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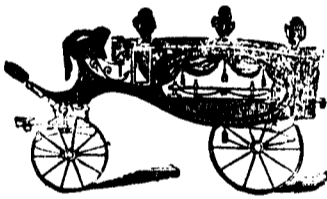
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The Canadian Spectator.

VOL. II.—No. 29.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1879.

\$2.00 PER ANNUM.

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MANAGER.

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PRIZE QUESTIONS IN CANADIAN HISTORY.

On a previous occasion we expressed our gratification at the interest which our announcement of a prize in this matter had awakened. We scarcely wish to retract this, but when we regard the amount of labour which it has brought upon us it makes us think whether it was not premature. *Over seven hundred pages of manuscript* (for the most part carefully prepared and with a most exemplary amount of painstaking, and all-worthy of careful reading) is the result; and in the face of the task of digesting such an amount of information we have yet to ask the patience of our contributors, and we assure them that we shall be happy when we can reach the end. Those who have sent replies will realise the necessity of our not coming to a too hasty decision. In many instances we had arrived, as we fancied, at an indisputable conclusion, when some fresh *date* or *theory* has rendered a new enquiry necessary before announcing a final verdict.

We have already said that the proposition of these Prize Questions originated with the late Mr. S. J. Lyman, and if his life had been spared, without doubt, with his plodding and patient perseverance, all would have gone on without interruption; but seeing that at the time of his sudden decease he had only the answers to six of the questions settled and verified, we at that juncture became as much students in the matter as the competitors themselves. We can now only hope that our friends will still have patience.

THE TIMES.

It is not a little significant that the despatch of the Home Government *in re* M. Letellier's dismissal was addressed to the Marquis of Lorne and not to the Governor in Council. This would seem to imply that there is some information or advice for the private ear of His Excellency which bodes better for M. Letellier than for Sir John A. Macdonald. It may happen that the British Cabinet wouldn't mind doing something to bring about another general election in Canada. For although the appeal to the electors would be on the part of the Ministers as against the Governor-General, nothing is more certain than that the National Policy would be tried over again. No amount of stump orating could make the Constitutional question, supposed to be involved in the Letellier *coup*, plain to the understanding of the mass of voters; in truth, I very much doubt if, beyond the Province of Quebec, any interest in the matter could be evoked—so that the issue would be the N. P., for that is still engaging the attention of the people.

AND to raise that issue again now would be manifestly unfair. The promises of a sudden prosperity, so recklessly made by irresponsible vapourers, have not been redeemed, and the unreasoning

among the electors are grievously disappointed. Were a general election to take place next week that disappointment would show itself by very materially withdrawing support from the present Government. I do not imagine that Mr. Mackenzie could carry a majority at the polls, or anything like run his opponent hard, but that the Conservative majority would be considerably reduced there can be no doubt. And that would seem to condemn the N. P. before there has been a fair chance of testing its workability. For that reason it is to be hoped that Sir John will find some way out of this difficulty without appealing to the electors for continued maintenance in power.

MM. Chapleau and Tarte are not rendering any real service to the Province by the course they have chosen to pursue at the Quebec Legislature. The crusade against all useful work upon which they have entered may afford them an opportunity for indulging and expending the spleen engendered by their late political disasters, and may be diverting to their friends in the *bleu* camp, but it will infallibly end in damage to themselves and their party. M. Chapleau is on his trial as a leader; he is undoubtedly a man of ability, and a man with a political future if he will but learn to use his present opportunities. No man can commend himself to intelligent electors by his skill in vituperation, or long-winded harangues which have nothing in them but personal bitterness. That the *bleus* are in a minority is now a settled fact, and the tactics of M. Chapleau are not at all calculated to make their position stronger or themselves more creditable in the eyes of the people.

M. TARTE has taken an independent course, but it is not likely to lead him to anything worth the having. The editor of the *Canadien* is a great man in his own esteem, but he has not yet succeeded in convincing even his own political party of the accurateness of his judgment in the matter. Nor is he likely to do that until he shall change his *role*. The charges he brought against M. Joly were so serious that they should not have been lightly made. For they affected the Quebec Premier's character, and if they can be substantiated will very greatly affect his position. We have had confidence in M. Joly, because of the evident honesty of his intentions; but if M. Tarte could prove his assertion, that M. Joly has lent himself to dishonourable transactions in order to benefit McGowen, his brother-in-law, we should have confidence in M. Joly no more. The motion made by M. Tarte, after a two hours' speech running over with gall, for a committee to enquire into the transfer of the rights of the Crown to Bickell's bridge, was a ridiculous ending to a great uproar.

I AM glad to see that a Committee of the Quebec Parliament is endeavouring to arrive at a means of perfecting the law of hypothec on Real Estate. It sadly needs simplifying, for the uninitiated might suppose that when a man or woman lends money on a property, not exceeding half its value in the sum advanced, taking the precaution to have the title examined and a proper deed made and registered, that he or she had a hold on the property which nothing could interfere with but the repayment of the principal and interest. Vain delusion, however, which many credulous investors have found out to their cost. A second mortgage may be obtained, and the property be advertised and sold at sheriff's sale without the first mortgagee knowing anything about the sale taking place, and only, perhaps, one-half of the amount due on the first mortgage, or a fourth of the assumed value of the property be bid upon it, but the sheriff must give a clear title to the purchaser, which will thus wipe out all mortgages. True, a law was passed two years ago, providing that by the deposit of a dollar with the registrar, a mortgagee shall be advised of all sales affecting the encumbrance he may have upon a property which is to be adjudged by the sheriff—but, to illustrate the old saying about driving a chaise through any Act of Parliament, this Act also provides that if the officials, sheriff or registrar, neglect to advise the person who has paid his money for being advised, and should his rights be sold over his head in his absence, it will not invalidate the sale. The only safety is for the mortgagee to look after himself. He should get a copy of the *Quebec Gazette* each week, take out his cadastral numbers and compare them with all advertisements of sales to take place, and then

he may sleep soundly. Why cannot a transfer of property be legalised to the lender, of course giving the borrower the right of redemption? I have heard of cases of men being made insolvent and having nothing but mortgaged real estate for assets, which has had to bear considerable expenses attendant upon the insolvency. The English or Upper Canadian law of mortgage would have prevented this. The property would have belonged to the lender, and the creditors of the insolvent could only have reached it by paying off the money borrowed.

THIS is an important question, and affects the foreign capital invested in Canada on real estate; and as the subject has been mooted it had better be settled on a broad and sound basis if it is desirable to retain the money now here or attract further investments of this description. Distrust has been created by the question being opened up and attention drawn to it in many quarters where "ignorance was bliss" before.

I KNOW of an institution in Montreal which has hitherto invested all its funds in mortgages on real estate, but has decided to withhold for the present from such investments, in consequence of the uncertainty of the law of hypothec, and the evident difficulties in the way of obtaining what is right. M. Joly will be rendering a most needful service to investors in giving full force to the recommendations of the Committee now reporting in the matter. A law should be passed which will secure even the most careless investors against the possibility of fraud at the hands of unscrupulous men. At present the law makes misfortune easy, and rascality a paying game.

VERILY, Mr. Johnston, the Orange delegate, is a far-seeing man, and zealous withal. Speaking at Toronto on the 12th inst., he said: "I don't think there is much fear of your being annexed to the United States; though one of these days, seeing your prosperity, the United States may ask to be annexed to you." The "signs of the times" are against Mr. Johnston's theory, but let that pass notice this which follows the modest prediction: "Do right, cherish your principles, and above all let me recommend you to uphold the good old Orange institution." *Above all*—even above doing *right*, Mr. Johnston? Surely not. I would rather say, Do right, and there is nothing "above" that.

IN answer to many enquiries addressed to me, I beg to say that I never gave a definite promise to publish anything with regard to the City & District Savings Bank of Montreal, so that gentlemen who grumble have no just cause of complaint. A correspondent says: "If you do not care to do it yourself, will you open your columns to me?" *Cui Bono?*

A DISCHARGED, or resigned Bank Manager is unquestionably a convenient scapegoat for a Board of Directors which may have failed in its duty to the shareholders; but there is considerable doubt in the streets as to whether Sir Francis Hincks has not strained a point in his own favour and against Mr. Renny. The charge Sir Francis has made is very general, and probably was intended to be so; but the shareholders will gladly welcome the "proper time" when "the former Board of Directors will be able to exonerate themselves from any charge of mismanagement."

I AM glad that the question of admission to the bar for the practice of the law is being discussed among the lawyers in Montreal. There is certainly room for improvement in the methods adopted in dealing with students. Young men can become full-fledged lawyers very easily. They attend a lecture now and then, are articled to a lawyer, which need not mean a desk in his office, or any sort of work, and in due course of time, having spent about \$100 in fees, are admitted to the bar. It is not necessary to raise the fees, but the standard in literary and legal attainments should be put higher.

OF course, the legal, "like most occupations, is overdone, and you will find that out for yourself if you will go to the library of the Court House," but in legal, as in "most occupations," there is room at the top, gentlemen.

A MINISTER in Cleveland said in his anniversary sermon to his flock :—

"In respect of labour I might have done more for you, perhaps, and those outside, certainly, if I had been content to burn the candle at both ends. But I never considered suicide a Christian grace, and, the Lord helping me, I never mean to kill myself before my time by work beyond my conscious strength."

That Minister in Cleveland is worthy of much commendation, for the general notion seems to be that a minister belongs to his flock body and soul, night and day, and at all other times when they require him. Some ministers announce from the pulpit where they are going to visit in the week, and others give a report of the number of families they have called upon. It will come by and by that the main qualifications for the ministry will be, a good walker, and a good social talker. The Cleveland clergyman will not "burn the candle at both ends," by which, I expect, he means that he will not keep up a constant strain upon his boots and his brains. Which end he uses, I don't know, but boots are popular now-a-days.

LORD MORTON writes in a very sensible way in the *Nineteenth Century* on "How *not* to retain our colonies," in answer to Earl Grey's article on "How to retain our colonies." Lord Morton comes to the general conclusion that the way to retain colonies is "by calling upon them to complete the terms and conditions of fellow-citizenship with ourselves, rather than by giving them home advice and patronage, or by increasing Imperial control." This is certainly sound judgment, for it has been demonstrated that a merely commercial relation cannot be made binding and strong. On the other hand, "the moral and social tie" might be drawn very tight, and kept so—for, at any rate in Canada, we are "ready to fight as well as fatten," and if England wants a Canadian regiment to teach Cetewayo better manners, it could be raised in a brief period. But when Lord Morton throws upon us the duty and cost of our own *naval* and *military* defense we can only ask what he means?

CANADA can provide *naval* and *military* defence against all possible packs of Fenians, but if such an unlikely thing should happen as a war between England and the United States; or, if the still more unlikely thing should happen—an attempt by the United States to annex Canada—how could we find either men or money to defend the border line? The truth is that this adjustment of the burdens and privileges of freedom in the Colonies is becoming more and more difficult. The Colonies have made up their minds that they must be allowed to adopt whatever commercial policy they please, without let or hindrance from the Home Government; and the British are beginning to think that if they cannot have the privilege of open Colonial markets, they ought not to have the burden of Colonial defence. He will be a wise man, and a friend to Great Britain and her Colonies, who shall find a way of binding the Colonies to the Empire without there being so much as a suspicion of coercion or patronage.

THE *Pall Mall Budget* is not so generous as the *World*, from which I quoted last week. Surely the Free-traders of England have a chance, by returning good for evil, to teach Canadian protectionist transgressors the evil of their ways. It is hardly consistent, to say the least of it, that advocates of Free-trade should recommend reciprocity in such a way as this from the *Budget* :—

"The resolution which was quoted last week by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach as having been passed by the Assembly of the Dominion of Canada brings forward once more the question of the Pacific Railway across British North America. When Canada entered into an agreement to construct this railroad she manifestly overtaxed her strength. This was done in the days of railroad inflation, when to build a railroad was necessarily to ensure wealth and prosperity for the country through which it was carried. Recent events in the United States and elsewhere have shown conclusively that this investment of capital is by no means invariably advantageous. Canadian railroads themselves have been, as a whole, disastrous speculations for English investors. Desirable, therefore, as it may be, and is, to keep good faith with British Columbia, the Imperial Government will probably view with no great favour the 'best efforts' of Canada to obtain 'further aid by guarantee or otherwise in the construction of this great national work.' If, indeed, Canada would give up her Protectionist policy against this country, and surrender back some fair proportion of the waste-lands now given up entirely to her management 'for the purpose of

extending relief to the unemployed working classes of Great Britain and affording them permanent homes on British soil,' then possibly some fresh arrangements might be come to. But it certainly does seem rather strange that a colony which is enacting more stringent measures of exclusion against English manufactures should come here to ask as a favour for English money or money's worth."

PUBLIC opinion in England must be in a peculiar condition, or this general outcry against Lieut. Carey would never have been heard. Before any of the facts of the case were known the Earl of Beaconsfield rose in the House of Lords and declared that the life of Prince Louis Napoleon had been "cruelly and needlessly sacrificed." The Press took up the cry and bespattered the English officer from head to foot. But from all the evidence given at the Court-martial by the men forming the reconnoitring party, it is evident that with inexcusable haste the Earl of Beaconsfield "cruelly and needlessly" attacked the character of a man who had not been heard in his own defence. Nothing that the Earl could do in such a case would surprise me, for it served to engage public opinion for a few days so as to draw off attention from Ministerial blundering; but that the people should have indulged in such wild and unreasoning abuse of Carey is inexplicable.

