

The Canadian Spectator.

VOL. II.—No. 41.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1879.

\$2.00 PER ANNUM.

ZION CHURCH, MONTREAL.
REV. A. J. BRAY, Pastor.
 SUNDAY, 12th OCTOBER.
 Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
 The Pastor, the Rev. A. J. Bray, will preach at both services.

IMPERIAL ROSBACH
 BEST TABLE WATER KNOWN.
Bottled at the Rosbach Springs, near Homburg.
 Supplied to the Royal Families of England and Germany.
 Celebrated for Centuries amongst the Peasantry of the Wetterau.
 Splendid Physique and Robust Health result from its use.
 As a Table Water, taken either alone or with Wines or Spirits, Rosbach is unrivalled.
HARTLAUB, SMITH & CO.,
455 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.
 SOLE AGENTS FOR THE DOMINION.

EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE,
1363 ST. CATHERINE STREET,
Corner McGill College Avenue.

M. R. THOMAS CRATHERN calls attention to his present stock of
STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES,
 which has been carefully selected and purchased for CASH. The acknowledged advantage of purchasing at the EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE is that all goods are of the best quality and found to be faithfully represented.
 N.B.—Families returning from the Country and Sea-side will find it to their interest to give him a call.

SWEET APPLE CIDER,
 BY THE GALLON OR BOTTLE.
SWEET POTATOES,
 FOUR CENTS PER POUND.

WILLIAM ELLIOT,
 Corner St. Lawrence & St. Catherine Sts.
 Agent for the Portland Kerosene Oil Co.

CHARLES ALEXANDER,
 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CONFECTIONER,
891 NOTRE DAME STREET.
 HOT LUNCHEONS,
 Also, BREAKFAST AND TEA.

LAJOIE, PERRAULT & SEATH,
 ASSIGNEES & ACCOUNTANTS,
 66 & 68 ST. JAMES STREET.

PERKINS & PERKINS,
 ASSIGNEES, ACCOUNTANTS
 and COMMISSIONERS,
 60 ST. JAMES STREET.
 ARTHUR M. PERKINS, Com'r and Official Assignee.
 ALB. M. PERKINS, Commissioner.

DOMINION TELEGRAPH CO.
 REDUCTION in RATES
 OF
20 PER CENT.

NOTICE.
 ON AND FROM
MONDAY, 6th OCTOBER,
 THE
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS RATE
FOR TEN WORDS
 Between all places in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec on the Dominion Telegraph Company's lines will be
REDUCED
 TO
TWENTY CTS.

The same reduction will be made between all offices in ONTARIO and QUEBEC, and BUFFALO, DETROIT, OSWEGO and OGDENSBURG.

The REDUCTION above-named will likewise be made on this Company's proportion for all messages sent VIA THEIR LINES TO THE UNITED STATES.

By order,
THOS. SWINYARD,
 Managing Director.

WINDSOR BAZAAR.
 JUST RECEIVED,
 New Mottoes, Velvet and other Frames, Chromos, Scraps, Chromographs, Birthday Cards, a full line of English and American Stationery, Autograph and Scrap Albums, large assortment of Fancy Goods suitable for Birthday and Wedding Presents.
 Pictures framed to order cheap.
MISS LETTON,
 1423 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

JUST RECEIVED
 A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
 SILVER-MOUNTED BRIARS,
 MIALL WOOD, AND
 BOG OAK PIPES.
A. ANSELL,
 TOBACCONIST,
50 RADEGONDE STREET.

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH CO.
 REDUCTION of RATES

NOTICE
 IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT
THIS COMPANY
HAS REDUCED
 THE
RATE FOR MESSAGES
 BETWEEN
ALL THEIR OFFICES
(1,600 in number)
 TO
TWENTY CTS.

FOR TEN WORDS.
JAMES DAKERS,
 Secretary

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.
THE CANADIAN DISTRICT TELEGRAPH CO.
 HAS NOW
IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION
A TELEPHONE EXCHANGE,
 and has for subscribers, the principal Banks, Brokers, Lawyers, Manufacturers, Business Houses and Railway Offices in this city, any one of whom can
COMMUNICATE INSTANTLY
 with any of the others.
 Parties wishing to be connected with the system will receive all information at the Head Office,
174 ST. JAMES STREET,
 where list of present subscribers may be seen.

GRAY'S CASTOR-FLUID.
 (REGISTERED.)
 An elegant preparation for the hair. Just the thing for people who take daily baths. Keeps the head free from Dandruff; promotes the growth of Hair; does not alter its natural colour. For daily use in the family.
Sole Manufacturer:
HENRY R. GRAY, CHEMIST,
144 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET,
MONTREAL.
 Established 1859. **(25c. per Bottle.)**

Elliot's Dentifrice,
 THE BEST IN USE.
 The testimony of the highest dignitaries of the State, the Church and the Bar, Officers of the Army and Navy, authorities in Medical Science and Dental Surgery and the Learned Professions, all unite in declaring that
Elliot's Dentifrice
 IS THE BEST IN USE.
 The demand for ELLIOT'S DENTIFRICE has constantly increased since its first introduction to the public, 33 YEARS AGO.
 Each box contains THREE TIMES THE QUANTITY of ordinary Dentifrice.
Elliot's Dentifrice,
 THE BEST IN USE.

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD
 Is composed of the best Swiss Milk, Wheaten Bread-crust and Sugar, and is as perfect a substitute for the mother's milk as can be produced.
FOR DYSPEPTIC ADULTS
 it is also largely used, and with great success. IN POINT OF ECONOMY it is the cheapest food in the country to the consumer. The cost of milk is saved, as only water is required in preparing it. For sale by all the leading druggists and grocers. A pamphlet giving analysis and full particulars sent to any applicant.
THOMAS LEEMING & CO.,
 P.O. Box 1067. MONTREAL, CANADA.
 SOLE AGENTS.

STUDENTS' NOTE BOOKS.
 Large and superior stock for the season, NOW READY.
AKERMAN, FORTIER & CO.,
 Manufacturing Stationers,
 Blank Book Makers, &c.,
258 ST. JAMES STREET,
James Sutherland's old stand.

SAVING IS GAINING.
IMPORTANT TO STEAM USERS.
ASBESTOS AND HAIR FELT
For covering Boilers and Steam Pipes,
 EFFECTING A
Saving of 30 per cent. in Fuel.
HORSE AND WAGGON COVERS.
Grain Bags, Tarpaulins and Tents for Sale or Hire at Lowest Rates.
 Estimates furnished by
CHRISTOPHER SONNE,
 13 COMMON STREET,
 (Near Allan's Wharf,) MONTREAL.

MARRIAGE LICENSES issued by
J. M. M. DUFF,
Official Assignee,
 217 ST. JAMES STREET. P. O. Box 527.

TAYLOR & SIMPSON,
Official Assignees and Accountants,
 353 Notre Dame street.

THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE,
 THE OLD ESTABLISHED
Cooks' Friend Baking Powder,
 PURE,
 HEALTHY,
 RELIABLE.
 Manufactured only by
 W. D. McLAREN,
 55 and 57 College St.
 Retailed everywhere.

DUNHAM LADIES' COLLEGE.

SITUATED IN A BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHY LOCALITY, this large and commodious building, with its spacious class-rooms, young ladies' parlour, and lofty bedrooms, has been built to accommodate eighty boarders.

President of the Corporation:
 THE LORD BISHOP OF MONTREAL.
 Vice-President:
 VENERABLE ARCHDEACON LINDSAY.

The curriculum comprises all the ordinary English branches, with Book-keeping, English Literature and Composition, Scripture, Evidences of Christianity, Geology, Botany, Physiology, Chemistry, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Music (Vocal and Instrumental), Greek, Latin, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Drawing and Painting, French is the colloquial language of the College.

Lecturer on Literature and the Natural Sciences,
 W. D. OAKLEY, Esq., M.D.
 Lady Principal Mrs. W. D. OAKLEY
 Music Teacher Miss M. L. RICK
 Assistant Teachers: Miss D. BRANDFORD GRIFFITH
 Miss BEATRICE GRAHAM
 Miss F. G. JONES
 Mathematical Master Rev. R. D. MILLS, M.A.
 Classical Master Rev. T. H. G. WATSON, M.A. Oxon.

The Lady Principal desires to combine the comforts of a refined and happy home with the advantages of high christian and intellectual training. Parents who desire to place their daughters at Dunham College are requested to communicate with the Lady Principal at once, in order that arrangements may be made for their reception in September.

TERMS.
 For board, washing, English in all its branches, Music and use of Piano, per annum... \$176.00
 Greek, Latin, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Drawing and Singing, in class, per term, each... 3.00
 Private Singing lessons, per term... 6.00
 Painting, per term... 6.00
 The scholastic year is divided into four terms of ten weeks each. Opening term of second session—Sept. 1st, 1879. Applications to be addressed to
 LADY PRINCIPAL,
 Dunham College, Dunham, P.Q.

McGill University,
 MONTREAL.

SESSION 1879-80.

THE CALENDAR OF THE UNIVERSITY for THIS SESSION is now published and contains all necessary information respecting THE FACULTIES OF ARTS, APPLIED SCIENCE, LAW AND MEDICINE. SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS. MCGILL NORMAL SCHOOL. UNIVERSITY SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS. Copies may be obtained by application, post-paid, to the undersigned.
 W. C. BAYNES, Secretary.

DOMINION EXHIBITION
 OPEN TO THE WORLD.

CLENDINNENG'S STOVES
 THE LEADER,
 THE NEW CLENDINNENG FURNACE,
 AND
 CLENDINNENG'S STOVE FURNITURE,
 TOOK THE
FIRST PRIZE
 Against all Comers.

EUARD & MACDONALD.
 THE CELEBRATED
SULTANA HALL STOVE.
 THE FIRST-CLASS

"JEWEL,"
 "STEWART,"
 "GOOD NEWS," } **RANGES.**
 GENERAL HARDWARE.
 WEST SIDE OF VICTORIA SQUARE,
 Corner of Craig Street.

LIEBERT'S
 PRESERVED
GERMAN COMPRESSED YEAST.

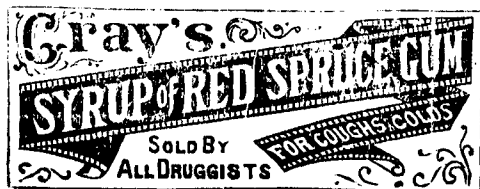
Prepared under **BARON VON LIEBERT'S Process.**
GUARANTEED PURE AND STRONG.

THE ADVANTAGES of LIEBERT'S GERMAN COMPRESSED YEAST over all other Yeasts are as follows:—

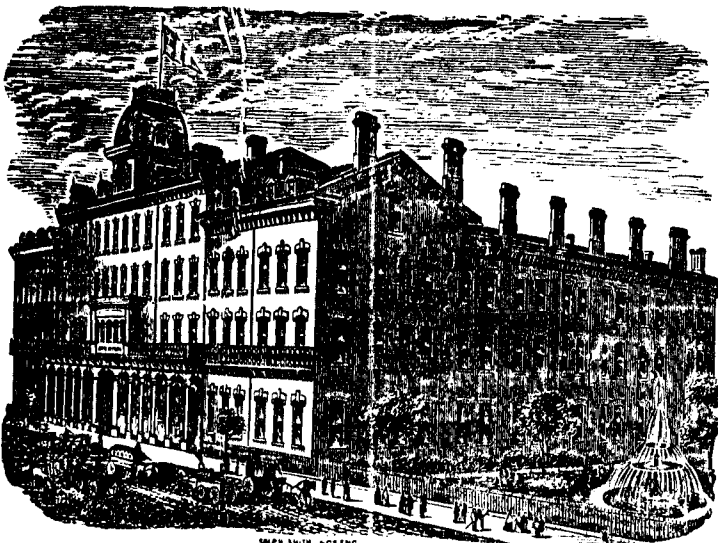
- 1.—It never can turn sour.
- 2.—It is not dependent upon the weather.
- 3.—It lasts a long time fresh and strong.
- 4.—It can be used for long sea voyages and in hot climates.
- 5.—Bitterness, acidity, rousiness and heaviness in the bread are unknown to its users.
- 6.—It is indispensable for making fine bread, such as Vienna Bread, Biscuit, Cakes, &c.
- 7.—Ice is not required to preserve it.

The Manufacturers guarantee it absolutely free from all harmful ingredients.

WM. JOHNSON & CO., 77 St. James Street, Montreal, Sole Agents.



PATENTS.
 F. H. REYNOLDS,
 SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.
 Successor to Charles Legge & Co.
 (Established 1859.)
 162 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL



THE QUEEN'S HOTEL,---TORONTO, CANADA,
 MCGAW & WINNETT, PROPRIETORS.
 Patronized by Royalty and the best families. Prices graduated according to rooms.

MACMASTER, HALL & GREENSHIELDS
 Advocates, Barristers, Etc.,
 No. 181 ST. JAMES STREET,
 MONTREAL.

D. Macmaster. John S. Hall, Jr.
 J. N. Greenshields.

CHARLES D. EDWARDS,
 MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE PROOF SAFES,
 49 St. Joseph Street,
 MONTREAL.

BOSTON FLORAL MART.
 New designs in FLORAL, STRAW, WILLOW and WIRE BASKETS, suitable for presents.
 BOUQUETS, CUT FLOWERS, SMILAX and LYCOPODIUM WREATHS and DESIGNS made to order.
WILLIAM RILEY, Agent,
 1331 St. Catherine Street, corner Victoria Street
 MONTREAL.

MONEY MAKING WAYS OF WALL ST.
A Manual for Investors.
 Just out. Shows how Jay Gould, Vanderbilt and the millionaires of Wall Street make their money. First copy sent free. Address LIVINGSTON & CO., Publishers, 56 Broadway and 7 Exchange Court, New York.

Canada Paper Co.,
 374 TO 378 ST. PAUL STREET,
 MONTREAL.

Works at Windsor Mills and Sherbrooke, P. Q.
 Manufacturers of Writing, Book, News and Colored Papers; Manila, Brown and Grey Wrappings; Felt and Match Paper. Importers of all Goods required by Stationers and Printers.
 Dominion Agents for the Celebrated Gray's Ferr Printing and Lithographic Inks and Varnishes.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. } **SUPERIOR COURT.**—
 District of Montreal, } **DAME JESSIE STEWART,**
 No. 885, } **ART, wife of Henry Blake**
 Wright of the Parish of St. Laurent, in the District of Montreal, Notary Public, duly authorized *à ester en justice* in this cause, Plaintiff, vs. the said **HENRY BLAKE WRIGHT,** Defendant. An action *en séparation de biens* has been instituted in this cause by said Plaintiff **PHILIPPE VANDAL,** Attorney for Plaintiff. Montreal, 24th September, 1879.

MUSIC LESSONS.
 Piano, - - - - - \$8.00
 Piano (beginners) - - - - - 5.00
 Singing, - - - - - 8.00
 Per Term of Ten Weeks.

Pupils qualified to teach the works of Beethoven, Mendelssohn, etc. Singers qualified to fill the highest positions in church or concert hall.
 Apply to
DR. MACLAGAN,
 31 VICTORIA STREET.

S. CARSLY'S
Show-Room.

S. CARSLY is now showing the largest assortment in Canada in the following special goods:—

- LADIES' MANTLES,
 In all the newest styles, from \$1.75 to \$100.
- LADIES' ULSTERS AND CIRCULARS,
 In all the newest styles; prices from \$4.25 to \$27.50.
- LADIES' SHAWLS,
 In every style and quality, from \$1.95 to \$65.
- LADIES' COSTUMES,
 In all the new styles, from \$4.75 to \$39.
- LADIES' SKIRTS,
 In all styles and qualities, from 90c.
- LADIES' COTTON UNDERCLOTHING,
 In all makes and styles of trimming, at prices to suit all.
 Only a few of our
- HAND CROCHET WOOL VESTS
 left; remember the price is only \$1.25.
- S. CARSLY'S is the place for Mantles.
- S. CARSLY'S is the place for Shawls.
- S. CARSLY'S is the place for Costumes.
- S. CARSLY'S is the place for Skirts.
- S. CARSLY'S is the place for Ladies' Cotton Underclothing.

S. CARSLY'S CASHMERE.

- FRENCH CASHMERE.
 We are selling good quality of new all-wool French Cashmere, in all the newest shades, for 58c per yard.
- FRENCH CASHMERE.
 We are selling very good quality of new all-wool French Cashmere, in all the newest shades, for 62c, 72c and 75c per yard.
- FRENCH CASHMERE.
 We are selling extra good quality of new all-wool French Cashmere, in all the newest shades, for 80c, 85c and 92c per yard.
- FRENCH CASHMERE.
 We are selling superior quality of new all-wool French Cashmere, in all the newest shades, for \$1, \$1.10 and \$1.25 per yard.
- FRENCH MERINO.
 Our new all-wool French Merino is selling well at 48c, 59c and 65c per yard.
- FRENCH MERINO.
 Our new all-wool French Merino is selling well at 72c and 80c per yard.

S. CARSLY,
 393, 395, 397 & 399 NOTRE DAME STREET,
 MONTREAL.

The Canadian Spectator.

VOL. II.—NO. 41.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1879.

\$2.00 PER ANNUM.

CONTENTS:

THE TIMES.
RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.
FARMERS AS IMMIGRANTS.
A SCOTTISH STUDENT ON "ARGUS."
CRIMINAL LABOUR.
CONDITIONS OF SALE.
THE LAST OF SIX HUNDRED.
ENJOY LIFE.

CASTING OUT DEVILS BY THE PRINCE OF
DEVILS, Sermon by Rev. A. J. Bray.
THINGS IN GENERAL.
CORRESPONDENCE.
POETRY.
PRIZE QUESTIONS IN CANADIAN HISTORY.
CHESS.
MUSICAL.

THE TIMES.

M. JOLY.

What may be going on behind the curtain none of us can tell; but so far as appearances go, the political position remains unchanged. M. Joly has stumped the Province to more or less account, but the principal work to be done is among the members of the Assembly. M. Paquet has gone over to the enemy, but M. Chauveau has come back, and the other members of the Liberal party are reported as remaining firm to their chief. If M. Joly command a majority when the House reassembles, and the fifteen imbecile Councillors persist in refusing to pass the supplies, the Lieutenant-Governor will have no excuse for refusing an appeal to the people. Should that come to pass, M. Chapleau will probably find that the electors will move and carry a vote of "no confidence" in him and his party.

