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EDITED AND ILLUSTRATED BY J. W. BENGOUGH.

The gravest beast is the Ass; the gravest bird is the Owl;
The gravest fish is the Oyster; the gravest Man is the Fool.

Titles.

Full low each stoops to rise a K. M. G.
And strut in light reflected from a Crown:
The beaten leaders prouder stand to-day
Untitled men—MACKENZIE, BLAKE and BROWN.

Our New Knights.

The blue blood has been coursing wildly through the veins of our native aristocracy ever since the creation, on the 24th inst. of the fresh batch of Canadian Knights, and ever the plebeian order of society have been considerably excited at the event. It is not so much the impressive character of the ceremony itself, nor the peculiarly hole and corner manner in which it was performed, which has caused this universal sensation, as the announcement that the honor was conferred on account of CONSPICUOUS MERIT in the recipient. Millions of GRIP's esteemed fellow-citizens (who don't keep themselves posted on contemporary history) are utterly at a loss to know what conspicuously meritorious things have ever been done by Messrs. TILLEY, CAMPBELL, TUPPER, HOWLAND or CARTWRIGHT, and so Mr. GRIP, as in duty bound, will briefly give them the desired information.

Sir SAMUEL L. TILLEY.—This gentleman receives the honor for conspicuous merit as a teetotaler, in the midst of a perverse and wine-drinking Cabinet; also, as a Financier, he having by one masterly stroke of Policy put an end to the depression, and restored prosperity to the languishing industries of Canada, and all this "without any increase, but only a readjustment of the tariff;" also, for distinguished favors to JOHN BULL in connection with said tariff.

Sir ALEX. CAMPBELL.—This statesman is decorated for distinguished services during many campaigns; especially for the masterly manner in which he thwarted the Kingston Grits in their attempts to unseat the Right Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, by making himself scarce when called on to give evidence.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER.—This gentleman has exhibited conspicuous merit as a refined, moderate, reliable and long-winded stump-speaker; also, as a subject for *Globe* editorials; also, a friend of Nova Scotia, in bringing that Province into Confederation, and afterwards advocating a duty on flour, etc.; also, for understanding the medical art, but refraining from practicing it.

Sir WM. P. HOWLAND.—This gentleman receives the honor of Knighthood for con-

spicuous merit in minding his own business, and never making any stir whatever in public life; also, for being the father of such a jolly, bright and useful member of society as Mr. WILLIAM H.

Sir RICHARD J. CARTWRIGHT.—This gentleman is knighted for conspicuous merit as a fly on the wheel; also for distinguished tenderness and moderation towards his political opponents; also, for his gallant though unsuccessful attempts to prevent TILLEY from "perpetrating his policy of plunder"—(for doing which Her Majesty has been pleased to knight the said TILLEY).

Model Speech by Hon. Chris. F. Frazer.

Gentlemen and Co-religionists:

I am anxious to go back again to my snug place in the Local House, and I call upon you to give me your votes to that end. Far be it from me to appeal to your religious prejudices; I do not ask you to support me because I belong to the same church as you do. No; gentlemen, not at all. To ask you to do so would simply be to insult you, for it would be the same as intimating that possibly you would vote against me. Now, gentlemen, I need hardly say that for any of my co-religionists to vote against me is out of the question. Remember, I do not ask you to vote for me on co-religionist grounds; I take it for granted you will know enough to do so without being asked. Again, I strongly protest against appeals for support being made on the ground of nationality. You are all Scotchmen; I am a Scotchman; and I may just state that I firmly believe there are no people on earth like the Scotch. Yet, do I ask you to support me because I am your fellow-countryman? Never! gentlemen, never!—that is, hardly ever. I am aware the Tories make sectional, national and sectarian appeals to the people. But we never do so! At least I don't. I am not doing so on this occasion. I ask you to particularly notice that I am not doing so. You all know me; I feel it unnecessary to formally ask you to pledge me your support, for the very fact that I am of the same race and religion as yourselves should be sufficient to secure my triumphant return!

The Art Society.

Mr. GRIP took a quiet and contemplative stroll the other day through the spacious galleries of the Ontario Society of Artists, and is delighted to pronounce the exhibition of this year a grand success. The walls are fully covered in the three departments, of oil, water and pencil work, and excellent indeed are most of the performances. But the reader must see it for himself, no description can do the exhibition justice. A striking new feature is the display of work by pupils of the Art School, and nothing could more eloquently sing the praises of Mrs. SCHREIBER, Mr. O'BRIEN, Mr. MATTHEWS, Mr. PERRE, Mr. FRASER, and the other genial and enthusiastic teachers, than these pencil drawings, which show the wonderful progress of the students. The future of art in Canada is bright if the public will do its duty in upholding the good work now going on.

As a devotee of art in its best and purest forms, GRIP deems it his duty to call attention to the performances of the Swedish Ladies' Quartette, to be given at the Royal on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of next week. Nothing more charming in the musical line is likely to be enjoyed in this city for many a day, and no lover of music will willingly miss the treat. A matinee will be given on Wednesday afternoon.

The "Economy" Catechism.

As illustrated by the precept and practice of various Canadian Governments.

By ZEDEKIAH TIMBENTOP.

Question.—What is Economy?

Answer.—In precept, it is an exceedingly useful subject for talk at Picnics, Political Dinners, etc, and is much valued by both political parties.

In practice, it is a lost art.

Q.—Do all political parties agree as to what constitutes economy?

A.—No, it depends upon whether they are "ins" or "outs" how they look at it.

Q.—Define Economy as understood by a party in power.

A.—Economy, as understood by a party in power, is: However much they may have accused their predecessors of extravagance, nevertheless to continue the expenditure as they found it, and even increase it in order to provide for the "faithful," and should any unpleasant questions be asked, declare emphatically that the additional expenditure is unavoidable, owing to obligations incurred by your predecessors which you have now to fulfil.

Q.—Define Economy as understood by a party in Opposition.

A.—Economy, as understood by a party in Opposition, is: Under all circumstances to assert and maintain, that the expenditure of the Government is outrageous and extravagant.

Q.—How many kinds of Economy are there?

A.—There are a good many kinds, but only three that are very prominent, viz: "Economy," "Partial Economy" and "Rigid Economy."

Q.—What do you understand by "Economy?"

A.—"Economy" is really reducing public expenditure, and curtailing the expenses of government. (N.B.—This sort is very much out of date now-a-days).

Q.—What is "partial economy?"

A.—"Partial economy," is making a "readjustment" among the staff of several departments, and cutting off the heads of a few officials drawing small salaries, so as to show an apparent decrease, and afterwards making things sweet for everybody through contingences.

Q.—What is a "rigid economy?"

A.—"A rigid economy" is practiced by making a sweeping reduction in the number of officials (being careful always to cut off the heads of your political opponents), and, by-and-bye, quietly fill up their places by giving them to friends of your own party, taking advantage of the occasion to pitchfork a few extra "standard bearers" into nice soft berths when you are about it.

Q.—Which of these kinds of economy is most in favor with politicians?

A.—The latter, because the expression "rigid economy" sounds well on the hustings, though somehow the candidates always forget to explain how it works.

Q.—Is not this costly to the people, and should it not be altered?

A.—Yes, it is costly, but it won't be altered until the Civil Service is made permanent, offices being filled by promotion; all new offices being filled from its ranks.

Q.—Why, then, should this not be done?

A.—Because the bulk of the voters do not appear to understand the full extent of their interest in the question, and the wire-pullers and party hacks, on both sides (who all hope some day to be office-holders themselves) won't be in a hurry to enlighten them.