

The Canadian Spectator.

VOL. III.—No. 9.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1880.

\$2.00 PER ANNUM.

ZION CHURCH, MONTREAL.
 REV. A. J. BRAY, Pastor.
 SUNDAY, 29th FEBRUARY.
 Subject for evening discourse:—
 IV.—JESUS CHRIST—ORGANIZING FOR
 CONFLICT.

SATTER CONCERT.
 The Management have the honour to announce the
 FIRST SOIREE of the illustrious Pianist and Com-
 poser,
GUSTAVE SATTER,
 AT NORDHEIMER'S HALL.
FRIDAY, 27th February.
 AT EIGHT P.M.

PROGRAMME.
 1. PARAPHRASE DE CONCERT SUR "Le Prophete" de
 Meyerbeer.....Satter
 2. (a) POLONAISE.....Raff
 (b) IMPROMPTU (A flat).....Chopin
 (c) MENUETTO (E flat Symphony).....Mozart
 3. STELLA, "Scene de Bal".....Satter
 4. (By request.) VARIATION: SERIEUSES, Op. 54,
 Mendelssohn
 5. (a) "LES SYLPHES".....Hector Berlioz
 (b) SALTARELLO.....Satter
 6. PARAPHRASE DE CONCERT SUR "Faust" de
 Gounod.....Satter
 Reserved seats, \$1.00. Admission, 75c.: to be had
 at DeZouche's Music Store, and at the door on the
 evening of the Concert.



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

IMPROVED TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN
 MONTREAL & LACHINE.

COMMENCING ABOUT THE 1st MAY
 NEXT, Trains will be run as follows:—

LEAVE LACHINE	LEAVE MONTREAL
6:15 a.m.	7:15 a.m.
8:30 "	9:15 "
10:00 "	12:00 noon
1:00 p.m.	3:15 p.m.
4:00 "	5:00 "
5:30 "	6:15 "
7:00 "	7:15 "
11:00 "	11:00 "

The latter Train
 Tri Weekly.

JOSEPH HICKSON,
 General Manager.



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

FROM FEBRUARY 9th, and until further
 notice, a Pullman Car will be run between
 Montreal and Ottawa on night trains, and a through
 car, without change, on the day trains.

JOSEPH HICKSON,
 General Manager.



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

WINTER OCEAN STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

THE STEAMSHIP "ARGOSY" HAS BEEN
 chartered to sail from PORTLAND, ME., for
 LONDON direct, on or about the 20th MARCH, to
 be followed by other A. S. Steamships during MARCH
 and APRIL.

JOSEPH HICKSON,
 General Manager.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Important to Shippers of Manitoba Goods.

COMMENCING IMMEDIATELY, a SPECIAL
 FAST FREIGHT TRAIN will be despatched
 weekly from Montreal with through cars for Manitoba
 Goods intended for this train should be delivered at
 Bonaventure Freight Station on FRIDAY, if possible,
 and at latest before Noon on SATURDAY, each
 week.

JOSEPH HICKSON,
 General Manager.

LETTER COPYING PRESSES,
 Superior Office Stationery, &c.

AKERMAN, FORTIER & CO.,
 Mercantile and Manufacturing Stationers,
 Account-Book Makers, Printers, &c.,
 205 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.
James Sutherland's old stand.

GRAY'S

SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

"BEST IN USE."
 THE
COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER
 Is the most popular Baking Powder in the
 Dominion.
 Because—
It is always of uniform quality.
It is just the right strength.
It is not injured by keeping.
It contains no deleterious ingredient.
It is economical, and may always be relied on to
do what it claims.
 RETAILED EVERYWHERE.
 MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
W. D. McLAREN,
 55 COLLEGE STREET, MONTREAL.

Consolidated Bank
 OF CANADA.

BILL HOLDERS
 AND
DEPOSITORS

Are hereby notified that they will be

PAID

Upon application to the Office of the Bank,
 in this City, on and after the

1st MARCH

by order of the Board,

ARCH. CAMPBELL,
 Acting Gen. Manager.
 Montreal, 16th February, 1880.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application
 will be made to the Legislature of the Province
 of Quebec, at its next session, for an Act to authorize
 the Bar of the Province of Quebec, Montreal section,
 and the examiners of the said section, to admit
 Cleophas Beausoleil, of the City of Montreal, as advo-
 cate and attorney, upon his undergoing the usual
 examinations for admission to practise as such advo-
 cate and attorney.

GEOFFRION, RINFRET & DORION,
 Attorneys for Petitioner.
 Montreal, 26th February, 1880.

GEO. E. CAMPBELL,
 Real Estate Investment and General Agent,
 No. 124 ST. JAMES ST., Montreal.

Parties having properties to sell will do well to give
 me a call. Parties wishing to purchase are invited to
 call and inspect my list before going elsewhere.

LOANS NEGOTIATED.

\$50,000 to loan on good security. Special atten-
 tion given to winding up estates.

GEO. E. CAMPBELL,
 No. 124 St. James Street, Montreal

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

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

PATENTS.

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

SWEET APPLE CIDER.

HONEY COMB,
 10c. per pound.

KEILLER'S DUNDEE MARMALADE,
 1 and 2 lb. Pots and 7 lb. Tins.

WM. ELLIOT,
 Corner St. Lawrence and St. Catherine Streets.

Agent for the Portland Kerosene Oil Co.

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale the following very
 desirable properties:—

GUY STREET,
 Lot, 22,650 feet.

SUMMERHILL AVENUE,
 Lot, 47,450 feet.

MACTA WISH STREET,
 Next to Presbyterian College. Lot, 24,000 feet.

DRUMMOND STREET,
 Near Sherbrooke Street. Lot, 40 x 123 feet.

STANLEY STREET,
 Between St. Catherine and Sherbrooke Streets. 145
 feet frontage, depth as may be bargained for.

ST. CATHERINE STREET,
 Stone Dwelling house, No. 1382, in first-rate order

Liberal terms
 near estate agent - 4 Hospital Street.

VICTORIA MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
 OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, Hamilton, Ontario.

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

WATER WORKS BRANCH

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

GENERAL BRANCH:

On Farm or other non-hazardous property only.
 RATE—Exceptionally low, and prompt payment of
 losses.

MONTREAL OFFICE: 4 HOSPITAL STREET.
EDWD. T. TAYLOR,
 Agent.

DOMINION EXHIBITION
 OPEN TO THE WORLD.

CLENDINNENG'S STOVES
 THE LEADER,

THE NEW CLENDINNENG FURNACE,

AND

CLENDINNENG'S STOVE FURNITURE,

TOOK THE

FIRST PRIZE

Against all Comers.

BOSTON FLORAL MART.

New designs in FLORAL, STRAW, WILLOW
 and WIRE BASKETS, suitable for presents.
 BOUQUETS, CUT FLOWERS, SMILAX and
 LYCOPODIUM WREATHS and DESIGNS made
 to order.

GEO. MOORE,
 1369 ST. CATHERINE STREET,
 MONTREAL.

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

OWING TO MANY BEING UNABLE
 TO ATTEND MEETINGS BEFORE
INSTANT,

NOTMAN & SANDHAM

Announce that their Present Prices,

CABINETS - \$6 Per Dozen.

CARTES, - - - \$3 Per Dozen.

WILL CONTINUE UNTIL 1ST MARCH.

JUST RECEIVED

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
 SILVER-MOUNTED BRIARS,
 SMALL WOOD, AND
 BOG OAK PIPES.

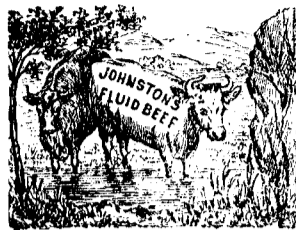
ANSSELL,
 TOBACCONIST,
 80 BADEGONDE STREET.

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

MACMASTER, HALL & GREENSHIELDS
 Advocates, Barristers, Etc.,
 No. 121 ST. JAMES STREET,
 MONTREAL.

D. Macmaster,
 J. N. Greenshield, J. A. Hall, Jr.

ANDERSON & PERLINE
 BARRISTERS, ACCOUNTANTS
 AND COMMISSIONERS,
 60 ST. JAMES STREET.
 ANTHONY M. PERKINS, Comr. and Official Assignee.
 ALEX. M. PERKINS, Commissioner.



EVERY PHYSICIAN knows that all essences of meat are merely harmless stimulants.

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

GRAY'S CASTOR-FLUID.

An elegant preparation for the hair. Just the thing for people who take daily baths. Keeps the head free from Dandruff; promotes the growth of Hair; does not alter its natural colour. For daily use in the family.

HENRY R. GRAY, CHEMIST,
144 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN ST.,
MONTREAL.
(Established 1859.) **25c. per Bottle.**

WAX FLOWERS.
A full supply of SHEET WAX, finest quality, and every requisite used in the making of Wax Flowers always in stock, at THE GLASGOW DRUG HALL.

HOMŒOPATHY.
The largest stock of Genuine HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES and BOOKS in the Dominion; also HUMPHREY'S SPECIFICS, at THE GLASGOW DRUG HALL, 405 Notre Dame street.

FLUIDE D'HIVER.
HARTE'S WINTER FLUID is acknowledged to be the article in use for Chapped Hands, Lips and all Axes. Price 25c. Country orders.
J. A. HARTE,
DRUGGIST,
400 NOTRE DAME STREET.

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

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

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

FACTS WORTH NOTICING.

WINDSOR HOTEL
Is only five minutes' walk from the Bonaventure Railway Station, and is the resort of many of the best business men.
In addition to elegance and comfort not surpassed by any American hotels, a free omnibus for Guests and Patrons runs every half hour between the Hotel and the Post Office.
Tickets and Berths for all parts can be procured in the Hotel Ticket-Office, and both Montreal and Dominion Lines of Telegraph are in operation.
Winter Rates, \$2, \$2.50 and \$3.
MONTHLY BOARD, \$45
AND UPWARDS.
R. H. SOUTHGATE,
Manager.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

"PURE COCOA RARELY TO BE MET WITH."—*Vide Blue Book.*
READ THE FOLLOWING ANALYSIS, AND ASK FOR
ROWNTREE'S!
BEAVER HALL HILL, Montreal, August, 1877.
I hereby certify that I have analyzed an original package of "Rowntree's Rock Cocoa" and find it to be composed, as represented, entirely of Cocoa and Sugar, and contains no STARCH or FARINA of any kind other than Cocoa. It is a very superior manufacture, and makes a highly agreeable and nutritious beverage.
(Signed,) **JOHN BAKER EDWARDS, Ph. D., D.C.L.,**
Professor of Chemistry and Public Analyst.