The *Mail* is right: "The people want less politics and more and better government." But whence has come this superabundance of politics? Clearly from the political friends of the *Mail*.

BANK OFFICIALS.

Punishment has been meted out to the officials of two banks in the city of Montreal—one for making false returns to the Government, the other for embezzlement. But it might be questioned whether either of these men did, in intention or in actual fact, as much deliberate wrong as some other men who have not yet been charged with the commission of any crime. I do not allude to those Directors of Banks who, having served an apprenticeship to the death of one bank, turned their brilliant abilities to the support of another, and allowed the Cashier to dissipate the funds, except to impress upon them the fact, that while they have the right to do as they choose with their own money, when they take charge of the money of other people they undertake serious responsibilities. Ignorance and neglect may constitute as great factors in crime as deliberate theft.

In this connection I would ask: Who took the Mechanics' Bank bills to Europe and defrauded people on their way to settle in Canada? Who circulated the bills over the county of Huntingdon? And how came it about that while after the first failure of the Mechanics' its stock was reputed to be worth from 60 to 70 cents on the dollar, the bills are now scouted off the streets, as the double liability of a few will not constitute a sufficient guarantee for the payment of liabilities. We are just awaking up to the fact that a grave responsibility rests upon Bank Directors.

DIRECTORS ON TRIAL.

No wonder that those in the Court House on Tuesday were startled when the clerk of the court read the announcement that a true bill had been found by the Grand Jury against the President and Directors of the Consolidated Bank. The news came upon us all like a storm from a clear sky. The excitement had subsided, and the failure of the Bank had become a talked-out nine

days' wonder. But now the whole matter has to be re-discussed—this time not in an exciting meeting, with irate ladies leading in the debate, but in the sober courts of justice by our best lawyers and before a learned Judge. That the facts of the case will be brought out we may be confident, and whatever the result may be to the gentlemen on trial, it may fairly be expected that the general system of banking will be improved by the evidence of witnesses and the criticism of lawyers and the press.

But it is difficult to realize that so many of our leading men in financial matters—men who for years have been respected for the ability which has won for them the foremost places in our commercial ranks—should be arraigned to-day on a grave criminal charge in a court of justice. What society would like to be sure of is that a competent jury will be found to pronounce a verdict upon this case. It is notorious that our petit juries are often taken from among the men who have had no advantages of early education, and are engaged in occupations which do not require much exercise of the reasoning powers. A man who pays at the rate of fifty pounds per annum is exempted from serving on a jury. But this case is one for men who have at any rate a good commercial understanding of such matters as will have to be discussed before them. How can mechanics and ordinary day labourers, in fact the general run of our jurymen, be expected to give an intelligent judgment on such a case as this of the Directors of the Consolidated Bank? It is quite possible that we shall have such a revelation of the weakness of our jury system as is needed to compel us to effect a change in it; but we want no martyrs to the revolution demanded.

CHEAP TELEGRAPHY.

The Telegraph Companies have reduced their scale of charges from twenty-five to twenty cents for messages of ten words. This will be very acceptable to the public, and I hope that the concession will not result in a loss of revenue to the two companies. Casual messages have been willingly paid for at the twenty-five cent rate, as that amount is a coin easy of access, and if the Companies will advertise that fifteen words can be sent for twenty-five cents, the result will be that less abbreviation will be made in telegraphing, and the receipts will not be diminished. Above ten words the charge is one cent per word for telegraphing.

OUR POLICE.

A magistrate of the City of Montreal said to me a few days ago: "There never was a more ignorant, stupid, blundering and inefficient body of men in the world than our Montreal Police Force. Thefts are committed daily; attacks are made on unoffending citizens at night; rows are got up on the streets between juvenile rascals, and somehow the thieves and rowdies always seem to escape." Mr. MacMaster in addressing the jury on the Kennedy murder case said: "If the policemen were as zealous in endeavouring to prevent crime as they are to give evidence against prisoners, the calendar would be considerably shorter." Chief Paradis should take these things to heart, and make an effort to wipe out this reproach against his men.

BISHOP GREGG.

If Bishop Gregg has been correctly reported in the *Witness*, he has been talking most strange and inexcusable nonsense. To an interviewer he said:—"During the session of the Pan Anglican Synod, in London, the Bishops of Winchester, St. Albans, Gloucester and Bristol, Chichester and Lincoln, were appointed a committee to enquire and report upon the validity and position of the Reformed Episcopal

Church. I have reason for saying that their Lordships have considered the subject of sufficient importance to obtain special counsel in the matter. Their Lordships were advised that grave caution was necessary, and otherwise they might become involved in serious ecclesiastical difficulties, inasmuch as my orders, as well as those of Bishop Toke, are most unquestionably as legal as those of their Lordships. The legal advisers even went so far as to state to the Archbishop of Canterbury the orders conferred by Bishops Gregg and Toke were as undoubtedly valid as any conferred by His Grace."

Will Bishop Gregg be a little more explicit, and tell us plainly what he means? What is the nature of the "serious ecclesiastical difficulties" which may arise? Does the "Bishop" contemplate taking possession of Canterbury Cathedral or Westminster Abbey some day, in the name of the Reformed Episcopal Church of Great Britain and Canada? Or does he intend to claim the right of sitting in the House of Lords among his brethren of the lawn? The truth is that the Reformed Episcopal Church is just as "valid" as any of the different denominations, and no more. The Bishops Gregg and Toke can "confer orders" in precisely the same way, and to precisely the same extent, as the Methodists and Congregationalists, and in no other way. In the Established Church Dr. Gregg was simply a Rector, and had not the slightest legal authority to "confer orders" upon anybody, while "their Lordships" do that by law and in the name of the Crown. Dr. Gregg is now a clergyman of the Established Church of England, without a charge; by the permission of the Bishop of any diocese he could officiate in any Episcopal Church as preacher, or he could perform the ceremony of marriage or burial, but he could not ordain a priest.

But Bishop Gregg cannot confer those same orders on the clergy of the R. E. Church. In the eyes of the law they are simply Non-conformists. They cannot marry a couple except the Registrar is there to attend to the legal part of it—and in fact can do nothing more than any of those called Dissenting Ministers. If Dr. Gregg said these things to the *Witness* reporter, he most certainly misunderstands the nature of his own position as an ecclesiastic. If he has any desire to test the matter, he can easily do so on his return by claiming tithes—or getting one of those on whom he has conferred orders to perform a marriage ceremony when the Registrar is not in attendance—or to bury in the parish graveyard—or to do anything which a Dissenter may not do.

SIR,—In answer to an article in the last issue of your paper, respecting the Saint *Bartholomew's Church* in this city, permit me to hand you herewith a copy of Col. Aycrigg's pamphlet, which will tend somewhat to enlighten you on the subject. The facts are as follows:—

The church was established under the jurisdiction and canons of the R. E. C. in the United States, as founded by the late Bishop Cummings.

Bishop Gregg, seceded from the church, starting a church of his own under the jurisdiction of the United Kingdom, quite distinct from the old R. E. C.

The Rev. B. B. Ussher, with a majority of the congregation, withdrew from the church and united with Bishop Gregg under a different jurisdiction, which they had a perfect right to do, but not to hold possession of the Church property, which legally belong to the minority continuing loyal to the church as established.

Hence the two St. Bartholomew's Churches. The congregation of the original church having (in the meantime) to worship in the Alexandra Rooms, contenting themselves with having served the usual protest in order to preserve their rights until such time as they may think proper to bring the case into Court in order to get possession of their property.

I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,

Geo. Horne, Warden St. B. C.

A PUZZLE.

I have received the following communication from a friend at a distance, and have pondered and puzzled over it to no purpose. Will somebody help me? There is meaning in it, I am sure, for my friend is a sensible man; but it is too much for me—I cannot grasp the thought.

Let the ideas of the SPECTATOR and its correspondents be as good and able as they may, those ideas will have to get themselves clothed with the

material and physical and visible element before the work that is wanted for the present time will be accomplished. No objection can be taken to an analysis of *principles*—either "first" or "second." Without such we might all be struggling in the dark. But if the population of the land we inhabit—our real fellow-citizens—are to be benefitted in this generation, we need a synthesis of social facts, and synthetical teaching leading up to those facts. An effeminate christianity will no longer serve; and any journals that come short of this requirement will hardly continue to keep a leading place. Surely no people have grander opportunities than we, to-day.

Loud and reasonable complaints have been, and are being made, against the enormous expenses of towage to the Port of Montreal. This is caused to a very large extent by the force of the St. Mary's current. It is strange that in this age of invention and scientific improvement no effort has been made to break this current. Will not some of our young and ambitious Civil Engineers exercise their ingenuity on this matter?

I see that Mr. Rolland, one of the Harbour Commissioners, has suggested that the Ile Ronde be used as a lumber yard. The idea is brilliant, but hardly original, as the Hon. John Young propounded the same theory some twenty years ago.

CETEWAYO'S JOKE.

Cetewayo is a born cynic, and his late experiences of the manner in which England, with its advanced civilization and State Church, endeavours to make converts are not likely to fill his heart with a tender love. "I never should have fought against such good men as the English," he said, "who intended to take away my country. They shot us to make us Christians, and I am sorry for shooting back at them." The astute Zulu comprehends the situation perfectly, and poked grim fun at his captors. He knows that the word "christian" was only used to cover a hypocritical ambition. He knows that the English shot down his men that they might take his country from him. He knows that this division into small principalities under the rule of several chiefs is only the next move in the old English game of "heads, I win—tails, you lose." Cetewayo is King no more. The missionary zeal of Sir Bartle Frere has achieved wonderful success over the heathens, who have no rights and privileges until they have yielded to the appeals of several regiments of British soldiers. Cetewayo is to be well treated by his conquerors. Magnificent charity! What can the heathen find to complain of? Of course he is "sorry for shooting back at them"—they have only taken his country from him.

The Zulu people will soon find that they have privileges they never dreamed of under the barbarous rule of Cetewayo; and their new friends will advise them to demand them in full of their rulers. Those rulers will at times and again refuse to accede to all the requests of their people; there will be frequent uprisings of the discontented; an occasional slaughter; and then—British interference will be required; and then, a Christian regard for the badly governed people will compel the assumption of direct and complete control over the whole of Zululand. That is the way we transform heathendom into a place of light.

THE EARL ON CANADA.

There is reason for considerable discussion as to whom the Earl of Beaconsfield meant when he claimed a high American authority for the blundering statements in his bucolic speech at Aylesbury, but it is incontrovertible that a more ridiculous confusion of facts and fancies was never put into words by an English statesman. And yet, we ought not to be too hard on the ever hopeful and imaginative Earl—for this is but the inevitable result of the kind of puffing the late Governor-General has done for Canada. For nearly a century the Colony had scarcely been thought of in England. Englishmen considered that Canada was, or soon would be in the United States—for years the talk has been of emigration to America—but Canada was rarely mentioned. Now, all at once it is talked of in an absurdly exaggerated way. Perhaps we shall be able to impress the truth upon them by and by that Canada is a good field for the farmer who has some capital and a great deal of industry.

EDITOR.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

The Great Western Railway has had its special meeting, and the Directors have used their proxies and carried their point. They wish to sell themselves body and soul to the Americans, first to the Wabash, then to the New York Central and its subordinate lines, the Michigan Central and the Canada Southern. As usual there are numbers of rhetorical accusations thrown about against the Grand Trunk as being the aggressor in all the quarrels, and that the Great Western is economically managed and most anxious for peace and a division of competitive traffic. Let Col. Francis D. Gray define where "competitive" traffic begins and "non-competitive" ends, or give up his contention.

This year is no doubt a period of necessity for all railway facilities to be taxed to their utmost to convey eastward and to the seaboard all the harvest of the grain-producing country, but it is not every year that the harvest of Europe is so utter and general a failure as it has unfortunately been the present season. It is for all time the Great Western should look, and not for a year of plenty, when cars and tracks are in demand everywhere. There has lately been, and may soon be again, a time when there will be a dearth of traffic, when the Great Western will be utterly starved, and if Col. Francis D. Gray's argument is good, that legal sanction cannot be got for a fusion with the Grand Trunk, what certainty is there of any legal authority being obtained for an arrangement with the New York Central.

Apart from the obstinacy of the Great Western in declining to conform to the only arrangements which can work amicably and economically for both lines—a complete fusion of revenue in agreed proportions—there is a question affecting the interest of Canadians which should make them side with the Grand Trunk Company in this matter.

The policy of the American lines is to divert all the traffic from competitive points, common to both lines in the west, to Suspension Bridge, and in that way take it east to New York, Boston, Portland, and even to Bangor, St. John and Halifax. The only way the Grand Trunk can make it profitable to have an alliance with the Great Western Railway is to bring the traffic of Ontario by way of Toronto and their own system to all eastern points, and thus make for the two lines, in a percentage pool, a larger revenue than both of them at present obtain by means of the traffic being carried a shorter distance over either line. I allude to the local traffic of Canada—the produce of Canada—which, by means of the Great Western body-and-soul alliance with the Americans, is got out of the country at the quickest rate, and by the shortest distance to the frontier and American lines. This is done as a *quid pro quo* for the American through traffic, which is sent through Ontario over the Great Western Railway to the Eastern States *via* Suspension Bridge. If abundance continues to grow in the West, and the demand in Europe always remain excessive, a large amount of the through business may continue to flow over the Great Western Railway; but it is only when a necessity compels Mr. Vanderbilt to send the traffic that way that he will deprive his other lines of what they now cannot carry; and when there is no necessity to give this traffic, there will be a larger claim for Ontario traffic to desert Canada *via* Niagara frontier for the States, instead of passing down to the St. Lawrence, Halifax, or Portland. Who, in working for their shareholders, are promoting the best interests of Canada? Col. Francis D. Gray and his colleagues, or Sir Henry Tyler and Mr. Hickson? I will illustrate by one instance. Traffic *via* the Great Western from London, Guelph, Paris, Brantford and such places in Ontario is conveyed by way of Suspension Bridge, a distance of 100 miles in Canada, to Boston, St. John and Halifax. All the money spent in the country after the produce has been raised is that accruing from the carriage of it over this 100 miles; whereas the interests of the two roads, if a fusion took place, would be to convey this and all other produce of the West which the lines could transport to Montreal, Boston, Quebec and the Intercolonial Railway over distances varying from 400 to 1000 miles. The money derived from its carriage would be spent in the Dominion for the benefit of its people, instead of being used to assist a monopoly and maintain an organization for the benefit of Americans—which is the result of the selfish policy adopted by the Great Western.

FARMERS AS IMMIGRANTS.

Two paragraphs which may be found in one of the English papers just to hand, one following the other, are interesting, but the interest is singularly intensified when they are read together. One tells us that an 80-ton gun has been turned out at Woolwich so powerful that it is able to pierce a vessel coated with thirty-two inches of iron, this result having been attained in consequence of Herr Krupp having tried to surpass the Woolwich ordnance, whereas now the British gun is superior to its German rival! This announcement is, of course, calculated to awaken a patriotic glow in every English breast. In the big-gun rivalry of nations, it is pleasant to know that England has the biggest, but in the full flush of exultation, comes the second paragraph. It records the sailing of a ship from the Mersey to Canada, having on board "*a number of tenant farmers, representative men of the agricultural class, with capital. They are instructed to report to their constituents at home upon the advantages of the Dominion as a field for settlement.*"

It is scarcely possible to over estimate the importance of this second paragraph nor can any one foretell its influence upon the future of Canada; of all men, of all classes of men, the tenant farmer with capital is the most valuable immigrant the Dominion can receive, and the advent of the ship referred to will be worth more than a hundred Acts of Parliament.

Why do I class these two newspaper paragraphs together? and what is the connection between them by which I consider the significance of both enhanced? The answer is very simple. They appear to me to illustrate in combination the vicious course on which the nations have entered by devoting all their energies to destruction instead of production, to courting ruin in the guise of petty rivalries, or aggressive enterprises, which result in nothing but utterly barren and profitless victories. In this mania England is neither better nor worse than her neighbours. She goes with the swim. Other countries straddle about the world, armed to the teeth, inviting aggression, and proud of their capacity to avenge it, and England follows suit. The position of nations is exactly that of individuals a century or two ago. Then every one carried a sword, and, as a consequence, broils and bloodshed were incessant. Suddenly here went forth an edict forbidding the carrying of arms. Every sword was thrown aside, and society was the gainer in safety as well as in peace and quietude. What the sensible part of mankind desire now is such an edict for disarming nations, and so giving them the opportunity of devoting themselves to their true interests, to the welfare of the people, and to the development of those resources which would result in prosperity. Surely it is a monstrous thing to see a country like England glorying in having brought a murderous and destructive weapon to the highest perfection, while "*representative men of the agricultural class, with capital*" are driven away from their native land, unable any longer to live in it.

The causes which have brought about the agricultural depression are many and various; but underlying all of them there is the great fact that a country which thinks more of war than peace, which is busied with far off schemes of aggrandisement and self-assertion to the neglect of home interests, is certain to fall into a bad way. This exodus of British farmers is only the result of causes which have been long in operation. The land question has for many a long day been acknowledged to be in a thoroughly unsatisfactory state, and the relations between the owner, the tenant, and the labourer, bad at the beginning have grown worse and worse. Now comes the climax.

The impediments in the way of the farmer cultivating his land to the utmost and so benefitting the community, while he is getting a good living for himself, are innumerable. If we went to the very root of things, it would be necessary to show that the conditions on which the so-called owner of the land holds it are most unsatisfactory. Under the law of entail and settlement, land is handed down from father to son, each having only a life interest in it—each, therefore, being without inducement to spend his money—if he has any—in improvement for the benefit of those who shall come after him. The temporary owner wants to screw all he can out of the estate, not to put what he has, into it. This being so; he does nothing for the farmer, his tenant, who in turn, has no encouragement to do much from the unsatisfactory nature of his holding. If he improves his farm it is a temptation to his landlord to raise his rent—because the farm is of more value, for the landlord may be a man like Lord Kilmorey, who has just given the tenants of his fifty farms in Cheshire notice to turn out; and then where is the tenant and what has become of his sunk capital?

