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NOTICE.

THE CANADIAN SPECTATOR has made, and promises well to keep, its place as a high-class journal, conducted in an able, bold and entirely impartial manner. All sides of all questions of public importance have been discussed, and the influence of its criticisms has been widely felt. But the people of this Dominion are necessarily much interested in all matters of trade and commerce, and many subscribers to the paper have often expressed a desire that the SPECTATOR should be made of more interest and help to the commercial community, discussing our actual trade and prospects as fully as it does questions of religion, politics and literature. The Editor has decided to comply with that request and so add to the value and usefulness of the paper. Some attention has already been paid to this department, for the most complete statement of Canadian railway traffic is to be found in its columns; but it is proposed to do more. A competent writer has been employed to investigate and report upon, in a series of articles, the trade and commerce of the Dominion. He is instructed to give a fair and full statement, so that we may know what is our actual condition and what our prospects. It will readily be seen that this must involve much labour and expense, and an appeal is herewith made to the friends of the journal to help it in every possible way.

THE TIMES.

On the face of it our Quebec Government have been fortunate in their negotiations for the four millions of dollars which they have borrowed from France; but the whole story has not yet been told. There is certainly something about it that borders on the extraordinary, and the extraordinary is always to be doubted until proved. The idea of going to France for money was in itself strange, and the fact of getting it so advantageously was stranger. For France is not among the lending nations—the Government has been the great borrower of the people's money, and with most admirable patriotism the people have freely entrusted their savings to their Government. But we are told that Mr. Wurtele might have had two millions more, and was almost pressed to take it; this also is strange. For money lenders are not in the habit of pressing their generous attentions upon borrowers unless they see that good profit is to be made out of it. What is "the true inwardness" of this affair? How are the bonds to be redeemed? and what is the nature of the security given? Until these mysteries are revealed we shall not be able to form any accurate judgment of the ability which has been displayed in this new loan.

At any rate, it is another and deeper plunge into debt, and the end is not yet. A carefully-worded article in the *Gazette* last Monday, which was evidently "inspired," sounded the first note of the appeal for direct taxation. It acknowledged that "our financial position is less satisfactory than is desirable," but lays the blame upon the late

Treasurer, Mr. Langelier, who is accused of hiding the difficulties and "cooking the accounts," but expresses the hope that the new Treasurer, Mr. Robertson "will lay bare the actual condition of the Provincial finances," so "that means may be adopted for placing them upon a more satisfactory basis than they have rested upon during the past two years." The drift of such language is plainly perceived. The Cabinet has made up its mind to increase the revenue by direct taxation, and the burden of fault is to be thrown upon the Joly administration. It is evident to most people, however, that M. Chapleau is undertaking more than he is likely to be able to perform. The electors may get to believe with the *Gazette* that M. Joly's "Government was so insecure in its position that it dared not grapple firmly and honestly with our financial difficulties, and introduce a scheme for restoring the equilibrium between revenue and expenditure," and they may decide to give them the opportunity. No thinking voter will be induced to imagine that the main portion of our fiscal troubles must be accredited to M. Joly's short lease of power. The many years of Conservative administration will be examined, and some very recent appointments may very well be criticised in the interests of economy.

I believe that M. Chapleau will be compelled to take this vexatious step and ask to be allowed to impose direct taxes, but I as firmly believe that he will be beaten on it. Had M. Joly remained in power a year or two longer he must have done the same—it has long been inevitable; but no party will be permitted to carry it until many fights have been fought and lost. Nothing but an actual dead-lock will convince the people of this province that they must submit to such a policy. Submit they must, but more than one government will probably be wrecked first. It is more than likely that some of the present majority are beginning to see now that it would have been wiser had they curbed their impatience and allowed M. Joly to play out his losing game.

It was "a sharp curve," but the *Globe* took it. With the deplorable death of the Hon George Brown died Gritism. By a remarkable coincidence Mr. Blake had just been made leader of the Liberal party in the room of Mr. Mackenzie. With the hard grit taken out of it that party will, in all probability, be thoroughly liberal, an earnest, workable, progressive thing, and not high and dry political Calvinism; for Mr. Blake is in mind and heart a liberal, and will at all events rule long enough to imbue his followers with the same sentiment. That being so, it is difficult to see where any hard and fast line can be drawn between the two parties—it cannot be so drawn even at the N. P. for the Dominion over there are Liberals who believe in it, and Conservatives who do not—and eventually, when changes have to be made, power will fall into the most competent hands. Mr. Gordon Brown, who is appointed Managing Director of the *Globe*, saw the signs of the coming inevitable change and adopted the Liberal party as it now is and Mr. Blake at its head. It was "a sharp curve," for the *Globe* has been accustomed to dictate and not to follow, to create and guide opinions, and not merely to record them.

Is this wise? Certainly, since the *Globe*, like other papers, has its basis in business and not in any particular form of patriotism or philanthropy. Had it insisted upon maintaining the Grit policy it would have sealed its own doom. The change of front announced will secure for it a new lease of life, and probably a wider sphere of usefulness, if only the new Managing Director can succeed in toning down the coarse violence of his leader writers. For example: Why do those same writers persist in speaking of Sir Leonard Tilley as "Sir Bolus?" It did fairly well for once, and when used in a rough criticism on the Budget Speech had a spice of humour in it, but it is a pity that

the writer insists upon giving a perpetual prominence to this first and last joke of his. Whatever infinitesimal bit of wit was in it has long since evaporated, and now it is offensive on account of its intense vulgarity. An effort to fasten a nickname on a public man is unworthy of any person or paper pretending to hold a place in respectable society.

Sir Henry Tyler, the President of the Grand Trunk Railway, speaking at the half-yearly meeting in London, said :

"The rate of working expenses does not depend upon the cost at which traffic is conveyed ; there is an amount of money which must be spent in properly maintaining the line, and there is an amount of money which must be expended in the actual cost of conveying traffic, and when the rates are no higher to put it at that point only, than the amount that is required to carry the traffic, then we cannot work except at 100 per cent. but if the rates are double the actual cost of maintenance, then we can work at 50 per cent. but I think, considering the low rates which have prevailed, and the difficulties our officers have had to work against, that they have done themselves great credit, and have done justice to us in working the line at the rate of 72 per cent. upon the working expenses."

• "The No. of tons moved *one* mile were, for December half year :—

In 1872.....	222,000,000
In 1873.....	238,000,000
In 1874.....	332,000,000
In 1875.....	342,000,000
In 1876.....	377,000,000
In 1877.....	437,000,000
In 1878.....	394,000,000
In 1879.....	473,000,000."

The 72 per cent. spoken of does not bear any comparison to the percentage of working expenses a few years ago, when, for instance, in 1873, they are quoted as 82 per cent. Then the rate per ton per mile obtained was one and forty-six one hundredths of a cent ; 82 per cent. of that would be one cent and a fifth, while six years later in the last half year the rate per ton per mile was only sixty-nine portions of a cent, 72 per cent. of which is only half a cent ; so that the cost of working the traffic has decreased from one cent and a fifth in 1873 per ton per mile to half a cent in 1879. The reduced percentage of working expenses on the reduced rate obtained is a most astonishing result. This is the secret of the success of the present management. It has done double the work and decreased the expenses to forty per cent. of what they were six years ago ; it has increased the efficiency of the line in every respect, and even those journals which in Canada have never before had a good word for the Grand Trunk are now in full accord with public sentiment generally, in saying that Mr. Hickson and his staff deserve all the credit which the most ample interpretation of Sir Henry Tyler's words can mean.

I am informed that the difference in the rates for the June half year of 1873 and the rates obtained on the traffic worked for the six years ending December last would have given an additional amount of receipts aggregating over twenty-three million dollars to the Grand Trunk Railway.

It will be seen that the Grand Trunk traffic receipts for the last week shew an increase over last year of \$49,159, over £10,000 sterling. Four of the Allan line of steamers, including three weekly Mail steamers, arrived at Quebec during the week with about 2,500 immigrants and passengers, which must have largely contributed to the great increase in the railway traffic for the week, besides which there must have been a considerable amount of merchandise transported west off these vessels.

Muscle is undoubtedly the popular god of the day. Edward Hanlan has made more money by his arms and legs than the brightest genius living, in the same time. To guide a paper shell through the water in a manner to outdo another guided paper shell, is more popular and more paying than to conduct a piece of diplomacy and save a continent from war. A young man with a black skin thought he would "break his birth's unhappy bar" and studied medicine and started the practice of it in Boston ; a walking match in New York offered an opportunity in another direction, and he "grasped the skirts of circumstance" and went spinning round and round, better than any animal of any species could have done, winning thousands of hearts and

thousands upon thousands of dollars. Mammon worships at the shrine of "biceps," and there is no glory like that to be got by "heel and toe, go as you please." Heroism is of the muscle, and happy is the man who can walk to outwalk his fellow mortals. Let us not complain, but accept the condition of things. Performing elephants have always been attractive to children of different ages, and so have monkeys in a cage.

Brain ? that is an article not much in demand, say what we will of it. Employments which are merely mechanical ; newspapers which have the most trash in them ; books which have the least thought and most immorality in them ; lectures ditto ; sermons which are shortest, most dogmatic, most wanting in logic and reason and life, are most popular. Intelligence rules a barren and sparsely populated land, but unreason dwells in a country flowing with milk and honey. Wisdom crieth in the streets, as of old, but the people have gone to a boat race.

M. Lejeune, the lecturer on the celebrated writers in France, is very much disappointed, and I may say disgusted, with Canada in general and Montreal in particular. He is a Parisian journalist travelling through this continent to tell France what kind of mortals we are. He tells me that over in the United States he found the people interested to know about the authors of French literature, but here there is no interest in such matters. A bookseller told him he had sold three hundred of Zola's *Nana* to about three of Victor Hugo's works. M. Lejeune says there is a lamentable absence of books and reading and appreciation of anything that appeals to the intelligence. M. Lejeune understands us remarkably well, and if he fail to draw an audience to-night (Friday), as I anticipate he will, although he deserves a crowd, he will have something to tell the people not very complimentary to us. But it will not hurt us, for we shall not believe it if we hear it, for Earl Dufferin told us quite the contrary, and he ought to know.

Some of our ministerial brethren are taking a very decided stand in theological matters as now under discussion among us, and do not hesitate to declare from their pulpits against certain who come in the garb of the ministry to promulgate infidel doctrines. The references are plain enough, for even the simplest can see to whom they point. But I am sure that those who are not the simplest, but choose to think a little on their own account are quite certain that the ultra-orthodoxy of the day, and not the reasonable preachers, is just that which makes infidelity so popular and powerful. We have men among us ready and willing to declare their unvarying faith in the verbal inspiration of the Bible, and who do not hesitate to say that all between the two covers is of equal value, and if one part is discredited none is worthy of belief. It is these men, who deify ignorance, and find honour in the prostitution of their Reason who furnish infidelity with argument, and wit, and scorn. What we need in the churches is a revival of earnest common-sense for all, and manly outspokenness for some.

I see that Canon Farrar in a recent sermon, preached before the University of Cambridge, expressed his attachment to the Scriptures, but denied the wisdom of giving equal credence to all parts of it, showing that tyranny and corruption, martyrdom, slavery and intolerance have been supported and justified by certain passages. The Canon is a man of high Christian character, of scholarly attainments, and wondrous eloquence, but there are Episcopal clergymen in Canada who would refuse the use of their pulpit to him. At any rate, they advise their audiences against reading Canon Farrar's "Life of Christ," and Dickens' novels.

Still, there is movement, and that in the right direction. At the closing exercises of the Victoria University, the President, the Rev. Dr. S. S. Nelles delivered a discourse remarkable for its eloquence and breadth of view. He is reported to have said : "The theology of to-day is not the theology of the future. That which has most widely prevailed was not the Christianity of the New Testament, but rather a caricature of Christ's religion. Men are everywhere asking, is Christianity true ? and what is Christianity ? But the answer to the question, is Christianity true ? must depend upon a better and more harmonious answer to the question, what is Christianity ?" "What we need to purge our Christianity is a power of vision no longer through

second-hand spectacles, a power to learn and decipher whatever is right and good." Those are brave words, and I congratulate the students of Victoria University on the liberalism and freshness of their president. If they go out into the world to lash the dead horses of orthodoxy the fault is not with Dr. Nelles.

