

"TE DEUM LAUDAMUS."

"We praise Thee, O God; we acknowledge Thee to be the Lord," &c.—Book of Common Prayer.

To Thee, O God, we joyous raise
Our voices in a song of praise.
As Him who over all has sway,
To Thee we hearty homage pay.
With reverence all the earth to Thee.
Eternal Father, bow the knee.
All Angels, and all powers on high,
Aloud to Thee in concert cry.
Ever to Thee ascends the hymn
Of Cherubim and Seraphim,
O Holy, Holy, Holy Lord,
The God of hosts; the rays which poured
Abroad are by Thy majesty.
With brightness fill immensely.
These praise, those whom Christ gave command
To preach His Cross in every land.
These praise, those who before made known
The coming of the Anointed One.
These praise, those who held fast the faith,
And their lives loved not to the death.
The Holy Church, in every place
Unites with heart to seek Thy face,
The Father of a majesty
Extending through infinity;
Him whom we for our Saviour own,
Thy glorious true, and only Son;
Also the Spirit who imparts
The balm of joy to bleeding hearts.
O Christ, to Thee we praises sing;
Thou who of glory art the King.
Ere time its course began to run,
Thou of the Father wast the Son.
Thou when to save man Thou didst come,
Abhorred at not the Virgin's womb.
When o'er death's bitter agony
Thou hadst obtained the victory,
A place in heav'n Thou didst provide
For all who in Thy blood confide.
Thou sitt'st at God's right hand on high,
Clothed with the Father's majesty.
Thou shalt return, and righteously
Shall quick and dead be judged by Thee.
Help, therefore, on Thine own bestow,
Saved by Thy blood from endless woe.
A place appoint them, Lord, we pray,
Among Thy saints in endless day.
Thy people send deliverance,
And bless Thine own inheritance;
Rule o'er them by Thy mighty power,
And lift them up for evermore.
We magnify Thee day by day,
And worship Thy great name for aye.
Help us, O Lord, that this day we
May from all sin ourselves keep free.
Thy mercy, Lord on us bestow,
Who merit naught but endless woe.
Lord cause to shine on us Thy face,
As in Thee all our trust we place.
Lord, I have trusted in Thy name,
Then let me ne'er be put to shame.

Metis, Que.

T. F.

(For the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.)
FROM WINNIPEG TO OTTAWA IN
WINTER.

III.

The traveler who performs his 220 miles of staging and freezing over the interminable prairie between "Garry" and Moorehead or Fargo, will find that the accommodations afforded by the hotels, in either place, are sufficient to make him forget even a Dakota stage drive. Fargo is on the Dakota side of the Red River, and Moorehead is on the Minnesota side. Both are places which have sprung up within the last four or five years, owing their origin chiefly to the Northern Pacific Railway, the western limit of which is now Bismarck. All of these towns possess the newspaper peculiar to the country and the climate—fierce and personal in politics, flourishing with advertisements, and "backed up" by the County printing in each case. Moorehead like Fargo is a town in the prairie with a busy population, who, in spite of great mercurial depressions, work summer and winter, keeping matters as lively as if the places were seaport towns, with arrivals every day from the outer-world. On the morning of the 27th January, I left Moorehead by the day light train of the Northern Pacific Railway, and reached Brainard about 200 miles distant, about six o'clock in the evening. Three years ago, Brainard was a city of several thousand inhabitants. The pines still grow in the middle of the streets, and there is much that is "primeval still to be seen in the place where the lordly stump yet holds its own. The place has continued to go down since the first rush. It is the centre of a good lumbering region, the country tributary to it being the sections at the head waters of the Mississippi, but the land is of little account for farming. The inevitable newspaper of Brainard with "Life, Spice and Brainard forever," as its motto, does its utmost to keep up the struggle to make Brainard a second Chicago, but the work is very difficult and the success very miserable.