Some contend that foreign competition is so trying that farming cannot be made to pay in England. With some exceptional advantages in their favour, with the best markets for the sale of produce in the world, everywhere convenient, and with labour at a low price, only artificial hindrances can prevent farmers from holding their own against any amount of foreign competition.

These "artificial hindrances" are unfortunately incalculable. High rents may be cited as amongst them, but this hardly deserves much consideration, because rent is sure to adjust itself to value in the long run. Legislation cannot regulate rents—it can only take steps to remove impediments to the highest culture of which the land is capable. To secure this end it is necessary that

the old feudal restrictions should be relaxed or utterly swept away. If the land is to remain tied up as it is, in farms of this or that size, the representative of the farmer, as temporary owner, having no power to sell, and nobody being able to buy, the effect of foreign competition must be that landlord, tenant and labourer will go down together—unless the two latter forsake the sinking ship.

Land will have to go down far lower than the present market value, and many an enterprising farmer will have to transfer his capital and enterprise to the colonies before the iron barrier of entail will be broken down. Meanwhile, reforms are possible without disturbing the feudal foundation of things. The farmer wants both more liberty and more security. He wants to farm as he likes and to sell his produce as he pleases. At the same time, he needs to be guaranteed against eviction under a reasonable time—and against the landlord's right to confiscate the value of his improvements. All the restrictions with which the farmer is bound hand and foot are nonsense. They have grown up out of wanton abuse of power on the part of the landlords. The latter have set up the plea that they must dictate to the farmer how he shall work his farm for fear the farm should become deteriorated.

Nor does the farmer's trouble end here, the operation of the Game Laws is also dead against him, as his land may be ravaged by the game, and ridden over to the detriment of his crops by those in pursuit of it.

Many other grievances weigh down the man who strives to make a living, and at the same time to develop the resources of the soil in the interests of the community. And not the least of all is the irritation of that loss of independence which, beginning with dictation as to how he shall farm, ends but too often in compulsion as to the vote he shall give at the elections, and the church in which he shall worship his God. What wonder, then, that with bad weather, falling prices, and a black outlook generally alike as to freedom and to profit, many a stout yeoman has come to the resolve to quit the country of his fathers, now wholly given over to the "trade of war," and rejoicing chiefly in the perfection of its monster arms of precision—the crowning specimen of which is well-nigh capable of blowing him to the far distant land in which he is now compelled to seek his fortune.

In conclusion, I repeat that England can send to our shores no more welcome comrades than "tenant farmers with capital," we have in our North-West a land so bountifully blessed by Heaven, that as Douglas Jerrold said "nature is so good-tempered, she needs only to be tickled with a plough, to laugh herself into a harvest;" for the rest, our greatest want is

"Men, high-minded men,
Men who their duties know,
But know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain,
Prevent the long-aimed blow,
And crush the tyrant, while they rend the chain,—
These constitute a State."

A SCOTTISH STUDENT ON "ARGUS."

In your issue of August 30th "Argus" still continues his parable against Free Trade. One thing his worst enemies must grant him is, a studious endeavour after fairness; indeed, he states his opponents' arguments with such clearness that the marvel is that he is not himself a Free Trader. This fact, taken in connection with the name he has assumed, at once recalls the old Greek myth of the hundred-eyed guardian of Io. He had some of his hundred eyes always awake, until Hermes, the god of merchandise and chicane, lulled all the eyes to sleep. Surely the Argus he represents is not the wide-awake Argus "whom jealous Juno set to guard her spouse's lowing love," but that same Argus overcome by the seductive strains of false traders like Hermes, god of cheats.

"Argus" states with admirable fairness the contention of the Free Traders, that history is for them, and that the great forces of the time are all working on their side. He states correctly, too, their assertion, that the present conquests of Protection are due to merely temporary causes. He, indeed, somewhat overstates these conquests; for it is scarcely fair to include France among those who have been won over to Protection again. It has really taken rather to the bounty system, which, while objectionable enough, is not quite so stupid as the system of Protection. When a nation pays away a sum in bounty, it clearly knows how much it loses; but when it puts on protective duties, it loses in innumerable directions that are never dreamed of. That, however, is a mere matter of detail, and does not affect the argument. If the Free Traders are right, this falling away from Free Trade is due to temporary causes, such as the prolonged bad trade, which, again, has resulted from overtrading on the part of manufacturers on the one hand, and the depreciation in the value of silver on the other. Free Traders allege that this outcry for Protection in so many countries—an outcry which has led in so many cases to the various governments yielding to it—is similar to the outcry that rose against the bakers during the famine prices of the French Revolution. Then, men desperate with hunger suggested that hanging the bakers would cheapen bread; now, men desperate with prolonged loss demand Protection, in the hope that this will benefit them. "Argus" has never shown that this hypothesis is an

untenable one, nor made any effort to prove that the present re-conquest of territory by Protection is due to permanent, and not temporary causes. Moreover, the temporariness of these causes will appear only the more when we take up the cases. It is notorious that, in Germany, Prince Bismarck has given Protection in the hope that, pacified by it, the manufacturing classes may support him in his increased armaments. In France, what opposition to Free Trade as there is which is not explicable by bad trade is, or was rather, due to some extent to opposition to Napoleonic policy. One and all, their political economists are for Free Trade. As for the United States, a nation that was guilty of repudiation in so many of its States not more than a generation ago, and has been so unconvinced of its sheer fiscal stupidity as to repeat it in varying forms more or less disguised, is simply in economic babyhood; that it should continue protective duties is not extraordinary. That it has not wrought ruin to itself is due solely to its gigantic resources. As for Canada, its perversion is due somewhat to bad example as well as bad trade.

The only way of testing which view of the tendency of history is right,—viz., that of the Free Trader or of the Protectionist—is to see what would be the result of the triumph of each successively. Let us take Protection first, because of the precedence due to age. Let us imagine Protection carried to its utmost rigour in every country in the world. It would mean the absolute cessation of all commerce, for there is no production of nature the most chaotic that might not be made to grow in any country by means of proper treatment, then the growth of this would be protected by tariffs, so that nothing would be imported, and in consequence nothing exported. There would be no immigration, as labourers coming in would tend to lower the price of labour, hence they would be prohibited entering, and capitalists would lower the price of capital, so they would be hindered from intruding. "Argus" admits that the electric telegraph and the steam-engine help diffusion, but if Protection conquered, diffusion would be dead.

Now, let us look at the result of universal Free Trade. Every nation producing only what it was best fitted to produce, and buying with these productions the manufactures or produce of other nations, each would help the other. National acerbities would be sweetened, men would learn to know each other better, and like each other more. If we make Free Trade as absolute as we please, we can never imagine, as resulting from Free Trade, such a fiasco of self-contradictory absurdity as would result from the absolute universality of Protection. If Protection is such a good thing, why does "Argus" only contemplate the case of nations protecting against each other? Why does he not recommend that provinces and states, townships and parishes, should each protect its own manufacturers from competition? nay, why does he not carry it yet further, make each individual protect his own industry against everybody else and do everything for himself? Then only is Protection absolutely universal, and then civilization has ceased.

All that "Argus" says about the diffusion, not only of manufactures, but also of the power and skill to manufacture, is true, and very true; but does not seem at all to the point. If "Argus" were a thorough-going Protectionist, he would protect the brains of Canada from competition with the brains imported from Britain or the States, and compel it to be content with such appliances as the inventors of Canada supplied their fellow countrymen with; so, too, with literature and art. If, then, no one in his dreams would think of carrying Protection to its utmost limits, and if the natural result of Free Trade would be universal instead of partial prosperity, then so surely as history tends to the possible, and not to the impossible, does it tend to the universal establishment of Free Trade.

J. E. H. T.

Stirling, Scotland.

"CRIMINAL LABOUR."

That Canadian Liberal (?) organ, the *Globe*, has already spoken dictatorially of what ought to be the views of our working men on the question of criminal labour. Some slight encouragement is thereby afforded to pursue the subject. It is a nice question, and one that will bear discussion, whether the Toronto Liberal organ ventures upon liberal views from inherent life or from external pressure. Does it reflect light from above, or is it only a reflection of the lesser light of half-educated public opinion? Less pretentious, yet more independent journalism has been accustomed hitherto to credit itself with necessitating the *Globe's* advance towards true liberality. This is fair criticism, and a necessary subject for inquiry as regards the matter in hand. For any measure of practical reform to take effect it must be a ray from the Light of Truth—must be not merely a reflection of the people's views, but a little in advance of these, so that it may draw men out of self a little upward. If the *Globe* be in advance of public opinion, the time is not yet. If it merely reflects it, prison reform will ere long be an accomplished fact in Canada.

In furtherance of this end, it may be permitted to extract the following useful statistics of prison labour in Prussia from the *Warehousemen's and Drapers' Journal*, of London (England). The official figures show that there were 16,188 prisoners under punishment. This is about equal to one in every 10,000 of population. The trades engaged in by them while in prison com-

prised the following, viz., brush-making, basket-making, cigar-making, hive-making, tailor-work, joiner-work of every kind, book-binding, purse-making, tin-work of all kinds, felt-making, leather-tanning and dressing, the manufacture of gold-lace, locks, hardware and machinery, girdles and parts of watches, ropes, sacks, whips and wooden shoes, weaving of cloths and carpets, lace-making and tambour-work, tapestries and embroideries, netting, cork-cutting, comb-making, marble and stone work, the manufacture of toys of all kinds, &c. Certainly an extensive variety.

It is interesting to trace in detail the proportion of prison labourers to free artisans in a particular handicraft. Thus this proportion was 1 to 397 in tailoring, 1 to 179 in shoemaking, 1 to 157 in joiners' trades, &c.; 1 to 97 in braid-making; whereas it was 1 to 39 in woollen-weaving, 1 to 37 in basket-making, 1 to 27 in cigar-making, &c., 1 to 19 in book-binding, &c., and as high as 1 to 10 among comb-makers, brush-makers, pencil-makers. Further, 2,322 of the prisoners were engaged in prison at the same trade which they exercised previously to their committal; this is only between 14 and 15 per cent. of the whole,—rather a low proportion. It also appears that more than a third of the whole number of prison-workers was over 40 years of age, which is rather too old a period of life to warrant the expectation that they can, while in prison, acquire such expertness at a trade of which they were previously quite ignorant as to render them formidable rivals of the honest workmen. Indeed, all prison experience confirms the belief that it is only rarely a prisoner will give his mind to learn a trade so well as to be able to practise it thoroughly upon quitting prison.

It is this difficulty of applying a stimulus, a just, rational and wise inducement to the will of the prisoner to prompt him willingly to learn and practice labour at which our previous remarks were aimed. It is this will power in the criminal, this real life, this love of being useful, to which European systems, as well as American, at present in vogue fail to give opportunity of exercise. The natural relations of cause and effect are interfered with by prison rules, and labour is only prompted by fear of arbitrary punishment. Eye-service only, therefore, is obtained; not a *will* loving work and devising with care and thought how to be useful to self by being useful to others. The conditions of life which have made and sustained the criminal classes are continued within the prison walls, instead of being reversed. For what is a criminal's life while at liberty? Is it not simply this, that all his ingenuity and will power are exercised to escape labour as well as penalty, to obtain food, clothing, pleasure, money by ingenious evasion of the law of social life that men shall live by doing service to others. He wriggles and deceives, or forcibly and in darkness breaks through and steals for a living. A prison life which cuts off all freedom and makes him feel that society is bent on stealing all the labour it can from him, giving him neither reward nor hope, is just the same life to him with the individualism reversed. He will still shirk, he will still deceive if he can; and all his will, invention and thought are almost inevitably exercised toward that end.

If there be any right whereby society may infringe on the personal liberty of one of its members, it is surely this—not for the sake of vengeance or repayment, but for the good of the sinner, that it may make it next to impossible for him to evade the law of man's being without immediately and unavoidably bringing himself face to face with natural consequences. If, as suggested already, the criminal be given honest work to do, and every bit of food he eats made dependent upon his honestly earning it by labour performed with only the alternative of starvation to choose from, surely that is mercy which blesses alike him that gives and him that takes. It applies the needed stimulus of necessity to wake to action the life-power of will within the criminal. Add to this hope of bettering his own condition and by increased earnings bestowing comforts on others whom he loves within or without his prison walls, and he may thereby be made a man capable eventually of occupying at least an honest if not an honourable place in the world when permitted once more to enter it in freedom.

And when he leaves his prison he should go thence free in every respect, free from surveillance and free from soil. He has expiated, by his labour and his appointed punishment, his sin in the eyes of the law. No stain should attach to him more than to the man who, having been tried, has been acquitted. This is the law and the Gospel combined. Is it acted upon? If not, why not—if orthodox theories of the Atonement are to be maintained?

To descend to the practical question; is there, can there be, any danger to the honest workman in a permission of one in 10,000 to share his handicraft? Is it not childish in the extreme to fear or cry out against such opposition? In this age variety of occupation is constantly on the increase, and men can rise from lower to higher degrees of labour if they will. If labour for usefulness be their aim, amid so many discoveries in art and science, opportunity surely need not be lacking. All useful labour is always profitable in a degree, sufficient at least, to support an existence fitted to the maintenance of the faculties for labour. Not the least profitable of labour, to the world at least, is that labour of brain and heart which seeks ever to distribute and proportion labour so that each may work for the other and *all* for *each*. Freedom from restrictions upon any kind of occupation which commends itself as useful, is as much the right of

humanity as freedom of trade. No government of majorities or minorities has the right to impose fines either on labour or trade. Just in so far as this principle is recognized among our non-criminal classes, and strikes and combinations of labour or capital whether National or as a National Policy, become things of the past in proportion, will the rights of criminals, while in "durance vile," to the common privileges of manhood, labour, and the fruit of his labour be readily recognized. In so far as that root-principle is permitted to grow, flourish and eventuate in fruit, will prisons become reformatories, and prison-made men become useful to each other, to themselves and to the community.

John Howard.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

In the *Official Gazette* (Quebec) of the 6th ult., we find the following conditions attached to the sale of a house and lands at Beauharnois; after setting forth the measurement of the land, etc., it stipulates for the following provision for "the said Pierre Pitre and his wife":—

1. "The enjoyment during their lifetime of the south-west half of the house comprising two apartments, and the enjoyment in common with the purchaser, of the kitchen, garret, cellar and dairy, to go and come in and out of the other buildings, and on the said lands, and to lodge therein the cattle which they may use.

2. "To furnish and pay to the said Pierre Pitre and his wife, during every year of their lifetime, the following life rent, deliverable by quarters of three months in advance, to wit: thirty bushels of good wheat of good quality and merchantable, ground to flour and to be delivered in their granary, two fat pigs well fed weighing two hundred pounds each, including the lard, three bushels and a half of salt, thirty pounds of good fresh beef, one pound of pepper, twelve pots of good Jamaica rum, one pound and a half of good green tea, fifty pounds of good maple sugar or good brown sugar, twenty pounds of good smoking tobacco for the said Pierre Pitre, twenty five pounds of good soap; to furnish the stuff, and repair the clothes of the said Pierre Pitre and his wife when needed, to pay them the sum of one hundred and sixty *livres*, *ancien cours*, in one single payment, on the first of November of every year, to keep and clothe them, to have their clothes made, to provide them with sheets and bed-covers suitably and decently, to give them twenty pounds of good candles, one good milk cow kept winter and summer by the purchaser, to be delivered every year, on the first of May and returned on the first of November for wintering, the calves to be the property of the purchaser; which said cow shall be replaced by the purchaser when she may become too old, or infirm, or die; to furnish them all the wood necessary for their ordinary use to warm them and bake their bread and to heat their rooms in winter; and in the event of the said Pierre Pitre and his wife going to reside outside of the said parish, to furnish them twenty-five cords of wood either tamarac, spruce, ash or elm, chopped and split and piled in advance at their door, to pay for a girl to wait upon them when the said Dame Pitre will not be able to do so herself easily or when she may require it; in case of sickness to take good care of the said Pierre Pitre and his wife, to bestow attendance upon them and furnish them with suitable remedies, also the assistance of a priest and the services of a physician to be paid by the purchaser, to provide them with a good horse harnessed to a vehicle suited to the different seasons of the year to attend to their business, to go to church and pay their visits, which horse will be wintered and pastured in good condition by the said purchaser, and to pay for and provide them place in a pew at the church during their lifetime.

"Upon the death of the said Pierre Pitre and his wife, to have each of them buried in their parish cemetery, with a service for each in presence of the body if possible, or *in memoriam* to cost six dollars, also similar service upon the anniversary, to have twenty five low masses said for each of them at the end of one month from their death, and twenty five masses each at the end of a year from their death for the repose of their souls.

"Upon the death of either the said Pierre Pitre or his wife, the said life rent shall be diminished by one half, except as regards the cow, harnessed horse and vehicle, the wood, candles, and the services of a girl, and upon the death of the other party the said rent shall wholly cease."

It may perhaps be regarded as beyond the province of a civilian to criticize so venerable an institution as "The Law," but remembering that old Fagin could only plead his age in mitigation of sentence, one may feel inclined to question the wisdom of our ancestors in the present instance. It is said that such conditions are not uncommon, but perhaps it would be better if they were more so, as possibly they go a long way towards bringing the whole system into contempt.

Every part of a legal document must be supposed to mean something, and the law thus tries to put some meaning upon every word—a process which often ends in making it all amount to nothing.

The law is also said to distribute things into two kinds—real and personal; though we should personally be really sorry to have our things to be distributed by the law, for if we did, we should not expect to see much more of them. Things real are such as are fixed and immovable, which cannot be carried out of their place, such as the Joly Ministry, which will not resign, and regards itself as the real thing to carry on the government. Lands are called things real, because they cannot be moved; but goods are called personal, because they can be moved, as landlords sometimes find out to their cost.

In short, the law is a kind of conundrum, and looking at the verbiage frequently to be found in a legal document, it is cheering to think that a man's Will is not void for want of the usual legal phrases; and it is therefore not necessary for a testator to read up all the old learning on the subject of "to wit," "whereas," "hereinafter," and the other terms which constitute the peculiar elegance of legal literature.

