patriotic song tell of that "emblem dear"? Are we to lose a quarter of a century's advertising—if I may so speak of the popularity of the dear old Maple Leaf? Surely not. I believe that the action of the Canadian Club, of Hamilton, will be endorsed by nearly all Canadians throughout the whole Dominion.

When the question of a new cognizance on our standard was first discussed by that organization, at a meeting held on the 12th of April, 1894, a resolution was passed to the effect that a device of one or more Maple Leaves be substituted for the present badge of arms on the Canadian national ensign; and a committee was appointed to consider what would be the most suitable device. At the last meeting of that committee, June 11th (last week), it was moved by the president, seconded by the ex-president, that design No. 1 (of those exhibited)—consisting of a green Maple Leaf, veined with dark green, on a white disc—be the choice of this committee; and that the proper authorities be memorialized to make use of the design as the Canadian emblem on the Dominion (British) flag. This motion was carried; and I, as chairman, have forwarded a copy of it to the Secretary of State at Ottawa. It may be mentioned that the "white disc" is not an innovation; they are used by nearly all of the Australian colonies. New South Wales has for its distinctive badge, a red cross with a line in the centre, on a white disc; Queensland shows a blue Maltese cross with crown in centre, on white disc; Western Australia has a black swan on a light yellow disc, etc. These are all neat devices; and have an appropriate significance—indigenous as pertaining to Australia, or loyal in British-Empire sentiment. Doubtless, many designs will be offered, good, bad, and indifferent; but I trust that the emblem which finally receives the approbation of the Government and the sanction of the Imperial authorities, will be that which ornaments the covers of THE WEEK—our cherished Maple Leaf of Canada.

H. SPENCER HOWELL.

A PROPOSED CANADIAN FLAG.

SIR,—Permit me to add a few words to what has already been written upon the subject of altering the flag of Canada to one which, it is thought, will better represent our growing nationality than does the existing, officially authorized emblem of the Dominion.

The flag of Canada as now used, is simply the Red Ensign of England, with the arms of the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, quartered on a shield and placed in the centre of the "fly," or unoccupied red field of the flag. This device, it is said, is difficult to see on the flag when viewed from any considerable distance. Further, there are now seven Provinces in the Dominion, and the three later may possibly consider themselves entitled to representation on the flag. Whether they are entitled to this species of recognition or not, there certainly exists among the majority of Canadians a feeling that it would be more appropriate to withdraw the distinctive and strictly provincial badges and to introduce a fitting and permanent national emblem.

It has been urged that the beaver is not suitable for such use, inasmuch as it is usually classed by naturalists as belonging to the order Rodentia, which includes rabbits, rats, and mice and other animals of a more or less objectionable nature. The order in which an animal may be placed in any scheme of classification should not be considered, when estimating its suitability as the typifying distinction for a nation. The Lion of England belongs to the sub-order Digitigrade Carnivora, which includes the dog, jackal, wolf, cat, fox, hyena, and even the coyote. The fact that the lion walks upon his toes, lives upon flesh, has sharp teeth and claws in common with (when viewed by man) less dignified animals, and is classed with them, solely for the convenience of the naturalist, did not weigh with those who selected the King of Beasts to represent England. Ruskin says:—"A lion is continually puzzled how to hold a bone; and an eagle can scarcely pull the meat off one, without upsetting himself." This animal and bird are certainly very awkward when looked at from Ruskin's point of view. If excellence in bone-picking was the test applied, the monkey would probably rank far ahead of either. Such dexterity clearly implies a certain superiority, possibly of brain power or intelligence, though few nations would consider it a sufficient reason for taking the monkey as an emblem and not the lion or the eagle. The question whether one of the lower animals is a suitable representation for a people is one which admits of discussion. If it is considered appropriate to do so, the beaver may fairly be judged as a good and fitting emblem for Canadians. The animal is industrious, persevering, one which after boldly exploring the water courses of the country makes a home for itself by felling the trees of the virgin forest. These characteristics have been held to denote our nationality. The beaver actually does what many of Canada's intrepid pioneer sons have done. The audacious and predatory bravery of superior equipment, possessed by an animal or bird of prey, has not found any expression in our blazonry, because it rightly has no place there. The beaver's peculiar chisel-pointed teeth, possessed in similar form by the rat, should not be a serious objection when considering a highly significant emblem.

The maple leaf, in its native green shown upon a properly proportioned white shield, and placed upon the fly of the Red Ensign, would seem to be the most suitable and fitting alteration for the flag of Canada. The beaver's colour, like that of the maple leaf, is objectionable when shown on the red ground of the flag, but either would be quite easily distinguished, and be without any incongruity when displayed in this manner. The device of the maple leaf on the white shield has the advantage of being simple, easily made, readily distinguished and thoroughly and intimately associated with Canada. The maple leaf is the "flower" of the Dominion, in the heraldic sense. In that sense it no more denotes unity than does the Thistle of Scotland, the Shamrock of Ireland, the Rose of England or the Lillies of France. It may be frail when plucked from the stem; but it does not in this differ from any of the other emblems. Its botanical peculiarities should not be any serious bar to its acceptance as our distinguishing badge.

The use of heraldic emblems upon the flags of different countries is certainly sanctioned by custom. The United States Revenue flag has the canton occupied by the coat of

arms used by the Government—the shield with bars, the eagle with arrows, and stars above its head; the bars on the fly being placed across and not along the flag. Italy, Austria, Portugal, Turkey, and Brazil have all distinctively heraldic devices displayed on their flags and four of them show a shield. These are the flags used by the merchant marine and are not in any sense Royal standards. The green maple leaf upon a white shield would be well within the lines of precedent if placed in the fly of the red ensign.

The proposal to use a seven rayed white star, each ray to indicate a Province, is good in that it gives us an emblem as easily seen as need be. One of the stars of heaven, however, cannot be considered to indicate unity anymore than one maple leaf taken from the countless foliage of the forest. The star has no connection with Canada in any way and is associated in the minds of most people with the United States. The single star upon a blue ground was the flag of the Southern Confederacy. Texas, one of the most southerly of the States, is represented by a single star, from which fact it has taken the local name of the "Lone Star State." The stars adopted by Congress as the emblem of the union of the various States was appropriate because the union formed was, as it were, a new constellation in the political heavens. Stars have, therefore, come to be more associated with the formation of a republic than with monarchical institutions, and this fact has probably led to the appearance of the star on the flag of one, at least, of the South American republics.

The badge of the Governor-General's Foot Guards at Ottawa is a star with six rays, one for each of the then Provinces, before Prince Edward Island came into the Dominion. On each ray is the initial letter of a Province, and though the star may be appropriate to the regiment, it certainly has no national significance, for the reason that a star cannot be strictly or locally identified with any country in the same intimate way that the leaf of an indigenous tree may be.

The flag I should be glad to see adopted by the Dominion is the Red Ensign, with an ample white shield in centre of the fly upon which one green maple leaf and stem would be displayed, representing the Canadian nation. The leaf being taken as typical of the tree, as it fairly may be, is peculiarly appropriate for Canada, having the power of growth, and in short all the potentialities of life, expansion, improvement, increased strength, and solidity—the type of unity and prosperous existence. Though the leaf individually may be fragile, the tree is hardy, strong, perennial, deep rooted in British soil, from which it has drawn the very sap of life and from which it may not lightly be uprooted.

GEORGE S. HODGINS.

Windsor, Ont., 8th June, 1895.

THE LEAK IN THE BARREL.

SIR,—Speaking of the immigration of pauper children as conducted by Miss Rye, Mrs. MacPherson and Dr. Barnardo, you say that it is either a most blessed work of philanthropy or a criminal scattering of the germs of vice over this country. You lean, if I construe your article rightly, to the more favourable opinion, and you observe that altogether too much importance is attached by the opponents of the system to the doctrine of hereditary transmission of moral or immoral qualities. In the course of a long connection with charitable agencies I have heard a good deal said on both sides of this question. There is something, I suppose, though there may not be so much as extreme science believes, in the influence of hereditary transmission. There is something in the influence of early habit. There is something in the lack of that home affection, which, rough as home may be, an institution can hardly supply. On the whole, probably the immigration of pauper children is, except where there is extreme need of population, more certainly beneficial to the children themselves than to the country to which they are brought. This is not a conclusive argument against the system, much less is it a disparagement of the benevolence by which the system is carried on.

I cannot, however, help reminding those who are discussing this question, that the best of all immigration policies would be one which, by giving Canada a free commercial development and her natural market, would keep native

Canadians at home. There are now a million of them, and probably another million of their children, on the south of the line. There are known to be many thousands in Chicago, and a Massachusetts senator told me that there were a hundred and fifty thousand in his State. The exodus of youth from the Maritime Provinces is noted by all who go there. What is there to be said for a system which is constantly sending the flower of our population, as in large measure these exiles are, away from their homes and filling their places with Mennonites, Icelanders, or the sweepings of the London streets?

First stop the leak in the barrel.

GOLDWIN SMITH.

Toronto, June 17th, 1895.

THE MEMOIRS OF BARRAS.

SIR,—In your issue of June 7th, page 662, there is a great mistake of your London correspondent. He calls Barras "the hated marshal of Napoleon" and adds that Hachette's French edition "omits all the marshal's remarks on the Empress Josephine." Barras was not a French marshal, neither was he one of Napoleon's generals.