Read what Consumers say, and ask for
ROWNTREE'S!
THE MANSR, Charlotte, N. Carolina, U.S., Dec. 3rd, 1878.
Wm. JOHNSON, Esq.—Dear Sir,—The same package Rowntree's Rock Cocoa sent me has been fully tested in my household, and pronounced by every member to be the best, superior to every other preparation in England or United States. I have tried all the English and French varieties, and consider yours the best. I enclose draft, and will thank you to forward the value of it in such packages as can come by mail.
REV. DR. MILLER.
Other makes are sometimes substituted for the sake of large profits. Consumers must be careful and get ROWNTREE'S. The trade supplied by the sole agent,
WM. JOHNSON, 77 St. James Street, Montreal.

1879. HOLIDAY GOODS. 1880.
SAVAGE & LYMAN, 219 ST. JAMES STREET,

Have received their selection for the Holiday Trade, consisting in part of
WATCHES, IN GOLD AND SILVER CASES, OF SWISS AND AMERICAN MANUFACTURE,
Gold and Silver Jewellery in the Newest and most Artistic Designs,
Including full sets of Bracelets, Brooches, Ear-rings, Lockets, Necklets, Rings, Scarf Pins, Studs, Cuff Buttons, &c., &c., &c.,
Also, a very fine assortment of **SILVERWARE**, from the celebrated GORHAM manufactory, put up in elegant cases, specially adapted for HOLIDAY AND BRIDAL GIFTS.
A LARGE VARIETY OF BRONZES.
MANTEL, HALL AND BEDROOM CLOCKS, IN MARBLE AND WOODEN CASES,
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.
And a fully assorted Stock of the
BEST ENGLISH AND AMERICAN ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,
Including Gilt and Silver Plated Teapots, Trays, Entree Dishes and Covers, Castors, Cake Baskets, Jewel Cases, Ice and Fish-cutting Knives and Forks, Arrisortments of Glass of Dessert
ONYX AND JET JEWELLERY. SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES, in Gold, Silver, Steel and Celluloid.
Diamonds and Precious Stones mounted, and Jewellery made on the premises.
SAVAGE & LYMAN, 219 ST. JAMES STREET,
N. B.—Goods sent on approval to any part of Canada by Express.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
(Established - - - 1825.)

HEAD OFFICES: EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND,
and **MONTREAL, CANADA.**
Total Risks, over - - - - \$90,000,000
Invested Funds, over - - - - 26,000,000
Annual Income, over - - - - 3,750,000
Claims Paid in Canada, over - - - - 1,200,000
Investments in Canada, over - - - - 900,000

This well-known Company having
REDUCED THEIR RATES
for Life Assurance in the Dominion, which has been accomplished by the investment of a portion of their funds at the higher rates of interest to be obtained here than in Britain, beg to direct the attention of the public to the fact that these rates now compare favourably with those charged by other First-class Companies.
Prospectuses with full information may be obtained at the Head Office in Montreal, or at any of the Company's Agencies.
W. M. RAMSAY,
Manager, Canada.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE CO.,
160 St. James Street,
MONTREAL.
This Company having closed its Fire Agencies in the United States, will now give special attention to Canadian business, which will continue to be taken on the most favourable terms.
JAMES DAVISON,
Manager.

RELIANCE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY of LONDON, Eng.
ESTABLISHED 1840.
CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE, 196 St. James St., Montreal.
FREDERICK STANCLIFFE,
RESIDENT SECRETARY.

The RELIANCE is well known for its financial strength and stability, being one of the Offices selected by Her Majesty's Postmaster-General, for Assuring the lives of Post-Office Officials, throughout the United Kingdom. Canadian management; Canadian rates; Canadian investments. Policies issued from this Office.
The important changes virtually establish the Society as a Home Institution, giving the greatest possible security to its Canadian Policy-holders.
F. C. IRELAND,
CITY AND DISTRICT MANAGER, MONTREAL.

THE ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.
Head Office, 260 St. James Street, Montreal.
PRESIDENT: SIR A. T. GALT.
VICE-PRESIDENT: JOHN RANKIN, ESQ.

THE ACCIDENT is the only Purely Accident Insurance Company in Canada; its business is more than twice that transacted by all the other Canadian Companies combined; it has never contested a claim at law and is the only Canadian Company which has made the Special Deposit with Government for the transaction of Accident Insurance in the Dominion.
EDWARD RAWLINGS, Manager.

ELOCUTION.
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.

S. CARSLY'S SHOW-ROOMS.

Ladies! you can buy the Rubber Waterproof Garments at S. Carsley's for \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50 up to \$6. The largest assortment to choose from ever shown in Canada.
S. Carsley's for all kinds of Ladies' Waterproof Circulars, &c., at the lowest prices.
Our \$2.50 Rubber Waterproofs are the same as are sold elsewhere at \$4.
Our \$3 Rubber Waterproofs are what are generally sold in other stores at \$4.50.
THE CARSLY WASHINGTON CIRCULAR
can only be had at our store. Price \$6. This is a new Waterproof Garment and very stylish, being of a grey colour and silk finished.
All Winter Jackets are now being sold at very low prices.
S. Carsley's for all kinds of Felt Skirts at low prices.
S. Carsley's for all kinds of quilted Skirts. Prices from \$1.25.
KNITTED GLOVES! KNITTED GLOVES!
Just received, another lot of those fashionable fancy knitted Woollen Gloves (men's) 50c per pair.
LINEN CUFFS, 15c PER PAIR
At S. Carsley's 15c per pair for men's 4-ply Linen Cuffs (different styles), guaranteed equal to what credit stores sell at 25c and 30c per pair, or the money refunded.
LINEN COLLARS, 60c PER HALF DOZEN.
At S. Carsley's 60c per half dozen for men's 3-ply Linen Collars (different styles), guaranteed equal to what credit stores sell at \$1.25 and \$1.50 per half dozen or the money refunded.
SATIN SCARVES, 1 1/4 YARD LONG, 25c EACH.
At S. Carsley's men's (fine quality) Satin Windsor Scarfs, 1 1/4 yd long, in a variety of colours, 25c each.
S. CARSLY,
393, 395, 397, 399 NOTRE DAME ST.

LINENS! LINENS!

LOOM TABLE LINENS.
Unbleached Table Linens, from 10c per yard.
Strong Loom Table Linens, 25c per yard.
Real Scotch Table Linens, 40c per yard.
Heavy Scotch Loom Table Linens, 44c per yard.
Wide Scotch Loom Table Linens, 50c per yard.
Real Barnsley Table Linens, 98c per yard.
BLEACHED TABLE DAMASK.
Good Bleached Table Damask, 65c per yard.
Fine Bleached Table Damask, 70c per yard.
Very Fine Bleached Table Damask, 90c per yard.
Real Barnsley Bleached Table Damask, \$1.30 yard.
LINEN TOWELLINGS.
Useful Roller Towelling, 6c per yard.
Strong Linen Roller Towelling, 7 1/2c per yard.
Real Crash Towelling, 8c per yard.
Useful Glass Towellings, 10 1/2c per yard.
Good Dish Towellings, 10 1/2c per yard.
Strong Huckaback Towelling, 18c per yard.
S. CARSLY'S NAPKINS.
Useful Damask Napkins, 60c per dozen.
All Linen Damask Napkins, 75c per dozen.
Good Heavy Damask Napkins, 90c per dozen.
Fine All Linen Damask Napkins, \$1.30 per dozen.
Coloured Fringed Napkins, 48c per dozen.
Turkey Red Fringed Napkins, 55c per dozen.

FRENCH SAYS.
At S. Carsley's you can buy new All-wool French Says for Costumes, in plain colours, at 21c per yard.
This French Says is the very best and the most serviceable clothing for travelling suits.
DEBEIGE D'ALSACE.
At S. Carsley's you can buy new All-wool Debeige d'Alsace for Costumes, in all the newest shades, for 38c per yard.
LIMOUX HOMESPUN.
Splendid line of new All-wool Limoux Homespun for dresses, in all shades, to be sold at 33c per yard.
SPRING BEIGES.
Just received, a large lot of All-wool Spring Beiges, to be sold at 25c per yard.
FRENCH BRILLIANTINE.
Splendid line of new French Brilliantine, in all the newest shades, to be sold at 22c and 23c per yard.
S. CARSLY,
393, 395, 397, 399 NOTRE DAME ST.

The Canadian Spectator.

VOL. III.—No. 9.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1880.

\$2.00 PER ANNUM.

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THE TIMES.

Political friends and opponents will be equally glad to hear of Senator Macpherson's rapid recovery of health. In a short time now he may be expected to resume the office he is so able to fill.

Will the Toronto *Globe* acknowledge that it was strangely misled into making a false statement, and basing a leading article thereupon concerning the Political Economy Society by its careless Montreal correspondent? For the sake of public confidence in the veracity of newspaper reports, I hope it will. There is already far too much cynical distrust abroad of all that appears as news in the columns of our daily papers. The pretentious and silly editorial "we" is fast falling into disrepute, and good writers are beginning to feel and to show that they do not desire to be mixed up with a host of nonentities who endeavour to impose upon the public by a stupid assumption of impersonality; but it would be a pity to dissolve all confidence in what the papers give as items of news. The *Globe* declared that the Political Economy Society had collapsed, when in truth it was not even moribund, but giving signs of vigorous life.