The transfer of property from one to another, (a process in which the law delights,) is called alienation, which frequently brings the client to mental alienation, and this is sometimes the accomplishment of the law, or, at least, the characteristic of those who rush blindly into it.

THE LAST OF SIX HUNDRED.

It may perhaps be a matter of interest to many of the readers of the SPECTATOR who were at "Old Orchard House" at the zenith of its glory last summer, to learn how the last "Saturday Hop" of the season was celebrated. There were four ladies, but we could only muster three gentlemen. However, the 1.30 p.m. train from Portland brought us the needed reinforcement, in the shape of a solitary Canadian, who sauntered up the plank-walk, seemingly much puzzled by the air of desolation which brooded over the usually thronged piazza. His eyes lighted up for a moment, as he greeted the proprietor; but his countenance fell again, as he wandered through the empty ball-room, the deserted drawing-room, and the almost unoccupied dining-hall. We were content: our Lancers might now become an accomplished fact.

In the evening the stranger was found stretched on a sofa in the empty drawing-room in a state of profound depression. On being interviewed he expressed the utmost readiness to assist our efforts. After the usual introductions, we adjourned to the ball-room. The centre chandelier alone was lighted, and upon that dim point of illumination the surrounding darkness frowned gloomily.

Of the ladies we need not speak; the mere mention of their names would send regretful pangs to the hearts of many a bachelor, American as well as Canadian. Our gentlemen consisted of "the Diplomatist," two well-known Harvard men, and "the last of the Canadians," as we called him. But here a difficulty presented itself; we had no music. The Band that was wont to charm us with the liveliest of Canadian Lancers, and the most dreamy of Strauss's Valses, had gone weeks ago. What was to be done?

The inventive genius of Harvard came to the rescue; and an aged musical-box, hoary with the dust of many summers, was unearthed from some dark corner. We took our places. The proprietor "led" the Orchestra. Oh, what a falling off was there! But a few weeks ago, and hundreds throughout that Hall, and hundreds more as spectators, crowded the piazza. The Band plays its most inspiring strains, and the youth and beauty and fashion of Canada and the States vie with each other to make "the fun fast and furious." There go the "girls who are pretty and know it, and those who are pretty, but don't." Diamonds and dark eyes flash; the air is fragrant with flowers, and "through the mazes of the giddy dance the glittering throng is led." All is bright and gay and brilliant. But now!—

That portly form, hitherto associated in our minds with electric-bells, peremptory orders, and hotel-bills, was seated on the Band-platform smilingly struggling with the handle of the asthmatic musical-box, and beating time with his heels against the boards. The "Diplomatist" moved through the figures with that stately grace which so well became him, his bald head gleaming fitfully, as the light from the solitary chandelier fell upon it. The two alumni of Harvard maintained the reputation of their University by an amount of acrobatic energy, which "the last of the Canadians" could hardly equal, though he did "his level best." The ladies strove to out-do one another in their efforts to make the last "Hop" of the season a grand success, and a grand success it was—of its kind.

"Darkness to right of them, darkness to left of them,
The vast Hall encumbered!
Their's not to question why, their's but their dance to try
Last of six hundred!"

Then followed valse, and gallop, and gallop and valse. There was something weird and ghostly in the way in which the couples glided out of the dark corners, flashed across the lighted centre of the room, and then disappeared into the "palpable obscure" again. Our voices sounded hollow, and echoed through the room and reached along the deserted corridors. An uncanny feeling of loneliness weighed upon our spirits in spite of all our efforts. The very musical box seemed conscious of the influence and its asthmatic paroxysms culminated, as "the Doctor" would have said, in a rapid decline. By 9.30 the Ball-room was empty, and the last "Hop" of the season of 1879 was numbered with the things that have been.

Old Orchard House, September 23, 1879.

"One Who Was There."

"CASTING OUT DEVILS BY THE PRINCE OF DEVILS."

A Sermon preached in Zion Church by Rev. Alfred J. Bray, Sept. 28th, 1879.

ST. MATTHEW xii., 22-30.

A few words in exposition of my text will be necessary perhaps. I spoke last Sunday night of the open hostility Jesus Christ met from the Pharisees, and to-night I am to dwell on one particular illustration of that. His conflict with them was gradually but surely reaching a climax. They had set themselves to undo Him in the eyes of the people; with a pertinacity worthy of a better cause they had dogged His steps, sneered at the stupendous assumptions made by so homely a man, and strove hard to fight down the growing popular conviction that a greater than Moses had come to the enslaved and disheartened people. Many were beginning to believe that a bright new day had dawned

upon them; that a new force had been projected into the life of man, which, if used, would elevate him from despair and wickedness into a region of purity and sobermindedness and truth. But the Pharisees were in open and earnest enmity to that peace of mind. They soon had an opportunity for avowing it.

A man blind and dumb and mad, from those strange unaccountable influences which the universal belief attributed to demoniacal possession was brought to Christ. And He whose soul was filled with pity for every kind of sin and suffering, could not turn away from this example of its wildest and most terrible form. By a word and a look He released the miserable sufferer from the horrible oppression—calmed, healed, restored him—insomuch that the blind and dumb both saw and spoke. The breaking of so hideous a spell as that which had bound this man; the power to pour light on the filmed eyeball, and to restore speech to the cramped tongue, and intelligence to the bewildered soul was something the people had never seen before. The miracle produced a thrill of astonishment, a burst of unconcealed admiration. With eager earnestness they began to debate whether He who had such marvellous power could be any other than the long-looked for King. "Can this man," they asked, half in wonder, half in faith, "can this man be the Son of David?" His enemies could not deny that a great and notable miracle had been performed; and the sight of it, and of the impression it had produced on the multitude maddened them. But how could they dissipate that impression from the minds of the amazed spectators? The Scribes—always ready with a device to bolster up the failing cause of the traditional Church, offered a solution: "This fellow hath Beelzebub," they said, "and it is only by the prince of devils that He casteth out devils." The credulous, but bewildered people, were impressed with this insolent solution of the difficulty, of course, for those grave and reverend inquisitors from the Holy City possessed an immense and hereditary influence over their simple understandings. The eager bound of their heart toward the tender healing Christ and the new heaven of hope and truth which seemed opening before them was cruelly repulsed by the cold, insolent, blasphemous rejoinder of those who were their natural, and as they believed, divinely appointed teachers—"He casteth out devils by the prince of devils."

How came it about that the Scribes could state such a theory and make the common people believe it? To us it seems monstrous, and we marvel that the quick reply did not come as it came at one time afterward—"These are not the words of one that hath a devil." How came it to pass that even ignorant and credulous people could allow themselves to become the victims of that horrible, but authoritative falsehood? For evidently it did not break upon them as a surprise—as a new theory in the way of accounting for marvellous acts; it seemed a natural solution of the problem of Christ's personality and mission.

In trying to account for this we must remember that while some of our doctrines are unquestionably the result of Divine revelations made to the soul of man, some others are the outgrowth of our common experience in life. From the facts of ordinary life—the regularity of seed-time and harvest, the different fruits that grow and are fit for human food, the great ministries of joy and pain, the educational forces which are brought to bear upon man—we argue to the conclusion that there is a Divine Providence overarching mankind, like the blue vaults of heaven, shining with strong and tender power of life upon the varying landscapes of the world. We need no Bible to tell us that; we spell it out for ourselves; it becomes a fact of consciousness; we are led to it by a resistless instinct. There is an eternal principle in us all which insists upon a method of reasoning with regard to objective things, which leads to the idea of God. Man's body is connected with the world of matter—is rooted in it—has senses to which only matter can minister. And also man's soul is connected with the Spirit—is rooted in God; has spiritual senses to which only the spiritual can minister,—and as it is sure of the one, it is sure of the other. But man has no sooner formulated the theory of a Supreme Supernatural Benevolence—a Providence—than he is confronted with facts of life and experience which seem to stand outside the range of the operations of goodness. Man at his wisest is being continually baffled; man at his best, when most earnest in the endeavour to live in harmony with the laws of his being, suffers in every nerve of his body, in every faculty of his mind, and in every interest of his life; his lot is sown with the thistle and the briar. And just as humanity cannot bring itself to believe that what is good is accidental, so neither can it bring itself to believe that evil is only blind misfortune. Can good and evil come from the same source then? No, is the answer,—no more than bitter water and sweet water can come from the same fountain-head. To formulate the theory that there is a spirit of evil that works mischief to men, bringing pain and sorrow and woe, was easy—perhaps natural. Heathendom flung out its thoughts in real forms. The Jews, taking something from revelation and the rest from heathendom, produced a prince of the power of the air,—a very chief of all devildom. A chief of devils he must be; for just as we cannot think of a beneficent God dwelling in a vast solitude, so neither could we think of a supreme spirit of evil as alone. The imagination pictures him as surrounded by a host of subordinates, rendering sometimes a willing and sometimes a forced obedience. But the theory that devildom may at times work against itself must have been the result of observation. The Jews saw

in all the world around them wrong working at cross purposes. It was not simply that the two great principles of right and wrong were in conflict, but wrong was divided and subdivided, and every separate interest was working against every other separate interest. The age witnessed nothing so much as a mad contest of devils. Mind, conscience, reason,—everything, was put under the dominance of brute force. No sooner was one kind of wickedness triumphant than another form more powerful than that was invented, and so constant appeal was made to Beelzebub, the Prince of devils. The Scribes and the common people were perfectly familiar with the idea that a higher kind of evil is often put into operation to crush a lower kind. The change is not in the way of goodness, and is not intended to be in the way of goodness, but simply that power may change centres.

Precisely the same thing has happened since and is happening now. It may be stated as a fact that men are trying to cast out devils by the prince of devils. Take the history of the Church as an example to begin with. Every page of that history bears the record of some unbrotherly contest. The chapters are not of hard-fought fields where faith triumphed over unbelief, and holiness over-mastered sin of thought and speech and act; but they tell how men have racked the intellect for subtleties of logic—how they have invented pains for the mind, and pains for the body, as punishment for all considered recreant. When the Church banned men from her pale, forbidding all privileges of fellowship because they doubted her dogmas, what was that in spirit but trying to cast out devils through Beelzebub? When she invented the unholy Inquisition, searching with a fierce light into the secret deeps of men's thoughts; by fiendish tortures compelling them to invent and speak falsehoods as to their own beliefs, what was that but casting out devils by Beelzebub? When because some members of the Christian community learn to think a little differently as to matters of belief, and to act a little differently as to matters of organization, and that change is called schism, and is met with hardness and coldness and no forbearance—with lofty disdain and uncompromising hostility, what is that but a palpable effort to cast out devils by the prince of devils? To evoke the operation of any power but that of love in the Church; to visit intellectual or merely formal delinquency with the refined persecutions at her command, is to do in spirit, if not in actual letter, what the Scribes charged Christ with doing. For the Church to attempt to hinder or destroy vagrancy of thought or laxity of morals by the setting up of false lights, by the invention of dogmas which tend to degrade man's conception of God—to make him fear where he should love, and tremble when he should pray in faith, is for it to work by and with the most powerful kind of wickedness it can find. You see that there is plenty of scope here for generalising, and ample opportunity for personal and practical application. The first would mean passing under review and criticism a good many of our doctrines; and the second would mean an examination of all the shameful persecutions to which the Church at different times has lent herself, as well as many of the less notable, but no less painful, and diabolical scenes, we still are called upon to witness or to suffer.

But we shall find quite as many, and perhaps quite as practical illustrations of it in the world of politics. There is no need to go far back in history, for as a matter of fact, until a comparatively recent period, politics were conducted without any pretence of piety. But in these last days it became fashionable to base every selfish and avaricious move of nations and men upon something that is made to look like a virtue. Russia for a century and more had burned to be revenged upon the Turk for old time cruelties and spoliations. Still more did she want to get back that city which was at once the key to her position and the jewel to her crown, Constantinople; but not daring to avow the true motive, she found a pretext for war in some petty persecutions at Jerusalem. England, jealous of the growing power of Russia, and believing that any extension toward Asia Minor or India would imperil "British interests," cried aloud for fairness and longer life for an old and chivalrous nation bowing down to the Crescent, and sent her fleet to Besika Bay. Prince Bismarck having fought Roman Catholicism with tooth and nail, and might and main, found that the Pope could be of some service by exercising his spiritual authority to put down some unruly civil elements, and the Prince made friends with the Pope, declaring his deep veneration for religion. The British Cabinet, anxious to do something brilliant, so as to recover some lost ground in popular esteem, obtained consent from Russia to make war upon the Afghans, but said the reason was: first, to help the cause of Afghan morals and manners; second, to set up a barrier against Russian aggression in India; and third, to secure a "scientific frontier." Sir Bartle Frere at the Cape, representing the Queen and British civilization, and in an indirect way, British religion, because he had presided at Exeter Hall May meetings, saw that Zulu heathendom was intolerable alongside of British civilization, and made demand of Cetewayo that he be born again of orders from the Plenipotentiary of England, which being refused, a cruel and disastrous war was forced upon the unreasonable heathens, which ended in favour of the drilled battalions and civilization and British religion; although none of us can see now why the war should have taken place, or what good has come of it. But that is in big just what is happening every day around us. Politicians range among the lower passions of men; then some others find a way of using a higher and more powerful form of evil; and so the promise leads to no per-

formance; the hope is created and deferred until the heart is sick; the strong evil overcomes the weaker, and is in turn overcome by a stronger, and men are trying to cast out lesser devils by the Prince of the power of the air.

It would be easy to illustrate this from the world of commerce. You know how it is practised—how forms of evil are invented, each stronger than the other, each more refined than the other, each more diabolical than the other; but I want to pass on and notice for a minute the great dictum of the Son of Man, that this policy can only fail and bring destruction. The verdict of all history is against it. Go into a library and take down volume after volume giving you the words and works of men, and what do you find there? why, the tragic story of bright hopes brought to nothing; powers built up by force and rotted down by pride and selfishness; man making of man an instrument of ambition or covetousness; evil taking great leaps upward, but always falling back to earth again to lie and bleed and groan, until galvanized into fresh hope and effort by some more masterful power of mischief. There has been no working upward, only a working downward, until it may be hazarded as a statement, without much fear of contradiction, that never had the prince of devils so complete a control of the politics and commerce of the world as now. What keen competition there is between parties and partisans! what false promises are made! what hypocrisies are invented! what organizations of falsehoods we have! In business it *was* competition, making more and greater demands upon the working hand and the thinking brain. But now it is not competition in business so much as the rivalry of men to outdo each other and make a profit out of fraud. We are trying to cast out devils by the prince of devils; we have reached the highest possible form of evil; every force of nature we can utilize—the current of electricity; the modes of rapid transit; the subtleties of art and science are all laid under direct contribution for the promotion of personal ends. But there are evident signs that this divided house cannot stand. The walls of the devil's temple are rent from top to bottom, and the storm of God's wrath is rattling on the shaking roof. Men are growing weary of the devilry that has got into politics and trade; the struggles of manifold forms of evil have induced a weariness of flesh and spirit and a longing to return to the calmer ways of righteousness. This competition of devilries is ruining the world, and men know it. Sinful works are based on weakness, and run off to waste. Evil is self-destructive; and although each form may be superseded by some more powerful form, the end of the strongest is only a question of time.

It is a settled fact, then—known to us not simply because we have it on Christ's authority, but because all history and experience bear witness to it—that only when goodness is the inspiration and the ultimate aim can sin be mastered. As I have said, it is not hard to change the form of evil. You may teach men to change their sins and call it reformation; you may induce a man to control his lower passions by appeal to avarice or pride; you may induce a nation to give up the glory of wealth for the glory of war—just as you may turn a man ambitious for the power of money to ambition for the power of social or political position; but that is only to change the form of evil—it is not to destroy the works of the devil. That is to say: you may convert the publican into a Pharisee; you may take the mastery from the brute in man and give it to the fiend in man; but what have you accomplished? Less than nothing at all. It still holds good and true, that to cast out devils, to effect radical and lasting changes in men and in communities, they must be born of *water* and of the *Holy Ghost*. There must be a cleansing of the old, and a creation of what is altogether new and altogether good. The evil must be rooted out, and the good seed sown in the cleaned and fruitful soil. The fresh impulse must be from above and not from beneath; the increase of power must be a force that works for righteousness and toward God, the beginning and the term of all true life.

Now, there are two points of personal and practical application arising out of what I have said. The first concerns our own working. We are restless to make changes in the lives of others, and to experience changes in our own lives. Some of us are engaged in politics, some in literature, some in trade, and each exerts an influence upon others in those spheres. What we want to be sure of is, that the changes for which we work in ourselves and others have their first impulse as well as their final ending in goodness. When you stand up to advocate social revolutions, political revolutions, change of manners and methods of working and living, be sure that you are advocating the cause, not of this or that party in the State, which is only a compound of human pride and selfishness; be sure that you are not upholding what is at best a foolish prejudice; but be sure that your word and work are for truth, for man's truth and God's truth, for man's good and God's glory to all time and all eternity. Cast out devils when you can,—out of your own life, out of the lives of others, out of the Church, out of society, out of politics, out of business, out of the world; but seek inspiration and power in God. Work in faith, work in love, work in justice, work with an eye to the end and the judgment,—so shall you do great work and true work, and lasting work, bringing glory to God.