The London *Times* with its great staff will occasionally make slips, but it is impossible for a single-handed editor to avoid doing so. An editor who has to do the brainwork of three, must occasionally fail to notice errors.

Barras was one of the members of the French Directory. He it was who practically made Napoleon, raising him from an inferior position to the command of the army of Italy. He was clever, self-assertive, vain, untruthful, and thoroughly unprincipled—a fair specimen of the men that the French Revolution unfortunately brought to the surface. The French editor of the memoirs is a Napoleon-worshipper, and cautions us against believing Barras who paints Bonaparte in dark colours. Yet much that he asserts is corroborated by other authorities.

Barras was a scion of the old nobility, and entered the army when young, and during the revolutionary times was made a general, but he never commanded an army actually in the field, and certainly never served under Napoleon. The latter served under Barras when he commanded the army of the Interior. He speaks most unfavourably of Bonaparte, who had married his cast-off mistress, receiving as her dowry the command of the army of Italy. The chief cause of his hatred of Bonaparte was that he had raised him from obscurity to a great position, and that Napoleon had requited him with prosecution, banishment, and incessant surveillance by the police. But from a common-sense point of view the explanation is simple. Barras disregarded the adjuration cited in a recent great Toronto trial, and did not "keep his mouth shut." He was a chattering, envious backbiter, especially so with regard to the fair sex. With Fouché's police reporting the scandal-mongering of French society, Napoleon must often have heard how Barras vilified Josephine, and he must have deeply resented such vile conduct. In my opinion this explains that particular trouble. If Barras had kept a still tongue in his head, been satisfied with his huge illegitimate makings, and avoided notice, all would have gone well.

Barras shows, contrary to what has been claimed, that Robespierre was corrupt, but probably the real truth was, only occasionally corrupt, otherwise he would have lived in greater style.

Gouverneur Morris represented the United States in France about that time. He lived in Paris for years. His correspondence shows that he was an intelligent, fair-minded, and level-headed man. He distinctly charges that Barras was notoriously guilty of Oscar Wildism. Nearly all the memoirs published of late years respecting that period corroborate the utter rascality of the great majority of the men who actively assisted as revolutionists. Taine performed a great public service by publishing extracts from original documents, which make known the real truth, and destroy "The Revolutionary Legend." Worse men than Barras came to the surface during the Revolution, but judged by a right standard he was a thoroughly evil man.

FAIRPLAY RADICAL.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

"It is a curious fact that there is an intense feeling among the people [of Newfoundland] against Confederation."—*Newfoundland Correspondent in THE WEEK, June 14th.*

SIR,—Notwithstanding the assurance contained in the

above extract from your Newfoundland correspondent's letter, published in your journal last week, I desire to say through the same medium that there is no such feeling generally existing in Newfoundland as that portrayed in the extract I have quoted. I am willing to admit that amongst a certain class of local politicians at the capital, there is a considerable amount of feeling, perhaps of animosity, against Canada, and I cannot fail to recognize the fact that there is much occasion for it. The trade between Canada and the Island Province has been hitherto for the most part centred in Quebec, and it is through the French-speaking, tri-colour flying population of Canada that the people of the Dominion are best known to the people of Newfoundland. In Newfoundland these people are regarded as an alien and a hostile race; and are more apt to be regarded as citizens of France than as loyal subjects of the British Government. The aggressions of France upon the rights and liberties of the people of Newfoundland, her outrages upon the people of that Province, her invasion of and occupation of their territory, contrary to treaty stipulations, have bitterly exasperated the people of the Province, and knowing, as they do, that the particular class of Canadians, with whom they are brought into immediate contact, sympathize with, and encourage these aggressions of France, it is scarcely to be wondered at if a strong feeling against Confederation should be the result. But that feeling exists in the minds only of those who are brought into contact with the Quebec people, and does not extend beyond them.

Should any lack of confidence exist in the part of other classes of the Province against Canada or Confederation, it might very naturally be attributed to the apathy and indifference with which the Dominion Government and people regard the struggle for life which that Province has had to wage with France for the last 150 years, and which has now culminated in the all but total surrender of its whole territory to the domination of France. The whole western coast is now being converted into a French colony, and the balance of the Province must sooner or later fall under the same jurisdiction, whilst the Gulf is being converted into a French lake. Can you wonder, then, if the people of Newfoundland regard with indifference an association with any community which can calmly look on and see the nationality of its sister Province effaced, and the integrity of its own territory threatened without lifting a finger or raising one word of protest against the impending crisis.

Canada may probably be stirred from its profound lethargy on this question; but I fear it will not be moved until it is too late to save either Newfoundland or its own territory from the calamity which is rapidly approaching.

Toronto, June 17th, 1895.

R. WINTON.

* * * Birdcraft.*

NOT being a specialist in ornithology, my first impulse when this book came to the desk was to send it elsewhere for review; attracted, nevertheless, by a pretty cover and some clean coloured plates, the introduction was read, then the following chapters, then came the conviction: Here is the very book for one even though he has not reached a novitiate. There is a charming naivete in the paragraphs, the eye of love has scanned the form, the ear of love has heard the song, and the pen in a kindly hand has traced the habits of two hundred feathered habitants of New England gardens, fields, woods, and waters; and in so doing has also covered the ground of our Canadian birds in these eastern provinces.

"Do you want to know the birds and call them by their familiar names?" asks our authoress in her opening sentence; and the assurance is at once given: "You may do so if you will, provided you have keen eyes and a pocket full of patience; patience is the salt of the bird-catching legend. The flowers silently await your coming,—you may examine and study them at your leisure. With the birds it is often only a luring call, a scrap of melody and they are gone." We are bound to say that our authoress has done all that clear cut sentences, happy descriptions, and the simplicity of affectionate knowledge can do to aid any willing disciple to answer in the affirmative a question of Emerson's: "Hast thou named all the birds without a gun?"

* "Birdcraft." By Mabel Osgood Wright. New York: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: The Copp, Clark Co.

We confess to being charmed with the humanity of the book; it reminds one of Izaak Walton's bright reflections, with this difference, Izaak could calmly recommend for taking pike the perch as *the longest lived fish on a hook*, and use a frog as though you loved him that he may live the longer to tempt the fish on the barbed steel. Mabel Osgood Wright has learnt Wordsworth's maxim—

"Never to blend our pleasure or our pride
With sorrow of the meanest thing that feels."

Since many years ago we essayed a worm upon a hook and gazed upon its wriggings, we sympathized with Don Juan in his moralizing:—

"And angling, too, that solitary vice,
Whatever Izaak Walton sings or says:
The quaint, old, cruel coxcomb in his gullet
Should have a hook, and a small trout to pull it."

"Poor little birds," writes our authoress as she speaks of enemies, "they do not realize that man with all his higher intelligence is really the most relentless of all. The other enemies kill for food only, man kills for food casually, for decorative feathers wantonly, and for scientific research plausibly, with the apology that the end and aim is knowledge." Never kill for the sake of killing is a maxim we would brand on every sportsman's gun. Thanks, fair authoress of Birdcraft, for your tender reminders.

The book is not written in scientific but in popular language, and is full of quiet reflections to relieve the dullness of mere description, of which the closing paragraph to the chapter on the building of the nest may be selected as an example: "The building of the nest will raise many questions in your mind. Do both birds take part in building? Does the female select the site and do the work, and the male simply supply her with materials? Very pretty tales are to be told of the rejection of unsuitable stuff by the particular wife of a non-discriminating spouse and the consequent squabble. Alack! did not the labour question as that of the equality of the sexes begin as near to Eden as the building of the nest? But in spite of this *there are still nests!*"

JOHN BURTON.

Recent Fiction.*

A PLEASANT picture of country life in England is presented in "Love and Quiet Life." The scene is laid in Somersetshire about the year 1830, and naturally there are a good many phrases in the dialect of the county which at times puzzle the Canadian reader. The principle characters are Marion Burt and her father, who had come as strangers to the village, and the story turns on the love of Marion for the Squire, a Mr. Hensley, who is quite unworthy of her. In time she finds him to have been a heartless libertine, and, fortunately, she escapes marrying him. The experiences of Mr. Percival, the new rector, with his congregation are interesting. Wishing to introduce a new hymn-book one Sunday he gave out the number of the hymn from it, but according to arrangement there was a dead silence. Then when he tried to proceed with the prayers, "from the chancel burst forth the lusty voice of Mr. John Culliford, 'Let us sing to the praise and glory of God the wold hundurdth'" which they did, not only in praise but in triumph. Among other good things there is an amusing sketch of the dwelling of the Sutton cavalry, enrolled on account of the Corn Law riots in Bristol and elsewhere:—

Mr. Culliford took up a position in front to instruct and give the word of command. "Now, then," said he, "Zo zoon as I do zay *Draw*—bide zo quiet as mice. But when I do holla *Swords*—out wi'em."
"Draw—No, no, Solomon Moggridge. Put un back, put un back. Now then—*Draw*—*Swords*."

* "Love and Quiet Life: Somerset Idylls." By Walter Raymond. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Toronto: The Copp, Clark Co. 1895.

"The New Woman: In Haste and at Leisure." By E. Lynn Linton. New York: The Merriam Co. 1895

"Under the Man-Fig." By M. E. M. Davis. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Cambridge: The Riverside Press. Price \$1.25.

"Tribby, The Elf of Argyle." By Charles Nodier, Member of the French Academy. Translation and Introduction by Nathan Haskell Dole. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. 1895.