The debate on the Legislative Union was interesting and instructive. One thing was brought out clearly, that the French portion of the population of the Province of Quebec is strenuously opposed to a Legislative Union. The idea meets with only hostility among them. How is that? The following letter will, perhaps, throw some light upon the question. It is written by one who has studied the matter in all its bearings:—

SIR,—I would like to enquire whether in your opinion the French Canadian inhabitants of the Province of Quebec are very sincere in the expressions of loyalty occasionally emitted by their mouthpiece the French newspapers. We all remember the "mot" of the late Sir E. P. Tache, that the last gun in favour of British Supremacy in Canada would be fired by a French Canadian; but many of my friends doubt the soundness of the saying. They do not hesitate to affirm, that French Canadians are still in feeling French, and that if unfortunately war were to break out between Great Britain and France, and a French division of troops be landed in the Province of Quebec, they would rise *en masse* and join the invaders.

In my own opinion any other course on their part would be unnatural; blood is thicker than water, and although French Canadians generally hate the individual Frenchman most cordially, more even than they do the individual Englishman, they sink their hatred for the individual in their love for the mother country of their ancestors, La belle France.

Another strange phase of French Canadian thought presents itself for the consideration of the Anglo-Saxon population of this Province. Until Confederation but few French Canadians were in favour of Annexation to the United States.

Nowadays a change is apparent; they are discontented with the powers vested in the Local Legislature of the Province by the Confederation Act, they sigh for the full rule over the land and its inhabitants and knowing well that were the Province of Quebec to become one of the United States greater powers would be vested in the majority than they now possess, they regard Annexation as a means by which they can more easily resist their coming absorption into the great body of the Anglo-Saxon population of the Continent.

Yours &c.,

Publius.

I think "Publius" is severely correct in his judgment. The British in the Province of Quebec may as well face the fact that the French are determined to remain French. Talk of what we may, sentiment lies at the very root of their existence here. They are not Anglo-Saxon and do not wish to change their language, their laws, or their creed. They were the main cause of our ruinous system of Confederation, and if we do not change our policy they will make annexation to the United States a dire necessity. They are sure that Legislative Union would destroy the French and every other foreign nationality; and they are also sure that if Canada were to enter the union of American States they would have a better chance of maintaining their nationality, and benefitting themselves. They do not care with what recklessness our Government may rule and spend money—the sooner we reach bankruptcy the better; and every year Legislative Union, which would wipe out all nationalities and leave us as Canadians, is put off, we are brought a step nearer to annexation. I commend this to the careful consideration of my patriotic and Tory friend, the *Globe*.

It is difficult to determine whether Mr. Macmaster achieved a real success in his recent attack upon the Lieutenant-Governor's list of luxuries for his trip to Manitoba. Judging by the many answers it provoked in the House, and in the Press, and by the private comments made upon it, I should say it was a success. Barring one or two things, however. Mr. Macmaster is a young man. Now that is a first-class political misdemeanour. What right has a young man to attempt to make a good speech when older men have tried it in his hearing and failed? When "old hands" and Parliamentary experts have said their say about a question before the House, what would a modest and right-minded young man attempt to do more than echo a few of their words? A member in his first session! what can he possibly know about the needs of a travelling Lieutenant-Governor in the matter of cigars and wines? It is a pity, almost a shame, that the new M.P.P. for Glengarry is so young, because a good speech from him has the appearance of presumption, and a suspicion of bumptiousness, and as if he aspired to the leadership of the party, and to a host of other things too numerous to mention. Still, the speech was a success, and I would advise the young member for Glengarry in the Local Parliament not to mind overmuch if he cannot add a cubit to his stature, or a single year to his years.

But worse than youth in a Member of Parliament is "facetiousness." They report that Mr. Macmaster ventured to treat a grave question of champagne and cigars in a light and jocular manner. Fun in the Ontario Legislature! in the city of Mr. Brown and Mr. Mackenzie and the *Globe*! No wonder that the edge of his satire was roughly turned—that the speaker was reprovved and rebuked and castigated into a sobriety of demeanour which lasted for several days. This is a lesson he will not be likely to forget, and it may teach him that the prosy speaker who utters dreary platitudes like the dull clatter of wood upon wood, gets credited by a discerning public with profound wisdom. Had Mr. Macmaster been a doctor and taken his surgical instruments along and used them upon his hearers, he might have attempted some jokes; but he is only a lawyer, and should have known better.

I am glad to see that the Montreal *Evening Post* advocates the abolition of the St. Patrick's Day parade. Not that the thing has any very serious significance for anybody, but all these parades are a nuisance and ought to be discontinued in the interests of public order and comfort.

Now that the English Parliament is in session and all grievances have a chance of an airing, how does it come to pass that Mr. Parnell is still vapouring away on this continent? The place for this great patriot is in the House at St. Stephen's, for he has found by this time that the people of the United States are blessed with a practical turn of mind, which will not allow them to waste their talk and money about an agitation in which they have no interest. Perhaps Mr. Parnell is not in a hurry to go back; it will be awkward for him if he should be asked to repeat, or apologise for, the peculiar bit of history he gave anent Sarah Jennings, Duchess of Marlborough.

This from *The World* differs somewhat from the teachings of Mr. Parnell on the same point:—

"All honour to the Duchess of Marlborough for the immense personal trouble she is taking, not only for the society of Dublin, but for the poor of the whole country. She attends the meetings of the committee herself; and her whole mornings, after late night entertainments, are taken up with answering letters and attending to cases applying for relief. At a meeting held at the Castle on Thursday, it was proposed to devote a certain portion of the money subscribed to the Relief Fund to a separate Seed Fund. It is feared that potatoes given now for seed will be all eaten; and that, if such is the case, the result will be worse famine another year. The loss from the potato crop this year in Ireland is said to be, by statistical proofs, five million and three-quarters pounds sterling."

And the following from the same journal is reassuring, if not very cheering to the friends of temperance:—

"Whatever the general distress in Ireland may be, there is still one bright spot,—the consumption of whisky has not fallen off. A friend of mine, who is on a mission in the west of Ireland, finds it somewhat difficult to respond to the hospitality shown him by the kind-hearted priests in that locality. As he expresses it, 'They all expect you to drink with them, and straight too; and if you don't, they all look on you as a very doubtful spalpeen.' This reminds me of an Irish Home Rule candidate, who, returning one night from a hard day's canvassing, overheard his car-driver say, 'I'm shure he'll git in; he's lift thirteen prastes dhrunk behind him, and niver a feather on himself.'"

It is indeed a pity that philanthropy cannot in these days be separated from sectionalism. A fierce party spirit seems to govern in all civilized nations, and almost every kind of institution is used as an instrument for political purposes. The Archbishop of Paris is President of the French Committee for the relief of Irish distress. The Committee has issued a formal declaration to the effect that it will observe strict neutrality on all questions which divide parties in Ireland, and will discard political pre-occupations of every kind; but, the protest notwithstanding, out of forty-three names on the Committee there are but two or three which are not decidedly clerical. The significance of that is on the surface of the statement, and the result of it must be disastrous to the poor Irish sufferers. Between these upper and nether millstones of clericalism and political agitation they stand a chance of being ground to powder.

The Montreal *Star* undertook, a few days ago, to correct an American paper on the point of shades in Liverpool politics. The paper had stated that Liverpool had always been a Conservative borough, and that the defeat of Lord Ramsay was not a triumph for the Conservative party. Whereupon the *Star* read it a lecture upon the impropriety of writing about matters which it did not understand, and stating in amendment that Liverpool is strongly Liberal in politics. Before the *Star* turns mentor it should be a little better posted, for this time the American paper is right and the *Star* is wrong.

The truth is that Liverpool has been for long, and is now, a Conservative stronghold, and all that the Liberals could hope to do was to make a good fight. Lord Ramsay made a bid for the Irish vote, but he could not carry it as a whole. It is true that the city has an enormous Irish population, but some are Orangemen and others are Liberals, and the Orangemen in England are always Conservative, and the Liberals are only Liberals when they find that it suits their purpose. On the whole, considering the reduced Conservative majority, which was 3,500 for Lord Sandon as against Mr. Rathbone at the last general elections, but only 2,221 for Mr. Whitely as against Lord Ramsay in the late by-election, it was a victory for the Liberals.

"The Board of Trade returns for the month of January must remove the last doubts of the most sceptical as to the reality of the great trade-revival which has been in progress for five months. Rarely have we the opportunity of witnessing a movement so sharply accentuated and exposed to so few variations as in this instance. Rarely have we seen 'a new departure' taken so suddenly, sustained so splendidly, and finally demonstrated so abundantly. No revival from depression—it had been said—was possible in the teeth of a deficient harvest. But in this case the bad harvest has neither delayed nor narrowed the tide of confidence and enterprise. Four months' trade-returns have borne uniform testimony to the magnitude of the change. There has been an increase in the exports of last month over the corresponding month of 1879 of close upon three millions sterling, while the growth in the imports is double that amount. Exports are a better test of expansion than imports at a time like the present, when short supplies of food-stuffs at home have necessitated a very large extra import from abroad. The most prominent increase under the head of exports is still in iron and steel, the amount of which is more than double what it was last year—275,970 as against 128,318 tons. A proof that our home-trade has been generally stimulated is supplied in the announcement just made by the London and North-Western Railway Company that they will immediately begin full time at their works at Crewe, which employ more than 5,000 hands, and which have been on short time for fifteen months. To a like effect is the testimony of the railway-traffic receipts, which do not appear to have been affected by the terrible weather of the last fortnight, even the passenger traffics being well maintained. Last week the advance on the London and North-Western upon the corresponding week of 1879 was £20,000, and that of the North-Eastern £15,700. Figures like these and good dividends have taken up market-values and encouraged speculation. The market was surprised by the Midland dividend—6¼ against 5¾ per cent. last year—and the announcement sent all railways 'booming' again, to use Brother Jonathan's latest slang. Doubtless it will be found that the Midland, like the North-Eastern, has been exceptionally benefitted by sales of old stores, for which, in the advancing market, high prices have been obtained. It would be unwise, then, for investors to infer that further advances in dividends are likely, because there is not much probability of a repetition of such 'windfalls'; and although traffics are increasing and seem likely to increase, the heavier the traffic the larger the working expenses. Everything still points to early enhancement of the value of money. There has been, since we last wrote, an advance of fully one-half per cent. in rates; and the same influences that have caused this continue steadily at work. It is not to be regretted that money should become dearer; on the contrary, it shows that a healthier state of things begins to prevail. There is still an immense supply of capital available, as may be judged from the fact that the South Australian loan for £3,294,600 was tendered for nearly five times over last week, the tenders amounting to £14,995,700. Masses of money will be taken from the market by this loan, the New York Central and the Prussian Four Per Cents syndicates' operations, and the growth of enterprise will steadily operate in the same direction. In the process of action and reaction, demand and supply, expanding credit will, in the absence of any untoward incidents, sustain the confidence which will ultimately overcome any temporary depression likely to be induced by advancing rates."