My second remark is this: Beware how you judge the men who are doing God's work in the world. There stood the Scribes, critical, cold, proud, loving their settled ways and old traditions, and fearing for nothing so much as their

reputation ; this man from Galilee was subverting all forms of Church work. He stood outside the organization ; He was not a legalized and educated Scribe ; He had no authority from Church or State, and yet, He was casting out devils. What was easier than for them to say : He is only working an evil by a more powerful evil ; He is casting out devils by the prince of devils ? But we know, as they might have known, that He was using truth against the kingdom of falsehood ; in the name and power of the eternal God He was destroying the works of the devil. So had they sneered at John the Baptist, saying, "a reed shaken by the wind," or, "a dweller in king's houses," a merely popular preacher to be carried away by the current of public applause ! but He who knew the heart of man, and the value of his work, said of him, "Behold a prophet of the prophets." We too often fill that scorner's seat, and judge after our own prejudices or passions, rather than after a Godly reasonableness. So have I seen a man come to the people like a new star breaking into the hemisphere of their thought and life. He has taken old things and clothed them with new beauty ; he has led the blind by a way that they knew not ; he has made many a crooked place straight, and many a rough place smooth ; he has warned the indifferent into enthusiasm, and caused the unbelieving to have faith. But he adopted new methods of working ; new modes of life ; new phrases of speech, and the new wine burst the old bottles, and the orthodox—wedded to the antique, enslaved by the conventional, said : "This fellow is dangerous ; that style of speech will make free thinkers ; that style of living will corrupt the young ; he is only working changes in the power of evil." And they have turned the tide of feeling and opinion against him, and his work has been hindered. Do not fall into that sin, I beseech you. Examine motives and results from the standpoint of truth and love. See where the work begins and in what it ends. Does it tend to make men think better thoughts, and to perform better actions ? does it tend to build up manhood in the strength and beauty of Godliness ? does it tend to the love of God and men ? If so, it is of God and for God, and is great and true and holy. Beware of the enormous sin of calling light darkness, and good evil, and miracles of mercy marvels of diabolical ingenuity. Here is religion—which God give you in its fulness—to think right thoughts, to speak right words, to perform right actions, and to judge righteous judgment.

ENJOY LIFE.

Although strict attention to business and professional duties is of the first importance to a nation, it is yet possible that attention may be too close, and industry become mere subservience to business. That this state of affairs does exist to a great extent in this country is a fact not to be gainsaid and much to be deplored. Business men work from morning till night, from year's end to year's end, with scarcely any relaxation and but little recreation. Brain and nerve are kept in a continual state of tension, and in many cases have to give way sooner or later. This evil is serious, and must be remedied. We must unbend the bow sometimes ; we must have rest and we must have recreation after the harassing cares and troubles of the day. We must learn to take advantage of the thousand ways and means afforded for pleasant change and recreation.

In these days of culture and refinement it costs but little in means or trouble to cultivate and give scope to the tastes and inclination with which we are endowed for the beautiful in nature or in literature, science, music and art ; and these are our natural resources for pleasure and change when brain and nerve are weary with work. We may all more or less derive pleasure and benefit from these sources ; and yet we do not take proper advantage of them—we many of us almost entirely ignore them, and toil away with a dim prospect a long way ahead of the time when we shall retire, settle down and enjoy life. When we do manage to retire, what do we find ? That we are so used to harness, that life free of it is a burden, and we pine for office and 'Change, and stock and market reports. We actually cannot enjoy the pleasures we have looked forward to so long, and have so long choked down our capacities for enjoyment that they have ceased to exist.

You find such cases on the continent every day—millionaires travelling regally. You watch them gazing upon the triumphs of art—statues that breathe, pictures eloquent as speech—gazing and yawning ! You watch them listening to music which thrills the soul and charms us away from the world, and they listen and are bored.

You see them sitting in the theatre when the sublimest of passion and heroic deed is being represented or related, and behold they are shutting their eyes to speculate as to the amount of the wheat or hog crop. Life is not to be enjoyed by these men ; as well "throw pearls before swine" as lavish the beauties of art and nature upon such. It is easy to see the mistake these men make, and we must avoid it ; we must not pass over the little pleasures of life, the flowers that grow along our paths of duty, until it is too late to enjoy or appreciate them. We do not work the less effectually because last night we read and thought over some treasure of literature ; because we drank in the notes of some cheering air ; because we gazed in rapture on the beauties of a painting. Let us enjoy life a little by availing ourselves of the many sources of

pleasure ; we can have our music, and it will soothe and cheer, encouraging us to another day's duties ; we can give a little time to the beauties of art and we will the better appreciate those of nature. Let us study our literature, the thoughts and poetry of men who have made Europe what she is. Let us surround ourselves with the beauty of the floral world, giving free scope to our natural love for it, for what cheers the heart of a man more than the sunshine and smiles of nodding blossoms ? We cannot be sure of becoming rich with all our toiling ; we may never be able to retire altogether, so that we cannot afford to put off enjoying life. Therefore let us spend it pleasantly as we jog along, making the most of all the pleasures kind Providence has endowed us with capacity for enjoying.

Guy.

THINGS IN GENERAL.

MARKETABLE BEAUTY.

Beauty, Mr. Gladstone says, is one of the qualities which a purchaser looks for in the object he buys ; consequently, if more beauty is given to the objects manufactured by English workmen, they will become more attractive to the purchaser, and he will be likely to buy more of them, and to give a higher price for those he buys. This is especially to be borne in mind in articles intended for the American market. If the English producer wants to sell his goods in America, he must leap over the barrier raised by hostile tariffs, and in order to do this, he must give his goods some quality which similar goods made in America want. If he can give them beauty, this condition will be satisfied, for as yet the Americans have been too busy to think of making their work beautiful. In the same way he may hope to compete on more equal terms with the countries which have hitherto been in advance of England in respect to taste. England, for example, now exchanges patterns in cotton goods with France, whereas 30 years ago she only took patterns from France. In so far as this process is extended to all the manufactures common to the two countries, the other excellences of English work will have a better chance of making their way abroad. Therefore, if a workman "can learn to appreciate beauty in industrial production, * * * he is increasing his own capital as truly and as substantially as if he could add to the muscles of his arms by doubling their force all at once. He is introducing in the work he produces an element comparatively new to him, but an element which will add to the price it can bring in the market, and which will add to the comforts he can command for his wife and family."—*The Spectator*.

ENGLISH AS A COLLEGE STUDY.

The head of a great university has lately ventured publicly to assert that only one thing is essential to culture, and that one thing is a thorough and elegant mastery of the mother tongue. If we mark well the exact sense of the word essential, and remembering to insist that other knowledge is important and all knowledge desirable, the truth of the statement may be conceded. The Greeks, the most polished people of antiquity, studied no literature beside their own, and learned no alien tongue for any literary purpose. The French, the most polished people of the present, and the only modern people whose literature is read by all others, possess to a remarkable degree the same self-sufficing characteristic. These two notable facts in the history of civilization support President Eliot in his unexpected and audacious confession. We believe that he is right, whether he speaks of the culture of a nation or of that of an individual. Nor is the knowledge which he praises merely a grace ; it is a means toward soundness of judgment ; it is a help to pure reason. Obviously, the man who always chooses words with precision and arranges them with lucidity will argue more accurately than the man who expresses himself vaguely and blindly. "Reading maketh a full man ; conference a ready man ; and writing an exact man," said Bacon. Yes, if the writing itself is exact, but not so certainly otherwise.

Now, if this knowledge of English is thus essential, why not teach it ? Is it a prominent branch of education in our universities ? Not at all ; not in Harvard and Yale, I am sure ; probably in no other. It is a humble attendant on other studies, coming almost as a supernumerary. There are professorships of rhetoric and of English literature, but they are held in light esteem, I believe, by the other chairs of the faculty, and they are allowed to demand but little of a student's time. Their courses are made so easy that the idle seek them as "optionals." Only think of their being classed as optionals, when their proper result is an essential ! Oh, but the students are supposed to know English when they enter college. Are they ? Ask the disgusted professor of rhetoric. He will tell you that in nine tenths of the exercises submitted to him spelling and grammar and construction are all at fault. And to correct this disgraceful ignorance there are six or eight "compositions" a year. There should be several times as many. In learning to write well there is but one secret of success, and that is frequent, laborious practice, coupled with assiduous correction. I venture to assert that the journeymen printers of our land write more fluently and grammatically, on the average, than the seniors in our universities. Why ? Not through superiority of intellect, certainly ; not because they know

Greek and Latin and mental philosophy; solely because the handling of English is their daily work.

Obviously there must be more writing than there is in our schools and colleges, or we shall continue to lack President Eliot's essential to culture. Other studies must cede some ground to this one; and to that end there must be fewer enforced courses. Every one who knows the college youth knows that he is harassed with many text-books, and that he ends his four years with but a smattering of various branches of knowledge, having learned no one thing thoroughly. He must have time for his compositions, or he cannot do them well. Nor should he be called on for much original thought—a frequent error of the professor of rhetoric. No profound or unusual subjects: only such as the student can write about readily; only topics within easy reach for one of his age and information; translations; sketches of personal adventure; renderings, in one's own words, from well-known authors; epitomes of professional lectures, or of text-books, even; replies to the effusions of brother students—such themes as these should be conceded. The object is to bring about much writing, much handling of the mother tongue, much of that practice which makes perfect. The professor of rhetoric should remember that other professors reveal metaphysics, the lessons of history, and the secrets of political economy, and that his business is strictly and exclusively to teach a fluent, correct, and graceful use of English.

But if all this is done, other studies will be neglected. No doubt of it, and, of course it is a pity; but still no doubt we must make a choice. Either a poor instruction in English and a smattering of many things, or a fairly good instruction in English and a smattering of fewer things—that is our dilemma. But is it worth while to make a nation of good writers? It has certainly been worth while to have Greeks and Frenchmen; the world has judged that they deserved a great deal of attention. "Ah, my Athenian friends, see what I am doing to win your praise!" said Alexander, as he plunged into the Granicus.—*Atlantic Monthly for September,*

THE *Albany Journal* says: "This is the Indian summer, and that is about all that is left which the Indian can call his own."

CAPT. CAMPBELL, R.M.A., referring to the use of Liebert's Compressed German Yeast, says: "I can only say that I never tasted better bread, light and perfectly free from any disagreeable taste," &c. &c.

NO WONDER the British Liberal party is kept out of power so long. We learn from our esteemed contemporary the *Albany Argus* that Mr. Gladstone's writings are nothing but "dictated essays of truncated thought."

OLD Tom Purdie, Sir Walter Scott's favourite attendant, once said:—"Them are fine novels of yours, Sir Walter; they are just invaluable to me." "I am glad to hear it, Tom," returned the novelist. "Yes, sir," said Tom; "for when I have been out all day hard at work, and come home tired, and take up one of your novels, I'm asleep directly."

THE following story, recorded by a correspondent of the *Highlander*, is interesting, if true: "One lovely day lately, in Windsor Great Park, in passing the Culloden monument raised by the Duke of Cumberland, I was greatly struck by the splendid growth of ivy round the base of the column. My companion said, 'Yes, that is by the Queen's orders, in order that the ivy may hide the inscription recording the defeat of the Highlanders.'"

At the Brighton (England) police court, lately, a summons was granted against a preacher for having caused a crowd of 200 or 300 persons to assemble on the beach near the pier. It was stated that he went about dressed in sheep skins, calling himself "Elijah, the Prophet," and saying that he had in a vision received a mission to preach, and that he had ridden to heaven two or three times on a bicycle. The bench also granted a summons against a person for an assault on the application of the preacher himself, who appeared in court in ordinary attire.

It appears little short of marvellous that the Holman Liver Pad, for the treatment of Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and a hundred other of life's ills, is making such progress in public favour; its curative powers appear to be incontrovertible, and are so well supported by reliable evidence that the most prejudiced and old-fashioned in their notions cannot fail to have their scepticism shaken. We have been shown a letter from Dr. F. J. Garbit, of Boston, who is a Graduate of London University, bearing testimony to an extraordinary cure of an attack of Nervous Prostration, &c., from which he had been suffering for more than two years, and for which he had tried several other treatments without success.

Chills and Fever, the curse of new neighbourhoods, can be effectually cured only by BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. It quickens the blood, drives off the chill, and thereby prevents the fever. Its first application insures confidence, and the disease is eradicated. Ask any druggist, and he will endorse this.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters should be brief, and written on one side of the paper only. Those intended for insertion should be addressed to the Editor, 162 St. James Street, Montreal; those on matters of business to the Manager, at the same address.

To the Editor of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR.

SIR,—“The grammar is a bit demoralized,”—a quotation from the *SPECTATOR* of date Nov. 2nd, 1878, as you criticised an article in the *Witness* anent the introduction of a “new gospel.” The process of demoralizing still maintains a footing, and the learned Editor of the *SPECTATOR* has not yet emancipated himself from the habit. In your issue of last week, in writing about the “Afghan trouble,” I find the following sentence: “Who will the English Ministers make terms with?” For *who* read *whom*. The mistake would have been avoided had the sentence commenced with “with,” as you have done a few lines further down on the same column, thus: “But the conquest of Afghan must involve a good many serious questions *with which* other people besides the British will meddle.”

Besides, even when “who” is converted into whom and then grammatically correct, it is not desirable, to say the least, to begin a sentence with an objective case.

But other able journalists besides yourself occasionally “demoralize.” Your neighbour the *Gazette*, of date 1st August last, permits the following sentence to see the light through its columns: “It seems the bill now before Parliament is opposed by many landlords *whom* the tenants believed would favour it.” “Would favour” demands a nominative case.

The effort to put an end to the obstinacy of journalists of every degree in their inaccurate use of the possessive singular is utterly hopeless. “The following M. P.'s were present” is meant to convey the fact that as many as fifteen old fogies were present. The exact rendering of the words, however, will not warrant such a construction. M.Ps may have assembled and palavered at an M.P.'s residence, but this cannot be reported as a fact by “M.P.'s.”

The following sentence from the *Montreal Herald* of Oct. 2nd is another illustration of my allegation that the obstinacy of journalists in the absurdly incorrect use of the possessive singular is absolutely incurable:—“The *Times* ought to know that Canada has a genius for the invention of facts, who can beat all the *Beaconsfield's* in existence.” The apostrophe here is simply absurd; its universal use is to me incomprehensible.

I am not sure that the foregoing trifles, from an obscure source, will now, under the new *regime* alluded to by a contemporary, command the attention of the Editor, as was his wont in days gone by. At the birth of the *SPECTATOR* minor critics like myself were licensed to appear on the scene by the following sentence:—“We open our columns to all without leaning to any, and thus supply a channel for the publication of opinions of all shades, to be found in no other journal in Canada.” I have no longer evidence that said channel is open for the passage of small craft, from the suppression of the licensing clause. Now the ukase is proclaimed, “letters must be brief,” lest an innovation be made on the domains of the patrons of anonymity, as “Marih,” “Eusebius,” and legions of correspondents—all able and honourable men. However, I am not disposed to forget that proprietors of newspapers and editors thereof are the best judges of what best conduces to their interest,—a critique of an inferior grade may not be inserted lest violence be done to the feelings of the illustrious *savant* by an incongruous and unholy alliance.

Hugh Niven.

To the Editor of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR:

SIR,—According to the *Irish Canadian*, Mr. William Mathews is not only a Doctor of Laws and Literature, but he is an “able Protestant American writer,” who in “Hours with Men and Books,” says “our republic” was not built up by men all of whom were of Anglo-Saxon birth or descent. In so saying Mr. Mathews is probably right, and when he further says that the Carrolls, the Rutledges, the McKeans, the Fitzsimmons, and such men as Jackson, Emmett, Calhoun, McDuffie, Powers and Crawford were either of Irish birth or descent he is probably right. But when he infers that they were not all of the Anglo-Saxon race he is probably wrong. If Mr. William Mathews could spend a few “Hours with Men and Books” he wots not of, he might find out that of the ten above-mentioned men no less than five were of Anglo-Saxon, two were of Anglo-Norman, and but three were of Irish descent.

There is no wish to deprive Irishmen of any share they may have had in rearing the Republic, but it would seem more consonant with the character of an “Able American Writer” to know that the “Protestant emigration, which ‘during the first half of the last century’ robbed Ireland of the bravest defenders of English interests and peopled the American seaboard,” was of that Anglo-Saxon race that defended Derry and conquered at the Boyne.

Historicus.

Important to Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is a certain remedy. It allays all pain, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, sure to regulate the bowels, and cures wind colic. Depend upon it, mothers, it will relieve the little sufferer immediately.

TIME! TIME! WHAT HAST THOU DONE?

My forehead is smooth, not a wrinkle is yet
 To be found as the tell-tale of Life's waning years,
 Not a hair has turned grey, not a record is set,
 That proclaims a long journey through trials and tears,
 Oh! mine is the season when spirit and thought
 Should know little of earth but its sunshine and flowers,
 With joy to look back on, joy still to be sought,
 And Mirth and Hope laughingly crowning the hours,
 But enough dark be the tenor I've held from above,
 Enough of dark sands in that tenor have run,
 To bid my soul cry o'er the wrecks of its love,
 "Time! Time! What hast thou done?"

Changes have passed that I weep to behold,
 Over all that was dear to my childhood and youth,
 Warm hearts are estranged, friendly hands have grown cold,
 And the lips I once trusted, are warped from the truth,
 My affection, that burnt like the God-serving flame,
 On the purest of altars that Love could illumine,
 Lives on, but now worships a form and a name,
 That is wrapped in a shroud-robe, and carved on a tomb;
 Oh! the world has too soon dropped its fairy-tinged mask,
 For the dearest of ties have been torn one by one,
 Till my heart and my memory tremble to ask,
 "Time! Time! What hast thou done?"

—Eliza Cook.

PRIZE QUESTIONS IN CANADIAN HISTORY.

N.B.—In our next issue we expect to announce the names of those who have replied correctly to the questions as far as published.

ERRATUM.—In reply to Question No. 8 in last week's issue, for "1720-21," read "1620-21."

14. When did the first earthquake occur within historic times in Canada?

Ans.—June 11th, 1638—"Le Jour de Saint Barnabé." "When a violent shock startled the denizens of the rock (Quebec)." Boston and the N. E. settlements were still more severely tried during the year by earthquakes. Ferland's History of Canada, vol. i., p. 295. Relations des Jésuites, 1638, chap. xi., p. 28, par Père Paul Le Jeune.

The great earthquake occurred in 1663, commencing on February 5th and continuing at intervals until November.

15. From what does Canada derive its name?

Ans.—The derivation most commonly accepted is from "Kannata," which is said to mean "a village," or "a collection of huts." This came to be applied to the whole country. But the name of the Indians who occupied the Gulf of the St. Lawrence was "Canadaquois," and Cartier may have called it "Kannata" from the sound of the word. This may be taken to be the correct nomenclature. "Canadaquois" is pure Iroquois. This is strengthened by the fact that Brant, the Indian chief, in his translation of the Gospel of St. Matthew, always uses the word "Kannata" to signify a village.