At last we have the correct text of Mr. Gladstone's letter to the Austrian ambassador, and it is quite evident that a great deal of the British Conservative angry talk about the humiliation which has been brought upon the Empire through the abject apology of its new Premier was quite uncalled for. The letter is divided into two main parts. To speak of the second first, it seems to me that Mr. Gladstone acted a part which only he could act. It is undeniable that his bitter denunciation of Austria was based upon information which was far from correct. That was not exactly owing to Mr. Gladstone's hastiness, but partly to the fact that Austria had made a show of doing what she finally decided not to do with regard to the settlement of the Balkan question. And when the Emperor of Austria, in answer to Mr. Gladstone, declared through his ambassador that he intended to respect the Treaty of Berlin, of course Mr. Gladstone had to express his regret at having misunderstood and misinterpreted the attitude of Austria. Perhaps on the whole the occurrence was fortunate, for the Emperor having learnt the mind of England and shaped his policy accordingly, future complications will be less likely.

But to my mind the first part of the letter is far more serious. It contains a distinct intimation that Ministers are not to be held responsible for what they may have said when in Opposition, or during election time. That is to say, politicians out of office are simply critics and fault finders; they may denounce a policy when out of power and adopt it when in power; they may promise when in opposition what they shall not be expected to fulfil when in office. This is nothing less than a doctrine of immorality. If accepted, all faith in the word of the Opposition will be destroyed, and a change of government will always be "a leap in the dark." One can but be sorry to hear such an expression from the earnest, conscientious Gladstone, for Beaconsfield has said nothing half so revolutionary and destructive of morals. Let us hope and look for an explanation.

Bradlaugh has yielded ignominiously and decided to take the oath. The Parliamentary Committee, appointed to consider the question as to whether he should have an exception made in his favour and not be required to take the usual solemn oath, decided that no exception could be made. This gave Bradlaugh a double opportunity, first, to test the popularity of atheism in the borough of Northampton, and second, to assert his own honesty of principle. But he declined the first, and was not equal to the second. Had he resigned and appealed again to the electors on the purely religious, or anti-religious question, the probability is that he would have been voted out of political life. There is not a constituency in all Great Britain where a man could be returned to Parliament on the atheistic ticket, and Bradlaugh knew it so well that a few bosom friends had no difficulty in persuading him to comply with the rule and go through what he is pleased to call "the solemn mockery." But what of the man who has committed this "solemn mockery?" What sort of manhood is it that can bring itself to enact such an outrage? Here is a man who does not believe in God at all; has no idea of God that approximates to the popular conception and expression, and therefore does not feel under any moral obligation to keep the word he may utter, and yet he swears by the God of England and the Bible to fulfil certain duties in the State. It is indeed a "solemn mockery," and one which a man who respects his own manhood would never commit. It is not necessary that Bradlaugh should be in Parliament, but it is imperative that those who represent the people should have a sound of honour and morality. Evidently Bradlaugh is wanting in this first requisite to manly life and conduct. He has openly and mockingly violated a primary law of society, which is to the effect that a man shall not swear by what he has no belief in. Atheism, brought into practical life once more, has again broken down, and again it is demonstrated that society cannot be held together by this demoralizing negation.

A pamphlet on "The Need of Protection" has been published by Alex. McEwen, London, England, in which the Free Trade statements and arguments put out by Mr. Mongredien, and highly eulogised by Mr. John Bright, are boldly attacked. The writer tries to make it plain that Protection will have to be resorted to again, and that soon, in Great Britain. If his figures are to be trusted, and there is no apparent reason to doubt them, England is becoming rapidly impoverished. During the prosperous years of 1871, '72, '73 and '74, British exports exceeded the imports by £28,000,000; but during the following four years, that is, 1875, '76, '77 and '78, the imports exceeded the exports by the enormous figure of £231,000,000. The imports of food to Great Britain in 1870 were £97,000,000; in 1879, £270,000,000. These are astounding figures, and should make British economists consider again the financial condition of the country. It is quite easy to declare that the principles of Free Trade are "as true as the axioms of mathematical science" as the *Times* did the other day, but adversity often knocks the bottom out of the most exact sciences.

Mr. McEwen's ideas as to what England might do in this matter are so tersely put that I give them in his own words:--

"I have taken the bold step of putting forward views so utterly opposed to general opinion in this country, mainly in the hope that it will be shown to be a matter, like every other in which the welfare of our country is concerned, worthy of earnest discussion. I contend that free trade is by no means a policy settled necessarily for all time by a parliamentary majority in 1846, but open like any other policy to modification if the circumstances of the nation, brought about by the changes of time and the hostile action of other nations, should make it desirable that it should be modified.

"But I will take a still bolder step, and venture to suggest a policy which would remedy, at least to some extent, the evils we now clearly see threatening us.

"Regarding the ruin of our agriculture as our main difficulty, I would place an import duty upon all grain; on wheat and barley, of 10s. a quarter; on flour, 3s. per cwt.; on Indian corn, oats, beans, 5s. per quarter. On every article of food grown or growable in this country I would put a proportionate import duty.

"Of the revenue obtained from these duties one-half would probably come out of the foreigners' pocket and one half from our consumers at home; but, assuming the worst case, that the foreigner would contribute nothing, our consumers the whole, I would compensate the latter by taking off the duties on other necessities of life consumed by the same classes who would be mainly taxed by the food import duties. I would apply the revenue, probably 20,000,000/, to the removal of duty upon malt and all restrictions upon free trade in beer at home, and take the duty entirely off tea and coffee. This would give back about 14,000,000/. I would also take the income tax off all incomes under 500l. a year realised incomes, and under 1,000l. a year on industrial incomes.

"Any further surplus revenue would be entirely devoted to relieve the classes on whom the food import duty would fall most heavily, and the result would be practically that the cost of living would not be enhanced to any person in the country, even on the assumption that the foreign grower would not contribute any part of the duties imposed.

"As there would be a tendency under such a protection of our home food manufacture to increase rentals and to give the landlord the major part of the benefit, I would counteract this by a modification, so much to be desired on all grounds, of the laws of landlord and tenant, and by a provision special taxation upon rental, so as to let the benefit to the land be largely shared by the State.

"In order to stimulate home cultivation I would give greater facilities to farmers for loans for the purposes of high cultivation, machinery, artificial manuring, etc., and apply at least a million a year of the surplus revenues to premiums for high rates of produce per acre, proportionately to the previous yield of the lands.

"A Minister and department of Agriculture and Food Supply would be one of the most important in the Constitution of the State.

"As regards our other manufactures, I would simply enact for the present, that on all goods from any foreign countries the same duty be placed as the country from which it comes places upon the same goods from us.

"In case of export bounties being given by any foreign government on goods which we ourselves manufacture, I would add the amount of these bounties to the duty imposed on the goods.

"Raw materials of manufacture, cotton, wool, silk, hemp, etc., I would leave free of duty of course, but all manufactures of these would be subject to considerable duties.

"From these duties I would look for but little revenue, except perhaps from silk manufactures, from which enough might be obtained to enable us to remove the income tax."

Failing the above scheme Mr. McEwen advocates bringing all the Colonies into an Imperial customs-union, with fair protective tariffs against the rest of the world. By this he expects Britain would secure real free trade amongst 300,000,000, of British subjects, which would make a prosperous and independent Empire. Perhaps Mr. McEwen will have an interview with Sir Alexander Galt, and they can agree upon subjects for dreams.

EDITOR.

TORONTO AND ABOUT.

It is, as I had reason to fear, the exhibit of the Ontario Society of Artist scarcely comes up to the average of preceding exhibitions. There is not by any means sufficient judgment exercised in excluding works of inferior merit. It is the veriest nonsense for the *Globe* reporter to go into ecstasies over his descriptions of the various works of arts; though some very few however are passable, the great majority of the pictures hung ought never to have been placed on exhibition, being merely mechanical and got up for sale. A description of the pictures would be out of place in the columns of the *SPECTATOR*, but I will merely mention the names of one or two of the best. "Laurentian Splendour," by J. A. Fraser; this picture is about the best on exhibition, but the main fault is the main fault of almost all the pictures,—the clouds are particularly harsh; there is nothing soft or mellow, no toning down about the work. On the other hand, O'Brien's "Sunrise on Cape Trinity" is too much toned down; in the toning down of this picture there has been far too much colour laid on. Homer Watson's "Waning Summer" is the most expensive picture on exhibition \$260 being the price asked. Fancy the Ontario Exhibition beside the Royal Academy Exhibition where their pictures realise enormous sums, here the majority of the pictures are dear at \$50, and yet the reports of our too complimentary journals would have us understand the artists of Ontario are not so very far behind those of Europe after all. Sandham of Montreal I should say is the most careful artist whose pictures occupy a place on the wall, his "Beacon light, St. John Harbour" is rather good, the rolling swell of the water being peculiarly effective, though I cannot say much for the background; his "Fishnets, Bay of Fundy," shows rapid execution or carelessness I don't know which, the water has all the appearance of a curve, and is particularly stiff. I think the members of the Society make no question of the fact that the exhibition is not up to the average, and although the water colours, as a rule are fair, yet there can be no mistake about it the Ontario Society of Artists have reached apparently their highest state of perfection, neither O'Brien nor Verner, nor Martin, nor Hannaford nor Bellsmith nor Mrs. Schrieber being able to excel previous efforts. We must be content to wait until the new blood of the "School of Art" becomes proficient before we may expect to see a change for the better in the character of our local productions.

It is exceedingly gratifying at times to be able to notice an improvement, however slight, in the character of the musical performances given by Canadian talent in Canada. Some years ago, at the suggestion of Lord Dufferin, the Philharmonic Society was started in Toronto, and from its commencement up to the present time, the Society has been doing good service in advancing the cultivation of a higher class of music than has generally been attempted in Ontario. The rehearsals for the Oratorio of "Naaman," just concluded, have been well attended, and under the able leadership of Mr. Torrington the success of the piece may be said to be complete.

An Orangeman told me the other day he would desire no better fun than to see Davitt and Brennan joined by Dillon, as is proposed in Ireland, upon a Toronto platform—the Park would be a good place—spouting to raise a "Home Rule" fund. "The boys," said he, "would give him such a warm reception as would make them not soon forget their Toronto welcome; let them come, and let them carry back to Parnell an account of how they were received, and see if it would tally with his glowing account. I would give ten dollars twice to starving Ireland, but I would not think twice before I would help to make it lively for him or the other three if they commence to talk treason in Toronto." Parnell thought twice before he came to Toronto; let Brennan and Davitt and Dillon think twice before they come to Canada.

What sort of reasoning can influence municipalities in offering bonuses to enterprising manufacturers to resuscitate defunct industries? The system is vicious. Acton west lately offered a premium in the way of exemption from taxation for five years to any person or company who would recommence operations in a tannery long since dead. The offer, as might have been expected, has been accepted, and for

five years, or less, the tannery may do a small business; but its ultimate extinction is a foregone conclusion, there being no tanning bark nearer than Berlin, of which fact the late proprietors doubtless were too well acquainted. A manufactory or corporation which cannot exist without heavy bonuses and exemptions had better cease operations altogether, and if this sort of thing must necessarily follow as a consequence of the N. P., then the sooner Free Trade is adopted the better. But it is not an offspring of the N. P., but has arisen through a mistaken system of argument which the good sense of the community at large should frown down, as it cannot possibly serve any good end, building, as it does in a measure, the commercial prosperity of the country on a borrowed and false foundation.

There is to be a six days' walking match in Toronto Skating Rink soon. Last year the sensibilities of delicate Torontonians were shocked through the brutish exhibition of a six days' walking spree, and now the same thing is to be enacted again. Public journals at the time waxed wofully indignant that such things were permitted to be tolerated, at all, the *Mail* especially expressing a hope to the effect that anything of a like nature should immediately be discountenanced both by the authorities and public sentiment. Such a spectacle of physical endurance carried to excess, sleeplessness, swollen and bleeding ankles, blistered feet, bloodshot eyes, and a general ruination permanently of the system, surely these ought to be sufficient reasons to vest the authorities with power to stop such indecent contests.

Walking matches, carried beyond all bounds of reason and common sense, are very little removed from the disgusting brutalities of prize fights; and as the authority of the Police has just been proved equal to the emergency at Port Dover, so, it is to be hoped in the anticipated walking matches the powerful arm of the law may be found potent enough to stop the degrading trial of endurance.

Not very long ago I was surprised in drinking a glass of city water to see a forty-legged animal swimming about very calmly at the bottom of the glass. Small worms are no uncommon thing in a jug of city water, whilst the stoppage of water-meters on account of small fish getting into the cog-wheels is an every-day occurrence. The assistant engineer said the other evening, "I don't mind the water when it is like that," holding a glass of muddy water up to the light, "because I know what it is; it is only mud, and that is good for dyspepsia." That is all very well, but the people of the capital of Ontario cannot see it in that light. If there happens to be a man in Quebec who knows anything about good water, or when water is fit to drink, his services are required in Toronto.