"The Jewel of Yuys Galon." By Owen Rhoseomyl. London and New York: Longmans, Green & Co. Longman's Colonial Library. 1895.

Seven weapons flashed in the sun like seven o'clock striking: "Now, that's very tidy," shouted Abraham in great delight. "I do call we done that to rights." "Ay! Zo right as ninepence. I waited for the word thik time," boasted Solomon, legitimately proud of having withstood temptation.

The type, paper and general appearance of the book leave nothing to be desired.

When we looked at the title page of "The New Woman" and saw the author's name we guessed pretty well the style of story which was to come and we were not mistaken. The successful advances of women in many fields have in no way mollified the feelings or the pen of Mrs Lynn Linton and she pours volley after volley into the "Wild Women" as she calls them. The exaggerated characters in this book deserve all they get, but fortunately the type as far as one experience goes is decidedly rare. The opening chapters deal with a boy and girl runaway marriage, which ends in the departure of the one, Sherrard, for Africa where he cherishes his love, and in the return of the other, Phoebe, to her mother's house, where her love evaporates and she becomes the most outrageous of a club of beautiful "wild women." Sherrard, who turns out a first-rate fellow, is adopted by a wealthy Englishman and comes back to Phoebe to discover what she has developed into. She repudiates him, is driven by poverty to make use of his support, but by her brutality, her studied trampling on all his wishes and all he holds dear, she kills his love and cannot win it back when she is disillusioned and wishes to do so. The two men who are aiding the women in their struggle for liberty or license are despicable characters. The story is not pleasant reading, it drags in parts, and altogether will be enjoyed only by those who delight in seeing advocates for women's *rule*, we cannot in this case say women's *rights*, mercilessly scathed. The book will hardly do much towards hindering "the revolt of the daughters" for the caricatures are too much exaggerated, but she succeeds in throwing plenty of ridicule on women of the character that Grant Allen would doubtless like to see multiplied.

"Under the Man-Fig" is a well-told story of life in Texas before and after the Civil War. The Man-Fig is a tree in the middle of the town of Thornham, which got its name from a legend that a Spaniard's blood watered its infant roots and passed into its fruit. Under it the loafers assembled to discuss the events of the town-life and there the reputation of Van Herring, a leading citizen, was ruined. It is on this the story turns. He was unjustly suspected of stealing diamonds from a dying woman, many circumstances conspiring to make him thought guilty in spite of his upright life, and his lips are sealed so that he cannot clear himself. His daughter, a child when the story opens, is a heroine after Sir Walter Scott's heart, and after many vicissitudes all ends well with her. We enjoyed the parts which deal with the faithful slaves, Liberty and Betty, in their comments on the doings of the whites. The story throughout is bright and lively in tone, and the secret of the diamonds is well kept.

When the pages of newspapers teem with advertisements of Tribby, this, that, and the other thing, a story whence du Maurier derived the name is sure to find purchasers. It is a translation of a French book written about seventy years ago by a French Academician dealing with the fairy folk-lore of Argyle. Tribby is an elf, in love with Jeannie, his mortal sweetheart. The style even in a translation is perfect, but the story itself is extremely nebulous, probably intentionally so, and we frankly confess that at times we could not see what connection the part we were reading had to do with the story, or what it all meant. Misty as it is, there are many fine pieces of writing, but want of space forbids quotation.

In the last book on our list we have something more after the Rider Haggard school of fiction. "A Tale of Tall Fights and Reckless Adventure," it is dubbed by the author, and such it certainly is. In some ways it recalls Treasure Island with its buried riches, but Stevenson's distinction and style are wanting. The scene is laid in Wales. It deals with pirates and old legends, and culminates in an extraordinary duel. The attraction of the story is its rapid action, the adventures of the lad who had recently been expelled from school because he fought the head master's pet prize boy, and the devotion of his father's retainers. The dozen illustrations, if glanced at will give a very fair indication of what the story is all about.

Music.

Mr. Watkin Mills, the distinguished English baritone, as previously announced, gave a song recital in the Pavilion Music Hall, on Friday evening, the 14th inst., having for assistants, Miss McKay, soprano; Mr. H. M. Field, pianist; and Mrs. H. M. Blight, accompanist. Song recitals by singers of culture are nearly always enjoyable. If they are not too long and the senses fresh to receive impressions, and one is not distressed by either too much heat or cold, the pleasure is much greater than if the reverse is the case, as it was in a measure the other evening. A song recital should not exceed an hour and a half in length at the longest, for no matter how gifted the singer, how perfect the method, or how beautiful the songs, there is always a strong desire to get out in the open air, if this safe limit mentioned above is transgressed. Mr. Mills sang something like nineteen songs, counting encores, and although his voice showed some weariness before the end, and grew a trifle husky, yet his singing was hearty and expressive. In his Handelian selections "O ruddier than the Cherry" and "Honour and Arms" he exhibited excellent truthfulness of expression, and a certain authoritative swing which really was refreshing notwithstanding the sultry state of the hall. He has power, a very musical tone, which, by the way, is always in tune, and his enunciation is at all times admirably clear and distinct. These features make Mills the artist he is, and with a very extensive repertoire, together with his geniality and general good nature, a popular one as well. His selections embraced "Operatic," "Handelian Arias," "Ballads," and national songs, all of which were delivered in a style so admirable and finished as to call forth bursts of enthusiastic applause. Miss McKay has a handsome stage presence, and sang a couple of Mascheroni's songs with much expressiveness, receiving recalls. Mr. Field played in his usually felicitous and robust style, and also was greeted with applause. Mrs. Blight played the accompaniments well.

While at the Pavilion the other evening, I could not help thinking how delightful it would be if some enthusiastic, modern and enterprising citizen could arrange to have the Pavilion Hall turned into a garden where one could go any evening during the summer and sit among shrubs and trees, drink cool thirst quenching beverages, eat ice cream, or sip coffee, and all the time be hearing music played by a good band. It would pay, too; the Gardens would be filled with a happy, good-natured throng every fine evening for three or four months in the year, and besides people could sit out of doors instead of in hot close rooms. Those who have lived or been in Germany, realize how pleasant the summer season is there, and how happy the people are in their gardens, drinking cool, golden coloured beer, chatting together, and listening to music floating through the perfumed air, for music, flowers and scented shrubs are everywhere. Beer is the national drink in that musically favoured clime, yet one never sees drunkenness. I remember seeing a drunken soldier once, and have also on special occasions seen a student or two somewhat giddy, but perhaps they had been treated to whiskey by an American or Englishman, or had drunk a little too freely of Nordhäuser. But in the gardens everything is so easy, so cheerful and restful; refreshing, healthful, non-toxicating Bavarian beer (*mit Kase oder wurst*) to keep the system cool and rejuvenated; and inspiring, fascinating music to charm one's feelings as with the ecstasies of youth and innocence in Sylvan solitudes! Can anything be more entrancing, or pleasure giving? And surely one is entitled to all the pleasure life affords, particularly if it be legitimate, honestly earned and within one's means. Yet, mind, I am not advocating the establishment of beer gardens in Canada, although so congenial and popular abroad.

On Tuesday and Saturday evenings of last week, June 11th and 15th, the piano pupils of Mr. J. D. A. Tripp gave a recital in the Hall of the Conservatory of Music, when if the audiences were not so large as usual it was entirely owing to the heat and the lateness of the season. The programmes were excellent, and were moreover played in a manner reflecting highly on their ability as promising

pianists, as well as upon Mr. Tripp's instruction. Those taking part on Tuesday evening were: Miss Ida C. Hughes, Miss Ella Howe, Miss Alice E. B. Bull, Miss Alice Watson, Mr. Orwin A. Morse, Miss Annie W. Kilgour, and Mr. J. Parnell Morris. On the Saturday evening following, Mr. Charles Wark and Miss Ida C. Hughes gave the entire evening, and again demonstrated the excellence of their teacher's methods. Mr. Wark is clever, and although I did not hear him on this occasion I am told he displayed considerable fancy and finish in his different pieces as did also Miss Hughes. The audiences were pleased and applauded vigorously. Vocal assistance was rendered by pupils of Mrs. Bradley, Mmme. and Sig. d'Auria, who gave interesting variety to the well arranged programme.

W. O. FORSYTH.

Art Notes.

Probably Julius Olsson is the best of the Scandinavian painters resident in England; and were it not for the fact that his work shows those distinguishing characteristics, freshness, strength, and the less easily described, but readily discernable qualities of the northern school, his long residence in England and thorough identification with his English surroundings, would almost disqualify him from being considered a Scandinavian at all. But there is no mistaking the evidences in his work of the nationality of the man. The bold "attack," the unconventional method, the newness of the point of view, all reveal the frank, enterprising, virile Swede. He has, too, like his dreaded ancestors of the remote past, and like his painting compatriots of to-day, a love for the sea. It is his constant companion, his master, slave, lover, tyrant. Its moods are his. He lives by it always. It troubles him. He will get up in the dead of night and pace up and down the shore; and I have known him to be unhappy all day because the wind had chopped round two points to the south. He paints the sea in all weathers and at all seasons of the year. Every phase of it is absorbingly interesting to him; and this interest being allied to considerable gifts as a painter results in pictures, the power of which is beginning to make itself felt.