Charlevoix, vol. i., p. 13, says: "D'autres dérivent ce mot du mot Iroquois 'Kannata,' qui se prononce Cannada, et signifie un amas de cabanes." There are several theories advanced, as "Aca nada," Spanish for "here is nothing"—presumably, a place where there is no gold—and others which are equally untenable.

16. Give the name of the first newspaper printed in Canada, and the date of its publication; also the name of the oldest Canadian newspaper now in existence?

Ans.—(1) The *Quebec Gazette*, first published at Quebec June 21st, 1764, by William Brown and Thomas Gilmore, St. Lewis Street, tri-weekly. It was in French and English, and commenced with 150 subscribers. It was discontinued in October 1874.

[NOTE.—Galissoniere recommended the establishment of a printing-press in 1749, and fifteen years afterwards a press was set up in Quebec, and the first newspaper issued in Canada.]

(2) The *Montreal Gazette*, founded by Mesplet, which first appeared June 3rd, 1778 (also in French and English) is the oldest newspaper existing in Canada. It should be noted, however, that it has passed through several changes, and its publication has not continued in unbroken sequence.

17. Where is lacrosse first mentioned, and where was the first public game played among white people?

Ans.—(1) In 1608. "Le jeu de crosse."—Abbe Ferland's *Histoire du Canada*, vol. i., p. 133; also in Sagard's "Voyage au Pays des Hurons," p. 174, Paris, 1632. Charlevoix calls it "Jeu de la crosse." Lacrosse was played before Perrot in 1671; also in the presence of white men on June 4th, 1763, at the massacre at Michilimackinac.

(2) The first public game by white players took place in Montreal, at the old racecourse, in 1839, between the founders of the Montreal Lacrosse Club and the Iroquois Indians. The first game between white players only was between the Montreal and Hochelaga Clubs in 1859, and was played at the back of the Protestant Orphan Asylum at Montreal. The game played here before the Prince of Wales in 1860 may perhaps be regarded as first in historical importance.

18. What is the origin of the Legend "Chien d'Or" at Quebec?

Ans.—The legend itself is substantially as follows: A M. Philibert, merchant, living at Quebec at the time when the avaricious and profligate Bigot was Royal Intendant, had a house built on the site of the present new Post Office, on the face of the east wall of which was placed the figure of a (gilded) dog, in *relievo*, gnawing a bone, and underneath it an inscription in French in four lines:—

Je suis un chien qui ronge l'os,
 En le rongant je prends mon repos,
 Un temp viendra qui n'est pas venu,
 Que je mordray qui m'aura mordu.

1736

I am a dog gnawing a bone,
 While I gnaw I take my rest,
 The time will come, but not yet
 When I will bite him who now bites me.

1736

Bigot, believing that the figure and inscription were levelled at him as a lampoon, was so exasperated that he procured the assassination of Philibert by the hand of an officer of the garrison. The murderer was followed by the deceased's brother to India, and slain by him in Pondicherry.

The foregoing is an outline of the legend, but it is to be added that Christie, the historian of Lower Canada, on the authority of M. J. Viger, asserts it to be merely a fable. The legend has been contradicted in nearly all its details, and there have been several other versions of it, but the real origin still remains in obscurity.

It is also said that the "Chien d'Or" was a small hostelry kept by a man named Miles Prentice, formerly a sergeant in Wolfe's army; it was much frequented by the officers and soldiers, who spent a great deal of money there, hence its name. The date 1736, however, is fatal to this version.

19. When was the first coin issued by the Canadian Government?

Ans.—In 1858 the Canadian Government issued its first coins, in 5, 10 and 20 cents pieces, in silver, and the bronze "one cent."

On October 16th, of the year named, the following were received from the English Mint:—20 cents pieces, \$50,000; 10 cents pieces, \$10,000; 5 cents pieces, \$15,000. From an item in a newspaper of the time, it is probable they were not issued for circulation in any quantity before January, 1859.

20. When was the first bank-note issued in Canada?

Ans.—October 1st, 1817, the first notes of the *Montreal Bank* (now Bank of Montreal) were issued; the Quebec Bank was established September 7, 1818, although neither of them were incorporated until about four years afterwards.

The Quebec Bank issued notes May 1st, 1819, the only one now known to be in existence is in the possession of the Bank.

There exists a note of the *Canada Bank*, dated 1792, but it is certain that this Bank never commenced business, and the project was speedily abandoned.

21. Which is the oldest military organization of which there exists an authentic record of formation?

Ans.—The military fraternity of "The Holy Family of Jesus, Mary and Joseph," founded by Maison-neuve, the Governor of Montreal, in 1661, to resist the fury of the attacks of the Iroquois, "twenty squads, numbering in all 140 men, whose names, appended to the proclamation, may still be seen on the ancient records of Montreal, answered the appeal and enrolled themselves in the holy cause." (Parkman's *Old Regime in Canada*.)

L'Abbé Faillon in his *Histoire de la Colonie Française* confirms this, but gives an earlier date for its formation.

On the disbanding of the Carignan Regiment, in 1668, parts of land were granted to its officers, and men who chose to settle in the colony. The lands were situated chiefly in the vicinity of the Rivers Richelieu and St. Lawrence, in the Montreal district. In case of attack by the Iroquois or the Anglo-American colonists, the officers and soldiers occupying these lands were expected, from their former experience in warfare, to be able to immediately organize an adequate defence for the whole colony.

22. What is the oldest Literary Society now in existence in Canada?

Ans.—The Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, founded by Earl Dalhousie, January 6th, 1824, and incorporated 1831. The inaugural address was delivered by Hon. J. Sewell, Chief-Justice of Lower Canada, May 31st, 1824.

23. What was the name of the first steamship that crossed the Atlantic, date of sailing, port of departure, and name of captain?

Ans.—The "Royal William," Captain John McDougall, left Quebec for London, August 5th, 1833, touched at Pictou, N.S., which port she left on the 18th, and arrived at Gravesend, September 11th. A letter from Captain McDougall states that the "Royal William" steamed the whole distance. Mr. Cantin, of Montreal, crossed in her.

24. From what is the name Sault de St. Louis given to the Lachine Rapids derived?

Ans.—They are said to have received the name in consequence of a fatal accident which befell one of Champlain's men, named Louis, June 10th, 1611. Prior to that year these rapids were styled, "Le Grand Saut de la Rivière du Canada." The said Louis is mentioned as "un jeune homme, aux gages de De Monts, et un grand amateur de la chasse," he had gone in a canoe with two Indians from the Island of Montreal to an island (Heron's Island) near the foot of the rapids, in order to secure some of the birds which frequented the islet in great numbers. In returning, Louis passed too near the rapids, his overloaded canoe was upset, and he, as well as one of the Indians, was drowned. From this, the old name ceased to be used.

The historian, Faillon, from whose work (vol. I, pp. 131-132) the above particulars are taken, says with respect to the name "Saut St. Louis," "nous pensons que c'est en memoire de la morte du jeune Louis, qu'on l'aura appelé du nom de son Saint patron," and refers at the same time to the name "Saut au Recollet" on the Rivière des Prairies, as having had a similar origin. See also "Champlain," 1611, p. 394. Note by Laverdiere.

It is much more probable that it received the name from Champlain in 1611, in honour of the King, Louis XIII., who had succeeded to the throne the year before, and from whom he had received a commission to build storehouses for the fur trade near the rapids. The first name of Lake Ontario was "Lac St. Louis," and the mission at Caughnawaga was called "Sault St. Louis." The seignury of Sault St. Louis was granted to the Jesuits in 1680.

25. From what is the name "Bord-à-Plouffe" derived?

Ans.—About the year 1800-1 the first settler in the locality, named François Plouffe, started a ferry boat in partnership with one Deslauriers; Plouffe living on the north side of the river, and Deslauriers on the south side, in St. Laurent. The north side of the river has ever since been called "Bord à Plouffe" (Plouffe's shore or landing). At first it was known as Barré à Plouffe (or Plouffe's line). A few years back it was desired to change the name to "Lemayville," but it was not successful, and the present name will doubtless remain. It is said that some of Plouffe's descendants still reside thereabouts.

Another account says: "Over a hundred years ago some families named Plouffe camped at this spot, where they lived by fishing and hunting. Voyageurs and raftsmen made it one of their stopping-places to untie the cribs and make any necessary repairs, and gave it the name of "Abord à Plouffe."

Chess.

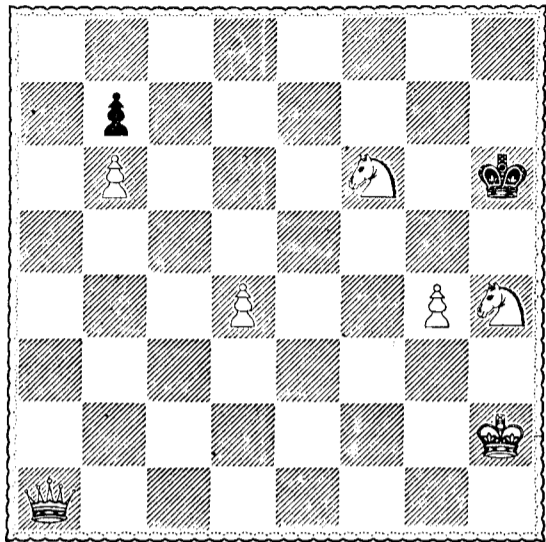
All Correspondence intended for this Column, and Exchanges, should be directed to the CHESS EDITOR, CANADIAN SPECTATOR Office, 162 St. James Street, Montreal.

Montreal, Oct. 11th, 1879.

PROBLEM NO. XLII.

By Mr. W. Atkinson, Montreal. For the CANADIAN SPECTATOR.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. XXXIX.

White.	Black.	White.	Black.	White.
1 B to K 3	K to K 5	2 Q to Q B 5	K moves	3 Q mates
	if K to B 5	2 B to K 6 (ch)	K moves	3 Q mates.

Correct solution received from J. B., M. J. M., G. P. B., T. M. J., W. H. P.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. W. P., TORONTO.—We accidentally overlooked your card of Sept. 20th. Your solution to No. 38 is quite correct. The opening 1 P to K 4—P to K 4, 2 P to K Kt 3—B to B 4, 3 B to K Kt 2—Kt to K B 3, is not to be commended. P to K Kt 3 constitutes the Fianchetto di Re, which is however but rarely adopted, and then only by the defence on his first move. Played by the first player on his second move, it concedes all the advantage of the opening to his antagonist, who gains time, and is enabled to secure a good centre or a rapidly developed game. Black's second move scarcely seems the best at his disposal. We would be tempted to play P to Q 4, or K Kt to B 3. We will receive games with pleasure, but must retain our privilege of judging which are suitable for publication.

D. H., BRANTFORD.—Your solution to No. 40 is correct, but you have not expressed it properly. The SPECTATOR will be sent you post free for three months on your own terms, paid in advance.

W. A., MONTREAL.—Your contribution gratefully acknowledged. The former one appears to-day.

GAME NO. XXXVIII.

BLINDFOLD GAME played by Mr. J. G. Ascher, of the Montreal Club, against Mr. J. Arnold.

EVANS GAMBIT.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. Ascher.	Mr. Arnold.	14 Kt to K 4	B takes P (ch)	28 B to K 6 disch	(d) K to R 2
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	15 Kt takes B	K Kt to B 4	29 B to B 5 (ch)	B takes B
2 K Kt to B 3	Q Kt to B 3	16 Q to R 3	O to Q sq	30 R takes R	B to B 7
3 K B to B 4	K B to B 4	17 B takes Kt	Rt takes B	31 R to Q 8	P to B 3 (e)
4 P to Q Kt 4	B takes P	18 Q Kt to Q 2	R to K sq	32 K to R sq	B to Kt 3
5 P to Q B 3	B to R 4	19 Q Kt to K B 3	P to K R 3	33 Q to K 2	Q to Q Kt 3
6 P to Q 4	P takes P	20 Q Kt to K 5 (a)	R to B sq	34 R to Q 2	P to B 4
7 Castles	B to Kt 3	21 Q to K R 5	Kt takes P (b)	35 P to R 3	Q to Q B 3
8 P to K 5	P to Q 3	22 Kt takes B P	R takes Kt	36 Kt to Q B 3	P to B 5
9 K P takes Q P	Q takes P	23 B takes Kt	O to B 3	37 Q to K 5	B to Q 6
10 Kt to Kt 5	Kt to R 3	24 R to K 8 (ch)	K to R 2	38 Kt to Q 5	P to Q R 4
11 R to K sq (ch)	Kt to K 2	25 B takes R	Q takes R (ch)	39 Kt to B 4	Q to K B 3
12 P takes P	Castles	26 Kt to Q sq	Q to Kt 8 (c)	40 Q takes Q	P takes Q
13 P to Q 5	K B to B 4 (a)	27 B to Kt 8 (ch)	K to R sq	41 Kt takes B	Resigns.

NOTES.—(a) To prevent White playing Q B to R 3.
 (a1) From this point the combinations are conducted by Mr. Ascher with an accuracy deserving of all praise, and worthy of an excellent player in full view of the board.
 (b) An injudicious capture.
 (c) The only move to prevent instant disaster.
 (d) Probably B to Q 5 would have been better to be followed by B to K 4 (ch).
 (e) With the intention of winning R by Q to Q Kt 3 (ch).
 (f) R to Q 7 seems stronger, to be followed by Q to K 5.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

CANADIAN CHESS ASSOCIATION.—Move or No Move; Ottawa 1880; The Toronto Globe.—The question whether the transmission of the message R to Q R 7 in a telegraph match, the Rook already being on that square, constitutes a move or not, was one of the matters to be decided by the C. C. A. at its late meeting. The pros and cons had been so thoroughly ventilated in all the chess columns that the decision of the Association was eagerly looked for. At a special meeting held on Sept. 24th to settle this and other matters affecting the Association, the following resolution, after considerable discussion, was carried, viz. :—

"That the action of a player in announcing R to Q R 7, the piece being actually on that square, and all such actions are considered by the Association as irregularities of play, and subject to the penalties imposed upon a false move in Staunton's 'Chess Praxis.'"

While many authorities, as the Illustrated London News, Derbyshire Advertiser and ourselves, viewing a move as necessarily involving the transfer of the piece to some other square than that it occupied, were of opinion that such a message did not constitute a move but involved the playing of the Rook somewhere, we nevertheless cordially endorse the decision of the Association, as such irregularities of play, if unpunished, would open the door to many abuses, and this we believe was one of the weightiest considerations with the members of the C. C. A. in framing their decision.—We wish we could give our equally hearty support to the Association in its arbitrary selection of Ottawa as the place of meeting for 1880, a result secured only by the solid vote of the Ottawa members alone, who outnumbered their visitors. The outrageous proposal that Ottawa should be the permanent location of the annual meetings was absolutely made and vehemently urged, and it was only after the prolonged opposition of Mr. Shaw, who favoured Toronto, that the motion was so far amended as to cover next year only. It must not be overlooked that Ottawa is perhaps the least convenient place for members to reach, being on no direct line of railway; nor can the Ottawa Club consider itself as a powerful, united or prominent body. To some of the members the "Move or No

Move" question was actually unknown until brought up in the meeting. We believe the finest club in Canada to be that of Quebec.—But it is with some surprise that we notice the injured and indignant tone of the chess editor of the Globe, which, we may take it, represents the feelings of the Toronto Club, because the meeting for next year was not fixed for their city. We would remind the Toronto Club that in 1876, when the meeting was held in Hamilton, they never sent a single delegate to attend it. In 1877, when the meeting was held in Quebec, the Toronto Club neither sent their affiliation fee nor replied to a letter asking them whether they would like the meeting of 1878 to be held there, as in the ordinary sequence it would be, though no such order of meeting is provided for in the Constitution. Nor again either in 1878 or 1879 has a single delegate appeared from Ontario. Under all these circumstances Toronto can scarcely be surprised if in consequence of her own inactivity or apparent lack of interest or sympathy in the C. C. A. decisions are arrived at by the urgent appeals of those present which are opposed to the interests of unrepresented places.

AMERICAN CHESS CONGRESS.—Communications have been received from the Committee of Management of the forthcoming Congress, to be held in New York, this winter, inviting Canadian players to take part, in which case the title of the Congress would be "North American" instead of "National," if confined to players of the United States. Subscriptions and delegates are the practical ways which Canadians can take part, and we ask the earnest co-operation of Canadian Chess players, so that the courtesy of our neighbours may not go unrewarded. All information may be obtained by addressing the Chess Editor of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR, or by writing to H. C. Allen, Esq., Manhattan Chess Club, 49 Bowery, New York.

MONTREAL CHESS CLUB.—A general meeting of the Club will be held in the Gymnasium this evening, October, 11th, to receive the report of the Committee appointed to draft a new Constitution, and for other things.

Musical.

All correspondence intended for this column should be directed to the Musical Editor, CANADIAN SPECTATOR Office, 162 St. James Street, Montreal.

THE MENDELSSOHN QUINTETTE CLUB.

The second concert of the Mendelssohn Quintette Club, which took place in Nordheimer's Hall on Tuesday evening last, before a very good audience, was in every respect a delightful performance. Though the present is the first season that Messrs. Dannreuther, Schade and Giese have belonged to the organization, the various members were thoroughly en rapport and the delicacy of their playing was unusually charming. It is needless at this latter day to speak at length of the excellence both in taste and performance which characterises all the undertakings of this Club, as they long since won "golden opinions" from those of our citizens who have cultivated a love for the true and beautiful in music. There is never aught that is vulgar or incongruous, or that a true musician would listen to with any feeling but one of gratification, to be found on the programmes of the Quintette Club, and in these days when so much that is meretricious comes to the surface, it is a pleasure to be able to say this.

The concert opened with the Bridal March and Bridesmaids' Chorus from "Lohengrin," which, though pleasingly arranged and excellently performed, seemed to require the more massive treatment of an orchestra. The theme is a most graceful one, however, and can hardly fail to please of itself. Mr. Thomas Ryan played a divertissement for clarinette on a theme from "Romeo and Juliet" in a finished manner—his phrasing being especially commendable—and proved his thorough acquaintance with this difficult instrument by his able execution and equality of tone.

The "Gavotte" from the Second Quartette, by Bassini, which followed, was in every way a gem. The stately quaintness of the movement, the precision with which it was given, and the elegance of the entire number, elicited applause and a repetition.