THE talk about the Prince Imperial as being a *guest* of the British army is absurd; he was simply a privileged spectator of the war. The Prince Imperial was in command of the party, and not Lieut. Carey, and as the officer in charge he had given the order to retreat. It is quite possible that the lieutenant lost his head when the Zulus broke upon them, but to brand him with cowardice because he did not court certain death when it was his duty to escape is worse than cruel. Has the Earl of Beaconsfield killed the English love of fair play? It looks like it.

THERE are other matters connected with the unfortunate death of the Prince Imperial which should be explained. First of all, how came the Prince to be in command of the party of reconnoissance sent out to choose a camping ground for a large portion of the British army? When he applied for leave to take an active part in the campaign against the Zulus it was denied him, but he was permitted to go as a favoured spectator. And yet in a short time he is allowed to undertake a dangerous but important task. The officer who gave him that task, and only nine troopers and a lieutenant to support him, should be court-martialed instead of Carey.

AND then, what sort of horses can they have in the British army now-a-days? From the report given by the troopers every horse bolted at the sound of firing. What is the good of a troop horse that will not stand the crack of a rifle? But everything seems to be in a sad mess out at the Cape.

I AM glad, however, to find the *Globe* retracting from the position it took last week with regard to Lieut. Carey. Then it accused him of the worst kind of cowardice, and heaped unqualified abuse upon his head; but on further evidence and reflection it says :—

"It was plainly his (the Prince's) own inconsiderate rashness that took him, the two troopers, and the Kaffir who died with him, to their deaths. There is not a word in the evidence so far published justifying a belief that he could have been saved had the remaining five of his comrades laid down their lives along with the lives of the three who died. There is nothing to show that if the lieutenant and the troopers had made a minute's stand the whole party would not have been annihilated, just as other bodies that have been surprised in the same war have been."

THAT is sound common sense; but it would have been a little more graceful if the *Globe* had formally withdrawn the remarks it made a week ago when discussing the same matter. Then it said :—

"A rally of five seconds' duration would have enabled the Prince to mount, but the troopers and their officer seem to have been lost to every sense of what was due to a comrade, though in this case the comrade was a guest." If the *Globe* has changed its opinion of Mr. Carey's conduct it should at least own to having said things untrue and uncalled for. I expected to see indignant protests from Englishmen, but they have not appeared in the daily papers. It must be that they exhausted their stores of wrath on the SPECTATOR when the Isandula business was properly called "a panic."

EDITOR.

BRITISH CONNECTION AND CANADIAN POLICY.

No. II.

I have already endeavoured to show that the Canadian National Policy of 1879 resembles two former events of importance in our history in this particular—that it was a conceding to our people of something which already they saw their American neighbours in possession of, which they desired for themselves, but had before been unable to obtain. The concession of Responsible Government gratified the popular desire that taxation and representation should go together in Canada as in the United States, and came just in time to prevent a general movement towards seeking under the American system what had till then been denied under the British. Confederation, again, came in good time to gratify in some degree the rising feeling of nationality by bringing it home to the popular mind that we did not need to look south of the lakes for the only example of a nation in this region of the continent, but might find one, or at all events “the making” of one, nearer home, in our own provinces. Similarly our commercial legislation of this year, following the popular verdict of September last, has given the world to know that we do not require to annex ourselves to the United States in order to obtain the benefit of a trade system adapted to our circumstances, but that we are quite capable of devising and carrying out such a system for ourselves—“on our own hook,” as the saying is. I argue that in the latter case, as in the former two, the effect must be, not to create either cause or occasion for annexation, but on the contrary to “block” the annexation game by taking away the motive for it. I ask, Were not Responsible Government and Confederation both measures designed to perpetuate British connection by satisfying *at home* certain popular desires which otherwise might have supplied the motive power for an annexation movement? Another measure there was, which should not pass unnoticed—the Protectionist tariff of 1858 for Old Canada, consolidated in 1859, which gave commercial satisfaction to two Provinces, although troubles of a personal and political character, incurable by commercial legislation of any kind, were even then brewing, and came to a head in 1864. In recent years the desire of the Canadian people for Protection, or at least for fair play in the matter of trade, was greatly stimulated by the spectacle of the Protection enjoyed by our neighbours over the border, just as half a century ago the desire for Parliamentary Government was stimulated by the spectacle of its enjoyment by a people of our own race living at our doors. The plain, reasonable effect of the last concession, as of the former ones, is to strengthen British connection by rendering it comfortable instead of disagreeable to the Canadian people, and, as I have before pointed out, to defeat annexation by taking away the motive for it. Those who condemn our Reform Commercial Policy of 1879 as an unwise concession to popular pressure, must on the same ground condemn the granting of Responsible Government, because the former, like the latter, was essentially a measure for contenting the people of Canada by giving them what they wanted at home instead of leaving them under the dangerous temptation of learning to look abroad for it.

It seems to me a most extraordinary absurdity, the very caricature and exaggeration of unreason, to argue that the satisfying of popular desires is likely to create dissatisfaction, and to send us on the road to Washington instead of remaining contented at home. Could we obtain the opinion of the conventional “intelligent foreigner,” with judgment unbiassed by Canadian party prejudices, it would surely be to this effect, that British connection must be strengthened and not weakened by correcting a condition of things under which enterprising Canadians were continually having it forced upon them, by comparison of figures, how much better off they would be if these Provinces were States of the American Union. But I have still to deal with those who anticipate, as the proper effect of the National Policy, not that we will seek to dissolve connection with the Empire, but that the mother country, indignant at our striking back at the hand that has fed us, will cast off Canada as an ungrateful child. Admitting that by Protection we have made things comfortable for ourselves, we have at the same time made them quite the reverse for our kin beyond the sea. Giving us the benefit, whatever that may be, of free markets in Britain for all that we have to sell, will they be content to see our markets lost, or in great part lost to them, through Canadian Protection? And will they much longer tax themselves for the defence of so ungrateful a colony?

Let me take the latter objection first. It has been well answered by the *London Spectator*, in an article which appeared shortly after news of our tariff of this year reached England, and from which I take the following:—

“The question is—What can be, and ought to be, expected from a country wrongly convinced, no doubt, but still convinced of the superior wisdom of protection, in deference to the mere feelings and wishes of another country, united to it by ties of race and empire? We maintain that it is just as absurd to expect from such a dependency the waiver of a protectionist policy of great importance, in deference to the supposed interests and the clear wishes of the Mother Country, as it would be to expect from the Mother Country the waiver of her own free trade policy, in deference to the supposed interests and the clear wishes of her colonies and dependencies. It is not politics, it is not common sense, to look for such sentimental sacrifices in such a region. A State which has made up its mind, however wrongly, that a protectionist policy is essential to its prosperity, is just as little to be expected to make great inroads on that policy in deference to the wishes

of the Supreme Government, as the Supreme Government ought to be expected to make great inroads on its Free Trade policy in deference to the wishes of dependencies. But it may be asked: ‘Is nothing more owed by the colony to the Mother Country, who takes the military responsibility of the Empire, than is owed by the Mother Country to the colony, who takes upon herself nothing of the kind?’ The answer is,—that in the first place, we have done all in our power of late years, and perhaps very wisely,—to make our colonies feel that they must as far as possible at least, depend upon themselves for their own military defence; and next, that the kind of return which we ought to expect for our provisional protection from invasion, is their similar willingness, of which we have had plenty of evidence, to supplement our military resources, in case of a great war, by their aid. It is not reasonable to expect that our colonies should express their gratitude for our protection by what they think commercial sacrifices. That is a thoroughly mercantile view of the relation, and a very false one too. For loyal defence, loyal assistance is the natural return. For loyal sentiments in the Mother Country, loyal sentiments in the colonies is the natural return. But to expect Canada or any other country to buy our protection by adopting a commercial policy which, to her seems ruinous, is at least as unnatural as to expect that private devotion should be requited by money, and love by wealth. Let us leave Canada at liberty to make her own blunders, and also her own discoveries as to those blunders, without complicating the matter by reproaches which are out of taste, as well as out of season.”

A few years ago, somebody writing to the *London Times* said that the great colonies would be towers of strength to England in time of trouble, if they did nothing more than furnish *men* to help in fighting her battles, she finding all the money herself. In the great wars of three-quarters of a century ago, England spent millions upon millions subsidizing armies of Russians, Germans and Spaniards in the struggle with Napoleon; why may she not, with more reason, subsidize regiments of her own sons in the colonies, if these be willing to take the field for her? But are they willing, and what service could they do, if called upon? Both these questions, I believe, are favourably answered by the highest military authorities. The readiness of Canadians to volunteer for the defence of the mother land is not at all a matter of doubt at headquarters in London; there it is counted upon as a certainty, should the occasion for it arise. Canada could, and would, furnish a respectable contingent of men, tolerably well trained to arms, and with capable officers to lead them, too; but she could scarcely undertake to pay any considerable part of the expenses of a great war. This much she can do, and will do, however, she will stand the cost of military schools, and of a volunteer and militia system under which an efficient force of officers and men together will be always ready, at short notice, to go where they are wanted for England's defence. It is not to be claimed that our militia system is already perfect, but measures for its improvement are under consideration in high quarters, and are attracting attention in England.

At a time when Canadians are denounced as disloyal and ungrateful, on the grounds of a false theory of colonial obligation, their thanks are due to the *London Spectator* for its able statement of what our duty really is—the return of loyal assistance for loyal defence—without any calculation of mercantile interests interfering. If possible, let some arrangement be made, by which we shall know exactly how much money we must spend each year, in order to keep ourselves in such a condition of readiness that our help will be worth something to England when the day of trial comes. But let the old mischievous notion that we are to render commercial tribute in return for military protection be dropped, and let us hear no more of it. This old notion of colonial duty means this, in effect, that we must not take the proper means for developing our resources, for fear of not running sufficiently in debt to the mother country. Once the right view of our duty is fairly understood, the charge of ingratitude will drop, having nothing to sustain it. I must leave for another occasion the consideration of the commercial aspect of our new policy, with reference to British commercial interests.

Argus.

A LOST LEADER.

Nowhere in the grand old Book is there a more pathetic touch than the lines which record the death of “the only son of his mother, and she was a widow.” The utterness of the loss so simply indicated goes straight to the heart. The limits of pathos are reached. If it were possible to intensify the effect, it could only be by accessories such as those with which the past few days have familiarized us.

The picture of grief and desolation presented at Chiselhurst is heightened by the reflection that the mother is a widowed queen in exile, and that her lost son was the representative of a cause, the triumph of which through his agency has been the dream of her declining years. In losing him the widow has lost all—even “the medicine of the miserable, hope!” And the brightness of the hope built upon the young Prince in the mother's heart, who can realize?

Individually the Prince had qualities which make his loss deplorable. That he was popular with his comrades was not much—Princes with a great future before them are likely to make friends. But there were no doubt many amiable and endearing traits in this young man, many indications of capacity, and, above all, the soldierly quality of courage—to which, unfortunately, his loss may be attributed.

There were in the Prince many of the points which Longfellow has so happily indicated in the hero of one of his minor poems—he who had

"The heart of honour, the tongue of truth,"

he who was "the life and light" of his circle,

"Whose voice was as blithe as a bugle call,
Whom all eyes followed with one consent."

Looking to the position of the Prince, both in relation to the past and to the possible future, his loss has created a sensation which we have to go very far back in our own history to find any parallel for. Catastrophes of a tragic nature have been rare among the Princes of any of the Royal Houses, and it is necessary to go back to the loss of the son of Henry Beauclerc to find the record of any tragic event like that which has affected so deeply the hearts of all classes. That hapless youth was, it will be remembered, drowned with some 300 souls in the White Ship, which struck on a rock off Barfleur and went down on a November night in 1120. The chroniclers say that for three days no one dared to tell the King of his lost son, and at length they sent into the royal presence a little boy, who fell at the King's feet and told him the news, and it is added that the King fell to the ground like a dead man, and was never after seen to smile again.

It is, however, as the representative of a great cause that the death of the young Louis Napoleon is so important. Whatever may be thought of Imperialism, there can be no doubt that it is the political faith of thousands in France, and as little that the young Prince was of all men the visible embodiment of it and the individual in whom the hopes and aspirations of the Imperialists centred. Of all the Napoleon family he was the only one who could inspire any lively regard. Prince Napoleon, now the surviving heir and representative of the family, was never either liked or trusted. His mental qualities may be judged of from the nickname given to him, not out of tenderness, but contempt,—that of *Plon-Plon*, which may be translated "thick-head"; while the fact that he is an avowed Democrat renders him peculiarly distasteful to the Imperialists. He has two sons, but the elder is only seventeen, and they are remote alike from the succession and Imperialist sympathies. In the death of the ex-Emperor's son, therefore, the cause suffers a terrible blow, if not an absolute defeat.

For in one respect Imperialism in France resembles Jacobinism in England. It has a strong personal quality in it. Its advocates call it a principle; but if it can lay claim to that distinction—which I very much doubt—it certainly is not one which can find abstract expression. Personal rule, which lies at the bottom of it, must depend greatly for its strength on a particular person, with special claims of birth or ability, and it would be absurd to talk of an Empire "in commission" waiting for the right man to turn up and take it in hand. So with the Jacobin cause. For some reason or other the Stuarts contrived to enlist the sympathies of a large mass of people, in them, as a family. Thus even James II., probably the worst of them, was supplanted and practically driven from the Kingdom, though he left behind him thousands of loyal hearts whom his treacheries could not disgust. These steadily refused to accept the Prince of Orange, who, if cold and unsympathetic, was brave and righteous, and they invented all kinds of contemptuous names for him so as to bring him into ridicule; and did not spare any indignity which they could show him, many even going the length of refusing to eat oranges from the time of his accession to the end of their days.