Olsson is a young man yet. I remember him as a mere beginner, very much laughed at in Newlyn for his blundering but plucky efforts; but to-day he ranks in England as one of the foremost painters of the sea, and one of the most original and enterprising. It does one good to see a big blue sky picture by Olsson, in a London exhibition; it seems like a lifting of the brown fog of conventionality. His blue skies with blazing white clouds are startlingly fresh and real. But, perhaps, his *forte* is the yellow afterglow of a western sky with a foreground of booming breakers—the sea, a liquid gold and the foam in its complementary hue of lilac. This harmony of pale purple and yellow is a particular favourite of his, and I know no one who can handle these two colours with greater splendour of effect or more consistent regard for truth. This quality of truthfulness is so predominant in his work that it dispels all fears for his decay. He is still an earnest student, a realist, a painter of actualities; but withal he is a bold designer, a man of original compositions. He sees in nature the *motifs* for decorative design; and with untiring effort and with humble toil he endeavours to express himself in the language of truth. The question of the relative values of the planes of sky, cloud, sea, and sand, are always occupying his mind; he lives for these things, just as a broker lives for the fluctuations in stocks. He makes a dozen studies to arrive at a conclusion about a minor truth; and the canvasses thus produced are done for the purposes of study alone; they would be about as interesting or intelligible to the general public as the jotted memoranda of a short-hand writer. But when the various

studies are finished and collected, the design finally decided upon, and the picture fairly begun, it is incredible the speed with which this impetuous Swede will complete it. He looks upon a five foot canvas as a sketch. If it turns out badly he will immediately do another. He is a prolific painter, and his studio is a museum of forgotten pictures.

Large and muscular of build, he yet has the nervousness, hesitation, and irritability of a highly strung artistic temperament. In fact he has these in such a high degree that I often think it was a providential dispensation that led him to choose for a partner in life the placid, sanguine, even-tempered woman whose serene faith in her husband's genius has been such a large factor in his success.

E. WYLY GRIER.

A Grateful Mother.

RELATES HOW HER DAUGHTER'S LIFE WAS SAVED.

Anæmia and General Debility Had Brought Her to the Verge of the Grave—Physicians Held Out no Hope of Recovery—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Again Prove a Life Saver.

From the Ottawa Free Press.

A personal paragraph in the Free Press some time ago, simply stating that Miss Sophie Belanger, 428 Cooper Street, Ottawa, had recovered from a serious illness caused by anæmia and general debility, has apparently awakened more than usual interest and pleasure among her relatives and acquaintances. So much so, indeed, that a reporter of the paper found it extremely interesting to visit the family and enjoy a chat with Mrs. Belanger on the recovery of her daughter after she had for two years been considered irrecoverably a victim of this terribly enervating and dangerous disease. Mrs. Belanger is a very intelligent French-Canadian, wife of Mr. Joseph Belanger, whose wall paper and paint and glass establishment is at 146 Bank Street. Miss Sophie Belanger, the whilom invalid, vacillating between death and life, is a promising young lady of seventeen years. She is a student under the nuns in St. Jean Baptiste school on Primrose Hill. Over two years ago she fell sick and rapidly wasted away. The nature of her disease appeared to be a profound mystery to the physicians as they were called in one after the other. Despair seized the family as they looked upon the once beautiful, spirited girl, laying day in and day out, weeks and months on her couch, simply slowly vanishing and they powerless even to raise a smile to her wan lips. Each succeeding medical man gravely told the parents to prepare for the worst. However, Mrs. Belanger is not one of those women who give up in despair while there is still hope, as her own words will denote.

"It was a terrible time," she said. "We had been told again and again that nothing could be done to save Sophie, and had almost been forced by appearances to believe it. I have now to say that but for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills she would have been in her grave instead of attending school every day the liveliest of the lively. It began like this: the poor girl



She lay on a couch like one dying.

was coming to me three or four times a day exclaiming, 'Oh, ma; I have such a terrible headache. I cannot stand the pain of it.' This went on for a long time, weeks in fact.

MATTHEWS BROS. & CO.

95 YONGE STREET,

Importers of High Class Works Art, Engravings, Etchings, Etc.

FINE FRAMING A SPECIALTY.

Latest Designs. — — — Good Workmanship.

until we began to look at it in a very serious light. We had almost every French doctor in the city called in, but with no result. Sophie got worse and worse. Her face was small and yellow while her lips were as white as your collar. She was listless and apathetic and so weak she could not raise her hand to her head. A leading doctor forced her to take a certain kind of powder, which seemed to be taking the flesh from her bones. Her skin became hot and parched, her eyes sank into her head and she lay on that couch as one dead, taking no interest whatever in anything going on around her. Then it was we became confirmed to the popular belief that she was going to die. It was agonizing to look at her, but we became partially resigned to the fate that appeared to be overtaking us. She was watched day and night, but we could detect no change unless for the worse. All hope had gone. I had read of the cures by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and about this time I noticed a description published in the Free Press somewhat similar to Sophia's case. Something seemed to urge me to give them a trial, and now I thank God I did. I sent for some and began giving them to her one at a time. Before long we saw an improvement, and gradually increased the dose from one to two and then to three at regular intervals. It was incredible to note the change. Her colour came back, a different look in her eyes, her general health and appearance gave us all new interest in her. Before the fourth box was gone Sophie was able to be up and around again, and a further use of them fully restored her health, or rather snatched her from the brink of the grave. To Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is due all the credit for we had stopped doctor's medicine and simply gave her these, following the directions around the box. My daughter's life was saved by Pink Pills and no one knows better than her mother. I wish to tell everyone of the cure, as it is almost impossible to believe that the poor thing that lay there, and the happy rosy-cheeked girl who goes regularly to her classes are one and the same person in such a marvellously short space of time, and you may be sure I am advising ailing neighbours to use this wonderful medicine.

Just as the reporter was leaving Miss Belanger returned from school. She was the picture of grace, healthy and beauty, her lithe physique denoting health in every movement, while her face showed the warm, ruddy glow of health. She corroborated all her mother had said besides adding some new testimony. Happiness now abideth in that home where misery held sway too long, and Mrs. Belanger rests her faith in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which will do for other weak and ailing girls what they did for her daughter.

The Ontario Bank.

The annual general meeting of the Stockholders of the Ontario Bank was held at the banking house, Toronto, on Tuesday, the 18th day of June, 1895.

Among those present were: Col. Sir C. S. Gzowski, A.D.C., K.C.M.G.; G. R. R. Cockburn, M.P.; Hon. G. A. Drummond, (Montreal); Donald MacKay, D. Ulyot (Peterboro); W. R. Miller (Montreal); G. M. Rose, A. S. Irving, R. D. Perry, A. Harvey, C. S. Gzowski, Jr., J. K. Macdonald, Thomas E. Fraser, F. B. Polson, H. B. Taylor, J. Richardson and others.

On motion Mr. G. R. R. Cockburn was called to the chair, and Mr. Holland was requested to act as secretary.

Messrs. J. K. Macdonald, W. R. Miller and C. S. Gzowski, Jr., were appointed scrutineers.

At the request of the chairman the secretary read the following

REPORT:

The Directors beg to submit to the Shareholders the accompanying statement of the accounts of the Bank, made up to the 31st of May, 1895, including the profit and loss account for the twelve months ending at that date:

The net profits, after payment of all charges of management, interest due depositors, etc.	\$ 97,816 05
Balance of Profit and Loss, May 31st, 1894	25,527 27
	\$123,343 32

From which have been deducted:	
Dividend 3 1/2 p.c., paid 1st December, 1894	\$ 52,500 00
Dividend 3 p.c., payable 1st June, 1895	45,000 00
Written off Bank Premises	10,000 00
	107,500 00

Transferred from Rest Account	\$ 15,843 32
	305,000 00
	\$320,843 32

From which the following appropriations have been made:	
For bad and doubtful debts	\$145,000 00
In reduction, and allowing for realization of Real Estate	100,000 00
In reduction of other Securities and Assets	65,000 00
	310,000 00

Leaving to be carried forward \$ 10,843 32

The year just closed has been one of exceptional difficulty for the profitable conduct of monetary institutions. Trade of all kinds, not only in Canada, but throughout the whole world, has been inactive and depressed, while the demand for money has been correspondingly limited, and its full employment was obtainable only with difficulty and at unremunerative rates.

From these causes the bank, in common with other institutions, has suffered a proportionate diminution of profits, necessitating a reduction of the dividend for the last half of the year to three per cent., but it had, in addition, to contend against a series of exaggerated and otherwise prejudicial rumors, which entailed, as a precautionary measure, a considerable contraction of the loans and the holding of largely increased reserves.

While these influences have not affected the stability of the bank, or had any permanent influence upon its earning power, they have been prejudicial to its earnings, during the period under review, and have depressed the quotations of the stock to a figure much below its real value.

In view of these circumstances, and the important changes which have taken place in the Board, your Directors deemed it advisable to make a careful examination and revaluation of the bank's entire assets, both at the head office and the branches, and after much earnest consideration they decided to take a more conservative view of a number of accounts in the bank's books, and to write off all ascertained losses (a portion of which it had been hoped, until within the present year, would not require appropriations) and to make due provision also for any debts deemed doubtful, as well as to provide liberally for any shrinkage in value or loss that might occur in disposing of the real estate and other securities.

To accomplish this it was necessary, as will be seen by the balance sheet appended, to appropriate a sufficient sum from the reserve, a step your Directors regret exceedingly, but they deemed it, as well as the reduction of the dividend, to be the proper course to pursue under the circumstances.