Mrs. J. H. Weston was the vocalist. She sang "My Dearest Heart," by Sullivan; "I Love Thee," by Grieg; Mendelssohn's "Italy," in German, and "Norah of Kildare," giving Sullivan's "Little Maid of Arcadée" in response to an encore. Mrs. Weston's voice is a pleasing mezzo-soprano, and she sings in a cultivated way that did not meet with due appreciation apparently. Mr. Gustav Dannreuther was rather formal in his violin solos, by Sauret,—a "Romanza Andaluza" and "Danse Characteristique." These pieces demand an amount of abandon which Mr. Dannreuther did not seem to infuse into them, though he is a careful and conscientious player. The fantasia for violoncello "Cara Memoria," by Servais, was a splendid performance. Mr. Frederick Giese is a master of the 'cello, and what more delightful instrument can one listen to? Its vibrating tones are so suggestive at will of pathos or passion, and Mr. Giese plays con amore and with wonderful expression. His technique seems perfect, as one could find nothing at which to cavil in either bowing or stopping. Hearty applause rewarded Mr. Giese's efforts. The closing number was the Quartette in A, by Schumann, Op. 41, which received excellent treatment. The third movement, adagio was beautifully played, the shading and ensemble being almost perfect. Mr. Heimendahl, first violinist, is an acquisition to the Club; his work was good in every respect; in the "Finale Vivace" particularly so.

The excellence of the acoustics of Nordheimer's Hall, and the brightness of the stage and its surroundings renders it specially suitable for entertainments of this class. It is an agreeable change to have a tasteful and clean Concert Hall.

NORDHEIMERS' HALL.

"The Pibley Family in Europe" and "That Dog Next Door" are the names of two humorous lectures promised us by Mr. de Cordova on the 16th and 17th. It may seem out of place to speak of the eloquence of a humorist as being polished, luminous and animated, but in Mr. de Cordova's case it is no exaggeration. His lectures overflow with hought, fancy, poetry, wit, and though in these times of "hard pan" it is worth paying for a good laugh, be the cause but a simple play upon words, it is infinitely more so when there underlies the wit a more subtle vein and evidence of an intellectual peculiarity which sees passing events not as they commonly appear to others, and which treats them in a manner so philosophically funny as to appeal to our understanding while it excites our risibility resistlessly.

The Hall is perfect for a speaker, as indeed it appears for everything short of a brass band. Mr. DeZouche will have the tickets.

ONE of our principal churches is at present in need of an organist, the munificent salary of \$500 per annum being offered! We are happy to say that the authorities have not yet found any professional man whose circumstances compel him to accept the position at any price. We are informed that if they do not get a suitable person at that figure they will not increase the salary, but—lower the standard of their music. This is not as it ought to be; our churches ought to seek to elevate the people by every means in their power, and if they do not allow that good music is an important element in the church service, let them have no music at all. Bad playing and singing can do no one any good, and may possibly do some harm.

PIANOS.

The following letter appeared some time since in one of the Montreal papers, and may be read with interest again. It would have been still more interesting had the writer been able to give any quotations for prices obtained at public competitions for the Weber pianos, but these instruments appear to have been kept entirely from auction sales, their owners being unwilling to sacrifice them, or under no necessity of doing so. From whatever cause no N. Y. Weber pianos have as yet been sold at auction in Montreal. The strike among the piano-makers in New York last week brings out the fact that the great house of Weber, on Fifth Avenue, have been paying all along the highest wages of any in New York.

The writer says :—

"The number of pianos sold at auctions this year in Montreal is something astonishing. Almost every other sale has a Chickering or Steinway piano offering, which in some instances are sold at less than a-third of their cost. This is an indication of the general retrenchment among classes hitherto indulging their luxurious tastes without stint. It was pleasant for little Miss to be able to boast that papa paid \$800 to \$1,000 for a Steinway piano, which cost not more than \$175 to \$200 in its construction, while her unpretending companion could only answer that her piano, from which she drew just as good music, only cost \$250 or \$300. In those plucky auction sales, where the purchaser, not the 'sole importer,' makes the price, it is amazing how near the two classes of instruments approach each other in value—almost as near as they were when started from the factory, or before the names were placed on the key board. I have not heard in a single instance this season of the Steinway piano being sold at public competition as high as \$300, though several other makers have sold over that figure. Before the Albert Weber piano became the rage with the wealthy and musical classes, the Steinway piano was carried up all the way from \$650 to \$1,750, its lowest price being the first and its highest the latter figure. Though these may well be said to be war prices, they were kept up pretty well for ten years, until the now celebrated Joseph P. Hale showed the people of the United States that he could turn out a good piano and sell it at one-fifth of the price charged for the Steinway. Nay more, gives his personal guarantee with every instrument, and stands to-day acknowledged the wealthiest manufacturer in America. So completely has this wonderful man succeeded in his task of producing a good instrument at a moderate price, that from the Island of Prince Edward to Santiago, and from Maine to California, his pianos are demanded by the people. Thus white Hale supplies the popular demand for moderate priced, good and durable instruments, his Fifth Avenue neighbour, the stately and sonorous Weber, enters the palaces of the wealthy and the conservatoires of the musical aristocracy where their great price is no barrier to their entrance. While listening to the celestial tones of a *Neilson, Albani, Patti* or *Thursby*—we are less likely to complain of the price of our own admission than to grieve over the absence of these we left behind. So with the Weber piano in the beauty of its finish, captivating the eye, the grand roll of its majestic tones, or the sweet, soft, lingering melody poured on the ear, speaking to the mind, makes one intoxicated as it were with the power of sound, and incapable of disputing about the price of an instrument brought almost to perfection by the genius and skill of its manufacturer. I have heard the gifted manufacturer himself perform on his pianos at the Centennial three years ago, and was amazed at their power and capabilities. I have heard the tones of his grand piano at the Windsor Hotel, under the nimble fingers of Lavalley and Bohrer, and must agree with Strauss when he wrote, 'I have never yet seen any piano equal to the Weber.'

"PIANIST."

All styles of these magnificent Weber instruments are now to be found at the
DOMINION AGENCY.

183 ST. JAMES STREET,

Where the prices will be found as moderate as is consistent with the highest excellence, and, in fact, little, if any, above the so-called first-class pianos.

Send for catalogues to the

NEW YORK PIANO CO.

183 ST. JAMES STREET,
MONTREAL.



SAINT ANNE, OTTAWA RIVER.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Secretary of Public Works, and endorsed "Tender for Canal and Lock at St. Anne," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western mails on **FRIDAY, THE 10TH DAY OF OCTOBER** next, for the construction of a Lock and the formation of approaches to it on the landward side of the present lock at St. Anne.

A map of the locality, together with plans and specification of the work to be done, can be seen at this office and at the Resident Engineer's office, at St. Anne, on and after **SATURDAY, THE 27TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER** next, at either of which places printed forms of Tender can be obtained.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and—in the case of firms, except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and further, an accepted Bank cheque for the sum of \$2,000 must accompany the Tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works, at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

For the due fulfilment of the contract, satisfactory security will be required by the deposit of money to the amount of *five per cent.* on the bulk sum of the contract; of which the sum sent in with the Tender will be considered a part.

Ninety per cent. only of the progress estimates will be paid until the completion of the work.

To each Tender must be attached the actual signatures of two responsible and solvent persons, residents of the Dominion, willing to become sureties for the carrying out of these conditions, as well as the due performance of the works embraced in the Contract.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAY AND CANALS,
OTTAWA, 29th August, 1879.



Delaware & Hudson Canal Company's RAILROADS

TO
SARATOGA, TROY, ALBANY, BOSTON,
NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA,
AND ALL POINTS EAST AND SOUTH.

Trains leave Montreal:

7.15 a.m.—Day Express, with Wagner's Elegant Drawing Room Car attached, for Saratoga, Troy and Albany, arriving in New York at 10 p.m. same day without change.

4.00 p.m.—Night Express. Wagner's Elegant Sleeping Car runs through to New York without change. This Train makes close connection at Troy and Albany with Sleeping Car Train for Boston, arriving at 9.20 a.m.

New York Through Mails and Express carried via this line.

Information given and Tickets sold at all Grand Trunk Railway Offices, and at the Company's Office,

143 St. James Street, Montreal.

JOSEPH ANGELL, CHAS. C. MCFALL,

General Passenger Agent, Albany, N.Y. Agent, Montreal.

NOTMAN & SANDHAM,

PHOTOGRAPHERS TO THE QUEEN,
17 Bleury Street, Montreal.

BRANCHES AT TORONTO AND HALIFAX,

ALSO AT
BOSTON, MASS., ALBANY, N.Y., AND ST. JOHN, N.B.

Medals awarded LONDON 1861, PARIS 1867,
CENTENNIAL, PHILADELPHIA, 1876.



GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

Western Division. Q., M., O. & O. RAILWAY.

SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO
OTTAWA.

ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1st,
Trains will leave HOCHHELAGA DEPOT as follows:—

Express Trains for Hull at 9.25 a.m. and 4.45 p.m.
Arrive at Hull at 1.30 p.m. and 8.50 p.m.
Arrive at Aylmer at 2.00 p.m. and 9.20 p.m.

Express Trains from Aylmer at 8.15 a.m. & 3.35 p.m.
Express Trains from Hull at 9.10 a.m. & 4.30 p.m.
Arrive at Hochelaga at 1.20 p.m. and 8.40 p.m.

Train from St. Jerome at 5.15 p.m.
Train from St. Jerome at 7.00 a.m.

Trains leave Mile End Station ten minutes later.

MAGNIFICENT PALACE CARS ON ALL
PASSENGER TRAINS.

General Office, 13 Place d'Armes Square.

STARNES, LEVE & ALDEN,
Ticket Agents.

Offices: 202 St. James and 158 Notre Dame street.

C. A. SCOTT,
General Superintendent,
Western Division.

C. A. STARK,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.



Q. M. O. & O. RAILWAY.

EASTERN DIVISION.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Commencing THURSDAY, Sept. 18th, Trains will be run on this Division, as follows:

EXPRESS.	MAIL.	ACCOM.
Tuesdays,	Thursdays,	Saturdays.

Lv Montreal	12.20 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.
Lv Three Rivers	3.35 p.m.	7.40 p.m.	4.45 a.m.
Ar Grande Piles	8.45 a.m.
Ar Quebec	6.00 p.m.	10.20 p.m.	9.00 a.m.

RETURNING.

EXPRESS.	MAIL.	ACCOM.
Monday,	Wednesday,	Friday,

Lv Quebec	11.00 a.m.	3.40 p.m.	6.15 p.m.
Lv Grande Piles	1.30 p.m.
Lv Three Rivers	1.25 p.m.	6.25 p.m.	4.30 a.m.
Ar Montreal	4.10 p.m.	9.35 p.m.	9.50 a.m.

Tri-weekly Express stops only at Terrebonne, L'Epiphanie, Lanoraie, Berthier, River du Loup, Three Rivers, Batiscan, Ste. Anne, Lachevrotiere, Pont Rouge.

Trains leave Mile End 10 minutes later.

Tickets for sale at offices of STARNES, LEVE & ALDEN, 202 St. James Street, 158 Notre Dame Street, and at Hochelaga and Mile End Stations.

J. T. PRINCE,
Genl. Pass. Agent.

September 16th, 1879.



Q. M. O. & O. RAILWAY.

WESTERN DIVISION.

FAMILIES SPENDING THE SUMMER MONTHS in the country are invited to visit the Villages of Riviere Des Prairies, St. Martin, St. Rose, St. Therese, St. Jerome, &c. Low rates of fare, by the month, season, or year, will be granted, and Trains run at hours suited to such travel. The above localities are unsurpassed for beautiful scenery, abundance of Boating, Fishing, and very reasonable charges for Board.

SPECIAL SATURDAY EXCURSION.

On and after SATURDAY, May 31st, Return Tickets will be sold to all Stations at one Single Fare, First and Second-class, good to go by any Regular Train on Saturday, and return Monday following.

On and after SATURDAY, June 7th, Return Tickets will also be sold to Caledonia Springs at \$2 75, First-class, good to return until Tuesday following.

A SPECIAL TRAIN, with First-class Car attached, will leave Calumet every MONDAY MORNING at 4.45 a.m., arriving at Hochelaga at 8.45 a.m., in time for business.

C. A. SCOTT,
General Superintendent.

VICTORIA MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, Hamilton, Ontario.

W. D. BOOKER, Secretary,
GEO. H. MILLS, President.

WATER WORKS BRANCH

Continues to issue policies—short date or for three years—on property of all kinds within range of the city water system, or other localities having efficient water works.

GENERAL BRANCH:

On Farm or other non-hazardous property only.

RATES—Exceptionally low, and prompt payment of losses.

MONTREAL OFFICE: 4 HOSPITAL STREET.

EDWD. T. TAYLOR,
Agent.

GOVERNMENT SECURITY
FURNISHED BY THE

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE CO.

This Company having transacted business in Canada so acceptably for twenty-seven years past as to have, to-day, the largest Canada income of any Life Company save one (and a larger proportional income than even that one).

NOW ANNOUNCES

that it will deposit, in the hands of the Government of Canada, at Ottawa, the whole RESERVE, or RE-INSURANCE FUND, from year to year, upon each Policy issued in Canada after the 31st March, 1878. Every such Policy will then be as secure as if issued by the Government of Canada itself, so far as the safety of the funds is concerned.

The importance of having even a strong Company, like the ÆTNA LIFE, backed by Government Deposits, will be appreciated when attention is directed to the millions of money lost, even in our own Canada, through the mismanagement of Directors and others during a very few years past.

Office—Opposite Post-Office, Montreal.

MONTREAL DISTRICT BRANCH,

J. R. ALEXANDER, M.D., Manager.

EASTERN CANADA BRANCH,

ORR & CHRISTMAS, Managers.

THE STANDARD

LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

(Established - - - 1825.)

HEAD OFFICES: EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND,
and MONTREAL, CANADA.

Total Risks, over - - - - \$50,000,000

Invested Funds, over - - - - 25,000,000

Annual Income, over * - - - 3,750,000

Claims Paid in Canada, over - - - - 1,200,000

Investments in Canada, over - - - - 900,000

This well-known Company having

REDUCED THEIR RATES

for Life Assurance in the Dominion, which has been accomplished by the investment of a portion of their funds at the higher rates of interest to be obtained here than in Britain, beg to direct the attention of the public to the fact that these rates now compare favourably with those charged by other First-class Companies.

Prospectuses with full information may be obtained at the Head Office in Montreal, or at any of the Company's Agencies.

W. M. RAMSAY,
Manager, Canada.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO.
OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

Capital - - - - - \$12,500,000

Fire and Life Insurances granted on easy terms. A call solicited.

OFFICE: 43 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL.

FRED. COLE,
GENERAL AGENT.

ALLAN LINE.

Under contract with the Government of Canada for the conveyance of

CANADIAN & UNITED STATES MAILS

1879. Summer Arrangements. 1879.

This Company's Lines are composed of the under-noted First-class, Full-powerful, Clyde-built, Double-engine Iron Steamships:

Table with columns: Vessels, Tonnage, Commanders. Lists ships like Sardinian, Polynesian, Sarmatian, etc.

THE STEAMERS OF THE LIVERPOOL MAIL LINE,

sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Quebec every SATURDAY (calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland), are intended to be despatched

FROM QUEBEC:

Table with columns: Ship Name, Day, Date. Lists routes to Moravian, Peruvian, etc.

Rates of Ocean Passage:

Table with columns: Cabin type, Rate. Lists Cabin, Intermediate, Steerage rates.

The steamers of the Glasgow Line will sail from Quebec on or about each Thursday.

Table with columns: Ship Name, Date. Lists Canadian, Corinthian, Manitoban, etc.

The steamers of the Halifax Mail Line will leave Halifax for St. John's, Nfld., and Liverpool, as follows:

Table with columns: Ship Name, Date. Lists Caspian, Hibernian, Nova Scotian.

Rates of Passage between Halifax and St. John's:

Table with columns: Cabin type, Rate. Lists Cabin, Berths not secured, etc.

An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for.

Through Bills Lading granted in Liverpool and at Continental Ports to all points in Canada and the Western States.

For Freight or other particulars apply in Portland to H. & A. Allan, or to J. L. Farmer, in Quebec, to Allans, Rae & Co., in Havre, to John M. Currie at Quai d'Orleans; in Paris, to Gustave Bossange, Rue du Quatre Septembre; in Antwerp, to Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Bernis; in Rotterdam, to Ruys & Co.; in Hamburg, to C. Hugo; in Bordeaux, to James Moss & Co.; in Bremen, to Heirn Ruppel & Sons; in Belfast, to Charley & Malcolm; in London, to Montgomery & Greenhorne, 17 Gracechurch Street; in Glasgow, to James and Alex. Allan, 70 Great Clyde Street; in Liverpool, to Allan Bros., James Street; in Chicago, to Allan & Co., 72 LaSalle Street.

H. & A. ALLAN, Cor. Youville and Common Sts., Montreal.

RELIANCE MUTUAL

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY of LONDON, Eng.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE, 196 St. James St., Montreal.

FREDERICK STANCLIFFE, RESIDENT SECRETARY.

The RELIANCE is well known for its financial strength and stability, being one of the Offices selected by Her Majesty's Postmaster-General, for Assuring the lives of Post-Office Officials, throughout the United Kingdom. Canadian management; Canadian rates; Canadian investments. Policies issued from this Office.

The important changes virtually establish the Society as a Home Institution, giving the greatest possible security to its Canadian Policy-holders.

F. C. IRELAND,

CITY AND DISTRICT MANAGER, MONTREAL.

ENVELOPES.

The New Tariff is nearly 10 per cent. advance on these goods, yet I am selling my present stock at old prices:

Table listing various envelope types and prices, such as Manila, Buff, White X, etc.

JOHN PARLOW,

47 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL.

WILLIAM DOW & CO., Brewers and Maltsters.

SUPERIOR PALE AND BROWN MALT, India Pale and Other Ales, Extra Double and Single Stout, in wood and bottle.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED.