Sentiment plays a far larger part in the affairs of life than we are apt to imagine, and even in politics, where there would seem to be very little room for it. Loyalty is a sentiment often as unreasoning as love itself. And this accounts for the fact that it so often attaches itself to hereditary interests rather than to principles. Looking back, it is amazing to find how some of the best and bravest men of the country risked their lives in hopeless attempts to regain the Crown for the worthless Stuarts. And this kind of thing will be repeated again and again as long as there are dynasties to which people can attach themselves.

In the case of the Imperial Family of France, it was inevitable that sooner or later an attempt would have been made to put the son of Napoleon III. on the throne. There was everything about him to excite the popular enthusiasm. The beauty and misfortunes of his mother; his own youth, amiability, and talents; the evidence which he gave of military capacity, so dear to the French, and of a bravery verging on heroism,—these were circumstances all sure to appeal to the popular imagination, and to warm it into enthusiasm. Nations have short memories; but names and symbols are things to conjure with, and the name of Napoleon and the emblematic eagle would in combination have proved too much for even the Republican instincts so strong in the French people. Now all the conditions of the case are changed. The personal influence is gone,—the leader is lost; and his distracted adherents, looking this way and that, seek in vain the successor about whom the nation would rally with enthusiastic and blind devotion. The Bonapartists bid them wait the outcome of deliberations; they vehemently deny the assertion of the Republicans that "with the death of Prince Louis Napoleon, Bonapartism is dead." We shall see what will be the result of all this. "Nothing happens but the unexpected," says the proverb; and the tragic event which all deplore may be attended with unsuspected consequences. But is it possible that they can be in the interest of "the cause"? Hardly so. To all human appearance, the assegai of an unknown Zulu struck the death blow of the Empire.

ENGLISH BANKRUPTCIES.

The recently issued Report of the Comptroller in Bankruptcy furnishes the strongest condemnation of the little zeal displayed by the Government in pushing forward the Lord Chancellor's Bankruptcy Bill. It was hoped that the events of the autumn, and the City memorial to the Prime Minister, would supply a motive for really trying to amend the law upon this subject. There could no longer be a pretence that the matter did not interest an influential public. And there was no absorbing topic before the country to prevent Parliament from addressing itself to useful legislation. However, in spite of the Attorney-General's assurances, we fear we must now accept as inevitable another postponement of the subject; but a fourth session ought not to be allowed to pass away without an earnest attempt to carry a measure which will do at least as much as the Lord Chancellor's Bill proposes. The necessity for this may be easily shown. The present Bankruptcy Act came into operation at the beginning of 1870, and in that year the total number of bankruptcies of all classes was 6,353; last year the number had risen to 12,534. In the nine years, that is, there was an increase of 6,181, or as nearly as possible one hundred per cent., being at the rate of 11 per cent. per annum. The 12,534 debtors who last year failed in their obligations to their creditors owed altogether in round numbers 30 millions sterling; while their whole assets were reckoned at no more than 9 millions, less than one-third of the liabilities; and the Comptroller states that the valuation is likely to prove excessive, as probably the assets will not realize over 6½ millions. The costs and other deductions are estimated to amount to another million and a half, so that the total loss to the creditors in a single year may be set down at 25 millions. And it is to be borne in mind that the Irish and Scotch bankruptcies are not included in these colossal figures; in other words, they are not swollen by the City of Glasgow failure. We need hardly insist upon the heavy tax which bankruptcies on this scale impose upon the trade of the country. Compared with it the Poor-rate is a mere trifle. Even a shilling Income-tax, though extending to all classes, and to the whole United Kingdom, would not produce so enormous a sum; while this tax falls upon England alone, and upon those only who are engaged in trade. It is certainly not an exaggeration to say that the shortening of the hours of labour and the rise in the rate of wages of which we used to hear so much do less injury to the country's industry. For this system of bankruptcy strikes at the root of credit, which is the indispensable condition of a prosperous trade.

We have seen that the number of bankruptcies has doubled during the last nine years; but what is even more remarkable is that the increase went on quite as rapidly during the inflation period that followed the Franco-German war as during the years of depression which have since ensued; in other words, that the growth of bankruptcy has gone on alike in prosperity and adversity, and that consequently it has been unaffected by the state of trade. The conclusion is inevitable that its cause is in the existing bankruptcy law. Another point, not less serious, nor less deserving of attention, is that the growth has occurred exclusively in the amicable bankruptcies. As our readers are aware, a person who is unable or unwilling to meet his obligations may be adjudicated a bankrupt, or he may liquidate by arrangement with his creditors, or he may compound with them. It is a startling fact that, while the aggregate of all three classes has doubled in the last nine years, the adjudications have actually decreased from 1,353 to 1,084, or about 20 per cent. At first sight this would seem to prove that winding-up under the Court is not popular, and that an amicable liquidation is preferred by creditors. But this only shows how misleading statistics may be in the absence of adequate knowledge to interpret them aright. As a matter of fact, the correct inference is that the principle upon which the existing bankruptcy law was based has broken down upon trial. However true it may be as an abstract proposition that a man is the best judge of his own interests, and may be trusted to pursue them, it is by no means true, and certainly does not follow, that creditors are the most competent parties to take charge of bankruptcy proceedings. Creditors have businesses of their own to attend to, which usually require their whole care. When a debt is small, it is not worth the while of a busy man to trouble himself about it. By doing so, he will probably lose much more than he will gain; very possibly he may have to neglect important transactions. If, on the other hand, the debt is large, it is extremely undesirable to call public attention to the circumstance. The creditors are themselves traders, and credit is to them the condition of success. But, if it be widely known that they have lost heavily by a bankruptcy, they may fall under suspicion. They may find their bills looked shyly upon, may have bankers calling upon them to increase their margins, and may experience a difficulty in obtaining advances. Hence it may be the most prudent thing that a trader can do to hide a bad debt, or, if that is impossible, to say as little as may be about it. And the larger the debt, and the weaker the creditor, the more obvious is this prudence. Hence we saw the Glasgow Bank bolstering up firms long after they had become insolvent. And the same was done by the West of England Bank. At the present moment, indeed, proceedings in every respect similar to these are going on all over the country. Every man of business, with ordinary intelligence, and having good sources of information, knows of several such cases. Yet the existing Bankruptcy Act

was based on the assumption that the best way to prevent fraud in trade is to give creditors full control over their insolvent debtors. It is one more illustration—unfortunately there are too many—of the mistaken application of the fundamental principles of political economy.

As the whole number of bankruptcies has doubled, and as, at the same time, those on creditors' petitions have decreased, it follows that the liquidations by arrangement and the compositions have more than doubled. The reason of this is, as we have just seen, that creditors will not take the trouble or do not deem it expedient in the great majority of cases to institute proceedings, and that these are conducted solely in the interest of the defaulting debtors and of the class of solicitors and accountants who devote themselves to this peculiar kind of business. The debtor puts himself in the hands of one of these gentlemen, who undertakes to see him through. The latter canvasses the creditors, expatiates upon the cost of litigation, persuades them that an amicable arrangement is the best, and obtains a sufficient number of proxies to control the meeting of creditors, which is duly called, often at the most inconvenient place that can be chosen. He then appoints himself trustee, and does as he pleases with the estate. There is no supervision, no power of control, no auditing of accounts even. It is not surprising, then, that compositions are seldom effected, and are growing rarer and rarer, when liquidation is likely to be profitable to the canvasser. If he were to allow of a composition, he would get nothing for his pains. And it is equally little surprising that the liquidations should yield results disappointing to the creditors. Accordingly we find last year that "out of 4,010 compounding debtors 1,911, or nearly one-half, paid compositions not exceeding 2s. 6d., and probably not averaging 1s. 6d. in the pound, or about one-fourteenth part of the amount they owed their creditors while only four in every hundred offered to pay more than half of their debts." And the vast increase in the compositions has been precisely in the worst classes. In fact, those in which not more than a shilling in the pound was paid have increased in the nine years over 900 per cent. But the liquidations by arrangement, as was to have been expected, show far greater abuses even than the compositions. In the case of these what was paid at least went to the creditors, for the reason, as we have already observed, that it was not worth the while of agents to trouble with such small transactions; but the liquidations they were able to manipulate for their own benefit. Accordingly we are told that "nearly half the liquidating debtors gave up nothing more than enough to defray the expenses of carrying a resolution allowing them to liquidate."

We have said that the increase in the number of bankruptcies has been exclusively in the compositions and liquidations; but it has been much greater in the latter than in the former, and for the reason stated above. If anything more were needed to prove that the state of the law is the prime cause of the mischief, it may be found in the fact that "in some of the largest commercial centres, as London, Birmingham, Manchester, &c., the number of insolvencies increased very rapidly through the years of highest prosperity to a practical maximum in the years 1872 or 1873, with no further average increase through the worst years to the year 1878." Before we close, there is one other point to which it is desirable to direct attention. We refer to the unchecked control now allowed to trustees over the funds which they receive. The Comptroller in Bankruptcy estimates that the balances actually at the disposal of trustees cannot be much less than five millions. The interest on this enormous fund is lost both to the creditors and to the public, and, what is much more serious, there is no guarantee for the security of the funds themselves. "So long as the amount of a trustee's business continues it is impossible to know how his affairs stand; he may go on from year to year making payments on account of older matters from funds received on account of new matters, and it may be feared that they would not be able, if called upon, to produce the amount of funds for which they are accountable." This surely is a state of affairs which ought not to be allowed to continue. To establish an audit of these accounts ought not to be beyond the ability of Parliament, even at the far end of a session.—*Saturday Review.*

MANNERS.

Next to our murder cases, of which we have a plentiful crop on hand, the great question of the day appears to be, How to behave ourselves? With reference to the great Hats off! controversy, I would merely remind those interested that there is at this present time a remarkably well-bred and highly-trained monkey in the city, who accompanies a street organ; he is the very *beau ideal* of what a monkey should be, and is such an expert in this branch of deportment that he may be regarded as a safe exemplar, and will prove a complete connecting link.

I have been set thinking about this question of manners, and have been struck with the number of books—Guides to Etiquette, they are usually called—which have been issued, and some of which it may be worth while to glance at. Manners are the small change of society. They are little in themselves, but exceedingly useful in social intercourse, and also of good in representing something of greater value. All of us have shining virtues and exemplary qualities known to ourselves and to our intimates; at all events, if the latter

are not aware of them, it is their own fault, since we generally spare no pains to impress the fact upon them. But in mixed society half the people are unknown to the other half, and the merits of all must be taken pretty much upon trust. It is impossible that all should be introduced in detail with a specification of their family claims, their social position, and the value of their property. Thus it happens that just as a very wealthy man cannot carry his wealth about with him to show everybody and convince them of its reality, so even very great and very good people must often endure the mortification of being confounded with the common herd. A man may have a million at his fare, whereas all the small change necessary for that purpose would have been sufficient to satisfy all the requirements of the moment. And in order to meet a like state of things, society has adopted the small and useful currency which we call "Manners." These are hardly of any intrinsic value, but the possession of them indicates a great deal. It is accepted as evidence of something behind, of a bulk of social position of which these are the samples, the convenient "change" always ready to hand.

As to the Guide-books which I have spoken of, the first thing that strikes you about most of them is, what a mannerless set of people they are supposed to lick into shape. Who are the folks who want to be told that they ought not to put their knives into their mouths, or to eat with a loud, snorting noise like horses, or to scuffle their feet under the table—or on it? I suppose they exist, and if they do, they certainly will be all the more pleasant in company from correcting these habits. In fact, if they are ever to make any figure in society, they *must* do so. They may have done everything,—made money, got property, or achieved fame; but it is not of the slightest help unless they are provided with the small change of "manners," fresh from the mint of Fashion, and with the true social ring about them.

The next question is, Who makes the manners by which society is regulated? For the most part, I suppose they resemble Topsy, in that they have "grewed." Some have "grewed" out of natural courtesy, dictated by good feeling; some out of mere convenience, and others out of sheer surprise. In all civilized society, it is inevitable that deference and attention should be paid to women, and a natural instinct would dictate how this should be done. The same instinct would enable one to show courtesy to others, and to endeavour to be agreeable. This is plain sailing; but there is much beyond this, and it is when you come to the strict laws and stern behests of "the best society" upon the veriest trifles that the novice finds himself utterly at fault, and betrays his poverty—so far as breeding goes. Instinct is utterly at fault here. There is no why nor wherefore for half that is done. They seem matters of indifference, which carry neither praise for doing nor censure for omitting. And yet the ignorance of them, which may overtake the best—nay, the most gifted and the most gentle natures in the world, carries with it a kind of faultiness and imperfection. With the proper knowledge the fool may be at his ease, and without it the wise man is often put to shame.

It would be a mistake to suppose that all the trivialities which constitute manners are based on caprice alone. Some have a very solid foundation in convenience and sound sense. There are sound reasons for most of the complicated rules for leaving cards, for making calls, and for dinner-table etiquette. The card has come to play a very important part in society. It often does duty for the person whose name it bears, and saves an immense deal of trouble and awful waste of time by being judiciously "left." To show all that it involves it is only necessary to mention that in one of those said books on etiquette over twenty pages are devoted to the mysteries of leaving cards. This is, in fact, an art, and one that becomes more and more difficult every day. As to dinners, parties and receptions—anything ranking above Sam Weller's "leg of mutton swarry"—the details to be mastered constitute a liberal education. To the superficial these details often appear silly; but as they are adopted to save trouble, to avoid offence, to promote enjoyment, to put everybody at their ease, and to ensure the success of social meetings, even their triviality rises into importance.