They are also of the opinion that, as there are indications of a gradual and general revival of business, the present time was an especially fitting opportunity for making this appropriation, and of thus placing the affairs of the bank upon a satisfactory basis.

The business of the bank is good, and its earning power substantially unimpaired, and your Directors believe it to be more to the true interest of the Stockholders to show a smaller Reserve Fund and less unproductive assets.

Your Directors desire to place upon record their sense of the great loss sustained by the Bank in the deaths of their esteemed colleagues, the late Mr. A. M. Smith and the Hon. C. F. Fraser, whose sound judgment and influence were at all times so freely given in the interest of the Stockholders.

The vacancies in the Board caused by their deaths, and by the retirement of the late President, the Hon. Sir William Howland, have been filled by the election of Mr. A. S. Irving and Mr. R. D. Perry, both of Toronto, and Mr. D. Ulyot, of Peterborough. Mr. Donald MacKay was elected to fill the vacant office of Vice-President.

The usual inspection of the Head Office and of the different branches of the Bank have been continued throughout the year, and in order to familiarize himself with the position of the Bank the President has also visited the different offices, a policy which your Directors recommend should be observed in the future.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
 GEORGE R. R. COCKBURN,
 President.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid up	\$1,500,000 00
Rest	40,000 00
Balance of profits carried forward	10,843 32
	50,843 32
Dividends unclaimed	678 50
Dividend payable 1st June, 1895	45,000 00
	45,678 50
	\$1,596,521 82
Notes of the bank in circulation	\$761,972 00
Deposits not bearing interest	592,582 88
Deposits bearing interest, interest accrued to date added	3,744,868 87
Balances due banks in Canada	22,297 48
	5,331,721 23
	\$6,928,243 05

ASSETS.	
Gold and silver coin	\$ 175,250 59
Government demand Notes	538,072 00
Deposits with Dominion Government for security of note circulation	53,854 34
Notes and cheques of other banks	236,707 65
Due by other banks in Canada	104,282 57
Due by other banks in United States	134,289 49
Due by other banks in Great Britain	47,485 31
United States R. R. bonds, municipal and other debentures	218,315 04
Loans at call on bonds and stocks	297,642 36
	\$1,895,959 35
Bills discounted, current and loans	\$4,898,647 77
Overdue debts, estimated loss provided for	25,627 63
Real Estate	57,027 04
Mortgages	26,650 00
Bank premises, safes, furniture, etc.	172,527 96
Other assets not included above	31,803 30
	5,122,283 70
	\$6,928,243 05

C. HOLLAND.

General Manager.

Ontario Bank, Toronto, 31st May, 1895.

After remarks upon the business of the Bank for the year, G. R. R. Cockburn moved, seconded by Donald MacKay, that the report be adopted, which was duly carried.

The usual resolutions, thanking the President and Directors, were then passed.

The scrutineers appointed at the meeting subsequently reported the following gentlemen elected as Directors for the ensuing year, viz.: G. R. R. Cockburn, M.P., Donald MacKay, G. M. Rose, Hon. J. C. Aikins, A. S. Irving, R. D. Perry, D. Ulyot.

The new Board met the same afternoon, when G. R. R. Cockburn, M.P., was elected President and Donald MacKay Vice-President by unanimous votes.

C. HOLLAND,

General Manager.

Toronto, 18th June, 1895.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

—OF THE—

Toronto General Trusts Company.

For the Year Ended 31st March, 1895.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the shareholders of the Toronto General Trusts Company was held at its offices on the corner of Yonge and Colborne streets, Toronto, on Monday, the 27th day of May, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon. In the absence of Hon. Edward Blake, the President; Mr. John Hoskin, Q.C., LL.D., Vice-President, took the chair, and among those present were Mr. E. A. Meredith, LL.D., Vice-President; Hon. Sir Frank Smith, Geo. Gooderham, George A. Cox, W. H. Beatty, B. Homer Dixon, T. Sutherland Stayner, Robt. Jaffray, James Scott, J. J. Foy, Q.C., Emilius Irving, Q.C., J. G. Scott, Q.C., J. W. Langmuir, Geo. W. Lewis and Edward Galley.

Mr. J. W. Langmuir, the Managing Director of the Company, read the report of the Directors for the year ended 31st March, 1895, as follow:

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The Directors of the Toronto General Trusts Company have pleasure in submitting to the shareholders their thirteenth annual

Indigestion

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Is the most effective and agreeable remedy in existence for preventing indigestion, and relieving those diseases arising from a disordered stomach.

Dr. W. W. Gardner, Springfield, Mass., says: "I value it as an excellent preventative of indigestion, and a pleasant acidulated drink when properly diluted with water, and sweetened."

Descriptive pamphlet free.

Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

Beware of Substitutes and Imitations.

For sale by all Druggists.

report, with the usual statements showing the operations of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 1895, and its financial standing and condition at that date.

The number of estates, trusts and other official positions assumed during the past twelve months was greater than in any previous year in the history of the Company, and the volume of work has, of course, been very largely increased. Owing, however, to the rearrangement of the office work at the beginning of the year the business has been efficiently and promptly managed with only a trifling addition to the office staff.

The income derived from the various branches of the Company's business is fully set out in the profit and loss statement herewith submitted. It will be seen from that statement that the net earnings of the Company for the year, including \$4,308.75 brought forward from the preceding year, amount to \$52,875.21, after providing for all ascertained and estimated losses. Out of these earnings your Directors have declared one half yearly and two quarterly dividends, amounting in all to \$22,500, being at the rate of ten per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital stock of the Company.

The reserve fund has been increased by sum of \$10,000, and now stands at a quarter of a million dollars. There has also been carried to contingent account the sum of \$15,000, which has increased that fund to \$43,576.50. In addition to these appropriations the sum of \$5,375.21 has been carried forward to the credit of profit and loss account.

Your Directors have in the past adopted the policy of only calling up capital equivalent to the amount of reserve fund. In pursuance of this policy twenty-two and one-half per cent. of the subscribed capital of one million dollars has already been paid up, amounting to \$250,000. Seeing that \$10,000 has now been added to the reserve, thus increasing that fund to \$250,000, the Directors, to carry out the above policy, recommend to the shareholders to make a further call of two and one half per cent. on the subscribed capital. When this proposed call has been paid in, the capital stock, the reserve funds and undivided profits of the Company taken together will amount to \$1,298,951 71, most ample security to the public for the faithful performance of the Company's duties. The following figures show how this amount is made up:

Subscribed capital..\$1,000,000.	
One which 25 per cent. will be paid up.....	\$250,000 00
Reserve funds invested.....	250,000 00
Contingent fund and unappropriated cash balance.....	48,951 71
	<hr/>
	\$548,951 71
Uncalled capital subscribed....	750,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,298 951 71

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN HOSKIN,
Vice-President.

J. W. LANGMUIR,
Managing Director.

In moving the adoption of the report Vice-President Hoskin said: I think we have reasonable cause for gratification at the result of last year's operations of the Company. As the report sets out, the number of executorships, trusts and other official positions assumed by the Company during the past twelve months have been greater than in any previous year in the history of the Company.

You will see from the elaborate statements which the Managing Director has placed before you that since the Company was organized thirteen years ago, the estates and work that have passed through its hands aggregate in value over fifteen million dollars; and after the winding-up of estates and the distribution of large sums of residuum of over ten millions still remain under the care of the Company. I have merely to state this in order to make clear two points:—(1) The great necessity that existed for the organization of a company like this to assume in a corporate capacity the positions that formerly had to be performed by individuals; (2) that the public have appreciated the establishment of the institution is shown in a very marked way by the liberal use that has been made of it in its various official capacities.

I take this opportunity of asking the shareholders to co-operate with the Directors in our endeavours to bring before the public the many advantages that the Company possesses for the management of estates and general investment and agency work. The question "Whom shall I appoint as my executor and trustee?" is one of the utmost importance to every person who has property to leave at death, and, as all of us who have observed the workings of the Company for the past thirteen years know, there can be no doubt that a trust company and not an individual is best qualified for the purpose. Among the many special advantages which the Company possesses, and which no individual can offer to the same extent, are:—(1) Continuity of service; (2) security; (3) effective management; (4) constant supervision; (5) reasonable compensation for performance of duties.

Respecting continuity of service, individuals, fortunately or unfortunately, must die, but a company always lives. In its hands, therefore, a trust, no matter how long its duration, is not liable to be interrupted by death or to have the personnel of the trust changed from other causes.

As to security, the large uncalled capital stock of the Company, its accumulated reserve funds, and invested capital, amounting together, as the report just read shows, to \$1,300,000, furnish the fullest guarantee to the public of the safety of all interests that may be entrusted to the Company. Without unduly lauding the standing and position of your Board of Directors, I may be permitted to say that the varied experience and knowledge of its various members eminently qualify the Company to supervise the duties devolving upon it, and goes without saying that with a Board of this kind, and a staff of trained officers carrying on business on carefully considered principles, and with a special knowledge acquired by large experience of the best means of winding up estates and investing money, the Company is in a much better position to effectively discharge the duties of executor and trustee, as well as all other positions of a kindred character, than any individual possibly can be.

Respecting compensation for management, I repeat what I have stated on previous occasions, that notwithstanding the advantages the Company possess, the compensation is in no case greater than is allowed to private individuals.

In conclusion, I cannot too strongly emphasize the fact that, in the transaction of the Company's business, every species of speculation is avoided, and that the efforts of the Company are devoted exclusively to the legitimate business of the management of estates and the investment of money.