The following Bottlers only are authorized to use our labels, viz.:-

- List of authorized bottlers: Thos. J. Howard, Jas. Virtue, Thos. Ferguson, James Rowan, Wm. Bishop, Thos. Kinsella, C. Maisoncuve.

JOHN H. R. MOLSON & BROS.

Ale and Porter Brewers, NO. 286 ST. MARY STREET, MONTREAL.

Have always on hand the various kinds of

ALE & PORTER, IN WOOD AND BOTTLE.

Families Regularly Supplied.

Samuel Goltman,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

BOYS' BLOUSE SUITS, YOUTHS' TWEED SUITS,

SPRING TROUSERINGS, IN ALL THE FASHIONABLE MATERIALS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

424 NOTRE DAME STREET.

FOR INDIGESTION,

CONSTIPATION, PILES, LIVER COMPLAINT, &c., &c., &c., USE

ST. GENEVIEVE MINERAL WATER.

Specially suitable for the hot weather.

Town and Country orders promptly filled.

J. A. HARTE,

DRUGGIST,

400 NOTRE DAME STREET,



BOSTON AND MONTREAL AIR LINE.

Shortest Route via Central Vermont R. R. Line.

Leave Montreal at 7.15 a.m. and 4 p.m. for New York and Boston

Two Express Trains daily, equipped with Miller Platform and Westinghouse Air Brake Sleeping Cars are attached to Night Trains between Montreal and Boston and Springfield, and New York via Troy; and Parlor Cars to Day Express between Montreal and Boston.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL

7.15 a.m., Day Express, for Boston via Lowell or Fitchburg, also for New York via Springfield or Troy.

For Waterloo, 4 p.m.

4 p.m., Night Express for New York via Troy, arrive New York 7.15 a.m. next morning.

4 p.m., Night Express for Boston via Lowell, and New York via Springfield.

GOING NORTH.

Day Express leaves Boston via Lowell at 8.00 a.m., via Fitchburg at 8.00 a.m., Troy at 7.00 a.m., arriving in Montreal at 8.40 p.m.

Night Express leaves Boston at 5.35 p.m. via Lowell, and 6 p.m. via Fitchburg, and New York at 3 p.m. via Springfield, arriving in Montreal at 8.55 a.m.

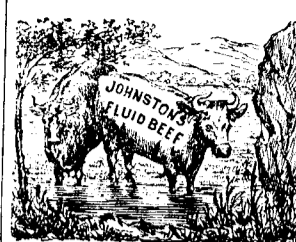
Night Express leaves New York via Troy at 4.00 p.m., arriving in Montreal at 8.55 a.m.

For Tickets and Freight Rates, apply at Central Vermont Railroad Office, 136 St. James Street.

Boston Office, 322 Washington Street. G. W. BENTLEY, Gen'l Manager. J. W. HOBART, General Supt.

S. W. CUMMINGS, General Passenger Agent.

St. Albans, Vt., June 2, 1879.



EVERY PHY-SICIAN knows that all essences of meat are merely harmless stimulants.

Johnston's "Fluid Beef"

is a meat essence, according to the most approved formula, but in addition it contains the albumen and fibrine of the flesh-forming or nutritious elements of meat, and that in a form adapted to the most impaired digestion. It is prescribed by every Medical Man who has tested its merits. Sold by Chemists and Grocers. Tins, 35c., 60c. and \$1.00.

John Date,

PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM FITTER, Brass Founder and Finisher.

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected assortment of

GAS FIXTURES,

Comprising, in part,

Chandeliers, Brackets, Cut, Opal and Etched Globes, Portable Lights, &c. &c.

DIVING APPARATUS.

The manufacture of complete sets of Submarine Armour is a speciality, and full lines of these goods are always in stock, Air Engines, Helmets, Rubber Dresses, &c., &c.

COPPER AND BRASS WORK,

Of all descriptions, made to order on the shortest notice.

655 and 657 Craig Street.

George Brush,

Manufacturer of

STEAM ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS, AND ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY.

Eagle Foundry—34 KING STREET, MONTREAL.

SEWER GAS.

Parties interested in Sanitary Matters

are requested to call and examine the

effects of Sewer Gas on unventilated

lead soil pipe.

HUGHES & STEPHENSON,

(Successors to R. Patton.)

PRACTICAL SANITARIANS,

745 CRAIG STREET.

WATER FILTERS,

BEST IN USE.

MAY BE CLEANED OR RENEWED

WITHOUT DAMAGE.

WATER FILTER & COOLER COMBINED.

GEO. R. PROWSE.

224 ST. JAMES STREET.

Sales of Furniture

AT PRIVATE RESIDENCES.

W. E. SHAW, GENERAL AUCTIONEER,

Gives his personal attention to all Sales entrusted to him. His Salerooms—

195 ST. JAMES ST., (Opposite Molsons Bank.)

Best stand in the city for the sale of General Merchandise and Household Effects.

Those who contemplate selling their Household Furniture will do well to make early arrangements with him, as he has already been engaged to conduct several important sales of which due notice will be given. Reasonable terms and prompt settlements have already secured him the leading business.

Valuations and Appraisals. Cash advances made on consignments.

HENRY PRINCE,

305 NOTRE DAME STREET,

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

POST-OFFICE TIME TABLE.

MONTREAL, Oct. 2nd, 1879.

Table with columns: DELIVERY (A.M., P.M.), MAILS, CLOSING (A.M., P.M.). Lists various mail routes and times.

*Postal Card Bags open till 8.45 p.m. & 9.15 p.m. † Do. Do. 8.15 p.m.

The Street Boxes are visited at 9.15 a.m., 12.30, 5.30 and 7.45 p.m.

Registered Letters should be posted 15 minutes before the hour of closing ordinary Mails, and 30 min. before closing of English Mails.

THE "QUEENS"

DINING ROOMS, (Open to the Public.)

171 ST. JAMES STREET.

English and American Newspapers on the Reading Room Table.

ANDREW McNALLY.

THE CANADIAN ANTIQUARIAN AND NUMISMATIC JOURNAL.

Published quarterly by the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, Montreal. Subscription, \$1.50 per annum.

Editor's address: Box 1176 P.O. Remittances to GEORGE A. HOLMES, Box 1370.

TRADE SALE
OF
CHOICE TEAS,
WINES, CIGARS,
BRANDIES, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received instructions from
Messrs. John Osborn, Son and Co.
to offer the following goods for sale by auction, in the store No. 33 ST. SACRAMENT ST., Montreal,
on
WEDNESDAY, OCT'R 15th,
AT 10.30 A.M. SHARP.

TEAS,

- 58 Half-chests Twankay,
- 110 do. Imperial,
- 706 Packages Gunpowder,
- 420 do. Young Hyson,
- 1088 Half-chests Japan, mostly of New Season Teas,
- 295 Packages Congou,
- 60 do. Orange-scented Pekoe.

CIGARS,

245,700 Imported Cigars of Various Brands.

SHERRY,

- 88 Butts,
 - 50 Hogsheads,
 - 252 Quarter Casks,
 - 140 Octaves,
- Of fine Staple Goods of Various Shippers.

PORT,

- 48 Pipes,
 - 89 Hogsheads,
 - 101 Quarter Casks,
 - 170 Octaves,
- Consisting of fine Trade Goods of various shippers in Tarragona and Oporto.

BRANDY,

- 10 Qrs H. Beaufort, Cognac,
- 6 Hhds Quantin & Co., Cognac,
- 18 Hhds Marcellain & Co., Cognac,
- 20 Hhds Renault & Co., Cognac,
- 40 Qr-Casks do. do.
- 6 Octaves do. do.
- 16 Hhds J. E. Dulary & Co., Cognac,
- Hhds Bisquit, Dubouche & Co., Cognac,
- Qr-Casks do. do.
- Octaves do. do.
- Cases of Qts., Flasks and Hf-Flasks, Bisquit, Dubouche & Co., Cognac,
- 10 Qr-Casks Martell & Co., Cognac,
- 90 Cases do. do.
- 2 Hhds Jas. Hennessy & Co., Cognac,
- 60 Cases Flasks Pinet, Castillon & Co., Cognac,
- 40 Cases Qts Jules Robin.

GIN,

- 18 Hhds "I. H. Henkes,"
 - 8 Qr-Casks do.
 - 9 Octaves do.
- Every lot offered at this sale will positively be sold without reserve.
Catalogues and Samples now ready.

JOHN J. ARNTON,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa River Nav. COMPANY.

MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN MONTREAL and OTTAWA.

Passengers leave by the 7.15 a.m. Train for Lachine to connect with steamer.

First-class Fare.....	\$2.50	from Montreal.
Do Return.....	4.00	do
Second-class.....	1.50	do

For DAY TRIP through LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS to CARILLON, returning OVER RAPIDS in evening, take 7.15 a.m. Train for Lachine, to connect with steamer. Fare for round trip, \$1.25.

For excursion OVER RAPIDS, steamer leaves Lachine on arrival of 5 p.m. Train from Montreal. Fare for round trip, 50c.

EXCURSION TICKETS for the CELEBRATED CALEDONIA SPRINGS, at Reduced Rates.

Tickets at Principal Hotels and Grand Trunk Railway Office.

COMPANY'S OFFICE:

13 Bonaventure Street.

Freight forwarded daily at Low Rates, from Freight Office, 87 Common street, Canal Basin.

R. W. SHEPHERD,
President.

ENDORSEMENTS EXTRAORDINARY !!

READ EVERY WORD !!

799 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON, October 6th, 1879.

ALEX. NOTMAN, Esq.,

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your inquiry as to my opinion and experience of the Holman Liver Pad and its Auxiliaries, I have much pleasure in stating that, though I applied them, without any faith in their efficacy, or belief in the principles of the Absorptive Treatment for the attack of Nervous Prostration, Partial Paralysis and Atonic Dyspepsia, from which I had been suffering for the past two years, I can now, thank God, declare that it has resulted in the entire removal of the symptoms. I had tried every system of treatment—Allopathic, Homoeopathic and Eclectic, Crude Electricity and Turkish Bath, for the whole of the two years, but without effect. Persuaded, much against my will to try the Pad and Plaster, I put them on, and, in two days, found that the Paralysis of the nerves and the muscles was conquered, the entire nervous system gradually toned up, and now, at the present moment, six months from the day of application, I am free from any symptom of nervous debility or dyspeptic tendency. In my professional practice as a Physician—in private life, and among my personal friends—I shall esteem it my bounden duty and my highest privilege, as an act of gratitude to counsel and enforce the adoption of the Holman Pad, Plasters and Absorption Salts as the best, only reliable and effectual remedial agency for every disease having for its origin the Stomach, Liver, Brain, or great Nerve Centres.

Yours faithfully, FRED'K. J. GARBIT, M.D., Ph. D.,

Graduate of London University, England, 1858; Dean and Registrar Boston Medical College of Specialists; Professor of Medico-Legal Jurisprudence, and Lecturer on Diseases of Women and Children.

HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.:

TORONTO, 19th February, 1876.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in testifying to the extreme efficacy of your remedy for Dyspepsia. My mother, Mrs. W. A. Murray, No. 146 Wellington street, Toronto, has been a martyr to the sufferings induced by this malady for upwards of six years, obtaining but short temporary relief from the usual remedies so often had recourse to in these cases. After considerable persuasion she consented to wear one of your Liver Pads, and notwithstanding her want of faith in it, she experienced considerable relief in the course of a few weeks. Since then she has used a second one, and now CLAIMS for your Pads the ENTIRE CREDIT of having brought about a CURE beyond expectation, for which not only does she feel deeply indebted to you, but I myself must congratulate and thank you for a cure I could but at the most have hoped for.

Yours most respectfully,

C. STUART MURRAY, M.D., L.R.C.P., &c.

PROFESSOR D. A. LOOMIS, M.D., of Louisville, Kentucky, formerly Professor of Anatomy in the Pennsylvania Medical College, late Surgeon in the U. S. Army, and a Professor in the Medical College, St. Louis, says the HOLMAN PAD is a MARVEL of success! "I have given its workings a personal inspection, and find that it merits my professional sanction. It acts kindly, safely, and effectively, and comes the nearest to a UNIVERSAL PANACEA of anything I know in medicine; and the only wonder is that the Medical Profession has not before made it of practical use to suffering humanity, for the PRINCIPLE is as old as HIPPOCRATES himself.

HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.

ST. ARMAND, QUE., April 1, 1879.

SIRS,—I have received from you this a.m., by Wright & Co., St. John's, one Holman Liver Pad. In twelve hours it has done more for my father—who has been under the doctor's care for more than two years—than the doctors have done for him in that time. Please send one more to-morrow night by Express, c. o. d., to

Yours gratefully, L. G. BURNELL, Agent C. V. R.

HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.

MARKHAM, ONT., July 19, 1879.

SIRS,—It is with pleasure I express the great benefit I have received from the Holman Liver Pad I bought from you. For upwards of two years I have been a great sufferer from general debility of the system, with pain in the side and back, palpitation of the heart and severe pains around the heart. I have taken a great deal of medicine from different physicians (among others, R. V. Pierce of Buffalo, N.Y.), but without receiving any very great benefit. I commenced the use of the Pad on the 12th of May, and since then the palpitation of the heart has entirely ceased. I am very seldom troubled with any pain, and can do my work and walk a good distance with ease, whereas before I could not. I am now using the second one I got from you, and can recommend the Holman Pad to any one suffering as I have, knowing it has been of great benefit to me.

Yours respectfully, MRS. JOHN B. ORMEROD.

No. 22 VALIER STREET, Quebec, July 15th, 1879.

TO THE HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO., QUEBEC.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in informing you that the Pad that I got for my child, who had suffered some five months with an eruption on her face and sore eyes, caused by teething, is entirely well. A week after the "Pad" had been applied she was much easier and seemed to suffer no pain, and now (three weeks since its application) could conscientiously recommend it as a safe and sure remedy to all mothers whose children are suffering similarly. I may also state that the "Pad" I got for myself has already vastly improved me, and I have every reason to expect a perfect and permanent cure for indigestion, &c., which I have been troubled with for some time.

I remain, Gentlemen, yours, &c., ALEXANDER FRASER, Jr.

Child's Pad, \$2.00.

Body Plasters, 50c. each.

Regular Pad, \$2.50.

Foot Plasters, 50c. per pair.

Special Pad, \$3.50.

Absorption Salt, 25c. per package.

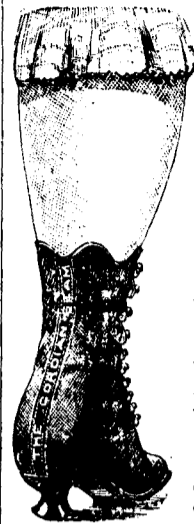
HOLMAN LIVER PAD COMPANY.

Head Offices } 301 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

71 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE SENT POST FREE.

THE PATENT
GORDIAN SEAM.



No more Ripping of Back Seams of Boots and Shoes.

The GORDIAN SEAM does not add to the cost of the Shoe.

The GORDIAN SEAM is neater and stronger than any other in use.

The GORDIAN SEAM is guaranteed to outwear any other part of the Shoe.

The GORDIAN SEAM can be found on none but the Boots and Shoes manufactured by us; none but our firm having the right to use it.

N. B.—Any one infringing on this Patent will be prosecuted according to law.



GUARANTEE.

None Genuine without the above Trade Mark being Stamped on the Soles of each pair.

For the last four years we have been using the GORDIAN SEAM on back straps of our Boots and Shoes, and have not yet heard that the Seam ever ripped, broke or gave way, and we are so thoroughly convinced of its extraordinary merits that we hereby Guarantee it, binding ourselves to exchange every pair returned where the GORDIAN SEAM fails to outwear the Shoe. Be sure to see that the Boots and Shoes you buy have this Seam.

FOGARTY & BRO.,

No. 245 ST. Lawrence Main St., Montreal,

Sole Proprietors of the Gordian Seam for the Dominion of Canada.

Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co.



THE STEAMERS OF THIS COMPANY

BETWEEN

MONTREAL AND QUEBEC

Run regularly as under:

The QUEBEC on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and the MONTREAL on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at SEVEN o'clock p.m., from Montreal.

Steamers from Montreal to Hamilton connecting at Toronto with Steamers for Niagara Falls and Buffalo, and with Railways for all points West, will for the present, leave tri-weekly—CORSIKAN on Mondays, ALGERIAN on Wednesdays, and SPARTAN on FRIDAYS—from the Canal Basin, at NINE o'clock a.m., and Lachine on the arrival of the train leaving Bonaventure Station at Noon. And Coteau Landing on arrival of train leaving Montreal at FIVE o'clock p.m.

Steamer BOHEMIAN, Captain J. Rankin, for Cornwall, every Tuesday and Friday, at NOON, from Canal Basin, and Lachine on the arrival of the Three o'clock train.

Steamer TROIS RIVIERES, Captain J. Duval, leaves for Three Rivers every Tuesday and Friday, at TWO p.m., connecting at Sorel with Steamer SOREL, for St. Francois and Yamaska.

Steamer BERTHIER, Captain L. H. Roy, leaves for Berthier every Monday at THREE p.m., Tuesday at TWO p.m., and on Thursdays and Saturdays at THREE p.m., connecting at Lanoraie with Railway for Joliette.

Steamer CHAMBLY, Captain Frs. Lamoureux leaves for Chambly every Tuesday and Friday, at TWO p.m., connecting at Lanoraie with the cars for Joliette.

Steamer TERREBONNE leaves daily (Sundays excepted) for Boucherville, Varennes and Bout de l'Isle at THREE p.m.

TICKET OFFICES—State Rooms can be secured from R. A. DICKSON, Ticket Agent, at 133 St. James Street and at the Ticket Office, Richelieu Pier, foot of Jacques Cartier Square, and at the Freight Office, Canal Basin.

J. B. LAMERE, Gen. Manager. ALEX. MILLOY, Traffic Manager.

General Offices—225 St. Paul Street. Montreal, May 14th, 1879.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A steady and experienced Canvasser to solicit subscriptions for a city journal. To a first-class man a liberal commission will be paid and steady engagement given. Address, with references,

MANAGER, P. O. Box 350.

THE CANADIAN SPECTATOR is published weekly by the CANADIAN SPECTATOR CO., at No. 162 St. James Street, Montreal. Annual subscription \$2, payable in advance.