There are, however, some points about "manners" which are not only trivial but silly. It is comforting to think that in these absurd trifles the French go much further than we do. With them it is an offence to open a table-napkin beyond certain folds, and it must be laid across the knee in an arbitrary fashion. But these are among the caprices which are adopted as "manners." I suppose all nations have them, and that, if we only knew it, there is a polite and a vulgar way of feeding on whale's blubber and eating dirt pies. But though there is no reason in many things which are "right," it is well to know how to practice them. You cannot argue them out in every company; the best plan is to learn what is expected of you, and to accept it with unquestioning acquiescence. One of the guide-books says: "They cannot be violated with impunity. Good society is by no means tender-hearted or merciful; it revenges itself most pitilessly on the poor victim who through ignorance or carelessness infringes any of its laws." The very fact that these laws rest in great measure on no better foundation than caprice gives them an authority above all other laws. They *must* be obeyed, *because* they *must* be obeyed. This is the whole sum of the matter; and when we remember that the bulk of

those who meet us have no better means of judging of our worth than what they derive from the evidence by ourselves of our having "sat at good men's feasts" and generally moved in decent society, it is most important to all who would make their way in life to study even the silly details of good breeding, to provide themselves with the necessary "small change" in the way of manners which suffices to meet social demands upon us, and by so doing often leads to something of real importance.

Quæredo Redivivus.

CHRISTIANITY AND PYRAMIDS.

The notion of going to Egypt as a storehouse of Christian evidences must be allowed to be a somewhat striking idea. When we remember that the debasing Fetishism of the Egyptians was so notorious that it attracted the ridicule of Juvenal (Sat. xv.), and that the distinctive type of Christianity there developed, owing of course to the nature of the land, was an excessively corrupt species, we are naturally surprised. And yet one among the many crude notions which have found extensive vogue at the present day is an attempt to support the doctrines of Christianity by an appeal to the great Pyramid, and to the principles of pre-historic Egyptian architecture. Such a notion must, of course, be classed with such follies as Millenarian ideas, Anglo-Israel and Shakespeare-Bacon identifications, and would lead us to imagine the intellect of the present age to be attacked by some peculiarly potent disease.

It is a remarkable feature of the present age, and quite a melancholy one, if we think it over, to find a somewhat learned man—unfortunately lacking the "dry light"—making himself an object of ridicule in the eyes of every judicious person, and misleading numbers of well-meaning people. To what a chaotic state a man's mind must be reduced who is ready to confuse the mental lineaments of a Shakespeare and a Bacon, of Semite and Aryan! But it is a sadder thought still to think of any human being hoping to save his soul by means of an Algebra and the exact measurements of the Pyramid of Gizeh. Are we to become Pythagoreans again and rest our faith upon numbers? "Is civilization a failure" indeed?

I have heard something of this Religion of the Pyramid for the last two or three years; but my attention was first seriously drawn to it by the fact of the popularity of a work by the Rev. Dr. J. A. Seiss, who seems to be the high-priest of the cultivated in America. The gentleman is Pastor, &c., of the Church of the Holy Communion, Philadelphia. His book is called "A Miracle in Stone; or, The Great Pyramid of Egypt," and for the enlightenment of those who have not the time or patience to read through this curious work, I will attempt to give a short account of its contents and object. Have any of my readers ever read that very amusing English squib by the talented author of "Alice in Wonderland," entitled "The New Belfry of Christ Church, Oxford"? If they have, they will have a fair conception of the work on the Pyramid; but they must remember, of course, that while Mr. Dodgson is funny, and does not intend to be taken too literally, Dr. Seiss' face ever wears a judicial cast.

The land of Egypt first demands the attention of the reader, in regard to which certain current notions have to be rectified, and so at first a modest plea is put forward in its favour:—

"Closely secluded from the rest of the world—the Japan of the ages—it still lies at the gateway of the traditions of Judæa, Greece and Rome; intermingles with all the Divine administrations, and connects, in one way or another, with *some* of the most famous names and events in the annals of time."

But when the writer warms to his work he becomes somewhat more boastful about the land upon whose bosom rests the great Pyramid of Gizeh:—

"And if perchance these new disclosures should be of a character more sacred and imposing than what is being exhumed in other lands, it is what we might reasonably anticipate from a country so singularly linked with some of the most marvellous Divine administrations. It is the type of the world, indeed, but in its milder aspect; the darker type is Babylon. . . . Egypt has ever been the instrument for furthering the great designs of Providence. . . . Israel could not have become a nation without Egypt. The first and greatest of Israel's prophets was rescued from a watery grave, nurtured, schooled, and outwardly fitted for his sublime legation, by the daughter of Egypt's king. Abraham himself, though from quite another section of the world, was ministered unto by Egypt."

Those who recall the actual occurrences, as described in Scripture, will remember that Egypt's king it was who doomed Moses to a watery grave, and that the ministrations of an earlier Pharaoh to Abraham were of a nature that the Patriarch only too gladly dispensed with. After parading some further glories, he concludes:—

"It was Egypt that gave to mankind the first translation of the Hebrew Scriptures." (i.e., the Septuagint, written in Greek and by Greek colonists.) "It was Egypt that proved the stronghold of Christianity after Jerusalem fell. It is from Egypt that we have the noblest and greatest fathers of the Christian Church," (a statement, it is hardly necessary to say, quite untrue,) "and however ignoble now may be the land or its population, we may rest assured that God has something further to accomplish by means of a country of which He has thus availed himself in the past, and that out of it will yet come some of the greatest of sacred marvels which are to mark the closing periods of time."

Which may possibly come to pass, when Western influences have begun to regenerate the land, owing to the Suez Canal, but which also may not.

So much for the accurate way in which the author measures the benefits conferred upon the world by the land of Egypt. It is now time to consider its chief contribution, the Pyramid itself. This we learn "was designed and erected under the special guidance and direction of God, and bears a somewhat similar relation to the physical universe, which the Bible bears to the spiritual" (p. 36). In other words, it is what is meant by an inspired work, and the question naturally follows, what this Pyramid was meant to teach us. An answer is given in the words of the book itself (p. 255):—

"The same argument from design, which leads us to believe that the world had a personal Creator, warrants the belief that the great Pyramid was built to serve as a monument in stone, not only of the most important mathematical and astronomical truths, but also of the deeper mysteries of God's Revelation."

I will enumerate a few of the many lessons pointed out in the course of the work. It is of Apologetic value, presenting an argument against Evolution, and being a witness of Inspiration; it is a key to the universe and to the last times, as shadowed in the Apocalypse; it affords, moreover, as will be seen more in detail, an explanation of many metaphors and hard passages in Scripture. It "presents a practical solution of that puzzling problem, the quadrature of the circle. It is likewise pervaded with the highest intelligence. There is not an inch of it which does not speak. Even after the lapse of four thousand years of observation, study and experience, there is not a nation or people whose wisdom or every-day affairs it is not capable of improving. There is reason to think that we have not yet reached the fulness of its grand symbolizations." (p. 108.)

These are a few of the numerous significations which the author reads into the proportions of the pyramid. The manner of arriving at his conclusions is curious and instructive. The numbers three, nine and five are discovered in different parts, and each in turn receives elaborate treatment.

Under the last number we read:—

"This intense fineness could not have been accidental, and likewise corresponds with the arrangements of God, both in nature and revelation. Note the fineness of termination to each limb of the human body, the five senses, the five books of Moser, the twice five precepts of the Decalogue. But this is not all. Science now tells us that the diameter of the earth at the poles is *five hundred millions of units, about the length of our inches.*" (p. 47.)

The words underlined are noticeable, for they afford a test of the writer's trustworthiness. Every one knows that an unit may be of any size, and so it is here used to mean nothing, for the actual length of the polar diameter is far from 500,000,000 inches. A careless reader would, however, be deceived into believing that to be the actual measurement, and upon this computation, the author rests an elaborate calculation (pp. 47-8). Presently the polar diameter becomes "500,500,000 of our inches (at p. 61), and upon this measurement, which the author supposes to be the mean between the British ordnance survey of 500,428,296 inches, and the American computation of 500,522,904 (the figures and authorities are the author's own), another curious coincidence is founded!

These facts speak for themselves, as to the exactness of Dr. Seiss, and I think what follows will be equally significant as to his common sense. Under the heading of "The Pyramid and the Christian Dispensation" comes a description of "miniature symbolic graves, every one of which is open," cut in stone, in "the Grand Gallery of our Pyramid."

"More than this, right by the side of each of these open graves is a neatly cut stone set vertically in the wall. It is a symbol of standing upright, and almost audibly proclaims the tenants of those open graves risen, as all true Christians are, not only from the death of sin, but to an headship of a still completer resurrection through Him who is to come again. There are eight times seven of these open graves. Eight is the number of new life and resurrection, and seven of dispensational fulness, so that by their numbers they also signify this newness of life. We thus have one of the intensest and most spiritual features of the Gospel as emphatically pronounced as stones can speak it." (p. 131.)

Very wonderful, certainly, for such early times, but what proof have we for all this but assumption? It would be wearisome, and, I hope, by this time, useless, to give any more of this strange symbolism. But to show how little the writer is to be trusted in his interpretations of Scripture a few more citations must be made. Everything is grist that comes to the mill of Dr. Seiss. This principle seems to be to press into the service of the Pyramid all that is not otherwise explained, and he adds to this much about which most people are tolerably certain. Thus the text from Isaiah (xix. 19-20) prophesying an altar to Jehovah in the land of Egypt is robbed of its natural reference to Onias and the Egyptian branch of the Jewish Church, and becomes the motto to the volumes. Again—

"There is a still more distinct reference to the Great Pyramid in the Book of Job, xxxviii. 1-7 . . . the style of the building is unquestionably the Pyramid . . . the picture will not interpret of anything else." (p. 114.)

The passage referred to is the magnificent one beginning, "Who is he that darkeneth counsel by words without knowledge?" and contains the description of the morning stars singing together, and the sons of God shouting for joy over the laying of the foundations of the earth. The suggested interpretation is a mere bathos. The name of Melchisedec is pressed into the service of the Pyramid, and to aid in the identification of this personage and the semi-fabulous Job, another passage of Job (xxix. 6) is misunderstood. The words are, "When I washed my steps with butter, and the rock poured me out rivers of oil,"

where oil is, of course, figurative as butter. But the writer obtusely takes it literally at p. 205. The passage, beginning, "Oh that my words were written!" and containing the much disputed verses, "For I know that my Redeemer liveth," &c. (Job xix. 23-27), "looks like a description of the high intent of the Great Pyramid, and a prayer that it might endure with its glorious freight even to the end of the world."

Similar perversities of explanation occur constantly, but the climax is reached (at p. 23), when "Rock of Ages, Cleft for Me" is explained as an allusion to Pyramidal phraseology!

I have exposed the follies of this ridiculous book, because I find that it is already in the fourth edition, and because I have often heard it spoken of as a convincing answer to the religious sceptic. The truth is, that a book like this does supreme harm to the cause it is meant to serve. When people are asked to believe the Pyramid to be the work of the Almighty, on the ground that "we can no more account for its appearance in this fashion on ordinary principles, than we can account for the being of Adam without a special Divine intervention. . . . People may guess and suppose; but they can tell us nothing," (p. 40), it seems high time to speak plainly. Such arguments as these are a little out of date. It is somewhat ridiculous to tell us, that because we do not know how a building was made, we must assume a divine architect. Yet the assumption is calmly made; the marvellous properties of the building are expounded; imaginary coincidences are pointed out, and the conclusion follows:—

"Then inspiration is a demonstrated reality; then miracle is a tangible fact; then the foundations of infidelity are dissolved; then the Scriptures are true; and then our Christian faith and hopes are sure, and cannot disappoint us!" (p. 230.)

I have said before, and I say it again, that the harm done by such a book as this is incalculable. If anything could do it, it would make Christianity itself ridiculous. Any one who gives credit to such nonsense as I have extracted, is not only so far worse intellectually, but he is like to become worse morally. The intellectual state, to which submission to such a theory may reduce a man, is to be gathered from the state of Dr. Seiss' own mind, as exhibited by his objections to the French Metric system. To give these objections in his own words (p. 246):—

"It is offensive in its religious and theological relations, except to infidels and unbelievers.

"1. It is the furthest from the scriptural and sacred system of weights and measures of all systems on earth.

"2. It is the national characteristic of the only nationality that ever officially denied the divine existence.

"3. It affiliates, at least in some degree, with the buying and selling, 'mark of the Beast,' which is connected with very serious divine judgments. See Rev. 13, 16; 20, 4."

And a man is worse morally too; for no man is better for being stultified, and by allowing himself to become so he is morally deteriorated. We have the stern realities of life and nature around us. Let us look into them with clear eyes, and try to understand them. But we shall get no aid from a faith founded upon transparent fallacies. It cannot stand any more than the house built upon the sand.

The true significance of such a work, as "A Miracle in Stone," lies in the conviction that it forces upon us that "many minds, dizzy with indigestion of recent science and philosophy, are far to seek for the grounds of duty," to use the words of G. Eliot's latest work. But to find such a basis in the empty theory propounded by Dr. Seiss, is to tamper with that intellect, which is as much a part of our nature as the instinct of faith itself. We have many of us lately read a striking chapter on the Evils of Debasing the Moral Currency. There is such a thing, too, as Debasing the Intellectual Currency, and when from the pulpit or elsewhere a demand is made to submit our intellects to theories and to the acceptance of impossibilities, which the Time-Spirit has doomed, and against which the common sense of men has rebelled, the Intellectual Currency is suffering debasement.