The profit and loss statement which has been submitted to you speaks for itself. You will observe that the reserve fund has now reached a quarter of a million, and that it is the policy of the Directors to buttress and fortify that reserve by a large contingent fund, now equal to close upon \$50,000.

I have pleasure, gentlemen, in moving the adoption of the report.

Vice-President Meredith, in seconding the adoption of the report, said:—Notwithstanding the wave of depression which has passed over the country, and, indeed, all parts of the world, the shareholders of the Toronto General Trusts Company, at any rate, have good reason to be satisfied with the results of the year's work and the continued success that has attended its operations. The chairman, Mr. Hoskin, has gone so fully into the aims and objects of the Company that little is left for me to say. The statements placed on the table are so voluminous that it would require hours to refer with any degree of minuteness to their contents. You will be glad to observe that, with the exception of the revenue from interest, which shows a slight decline owing to the fall in the rate, the income from all other branches of the Company's work continues steadily to increase. It should also be stated that a very considerable margin of profit that will ultimately come to the Company is held in reserve until estates are wound up and passed by the courts.

The rents from the Company's building make a very fair showing, but some considerable outlay had to be made in renewing the elevator services, which, however, will result in a considerable saving in the future.

I would like to refer to the arduous services of the Managing Director and his staff, but I am aware that Mr. Langmuir objects to laudations of that kind. I cannot refrain however, from extending a word of commendation of his staff, every one of whom discharges his duty faithfully and well.

I beg to second the adoption of the report. The report was unanimously adopted.

Mr. W. H. Beatty, the chairman of the Inspection Committee, in moving the adoption of the quarterly reports of the committee, gave full particulars as to the methods of inspection and audit, which constitute such an important feature in the supervision of the Company's business. He fully endorsed the remarks of the chairman in asking the co-operation of the shareholders in making known the great advantages the Company possesses in the management of estates and trusts.

Remarks were also made in the same line by Sir Frank Smith, Mr. B. Homer Dixon, Mr. George Gooderham and other Directors. The election of Directors was then held, and resulted in the re-election of the following gentlemen: Hon. Edward Blake, LL.D., Q.C., M.P.; E. A. Meredith, LL.D.; John Hoskin, LL.D., Q.C.; W. H. Beatty; W. R. Brock; George A. Cox; B. Homer Dixon; J. J. Foy, Q.C.; George Gooderham; H. S. Howland, Amilius Irving, Q.C.; Robert Jaffray; A. B. Lee; J. W. Langmuir; Sir Frank Smith; J. G. Scott, Q.C.; James Scott and T. Sutherland Stayner.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board the Hon. Edward Blake was re-elected President, and Messrs. E. A. Meredith and John Hoskin Vice-Presidents.

I was cured of rheumatic gout by MIN-ARD'S LINIMENT.
Halifax. ANDREW KING.

I was cured of acute Bronchitis by MIN-ARD'S LINIMENT.
Sussex. LT.-COL. C. CREWE READ.

I was cured of acute Rheumatism by MIN-ARD'S LINIMENT.
Markham, Ont. C. S. BILING.

DR. G. STERLING RYERSON,
EYE, EAR AND THROAT.
60 COLLEGE STREET, TORONTO.

J. TREW GRAY, of LONDON, ENG.
VOICE PRODUCTION SPECIALIST.
(Canada's Authority on Lamperti.)
OPERA, ORATORIO, CONCERT SINGING.
Artists and Teachers' course with diploma.
Studio, Room O, Yonge St. Arcade.

LATIN MASTERED IN SIX WEEKS, by
The DeBrisay Analytical Method.
rules, no rote-learning; the student is taught to read
and write Latin IN THE ROMAN ORDER. Full course by
mail \$6.00. Part I. mailed to any address, 25 cents.
Pamphlet free. C. T. DE BRISAY, B.A., De Brisay Latin
School, Oddfellows' Hall, (College and Yonge St.) Toronto.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.
VTE DE SALLMARD,
From Paris, France.
From Berlitz Conversational system. No study, no
grammar. Free trial lessons. 528 CHURCH ST.

BISHOP STRACHAN SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Full English Course, Languages, Music, Drawing,
Painting, etc.
For Prospectus, etc., apply to

MISS GRIER,
LADY PRINCIPAL,
WYKEHAM HALL, TORONTO.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE
(FOUNDED 1829.)

For circulars giving full information regarding Schol-
arships, course of study, etc., apply to
The PRINCIPAL U. C. COLLEGE,
DEER PARK, TORONTO.

INCORPORATED 1888 **TORONTO** HON. G. W. ALLAN
PRESIDENT
CONSERVATORY
OF MUSIC
409 YONGE ST. & WILTON AVE.

EDWARD FISHER, MUSICAL DIRECTOR.

Summer Session, July 2 to Aug. 3.
60 LECTURES AND CLASS LESSONS.
Designed for music teachers, students, and others.
E. N. SHAW, B.A., - - Principal Elocution School.
Summer Session for Teachers, Speakers,
Readers, Clergymen and others.
Calendar and Special Prospectus Sent Free.

POET-LORE
THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF
LETTERS

Browning Anniversary Number.
May, 1895.

ANNALS OF A QUIET BROWNING CLUB. I. N.
Coy (Historian).
MR. SLUDGE, "THE MEDIUM" Rev. Francis B.
Horabrook.
RUSKIN'S LETTERS TO CHESNEAU: A Record of
Literary Friendship. II. Pre-Raphaelitism. Wil-
liam G. Kingsland.
THE COST OF A POET: Elizabeth Barrett Brown-
ing's "A Musical Instrument." Prof. Hiram Corson.
URIEL ACOSTA. IV. Karl Gutzkow. Translated by
Richard Hovey and Francis Stewart Jones.
THE AIMS OF LITERARY STUDY. P. A. C. Some
Elizabethan Books: Spenser, Lyly, and Ford.
P. & C.
SCHOOL OF LITERATURE: Poems illustrative of
American History; Discoveries; Lowell's and Whit-
man's Columbus. (Conclusion.) P. A. C.
NOTES AND NEWS. In Memoriam Miss Helen Bell.-
Ibsen.—Boston Browning Society. E. E. M.

This Single Number, 25 cents. Yearly
Subscription, \$2.50.

NEW ENGLAND NEWS Co. and its Correspon-
dents, all Booksellers, or

POET-LORE CO.,
196 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON.

Literary Notes.

Fathers and Children will be the next volume to be issued in Macmillan & Co.'s uniform edition of the novels of Ivan Turgenyev.

Eden Phillpotts says: "To all professional story-tellers, plots, 'of a sort,' are never lacking, and, whatever may be their nature, ten to one but the creator prefers his own constructive effort to that of his fellow-craftsman."

Barry Pain says: "Unconscious Plagiarism implies carelessness; but not guilt. The Plagiarism which is mere coincidence is neither careless nor guilty, but it gets a man into just as much trouble as the other kinds."
—*The Idler for June.*

"An Errant Wooing," Mrs Burton Harrison's new novel of travel, which has just finished its serial course in *The Century*, will be issued by The Century Company, June 15th, with the addition of a number of illustrations including photographic reproductions of views in Gibraltar, Tangier, Cordova, Seville, Granada, etc.

Miss Julia Magruder, whose story of "The Princess Sonia," in the *Century*, is attracting such favourable comment, has given her new novel to *The Ladies' Home Journal*. It is called "The Violet" and deals with the question of second marriage. Mr. C. D. Gibson, the illustrator, is making a series of pictures for the novel.

The *Annals of the American Academy*, for May, contains an account of the movement to secure "Uniform State Legislation," explaining its origin and cause, and telling what results have thus far been accomplished. This paper is contributed by Frederic J. Stimson, Esq., of Boston, and is of particular interest to lawyers and business men [Philadelphia, \$1.]

Macmillan and Co. announce a Handbook for Graduate Students, entitled "Graduate Courses, 1895-6" edited by C. A. Duniway, Harvard Graduate Club, assisted by graduate student representatives of twenty leading American universities. This Handbook is now being published for the third time. Its plan is to give concise, reliable information useful to future graduate students.

"Mary Markwell," a lady of Regina, is preparing for the press a book entitled "Prairie Pot-Pourri." As its name implies it is "a jar of assorted flowers." The work consists of stories, poems, and sketches. Some of them are in dialect. Those who have inspected the manuscript say that the style of the authoress is terse, crisp, and incisive. It is worth noting that this will be the first book of the kind ever produced in the North-West.

A new book on Canada, by Dr. Bourinot, will shortly be issued. It is entitled "How Canada is Governed," and gives in plain, simple language a short account of the Executive, Legislative, Judicial and Municipal Institutions of the country, together with a sketch of their origin and development. The book will be illustrated with numerous engravings and autographs, and being the work of so eminent an authority as Dr. Bourinot, will be indispensable to those who wish to be well informed about the affairs of the Dominion. The Copp, Clark Company (Limited), are the publishers.

A QUESTION FOR WRITERS.

Morley Roberts says: "Have I, or have I not, a right to take another man's story, and, if I have, under what conditions? That's what I want to see discussed!"

Pett Ridge says: "One cannot help thinking that it is much more convenient to work on the rules of the allotment system, and that each should look after his own little plots."

Florence Marryat says: "Is any life original? How, then, can a story of life be so?"