That portion of Minnesota through which the Northern Pacific Railway runs is wholly unfit for agricultural settlement. It is a forest of pine, spruce, tamarac and occasional oak, and to this fact is attributable the inability of the Northern Pacific Railway Company to go on with the extension of their tour westward. They have, it seems, tried various expedients to raise money enough to go on with the work of construction eastward, and although they have been subsidized by the United States Government with a magnificent land grant, they are unable to take advantage of it. The lands in their possession now available are unfortunately for them unsuitable to agricultural settlers. Their country is unquestionably rich in timber, but the lumberman with his axe divests rather than improves the country. In their embarrassment they have made a proposal to the United States Government by which they offer to transfer to the government at Washington all the land not disposed of by the Company if the former will guarantee six per cent on the bonus. It seems the United States Senate are opposed to acceding to this pro-

posal, and how the difficulty is to be overcome is a problem for the future. The inability of the St. Paul and Pacific Company to construct the 130 miles of the St. Vincent and Glynden Branch of their line is to be regretted as much by the Canadian people as by those South of the boundary line. This inability as many erroneously suppose has not arisen from any desire of the St. Paul and Pacific Company to keep the people of Manitoba from railroad communication with the people of Minnesota and Dakota. The difficulty has arisen wholly within themselves. The contractors who undertook to construct the main line and its branches sublet their work to DeGraffe & Co., well-known railroadists in the West. Ample means were furnished by the Company to the chief contractors to go on with the St. Vincent Branch, but it seems that the first contractors were also interested in the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and that some of the funds intended for the first company were applied to paying the debts of the other. The sub-contractors were thus unable to obtain upwards of \$600,000, which should have been paid to them on account of construction. The Company referred to pay Messrs. DeGraffe the \$600,000 due them on the grounds that they had already advanced the money to the chief contractor, and they did not know Mr. DeGraffe in the matter at all. DeGraffe & Co., ultimately obtained from Congress a lien on the road to the extent of the claim and they refuse to go on with any more of the work unless they are fully secured in their outlay. In the meantime, the Ottawa Government do not feel disposed to push the 65 miles of Railroad known as the Pembina Branch between Winnipeg and Pembina until this difficulty has been settled.

KANUCK.

THE SCIENCE OF HARMONY,

AND PROFESSOR E. A. ROBBINS.

It is useless to state that music is an essential part of modern education. The art is taught more or less superficially, in every school. But hitherto, harmony has been considered out of reach, too mysterious and difficult for any but professed musicians. And now, after going through a course of lessons with Prof. Robbins, we wonder at the simplicity of the science, and its adaptability to beginners, as well as to trained musicians; and we admire the mathematical symmetry and truth of a system, which can be taught and learned as rapidly, as it impresses itself indelibly on the mind. We are induced to speak, thus favorably of Prof. Robbins' system, in the hope and desire to see it introduced in all our schools, colleges, and academies.

Mr. Robbins has made the study of Harmony a specialty, for many years, and not only brings ripe scholarship to bear upon his teachings, but also a rare genius, which throws light upon every difficult point, and wins comprehension from all who come under his instruction. Coming among us, an entire stranger, (except by reputation), and unheralded, he has, within a few weeks past, in a quiet way, achieved what might in our city be called a great success, and has proved, by private lessons to a number of our musical gentlemen, and by a course of Lectures at one of our finest R. C. Schools, (Hochelaga)—that the numerous, and remarkable testimonials bestowed upon him, by the profession from cities and towns in the States, were but a just tribute to the system and its author. Mr. Robbins makes Harmony the legitimate basis for all musical development, and has at heart, as his lifework, the introduction of it into the schools as a scientific study. Being so simplified, that it may be taught, even to the children, who are but just able to read, they grow up—thoroughly educated musicians, able to harmonize pieces for four voices. Those who are already studying the piano or organ, may put the Harmony into technical practice, through his piano work—the *American Method*. We cannot too earnestly, urge upon our great Canadian schools, the importance of securing to themselves this system, which applies to all branches of practical music, and is in reality a pressing need, as well as an economic, and artistic measure. Our wealthy congregations, with their numerous schools, scattered thickly over the entire Provinces, have it in their power, (and for a mere pittance to them) to inaugurate, this present year, as a regular study, the science of music.

It is Mr. Robbins' design to spend the time necessary to visit all the principal towns and academies of the Provinces; and we are confident he will meet with a kind reception wherever he goes, and will carry with him the God speed—not only of "Hochelaga" which has led off in the good work,—but that as well of the other great institutions of Montreal. We hope also, late as the season is, that some of our *Lecture Committees* will arrange with the Professor for a single Lecture before he leaves us, as we are satisfied no greater attraction could be offered the musical people of this city than to hear and see the practical truths of Harmony fully illustrated in an hour's lecture.