In fact, indignation runs high, and justly so, over the deplorable mismanagement of the Water Works Department. Having expended \$2,000,000, one half of which is entirely thrown away, they have just placed before the ratepayers a by-law wanting \$20,000 more. The Water Works are not only not self-sustaining, but are actually a burden upon the people; the water is charged with visible animal life, and is expensive in the bargain; the engineers are young and inexperienced, and from the beginning up to the present time the blunders have been frequent, costly and enormous. I am safe in saying there is no city in Canada or the United States, where such tremendous blunders have been made and so much public money expended with so little of a satisfactory result.

The *Telegram* would like to know where the deputation who went to Chicago and Detroit to examine the permanent roadways is. The fine weather is here and has been here ever since the deputation returned, but never a word has been spoken about permanent roads yet, and I suspect, judging from previous experience, for all the good their journey will have accomplished they might as well have stopped at home and attended in the usual bungling way to civic affairs.

It is all very well for people to say the population of Ontario is increasing fast; but the proof of it is a long way off. Week after week the exodus continues, both the Grand Trunk and Great Western carrying thousands away; instead of an increase the next census is more likely to show a decrease.

Queen City.

ECONOMIC ECCENTRICITIES.

That Toronto Government organ, the *Mail*, devoted an editorial lately to the annihilation of "Economic fallacies." It strove to show that Free Trade paragraphs anent the injury inflicted by Protection on the ship-building trade and iron industries of America are as regularly periodic as the "enormous gooseberry" or the exaggerated turnip. Certainly the parallel is neither very complete nor startling; and yet the *Mail's* deductions from it are quite as abnormal and incredible as the "enormous gooseberry" itself. It adopts entirely the Hibernian line of argument. As regards the cessation of ship-building it first asserts that Protection had nothing to do with it. Next, that Protection never arrived at any such result; and lastly, implies that even if it did do it, it was no great loss. The Pacific Railway, it says, was what killed coast shipping; and further, at the time the shipping interests of the Americans were permitted to decline, all foreign shipping trade was fearfully and wonderfully *unremunerative*. Thus its decrease was an immense advantage; for the capital so reserved was either saved or invested in other ways. The introduction of iron in place of wooden ships is also alleged as a cause. The *Mail* admits that there *are* provisions in the United States protective tariff which interfere with ship-building, but yet congratulates our American cousin upon still ranking fourth or fifth as regards its commercial marine,—a poor compliment to that advanced and widespread bird, the American eagle.

In proof that Protection has not injured the iron industries of the United States it shows by statistics a greater increase in production from 1866 to 1877 there than in any other country, Great Britain inclusive. But what does that prove except this, that America over-built herself in railways during these years; and also lost her ship-building and ship-owning trade. The outside world could not well compete with her in building railways, for which grants in land, &c., were given by her own government to native contractors only, but it did compete in the other direction and conquered. Had America had sense enough to leave both in freedom, how much greater would the development of her native iron industries have been?

The Governmental exponent of an "N. P." can hardly be expected mentally to grasp the aim of Free Trade, for in the quest it naturally seeks "protection" from any added light. Free Traders do not assert that protection means death to all growth or expansion of trade, any more than it asserts that if a man ceases to use his arms altogether he will die as to all his other faculties. These may go on increasing in power and deftness, but by-and-by the man will inevitably become a cripple as regards his arms. The laws of nature, the laws of trade—both the laws of God—are not mocked. The highest development of men or nations can only be obtained by obedience to these laws; and freedom to exercise the faculties is one of them. Nature makes nothing that is useless, nor is there any faculty in man which has not its appropriate function. When, therefore, we choose to limit and restrict that function in man which prompts him to seek out the articles of value in one country and distribute them to any or every other, we are unduly and improperly curbing a heaven-sent good, and attempting to interfere with a law of nature which is a law of God. It is not surprising that our success is not very marked, nor is it any more surprising that editorials written to support the justice and expediency of such a course are found weak in knowledge of facts, and contradictory in their application of them.

THE POLITICAL DESTINY OF CANADA.

BY JAMES LITTLE.

(Continued from our last issue.)

Referring now to an essay in the advocacy of Imperial Federation, headed "The National Development of Canada," written in scholarly language, by Mr. J. G. Bourinot, of the City of Ottawa, and published in the March number of the *Canadian Monthly*, and, as he informs us in a foot note, "is to be read before the Royal Colonial Institute, London."

This gentleman gives us a pretty history of the state of the country before the union of the Provinces; the establishment of Responsible Government; Confederation and the progress in population and wealth the country made from 1840 to the present time. He tells the Royal Colonial Institute how badly the country was governed up to 1840; how the union which then took place was "the commencement of a new era in the political history of British North America, an era during which all the mistakes of the old colonial system were retrieved." He tells them how "on the establishment of Responsible Government the country progressed in population and wealth." He says, "in the years of discontent, previous to the year 1840, the population and trade of the country languished, and in all British North America there were only 1,250,000 people. With the constitution of 1840 commenced a new era of enterprise and progress, the population of the provinces, now composing the Dominion, rose to nearly 2,500,000 from 1840 to 1850. In 1870 the population had swollen to 3,500,000, and may now, in 1880, be estimated at 4,000,000."

Now, should the Royal Colonial Institute take the trouble of examining the figures above given to show how the population increased under the new era of enterprise and progress from 1840 to the present year, they surely must come to the conclusion that the Government is exacting more work from its employees than their heads can bear, and that the essayist they have employed to glorify their management of the country's affairs has unwittingly laboured to turn into ridicule the pretensions of the liberal system of Government the country possesses under Responsible Government, the Union of the Provinces and Confederation, since 1840. They are told that in the ten years from 1840 to 1850 (during the greater part of which time the government of the country was carried on precisely as it had been prior to 1840,) the population increased from 1,250,000 to 2,500,000, an increase of 1,250,000 in the ten years; while in the ensuing twenty years from 1850 to 1870 (after the Union, and while Responsible Government was in full blast) the increase was only 1,000,000, or 250,000 less in the twenty years from 1850 to 1870 than in the ten years from 1840 to 1850; and the increase in the ten years from 1870 to 1880, during Confederation, was but 500,000, against an increase in the ten years from 1840 to 1850 of 1,250,000, or 750,000 less.

Was not this a wonderful "swelling" up of the population to present to the Royal Colonial Institute? and all, too, arising from a new era of enterprise and progress developed by Responsible Government, a union of the Provinces and Confederation, and I will add with the expenditure during the same time of \$150,000,000 of borrowed money by the Government, \$200,000,000 by the Grand Trunk, Great Western, Northern, Southern and all the other railways of the Provinces, and \$100,000,000 of borrowed money scattered over the country by Trust and Loan and other money investment companies, with hundreds of millions of dollars of balance of trade against us—all spent in the swelling up of the population from 1850 to 1880, those thirty "years of enterprise and progress under Responsible Government and Confederation."

If the Royal Colonial Institute will take the further trouble of looking into the matter, they will find that, estimating the population in 1865 at 3,250,000, which divides the time and number between 1850 and 1880, and allowing but 2½ per cent. per year of natural increase, which would double the population in forty years—(the United States have doubled their population every twenty-five years since their Independence)—the thirty years would give an increase of 2,437,500, which, added to the 3,250,000, makes 5,687,500, and deducting from which the present population of 4,000,000, leaves 1,687,500 of natural increase which, with a number equal to that of all the immigrants that have arrived during those thirty "years of enterprise and progress," the country has lost AND THE UNITED STATES HAVE GAINED. Is not this something to be proud of and trumpet forth to the people at home and abroad?

Having made my home in Upper Canada in 1823, and resided there for over forty years, I claim to be somewhat conversant with the political questions relating to that Province during that time, and I now propose to give a short review of them, which, if not in the glittering style of the *Canadian Monthly's* correspondent, above referred to, will, I think, bear criticism, as to facts, quite as well. At that time Upper Canada, as the Province of Ontario was then called, contained a population numbering about 140,000. In 1811 its population was 77,000, and in 1851 it amounted to 950,000, increasing under irresponsible government for thirty-seven years of the forty, 873,000, thus doubling every twelve years. The population of Lower Canada, now the Province of Quebec, was, in 1829, 500,000, and in 1854, 1,048,000, thus doubling in twenty-five years. The duties on imports, up to 1840, were 2½ per cent., and no provincial inland revenue tax as at present was raised. Now the duties average about ten times as much, and on a much greater number of articles, with a heavy inland revenue tax besides. A Lieutenant-Governor was at the head of affairs up to the Union in 1840, after which we had as Governor-Generals, Poulett Thomson, Sir Charles Bagot, Sir Charles Metcalfe, with a short administration by Lord Cathcart, up to the advent of Lord Elgin, in the spring of 1847. Up to this time the population, as I have shown, rapidly increased in number, and the country increased as well in wealth, and flourished and improved, not on borrowed money, as we have since been vainly trying to do, but on the profits arising from the industries of its people. It kept out of debt, had no political loafers living on other people's industry—paupers and soup-kitchens were unknown—and our Governors, having no axes to grind themselves, were very careful to see that the political axe-grinders did not sharpen theirs at the public grindstone, for which they were terribly abused, and Sir Charles Metcalfe especially, in pamphlets and the Reform Press. The departments were managed by half a dozen of gentlemen, at a small expense to the people, and it was, unquestionably, the only honest government the country has enjoyed from that day to this. A crop of politicians, eager for office and the spoils, styling themselves Reformers, sprung up in 1837, and raised a hue and cry against those half-dozen of gentlemen, whom they characterized as Tories and a Family Compact, and succeeded in inflaming the minds of a number of the people to the madness of rebellion, with William Lyon Mackenzie as the leader and scape-goat of the party, and the only one among them who failed to feather his nest on the occasion. The Rebellion was put down by the Militia of the Province, and its affairs continued to be honestly administered

by an irresponsible executive up to 1847, when Lord Elgin arrived as Governor General with Responsible Government in his pocket. A general rejoicing of the Reform party took place on the event. The country was saved. We were to have a new creation—a political Millennium—"legislation according to the well-understood wishes of the people"—"legislation by the people and for the people." But our visions in this respect soon vanished. Then commenced the tug of war for office and the spoils, which has raged and increased in fury up to the present time. They were freed from the control of a Governor General—he was become a nonentity—the political axe-grinders were to have full swing from that time forth—and Responsible Government was knocked on the head by those who had clamoured the loudest for its establishment. The first blow fell on the municipal institutions of the Province. The country was divided off into districts, with a Council in each elected by the townships and villages composing it. This simple machinery worked smoothly and economically, the members paying their own expenses, and giving their time gratis. It gave every satisfaction to the people—not a word of complaint was uttered against it. It was in successful operation, when the Grit wing of the Reform party, having managed to obtain the power they had for long laboured to secure, proceeded to try their hands in experimenting in legislation, and one of them, the staunchest advocate of Responsible Government, who had reached the top rung in the Ministerial ladder in Lord Elgin's Government, took it into his head that—like the three tailors who embodied in themselves the people of England—he embodied in himself the well-understood wishes of the people of Ontario, and legislated the District Councils out of existence, and established in their stead County Councils with a Council in each township—the latter preparatory schools for log-rollers, axe-grinders and pot-house politicians, and the veriest nuisance the people could be afflicted with, and at a cost of several hundred thousand dollars a year to the Province, and thus the Responsible Government machine was started on the down grade by its chief builder, whence it proceeded with increasing velocity through the Rebellion losses, and \$2,000,000 paid Lower Canada landlords, till it rushed into a mass of corruption engendered by Confederation, and there it sunk out of sight; that was the last of it. Since that time legislation has been according to the well-understood wishes of political tricksters, Government contractors, lobby members, better-terms' men, wire-pullers, chisellers, axe-grinders, log-rollers and stealers in,—all welded together in rings to control the Government and plunder the people, who are not allowed to have a word to say on the subject, no matter which party is in power. And this is "the new era of enterprise and progress developed by Responsible Government and the Confederation of all the Provinces," so highly eulogised by the Imperial Federationist, M. Bourinot.

(To be continued.)

"PUBLICITY THE BEST CURE OF PUBLIC EVILS;" A DEFENCE OF NEWSPAPER REPORTS.