F. W. Robinson says: "Fancy any ambitious genius trying to repolish 'Lorna Doone,' or being beset by the vaulting ambition to give 'Pickwick' more of a plot by the introduction of a few new characters, and some strong pathetic interest. 'Oh! what a surprise!' and—a mistake."



N Society

women often feel the effect of too much gayety—balls, theatres, and teas in rapid succession find them worn out, or "run-down" by the end of the season. They suffer from nervousness, sleeplessness and irregularities. The smile and good spirits take flight. It is time to accept the help offered in Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It's a medicine which was discovered and used by a prominent physician for many years in all cases of "female complaint" and the nervous disorders which arise from it. The "Prescription" is a powerful uterine tonic and nervine, especially adapted to woman's delicate wants for it regulates and promotes all the natural functions, builds up, invigorates and cures.

Many women suffer from nervous prostration, or exhaustion, owing to congestion or to disorder of the special functions. The waste products should be quickly got rid of, the local source of irritation relieved and the system invigorated with the "Prescription." Do not take the so-called celery compounds, and nervines which only put the nerves to sleep, but get a lasting cure with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

"FEMALE WEAKNESS."

Mrs. WILLIAM HOOVER, of Belleville, Richland Co., Ohio, writes: "I had been a great sufferer from 'female weakness'; I tried three doctors; they did me no good; I thought I was an invalid forever. But I heard of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and then I wrote to him and he told me just how to take it. I took eight bottles. I now feel entirely well. I could stand on my feet only a short time, and now I do all my work for my family of five."



MRS. HOOVER.

LIGHTHALL & MACDONALD,
Barristers,

Solicitors & Attorneys-at-Law

Chambers: No. 1, 3rd Flat City and District Savings' Bank Building.

108 St. James St., Montreal.

TELEPHONE No. 382.

W. D. Lighthall, M.A., B.C.L. De Lery Macdonald, LL.B.



Parisian Steam -
- - Laundry.

67 Adelaide St. West.

PHONE 1127.

Shirts, collars and cuffs a specialty. Mending done free.

Established 1873.

E. M. MOFFATT,
Manager.

RIPANS TABULES
REGULATE THE
STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS
AND PURIFY THE BLOOD.
RIPANS TABULES are the best Medicine known for Indigestion, Bilio-ness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Chronic Liver Troubles, Dizziness, Bad Complexion, Dysentery, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. Ripans Tabules contain nothing injurious to the most delicate constitution. Are pleasant to take, safe, effectual, and give immediate relief. Price—50 cents per box. May be ordered through nearest druggist, or by mail. Address THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Science Notes.

A new method of measuring temperatures, according to *Industries and Iron*, has been devised by M. Berthelot, the French chemist, by which the temperature of an enclosed space can be ascertained without the introduction into it of a thermometer. The method is stated to be founded on the examination of a luminous ray traversing the space whose temperature it is desired to ascertain. The examination of the ray of light as its points of entry and exit gives the necessary data, and enables the temperature of blast-furnaces, the electric furnace, etc., to be fixed with certainty.

Authorities on hydraulics have usually held that long waves in a rectangular canal must necessarily change form as they advance, becoming steeper in front and less steep behind. But in a communication to *The Philosophical Magazine* (London, May), Drs. Korteweg and De Vries, of Amsterdam, prove by an elaborate mathematical process that this is not so. "In a frictionless liquid," say they, in summarizing their results, "there may exist absolutely stationary waves," whose shape remains precisely the same. Some waves, it is true, may get steeper in front, but in other conditions they may even get steeper in the rear.

A QUEENLY HEAD.

Can never rest on a body frail from disease any more than the lovely lily can grow in the sterile soil. When Consumption fastens its hold upon a victim, the whole physical structure commences its decay. At such a period, before the disease is too far advanced, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will arrest and cure it. Send 6 cents in stamps for a Book (160 pages) on Consumption and its Cure. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Once used, Dr. Pierce's Pellets are always in favour. Specific for constipation, piles, biliousness and headaches.

ICE Grenadier
ICE COMPANY.

Phone 217. Phone 5103.

OFFICE, 33-39 SCOTT STREET.

Positively No Bay Ice Cut By Us.

Customers can rely on getting beautifully clear, pure ice all season, as we have nothing else to give.

RATES.—12 lbs. daily \$1.50 per month, 1c. per day extra for each additional 6 lbs.

Western Canada
Loan & Savings Co.

64th HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 4 per cent. for the half-year ending 30th June, 1895, has been declared on the paid-up capital stock, and that the same will be payable at the offices of the Company, No. 76 Church St., Toronto, on and after Monday, the 8th day of July, 1895.

Transfer books will be closed from the 20th to the 30th day of June, both days inclusive.

WALTER S. LEE,
Managing Director.

Toronto, June 1, 1895.

HAVERGAL HALL,
350 JARVIS ST., TORONTO.

OPENED SEPTEMBER, 1894.

The Board having determined to make this School equal to the best Ladies' School in England, was most fortunate in procuring as Lady Principal, Miss Knox, who has taken a full course in the University of Oxford, passing the final examinations in the two Honor Schools of Modern History and English. Miss Knox, until she came to Havergal Hall, held an important position in "Cheltenham," one of the largest and best appointed Ladies' Colleges in England.

The Board has determined to have a staff of assistants fully competent to sustain the Lady Principal in her work. Mr. H. M. Field, late pupil of Martin Krause of the Royal Conservatory of Music, Leipzig, is the head of the Musical Department. Mr. E. Wyley Grier, B.C.A., the well-known Painter, is head of the Art Department.

The School is open for both day pupils and boarders. Full information may be obtained by circulars on application to Havergal Hall, or to

J. E. BRYRANT, Bursar,
20 Bay St., Toronto.

WALTER BAKER & CO.

The Largest Manufacturers of

PURE, HIGH GRADE
COCOAS and CHOCOLATES

On this Continent, have received

HIGHEST AWARDS
from the great

Industrial and Food
EXPOSITIONS
IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.



Caution: In view of the many imitations of the labels and wrappers on our goods, consumers should make sure that our place of manufacture, namely, **Dorchester, Mass.**, is printed on each package.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

WALTER BAKER & CO., DORCHESTER, MASS.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

ALWAYS RELIABLE,
PURELY VEGETABLE.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Bowles, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Dizziness, Vertigo, Costiveness, Piles,

SICK HEADACHE, FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA,
CONSTIPATION,

—AND—

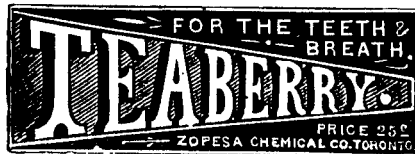
All Disorders of The Liver.

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

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

Price 25c. per Box. Sold by Druggists.

Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., 410 St. James St., Montreal, for Book of Advice.



Hoax: How do you like Crankeigh as a neighbor? Joax: He makes a better stranger.

THE
GREAT WEST.

If you desire to learn what is going on in British Columbia; what openings for business and investment; what opportunities to make a new home in that delightful Province, subscribe for the Vancouver "NEWS ADVERTISER."—Daily, \$8.00; Weekly, \$2.00 per annum, free by mail.

If you want to secure new customers or to sell your goods in the West, advertise in the Vancouver "NEWS ADVERTISER."

MANITOBA.

THE FREE PRESS, Winnipeg, is the oldest newspaper in the Canadian Northwest and has a larger daily circulation than all the other Winnipeg daily papers combined.

THE DAILY FREE PRESS circulates in every town reached by rail between Lake Superior and the Mountains.

THE WEEKLY FREE PRESS has the largest circulation amongst the farmers of the Northwest of any paper.

ADVERTISERS can reach the people of Manitoba and the Territories most effectually by means of the FREE PRESS.

FOR RATES APPLY TO

THE MANITOBA FREE PRESS CO.

Winnipeg, Manitoba.

FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

DUNN'S
BAKING
POWDER
THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND
LARGEST SALE IN CANADA.



Minard's Liniment is used by Physicians.

HEALTH FOR ALL!!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the

LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS & BOWELS.

They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For children and the aged they are priceless.

Manufactured only at THOMAS HOLLOWAY'S Establishment, 78 New Oxford Street, London

And sold by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

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

**The Trusts Corporation
OF ONTARIO.**

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS

CORNER KING AND JORDAN STREETS,

TORONTO, - ONT.

CAPITAL, - - - - - \$800,000

President, - - - - - HON. J. C. AIKINS, P.C.
Vice-Presidents..... SIR R. J. CARTWRIGHT,
HON. S. C. WOOD.
Manager, - - - - - A. E. PLUMMER.

The Corporation is authorized to act as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, TRUSTEE, GUARDIAN, COMMITTEE, &c. Moneys invested. Estates managed. Deposit Safes to rent. Parcels received for safe custody. Solicitors bringing business to the Company, are employed in the management thereof.

WESTERN ADVERTISER.

16-Page Weekly—96 Columns

LEADING WEEKLY OF THE WEST

'NONE BETTER, FEW AS GOOD,
LARGE PRIZE LIST, HAND-
SOME PREMIUM.

GOOD INDUCEMENTS TO AGENTS

For Agents' Terms, etc., Address,

Advertiser Printing Co.,

LONDON, ONT.

SUN Founded A.D. 1710.

Insurance Office.

FIRE

HEAD OFFICE,

THREADNEEDLE ST., LONDON, ENG.