R. W. Boodle.

HYPERBOLISMS.

It is certain that every well-informed person has noticed that we are departing from simplicity, even when conversing upon subjects of the most familiar kind. Some one has said of this figure in rhetoric, the *hyperbole*, that it lies without deceiving, and that our common forms of compliment are extravagant hyperboles. A flowery style of writing is creeping into works even of the most prosaic sort, and the columns of newspapers are filled with ornate descriptions of the most common-place events; whilst annals of crime can hardly be read without shuddering, so extravagantly are they written. From these the effects of this flowery style may be traced through speeches and popular lectures to familiar conversation. This manner of speaking has become so very general that we hardly know the merit or qualities of anything from the manner in which it is described to us. A person said to me the other day, "Oh! I had lunch with B—; he gave me a *glorious* beefsteak and a *famous* bottle of wine." In order to understand the absurdity of this magnifying language, perhaps it would be better to translate it into a foreign tongue and say it to a native of that country. I would except the French, however, as

they are perhaps better acquainted with this manner of speaking than ourselves. But say it is translated into Spanish; what would a Spaniard think of the *glory* of a piece of beef cooked on a gridiron, or of the *fame* of a bottle of wine which he himself, perhaps, had manufactured?

It is related of Dr. Johnson that, when at Harwich with Boswell, he rebuked Boswell for saying that it would be *terrible* if they were delayed there, and cautioned him not to use "big words for little matters."

It is a good thing that in this age of unbelief we have given up belief in prodigies, or what would we think of a *prodigious* fine woman? As to our conceptions of *size*, they are wonderful. We speak of a *vast* undertaking—or at least a lady does—in speaking of climbing to the top of the mountain, and her escort has *vast* pleasure in accompanying her. We may speak with propriety of the tremendous earthquakes, volcanoes and tempests, but hardly, as the *Star* does, of the tremendous musketry of a volunteer corps; nor can we say a thing is *awfully* nice, *awfully* jolly; but we can speak of an *awful* death, of the *awful* wrath. In fact, more attention should be paid to the proper use of words and expressions.

It is very probable that we have borrowed some of our big words and misapplication of words from works of fiction, in which everything is described with an epithet calculated to "elevate and surprise." In these works this may be allowable, as the business of love, disappointment, denouements, could hardly be carried on without the aid of fiends, angels, darts and agonies. A new language is necessary to express the modern distresses of a pair of lovers, yet this is hardly intelligible anywhere else. It would not be believed in every-day life, and if believed would be over-believed; nor would it be current in St. Francois Xavier Street.

The danger of accustoming ourselves to this hyperbolic mode of speaking is that we shall soon find the return to simple accuracy very difficult and mortifying. Many people so indulge in the marvellous in narration, that a plain unadorned tale does not command much attention. From this we also fall into a *carelessness about truth*, and by tracing the progress of lax storytellers we shall probably find that they began by using disproportionate words, and from the cant of compliment soon reached that *inaccuracy* of facts which is as mischievous as falsehood. Dr. Johnson has said, "It is more from carelessness about truth than from intentional lying that there is so much falsehood in the world." And it is most certainly true that the cant of compliment without any meaning and an exaggerated mode of speaking surely tend to the acquisition of an indifference about truth. It is to be hoped that either new meanings will be given to some of these words, or that a change will be made in their mode of use. There are some society hyperboles with which we are all acquainted, and of which I shall perhaps give a few notes at a later day.

Marth.

OUR SUMMER RESORTS.

No. II.

A land of lavish lights and floating shades,
And broad green flats, border'd by woody capes,
That lessen ever as they stretch away
Into the distant blue; a land of hills
Cloud gathering ranges, on whose ancient breast
The morning mists repose.—*Alford.*

After a sojourn of a few days in Quebec, where the tourist has seen all the relics of the past, and the grand old memorials with which the city, unique in its grandeur, is replete, and visited the Falls of Montmorenci, and wended his way to the "Natural Steps," about two miles up the river from the Falls, we will accompany him on his way down the St. Lawrence on board one of the Saguenay steamers. Presuming it is a bright clear morning and the blue sky dappled with cirro-cumulus clouds, the view from the after deck of the steamer from the west end of the Island of Orleans is magnificent. It has been the theme of eulogy, and it is difficult to imagine anything more strikingly beautiful than the view which is obtained just as the steamer opens out the Falls of Montmorenci on one hand and the City of Quebec on the other. "Take shady valley, fruitful fields, frowning battlement, glittering domes, rural spires, and sombre forests,—group them all into the choicest picture of ideal beauty your fancy can create;" arch it over with the blue sky, light it up with a radiant sun, tempered with fleecy clouds, especially if they are fleeting over his bright face, and then you will see, perhaps, one of the grandest sights in the world. Without exaggeration the view is scarcely to be surpassed in any part of the world. The steamer rapidly passes the shores of the beautiful and fertile Island of Orleans, which is about eighteen miles long, with an extreme breadth of about four and three-quarter miles, and rises gradually from generally steep banks, to the central elevation of 350 or 400 ft. above the level of the river. The southern shore of the island, which is on the left going down the river, is well wooded, and has several villages with picturesque churches close to the beach,—noticeably, the churches of St. Lawrence, St. John, and St. Francois, which are about six miles apart. Upon leaving the Island of Orleans we pass Reaux Island and soon come to Grosse Island, on the southern side

of which is the Quarantine establishment, where all merchant vessels inward bound are supposed to anchor, whence they are allowed, after examination, to proceed to Quebec. The islands in order eastward of Grosse Isle are Cliff, Margaret, Middle, Race, Mile, Haystack, Crane, and the Pillars, upon one of the latter, called the *Stone Pillar* islet, is a lighthouse. The tower is of grey stone, of a conical form; it exhibits, at an elevation of 68 feet above high water, a white light, which revolves every minute and a half, and from the upper deck of the Saguenay steamers it can in clear weather be seen at a distance of about 15 miles. The other is called the *Wood Pillar*, because of the trees that are upon it. It is the higher and steeper of the two, and rises to about 100 feet above the high water mark. Neither of them exceed 2 cables in diameter. About N. W. of them are the Seal Islands, which are small and very low, covered with grass and a few bushes. They are visited by the "habitans" for seals, marsh hay, and wild fowl in their season.

As these islands have nothing fascinating about them, save for their legends—for which seek LeMoine's "Chronicles of the St. Lawrence"—and for sportsmen, the Saguenay Steamers leave them well to the right, hauling their course towards Cap Tourmente, the summit of which is about 2,000 feet. Here the coast is quite bold, and its high and precipitous capes of various granitic rocks form a sudden contrast with the low shores of the Island of Orleans. The scenery is much more rugged and mountainous than any passed between Portneuf and Cape Diamond on the route to Quebec from Montreal. To the westward of Cap Tourmente, at a distance of about ten miles as the crow flies, is Mount Ste. Anne, whose summit reaches to about 2,700 feet. At its base is an impetuous river bearing the same name, and famed for its wild picturesqueness and its falls, which have been faithfully transcribed by our Canadian artists, but by no one more so than Jacobi. Henderson, who has travelled over the whole of the Lower St. Lawrence, has made us familiar not only with the falls but with the Church of *La Bonne Ste. Anne*—a spot sacred (as much so as Notre Dame de Lourdes and Paray le Monial) to the faithful hailing from Rome. Here thousands annually make their pilgrimage, and on the festival of Ste. Anne (26th June) the pilgrims outrun the inn accommodation. The legends and miracles are too many and wondrous for my present purpose, therefore I must again refer my readers to LeMoine's "Chronicles" (pp. 250 to 254). Passing along the north shore from Cap Tourmente we pass in order a lot of high headlands well wooded—Cape Burnt, Cap Rouge, Cap Gribaune, Cap Maillard, and so close in shore that by the aid of a field glass we can discern the different kinds of trees which in the summer time are robed in a rich prosperity of leaves. Then we come to St. Paul's Bay, where the steamer disembarks any tourist who wishes to land and sojourn for a day or two in what has been compared to "the happy valley of Rasselas," surrounded by the most wild and rugged mountains, which rise in endless succession one behind the other, stretching away in the distance till they resemble a faint blue wave in the horizon. While waiting for the next steamer the tourist ought to visit L'Isle aux Coudres, which Bayard Taylor calls "a beautiful pastoral Mosaic in the pale emerald setting of the river." "To the pious of the neighbouring parishes"—the island itself forming the Parish of St. Louis (IX.) of France and containing a population of about 750 souls, all Roman Catholics—"on *terra firma*, the island possesses," says Mr. LeMoine, "more than ordinary interest: a mystic, a supernatural glamour surrounds its shores. Here, on the 7th of September, 1535, being the Feast of the Nativity of the Virgin, was celebrated the first Mass said on Canadian soil: for this incident we have the undoubted authority of Jacques Cartier."

Leaving the island, we come under the shadow of Eboulemens, a sort of *terra mota*, which attains a height of 2,547 feet. Slight shocks of earthquake are not infrequent in this neighbourhood. The very name of the place inspires one with a sense of insecurity, the soil looks convulsed, and if smoke was seen issuing from its lofty summit we should not be surprised. The whole vicinity is wild. The turbulent streams that sweep down the valleys carry everything before them. The swirling eddies and the cross chopping seas during a gale make the shore dreaded by small sail boats. After leaving this Plutonic region we soon come to Murray Bay, one of the most picturesque places on the shores of the St. Lawrence, between Gaspé and Quebec. It is also one of the principal summer retreats for the families of Montreal during the time when the sun is in the signs of the Lion and Virgin. It has been termed the Highlands of the St. Lawrence. Here, as at Tadousac, there is none of the fashionable, and we may say, objectionable features of hotel life, as experienced at Saratoga and even Cacouna. For the fisherman it has peculiar charms, the lakes and rivers abound with trout:—Grand Lac, Petit Lac, Lac Gravel and the Chute. For two months in the year Point a Pique may be called the very perfection of rural civilization. Crossing from Murray Bay, in a diagonal direction, in about two hours we come abreast of the last of the Pilgrims (Five Islands), the great or Eastern one is the highest, being about 300 feet high, partially wooded with scrubby spruce trees, and forms a pretty foreground to the south shore. In a little less than an hour the steamer is alongside the wharf at Riviere du Loup, another favourite summer residence of the Montrealers, on account of the pureness of the air and its quietude, and again, because it is contiguous to the railway which runs direct in one direction to Halifax, and in the other to

Quebec and Montreal. About four miles from the pier at Riviere du Loup is Cacouna, the Saratoga of Canada. It is a very popular and fashionable watering place, and is much frequented. There is a spacious and well kept hotel, the St. Lawrence Hall, capable of accommodating 500 guests, and there are a great number of cottages lining the banks of the river for nearly two or three miles, where lodgings can be obtained. From Riviere du Loup the steamer crosses to the north shore and reaches Tadousac before sundown, and if the cirro-cumulus clouds with which we started from Quebec have accompanied us, the beautiful hues which they impart to the sunset will never be forgotten. At this very cradle of Canadian history, this little nest in the midst of the granitic rocks that surround the mouth of the Saguenay, I shall rest until next week, when the next chapter will be devoted to the grandest and sublimest scenery in Canada.

Thos. D. King.

FELIX OPPORTUNITATE MORTIS.

Exile or Cæsar? Death hath solved thy doubt,
And made thee certain of thy changeless fate;
And thou no more hast wearily to wait,
Straining to catch the people's tarrying shout,
That from unrestful rest would drag thee out,
And push thee to those pinnacles of State
Round which throng courtly loves, uncourted hate,
Servility's applause, and envy's flout.
Twice happy boy! though cut off in thy flower,
The timeliest doom of all thy race is thine:
Saved from the sad alternative, to pine
For heights unreached, or icily to tower,
Like Alpine crests that only specious shine,
And glitter on the lonely peak of Power!

Alfred Austin.

THERE ARE TWO WAYS TO LIVE ON EARTH.

There are two ways to live on earth,—
Two ways to judge,—to act,—to view;
For all things here have double birth,—
A right and wrong,—a false and true!

Give me the home where kindness seeks
To make that sweet which seemeth small;
Where every lip in fondness speaks,
And every mind hath care for all.

Whose inmates live in glad exchange
Of pleasures, free from vain expense;
Whose thoughts beyond their means ne'er range,
Nor wise denials give offence!

Who in a neighbour's fortune find
No wish,—no impulse,—to complain;
Who feel not,—never felt,—the mind
To envy yet another's gain!

Who dream not of the mocking tide
Ambition's foil'd endeavour meets,—
The bitter pangs of wounded pride,
Nor fallen Power, that shuns the streets.

Though Fate deny its glitt'ring store,
Love's wealth is still the wealth to choose;
For all that Gold can purchase more
Are gauds, it is no loss to lose!

Some beings, wheresoe'er they go,
Find nought to please, or to exalt,—
Their constant study but to show
Perpetual modes of finding fault.

While others, in the ceaseless round
Of daily wants, and daily care,
Can yet cull flowers from common ground,
And *twice* enjoy the joy they share!

Oh! happy they who happy make,—
Who, *blessing*, still themselves are blest!—
Who something spare for others' sake,
And strive, in all things, for the best!

Charles Swain.

THINGS IN GENERAL.

"MANY MICKLES MAKE A MUCKLE."

According to the calculation of Mr. G. T. C. Bartley, an ounce of bread wasted daily in each household in England and Wales is equal to 25,000,000 quartern loaves, the produce of 30,000 acres of wheat, and enough to feast annually 100,000 people. An ounce of meat wasted is equal to 300,000 sheep.

ONLY TEMPER.

