

derive a fair revenue from our periodical literature. If for the three months, ending with December last, the revenue from these sources was \$8,059.92, it follows that the annual total is considerably over \$30,000, which, under the circumstances of the case, must be accepted as a satisfactory result. It is safe to add that renewed postage facilities would still further enlarge this revenue.

IMMIGRATION EXPENDITURE.

There have been serious growls in the Senate and Press (those of the House of Commons have not yet fully come on) on the large amount of Immigration Expenditure. Mr. LOWE, the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, has been examined by the Immigration Committee on this subject, and facts of some interest have been elicited from him. It appears from the evidence he furnished to the Committee, that the very great increase of Immigration expenditure which rose from a total of \$63,796.22, in 1871, to \$296,692.91, in 1875, was due to three principal items, viz. Transport of Immigrants from Point Levis to Western Canada; the Mennonite Immigration; and Immigration Propagandism in the United Kingdom and on the Continent of Europe. The stationary agencies and cost of Quarantine in Canada have scarcely at all increased since 1871; but the transport account, which was \$21,112, in 1871, rose to \$66,022 in 1875. Mr. Lowe explained that this increase was in consequence of an agreement made, in 1872, by Mr. CARLING, the then Ontario Minister, with the Minister of Agriculture at that time, under which Ontario agreed to pay two thirds of the cost. The Province of Quebec immediately after did the same; and the practical consequence was that free transport was given to nearly every Immigrant who arrived; the accounts as a matter of course running very sharply up.

The next item of increase was the Mennonite transport; and this, it was stated, arose from a contract made by a Mennonite delegation with Hon. Mr. POPE in 1873. This arrangement cost the country, during last year, \$46,234, but the Mennonites made a refund of \$8,430, so the net cost was \$37,804. This expense was not blamed, as the Mennonite immigration has been valuable. But a serious contest between the "Ins" and the "Outs" is: Who put up the Bills? The next item of increase comes in Immigration Propagandism; and here the figures rose from \$23,000 for all expenses in the United Kingdom and on the continent, in 1871, to over \$177,000, in 1875. This increase was very keenly criticised and it has been contended there is not a sufficiently large result to show for it; but as regards the responsibility, it appears that Mr. POPE began the propagandism by means of the special agents and the Passenger Warrants. The present Ministers, however, brought the expenses of the London offices and contingencies from \$10,000, in 1873-74, to \$44,000 in 1874-75. This, then, in what they have to answer for; and it covers the JENKINS' extravagances. But they have taken the wind out of sails of complaint by reorganising the office, getting rid of the Agent General, and reducing the expenditure to the scale of Mr. DIXON'S time. It appears that the cost of emigration agents in Mr. POPE'S time was \$62,000, and that Mr. LEFELLIER reduced these, in 1874-75, to \$55,000; while they are to be still further cut down to a sum not exceeding \$25,000. There is a further item in the expenditure for Passenger Warrants. This rose from \$18,000, in 1873-74, to \$60,000, in 1874-75. But it was elicited that the arrangement under which this expenditure arose was an agreement made with Mr. JOSEPH ANCH by Mr. POPE, in 1873, so the responsibility for this increase appears to rest on the late Government. The fact of this expenditure, however, cannot be a cause of censure, for there was at the time an insatiable clamour to bring out agricultural labourers; and this could not be done without these Passenger War-

rants. We understand that none of it was incurred for artisans or mechanics, but purely to assist agricultural labourers of whom, notwithstanding the distress in the cities, the country has not yet had a sufficient supply. The results of the immigration we may probably deal with in a separate article; but in these times of distress, we have thought it better to-day to confine ourselves to the question of expenditure.

THE NEW FRANCE.