There is a subject upon which the conductors of newspapers are frequently addressed by persons whose motives and feelings they cannot but respect, although it is impossible to give them entire satisfaction. These correspondents—usually the very best and warmest supporters of the journals of which they complain—are estimable heads of families, not merely scrupulous but delicate and sensitive in their moral tone, persons to whom the very mention of any sort of sin, and especially sexual sin or its surroundings, is sincerely abhorrent, and who both for themselves and others would be glad if all evidence of the existence of vice could be for ever kept out of sight—especially out of sight of the young. It is the darling idea of these excellent persons to bring up their children, above all, to bring up their daughters, as far as possible in ignorance of the fact that there are improper people or improper occurrences in the world around them. As newspapers have become a necessary of modern life, and no one, young or old, is content without seeing them, our scrupulous friends jump to the conclusion that newspapers ought as far as possible to exclude from their columns anything that reveals to uncorrupted minds the existence of those evils which it is so much desired to conceal. Their ideas of how this is to be done are very vague, and they would not in regarding the subject generally lay down for the conductors of newspapers any restrictions that could on the face of them be considered unreasonable. Their demands are made in the concrete, not in the abstract. When anything appears in the paper they take for the family which they would rather their daughters should not see, they are up in arms. So that in reality if editors and sub-editors wish to satisfy these good people, there is only one rule, and that is to exclude everything that can either make Miss Podsnap blush or reveal to her that anybody else had anything gross to blush about. Unfortunately, the principle of concealing gross evil is one that cannot practically be adopted, and upon investigation it will be found that moderation in the length and prominence of such news and an entire avoidance of coarse expressions and obnoxious details constitute the whole amount of concession that can be made. There are duties devolving on the Press which are much more important to the community than the preservation in Miss Podsnap of that ignorance of the existence of evil

which is so often a sham, and which, if carried to an extreme, would be a curse instead of a boon.

Publicity is not only, as a well-known motto says, the best cure of public evils; it is the best purifier of private morals. For one person of the male sex kept right by love of virtue ten are kept right by the fear of exposure. The publication of cases in which the contingency of exposure has been defied or attempted to be evaded is often a very unpleasant proceeding. But if it lessens the amount of existing moral danger and contaminating influence in society, the unpleasantness of the operation is no argument against what on a balance of considerations does good to the community. We shall not hesitate to name an extreme case. Some years ago the most horrible rumours haunted society of the shameless obtrusion, if not prevalence, of symptoms which pointed to the existence among the baser sort of our gilded youth of vice of a very unusual and hitherto unsuspected kind. Names were mentioned in connection with the matter which it was shocking to find associated with unnameable errors. Even junior members of the nobility were sullied with reproach by the talk of the day, and when occurrences took place which brought the matter before the courts of justice, those implicated were found to belong to families of honour and respectability, and to be themselves persons of credit and education, from whom a *virus* might easily have spread pretty widely through society. The proceedings were protracted, and nothing ever gave the newspapers more trouble. The "unco guid" are not unco charitable, and many of them will say without hesitation that the newspaper people were glad to get a good sale by giving nasty details. Happily, every member of the profession is conscious of having been actuated by precisely opposite feelings. But to have indulged the emotions of disgust which universally possessed newspaper men, as others, to the extent of excluding the matter entirely from the public journals would have frustrated the objects of justice and injured the best interests of society. At last a long trial took place before the Lord Chief Justice, in which he displayed perfect patience, temper, and judgment, and there can be no doubt that in the end a threatening plague-spot was eradicated as nothing but judicial exposure aided by Press publicity could have eradicated it. This, we say, was an extreme case. All the stronger is the argument for publicity where the frailty is of a more ordinary kind, into which common human nature may more easily be betrayed, and temptations to which are more frequently met with. It is in reference to matters such as these that the publicity of newspapers does most good by putting all who can possibly come into danger on their guard. Nor is there any fear that the remedy will be worse than the disease.

Vice as it appears in the newspapers does not present an alluring aspect. It does not get into their columns until it is discomfited, chap-fallen, disgraced. Every such instance, depend upon it, is a warning; not a temptation. But this is not how it strikes many people. They are not really thinking of either temptation or of warning when they protest against news matter of this kind appearing in public journals. They are simply maintaining their impracticable principle of concealing all such matters from the innocent readers for whom they are chiefly concerned. We call the principle impracticable for two reasons: first, because society cannot dispense with the great benefits, moral and social, which are derived from the publication of such matters when they come under the cognisance of the law; secondly, because the true way to deal with uncorrupted minds is not to rely upon ignorance of evil, or what is called obscurantism, but to trust to the effect of moral instruction and the good instincts of right-minded persons, neither of which will ever be interfered with by the publication in decorous language of the material points of cases in which vice or immorality has incurred the exemplary penalty of exposure. There are other points deeply affecting the public good which are well worthy of consideration in this matter, and they may be illustrated by a case published lately in the whole Press of the country, from the *Times* downwards. It was a case of alleged abduction, in which a young girl was said to have been induced by a gentleman to stay the night with him at the Langham Hotel. For publishing this we were gravely remonstrated with by a most respectable and intelligent correspondent, who lamented that we should give such a "detailed account of criminal lewdness." He saw no public service to be rendered by it, nor any object to be served by a pandering to improper feelings. In all such complaints we observe two things. They are written as if the line were easy to draw, whereas every practical newspaper man knows that to draw the line of exclusion justly with due regard to the public interest is most difficult; and such critics generally make an attempt to draw the line, which is a most conspicuous and egregious failure.

For instance, the correspondent just referred to says: "The vilenesses revealed in our local police courts ought surely to suffice for our local papers; that collections should be made of the garbage of the London courts seems to me disgraceful." Everyone must feel that the distinction here made is purely arbitrary, and that any editor who should act upon it would make his paper ridiculous. In fact, making a newspaper purely local would not make it free from objectionable matter, as our correspondent perceives, but it would make it useless, as our correspondent does not perceive. Now, the reasons for publishing the Langham Hotel case are legion, and each one seems to us

irrefragable. First, there is the high ground that the exposure of such conduct in a penal way is of good moral example. Then you have the important public question of how the hotel is conducted, and whether any undue facility for evil has been afforded. Then there is the fact brought duly to the attention of the public, if the accusation is made out, that such things do occur from chance acquaintance made in the street; from which parents, employers, and seniors of all sorts may deduce reasons for impressing upon young women the necessity of punctilious conduct. Moreover, the case may give a hint to passers-by occasionally to render a good service by watching, or even interposing, when suspicious incidents are observed. But the offence may not be proved. It may have been trumped up, in which case it becomes self-evident how valuable publicity is in securing that no man's character can be taken away as many a man's would be upon false accusations if the Press were not vigilant in noting and regular in publishing whatever is of public interest. Here we have a few, and a very few, of the reasons assignable for the publication of such a case, unpleasant and nauseous as it may be. Often as the question has been before us—impartially as we have regarded it—and much as we have always sympathized with those who have complained of newspapers in this particular, we have never been convinced that the Press behaves either pruriently or carelessly or unwisely in this matter. Society would lose rather than gain if the newspapers more generally excluded intelligence which springs out of its proved and punishable corruptions.—*Liverpool Daily Post.*

THE EDITORIAL IDEA.

The modern newspaper, like the modern office of Premier in British institutions, has grown by degrees to its present importance—by sheer force of social usefulness—although legislatively it must be classed as an anomaly. With all its merits, it has greatly tended to weaken the thinking function of a people by taking it into its own irresponsible hands to such an extent that action almost ceases to be the outcome of thought, to the immense loss of the social order.

A newspaper does not commonly profess individuality in its opinions, although a person or a firm is made legally responsible for attacks appearing in its columns. We may look upon the use of the "I" as indicating individual opinion; the "we," the opinion of party, great or small. Even "I" himself would have no objection to use the expression "we may say," or "do," and editorial writing is ordinarily more subjunctive than indicative; and if "I" can speak, often with vigour, he cannot do much in the way of action without the people, or some section of them. Those having anything to put forth against a public man should formulate their charges at their own risk. Newspapers having striven to drop the responsibility of men and citizens, often delight in insinuation, and earn the contempt that is deserved by such a course. With his customary playfulness our editor made personal reference to this anonymous correspondent in a note following the first letter over his present signature. He did not know "whose Disciple he was." Quiet citizen he may be, the Volunteer will suggest occasionally, but, as the editor knows, there are men at Ottawa who govern—the theory of a limited monarchy further modified by new democratic elements, being, that men be only brought into prominence in proportion to their recognized usefulness to the State. The King, or Vice-King, under shield of the Empire, or however the chief ruler may be styled—and all States must have a chief ruler—the Triumvirate being proved a failure—such ruler and his consort are to be honoured with an affectionate regard and respect—about which there is no difficulty amongst our loyal Canadians. We are not to suppose the office a sinecure, for in social exertions few have to work harder or with more deliberate precision. There are also distinctly deliberative duties connected with the office. Our Scribes and Pharisees—to pursue the playful vein—some of them very good men—fill the chair of Moses the Lawgiver and Tribune in a sort of collective way—and they have chiefly to avoid the course of the particular Priest and Levite who troubled the Samaritan by shewing "how not to do it." The people being so befriended in many things, the question arises, "Is there room outside and in communication with this august body for the work of the Reformer?" His work—that of the social reformer—is very much like that of the philosopher of old, who begged to a statue in order to increase his own patience by perpetual disappointment. He, poor man, must curb and woo for leave to do the people good.

The too listless world, instinctively recognizing certain established forces of wealth and power,—as it should do within proper limits—is not prepared to give up the control of its affairs to the merely able or well-informed or zealous brother or citizen; and why should it? The zealous brother has probably never desired it. An ignorantly enthusiastic section may sometimes raise a sort of cry in his favour, if he be foolish enough to make himself too prominent; but unless he be desirous of senatorial honours, and in a position to take them, it will result in nothing. If he be clerical, he needs no "anonymous," having always his cloth for protection and comparative immunity. Some writers for newspapers are only professional, and write as they are paid and instructed to do, being more or less able and well informed in their own

department of life. They may have rather a horror of zeal, a social advancement in the inconvenient sense. They may sometimes wish that greater freedom was theirs. And so in either alternative the "anonymous" must be held to work well in a mixed community. Either in depriving of prominence a name having no particular significance, or in keeping in obscurity one that, as it has no political office attached to it, the world feels, if it can be said to feel, that it need not be burdened with, and whose owner has no desire to assume the burden of the direction of its affairs. That equality without the temporary assertions of which there can be no human friendship, is but a dream in the political life,—amongst our Republican neighbours an injurious dream, often enough. To attempt then, to draw aside the veil that obscures the personality of a writer, and clothe the voice with all virtual attributes, under such conditions, is an indecorum rather too common amongst us; for our people in Canada, are, in many things, rather too much like school-boys, and, in feeling, have hardly yet cast the shell of tutelage and home dictation which used to lead, of old, to discontent and disorganized folly on the part of the colonists. An anonymous writer may be personally taxed upon occasions, and he may be free to give, as he would be free to withhold, the expressions of his pen. He might address editor and readers as follows: "The Editor wishes to know more about his correspondents, and asks whose Disciple he is. We may trust he will discover, in the end. He does not believe in the anonymous form, while the writer regards it as a convenience in a mixed community, but one not to be abused. To the personal reference, the writer merely says, that he believes his conversion from the principles of this world took place thirty-six (36) years ago—that he has been married thirty-two (32) years, nearly—that self and wife have tried to bring up their family in health, and in the truth of Christ, having lost two dear children in infancy, with all their care—that he has been an occasional writer in the public press for thirty (30) years—that he is loyal to the crown in this Dominion and Empire—and that he believes it is not out of conformity with these facts for him to sign himself

Disciple."

ELECTIONEERING.

The walls of newspaper offices are not commonly adorned with Scripture texts, but there is one text which ought just now to be written up, large, in most of the newspaper offices in England, certainly in the office of every journal which supported the Beaconsfield Government. It is the text which speaks of blind leaders of the blind. For the last three years, to go no further back, those public instructors have been steadily singing one unvarying chorus, that there never was a stronger Government, that there never was a policy more in favour with the country, that never the constituencies more heartily supported any Minister than they did Lord Beaconsfield.

The Liberals were told that their information was wrong, that their conclusions were blundering, that their assurances were hollow, and that their predictions were laughable. All such statements they put aside as ideas, mere Radical nonsense. Was not the great Conservative party firm in its loyalty and magnificent in its strength?

The great heart of the people, cried the special organ of wind and bluster, is bent upon asserting the Imperial rank and influence of England before the world. The lesser lights followed the lead of the greater ones. "Don't talk to us," they said, "of reaction in public opinion. We know better. The Government is stronger than it ever was. The Liberals have neither power nor persuasiveness. The best thing for them is to put off an election as long as possible, for when it happens, they are in danger of being effaced." This is no imaginary sketch. After the dissolution, and on the very eve of the elections, the *Times* actually predicted the utter discomfiture of the Liberal party. On March 10th it said:—"Lord Beaconsfield has become of late a singularly powerful Prime Minister. Assaults against him, whether within Parliament or without it, have been so signally defeated that his personal authority has been continuously augmented. He has had little occasion to reply to his opponents. He has been able to leave that to themselves and the constituencies. But what would be his position if the coming election were made a repetition of the disputes of the last three years—if it were fought on the same ground, and led to the same result? The immediate effect would necessarily be to augment incalculably Lord Beaconsfield's personal influence, and to render him, perhaps, the most powerful Minister we have seen in our generation." Lord Beaconsfield is a man with a taste for cynical humour. I should like to know what he thinks now of the apologist who knew so little, and had such a miserable faculty of discernment, as to write rubbish like this on the very eve, not of a defeat, but of a collapse.

