

## MUSIC.

## THE MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.

THE first Monday Popular Concert in Toronto has taken place, and it has been a great success. The magnificent singing of Miss Emma Juch, the artistic playing of Mr. W. H. Sherwood, and the excellent performance of the string quartette, were all genuine surprises to the subscribers, many of whom had taken season tickets under the impression that they were exercising a kind of musical benevolence, but had not expected to find the concerts could claim support on their own intrinsic merits. The selection of the numbers for the string quartette had been made with great judgment, the pieces played, while of the highest merit as compositions, being of a light and tuneful character well calculated to please a mixed audience while satisfying the critical appreciation of the musician. The new member of the quartette, Herr Ludwig Corell, proved to be a most valuable acquisition, and his playing made a marked improvement in their *ensemble*. He has a strong, firm tone, a well developed *technique* and an excellent method. His stay among us will naturally be a benefit to all our musical societies. The only fault which could be found with the programme was that there was a little too much piano music, and that Mr. Sherwood's selections were not of a character suited to the average taste. Mr. Sherwood, moreover, great as he is as an artist, often misses the general effect of a composition as a whole in his too minute elaboration and finish of details. The programme had been timed to bring the concert to a close at ten o'clock, but owing to late arrivals and numerous encores the audience did not get away till half-past ten o'clock. The second concert of the series will take place next Monday evening, when the principal instrumental number will be Mozart's beautiful quartette for clarinet and strings. The services of Herr Carl Kegel, who has the reputation of being the best soloist on his instrument in New York, has been secured for the occasion. The performance of the quartette will be a genuine musical treat which should not be missed, as this will be the only opportunity given of hearing this great work during the season. The vocalist will be Miss Rose Braniff, a young Canadian artiste from the Boston Conservatoire, who will make her *début* at this concert. She is said to possess a powerful soprano voice of considerable flexibility and well trained. At the third concert, November 16th, Miss Emma Thursby will be the singer.—*Clef*.

MR. THOMAS MARTIN, Musical Director at Hellmuth Ladies' College, made his first appearance before a London (Ont.) audience at Victoria Hall, on Thursday last, in a piano recital. The programme contained works by Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Chopin, Schumann, Heuselt, Raff, Reinecke and Liszt. Mr. Martin possesses a remarkably bold *technique*, combined with a delicacy and musical feeling seldom heard. His performance of Schumann's "A Minor Concerto" was masterly, the orchestral accompaniment, arranged for second piano, being admirably played by Miss Elwell. Equally good was the Chopin "Revolution Study" and "Grand Polonaise in A flat." Chopin's "Berceuse" and Heuselt's "Cradle Song" were rendered with exquisite finish, while vigour and brilliancy characterized the "Etude" by Mendelssohn and a "Novellette" by Schumann. Miss V. Watkins sang Schumann's "Two Grenadiers" and Schubert's "Hark! Hark! the Lark" (encored). Miss Elwell sang "Sunshine and Rain," by Blumenthal (encored). Dr. C. A. Sippi, always a favourite, sang Tosti's "Good Bye," and (as an encore) "Across the Far Blue Hills, Marie." Mr. Thomas Martin is a graduate of Leipzig Conservatoire, and gold medallist of Dublin R. A. M.—*Marcia*.

AMONG the new songs of recent publication is one entitled "An Old-Fashioned Love Song," the music by "Seranus," the *nom de plume* of a Canadian lady, well-known in musical circles as a talented pianist. The words, of anonymous production, are very felicitously wedded to the music by "Seranus," not the least merit of the song being that the melody is very pleasing and tuneful. The compass of the notes is from D to F. It would not be surprising to find this "old-fashioned love song" become very popular here in a short time. In England it is being sung with great success at concerts of miscellaneous music.

It was a happy coincidence which impelled the Anglo-Canadian Music Publishers' Association to undertake the production of artistic sheet scores at a moment when a great impetus was being given to the study and performance of high-class music. So generous has been the stream of vocal and instrumental pieces poured forth by this firm that it is somewhat difficult to keep pace with it. Of later productions are "Give Me Thy Love," words by Urban Grey, music by Milton Wellings; "Many a Mile Away," words by Mary Mark Lemon, music by Ciro Pinsuti; "The Golden Path," words by Nella, music by Henry Parker; "My Pet Waltz," by P. Bacalossi; and "Beatrice Gavotte," by Celian Kottaun. All are pretty, and "The Golden Path" has a separate score for harmonium accompaniment.