The new Senate and National Assembly of France have met and proceeded vigorously to business. The Prime Minister, M. DEFAURE, has given out the programme of his Government. He declares that the Republican Government which was already founded has been completed by the election of two great Assemblies. Universal suffrage has sanctioned the great constitutional results accomplished by the late Assembly. A power cannot have a higher origin; never was a Government more legitimately established. He reiterated the proclamation of January 13th maintaining that the existing Presidential institutions ought not to be revised until honestly tried, and continued: These wise words will be our constant rule—the greatness and future practice of constitutional laws. We shall in our relations with you and in the preparation of new laws be faithful to the Liberal-Conservative spirit which inspired them. We shall insist upon fidelity on the part of our subordinates. Public functionaries will second our views by making the Republic understood and appreciated. We shall tell them the Republic, more than any other form of Government, must rest upon the sacred laws of religion, morality, family rights, respect for the inviolability of property, and labour encouraged and honoured. Lastly, it must reject those warlike adventures, in which Governments have too frequently engaged. The budget will be balanced without an increase of taxation but will incur the reimbursement of the debt due the Bank of France. France's relations with foreign powers continue amicable and peaceful. France has joined in the efforts for the pacification of the insurgent Provinces of Turkey. The Government will retain the hope that the agreement of the great powers jointly affirming their respect for treaties and attachment to peace, will bear fruit. No power could view the termination of civil war in Spain with more sincere satisfaction than France. This pacification of the public mind at both the extremities of Europe and ardent desire for peace animating all peoples and governments, will favour the prosecution of pending commercial negotiations. The approaching expiration of commercial treaties will necessitate a new economical regime, which will seek by preserving in the wise policy of free traders to avoid perturbing industry. M. DEFAURE refers to the necessity of completing the reorganization of the army and of keeping pace with other powers in naval construction. In regard to internal administration he says the Government, while seeking to reconcile important and justly demanded liberties, with necessary prerogatives of executive powers, will submit propositions in regard to the composition of municipalities. The Minister concludes as follows: It is not without emotion that we approach the first session of a legislature under a Constitutional Republic. We foresee possible difficulties, but hope they will be overcome through your confidence in the superior loyal wisdom of the President, through our constant agreement with the two Chambers and through the general passionate desire to see France again rendered great by liberty, order and peace. The Republicans generally received the statement favourably, and some passages were much cheered. The Bonapartists protested against the sentence which denounced military adventurers.

We are not hearing at present from Ottawa of the proposed measure for the

examination of Engineers in charge of Stationary Engines, coupled as we most earnestly trust it will be, with one for periodical Boiler Inspection on the Montreal system. We do earnestly trust that no more precious lives of our unprotected working people are going to be sacrificed, when a little thought and care can remove all the difficulty.

We rely upon our Legislative friends, who thus hold one of our dearest and most national interests in their hands, not forgetting us in the press of other matter.

THE TORONTO LACROSSE CLUB.

The Toronto Lacrosse Club, of whose first twelve members we give a sketch to-day, is the pioneer of the game in Ontario and the first to have the honor of beating the for-so-long invincible Shamrocks, thereby transferring the championship for the first time in the history of Lacrosse from the Lower to the Upper Province. The club has worked its way to its present proud position through many a hard-fought field and not a few defeats such as would have effectually quenched ambition in the hearts of less persevering Lacrosse players and, when we mention that this first twelve failed to snatch the laurel branch from the late champions on no less than four occasions, all credit must be given for the pluck which challenged the Shamrocks a fifth time and was at last rewarded with success. The record shows also victories over the St. Regis, Caughnawaga and Six Nations Indians. The grounds of the club situated on Jarvis street are one of the pleasantest localities in Toronto, and beyond all doubt the best of the kind in the Dominion, having cost for levelling, sodding, fencing &c., upwards of \$5000. The roll shows a membership of over 200. We give a slight sketch of the Lacrosse career &c., of each of the champion team. We believe it is the intention of the club to revive the National Lacrosse Association by holding this spring a Convention of delegates from all clubs in Canada to revise the rules and to make such stringent laws as will prevent rough play &c.