The same sham was kept up day after day; on March 15th the "leading journal" was as blind, and therefore as confident as ever. "Without the votes of English Radical and Home Rulers," it exclaimed, "no Liberal majority is to be hoped for." On the 19th it was still blundering in the same strain—"The edge of speculation is sharpened by uncertainty." The roar of battle was in its ears, but the smoke was in its eyes, so that it could see nothing. Indeed, it would not accept information within the reach of all who had

capacity to discern the plain meaning of plain facts. "There is a vast mass of public opinion in England," it said—this is from the paper of March 30—"which is independent of both parties. It is capable of temporarily withholding support from its usual friends, or even temporarily transferring it to those whom it has generally opposed, in view of particular circumstances and exigencies." "This central body of political feeling does not believe with Mr. Bright and speakers of his school."

One more extract, and we may let the unhappy prophet go. Even so late as March 30th the *Times* was quite sure of one thing. "Most of the counties can be pretty well calculated upon. The boroughs will be inscrutable to the very last: the current there runs too deep and dark for the eye to follow it."

Read all this by the result of the election,—namely, a Liberal gain of 120! Yet this was only ten days after the *Times*, the chief and most devoted organ of Lord Beaconsfield, had declared in effect that the counties were safe, and that nobody could tell how the boroughs were likely to go. The boroughs "inscrutable"! Yes, things are generally inscrutable to a man who shuts his eyes, and then puts his head into a dark cupboard to try and find if it is day-break; and even the folly and the blindness of this performance would hardly surpass that of the English newspapers that supported the Beaconsfield Government.

The London journalists, who affect to lead public opinion, and who have just proved so thoroughly how little they know about it—what chance have they of knowing? They hear what is said at their clubs, or in the society they frequent, or in the Government offices, and they go on repeating it, until at last they fancy that the gossip of these narrowest of narrow circles is public opinion.

All the Tory newspapers went about convinced that the country was with them; one and all they indulged in a sort of high contempt of those boisterous Radicals who always believed they were going to win a victory; one and all they worshipped the Dagon of Imperialism, even up to the moment when he was lying shattered across the door of his temple. One and all, in short, they set themselves to prove that ignorant as they are of many things, there is one thing of which they are specially ignorant—namely, the current of politics and the opinion of the people of England. They neither foresaw the fall of the man whom for years they have flattered and adulated, or the crash of the policy which had excited them into ecstasies of adoration; nor, when the conflict came, could they prevent the catastrophe they had failed to foresee. Now that their eyes are at last opened, they

"Make perpetual moan,

Still from one sorrow to another thrown,"

for the country which they interpreted and instructed with such wonderful self-satisfaction, has put them to open shame, by showing how little it esteems either their judgment or their influence.

Turning to the Election itself, although it is but the pale ghost of such contests in the good old times, it is lively enough to invest all the features of it with interest, and many of these features can hardly fail to set one thinking and questioning. We see great results brought about, great changes wrought in one constituency and another, and it is natural to look to the causes of those effects, of course they may be attributed in the abstract to great fluctuations in public opinion. But it would seem that those who appeal to the public for the support of candidates, on one side or the other, do not rely much on deeply-rooted convictions or existing popular intelligence. Their methods are simple to the verge of silliness. They seek to catch votes with primitive devices, as boys catch minnows with a bit of string and a bent pin.

One feature in electioneering is the circulation of gross caricatures and equally gross misrepresentations of known and well-authenticated facts. What can be gained by putting forth a sketch of Mr. Gladstone with horns, hoofs, and a forked tail, or depicting Lord Beaconsfield as a monkey? Such things can only appeal to the very ignorant or arouse the innately vulgar. And did they ever win a vote? It is easy to understand that the comic papers week after week, pouring forth smart cartoons and trenchant satire, do exercise a steady influence on the political opinion of the country. Wit is a ready weapon and a jest will sometimes put a thing in a more convincing way than could be done by any quantity of argument. In bygone times *Punch* did good service; it especially did so in the help it rendered during the Corn Law agitation. But this is a different thing from election time scurrility. That can only serve as an outlet for strong feeling and personal spite. It is mere froth on the wave, and adds nothing to the force of it.

There are election tactics which are traditional rather than suited to the requirements of the times. Political opinion is formed nowadays in a different fashion, and the election in England gives promise of better things. More and more the masses will read and reflect. They can master the questions of the day quite as thoroughly as the wealthier classes. They have the fullest means of acquainting themselves with what the country needs, and with the claims of the men who undertake to look after those needs. It is necessary to approach them on new lines—to appeal to their knowledge, instead of pandering to their ignorance; and to create a genuine, not a false enthusiasm at every popular contest. We shall have to content ourselves with more purity and less fun, and the progress in the right path will continue. *Quevedo Redivivus.*

BEET ROOT SUGAR.

No. III.

We showed in our last article that the entire product of beet sugar on the European continent for the last season amounted to *seventeen hundred thousand tons*. To-day we will show the relation held by England and the United States as consumers. We have indicated that in the northern continent of Europe, from Paris due east, beet sugar far beyond home demand is raised; the more southerly districts are chiefly supplied by such northern excess, but the United Kingdom and the United States are the consumers *par excellence*.

Already in 1877 it was computed, that if we except the East Indies, the production of beet sugar stands 52 per cent. to 48 per cent. in cane sugar. In fact, a wonderful change has been experienced since 1830, when beet sugar in quantities was unknown, and it is not impossible that fifty years hence cane sugar, with its twin brother "slave labour," will be only a matter of history. Notwithstanding a commercial reciprocity treaty, American capital, Scotch machinery, and coolie labour have galvanized the Sandwich Islands cane sugar industry into life, the removal of any one of these important elements would paralyze it again. The island of Cuba stands pre-eminent in its facilities for producing cane sugar, but in spite of these (as we have heretofore shown) the official statistics tell a melancholy story. But we will here at once point out that the sugar production *en masse* has steadily increased during the last two centuries, consumption going hand in hand with the multiplying production.

It is a curious fact that the tea drinking nations consume by far more "sweets" than their wine and beer drinking neighbours. The following table will be looked at with interest:—

	lbs.
Great Britain..... consumption, per capita.....	66.48
United States..... " ".....	49.00
Canada..... " ".....	39.00
Belgium..... " ".....	22.65
Germany and Austria..... " ".....	19.00
France, Northern Departments..... " ".....	23.00
France, Southern Departments..... " ".....	13.00
Holland, Denmark..... " ".....	18.00
Russia, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland..... " ".....	8.00
Spain, Portugal, Italy..... " ".....	6.50
Turkey and Greece..... " ".....	3.50

This table, for our purpose, requires us to dwell more on the state of the trade of the two largest consumers at the head of the list. We are happy to lay before our readers an interesting paper showing what the sugar consumption in Great Britain was, and what it is to-day:—

	tons.		tons.
1700, the entire consumption was..	11,000	1850, the entire consumption was..	310,000
1710, " " ..	15,680	1856, " " ..	374,978
1734, " " ..	47,040	1860, " " ..	448,070
1754, " " ..	59,610	1865, " " ..	545,781
1775, " " ..	81,250	1870, " " ..	659,705
1790, " " ..	90,750	1875, " " ..	928,000
1800, " " ..	138,759	1879, " " ..	960,000
1839, " " ..	174,750		

The same source tells us that the consumption per capita increased in the most wonderful manner. We find as recently as

	lbs.		lbs.
1839, per capita consumption.....	14.54	1864, per capita consumption.....	37.53
1844, " " ..	16.77	1869, " " ..	43.05
1849, " " ..	24.24	1874, " " ..	57.10
1854, " " ..	33.58	1879, " " ..	66.50
1859, " " ..	35.61		

Thus we see the steady increase in consumption during forty years from 14½ lbs. to 66½ lbs. per capita.

Who is here not reminded of Adam Smith's saying: "That country is best governed where the majority of its inhabitants enjoy the maximum of the necessaries, comforts and conveniences of life." Baron Liebig says, "You can estimate the degree of civilization of a nation by the quantity of soap used." We may as well, after making due allowance for the tea drinking habit, say as much of sugar.

Great Britain, in comparison with home consumption, exports but little sugar, as follows:—

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Raw Sugar..... tons..	30,510	23,843	14,000	17,500
Foreign Refined... " ..	9,908	8,714	8,500	8,000
British Refined.... " ..	59,445	55,977	52,000	46,000
Total tons.....	108,863	88,534	74,000	71,500

Showing a steady decline in exports; nor do the statistics of the two first months in 1880 show an improvement in the exports.

Having thus shown that Great Britain consumes nearly one million tons sugar, let us examine how the United States stand to this question. We have before us only the Customs entries for consumption for the four ports,—New York, Boston, Baltimore, and Philadelphia:

1877.	1878.	1879.
651,120 tons.	656,055 tons.	707,704 tons.

The imports into the other ports and the home-grown cane sugar form together a very considerable aggregate. Thus it will be seen that Great Britain and the United States consume a quantity of sugar equal to the entire production of all the beet sugar on the continent, or equal to one half the entire sugar production of the world!

Enough of figures for to-day, we will not even dwell on the probability that this steady increase will not be arrested, but we claim that our Canada shall enter the arena, and shall conquer its place, a prominent place, as producer of this important commodity, and our next article shall dwell on Canada and its opportunities.

Before dismissing the subject for this time, we may be allowed a few general remarks. Statistics tell us that the values produced in all the mines of the United States amount per annum to eighty-two million dollars. Other statistics show us that the value per annum of sugar imported into the United States amount likewise to eighty million dollars, while all the sugar might be grown on the northern belt of the United States. We, here in Canada, have not even the excuse that we are paying for our sugar with the produce of our mines; we have soil and climate by far superior for this industry than the United States! Let us suppose gold be suddenly discovered somewhere in the most distant parts of the Dominion, we would witness a general rush—thousands would be off, standing any amount of hardships and privations, risking capital, labour, health and life—and for what? To obtain gold, which would go abroad to obtain sugar—for which we now export annually ten million dollars. Sugar—which, with far less trouble and investment might be obtained on our own soil. Sugar enough for home use, and even for export. We would at the same time not only improve our land and draw the maximum of revenue therefrom, but would be enabled to enlarge our capacities of stock raising to an extent of which few of our people have the remotest idea. Of this in our next.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Are we going to the country? Where shall we go, and when shall we go? Shall we board or keep house? Shall we rent our town house furnished or keep it for papa when he is detained in the city over night? These are the questions which are most important to the average city mother at this season of the year. And most important they must be to us, Montrealers, since we generally have large families and small incomes; big ideas and little with which to carry them out. We all feel that we are just as good as anybody else, therefore wherever we may go we must be just as well dressed as anybody. At home we are obliged to take our standing from our fine furniture and houses and horses—if we have horses—abroad we stand upon the dignity of our clothes. Alas! 'tis these clothes that make our going to the country a weariness and vexation of spirit. Of course we must have clothes, but our old ones would do for the country; were it not that wherever we may go—to Lachine or St. Anne's, or Longueuil, or Ste. Rose—we shall find lots of fashionable Montrealers, whose children will be dressed up in purple and fine linen, and we cannot have ours running round in rags. Oh, for a lodge in some vast wilderness; far from fashion's giddy throng; where our children might wear last year's faded patched suits, and toeless shoes, and crownless hats, and we might rest and read all day, or wander about with the little ones, teaching them better things than they would be likely to learn from their ignorant nurses. But, no, the wilderness would be too far from the city, and papa could never reach us by the evening train; therefore we must seek the haunts of our fellow-citizens and knowing that they are no better and not much better off than ourselves—why should they be better dressed? Echo answers—but they shan't be? We shall save and shop and shave down prices and scrimp patterns; and sew, and stitch and scold, and ruffle and frill and flounce until our wardrobes are to be seen with the best. Of course we shall be wearied and worried and run down when we get to the country, but then we can rest—Oh, no, there is no rest for the weary woman of fashion. We shall find some ladies wherever we may go whose clothes are ever so much more stylish than ours; so we must rip, and remodel and ruffle and flounce again, and fuss and fume through the best part of the lovely summer days closed up in stuffy houses when we should be out with our children—those children will probably return with their pretty suits that cost so many weary sighs, all mussed up, and ready for the wash-tubs. Ah, little do they trouble their little heads about the big washing bills, over which papa will scold. Poor little ones if their dresses were not flounced and furbelowed to such an extent the washing would not cost one quarter so much; and Mamma would not scold the children for dirtying their clothes and papa would not scold mamma about the washing-bill. But never mind the scolding, if we can only sally forth in silks and smiles to meet our husbands at the depot in the evening, and perchance outshine Mrs. McShiner, who fancies herself the belle of the place because she has golden hair at two dollars a bottle—that's what she pays for the stuff she puts on it. And even if we be too old and too ugly to outshine anybody, (but nobody ever is too old or ugly to wear good clothes)—are not our children young and lovely? And then if we should happen to have a young baby—Mrs. McShiner is not likely to have any. Babies are not fashionable nowadays;