We admit it to be difficult for musicians to believe in quick processes of learning music, or to conceive it possible for any one to illustrate clearly the principles of Harmony, in one lecture of an hour; and much less, to thoroughly teach it—in four or five lectures, or private lessons, to advanced scholars in music; nevertheless, we are prepared to assure our readers and friends, that Mr. Robbins is quite able to do it all, and that

his seemingly high prices, are indeed, very low. For example:—a smart pupil will work, by the ordinary process, a year or more, before being able to write combinations of chords—free from faults. Mr. Robbins gives a principle in a moment, whereby all faults are impossible. Again, the ability to name all the chords in every major and minor key, without any hesitation, is—ordinarily, the work of many months' hard study. By a principle, always before the mind, Mr. Robbins bestows this ability upon his pupil, in a few minutes, and thus it is, that, any one of a number of points he teaches is worth, to a musician, or a scholar, far more than the 'one hundred dollars,' charged for the course, to each private pupil. Mr. Robbins, does not charge for the time spent with a pupil, but, for time he saves them, and the information which he imparts. We must confess ourselves very much astonished, at the close of a short course of lessons, at our ability to not only name every possible chord within a given key, but also the nearest related keys, and to play them all, with modulation through the entire circle, and to harmonize the scale and bring from it a melody with three accompanying voices all in the short space of five minutes.

Chords, of which very little understanding can be gained from the old methods, and the derivation not at all given, being treated as chromatically altered chords, are, by Mr. Robbins made to take their real position in the scale, and thereby become a fixture in the mind. The same may be said of every point in the course, which forms a perfect chain of connecting links, from the formation of the major and minor scales, to the legitimate harmonizing of a melody, for four voices.

Without pretending to develop composers, he teaches Harmony, as a Grammar; so that every one shall be qualified to understand the music which he practices; leaving the rest, very properly, to the nature and genius of each individual pupil. For he believes that the truest source of development, lies in the study and practice of the compositions of the great masters; and that time is squandered, and genius dwarfed, under the direction of mere theorists. We know that the pupils of Mr. Robbins here, as elsewhere, feel in regard to his system, as we do, and we write, not for the glorification of the man, who earns his own reward, but, in the cause of Art, for which, too much cannot be said. We shall therefore, watch the introduction of "The American Method," into our schools with much interest, persuaded that it offers a more solid basis of musical education, and a more rapid and direct means of developing native genius, than any method which has come under our observation.

Correspondence.

RECIPROCITY.

To the Editor of the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS

DEAR SIR,—Reciprocity being rejected by the United States Senate, it may be thought by some that further discussion on the subject is unnecessary. Reciprocity is not, however, a dead issue. The question is sure to come up again. It may be our turn to reject it the next time, and public opinion requires to be ready for the event. Free Trade policy is to let the question alone at present; protectionist policy is to keep it agitated. If carried at all, Reciprocity must be introduced and passed in haste. There is no doubt, therefore, that the Free Trade party will remain quiet for a while, eagerly watching opportunities for future negotiation. Their's is a policy of surprise. Mr. Brown's mission to Washington was a surprise to the public. His party had always maintained that Canada should not be the first to open negotiations on the subject.

However, following the example of the Liberals in England, whose example they seem anxious to follow in all things, they embraced the first chance of attempting to pass a Free Trade treaty by surprise. The Ballot Act was a measure of this kind. It was a surprise to the public. People hardly knew that such a measure was contemplated before the Bill was passed. Even where Acts are good in themselves, this principle of surprise is wrong. The "peep show" and "surprise party" are both out of place in politics. Politics should be public and deliberate. Acts affecting the public should be done openly and after full deliberation. The storming parties have been repulsed, but the siege has not been yet raised. The Free Traders will renew their assaults and surprises at no distant day. Protectionists, now is your time for sorties. Put the besiegers to flight. While they are unable to attack you is the time to attack them. In every age there is a liberal hobby. Free Trade is the hobby now. The leaders are a kind of enthusiasts. They have unbounded faith in their theories. They need no one to proclaim them infallible. They proclaim their own infallibility. They are men of few ideas. These ideas being once attained, they have to "step down and out," as Mr. Beecher would say. See Mr. Bright and Mr. Gladstone, for example. As soon as they cease to raise "burning questions," they lose their influence over the masses. Does it pay a nation to be agitated by "burning questions" all the time, in order that certain men may rule? The effect is obvious. The nation has little con-

fidence in such men after all. Though it allows them to storm the works, it does not give them the fort when won. They are accounted active, but not steady.