MR. JOHN HENDERSON has played in 331 thirty-three matches, being one of the two members of the champion team who took part in the first match of the club. He is well-known over Canada for his quick play and safe goal-keeping, having on many occasions saved the match for his club, when the persistent attacks of opponents seemed to make defeat certain. He has a knock in all athletics and is one of Toronto's best gymnasts. He has not always played in his present capacity as goal-keeper, being a first class all-round player.

MR. CHARLES E. ROBINSON. This gentleman also played in the first match with the Six Nation Indians in 1867. He has rarely missed any of the club matches since that time having taken part in (36) thirty-six contests. He generally plays in the defence field and is noted for sure steady play as well as quick catching and fielding. His best game was against the Shamrocks, in November, 71 when he distinguished himself so as to be highly commended in the Toronto papers of that time.

MR. THOMAS MITCHELL commenced his Lacrosse career by crossing sticks with the then champion St. Regis Indians in 1868, and has not missed one match since, having played in (42) forty-two matches. He is one of the best throwers, a safe and quick catch, and never tires. He is also the sage and humorist of the team and it is hard to tell which he is most fond of spinning, a yarn or a game of Lacrosse.

MR. B. H. MITCHELL, brother of the last named, is the home-man *par excellence* of Canada. For dashing shots on the goal, wonderful dodging and catching, he has positively no equal. He has played (39) thirty-nine matches, distinguishing himself in each and all.

MR. JAMES HUGHES commenced play in 1869, and has figured in (33) thirty-three matches. He from the first gave promise to be what he is now, a fleet, sure centre-man with no end of go and endurance. He is now the popular President of the club and takes great interest in our national game.

MR. CHARLES NELSON is the fleetest runner of the twelve, and from his trim figure and stylish play is always the favorite of fair spectators. He has helped to uphold the honor of the club on (29) twenty-nine occasions and has never failed to do his part.

MR. W. ROSS is the well-known coverpoint, and is the last recipient of the President's Medal for the most efficient play of the season. No member of the twelve has done more honest hard work, and there is no doubt that he is the best thrower and defence-man on the team. His record shows (29) twenty-nine matches.

MR. HERBERT ROSS plays in front of his brother and has no think taken the style of his play from him. His throwing and catching are particularly good while his strong physique gives him great advantage. He has played in a number of matches.

MR. H. SECKLING, though a young player, gives great promise. His home playing in the last Shamrock match was quick, plucky and determined. He is a good runner and with more practice at shooting on the flags, will make an admirable home-man. He has taken part in (5) five matches.

MR. SAMUEL HUGHES is one of the home-fielders and is probably the best built and strongest man of the team. His forte is endurance, coupled with quick running and dodging. He has played in (11) eleven matches and has received well earned applause in all of them.

MR. W. COUSSENS has only played in one first class match, the last one with the Shamrocks. He practises steadily, is a fine fielder and promises to be a good all-round player.

MR. JOHN S. EWART is an experienced home-man and had the honor of giving the deciding throws in two of the games in the celebrated match which wrested the championship from the Shamrocks and gave it to the Toronto Lacrosse Club. He is fleet, a quick catch, and a good general player. He has only played one match with the Toronto Club.

LITERARY.

"MARION HARLAND" is the wife of Rev. E. P. Terhune, of Newark.

ROBERT DALE OWEN has recovered entirely and resumed his literary labors. He sails for Europe in June.

GUSTAV NIERTZ, the well-known German writer of "Tales for the Young," died at Dresden on the 16th ult.

THE QUEEN of Holland, who has considerable literary ability, is writing a book on the beauties of the coasts of Southern France.

BRET HARTE'S tales have been translated into Russian under the title of "The Foots of Fiveod Forkovitch and other Talesinkivitch."

AN appeal for aid in behalf of Walt Whitman has been made in London. The author of "Drum Taps" and "Leaves of Grass," is not appreciated in his own country.

THE *Borseblatt*, the organ of the association of publishers in Germany, which has its seat at Leipzig, states that the number of new works brought out in 1-75 was 12,516, against 12,070 in 1-74.