they are too expensive and too troublesome and too everything; nevertheless the woman who has a house and baby feels herself to be an object of interest if not of envy to her less favoured sister. We put the nurse first advisedly for a baby is of no account without a nurse. Indeed no fashionable mother would be seen with a baby and without a nurse. But given the nurse (and if she be amenable to the picturesque caps and aprons of a French *bonne*, you may consider your reputation for style established). We say given a stylish nurse a baby affords a great opportunity for display. Think of the ruffles and tucks and embroidery that may be massed upon his long flowing skirts; think of his elaborate dressing gowns; think of his embroidered flannel shawl—What? you think a flannel shawl would be too warm for summer! Not at all—provided it has a deep enough border of rich filoselle embroidery. You think it must be a dreadful drag on the poor baby to wear so many heavily trimmed clothes. Not at all. What are babies for? Why don't you know! Orthodox people learn the chief end of man from their catechisms and we all know that the chief end of a woman is to get married, but it seems some are not aware that the chief end of a baby is to show its fine clothes. Poor little mite! it may be weary work, but it must learn to do its duty in that station of life to which it has been called. Fortunately it is not old enough to compare its lot with that of the little French babies that creep contentedly round the low door-steps dressed in a single scant cotton garment. Cool and comfortable looks the brown little habitant, and even the baby's fashionable mother cannot help thinking so as she walks home from the station, with her imitation French *bonne* and over-dressed fine baby in front, and Mrs. McShiner making eyes at the baby's papa in the rear. The baby's mamma remembers that the baby's papa is a fine looking man and admires fair-haired women immensely; and the baby's mamma being tired and overdressed herself wishes she hadn't gone to the depot; and is quite sharp and sarcastic with Mr. McShiner, who is trying to entertain her to the best of his small ability. For, you see, although the ladies take so much pains to dress up to go down to meet their husbands they generally walk home with some one else's husband; and this is pleasant enough if your husband happens to be stupid and common place, and somebody else's husband the reverse; but in that case somebody else may not like the exchange so well. But we can't please everybody and ourselves also.

But where's the moral? Where's the moral? Dear me, there isn't any moral. It's just human nature. You mustn't always expect a moral even in domestic economy. But if you want a moral, why don't kill yourself shopping, and sewing before you go to the country. Go down to Carsley's or to Mrs. Gunn's and buy a couple of ready-made plain suits for yourself; go to the Industrial rooms and get some stout common aprons for the children; then go to the country and be happy. You'll find some of the fashionable people envying you and calling your ready-made suits prettier than theirs that cost so much worry and time and trouble; and you will find it costs a great deal less to keep your children always fresh and clean, if their clothes are plainly made. Indeed we think it poor economy for ladies to do so much sewing at home. One may have plain sewing done so cheaply in Montreal, and it is really a charity to give it to the poor women, who need the work; and if we take into account the time that is spent in shopping, matching trimmings and running to the dressmakers, it is really cheaper to order suits at the stores. Better do with two plain, serviceable suits, even if they do cost as much as three more elaborate costumes. Yes, the moral is: don't spend all your time and thoughts upon your clothes, before going to the country this summer.

CORRESPONDENCE.

DO WE NEED ART CRITICISM?

To the Editor of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR:

SIR,—A writer in the CANADIAN SPECTATOR justly observes, that in art criticism we have arrived at a period "when criticism and not flattery is needed."

The Press in a kindly spirit has meted out praise only, no doubt considering art in the Dominion in its infancy. But are not the times changing? Have not some members of the New Academy claimed for themselves and their pictures through the public prints the honoured title of teachers? To this we do not object, but if they take upon themselves the office of instructors, is it not fair that the public should enquire into their capabilities for the responsible duties of the position?

And as all art emanates from the people, we contend that they should see it safely directed into those paths which will ensure its purest and truest interest. In doing this, it would not be wise to avoid the truth of the writer's remarks just quoted. But those who dare to criticise must expect to meet with opposition by parties whose actions spring from interested motives.

In doing this "Art" in his strictures upon art in the CANADIAN SPECTATOR has brought down upon his head the ire of some individuals in the community. Let it be understood that "Art" in his notes endeavours to arrive at an opinion based upon the expression of the taste of the public, or at least that portion of it who had given some study to art, and were in a measure capable of judging. He does not believe in the infallibility of any one man's judgment in art matters, not even Mr. T. D. King's. For if we

read Sir Joshua Reynold's opinion of Michael Angelo, and then turn to John Ruskin's writings what a difference there is between these two eminent writers regarding the man.

For the opinion of some men amongst us, "Art" entertains great respect. They may not have studied it professionally, yet we think they have a clear conception of what is true or false in art. The paths of study leading to the history and causations which have governed art in the past are open to all. But the objection we have to the writer in your last number of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR, is that on all occasions he arrogates to himself too much of the art knowledge of the Dominion, and by doing so often insults the intelligence of the people. He is apt to be dogmatic in writing and intolerant of speech: wherever you meet him, he only must be heard upon the subject of art. He has been absent for some time from the columns of the SPECTATOR, but all at once he bursts forth in the full majesty of his power, uttering sentences which have become from repetition so familiar to the readers of your paper. We must confess, that we rejoice to see the great change which appears to be taking place in his mind, if we may judge by his last effusion. It appears since Royalty has smiled upon art, he too is willing to bestow a kind word upon Canadian artists. We trust it will last. Hitherto abuse from him has been their portion; henceforth they are to receive only kind words and encouraging smiles, with one solitary exception. In consequence of this change the artist who painted that clever water colour sketch of him, the other day, may now destroy it, for peace is declared. Nor will another of our talented citizens have occasion to immortalize him again, as he did in the past when he represented him in one of his pictures with a port-folio under his arm, and carrying a brass candlestick in his hand, as if in the act of searching for antiquities among the huckster's stalls at the Bonsecours market. I am at a loss to conceive why he changed so suddenly the full force of his wrath from Mr. Sandham who had incurred his displeasure, and upon whose head he heaped denunciations. Now it is Mr. Gray who has provoked his ire, and who previous to the advent of his letter was aware that utter annihilation awaited him through that power which only a King can wield. Well, the letter heralded forth by Mr. King's advanced puffing has appeared, and strange to to say, Mr. Gray still survives.

No one of intelligence expects any original art-thoughts, but can depend upon a copious supply of extracts from books, which are always the best reading in Mr. King's letters, but I am at a loss to conceive why he did not give us some argument to refute "Art's" criticisms in a late number of the SPECTATOR. Instead of reasoning, we find nothing but abuse. Twice those notes have been assailed, but both writers avoid the task of proving them incorrect, and until they do so the intelligent portion of the public will be inclined to agree with "Art."

Mr. King appears to have been prompted by certain persons who wish to stay in the background. Would it not have shown more courage if they themselves had come forward and attacked J. W. Gray. The opinions of Mr. King, as far as the intelligent readers of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR in Montreal are concerned, require no comment. He is too well known here as a prejudiced critic, but as the circulation of the SPECTATOR extends all over the Dominion, its readers in other cities may not know Mr. King and his "playful eccentricities," as he is pleased to term them. He may think himself clever, but the days have passed, however Mr. King may regret it, when he can hold up a small panel picture and declare it "exceedingly fine," "full of sentiment and feeling," "of invention and imagination," "true to nature," "and of great antiquity," or hope to dazzle a spectator's eyes by the exhibition of a modern Wedgwood plate, which is of "immense value," "a perfect gem," "a priceless treasure," and before concluding I may as well point out where I may have aroused Mr. King's animosity. By injudiciously pointing out the name of a modern American painter "Coleman" in the corner of the picture, also failing to go into raptures over it. Or by informing, when and where, he purchased the "priceless treasure" of Wedgwood's production, and the price he paid for it.

J. W. Gray.

To the Editor of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR:

SIR,—Would you kindly give publicity to the accompanying letter, the third of a series addressed to the Star, which he either neglects or refuses to publish. The two preceding letters enter into detailed proof of the correctness of my original assertion, and will be forthcoming in due time if needed:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR.

SIR,—The non-insertion in your columns of my letter regarding the Bruce memorial erected at Lochmaben, County of Dumfries, Scotland, transmitted to you some time since, would appear to point to the desirableness on your part of concealing something, which, if brought to the light of day, would result in disquietude of spirit to some parties concerned.

Impartiality, so far as I am concerned, is at a discount.

My first letter on the subject you did not publish, but freely commented on, and these comments placed me in a false position. I am unwilling to remain in this position.

I, therefore, now respectfully request you to give publicity to said letter or letters (whose contents are corroborated by the Provost (Anglice, Mayor) of Lochmaben and the Rev. Wm. Graham, of Trinity, Edinburgh) during the present week, or to announce to me in any way you choose your refusal to do so. In the event of refusal, I shall in that case be at liberty to ventilate the subject in some other direction, with a view to vindicate my original assertion,—namely, that the Bruce memorial statue was absolutely free of debt at the time the Rev. Mr. Muckie, assistant minister of St. Paul's, requested, through your columns, the Scotchmen of Montreal to hand over to him subscriptions for the purpose of liquidating a debt which did not exist.

Hugh Niven.

TRADE—FINANCE—STATISTICS.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

COMPANY.	1880.			1879.		Week's Traffic.		Aggregate.		
	Period.	Pass. Mails & Express	Freight	Total.	Total.	Incr'se	Decr'se	Period.	Incr'se	Decr'se
*Grand Trunk.....	Week May 15	73,373	125,270	198,643	149,464	49,159	.....	20 w'ks	594,674	.....
Great Western.....	" 7	35,522	51,890	87,412	74,716	12,696	.....	19 "	206,990	.....
Northern & H. & N.W.	" 8	7,617	21,701	29,318	18,138	11,180	.....	18 "	71,607	.....
Toronto & Nipissing..	" 7	1,201	1,676	2,877	2,958	.....	.....	81 "	7,511	.....
Midland.....	" 7	1,690	5,391	7,081	3,489	3,592	.....	18 "	24,958	.....
St. Lawrence & Ottawa	" 8	1,546	1,276	2,822	3,142	.....	.....	320 fm Jan. 1	1,563	.....
Whitby, Pt. Perry & Lindsay.....	" 14	530	1,245	1,775	1,076	679	.....	" "	8,131	.....
Canada Central.....	" 7	2,499	4,491	6,990	5,971	1,019	.....	18 w'ks	12,417	.....
Toronto, Grey & Bruce	" 8	1,843	4,555	6,398	3,777	.....	.....	18 "	16,386	.....
†Q., M., O. & O.....	April 30	6,488	3,242	9,730	4,671	5,059	.....	17 "	44,269	.....
Intercolonial.....	Month April.	52,278	116,844	169,122	109,137	59,985	.....	4 m'ths	152,943	.....

*NOTE TO GRAND TRUNK.—The River du Loup receipts are included in 1879, not in 1880; omitting them the week's increase is \$53,359, aggregate increase \$587,874 for 20 weeks.

†NOTE TO Q., M., O. & O. R.V.—Eastern Division receipts not included in returns for 1879.

BANKS.

BANK.	Shares par value.	Capital Subscribed.	Capital Paid up	Rest.	Price per \$100 May 19, 1880.	Price per \$100 May 19, 1879.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Per cent. per annum of last div. on present price.
Montreal.....	\$200	\$12,000,000	\$11,999,200	\$5,000,000	\$135 78½	\$133 60	4	5.94
Ontario.....	40	3,000,000	2,996,756	100,000	82¾	77	3	7.25
Molson's.....	50	2,000,000	1,999,995	100,000	125	106¼	3½	5.60
Toronto.....	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	*250,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jacques Cartier.....	25	500,000	500,000	55,000	71	34	2½	7.04
Merchants.....	100	5,798,267	5,518,933	475,000	93¾	76½	3	6.40
Eastern Townships.....	50	1,469,600	1,382,937	200,000	99½	95	3½	7.04
Quebec.....	100	2,500,000	2,500,000	425,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commerce.....	50	6,000,000	6,000,000	1,400,000	121½	103¾	4	6.58
Exchange.....	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Montreal Telegraph Co.....	40	2,000,000	2,000,000	171,432	.....	.....	.....	.....
R. & O. N. Co.....	100	1,565,000	1,565,000	.....	39	40¾	4	8.42
City Passenger Railway.....	50	.....	600,000	163,000	93½	80	15	5.35
New City Gas Co.....	40	2,000,000	1,880,000	.....	121½	110¾	5	8.23

*Contingent Fund. †Reconstruction Reserve Fund. ‡Per annum.