The foregoing paragraph is from an English paper, and may be taken as an indication of the hopefulness based upon ascertained facts, which now inspires the mercantile community of England. Whether the National Policy has done anything for us or not, it is certain that we must share in the returning prosperity. We have passed through times of most dreadful depression, but in all Europe and in all America there are signs of trade revival, and Canada cannot help but get some share of it.

I do not see why the demand for a commission to enquire into the affairs of Ireland should be so determinately ignored. It seems to me that the editor of *Truth* is perfectly right when he says:—

"We do not, say the Irish, 'ask you to pledge yourself to any particular course; all we assert is that the state of Ireland is unsatisfactory, and we ask

you to institute an inquiry in order to decide whether there may be a political remedy.' This seems to me a perfectly request, and were it granted it would probably prove a death blow to demagogues who trade upon the angry feelings aroused by a *non possumus*. It is not many years since we were in a fervour of admiration at the Hungarians demanding Home Rule, and when they obtained it we were effusive in our congratulations. Even now we occasionally point out how wise was the policy which has made Austro-Hungary a strong and formidable Empire by permitting the Hungarians to settle their own local affairs as they best pleased. Neither centralisation nor decentralisation is a principle, but rather a matter of expediency. Where the sovereign, as with us, reigns but does not rule, one Parliament in which matters of Imperial interest are decided is necessary, but I cannot for the life of me see why we should not seriously inquire as to how far the Irish may be left to settle purely Irish matters."

A new movement is on foot on the part of the Roman Catholic Church. For a long time past it has been content to hold its own, so far as its own work was concerned, simply not rejecting the few converts that occasionally dropped in from the High Church party in England. The Church has been rather opposed to free discussion of philosophy and science. But Leo XIII. is a scholar and—on the whole and for a Pope—a liberal-minded man. Awhile ago he put out an encyclical letter which contained a great deal of good advice, and some good and some indifferent arguments about the interest the Church has always taken in the promotion of popular education. Remembering that letter, it is not a little significant to find the Roman Catholic clergy, in almost every centre, preaching on the relations which ought to exist between philosophy and Catholicism. Père Dèdeon is attracting immense crowds in Paris, where he is advocating a compromise and harmony between the opposing systems of Positivist Rationalism and Christian doctrine. The Père is an eloquent man and liberal-minded, and possibly will do something to convince the educated French that religion is not in reality divorced from human reason.

The Belgian missionaries now visiting Montreal are moving in the same direction. Having preached for several days to women, doing their best to frighten them into a wholesome dread of death and the Judgment, unless they meet each with the blessing of the Church upon them, they have turned to the men and to the intellectual side of religion. The sermons now being preached in Notre Dame Church are devoted to discussions of the harmony between philosophy and religion. This is good; and I hope the preachers will have crowded and attentive audiences, so that we may hear all that can be said from the intellectual standpoint of the Church. But this idea of keeping the women away from hearing such discourses and inviting only the men, is proof that the Roman Catholic Church is behind the age in its estimate of women's culture.

The Earl of Beaconsfield is as cautious in his old age as he was reckless in years gone by. There can be no doubt that he suggested the giving of Herat to Persia. It was a timid move, just to make a show of doing something, but stopped in answer to public opinion as soon as it was made known how imbecile and licentious is the rule of the Shah, and how satisfied Russia would be to see Herat in the possession of a power whom she can always easily control.

General Roberts has found it necessary to abate a little of his rash zeal in Afghanistan and try to bring the Afghans to terms of peace by more pacific measures. A letter to Mahommed Jan has notified the malcontent leaders that the Government is ready to accept as ruler of Cabul any Sirdar, with a certain few exceptions, which the assembled representatives of the nation may choose. General Roberts must have changed his ideas somewhat since the days when he went shooting and hanging with neither care nor mercy. Probably instructions from "home" have taken a different tone, for the Government has found that the glory got of gunpowder is of a doubtful kind. The Earl of Beaconsfield is casting about still for a new policy with which to go to the polls. "Peace with honour" served for a time, but it was duly discovered to be only a hollow phrase; now that he has changed his tactics he will surely find a new sentence to express it. "Peace with prosperity" would be very suggestive.

Sir Stafford Northcote proposes to take vigorous measures with the Irish Obstructionists. During the last Session they played their peculiar game most successfully; they managed to bring Parliamentary business to a standstill and threw the House into a state of discreditable confusion. To meet any further attempts of the same kind Sir Stafford has moved a resolution to the effect that whenever any member is named by the Speaker, or chairman of committee, as disregarding the authority of the chair or abusing the rules of the House by persistently obstructing business, the Speaker shall put the question, without amendment, debate or adjournment, that such member be suspended during the remainder of that day's sitting; and that if any member be thrice suspended in one Session the third suspension be for one week, after which a motion may be made for a continuance of the suspension, but the suspended member will have the right to be heard.

This is strong ground which Sir Stafford is taking, and if he can carry it through the House obstruction of the kind practised last Session will be impossible. But is the Chancellor of the Exchequer considering the best interests of his party in thus resorting to extreme and effectual measures for putting down the Obstructionists? They want some good reason for dissolving the House and making an appeal to the country: what a splendid chance for letting the Irish force the elections! The country must be governed—that is to say, Parliament must be allowed to get through with its business; and if the Irish make it impossible, what easier than an appeal to the country with the charge against the Liberals that they have sided with the Biggar and Parnell party, and a demand for a renewal of popular confidence and power to squelch the Impracticables? The affairs of Zululand, Afghanistan and other quarters whence complaints have come could be conveniently passed by for the discussion of the greater question of how to rule the Irish members in the House of Commons.

The Nihilists are working in Russia with a courage and perseverance worthy of a better cause. Perhaps the eagerness with which they prosecute their plans for the assassination of the Emperor does more than anything else to defeat their purpose. Every attempt has been clumsily made, and the Czar lives in spite of all. Will he continue to hedge himself round with good fortune as a defence? It is hardly likely. Persistent effort must break a gap through sooner or later. Each time the Emperor has escaped it was by the intervention of some lucky but unexpected incident. The time may well be at hand when lucky incidents will fail; and then, what will the infatuated Nihilists have accomplished? The Czar dead, his son will reign in his stead. Have the people of Russia any reason for imagining that he will institute a more liberal form of government? No one believes that Russia is not capable of great reforms in its political and civil institutions, but the students and professors and other educated classes who seem so determined to bring about revolution instead of reform should look ahead a little and forecast the probable results of their deadly work. The murder of an Emperor or two cannot do much toward helping the cause of liberalism. Private assassination has never been friendly to public reform. Despotism can only be effectually put down by popular growth in intelligence and industry. Nihilism is at best but one form of tyranny arrayed against another.

It cannot even be demonstrated that Nihilism is the product of a despotic government. Communism, Socialism, &c., are but different names for the same thing, and they abound in France, in Germany and in the United States, as well as in Russia. They are different names for the same spirit of discontent which prevails among all the lower and working-classes of Europe and America. They are dissatisfied with themselves, with their condition, with their governments—no matter what may be the nature of them—they are possessed with a restless and unreasoning desire for the power and property they would deny to others. The way out of the difficulty is not plain. We can only do our best to improve our institutions and wait for further developments of the plan of Providence.

EDITOR.

PROPOSALS FOR A NEW INSOLVENT LAW.

There is no legislation which requires more careful consideration than that pertaining to bankruptcy, and it is to be regretted that the mercantile community has not taken the interest in the question which its importance demands. On looking over the Insolvent Act of 1875 and its amendments, we find that a creditor may place a debtor in insolvency if he be unable to meet his payments; that at the first meeting the creditors appoint the assignee and inspectors, under whose instructions he acts in winding up the estate. In fact the creditors have complete control, and if the assets be not equitably distributed they themselves are to blame.

One drawback to our present law is that the procedure is expensive; but as we are generally willing to allow the insolvency laws to be framed by lawyers, to be amended by lawyers, and now to be strangled by lawyers, it is only fair to suppose that they do not forget the legal fees in the various bills they introduce.

Under the present law a fee of \$33 is paid to the attorney for (in most cases) merely attaching his signature to the fiat; when the estate has been wound up another fee is paid to the lawyer for the assignee's discharge; and for making application to the court for a confirmation of discharge (for the insolvent) a fee of from \$40 to \$75 again goes to the lawyer. Add to this the petitions, contestations, &c., wherein the lawyer plays a willing part, and it will be understood that the interests of the cloth have been well cared for.

A charge of \$10 is made for stamps on a writ of attachment when the debt is from \$200 to \$500, after which we have the advertisements in the "Quebec Official Gazette" of the issue of writ, first meeting of creditors, meeting to approve of composition, and other notices, which run away with a pretty large amount of the creditors' money.

It will be remembered that Mr. Colby brought in a new bill last year, but to those practically acquainted with the working of the present Act it appeared a very poor substitute indeed; and as that gentleman has thrown it overboard and become stepfather to Mr. Bechard's ruinous bill, it is evident that he has come to the conclusion that he is not destined to shine as a "Bankruptcy Act tinker." That is not to be wondered at, and is no fault of his. A legal gentleman living in a country town has not, and cannot be expected to have, the necessary experience requisite in a man who undertakes the difficult task of framing a law upon which the prosperity of this Dominion so largely depends.

Mr. Colby proposed to pay the assignee "labourer's wages," and the deputy or guardian was to have had fifty cents a day. This would certainly be sufficient for a guardian for a small country store, but creditors would not care to entrust the stock of our extensive city establishments to the guardianship of a man who should accept such remuneration for his services. Owing to the fact of there being so many members of the legal profession in the Commons, and that by abolishing the Insolvent Act the number of suits, judgments, and executions will be greatly augmented, it may be looked upon as already repealed; but before this false step is taken, it may be well to remember, that instead of increasing confidence in our commercial affairs (as the supporters of repeal declare), it will have precisely the contrary effect.