Touchwood is that kind of good fellow. He is by turns insolent, quarrelsome, repulsively haughty to innocent people who approach him with respect, neglectful of his friends, angry in face of legitimate demands, procrastinating in the fulfilment of such demands, prompted to rude words and harsh looks by a moody disgust with his fellow-men in general—and yet, as everybody will assure you, the soul of honour, a steadfast friend, a defender of the oppressed, an affectionate-hearted creature. Pity that, after a certain experience of his moods, his intimacy becomes insupportable! A man who uses his balmorals to tread on your toes with much frequency and an unmistakable emphasis may prove a fast friend in adversity, but meanwhile your adversity has not arrived, and your toes are tender. The daily sneer or growl at your remarks is not to be made amends for by a possible eulogy or defense of your understanding against depreciators who may not present themselves, and on an occasion which may never arise. I cannot submit to a chronic state of blue-and-green bruise as a form of insurance against an accident.—"Theophrastus Such," by George Eliot.

RELIGIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The exclusiveness of public opinion against some of the prevailing forms of religious belief in America, till within 20 or 30 years ago, was at least equal to anything found among ourselves. A well-known English traveller passing through the States where Unitarian opinions were not in vogue, tells us that she was warned in significant terms that she had better conceal them if she wished to find social reception. The passion for pilgrimages, relics, and anniversaries is, with some obvious modifications, as ardent as in the European Churches of the Middle Ages, and the preternatural multiplication of the wood of the Mayflower is said to be almost as extraordinary as the preternatural multiplication of the wood of the True Cross. Again, the social estimation of the different Churches bears a striking resemblance to those distinctions which in other forms might have been found in the Churches of Europe centuries ago. These relations are in detail often the reverse of what we find in Europe, but this does not make less significant the general fact of the combination of certain religious convictions with certain strata of society. Let me briefly give a sketch of these social conditions as they now appear, inherited, no doubt, in large proportion from the historical origin of the different creeds. At the top of the scale must be placed, varying according to the different States in which they are found, the Unitarian Church, chiefly in Massachusetts; the Episcopal Church, chiefly in Connecticut and the Southern States. Next, the Quakers, or Friends, in Philadelphia, limited in numbers, but powerful in influence and respectability, who constituted the mainstay of Pennsylvanian loyalty during the war of Independence. Next, the Presbyterian Church, and close upon its borders and often on a level with it, the Congregationalists. Then, after a long interval, the Methodists; and following upon them, also after an interval, the Baptists; and again, with perhaps a short interval, the Universalists, springing from the lower ranks of Congregationalists. Then, after a deep gulf, the Roman Catholic Church, which, except in Maryland and the French population of Canada and of Old Louisiana, is confined almost entirely to the Irish. Their political influence is no doubt powerful; but this arises from the homogeneity of their vote. There are also a few distinguished examples of Roman Catholics in the highest ranks of the legal profession. Below and besides all these are the various unions of eccentric characters, Shakers, and the like, who occupy in the retired fastnesses of North America something of the same position which was occupied by the like eccentric monastic orders of mediæval Europe.—Dean Stanley, in *Macmillan's Magazine*.

BRITISH EMPIRE IN INDIA.

Nature has defined the greatness, the unity, and the limits of this giant Empire by the Himalaya range on the north, the sea on the east, south, and west. It embraces a fifth part of the entire human race; its mistress is throned on an island thousands of miles away, and this nation of 240,000,000 is ruled by a handful of some 30,000 strangers, whose native land was still marsh and forest, and their forefathers clothed in the skins of wild animals, when India already possessed an uncommonly rich and highly elaborated language, great epic poems, philosophical systems, and a social order based on religion. And their foreign rulers are divided from their subjects by everything which elsewhere associates and binds men together, by race, colour, religion, language, manners, and customs; they do not come with the intention of settling and taking root in the country, but rather with the view of leaving it again after their work is done, and have, therefore, neither the desire nor the expectation of ever becoming fused in one social community with the natives. We look in

vain for any similar phenomenon, either in the past or in the present. The Roman Empire in its best days did not include half the existing population of India; it was for a long period a mere barren military domination; the majority of its Emperors lie under the ban of history, and it passed through growing impoverishment and depopulation to its inglorious fall, while—apart from extraordinary calamities—the population of British India increases—if the statements published by Anglo-Indian authorities may be relied upon—by 24,000,000 every year. [There must obviously, as the author himself suspected, be some mistake here.] The Caliphate was, indeed, from the eighth to the eleventh century, a world-wide empire, extending from the Indus to the Pyrenees, but it rested on the oppressive and soul-killing power of a fanatically intolerant religion, forced on the natives at the sword's point; its history is chiefly made up of an endless series of religious wars and palace revolutions, while the gifts it bestowed on its subjects were despotism, the domestic economy of the harem, the degradation of the female sex, and, in the higher classes, the destruction of family life. In the present Indian Empire, on the contrary, there has never been a quarrel among the rulers, a disputed succession is impossible, and no one has ever been persecuted or even placed at a disadvantage on account of his faith. Still sharper is the contrast between the former dominion of Spain in South and Central America and that of British India. The Spanish was a colonial Empire; the natives were distributed as slaves by the colonists through their system of *Encomiendas*, [See Helps's "Spanish Conquest in America," Vol. I., page 197.] crushed under the burden of compulsory service, completely exterminated on the islands, and destroyed by millions in Peru and Mexico. In India, on the contrary, the English have not sought to become colonists and land-owners. The tropical climate itself makes that impossible; no English family stays there to the third generation, and parents are obliged to send their children to a cooler climate to be brought up. Fortunately, alike for England and for India, there are no creoles, nor mulattoes, mongrels, tertiaries, and quaternaries, or by whatever other name the bastard races and half-breeds may be called. In a word, to compare the Spanish and English rule over subject nations would be—to use the Persian simile—like comparing the kingdom of Ahriman to that of Ormuzd.—*Von Dollinger, in Contemporary Review*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

It is distinctly to be borne in mind that we do not by inserting letters convey any opinion favourable to their contents. We open our columns to all without leaning to any; and thus supply a channel for the publication of opinions of all shades, to be found in no other journal in Canada.

No notice whatever will be taken of anonymous letters, nor can we undertake to return letters that are rejected.

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

To the Editor of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR:

SIR,—As there was no bloodshed in the "late duel," and all parties are quite satisfied with the result, it may be opportune to state that an Act is in force in this Province, viz., cap. 78 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada,—"An Act respecting compensation to the families of persons killed by accidents or in duels,"—by which an action will lie, to recover damages for the death of any person caused under such circumstances as amount in law to felony. Every such action shall be for the benefit of the wife, husband, parent and child of the person whose death has been so caused, and may be brought, in the Province of Quebec, by the personal representative, tutor or curator of the deceased. And "when the death of a person has been caused by any wound or injury received in a duel, which wound or injury has been inflicted by the use of any description of firearms or other deadly weapon whatsoever, in such case the person inflicting such wound or injury, and all persons present aiding or abetting the parties in such duel as seconds or assistants therein, may be proceeded against under this Act, although no action for damages could have been brought by the person whose death may be so caused had death not ensued from the infliction of such wound or injury." Under this Act the word "parent" is interpreted as meaning father and mother, grandfather and grandmother, stepfather and stepmother; and the word "child" shall include son and daughter, grandson and granddaughter, stepson and stepdaughter.

So much for the civil law.

Our criminal law affecting duelling is severe. A challenge is a breach of the peace, and in case of death resulting from an encounter, the principal is held to have committed murder, and all parties abetting are accessories thereto.

The Great Law says, "Thou shalt not kill," but the provisions of the law in the Province of Quebec certainly make it injudicious to play at duelling, and should a family man be the "dead hero," the other gentleman will have to face the chances of being made familiar with the hangman's attentions, and of having his estate, if any, applied to the use of "the cousins and the aunts" of his antagonist.

Let each one make his own application.

Yours truly,

WIMBEL.

Musical.

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.

All communications to contain the name and address of the sender.

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

OUR MILITARY BANDS.

We notice in the *Star* that "A Modest Citizen" wants a committee formed to engage "Hecker's Band" to play in the public squares. We are not aware of any military organization conducted by Mr. Hecker; and if the writer means the *string band*, largely composed of pupils, which performed in McGill College Grounds last summer, we would gladly subscribe to send them to Viger Square, or anywhere that we would be unlikely to visit ourselves. To inflict the abominable scraping which we heard at their former concerts on the residents of, say, the Windsor Hotel would, we feel sure, not raise us in the estimation of strangers who have the slightest ear for music. We do not see, however, why we could not have weekly performances by the different volunteer bands in the city, some of which play fairly enough in the open air. Some five or six years ago the band of the Grand Trunk Brigade gave weekly performances, which were, if not highly enjoyable, at least tolerable, and we think there is as good material here now to work upon if it be taken hold of in the right manner.

It is strange that not one of our volunteer regiments has a properly formed reed band; with the exception of the Sixth Fusiliers Band, which is a purely brass band, they are all of a mongrel type, being neither "fish, flesh nor good red herring"; each man seems to take up what instrument he chooses, and so we have bands in which there are one or two clarionets and a bassoon with *from four to half-a-dozen B flat cornets* and an E flat cornet besides. We have heard a band in which there were two French horns, four B flat clarionets and one bass clarionet, besides flutes, &c., and these beautiful instruments were completely swamped with cornets, flugel horns, trumpets and the like arranged on no system whatever, but just as many of each as happened to join the band, not to speak of a host of saxhorns, trombones and euphoniums—enough for four times the number of reeds employed. There are enough players in Montreal to form an excellent military band if the officers of our volunteer corps were sufficiently enterprising to get them together and have them properly instructed; but in this as in other things mediocrity seems to suffice, and no attempt is made to improve matters. We hope the officers of the Victoria Rifles and Fusiliers will interest themselves more in their respective regiments, and that one at least of local corps may in time possess a properly constituted military band.

PRESENTATION.

Dr. MacLagan has been presented with a handsome silver-mounted *baton*, and a choice collection of orchestral music, by the ladies of the Montreal Philharmonic Society, in recognition of his services as conductor for the past two years.

ORGAN RECITAL.

Mr. Barnes gives an organ recital in Emmanuel Church this week. The programme is well selected, and will, doubtless, be artistically performed. Mr. Barnes does not intend to leave Montreal, but will travel to New York weekly to fulfil his duties as assistant at Trinity Church.

ACCOMPANYING.

Every vocalist will, we are certain, agree with us when we assert that accompanying is a branch of musical art requiring a refined touch, a quick eye, and a sympathy of feeling with the singer not always united with executive power, or even with an artistic perception of a composition. That this truth, however, is scarcely acknowledged by pianists can be shown by the fact that nearly all those who play think they can accompany; and the consequence is that the special practice necessary to excel in this important accomplishment is rarely included in musical training. How keenly alive are the most eminent vocal artists to this fact, and how ready they are to acknowledge merit in this department when brought before them, may be sufficiently proved by a circumstance which has recently come to our knowledge. At the late competition for the "Llewellyn Thomas" and "Evill" prizes, at the Royal Academy of Music, Mr. Santley acted as one of the examiners; and at the conclusion of the proceedings he took occasion to pass a high eulogium upon the students who had accompanied the vocalists, expressing his extreme gratification that this art was cultivated in the Institution, and even avowing his conviction that the success of the candidates had been materially aided by the excellent manner in which they were accompanied. Such praise from so high an authority was of course much appreciated by the young pupils; but Mr. Santley did not let the matter rest here, for the next day he sent a communication to the Principal announcing his desire to give a prize of ten guineas for the best accompanist, leaving the arrangement of any conditions of the examination for this gift to be decided by the Committee of Management. It is gratifying to find that attention has been drawn to this subject, for we are firmly convinced that the effect of a vocal piece is much more influenced by the accompanist than is generally supposed. The prize thus kindly proffered will doubtless produce highly beneficial results amongst the students of the Academy; but we may also indulge a hope that the publicity given to Mr. Santley's opinion by this practical proof of his earnestness will not be without its good effect outside the walls of the Institution.—*Music Trade Review*.

For upwards of thirty years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children with never-failing success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy.

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Chess.

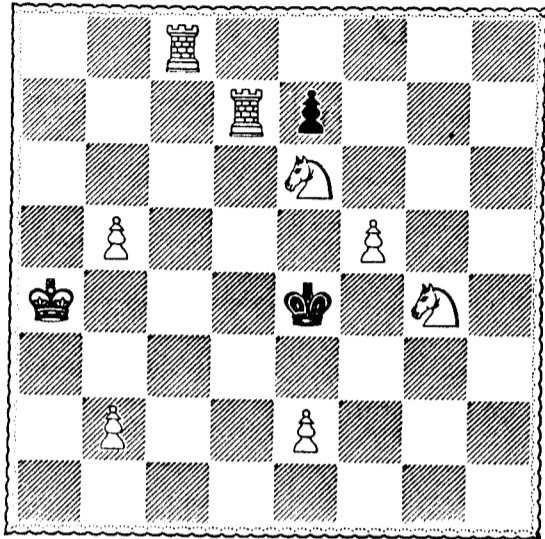
All Correspondence intended for this Column, and Exchanges, should be directed to the CHESS EDITOR, CANADIAN SPECTATOR Office, 162 St. James Street, Montreal.

Montreal, July 19th, 1879.

PROBLEM NO. XXX.

By Dr. Gold, of Vienna. From *The Croyden Guardian*.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. XXVII.