*THE FARMERS' DELIVERIES OF HOME-GROWN GRAIN in the 150 townships in England and Wales for the week ended April 24th, 1880, and for the corresponding weeks of the previous nine years and the weekly average prices:—

	WHEAT		BARLEY		OATS	
	Qrs.	Price.	Qrs.	Price.	Qrs.	Price.
1880.....	29,333	48s 1d	7,628	32s 8d	2,388	25s 11d
1879.....	53,483	40s 11d	7,996	31s 0d	2,344	20s 11d
1878.....	38,355	51s 8d	5,198	42s 6d	2,557	25s 10d
1877.....	33,550	55s 10d	6,540	40s 6d	4,005	25s 8d
1876.....	41,916	44s 11d	11,737	34s 1d	2,300	26s 3d
1875.....	58,799	42s 10d	5,171	38s 10d	1,558	30s 0d
1874.....	43,620	62s 1d	5,258	46s 6d	1,578	29s 1d
1873.....	40,610	54s 10d	9,839	39s 4d	1,849	23s 10d
1872.....	52,931	54s 6d	8,771	36s 4d	2,719	22s 8d
1871.....	77,067	59s 7d	8,616	36s 9d	2,653	27s 9d
Average 10 years.....	46,876	51s 6d	7,675	37s 19d	2,601	25s 8d

And the deliveries from—

	Wheat, qrs.	Barley, qrs.	Oats, qrs.
September 1, 1879, to April 24, 1880.....	1,027,681	1,469,178	140,121
September 1, 1878, to April 26, 1879.....	1,825,472	1,591,507	134,727
Decrease in 150 towns.....	797,791	122,329	*5,394
Decrease in the Kingdom.....	3,191,164	489,316	*21,576

*Increase.

*Summary of exports for week ending Map 14th, 1880:—

From—	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Pease, bush.
New York.....	86,352	644,157	449,563	3,863	.....	9,809
Boston.....	28,839	99,511	183,281	240	.....	.....
Portland.....	.....	.....	47,930	.....	.....	.....
Montreal.....	4,138	13	.....	.....	.....	1511
Philadelphia.....	10,309	134,379	315,480	372	.....	.....
Baltimore.....	19,269	545,873	223,567	1.00	.....	.....
Total per week.....	148,997	1,334,376	1,162,891	5,475	.....	11,320
Corresponding week of '79.....	93,983	1,399,288	1,865,567	43,663	199,362	48,361

* The receipts of Live Stock at New York for the last four weeks have been as follows:—

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Swine.
May 10.....	11,504	27	5,286	25,162	35,781
May 3.....	17,035	122	5,749	29,379	33,362
April 26.....	13,611	88	4,800	27,723	34,973
April 19.....	13,575	79	3,850	23,703	39,180
Total 4 weeks.....	55,725	313	19,676	105,958	143,296
Corresponding 4 weeks 1879.....	39,652	205	17,719	93,904	137,400
Corresponding week 1879.....	9,224	53	4,899	20,206	39,112
Weekly average, 1879.....	10,933	142	2,998	29,095	33,089
Corresponding week 1878.....	11,373	64	3,959	21,065	27,961

*From New York Produce Exchange.

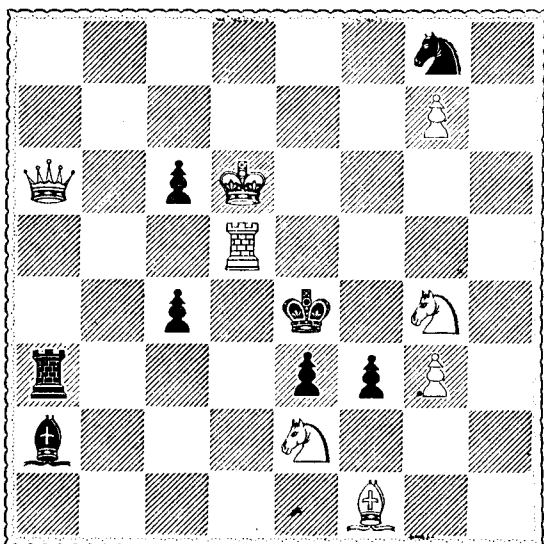
Chess.

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

Montreal, May 22nd, 1880.

PROBLEM NO. LXXII.

By Mr. C. Callander, London. From *The Huddersfield College Magazine*.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. LXIX. By Th. Jensen. R to Q 4.
Correct solution received from:—J.W.S., "good, but lacks variety." C.H.W.

THE COMPROMISED DEFENCE IN THE EVANS GAMBIT.

(Continued.)

In the famous American Game with Living Chessmen, Captain McKenzie, after B1 13 P to Q 3; 14 P takes P—P takes P, played 15 Q R to Q sq, and on Black replying 15 B to Q B 2, he played 16 K R to K sq, with a very good game. However, B1 15 R to Q sq is certainly better than 15 B to Q B 2, and I am doubtful whether Wh 15 K R to Q sq is not better than 15 Q R to Q sq, as it enables White in different variations to play subsequently Q R to Q B sq, or P to K Kt 3, as occasion may require. The first of these moves, I may remark, seems to be very effective, if Black seeks to defend his Q P by B to Q B 2. However, so far as I can discover, White can hardly equalise the game by playing either of his R's to Q sq. Suppose, for instance, after 13 B takes Kt—P to Q 3; 14 P takes P—P takes P; 15 Q R to Q sq—R to Q sq, we proceed, 16 B takes Kt—P takes B; 17 Q to Q R 4—B to Q Kt 3; 18 Q takes P—B to K R 6; 19 Kt to K sq—Q R to B sq; 20 Q to Q 5—B to K 3, (Wh 20 Q to K B 3 loses the exchange) and White remains with a pawn less and no superiority of position, for Black can now either advance his pawn or play B to Q B 4. In this variation, Wh 19 Kt to K R 4 is no better than 19 Kt to K sq; e.g., 19 Kt to K R 4—Q to K R 4 or K Kt 5; 20 B takes Q P—Q takes Kt; 21 B to K Kt 3—Q to K R 4; 22 P takes B—Q takes P. If instead of Wh 20 B takes Q P, White plays 20 Q to K B 3, the game proceeds B1 20 Q takes Kt; 21 Q takes B—Q takes Q; 22 P takes Q—B to Q B 4. Nor would White be better off if he played his K R to Q sq. In that case B1 19 Q to K B 3 would be a strong reply to 19 Kt to K sq. On the other hand, I hardly see any better course for White than capturing Kt with B on move 16. If he played Q to Q R 4 or Q to Q Kt 5, the result would probably be a mere transposition of moves. Possibly 15 K R to Q sq—R to Q sq; 16 Q R to Q B sq is stronger. If Black replies 16 Kt to K 2, the capture of the Q Kt P seems hardly safe, viz.:—15 K R to Q sq—R to Q sq; 16 Q R to Q B sq—Kt to K 2; 17 B takes Q Kt P—R to Q Kt sq; 18 R takes B—Kt takes R; 19 Q to Q R 4—B to Q Kt 3; 20 Kt to K 5—Q to K B 4, &c. Black can also play 17 B takes B; 18 Q takes B—Kt to K B 4 and Black seems to preserve his Pawn. If, instead of 16 Kt to K 2, Black play R to Q Kt sq, we proceed 17 B takes Kt—P takes B; 18 Q takes R—B to K R 6; 19 Kt to K R 4—Q to K Kt 5; 20 Q to Q Kt 3 with the advantage. White might also play 15 Q R to Q sq—R to Q sq; 16 R to Q 3, followed by K R to Q sq.

(To be continued.)

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

The *Huddersfield College Magazine*, for May, is to hand with fifteen pages of good chess matter. We notice, with pleasure, the name of Mr. W. Atkinson, of Montreal, tying with Mr. Blanchard, of Lancaster, for first prize in the 3rd Problem Solving Tourney. The prize is a copy of Max Lange's *Handbook of Problems*. A kindly compliment is paid to the CANADIAN SPECTATOR in mentioning the Illuminated Notice Board, recently presented to the Montreal Club, and Mr. Shaw's gigantic chess men. Two sets of the J.W. (John Watkinson) Letter Problem Tourney are introduced. The announcement is made that on October 1st will be published No. 1 of a new monthly magazine entirely devoted to chess, entitled *The Huddersfield Chess Magazine*, which will be conducted by Mr. Watkinson in continuation of the Chess Department of the *Huddersfield College Magazine*. The subscription price will be five shillings (\$1.25) post free.

The Italian magazine, *La Nuova Rivista degli Scacchi*, for April opens with a sonnet to the following little game, called Legalle's Mate. He was the master of the famous Philidor, and at one time gave him the odds of the Rook:—1 P to K 4—P to K 4; 2 K Kt to B 3—Q Kt to B 3; K B to B 4—P to Q 3; 4 Q Kt to B 3—Q B to Kt 5; 5 K Kt takes K P—B takes Q; 6 B takes K B P (ch)—K to K 2; 7 Kt to Q 5 mate. A beautiful addition to Philidor's legacy! An account is given of a game by telephone, played in Leghorn, and an article appears on "The Grundy Incident at the Tourney of New York." Twenty Problems close a very interesting number of this uniformly admirable chess magazine.

CHESS CLUB DIRECTORY, 1880.—This excellent little publication condenses within its sixty pages of clear type and good paper a mass of information which must prove highly useful to all English chess players. The particulars of 170 clubs throughout England, Wales and the Isle of Man are given, with the number of members, subscription fees, places and times of meeting, together with the Secretaries and Presidents addresses, &c. We see there are 44 clubs in London, among which we may mention the Railway Clearing House, with 150 members, at an annual fee of one shilling each, and the St. George's, which numbers 83 town and 56 country members, at an entrance fee of \$10 each and an annual subscription of \$15 and \$5 each respectively. Mr. W. R. Bland, Chess Editor of *Design and Work*,

Duffield, near Derby, deserves great credit for his enterprise in compiling this valuable little manual, and promises to enlarge it if he receives that encouragement which he certainly deserves. The price is only two shillings and sixpence, or 75 cents.

THE CHESS MONTHLY.—The May number of this excellent Chess Periodical has been received. The Rev. W. Wayte and Mr. J. Minchin have entered for the Lowenthal Challenge Cup. The former gentleman has held it for five years, but will have to resign it to Mr. Minchin unless he can score five games before his opponent.—A Review is given of a book on the Paris International Congress, by Mr. E. Schallop. The tone of the review is unfavourable.—A little poem, "A Chess Match," by Mr. G. Beach, will repay perusal. *Endings, Problems and End Games* conclude the number, which has been late in being issued, in order to publish, we presume, the result of the first two games in the Rosenthal-Zukertort Match, the first game of which, a Ruy Lopez, only lasted 55 minutes, and was drawn on the 12th move.

MATCHES.—*Rosenthal v. Zukertort*. Latest score: Two drawn games. *Montreal v. Quebec*. Mr. Ascher (Board C) won his game from Mr. Burke, of Quebec.

Musical.

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

Notices of Concerts in Provincial towns, &c. are invited, so as to keep musical amateurs well informed concerning the progress of the art in Canada.

BRINGING COALS TO NEWCASTLE.

Sometime ago Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise brought out from England a Court Pianist in the person of Mr. Oliver King, who, wishing to have a first-class instrument on which to display his powers, brought with him a piano, which fact was duly heralded in the papers. We thought this was bringing coals to Newcastle with a vengeance, and fancied it would not be long till Mr. King would discard his imported instrument and use one of those manufactured here—that is, in New York. The following letter, addressed to the Agent of the *Wheeler Piano*, shows that our surmise was tolerably correct:—

OTTAWA, 15th May, 1880.

"DEAR SIR,—I have to thank you for the magnificent 'Weber Grand' which you so kindly placed at my disposal for my late Pianoforte Recital. In touch and tone it is simply perfection, and owing to its superlative qualities I was in a great measure assisted in my efforts.

"I am, dear Sir, yours sincerely,

Oliver King."

"THE QUEEN'S SHILLING."