Without a bankrupt law, a dishonest trader cannot be prevented from defrauding his creditors in allowing his stock to be sold out by a local bailiff, and bought, for a mere nominal price, by some accomplice whom he has allowed to get judgment for a pretended debt. At present a creditor only sues a debtor as a last resource, knowing that his action may have the effect of driving the debtor into bankruptcy; in which case he has to pay the *law costs* himself in full, which he may add to the debt already existing, and merely get a (perhaps) trifling dividend on the whole. It will thus be perceived why suits in law would be of more frequent occurrence were the Insolvent Act repealed.

Under the existing law, the foreign creditor is on the same footing as the one who resides in the district in which bankruptcy proceedings have been taken; but without the Act the creditor at a distance will occupy a very insecure position with reference to his prospects of being paid for his goods. It is only a short time since that a cry was raised in the United States to repeal the Bankrupt Law—a measure which was carried by a thoughtless majority—but, short as the time has been, a reaction has already set in, and there are few intelligent business men in the Union who do not see the ruinous mistake committed by totally repealing the Insolvent Act; and at present "A National Bankrupt Act" is being agitated for throughout the entire country.

There is no doubting the fact that several changes might be made in our present law which would appear at first sight to be a decided improvement.

Perfection is not to be looked for in the Bankrupt Act any more than in other laws. For instance, if any irresponsible man makes an affidavit that a respectable citizen is indebted to him in a sum of forty dollars or over, and that he is about to leave the Province or to secrete his goods in order to defraud his creditors, the respectable citizen would be thereon arrested, and in default of finding security, sent to gaol. In fact, the best laws, though of advantage to the honest man, may be taken advantage of by rogues.

Without going into the matter at length, the following additions and changes would be advantageous to our trading community, viz. :—

1st. A debtor, unable to meet his liabilities, to be allowed to make a voluntary assignment to the official assignee of the district in which *he* carries on business; so that he will not be obliged to give or promise any advantage to the creditor taking the proceedings.

2nd. A creditor shall have the right to place a debtor in insolvency for a debt of \$200 or over if he has allowed two promissory notes to be protested and to remain unpaid for ten days from date of said protest, or if he has allowed two judgments to go against him without paying or appealing to a higher court within eight days, or allows an execution against his goods to remain for six days, closes his place of business for six days, or disposes of his entire stock without the written consent of four-fifths of his creditors residing in the Province.*

3rd. A landlord to be a privileged creditor for three months back and for the time his premises shall be occupied by the estate after the writ is issued.

4th. Should the insolvent be guilty of defrauding his creditors, he shall be punished as the Act now provides; and if his creditors have reason to believe, and it can be proven, that he through neglecting his affairs, failing to keep books, and not being in a position to account for the large deficiency so often exhibited by insolvent estates, the creditors shall petition the court, who shall order the insolvent not to carry on business in the Province for five years, neither in his own name, nor as a partner, nor as having any interest in any business whatsoever. And should it be found that after such judgment he still carried on business in his own or any other name, or held any interest in business, a fine of \$500 might be levied, and the stock of such place of business sold to defray it, or if there was not sufficient stock to pay said fine the judge should have the right to commit the debtor to jail for not less than six months.

5th. There shall be for the City and District of Montreal three official assignees who will take charge of all insolvent estates in their Division only. They shall have no interest whatever in the fees in insolvency which will go to the Government; they (the official assignees) receiving an annual salary. Each assignee will then be in a position in which he may perform his duty fairly, and uninfluenced by either the insolvent or creditor.

6th. The affidavit for compulsory proceedings shall be first submitted to the official assignee, whose practical experience will enable him to judge if the reasons set forth be sufficient to warrant the issuing of a writ, or if there be any collusion between the creditor and insolvent. If a writ is to be issued, he shall attach his signature to the affidavit, and the Court may issue the writ, as at present.

7th. After the writ is served, the assignee shall enter into possession, and if the business is to be continued, and the assets warrant the expense, a guardian or guardians may be placed in charge, and if not, the premises locked up and the keys retained by the assignee until the first meeting of creditors, which should be held within *ten* days from issue of writ.

8th. The official assignee shall watch proceedings at first meeting of creditors, and should he be under the impression that the estate was worth much more than the insolvent offered for it, might refuse, to allow a settlement or composition, unless four-fifths in number of all the creditors are either present or represented by attorney.

9th. Should a composition be arranged at first meeting, it may be carried out by the official assignee, who shall also draw up a deed of composition and discharge, the fees for which shall be paid by stamps affixed.

10th. Should the creditors resolve on winding up the estate, they shall appoint an accountant, or any one whom they may choose by a vote, as present Act requires, and he shall perform his duties under the direction of inspectors (whose services shall be gratuitous) and the official assignee, who shall have the right of supervising the work of the accountant or assignee.

11th. The official assignee shall have the right to object to any proceeding which he may consider illegal on the part of the creditors' assignee or accountant, and, if necessary, to bring him before a judge, who shall hear the case pleaded by the plaintiff and defendant personally, in order to save costs, and shall dismiss the accountant from the estate, if sufficient cause be shown by the official assignee.

12th. Any accusation brought against an official assignee shall be heard by a judge sitting in insolvency; but he shall only be dismissed from office by a judgment of the judges sitting in Court of Appeals. This would be a necessary clause, as the assignee might become the victim of a conspiracy, owing to the disagreeable duties he might be obliged to perform.

* The present Act is rather indefinite, and unless a debtor acknowledges his insolvency the taking of a writ of attachment may become a dangerous step to the creditor, who is liable to be victimised by endless litigation, for which (should the judgment go against him) he has to pay,—and if successful it is paid out of the estate, and is indirectly a loss to him.

TRUTH—A WORD TO BUSINESS MEN.

Examples of the decline of honesty are so commonly afforded in trade, and in the ordinary transactions of daily life, that they come within the experience of every one of us. From time to time there are exposures of jobbery and ill-concealed dishonesty in the administration of public affairs. When the exposure is made we are justly severe in our censure; and we denounce corruption in well-rounded sentences. But it would be more profitable and more to the purpose to come closer home with our investigations.

Our ancestors had a good old-fashioned virtue which they called Honour. It was a great favourite with them, and they were never tired of singing its praises. They were very proud of it; and a poet went so far in a fit of enthusiasm as to declare that "an honest man is the noblest work of God." What has now become of this virtue? It had been in use a long time, but it could not have been positively worn out. It was of good lasting material, and ought to have served a good many generations yet to come; but really it seems to have been cast aside and lost. Certainly it has gone out as a fashion. Little by little we have lost that quality which was the bond of social intercourse and success in trade. Deterioration in the tone of society strikes all observers. The social cords are relaxed, and Society is ready to give a "hail-fellow-well-met" sort of reception to all and sundry, whatever their antecedents.

Mr. Gladstone, in one of his writings, notes "a depression of the standard of conduct within the very highest circles of society," and points especially to one proof of it, the decline in "conjugal morality." The same applies to bankruptcy. Time was when a bankrupt lost his social standing. Even his misfortunes were held to be a possible reflection on his honesty. This was hard, but we have assuredly got to the other extreme, now that bankruptcy causes but little stigma, and there is every toleration for the man who "goes," if he only goes for a sufficiently large sum.

Bankruptcy is regarded too, as a sort of short cut to wealth, and as indicating a certain sharpness on the part of the bankrupt in having got so much credit, and played his cards so well as to have fleeced his creditors for a good round amount. He "gets through" with a fatal facility, goes into temporary economy, reappears on the scene with renovated plumes, is received in "society," has the credit of having passed with the payment of the smallest dividend ever declared in the community, and carries everything before him more brilliantly than ever.

How difficult it is to get anything "good" at an ordinary store. Lowness of price is so confounded with cheapness that it is difficult to distinguish the one from the other. A lady goes to a store to buy silk—it is half cotton, or some other fibre almost impossible to detect; she wants calico—it is half "dressing"; flannel—it washes to a cobweb; a spool of cotton—it is marked "50 yards" and really contains twenty; and so on throughout.

With reference to the adulteration of Manchester goods, we find the following in a late exchange:—

"Not very long ago the Manchester Chamber of Commerce waxed virtuously indignant over a report from the British Consul at Chefoo, China, to the effect that a bad name attaches to Manchester goods among the Chinese consequent on the attempts "to sell glue as cloth." This refers to the practice of "heavy sizing" cotton goods, said to be now largely resorted to by unscrupulous manufacturers in order to increase the weight of goods. Recent investigations into the composition of some of these adulterated fabrics show that only 56½ per cent. of the whole is pure cloth, the remainder consisting of China-clay and chlorides of magnesium and zinc. "Pure" goods contain from 5 to 7 per cent. of size."

In furniture shops things are "blown" together, and fall to pieces with the swelling of the green wood or on the slightest wear. Then, again, look at the adulteration in food and drink, even to our milk. And as in quality so also is there deterioration of quantity; the quart bottle has dwindled down to a pint; and it holds good in all trades—the secret of cheap jams, marmalade, &c., will often be found in the pot, which has a goodly outside but holds next to nothing. How drugs are adulterated has often been exposed, and one of the most recent complaints is of "boiled seeds"—that is to say, when you buy any seeds for your garden you get a few sound seeds and the rest may be withered old things boiled up to plumpness but of course having no life in them.

Will not our housewives bear testimony how the largest eggs are invariably invested with the honour of being the specimens, and how the strawberry-box has so dwindled that the large berries can scarcely be got into them.

From Nova Scotia we have a report of a "difficulty" with the fruit-growers, complaining of the packing of apples. "There would be a row of good apples at the bottom and two rows at the top, the intervening space being filled with inferior apples." Of course there are many thoroughly honest, upright fruit-growers, on whose word perfect reliance may be placed; but they have been made to suffer through the dishonesty of others. Not the least part of the wickedness is that it has been carried to such an extent that the reputation of a whole country-side has been destroyed, and at the same time it has inflicted severe pecuniary loss upon honest men.

Frauds upon the revenue are of course accounted as fair game. The numerous manufactories of illicit spirits cannot be carried on without a considerable number of persons being in the secret. All these persons must be

aware that they break the laws of God and man, and yet the great concern with them is to keep their secret hidden and to make money by it.