<p>White.</p> <p>1 Kt to B 5 2 K to B 7 3 Kt tks R mate.</p>	<p>Black.</p> <p>R to K 7 (ch) R takes B (ch)</p>	<p>White.</p> <p>2 R takes Kt 3 Kt to Q 6 mate.</p>	<p>Black.</p> <p>If Kt to B 2 (ch) R takes R</p>
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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PAX—Your solutions for Nos. 23 and 24 were acknowledged. We did not receive a solution to No. 25. In No. 22, if White play 1 Kt takes Kt (dis ch), Black 1 K to Q B 4; 2 Q takes P (ch), K to Kt 5, and we see no mate. If White, 2 either R take P (ch), K moves and there is no mate. Nos. 28 and 29 correct.

AYR ARGUS AND EXPRESS—We are much obliged by your kind offer, but could not think of putting you to so much trouble.

H. F. LEE—Our reply to PAX on *Duals* embraces, we think, the point referred to in your card.

GAME NO. XXXI.

A brilliant game played at Brighton, Eng., Dec. 1878, between C. W., of Sunbury, and another amateur. From *The Chess Players' Chronicle*.

EVANS GAMBIT.

<p>WHITE. C. W.</p> <p>1 P to K 4 2 K Kt to B 3 3 K B to Q B 4 4 P to Q Kt 4 5 P to Q B 3 6 Castles 7 P to Q 4</p>	<p>BLACK. Amateur.</p> <p>P to K 4 Q Kt to B 3 K B to Q B 4 B takes P B to Q R 4 B to Q Kt 3 (a) P takes P</p>	<p>WHITE.</p> <p>8 P to K 5 (b) 9 B tks KBP ch d 10 Kt to K Kt 5 ch 11 Q to K B 3 12 B to Q R 3 13 Kt to K 4 14 R to Q sq 15 P takes P</p>	<p>BLACK.</p> <p>Kt to Q R 4 (c) K takes B K to K sq Q to K 2 (e) P to Q B 4 Q takes K P K to Q sq (f) P takes P</p>	<p>WHITE.</p> <p>16 Q to K B 8 (ch) Q to K sq 17 Q takes Q (ch) K takes Q 18 Kt to Q 6 (ch) K to Q sq 19 Kt to K B 7 (ch) K to Q B 2 20 R to Q B sq (ch) B covers 21 R takes B (ch) Kt to Q B 3 22 Kt takes R and wins (g).</p>	<p>BLACK.</p>
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NOTES.—(a) This defence to the Evans has been but very imperfectly analysed, and is scarcely alluded to by the leading authorities on the opening.

(b) A move suggested by Mr. Staunton, which certainly has the effect of considerably cramping Black's game.

(c) Black's safest course here appears to be K Kt to K 2. White cannot then play Kt to Kt 5 until he has first secured his centre by P takes P, upon which Black replies with P to Q 4, and if P takes P in passing, Q retakes, with a difficult, but not untenable, defence.

(d) Whether this sacrifice is sound or not we are hardly prepared to say. It is at any rate brilliant, and gives rise to some very interesting after positions.

(e) If Kt to R 3, White obtains at least an equally good attack by checking at R 5.

(f) We should prefer bringing a piece into play by Kt to K 2, which also opens the way for R to K B sq. Black may, we believe, trace the loss of the game to his present move.

(g) The finishing strokes are capitably played by White.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

THE PARIS PROBLEM TOURNEY.—We have received a special communication from the editor of *La Stratégie* stating that the delay in the proclamation of the prizes has been caused by the discovery, on opening the envelopes, that one of the competitors had entered three sets in the tourney, a contingency which had not been foreseen when the conditions were drawn up. The judges adjourned for a fortnight to consult the regulations of the principal modern tourneys on this point, and this has resulted in the confirmation of the original decision. The following are the names of the winners: First prize, motto, "Aliquando," Emile Pradignat, Lusignan; second prize, "Vertrauen," J. Berger, Gratz; third prize, "Non cuivis," F. Geysersstam, Sweden; fourth prize, "Mea culpa," Anonymous. Honourable mention: "Look on this hill," Emile Pradignat; "L'homme qui rit," S. Loyd; "Courez du Nord," Emile Pradignat; "Respice finem," W. Coates; "Vive Louise," Conrad Bayer; "Amat victoria," J. H. Finlison. Prize for the best problem in the tourney: "Baldur," V. Nielsen. Prize for problem with most variations: "Toujours prêt," Dr. C. C. Moore.—*Huddersfield College Magazine*.

LA NUOVA RIVISTA DEGLI SCACCHI.—Among all our *Foreign Exchanges* there are none we so eagerly peruse as this well-conducted and spirited magazine. The June number publishes several games played in the International Correspondence Tourney, quoted from American papers, and a long account of the game of Living Chess played in New York. Publicity is also given to some matters of Canadian chess, quoted from the CANADIAN SPECTATOR. Besides games and chess intelligence, the problem department is especially good, and we shall not scruple to present the cream of these productions to our readers.

Of Capt. Mackenzie's threatened matches, the one with Mr. Hosmer bids fair to come off very shortly at Chicago. Mr. Hosmer's generous spirit in the matter leaves only one or two minor points to be settled.

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PARTIES intending to make application to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, for Private or Local Bills, either for granting exclusive privileges, or conferring corporate powers for commercial or other purposes of profit, for regulating Surveys or Boundaries, or for doing anything tending to affect the rights or property of other parties, are hereby notified that they are required by the Rules of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly respectively (which are published in full in the "Quebec Official Gazette") to give

ONE MONTH'S NOTICE

of the application (clearly and distinctly specifying its nature and object), in the Quebec Official Gazette, in the French and English languages, and also in a French and an English newspapers published in the District affected, and to comply with the requirements therein mentioned, sending copies of the first and last of such notices, to the Private Bill Office of each House, and any persons who shall make application, shall, within one week from the first publication of such notice in the Official Gazette, forward a copy of his Bill, with the sum of one hundred dollars, to the Clerk of the Committee on Private Bills.

All petitions for PRIVATE BILLS must be presented within the "first two weeks" of the Session.

BOUCHER DEBOUCHERVILLE,
Cik. Leg. Council

G. M. MUIR,
Cik. Leg. Assembly.

Quebec, 1st April, 1879.



DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,

QUEBEC, 23rd January, 1879.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased, by Order-in-Council, dated the 20th JANUARY instant, to add the following clause to the Timber Regulations:—

All persons are hereby strictly forbidden, unless they may have previously obtained a special authorization to that effect from the Commissioner of Crown Lands or from his Agents, to settle, squat, clear or chop on Lots in Unsurveyed Territory, or on Surveyed Lands not yet open for sale, or to cut down any merchantable trees which may be found thereon, comprised within the limits of this Province, and forming portion of the locations granted in virtue of licenses for the cutting of timber thereon; said timber being the exclusive property of the holders of said licenses, who have the exclusive right to enter actions against any person or persons who may be found violating this order.

F. LANGELIER,
Commissioner of C. L.



TENDERS FOR

STEEL RAILS.

TENDERS addressed to the Honourable the Minister of Railways and Canals will be received at the Canadian Emigration Office, 31 Queen Victoria Street, E. C., London, England, until JULY 15th, next, for Steel Rails and Fastenings, to be delivered at MONTREAL, as follows:—

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Specifications, Conditions, Forms of Tender and all other information will be furnished on application at this office, or at the Canadian Emigration Office, 31 Queen Victoria Street, E. C., London, England.

By order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
OTTAWA, 13th June, 1879.



PACIFIC RAILWAY TENDERS.

TENDERS for the construction of about one hundred miles of Railway, west of Red River, in the Province of Manitoba, will be received by the undersigned until noon on Friday, 1st August next.

The Railway will commence at Winnipeg, and run north westerly to connect with the main line in the neighbourhood of the fourth base line, and thence westerly between Prairie la Portage and Lake Manitoba.

Tenders must be on the printed form, which, with all other information, may be had at the Pacific Railway Engineer's Offices in Ottawa and Winnipeg.

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
OTTAWA, 16th June, 1879.

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LETTER

FROM

WEBER of NEW YORK

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

I see by the Canadian papers that I am reported as about to "establish a piano manufactory in Kingston, Ontario, to employ 250 hands," &c., and this is given as a result of the recent advance in the Canadian tariff. I thought that the Canadian people would have known there was already a "Weber" piano manufactory in Kingston. Why should they require two in the same town? This Canadian manufactory, now turning out Weber pianos at Kingston by adopting my name, has done me and my agents in the Dominion great injury, and I now appeal to the good sense and honesty of the Canadian people against it.

Some years ago a piano factory was started in the town of Kingston, which turned out several pianos under the name of "Fox." It would appear that these pianos were not very popular with the people of Canada, as the demand for the "Fox Piano" was very limited. The directors of the concern, however, got a new manager, who, it appears, was equal to the occasion, and to build up the reputation of their pianos adopted the name of Weber, procuring, as I am informed, a person of that name to work in the factory as a pretext for the great injustice of using my name on their instruments.

I do not insinuate that this Kingston piano is not a fair instrument. It is probably too good to continue any longer to sail under false colours, or to push itself on the public by adopting another maker's name. It is hardly in place here that I should tell the public how much time, capital and labour it has cost me to perfect an instrument that is now the favourite piano of every great musician, every leading prima donna, and noted pianist in both hemispheres. It is very hard to have my good name filched from me in your Dominion. I will not venture to quote the Holy Scriptures; you are an earnest religious people, and know the great precepts probably better than I, but I will refer you to that great bible of humanity, Shakespeare. Othello, Act III., Scene 3, "Who steals my purse, &c. Shakspeare knew that stealing of a man's good name is a greater crime than highway robbery. I hope you read your Shakespeare—we Germans do."

I am informed that in the Dominion there were several Weber pianos advertised and sold by auction in private houses recently, not one of which were made by me, but all of them from this Kingston factory. In some instances the word Kingston had been rubbed off, in others it was placed below the keys, so as not to be easily legible, and I notice the style of their advertisements is intended to mislead the public and confound the two pianos. Even the grand piano, furnished by me to the Windsor Hotel, at Montreal, has been claimed as a Kingston instrument.

You are now launching out as a manufacturing people, and I have no doubt will succeed, but depend upon it your manufacturers cannot succeed by fraud, or "filching my good name," as Shakespeare has it, or "building on another man's foundation," as the Bible has it.

You belong to a nation pre-eminently honest and independent, detesting all spurious imitations and shams, slow to adopt even the good that is peculiar to other nations. It was long after America and every nation in Europe acknowledged my superiority that the great heart of England was opened to me, and now, in the language of their leading musical papers, they "place me in the front rank of all the great manufacturers."

I must remind you that no amount of capital, musical inspiration, or mechanical skill applied to the piano, could accomplish these results had I adopted for my piano dishonestly the name of any other well-known maker.

I hope the Kingston people will change the name of their piano; it will be better in the end. My piano was widely known by the musical world before their "Fox" became a "Weber." If they make a good instrument the honour will be all their own; if they do not why should my name be used any longer to palm off their instruments on the public? One thing the Canadian people may rest assured of, no good article was ever manufactured when the foundation was dishonour or fraud.

I cannot start a manufactory in the Dominion; the capital and time and labour required is too great. My agents in Montreal and Toronto are instructed to sell my pianos at the lowest possible price to meet your demands. Meantime your people should understand that there is no connection or much resemblance between the Weber piano of Kingston and those of

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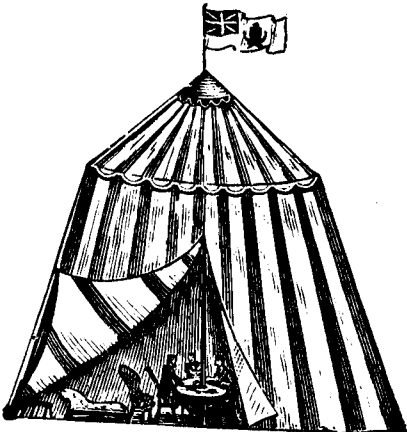
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Table with columns: Vessel, Day, Date. Lists Manitoban, Lucerne, Waldensian, etc.

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

Table with columns: Vessel, Day, Date. Lists Hibernian, Nova Scotian, Caspian.

Rates of Passage between Halifax and St. John's:- Cabin, Intermediate, Steerage.

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

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

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

Elliot's Dentifrice, THE BEST IN USE.

The testimony of the highest dignitaries of the State, the Church and the Bar, Officers of the Army and Navy, authorities in Medical Science and Dental Surgery and the Learned Professions, all unite in declaring that

Elliot's Dentifrice IS THE BEST IN USE.

The recommendations of the above will be found on the wrappers around each box.

The demand for ELLIOT'S DENTIFRICE has constantly increased since its first introduction to the public, 33 YEARS AGO.

Each box contains THREE TIMES THE QUANTITY of ordinary Dentifrice.

It is the most economical as well the most efficient, at the same time most agreeable

TOOTH POWDER KNOWN.

It is never sold by the ounce, and only in boxes.

Elliot's Dentifrice, THE BEST IN USE.

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MR. NEIL WARNER is prepared to give LESSONS in ELOCUTION at No. 58 Victoria street.