Extensive preparations are being made for the production of this Operetta, which is to be given on a scale hitherto unattempted in Montreal. In addition to the eminent artists engaged for the solo parts, a professional orchestra of twenty-five performers, and a chorus of over sixty voices will participate, which, with the band of the 6th Fusiliers, and a detachment of the "Royal Scots," as Sepoys, will make in all about 120 performers, the largest number which has ever appeared on the stage of the Academy. The orchestra consists of picked men only, and the chorus is said to be the finest which has yet graced the boards of this or any other theatre in the Dominion. The Maypole dance was rehearsed again this week, and will, we have no doubt, prove quite an interesting feature of the performance. The interest in the production of this work is deepening as the time approaches, and we anticipate large audiences and a handsome nucleus for the drill-shed fund to which the proceeds are to be devoted.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

The last concert of this Society will be given in the Skating Rink on Thursday the 27th instant, when a Mass by Gounod, and other interesting selections, will be performed. His Excellency the Governor-General, the Princess, and Prince Leopold are expected to be present on this occasion.

HANDEL AND HAYDN FESTIVAL.

The triennial festival of the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston was opened on the 4th May by a performance of "St. Paul," a very large audience being present. Among the works presented were Spohr's "Last Judgment," Rossini's "Stabat Mater," and Beethoven's "Ninth Symphony," the vocalists being Miss Emma Thursby, Miss Fanny Kellogg, Miss Emily Winant, Miss A. L. Cary, Mrs. H. M. Smith, Signor Campanini, Mr. Courtney, Mr. Adams, and Mr. Whitney. The chorus and orchestra are said to be even better than before, while the soloists seem all in excellent voice. Among the new works given will be the "Deluge," by Saint-Saens.

MR. FRITSCH, the best of our resident tenors, is to sing in an operetta entitled "The Queen's Shilling," at Montreal, on the 31st instant. The performance, it is stated, is under the special patronage of the Marquis of Lorne and his royal wife.—*New York Herald*.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

HAMILTON, ONT.—Stemdale Bennett's "May Queen" was produced on May 7th under the conductorship of Mr. J. E. P. Aldous, the solo parts being very well sustained by Miss Maggie Barr, Mrs. Chittenden, Mr. G. Payne and W. D. Steel. The first and miscellaneous part of the concert included "the Merry Wives of Windsor" overture by Nicolai, two Hungarian Dances by Brahms and Joachim, finely played by Mrs. Adams, and a Minuet and Rondo for pianoforte, violin and piano by Mr. Aldous. The vocal numbers were Barnby's part song "the skylark," and Mendelssohn's duet "May bells and flowers," and the whole concert was very successful.

On May 17 Mrs. Adamson and Mr. Aldous gave the sixth and last of their series of concerts, producing two movements of Romberg's 1st symphony, a pianoforte and violin sonata by Dussek; some of Brahms's Hungarian dances arranged for violin by Joachim; a Canzona and Tarantella by Raff for violin; two movements of Haydn's 21st quartet; "In our boat" by A. C. Mackenzie; "Anthem Song" a part song by Mr. Aldous, and "Peace, my heart" by Kalliwoda. These concerts have been well attended, and the standard of music which has been adhered to throughout bids fair to become the general standard of Hamilton before long.



Grenville Canal, Ottawa River.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned (Secretary of Railways and Canals), and endorsed "Tenders for Works, Grenville Canal" will be received at this Office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western mails on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of JUNE next, for the construction of two Lift Locks and other works at Greece's Point, or lower entrance of the Grenville Canal.

A map of the locality, together with plans and specification of the works to be done, can be seen at this Office and at the resident Engineer's Office, Grenville, on and after THURSDAY, the 20th MAY, instant, 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 the party or parties whose tender may be accepted will be required to make a deposit equal to five per cent. of the bulk sum of the contract within eight days after the date of the notification. The sum sent in with the Tender will be considered a part of the deposit.

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

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

By order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

DEPT. OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS,
Ottawa, 13th May, 1880.



Canadian Pacific Railway.

Tenders for Rolling Stock.

TENDERS are invited for furnishing the Rolling Stock required to be delivered on the Canadian Pacific Railway within the next four years, comprising the delivery in each year of about the following, viz.:

- 20 Locomotive Engines,
- 16 First-class Cars (a proportion being sleepers),
- 20 Second-class Cars, do
- 3 Express and Baggage Cars,
- 3 Postal and Smoking Cars,
- 240 Box Freight Cars,
- 100 Flat Cars,
- 2 Wing Ploughs,
- 2 Snow Ploughs,
- 2 Flangers,
- 40 Hand Cars,

THE WHOLE TO BE MANUFACTURED IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA and delivered on the Canadian Pacific Railway, at Fort William, or in the Province of Manitoba.

Drawings, specifications and other information may be had on application at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, at Ottawa, on and after the 15th day of MARCH next.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon of THURSDAY, the FIRST day of JULY next.

By order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, February 7th, 1880.



Canadian Pacific Railway.

TENDERS FOR FENCING.

THE undersigned will receive Tenders for Wire Fencing to be erected, where required, on the line of Railway in Manitoba. Parties tendering will furnish specifications, drawings and samples of the fence, or different kinds of fence, they propose to erect, and also of the Farm Gates and Fastenings to be employed. The prices must be for the work erected and in every respect completed.

Tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Fencing" will be received up to Noon on Tuesday, the First June next.

By order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

DEPT. RAILWAYS AND CANALS,
OTTAWA, 26th April, 1880.



WELLAND CANAL.

Notice to Machinist-Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned (Secretary of Railways and Canals) and endorsed "Tender for Lock Gates, Welland Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western Mails on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of JUNE next for the construction of gates, and the necessary machinery connected with them, for the new locks on the Welland Canal.

Plans, Specifications and General Conditions can be seen at this office on and after THURSDAY, the 20th day of MAY next, where forms of tender can also be obtained.

Parties tendering are expected to provide the special tools necessary for, and to have a practical knowledge of, works of this class, and 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 a sum equal to \$250, for the gates of each lock, must accompany each tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work 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 the party or parties whose tender it is proposed to accept will be notified that their tender is accepted subject to a deposit of five per cent. of the bulk sum of the contract—of which the sum sent in with the tender will be considered a part—to be deposited to the credit of the Receiver-General within eight days after the date of the notice.

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

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

By Order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

DEPT. OF RAILWAYS & CANALS,
Ottawa, 29th March, 1880.



LACHINE CANAL.

Notice to Machinist-Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned (Secretary of Railways and Canals) and endorsed "Tender for Lock Gates, Lachine Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western Mails on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of JUNE, next, for the construction of gates, and the necessary machinery connected with them, for the new locks on the Lachine Canal.

Plans, Specifications and General Conditions can be seen at this office on and after THURSDAY, the 20th day of MAY, next, where forms of tender can also be obtained.

Parties tendering are expected to provide the special tools necessary for, and to have a practical knowledge of, works of this class, and 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 a sum equal to \$250, for the gates of each lock, must accompany each tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

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

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

By Order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

DEPT. OF RAILWAYS & CANALS,
Ottawa, 29th March, 1880.



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Commencing 1st May,

A Passenger Train will leave Montreal at 5.10 p.m. for Beloeil, DeBoucherville Mountains and St. Hilaire. Returning, will leave the latter Stations at 8.15 a.m.

JOSEPH HICKSON,
General Manager.



WELLAND CANAL.

Notice to Bridge-Builders.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned (Secretary of Railways and Canals) and endorsed "Tender for Bridges, Welland Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Western Mails on TUESDAY, the 15th day of JUNE next, for the construction of swing and stationary bridges at various places on the line of the Welland Canal. Those for highways are to be a combination of iron and wood, and those for railway purposes are to be of iron.

Plans, Specifications and General Conditions can be seen at this office on and after MONDAY, the 31st day of MAY, next, where Forms of Tender can also be obtained.

Parties tendering are expected to have a practical knowledge of works of this class, and 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 a sum equal to \$250 for each bridge, for which an offer is made, must accompany each Tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

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

For the due fulfilment of the contract the party or parties whose tender it is proposed to accept will be notified that their tender is accepted subject to a deposit of five per cent. of the bulk sum of the contract—of which the sum sent in with the tender will be considered a part—to be deposited to the credit of the Receiver-General within eight days after the date of the notice.

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

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

By order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

DEPT. OF RAILWAYS & CANALS,
Ottawa, 29th March, 1880.



WELLAND CANAL.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF LOCK GATES advertised to be let on the 3rd of JUNE next, is unavoidably postponed to the following dates:—

Tenders will be received until

TUESDAY, the 22nd day of JUNE next.

Plans, specifications, &c., will be ready for examination on and after

TUESDAY, the 8th day of JUNE.

By order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

DEPT. OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS,
Ottawa, 13th May, 1880.

LACHINE CANAL.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF LOCK GATES advertised to be let on the 3rd of JUNE next, is unavoidably postponed to the following dates:—

Tenders will be received until

TUESDAY, the 22nd day of JUNE next.

Plans, specifications, &c., will be ready for examination on and after

TUESDAY, the 8th day of JUNE.

By order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

DEPT. OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS,
Ottawa, 13th May, 1880.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Important to Shippers of Manitoba Goods.

IN ADDITION TO THE SPECIAL TRAINS leaving Montreal every MONDAY MORNING for all-rail Shipments, Specials will also leave on FRIDAY and TUESDAY NIGHTS with Goods for Manitoba via Duluth.

These Trains will make close connection at Sarnia with the First-class Boats of the North-west Transportation Company. Freight must be delivered not later than Noon of the respective days.

JOSEPH HICKSON,
General Manager.

Montreal, May 7th, 1880.



Midland Railway of Canada,

AND

WHITBY, PORT PERRY and LINDSAY R. R.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

ALL FREIGHT FOR POINTS ON THE above roads should be shipped via the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY, when it will be forwarded by the shortest route without transshipment and at the cheapest rates.

FAST FREIGHT TRAINS RUN THROUGH TO Peterborough, Fenelon Falls, Kimmount, Minden, Orillia, Lindsay, Haliburton, Midland, and Wau-bashene, connecting with fast steamers for Parry Sound and Byng Inlet,

For rates, etc., apply to local agents, or to A. WHITE, General Traffic agent, Port Hope.

GEO. A. COX,
Managing Director, M. R. of C.
JAS. HOLDEN,
Managing Director, W., P. P., & L. Ry.



Q., M., O. & O. RAILWAY.

CHANGE OF TIME.

COMMENCING ON
MONDAY, MAY 3rd, 1880,

Trains will run as follows:

	MAIL.	EXPRESS.
Leave Hochelaga for Hull.....	8.30 a.m.	5.15 p.m.
Arrive at Hull.....	12.40 p.m.	9.25 p.m.
Leave Hull for Hochelaga.....	8.20 a.m.	5.05 p.m.
Arrive at Hochelaga.....	12.30 p.m.	9.15 p.m.
	Night Passenger	
Leave Hochelaga for Quebec ..	3.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.
Arrive at Quebec.....	9.00 p.m.	6.30 a.m.
Leave Quebec for Hochelaga ..	10.40 a.m.	9.30 p.m.
Arrive at Hochelaga.....	4.45 p.m.	6.30 a.m.
	Mixed.	Mixed.
Leave Hochelaga for St. Jerome ..	5.30 p.m.	
Arrive at St. Jerome.....	7.15 p.m.	
Leave St. Jerome for Hochelaga ..		6.45 a.m.
Arrive at Hochelaga.....		9.05 a.m.

(Local Trains between Hull and Aylmer.)

Trains leave Mile End Station seven minutes later. Magnificent Palace Cars on all Passenger Trains, and Elegant Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.

Trains to and from Ottawa connect with Trains to and from Quebec.

All Trains run by Montreal time.

GENERAL OFFICE, 13 Place d'Armes Square.
TICKET OFFICE, 202 St. James Street.

L. A. SENECAI,
Gen'l Supt.



Q., M., O. & O. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, MAY 16th, and on each succeeding SUNDAY, until further notice, an EXPRESS TRAIN, with PALACE CAR attached, will leave HOCHELAGA for QUEBEC at 4.00 p.m., and a similar train will leave QUEBEC for MONTREAL at same hour, arriving at destination at 10.10 p.m.

L. A. SENECAI,
General Superintendent.

Q., M., O. & O. RAILWAY.

ON AND AFTER SATURDAY, the 15th MAY, SATURDAY EXCURSION TICKETS will be issued at

ONE SINGLE FIRST-CLASS FARE,

good to return from HULL and all intermediate stations by first Train on MONDAY MORNING, and from QUEBEC and all intermediate stations by SUNDAY EVENING Train.

L. A. SENECAI,
General Superintendent.

Montreal, May 12th, 1880.

PUBLISHED TO-DAY,

A REFUTATION OF

COL. R. G. INGERSOLL'S LECTURES,

BY

A RATIONALIST.

Price TEN CENTS—to be had at any Book Store;