Of the same character, though perhaps not so pernicious in its consequences, is the crime of smuggling any kind of goods. The offence of the smuggler is really and truly a sin as well as a crime. Common honesty revolts against "cheating the revenue" as much as against cheating your neighbour. Indeed in robbing the revenue you do rob all your neighbours.

A "modern instance" of a peculiar kind of dishonesty may be mentioned,—it has happened within the past fortnight that an illustrated journal in this city has made the portrait of Costofrolaz (who was hanged over a year ago for the murder at Lacolle) do duty to represent "Pere Sansfaçon" in its *feuilleton*.

But we need not multiply examples. The thing to be deplored is the widespread degeneration which renders these things possible. Thus it goes on from bad to worse. The moral bulwarks are broken down, and the floods of iniquity threaten to rise and overwhelm society.

It is a perilous thing that men live lies, and substitute knaveries in place of the simple, honest, God-fearing lives their fathers lived. But so it is. We have drifted into it, and must take the consequences. We are fast beginning to lose our faith in human nature; men look right and left, not in hope, and trust, and generous confidence, but askance in distrust each of his neighbours; anything will be believed without or even against evidence, if it be only bad enough.

As surely as the law of gravitation controls the fall of the apple from the tree, the moral law will find out with its penalty, the man who steals, or robs, or cheats, or lies.

Quevedo Redivivus.

"THE SITUATION."

The great problem of domestic service is not one that can be fully treated in a short space. Whatever touches on home-life is always of the greatest importance, and whatever tends to throw light and beauty into the household, must be welcomed by all thoughtful men and women. Servants fill a very necessary and important part in this home-life, and however much they may be grumbled at, they can't be done without. With fear and almost trembling, I would suggest, may there not be something wrong in the households as well as in the servants? Our dearest (?) friends see only the best side of all our affairs. Even if called on at unseasonable hours or when worried with cares, we find it possible to be polite, smile and seem pleased, and thus make the best of it. And when we invite a friend to stay with us, do we not make up our minds to "let things go" for the time, that the "skeleton in the cupboard" may not show its repulsive form in their presence? These are our friends, educated, cultivated, refined, and on a social scale, equal at least to our own, and yet we feel we can't trust them with the true knowledge of ourselves and our household life. Now think of the delicate position of a household servant and the amount of trust we must repose in her—a stranger, not our social equal, and without the advantages or refinement and education which our friends have. She is not long in the house till she has gauged the dispositions and tempers of the inhabitants, knows many of its troubles and where the hitches occur, and yet she must be wise and prudent and guide her behaviour as though she saw not these things, and do her duty with respect to all. If she has no natural intuition or delicacy of feeling, what wonder that ceasing to respect she becomes disrespectful, and goes on from bad to worse, till she "gives up her place" or is dismissed.

No: we must not expect more in this way from a servant than we would ask from a friend, our equal. It would be better if we could trust fully, both our friends and our servants, and have neither servants nor friends that we can't trust. If we are not over-wealthy, don't let us try to hide it from those who must sooner or later see the fact for themselves. Economy need not make us mean either in thought or act. It is right, even when there is great wealth, to see that there is no waste or needless extravagance. If temper is what troubles the house, the means of relief are within our grasp,—struggle with it till it is conquered. Let the object of our life be, to live as politely, considerately and friendly before our servants as before our friends, and thus give them the privilege of seeing and mixing with good society till they rise to its level, which the good ones will do in a short time. Respect finds an outlet in work well done. The desire to be able to please becomes strong, and the household begins to move easily and in harmony, the oil of mutual love preventing danger from friction. No amount of wages will assure us of a good servant, for money cannot buy the link that *stretches* easily between mistress and maid, therefore we do owe our servants gratitude and thanks indefinitely of all we supply them with besides.

Our household servants are not drawn from the same class as most of the clerks, &c., belong to, who fill positions in our offices and stores. These as a rule are our own sons and those of Mr. Brown and Mr. Jones, who are learning the business. But our daughters are not, if we know it, the cooks and housemaids or nurse-girls of Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Jones, so that there can be little comparison between the men who work in business and the women

who are employed in the household. In the domestic circle we have to do with a class who need more consideration, because they have less opportunity of development. It is a necessity that a girl has some time to herself, and surely in most houses that are well managed and the bump of order reigns, this can be accomplished. The evenings, or part of the afternoons, might be free from work, at least so many times a week. It is the great bondage and drudgery of household work, no time to read, or rest, or sew, but all the time being paid for by the mistress, a full return is demanded. Schools for cooking are excellent institutions, and might be attended with profit to the mistress, even at the expense of the money and time of the said mistress. At the same time, institution trained servants are not always perfection. These establishments generally have every modern improvement and convenience for the work to be done, and the training is in departments. When a girl leaves this life of rule and regulation, she is for a time, at least, thrown as it were, on her beam ends. She has no developed experience of the whole and is out of gear, not knowing how to gauge a smaller but more comprehensive work, when the responsibility rests solely with her. Then the conveniences of a private house may not be as great as those she was accustomed to, and so she gets into confusion, loses heart, and is unable to cope with the new and unforeseen difficulties, and will not mould to her mistress' ways, for these she has not learned, so the trained servant is not after all a great success. Perfection must come by degrees. Good servants must grow—yes, *we* must grow into their ways, and meeting half road, agree to go on together with due consideration on both sides. And why marvel at this? Is it not much of the same that has often to be done in married life? The husband is not perfect, and the wife is not perfect, but each having good qualities, wisdom dictates mutual appreciation and forbearance, and so peace reigns. The same nature and capabilities in a girl will not suit all mistresses alike. Then, without blame or worry, let there be a succession of experiments, till the right one arrives, she will come sooner or later. But alas! for all human hopes. When we are thoroughly settled and comfortable, she will get married, or sick, or something, and we are turned out once more into the field of experience. Ladies! be philosophical—make life a study, not a worry. Servants, "good, bad and indifferent," can teach us great lessons in human character, therefore let us not despise but prize our privileges. Till household work is done altogether by machinery, there will be no escape from the fact that "patience is a virtue."

AUCTIONS, AUCTIONEERS AND AUCTION-GOERS.

'Lives there a woman with soul so dead
Who never to herself hath said :—
An auction is my heart's delight ?

That is what she says to herself, but this is what she says to everyone else :—"How tiresome it is going to auctions ! Really when one does get a bargain it is dearly bought. I have just made up my mind never to go to another." Nevertheless you may be quite sure of meeting her at the next sale ; and say what they may there is no doubt an auction possesses great attractions for the ladies. It is to them a mild species of gambling and being about the only one in which they are allowed to indulge they neglect no opportunity of doing so. But it is to these in private houses that ladies hearts do most incline.

Can there be any amusement more delightful than to walk into an elegantly furnished house, take a look around at the pictures, furniture and general appointments, exchange greetings with a number of friends, make cursory remarks upon things in general and the late occupants of the house in particular—but oh, my friends! if there is anything to be said of you and you would fain suppress the saying of it—do not have an auction sale in your house. The gossip may have lain dormant for years, but now it will surely come to light. Were you poor some thirty years ago and has the fact been forgotten in these your prosperous days? Rest assured, some old woman in that assembly will exclaim—"just fancy the Smiths, living in such style! why I remember, &c., &c." And those who have known you in later years will chime in—"Is it possible? Dear me! I always did think they were rather vulgar," and forthwith various instances of your vulgarity will be pointed out. Still worse, if the sale should be the result of your having fallen from your high estate through some misfortune—whether deservedly or no, makes little difference—then assuredly it would not be conducive to your peace of mind to stand around at your own auction-sale and hear the remarks that will certainly be made upon you. But when it is the fair lady of the house of whom something may be said—as to her extravagance, her poor housekeeping, or some choice piece of scandal past, present, or in the possibilities of the dim perspective. Ah, then better were it for her that "a millstone were hanged about her neck &c." ere she allowed that auction-sale to take place. But is it not a sort of sacrilege to enter a house lately occupied by, perchance, a happy family and from which their lares and penates have not yet been removed, and there discuss their possible, or probable delinquencies? you may say that no christian or well-bred person would do so—then there must be a great many heathen and ill-bred people; and nowhere do they display themselves more conspicuously than at auction-sales. We often hear these people complain that auctioneers

are always rude, and no doubt some are rather rough in their manners; but I have never yet heard one speak rudely to a lady who behaved in a quiet and lady-like manner. It is the auction-goers who may more truly be termed rude, and it is time that some of them should be told that it is not only ill-bred, but also unfair and unjust to indulge in loud talking or crowd up rooms when they have no intention of buying. It is unfair to those who may wish to buy, often preventing them from seeing what is being sold, and from hearing the price at which it is going. It is unjust to the owner of the goods since it prevents him from getting as much as possible for his property; and it is especially annoying to the auctioneer whose task is thus made much more trying. Is it any wonder that he sometimes loses his temper? Indeed I often wonder how auctioneers can have so much patience with the bargain hunters who follow them day after day from cellar to attic crowding up the best places in each room, and yet never—well, hardly ever—buying anything. Many a time have I heard these ladies say :—"Oh, I don't want anything in particular, but I may buy a few little things if they go *very cheap*." Very good Mrs. Bargain Hunter, but in that case you have no right to crowd up the rooms preventing people who really wish to purchase certain articles from getting near enough to see them, or know what is being sold.

But I have begun at the wrong end of my subject. There is much to be said about auctions and auctioneers as well as auction-goers. In private houses sales begin in the lower regions, and as a rule ladies do not take much interest in this part of the proceedings. Half-worn pots and pans are no great bargains at any price, and it is very poor policy to leave all the rubbish to be disposed of at a sale. In the first place it puts the auctioneer in a bad temper to find that the people, for whom he is about to exert himself to the best of his ability, have so little consideration for him as to expect him to waste time and breath over such worthless stuff. As one of them sometimes remarks "Why do people accumulate such stuff? I always have it given to the poor;" and his example is worthy to be followed. Whenever a common article goes out of active use we should look around for some poor person whose heart may be gladdened by the gift, instead of allowing it to go kicking about in garret, or cellar till at last it turns up as a weariness and vexation of spirit to auctioneer and audience; and is often the means of losing more dollars up-stairs than it brings cents below. It is this waste of time over rubbish that lengthens out a sale until people are often obliged to leave before things that they have come to buy are put up. Besides it is when people come in first fresh and good-tempered that they are most likely to bid well, for good temper has a great deal to do with the success of an auction.