Hence, whatever credit they derive for enlarging human liberty, the preservation of liberty is intrusted to others. Mr. Vernon Harcourt, in touching on this subject, supplies us with the best definition I have heard: "parties of sensation and politics of surprise." Radicalism is its worst enemy. We have hardly any Reform government, properly called. We have Radical governments much oftener. These hold office just as long as they can stir up "burning questions" to divert public attention from other defects.

It is curious how some journals, once delighted with the prospect of Reciprocity, have changed their tune. It cannot be on account of the terms. The terms were the same at first as last. But the contempt of the American Senate, after such humiliating concessions by this country, has "raised their dander," and made them quite national. After leading the Canadian Free Trade party into so bad a trap, it seems ungrateful of the Senate to desert it at the last moment. The terms were almost as good as annexation. After this, it is doubtful if the Americans would admit us into the Union without a bonus. Says one journal: "Nothing now remains to us but to shape our own policy in our own way. Since it cannot be, in any degree, North American, it must be distinctively Canadian." This was the proper course from the first. "We cannot shift the wind," the opinions or prejudices of foreign governments, or people; but we can "shift the sail," "shape our own policy in our own way."

The "almighty dollar" is said to govern the States, but something more than dollars entered into their calculations in this case. Canada offered to become annexed in almost everything except the name; but, understanding their dignity, they agreed among themselves to forego these advantages, and thus treat Canada with contempt.

The time has not yet arrived to get good terms from the States. It may not arrive for a generation. It will be brought about by events over which we have no control. One of these events may occur at any time. Should a civil war again arise; should the South or West secede, then our friendship, our neutrality, and our trade will be appreciated. The Eastern and Northern States are threatened both by the South and West. Should splits of this kind occur, our intercourse with the Eastern States may become intimate and profitable. As the Union stands at present, there is little chance of either an honorable or profitable treaty. Grant's nomination, or election, or defeat, in the next Presidential contest, may produce tremendous results. The man who saved the Union may break it up worse than ever. If we ever get Reciprocity on a fair basis, in my opinion, it will be with the Eastern and Northwestern States as a separate nation. These States and Canada have many interests in common. They are bound together by the great lakes and the St. Lawrence. They are interested in each other as neighbours. But the other sections, namely: the South and Far-West, while filled with all the prejudices of foreigners, have no neighbourly sympathies for us at all. What sympathy have we for Mexico? Texas or California cannot have more for us. Besides, there is a great contest commencing between civilization and barbarism. The heathen Chinese will complete the degradation begun by universal suffrage and the enfranchisement of the negroes. Not all the religious, intellectual, and moral agencies in the Union can civilize the huge stream of Chinese immigration pouring into the country. The Goths did not give Italy more trouble than the Chinese may give the States. Immigration is overdone. Too much attention is paid to the quantity and too little to the quality. There is too much undesirable immigration. They invite the refuse of all countries, thinking to make themselves formidable among nations. That refuse has become formidable to themselves.

Yours truly,

W. DEWART.

Fehelon Falls.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

M. ULLMAN has engaged Madame Nilsson, at 5,000 francs a night, to give twelve operatic representations or concerts in France, in March.

CELINE MONTALAND, the French siren of the Pisk regime of opera bouffe, wears such magnificent toilets in a new piece in Paris that the *Figaro* detailed a special force to write them up.

FRAU KRUSEMAN, a celebrated actress of Holland, has been replying to her critics with a vengeance. Being identified with the "woman's emancipation" movement, she never lost sight of the fact that critics were, after all, only men.

Mlle. Berthe Girardin, who acts the *Princess Katherine* in "Henry V." at Booth's, is one of the most charming ingenues that ever trod the boards of New York. In her acting, French art and artlessness are so daintily combined that it is hard to tell where one begins—and harder yet when she leaves off.

FRAULEIN JANOTHA, a pupil of Clara Schumann's, is a young pianist who recently so delighted the Emperor Wilhelm that he said to her, "Ask me what you will, and it shall be granted." The artless Janotha immediately requested the advancement of her brother, who is in the army.

GRENIER, the late French comedian, owed his fatal illness to curiosity to witness the double execution in Paris. When the first head fell off he burst into fits of uncontrollable laughter, and hid behind the clergyman's carriage to avoid the second spectacle. The excitement brought on a nervous fever.