THE authorities of Trinity College, Dublin, have undertaken to assist the publication of the "Book of the Dead," by photographing the fine papyrus of this text, which is preserved in the library of the college.

A STRANGE old bibliophile died in Vienna a short time ago. He conducted an eating-house, waiting personally upon his customers, and yet he collected a library of 22,000 volumes, many of them editions of rare value.

THE late Mr. Forster possessed the MSS. of all of Dickens' novels, with the exception of that of "Our Mutual Friend," which was presented by Mr. Dickens to Mr. Dallas, and is now in the possession of Mr. Geo. W. Childs, of Philadelphia.

AN edition of the doubtful plays of Shakespeare is to be collected and published in London shortly. It will include "The Noble Kinsmen" and "Edward III." in the composition of which some authorities hold that Shakespeare took part at least.

A MS. of the Epistles (I. and II.) of Clement of Rome has been discovered in the library of the Patriarch of Constantinople, containing missing portions of both Epistles. It has been edited with elaborate notes and prolegomena (in Greek) by the Metropolitan of Serthae.

THE father of all newspapers is the venerable *Pekin Gazette*, which is over 1,000 years old. It is a ten-page paper, with a yellow cover; has no stories, no "ads," no marriage or death notices, no editorials, no subscribers. It simply contains the official notices of the Government.

THE author of "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" has a new book in the press. It is a poem which (as we hear) will furnish a good deal of original information about the jubjub bird and other creatures mentioned in the well-known poem "Jabberwocky." Indeed, the scene of the new poem is believed to be the island in which the Jabberwock met its fate.

MR. JOHN FORSTER has bequeathed to the Department of Science and Art his valuable library of books, his collection of manuscripts and autographs, and the great bulk of his paintings and drawings. Mrs. Forster had the option of retaining the property during her life, but she has liberally decided to give it up at once to South Kensington. The *Times* states that the mere enumeration of the titles of the books, briefly described, fills 272 closely-printed octavo pages of a catalogue which Mr. Forster was passing through the press at the time of his death.

SWINBURNE abhors tobacco, and at the Arts Club they smoke like furnaces. One day he was looking for a room to read in, but in vain. He opened door after door, and shut it with a bang, till he came to the last, with like all the others, a room full of smoke behind it. He thrust his red head into the room, in which a few quiet people were innocently enjoying a cloud, and in his shrill, voluble way screamed out—"James J. was a knave, a tyrant, a fool, a liar, a coward, but I love him, worship him, because he slit the throat of that black-guard Raleigh, who invented this filthy smoking."

MARIE DE FLAVIGNY, Countess d'Agoult, the well-known authoress, who wrote under the name of Daniel Stern, died lately. She was born of French parents at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1805, and married in 1827 the Count d'Agoult. She was author of a novel entitled *Le Nid*, published in 1845, and contributed papers on Germany to a review founded by M. Pierre Leroux and George Sand. She was also author of a history of the revolution of 1848. Until a recent period the Countess d'Agoult held brilliant receptions in Paris, which were largely attended by literary people. One of her strongest claims to celebrity was her intimacy with Franz Liszt when the great pianist was at the height of his popularity in the gay world of Paris. Their daughter, Cosima, married Dr. Hans von Bulow, was divorced from him, and is now the wife of Richard Wagner.

HUMOROUS.

THE *Detroit Free Press* says Lord Lytton wrote "Owen Meredith."

It was when Tennyson stopped to scratch his back against a gate-post that he sighed, "But, oh, for the touch of a vanished hand."

MOTHER—"Charlotte, how do you like your new teacher?" Charlotte—"O, she's a splendid teacher. She don't care whether we know our lessons or not."

ONE of the old settlers at the Island of Shoals, seeing the name of *Psyche* on the hull of a yacht the other day, spelled it out slowly, and then exclaimed, "Well, if that ain't the damndest way to spell fish!"

A bill before the California Legislature would, if passed, prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within four miles of the State University; and the *San Francisco Chronicle* says the title should be "An act to promote pedestrianism among students."