We have one auctioneer who knows this thoroughly, and who may thank his native wit and powers of entertaining an audience for his great success in life. Many a time have I attended his sales just to be amused, and like the people who "go to scoff and remain to pray," I have been inveigled into buying from pure ambition to participate in the fun of the occasion, or as an Irishman would say, "just to show there was no ill-feeling." "He is a great deal too nice for an auctioneer." We have often heard this remark, referring to a gentleman who lately graced the profession in Montreal, and who was certainly nice enough for anything; yet why should he be too nice for an auctioneer? He might be too nice for some of his audiences, if you will, but for his profession, not at all. There is nothing derogatory pertaining to it, at least not in this country where one occupation is as good as another, and better if you can make more money by it, and where even one of our butchers holds forth in public print talking of "raising the status of his profession," putting it on a par with that of the journalist, and, oh, horrors! threatening to put "the poisoned chalice to the lips of a *Witness* reporter." After that I trust no one will object to my calling the auction business a profession. We often hear it remarked that the bidding is so much more spirited when there are a number of gentlemen in the audience. The reason given being that the ladies take so long to make up their little minds, but is this really the reason of their indecision? I fear the poor ladies dare not be so independent as these their lords and masters. They may be willing to risk it for themselves, but what will Tom, Dick or Harry say when the bargain comes home? If it be pleasing to his lordship, he will possibly tell her that she is a smart little woman, and chuckle over her bargain, but if he does not care for the article, or finds it inconvenient to hand out the money at once—then woe betide her! She will be told that she had better stay at home instead of wasting time and money buying useless or unnecessary articles, and paying as much for them as they would cost at the stores, where they need not be settled for until convenient. Now there may be a good deal of truth in this, but supposing Mr. Lord-of-Creation should himself make a mistake—as he very often does—what then? Ah, that is a very different matter! Does he not hold the purse-strings, and would Amelia ever think of criticising any bargain of dear George's? But why should he expect Amelia's judgment and discretion to be infallible? We must all pay for our experience, as every young bargain-hunter when she first goes forth upon her quest will surely discover; and if George will only give Amelia full control over that portion of his income which she must necessarily be the medium of expending, he will find that she will soon acquire judgment and discretion as to the best way

of laying it out; and will do so much more carefully than if it is bestowed upon her by spasmodic jerks as seemeth good to him. But under any circumstances, poor Amelia must expect to have an anxious time, and make many mistakes during the beginning of her auction career. She will certainly be elbowed into the back-ground and have her young judgment greatly upset by the remarks of veteran auction-goers. A sweet little bride stood by me at a house-sale one day. She scarce reached to my elbow, and was obliged to stand on tip-toes to obtain a glimpse of the sideboard under competition in the back-parlour. "Twenty-four and a hof, and a hof; going at twenty-four and a hof," cries the auctioneer, imitating the accent of the last bidder. "Twenty-five!" murmured a soft voice beside me, and knowing that it could not be heard, I repeated—"Twenty-five!" At this moment a lady before us turned round, and glaring scornfully upon the little bride, remarked to a friend, "Twenty-five dollars! I should think that is enough for it; why you could buy a better one new for that price." The bride looked startled, and seemed quite relieved when the bidding went on. "Twenty-seven!—and a hof for you, Sir?" asked the auctioneer, nodding towards me. I looked at the bride, but she shook her pretty head, and, although I knew she was losing a bargain, I could not presume to give advice. "Ah, now, why don't you bid?" cries the auctioneer. "You're a fine tall man; would make a capital bidder with a little practice." It is knocked down at twenty-seven dollars, and while the auctioneer is lamenting over the sacrifice, a nice lady near by remarks: "It is really too bad. I know that Mrs. Grey paid seventy-five dollars for it at Parsons', for I was with her when she bought it." Judge of the little bride's disappointment, and imagine her surprise when she saw that the purchaser was the same lady who had declared the sideboard to be too dear at twenty-five dollars. And this is not the only time that I have heard ladies make disparaging remarks on certain articles—pointing out their defects, and estimating them at a low value—which I have afterwards seen them purchase. Of course such conduct is not merely rude or thoughtless, it is really dishonest; and if we could only bring those who are guilty of it to a knowledge of the enormity of their offence, it would be well for auctions, auctioneers, and respectable auction-goers; but such people are not likely to be among the readers of the SPECTATOR, so it is useless to say more about them.

(To be continued.)

A TRIP TO CUBA.

No IV.

Now that I am nearing the close of this series of sketches, which I trust has proved of some interest to your readers, I shall content myself with throwing in at random a few notes and impressions just as they happen to occur to my mind. Indeed my aim throughout has never been beyond giving a very superficial account of a short trip to the great Spanish metropolis of the West Indies. Not unfrequently a truthful though disjointed story is more acceptable than the most elaborated tissue of vain imaginings, and I can at least claim the merit of writing just what I thought about the actual things that I saw.

The wharves used at Havana for the landing of goods, though presenting less total water frontage than those of Montreal, are, to my mind much better looked after and in many respects better adapted to the purpose for which they were constructed. These docks are surrounded by a well built wall, as is the case in London, Liverpool and other important maritime centres; the gates being closed every night until morning, thus imposing an affective barrier to the commission of robbery and other crimes. I can hardly accord equal praise to all other public institutions,—the system of interring the dead, for example, being objectionable in the last degree. I can only suppose that a constant exposure to violent attacks of yellow fever and other fatal epidemics renders the people of Cuba callous to the customary promptings of a better nature, with regard to the mortal remains of the deceased relatives and friends. It is anything but pleasant to see a corpse bundled out of a coffin into an open sepulchre, and the coffin removed in a business like manner by the undertaker, to be again and again used for a similar ghastly purpose. A mode of disposal which bids fair to become largely adopted elsewhere is also practised here, that of wholesale cremation, though in these cases the bodies are not burned by special request, but solely by reason of the inability of the surviving family to pay the expenses of ordinary interment. There is much poverty in Cuba, and no doubt much real distress even in the city of Havana. The white population, and especially those of immediate Spanish origin, monopolize all the government appointments, while the *bona fide* producers, the creole population, that is the Spanish Cubans, or Cuban Spaniards, born in the country, whichever you like to call them, do all the drudgery of farming and making all necessary improvements in the island and do not get very rich over it either.

The banking institutions are mostly private enterprises. J. M. Borjes & Co., a well-known German house, do a large share of the financial business of Havana. They are private bankers, and very pleasant in the reception of travellers. There are places, however, on the surface of the globe where the Cuban way of conducting banking operations would be called nothing more nor less than a big swindle. A few bankers meet upon the street or in

any convenient place and quietly fix the price of gold to suit themselves. One has to be very careful in selecting a broker to exchange any loose cash you may have about you. I found this to my cost, for the second broker I visited gave me twenty per cent. more for my money than Mr. Broker No. 1,—a circumstance which led me to the inevitable conclusion that Broker No. 1 was a thief and a robber to at least the amount of one-fifth of that portion of my honest gains that I had transferred to him.

If the Germans could only be induced to stay in larger numbers, I fancy that English and American visitors would find business relations in Havana facilitated, and made at the same time far more pleasant and less open to suspicion. But the dreaded yellow fever, or some other cause, confines the present German element to about one hundred and fifty souls.

The sanitary regulations of the authorities undoubtedly require complete overhauling. They are almost as much a relic of the Middle Ages as is the system of national education, or rather of the want of it; for it is pretty certain that not one-third part of the children of the island attend school. Then the negro receives no consideration, because he is ignorant, deluded, and grossly superstitious, while all the time it is a barbarous government which is keeping him chained down in a state of gross intellectual darkness. A few years may bring a stupendous change upon Cuba and the Cubans, and this much coveted Queen of the West Indies may before long become the property of some more enlightened nation, or perhaps, and more likely yet, the property of herself. I was confidently assured by leading diplomats whose names are far from being unknown in their local spheres, that the long-suffering island would not groan much longer under the bondage of the Pharaohs.

To return, however, to the subject of my visit, which is now rapidly drawing to a close. A jolly young fellow from California, named H. Terris, now joined our party, and together we did the "Rotten Row" of the Park, and enjoyed ourselves amazingly. But time flew by, and with a trip to Matanzas my present tour was to conclude. Matanzas is a flourishing city of some 50,000 inhabitants. It is fortified and strongly built, being about fifty miles east of Havana. The railway reminded me somewhat of railways in Canada a few years back. The cars were not all that might be desired in point of cleanliness, and the rolling stock in general cannot be considered elegant from an artistic point of view. If I ever visit Matanzas again I should not like to lose the opportunity of taking some fascinating young damsel with me to get her opinion on the love making capacities of the celebrated cave in the vicinity of that city. This wonderful subterranean cavern was, however, about the only thing in the locality which had any perceptible degree of romance associated with it, for everything else was matter-of-fact and dirty.

I now woke up to the painful necessity of cutting my holiday short, and returning to Montreal, and the everyday cares and duties of business. Doolittle, Peabody and Terris, being all of the same practical opinion, we turned our attention to packing and passports, and dodging about among sundry piratical officials and others who were nobly determined to screw out of us the last Almighty dollar, that is, if we would let them. In taking leave of the Telegrapho Hotel, I must give every credit to that excellent institution and its proprietor. The greatest attention and comfort is certainly attainable at this comfortable hotel.

The steamer "City of New York" is commanded by a fine seaman, but even his good qualities cannot transform a vessel only fitted for freight into a decent passenger boat. The stewards have successfully solved the abstruse arithmetical problem of how to get six persons into four seats at the dinner-table. They did it, though I was at a loss to discover what emergency prompted such a diabolical design, as most of the passengers were helplessly sea-sick. The principal saving effected was in table-cloth, and I came to the conclusion that table-cloths are scarce between Cuba and New York. Terris eat nothing for four days, poor fellow. A clever Spanish lady who pleasantly observed to me that she never got sea-sick, only made her appearance once or twice at the table, looking desperately ill. But here we are, with civilization and free institutions once more in sight. Hail! Columbia; and we merrily land once more on American soil.