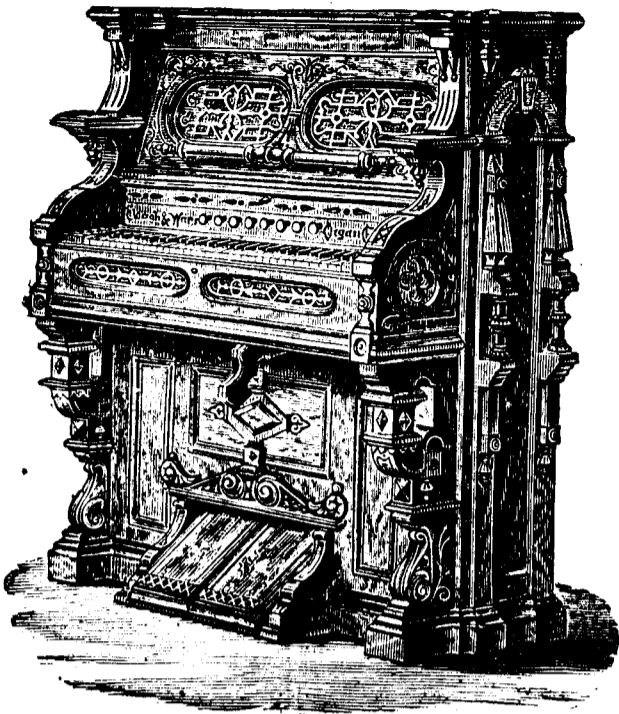
Gentlemen's Classes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings.

Private Lessons if preferred.

Instructions given at Academies and Schools on moderate terms.

CLOUGH & WARREN ORGANS

CAPTIVATE THE WORLD.



EVERY INSTRUMENT FULLY WARRANTED

PURITY OF TONE!! PRE-EMINENT FOR

Having not only received Diploma of Honor and Medal of Highest Merit at the United States Centennial International Exhibition, but having been UNANIMOUSLY PRONOUNCED, BY THE WORLD'S BEST JUDGES, AS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY.

ADDRESS:

CLOUGH & WARREN ORGAN CO., DETROIT, MICH.

WILLIAM DOW & CO., Brewers and Maltsters.

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

FAMILIES SUPPLIED.

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

- Thos. J. Howard - 173 St. Peter street
Jas. Virtue - 19 Aylmer street
Thos. Ferguson - 289 St. Constant street
James Rowan - 152 St. Urbain street
Wm. Bishop - 67 1/2 St. Catherine street
Thos. Kinsella - 144 Ottawa street
C. Maisonneuve - 588 St. Dominique street.

JOHN H. R. MOLSON & BROS.

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

Have always on hand the various kinds of ALE & PORTER, IN WOOD AND BOTTLE. Families Regularly Supplied.

GENUINE NEW YORK SINGER SEWING MACHINES THE BEST IN THE WORLD.



Buy only the GENUINE. Beware of COUNTERFEITS. None genuine without our Trade Mark stamped on the arm of the Machine.

THE SINGER MANUF'G. CO. SOLD IN 1877

282,812 MACHINES,

being the largest number of Sewing-Machines ever sold by any Company in a single year. Machines sold on monthly payments.

THE SINGER MANUF'G. CO., 281 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL P.Q.

RELIANCE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY of LONDON, Eng.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE, 196 St. James St., Montreal. FREDERICK STANCLIFFE, RESIDENT SECRETARY.

The RELIANCE is well known for its financial strength and stability, being one of the Offices selected by Her Majesty's Postmaster-General, for Assuring the lives of Post-Office Officials, throughout the United Kingdom.

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

F. C. IRELAND,

CITY AND DISTRICT MANAGER, MONTREAL.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO.

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

Capital - \$12,500,000

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

OFFICE: 43 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, Montreal.

FRED. COLE,

GENERAL AGENT.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

RICHARDSON & CO., MERCANTILE COLLECTORS, ADVERTISING and GENERAL AGENTS, No. 4 TORONTO St., TORONTO.

Canada Paper Co.,

374 TO 378 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

Works at Windsor Mills and Sherbrooke, P. Q.

Manufacturers of Writing, Book, News and Colored Papers; Manila, Brown and Grey Wrappings; Felt and Match Paper. Importers of all Goods required by Stationers and Printers.

Dominion Agents for the Celebrated Gray's Ferr Printing and Lithographic Inks and Varnishes.

POST-OFFICE TIME TABLE.

MONTREAL, July 12th, 1879.

Large table with columns: DELIVERY (A.M., P.M.), MAILED, CLOSING (A.M., P.M.). Lists routes like ONTARIO AND WESTERN PROVINCES, QUEBEC & EASTERN PROVINCES, LOCAL MAILS, UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN, WEST INDIES.

Advertisement for J. H. WALKER, WOOD ENGRAVER, 17 Place d'Armes Hill, Montreal. Includes a circular logo.

THE CANADIAN ANTIQUARIAN AND NUMISMATIC JOURNAL.

Published quarterly by the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, Montreal.

Subscription, \$1.50 per annum.

Editor's address: Box 1176 P.O.

Remittances to GEORGE A. HOLMES, Box 1310.



Q. M. O. & O. RAILWAY.

FARE REDUCED.

CHANGE OF TIME.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Commencing MONDAY, May 19, Trains will be run on this Division, as follows:

Table with columns for EXPRESS and MIXED trains, listing departure and arrival times between Montreal and Quebec.

RETURNING.

Table with columns for EXPRESS and MIXED trains, listing arrival and departure times between Quebec and Montreal.

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

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

February 7th, 1879.



GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

Western Division.

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

SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO OTTAWA.

ON AND AFTER SATURDAY, JUNE 28th, Trains will leave HOCHELAGA DEPOT as follows:-

Table listing express and train times from Hochelaga Depot to Montreal.

Trains leave Mile End Station ten minutes later.

MAGNIFICENT PALACE CARS ON ALL PASSENGER TRAINS.

General Office, 13 Place d'Armes Square. STARNES, LEVE & ALDEN, Ticket Agents. Offices: 202 St. James and 158 Notre Dame street. C. A. SCOTT, General Superintendent, Western Division. C. A. STARK, General Freight and Passenger Agent.



Q. M. O. & O. RAILWAY.

WESTERN DIVISION.

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

SPECIAL SATURDAY EXCURSION.

On and after SATURDAY, May 31st, Return Tickets will be sold to all Stations at one Single Fare, First and Second-class, good to go by any Regular Train on Saturday, and return Monday following. On and after SATURDAY, June 7th, Return Tickets will also be sold to Caledonia Springs at \$2 75. First-class, good to return until Tuesday following. A SPECIAL TRAIN, with First-class Car attached, will leave Calumet every MONDAY MORNING at 4.45 a.m., arriving at Hochelaga at 8.45 a.m., time for business.

C. A. SCOTT, General Superintendent.



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

LOCAL TRAIN SERVICE-SUMMER 1879.

The Local Train Service to Lachine, Vaudreuil, St. Anne's, St. Hyacinthe, St. Johns, and other places,

DURING THE ENSUING SEASON, will be the same as last year.

The 5.00 p.m. Train to Lachine will be continued through the Autumn and Winter.

JOSEPH HICKSON, General Manager.



The Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and OCCIDENTAL RAILWAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL interested parties, that the Honourable the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works for the Province of Quebec, has withdrawn the deposit of the Location Plan and Book of Reference of the land required for the line of the said Railway, and for that part of the Depot and Work Shops-that is, for that part of the said Railway extending from Hochelaga to Papineau Road in the City of Montreal; the said plan made and executed by J. A. U. Baudry, Provincial Surveyor, the 1st of December, 1877, and examined and certified by S. Lesage, Esq., Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works of the Province of Quebec, on the Thirteenth day, and filed on the Seventeenth day of the same month, in the office of the Clerk of the Peace for the District of Montreal, and advertised in two newspapers of the District of Montreal, viz, in La Minerve and The Gazette of the 18th of December, 1877.

The said Honourable Commissioner, moreover, gives Public Notice that the proceedings in expropriation of the different lots mentioned and described on the said Plan and Book of Reference, and thus commenced by the deposit of the said Plan and Book of Reference, are abandoned and discontinued to all intents and purposes; and the present notice is given so that the parties interested in the said lands, and the proprietors thereof, may enjoy and use the same to all intents and purposes, in the same manner as if the said deposit of the said Plan and Book of Reference had never been made, advertised or published.

Montreal, March 7th, 1879. By order of the Honourable the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works. E. LEF. DUBELLEFEUILLE, Attorney.



BOSTON AND MONTREAL AIR LINE.

Shortest Route via Central Vermont R. R. Line.

Leave Montreal at 7.15 a.m. and 4 p.m. for New York and Boston. Two Express Trains daily, equipped with Miller Platform and Westinghouse Air Brake Sleeping Cars are attached to Night Trains between Montreal and Boston and Springfield, and New York via Troy; and Parlor Cars to Day Express between Montreal and Boston.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL 7.15 a.m., Day Express, for Boston via Lowell or Fitchburg, also for New York via Springfield or Troy. For Waterloo, 4 p.m.

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

GOING NORTH. Day Express leaves Boston via Lowell at 8.00 a.m., via Fitchburg at 8.00 a.m., Troy at 7.00 a.m., arriving in Montreal at 8.40 p.m. Night Express leaves Boston at 5.35 p.m. via Lowell, and 6 p.m. via Fitchburg, and New York at 3 p.m. via Springfield, arriving in Montreal at 8.55 a.m.

Night Express leaves New York via Troy at 4.00 p.m., arriving in Montreal at 8.55 a.m. For Tickets and Freight Rates, apply at Central Vermont Railroad Office, 136 St. James Street. Boston Office, 322 Washington Street.

G. W. BENTLEY, Gen'l Manager. J. W. HOBART, General Sup't.

S. W. CUMMINGS, General Passenger Agent. St. Albans, Vt., June 2, 1879.

Ottawa River Nav. COMPANY.



MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN MONTREAL and OTTAWA.

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

Table listing fares for first and second class, and excursion fares for Lake of Two Mountains to Carillon and Rapids.

EXCURSION TICKETS for the CELEBRATED CALEDONIA SPRINGS, at Reduced Rates. Tickets at Principal Hotels and Grand Trunk Railway Office.

COMPANY'S OFFICE: 13 Bonaventurè Street. Freight forwarded daily at Low Rates, from Freight Office, 87 Common street, Canal Basin. R. W. SHEPHERD, President.

Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co.



THE STEAMERS OF THIS COMPANY BETWEEN MONTREAL AND QUEBEC

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

Steamers from Montreal to Hamilton, connecting at Toronto with Steamers for Niagara Falls and Buffalo, and with Railways for all points West, will for the present, leave daily (Sundays excepted) from the Canal Basin, at NINE o'clock a.m., and Lachine on the arrival of the train leaving Bonaventure Station at Noon. And return on arrival of train leaving Montreal at FIVE o'clock p.m.

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

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

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

Steamer CHAMBLEY, Captain Frs. Lamoureux, leaves for Chambly every Tuesday and Friday, at TWO p.m., connecting at L'Ancre with the cars for Joliette.

Steamer TERREBONNE, Captain E. Laforce, leaves Daily (Sundays excepted) for L'Assomption, at FOUR p.m.

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

J. B. LAMERE, Gen. Manager. ALEX. MILLOY, Traffic Manager. General Offices - 228 St. Paul Street. Montreal, May 14th, 1879.

Delaware & Hudson Canal Company's RAILROADS

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

Trains leave Montreal:

7.15 a.m. - Day Express, with Wagner's Elegant Drawing Room Car attached, for Saratoga, Troy and Albany, arriving in New York at 10 p.m. same day without change. 4.00 p.m. - Night Express, Wagner's Elegant Sleeping Car runs through to New York without change. This Train makes close connection at Troy and Albany with Sleeping Car Train for Boston, arriving at 9.20 a.m.

New York Through Mails and Express carried via this line. Information given and Tickets sold at all Grand Trunk Railway Offices, and at the Company's Office,

143 St. James Street, Montreal. JOSEPH ANGELL, CHAS. C. McFALL, General Passenger Agent, Albany, N.Y. Agent, Montreal.

Sales of Furniture AT PRIVATE RESIDENCES.

W. E. SHAW, GENERAL AUCTIONEER, Gives his personal attention to all Sales entrusted to him. His Salerooms-

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

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

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

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Burland-Desbarats Lithographic Co., 5 & 7 BLEURY ST.,

Beg to inform the BANKERS, MERCHANTS and BUSINESS MEN of the Dominion, that their large establishment is now in full operation, and that they are prepared to do all kinds of

ENGRAVING, ELECTROTYPING, STEREOTYPING, LITHOGRAPHING and TYPE PRINTING,

Photo-Electrotying & Wood Engraving IN THE BEST STYLE, AND AT LOW PRICES.

Special attention given to the re-production by Photo-Lithography

OF MAPS, PLANS, PICTURES OR BOOKS OF ANY KIND.

From the facilities at their command, and the completeness of their establishment, the Company feel confident of giving satisfaction to all who entrust them with their orders.

G. B. BURLAND, Manager.

EVERLASTING FLOWERS! EVERLASTING FLOWERS! - A large assortment of baskets, crosses, wreaths, bouquets, &c., both coloured and white, suitable for decorations, &c.

GOLD FISH! GOLD FISH! A large quantity of gold fish, some all gold in color, others beautifully marked.

J. GOULDEN, 175 St. Lawrence St.

BOSTON FLORAL MART.

New designs in FLORAL, STRAW, WILLOW and WIRE BASKETS, suitable for presents.

BOUQUETS, CUT FLOWERS, SMILAX and LYCOPOLIUM WREATHS and DESIGNS made to order.

WILLIAM RILEY, Agent, 133 1/2 St. Catherine Street, corner Victoria Street, MONTREAL.

CHARLES D. EDWARDS,

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

HAMILTON & CO.,

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, 105 ST. JOSEPH STREET, (Opposite Dupre Lane) MONTREAL.

GALBRAITH & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS, No. 378 Notre Dame Street, (Corner of St. John St.) MONTREAL. JOHN GALBRAITH, Manager.

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