THIS is evidently to be the next step in our civilization. Here is the last story from the kindergarten. A gentleman was lately inspecting a class of some sixty babies in a London board school. In the course of the lesson the little ones had some small sticks in their hands, and he asked the children where they came from. They replied: "Trees." He asked: "Who had prepared them?" They answered: "The carpenter;" and on further asking: "Who cut down the trees for the carpenter?" he was astonished to hear, instead of the reply he expected—"A wood-cutter"—a general shout of "Mr. Gladstone!"

## TEMPERANCE vs. PROHIBITION.

## MANIFESTO OF THE LIBERAL TEMPERANCE UNION.

To the Citizens of Toronto:

It is announced that an attempt will soon be made, with all the resources and influences of a powerful organization, which is now assuming the aspect of a political party, to impose the Scott Act on Toronto.

The members of the Liberal Temperance Union desire to call the attention of their fellow-citizens to the vital character of the impending issue, and to solicit support and pecuniary aid in defending what they believe to be the true interest of Temperance, as well of the commercial interests of this city.

The franchise, of which it is proposed to deprive the city, is one of immense value. The depreciation of property and securities of various kinds would be very heavy. Toronto being a great centre of all industries, the number of persons directly or indirectly dependent on the threatened trade, and their families, can hardly be less than ten thousand. Besides, Prohibition in Toronto would entail a heavy loss on the revenue which would have to be made up in some other way. Moral objects must take precedence of commercial considerations; but moral evil attends the distress caused by the sudden destruction of a great industry, and before the commercial loss is incurred the city has a right to be assured that the moral object will be secured.

Experience decisively points the other way. In Massachusetts Prohibition has been tried, has failed, and has been abandoned. In Maine and Vermont it has been tried for more than thirty years and has failed. In Iowa it is being tried with apparently the same results.

The licensed trade is destroyed only to give place to an illicit trade carried on by worse agents, in worse places, with worse liquor. Whiskey being easily smuggled becomes the popular drink, to the exclusion of beer, cider and native wine. Drinking becomes clandestine; the clandestine drinker is a heavy drinker; and drunkenness, instead of being diminished by prohibition, appears to increase.

A party, even though it may be a minority, furnished with a strong organization, and freely using political intimidation as well as social and ecclesiastical pressure, may force a prohibitive law upon a constituency as the Scott Act has been forced on many constituencies in Ontario. But the law when passed is not generally supported by the conscience of the people, who cannot be persuaded that to sell or drink a glass of beer is a crime. Thus communities are familiarized with violation and evasion of the laws, while for the same reason liquor cases, as high judicial authority informs us, are above all others prolific of perjury. These, with the social bitterness engendered by coercion and by the increased use of espionage, are moral evils as well as intemperance.

The Scott Act is being tried in many counties with results which its advocates will hardly venture to pronounce decidedly and uniformly successful. Toronto may surely await the issue of these experiments before she destroys one of her great industries and the licensed trade.

That the citizens of Toronto are intemperate, and that intemperance is on the increase among them, so that extreme remedies are necessary, is assumed; but has not been proved. On the contrary, there is reason to believe that here, as in the country generally, a great improvement is being worked by the moral and religious influences which it is the tendency of coercive legislation to supplant. Of the persons brought up for drunkenness before the police-court a large proportion are understood to be immigrants. It is not just that the whole of a population, generally temperate and respectable, should be deprived of its natural liberty on account of the vicious habits of a few.

It is proposed, in the next session of Parliament, to promote legislation on the principle, now evidently growing in favour among the reasonable friends of temperance in the United States, of discriminating between distilled and fermented liquors, so as to favour the use of beer, cider and native wines, in preference to the stronger drink. To this it is proposed to add other safeguards, especially an effective law of inspection for the prevention of adulteration.

The Liberal Temperance Union is an organization wholly unconnected with the liquor trade, as well as entirely non-political. Its members have nothing in view but the deliverance of the city from what they, looking to the results of experience, believe would be a great moral evil as well as a heavy commercial loss.

In a campaign which is sure to be arduous funds are urgently required for necessary expenses, such as printing, committee-rooms, the employment of qualified persons to attend to organization, and a great many other expenses inseparable from a keen electoral contest in a large constituency like Toronto; and no step can be taken till they are supplied. The contest has hitherto been kept up by the efforts and resources of a small number of persons. An earnest appeal is now made to all who desire that the issue shall be fairly presented to the people. Donations will be received by the Treasurer of the Union, Mr. Philip H. Drayton, Barrister, York Chambers, Toronto Street.

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