Transacts Fire business only, and is the oldest purely fire office in the world. Surplus over capital and all liabilities exceeds \$7,000,000.

CANADIAN BRANCH,

15 Wellington Street East,

TORONTO, ONT.

H. M. BLACKBURN, - Manager.

Residence Telephone, 3376.

HIGINBOTHAM & LYON, - AGENTS.

Telephone, 488.

THREE NEW BOOKS

At 80 Yonge Street, Toronto.

"Noemi," by S. BARING GOULD.
"Gallia," by MENI MURIEL DOWIE.
"Kitty's Engagement," by FLORENCE WARDEN.

John P. McKenna,
Bookseller and Newsdealer.

Phone 1717.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the House.

A. M. ROSEBRUGH, M. D.,
EYE AND EAR SURGEON,
Has removed to 223 Church St., Toronto

MR. V. P. HUNT,
Pupil of Dr. Carl Reinecke, Herr Bruno Zwint-
scher, etc., of Leipzig, Germany. Pianoforte teacher at
the Toronto Conservatory of Music, Musical Director
Oshawa Ladies' College, Organist Zion Congregational
Church.
TEACHES PIANO, ORGAN, HARMONY.
Address TORONTO CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
Or Residence, 104 Maitland Street.

W. J. McNALLY,
Late of Leipzig Conservatory of Music,
Organist and Choirmaster Beverley Street Baptist Church
TEACHER OF PIANO.
TORONTO COLLEGE OF MUSIC or 32 Sussex Avenue.

MR. W. O. FORSYTH,
Teacher of Piano Playing and Composition
Pupil of Prof. Martin Krause, Prof. Julius Epstein
and Dr. S. Jadasohn. Modern Principles—Hand Culti-
vation (technic) and musical intelligence developed simul-
taneously. Pupils are expected to study diligently and
with seriousness.
Toronto Conservatory of Music, and 112 College St.
Studio for private lessons, Room 2 Nordheimer Building
15 King Street East

MISS DALLAS, MUS. BAC.,
Fellow of Toronto Conservatory of Music
Organist Central Presbyterian Church.
Piano, Organ and Theory.
Toronto Conservatory of Music, and 99 Bloor St. West.

MR. W. E. FAIRCLOUGH,
(Fellow of the Royal College of Organists.)
ORGANIST AND CHOIRMASTER ALL SAINTS'
CHURCH, TORONTO.
Teacher of Organ and Piano Playing and Theory
Harmony and counterpoint taught by correspondence.
Toronto College of Music, and 6 Glen Road.

WALTER H. ROBINSON,
SINGING MASTER AND CONDUCTOR
Gives Instruction in Voice Production.
Pupils received for study of Musical Theory.
Open to accept engagements as Tenor Soloist at Concert-
Concerts directed.
Studio—Care R. S. WILLIAMS & SON, 143 Yonge St.

DONALD HERALD, A.T.C.M.,
TEACHER OF PIANO,
Conservatory of Music, or 271 Jarvis St., Toronto.

A. A. RHEAUME,
PIANIST.
Engagements and pupils received at
Studio No. 4, Nordheimer's Music Store,
15 King Street East, Toronto.

WM. KNAGGS,
VIOLIN AND GUITAR MAKER.
My new violins are scientifically constructed of choice
old wood and coated with a beautiful oil varnish (my own
make). They are equal in tone, workmanship and varnish
to the best modern violins. Artistic repairing, bows repaired
; the very finest Italian and German strings for sale.
KNAGG'S ORCHESTRA.—The Latest and Most Popular
Music supplied for Concerts, Balls, Private Parties, At
Homes, etc. For terms, etc., apply to 70 Wood street, or
Room 4, 41-2 Adelaide street East.

GEORGE F. SMEDLEY,
Banjo, Guitar and Mandolin Soloist.
Will receive pupils and concert engagements. Instruc-
tor of Varsity Banjo, Mandolin and Guitar Clubs. Teacher
Toronto College of Music, Bishop Strachan School, Victoria
University, St. Joseph's Convent, Miss Dupont's Ladies
School, Presbyterian Ladies' College.
Studio: WHALEY, ROYCE & Co., 158 Yonge St., or
COLLEGE OF MUSIC, 12 Pembroke St.

JOSEPH HUGILL,
445 YONGE STREET
Opposite College
VIOLIN MAKER AND
REPAIRER



Over 40 years' Experience. Thirty Hand-made Violins and
Celos on hand. Violins bought, sold or taken in exchange
by paying difference. Repairing old violins a specialty.

P. W. NEWTON,
TEACHER OF THE BANJO, GUITAR AND
MANDOLIN.
Studio No. 5 Nordheimer's Music Store, 15 King St. East
RESIDENCE—6 IRWIN AVENUE, TORONTO, CAN.
Latest Music for above instruments always on hand
First class Concert Engagements accepted.

T. W. MORAN,
ARTIST.

Student of Gerome, Ecole Des. Beaux-Arts, PARIS
Portrait Painting a Specialty.

A class is now being formed of pupils, call at Studio for
full particulars.

ROOM 110, CONFEDERATION LIFE BUILDING,
TORONTO.

Telephone 452.

Banner Steam Laundry

422 & 424 Adelaide St. West

TORONTO.

—IF—

YOUR WEDDING CAKE

ORDER IS NOT GIVEN, CALL
AT ONCE AT

HARRY WEBBS,

447 YONGE STREET.

BILLIARDS.

Billiard Tables—Highest standard Bowling Alleys
and Outfits. English Tables 6 x 12, built on Exact English
lines, a specialty for Residences and Clubs. Send for '13
Catalogue.

REID BROS. & CO.

112 and 109 Adelaide Street West, Toronto

LOWNSBROUGH & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,

22 KING STREET, EAST, TORONTO, CANADA.

American Currency, Gold, Silver, Stocks, Bonds,
&c., Bought and Sold.

DRAFTS ON NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

1893

Telephone 3089

1894

G. W. COOLEY,

Wholesale and Retail

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT

567 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

F. H. KIDD,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT.

Room 14, 9 1-2 Adelaide Street, East, Toronto.

Books Audited and Balance Sheets Prepared. Ac-
counts Investigated and Adjusted. Estates Wound Up.

A. F. WEBSTER...

Ticket Agent and Exchange
Broker

N. E. Corner King and Yonge Streets, TORONTO.

W. E. BESSEY, M.D.,

ORIFICAL SURGEON,

284 JARVIS STREET, TORONTO.

Rectal Diseases, Nervous Diseases and Diseases of Women

A. McLAREN,
DENTIST,
243 Yonge Street.
First-class \$10.00 Sets Teeth for \$5.00.



ORDERED SHOES.

Fine Ordered Shoes. Boots for the lame a specialty.

FRED IVEY, 170 Bay St.

J. YOUNG,

(ALEX. MILLARD),

The Leading Undertaker

Telephone 679.

347 YONGE ST.

THE WEEK

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE Assurance Company.

Head Office, - - Toronto, Ont.

PRESIDENT
JOHN L. BLAIRIE, ESQ.

VICE-PRESIDENTS
HON. G. W. ALLAN, J. K. KERR, ESQ., Q.C.

The Compound Investment Policy, as issued by this Company, combines under one form nearly every advantageous and desirable feature in an insurance policy.

Write for further particulars and the last Annual Report, showing the unexcelled position attained by the Company, to

WM. MCCABE, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Brides-to-be

May find our experience useful to them in deciding upon the form in which their Wedding Invitations are to be issued. Our specimens show varying forms to meet almost any requirement.

Though copper-plate work is our specialty, the cheaper kinds of printed work are better done by us than by those without an engraver's experience.

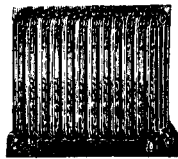
Wm. Tyrrell & Co.,

Fine Stationers and
Booksellers,

12 King Street, West,

Toronto.

You
Have
To Live



The greater part of a life-time in the rooms where the Radiators stand.

THE "Oxford" Radiators

are artistic in design, and can be ornamented to suit any room; have large heating surface, and never leak, being the only Radiator that has IRON TO IRON JOINTS, no packing being used. See the "OXFORD" before purchasing.

The Gurney Foundry Co., Ltd., Toronto.

Anaglypta.

We have just received a large importation of this Queen of wall coverings from England, at prices lower than ever before sold in Canada. There is no paper to equal Anaglypta for Hall, Library and Billiard Room Walls, Dining Room or Hall Dados.

RELIEF FRIEZES.

Wall Papers,
Room Mouldings,
Relief Ornament Ceilings,
Parquetry Flooring,
Stained Glass.

Memorial
Windows.

Elliott & Son,

94 Bay Street.

John Kay, Son & Co.

DIRECT IMPORTERS

High-Class Draperies at Moderate cost.

Special Features of Our Business:

The furnishing of original designs and estimates for Window, Door and Wall Hangings.

An efficient staff of expert workmen and close attention to details of all orders entrusted to our care.

In Lace Curtains

We show the daintiest and rarest designs at prices generally conceded to defy competition.

Your Patronage Solicited.

John Kay, Son & Co., 34 King St. West,
Toronto

HISTORY OF CANADA

From the Earliest Times to 1841

By WILLIAM KINGSFORD, LL.D.,

F.R.S. (Canada).

To be completed in Nine Vols.

Vols. 1 to 7 Now Ready.

Price \$3.00 Per Vol.



Rowsell & Hutchinson,

King Street East, - - Toronto.