D. A. Ansell.

A LITERARY CURIOSITY.

Ambrose S. Ottey, of Booth's Corner, Delaware county, has secured a copyright on a curious volume, and publication will soon follow. It is a complete guide to Bible knowledge, and must become an indispensable help to ministers, Sabbath-school teachers, and all systematic Bible readers. It is the result of ten years' labour, Mr. Ottey working at the anvil by day and making his researches at night. The title of the book will be "Information on the Bible and what it contains." It will show the number of books, chapters, verses and letters in the Bible; the longest and shortest chapters and verses, and shows in condensed, accessible form everything which can excite interest or give quick information. Thus the index tells how often and when and where words and sentences can be found. There are 2,050 words that are found but once, and these are each and all found after a moment's reference to the index. In these indexes are grouped everything which can excite the curious, or aid the student. The different kinds of animals, trees, vegetables, fruits, plants, grains, insects, reptiles and birds, mentioned in the Bible, etc., are displayed in alphabetic order. Here, also can be found a full list of all Scriptural names, their origin and meaning, a record of all the parables and miracles, all that men and women saw and did, all the prayers and by whom offered, the reign of different kings, etc. In short, Mr. Ottey shows how to quickly find anything wanted.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

This column will be edited by an experienced housekeeper who has read the best works and articles on the subject and also studied it from a local point of view. The questions of young housekeepers will be answered carefully, and useful suggestions on the proper management of servants and households will be thankfully received from ladies who may be willing to help each other.

The following letters have already come to hand:—

DEAR SIR,—I think we ladies of Montreal should get up a Domestic Economy Club, after the fashion of your Political Economy ditto. Why shouldn't we have pleasant luncheon parties at the Windsor, after which we could discuss the affairs of our household as you do those of the country? I think it would be a pleasant and popular way of exchanging opinions, and might be prolific of good results. Please tell us how we should set about organizing such a Club, and what rules and regulations would be necessary to the proper carrying of it on, and much oblige

Yours truly, *Amelia C.*

It would be easy enough to get up such a club, but it could best be done by a number of ladies who are already socially acquainted; and in that case luncheon parties at each other's houses would be pleasanter. The trouble in getting up public clubs of ladies usually is, that they require to be exclusive, and it is hard to know on what basis membership may be allowed. Gentlemen are not usually so finical as to small social distinctions.

SIR,—I quite agree with "Euphrosyne" as to the necessity for cooking schools, and I think it would be well to get up two or three in different parts of the city, so that servants attending the evening classes might not have far to go. We have many ladies in reduced circumstances who would gladly give instructions, and who could do so efficiently. The question is how shall we go about the matter. Where shall we meet to discuss it, and what amount should be subscribed towards starting the schools? I think when once opened they might be made self-supporting, or nearly so. We might also do a good work by forming one or two free schools for the poor, where they would be taught plain, economical cooking.

Will somebody please enlighten us on this subject?

A Long Suffering Housekeeper.

SIR,—I see in last week's SPECTATOR that "A. H." wishes to draw attention to our many excellent private schools, and also to the superior musical advantages which Montreal affords. I quite agree with "A. H.," and I am glad of this opportunity of discussing a question that has often puzzled me. It is this, Why do so many of our wealthy people send their daughters to the old countries to be educated? What advantages do they obtain there that could not be had in Montreal? and do they return to us superior young ladies, from a mental, moral or social point of view, to those who have been home-educated? I should be glad to be enlightened on this subject, for I have often wondered why people should deprive themselves of the pleasant society of their young daughters, and also deprive their daughters of the sweet home influences, and true heart-love that can never be obtained among strangers. Some mothers have told me that it is in the expectation that their daughters will meet with a better class of companions than could be found in Montreal schools; but is this really so? Are the young girls who attend the boarding-schools patronized by Canadians so much superior to our city school girls? and if they are, must it not be a great trial to young ladies when they are obliged to return and reside in Canada, where they must necessarily associate with these very girls who are not considered good enough to go to school with? If anyone knows of any superior advantages to be obtained in the old country schools we should like to know what they are, as it would be better for us to improve our home schools rather than allow so much money to be sent out of Canada yearly; besides, it is not well that our young girls should be taught to despise Canada and Canadians at an age when they are apt to form life-long impressions.

Hoping that some one may be willing to discuss this subject, which is more important to our country than may be apparent to superficial observers,

I remain, yours respectfully, *Euphrosyne.*

Enquiries will be made as to the cost of starting these schools and carrying them on, and ladies who may wish to help in getting them up are requested to send their names to the Editor of the Domestic Column. Should we succeed in establishing these schools, they would not only prove a boon to housekeepers, but would also afford pleasant and profitable employment to ladies in reduced circumstances who now find it difficult to earn a respectable livelihood.

A lady who has kept house for over twenty years tells us that she has found it almost impossible to train the ordinary servant girls of the period, as they generally rebel against instruction, and give so much impudence while receiving it, that one is forced to give up in despair and take whatever kind of service may be given until a change can be made, which change will possibly be for the better in some respects, and probably for the worse in others. Occasionally one may find a young girl who is willing to be taught, but it requires an infinity of patience and painstaking, and a great sacrifice of time, to teach an ignorant girl the little niceties and neatnesses requisite in the proper management of a refined household.

One of the most important points in a well-ordered home is the proper serving of meals and waiting on table. This duty, although very simple and easily taught, is especially repugnant to many servants. Some will not even attempt to learn, and others, while professing to do their best, persist in doing their worst. It seems an easy matter to distinguish one's left hand from the right, but this many girls never will do, and plates and dishes are handed and removed, now from one side, and now from the other, until we sometimes think that if they would only always go to the wrong side (which in this case would be the right) it would be a relief.

But some really do find it puzzling at first to remember the proper side on which to serve. It is said that a butler of the officers' mess, during the time of Washington, never could remember which was the proper side, until he was told to always go to the side the buttons were on. This rule worked well until it happened that a guest, who was a French officer, had buttons down both sides of his coat. Teddy was puzzled for a minute, but his Irish wit enabled him to master the situation. Looking around with a broad grin he suddenly passed the dish over the officer's head and held it with both hands straight in front. We do not meet with many who are so anxious to do right, and at the same time so stupid as poor Teddy; but we should be careful not to blame a girl until we are quite sure that she is not doing her best. If we could only make our servants understand how highly we estimate such simple services, I fancy they would be more anxious to render them properly; but some girls imagine that we are, what they call putting on airs, when we require to have the waiting on table done decently and in order. And yet people who have been nicely brought up would prefer a plain meal nicely set and served to a sumptuous one when served in a slatternly manner. Waiting on table might easily be taught at the cooking classes, and servants would learn at them more willingly than from their mistresses.

THINGS IN GENERAL.

CRITICS AND NOVELISTS.

The assertions of people who vow that they do not care for adverse criticism are rarely to be accepted. A friend of mine, a charming writer, though not a novelist, went out of his way lately and wrote a novel. There was nothing he liked so much as a real sound "slating," he informed me; it did a book immense good if it were only hot enough; and looking in the *Standard* I found a notice of his novel which I fancied would please him. It is always one's friends who call one's attention to notices of this sort, and especially as he said he liked them—I at once pointed out to him that he had got just exactly the very criticism that he had been pining for, hot and strong. He said, "Capital," he was very glad, and took the paper. Having read two or three lines he laughed, and said it was "first rate—just the thing to sell the book." He read a few more lines and pronounced them "excellent," but rather less so than the beginning. A little further on my friend observed, with concentrated sarcasm, that "it was a pity the critic did not write grammar;" and then I felt convinced that the notice did not please him so much as he had anticipated. When about half way through I observed him pause, and he remarked that the critic was an "ignorant idiot who did not know what he was talking about;" and finally he raved, used strong language, and sat down to write an indignant protest to the editor.—*Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News.*

WINDFALLS.

The hope of a "windfall," of some unexpected and unreasonable accession of unearned wealth is a very widely spread one, probably as widely spread among those who value money and have not enough of it, as the habit of day-dreaming, upon which such anticipations are in the long run based. The notion that somebody unknown may leave them a legacy, or that they will succeed in a speculation they are going to attempt, or that some valueless piece of property will one day reveal minerals, or be wanted by a company, or in some way "turn up trumps," is with many men and women incurable, and with some gravely affects the course of their lives. We have known at least one man and two women with whom such an expectation altered decidedly their own conception of their own position in the world. It does not, however, often do them harm, and it probably indicates a buoyancy of temperament and tendency towards hope which are antiseptics; but it is odd to notice, if you are curious about the nooks and corners of the human mind, how little the idea is affected by probabilities or experience, or even sober, realistic judgment. The man may be perfectly well aware that he has not a rich relative in the world, that he has no property with possibilities, and that he shall never speculate, and may be convinced that he has to depend upon his earnings or upon his means; and still there will linger in his mind a fancy, not Micawberish but just as vague as Micawber's, that somehow something may happen and his windfall may arrive, and he will read a story, such as Charles Dickens delighted to put in *Household Words*, of such a windfall happening, with a sort of personal pleasure. Actual experience will not encourage him much, for windfalls, properly so called, are very rare. Properties are sometimes unexpectedly large, and sometimes fall to a very distant relative, but the writer can recall but one verified instance of a windfall true, pure, and simple. A doctor, now some time dead, a man of singular charm of manner and simplicity of character, did lose his whole property by the failure of a company, did relate his misfortune to an old invalid lady in a railway train whom he had never seen before, and never saw again, but whom he assisted kindly on her journey, and did receive from that old lady by bequest the amount of the lost fortune. That is as good as any story from "Midshipman Easy," and is, as we have every reason to believe, exactly true. It is about as likely to happen again as thirteen trumps

are to fall to the dealer; but that will not prevent day-dreamers from thinking that, after all, there may be such a thing as a windfall—that life, in fact, includes pleasant possibilities outside probability and almost outside experience.

—*Spectator.*

STARS AND GARTERS.

Personal decorations are so commonly regarded in England as something essentially exotic that it may surprise some persons to learn that there are recognized among us no fewer than 53 varieties of these insignia, not to speak of nine or ten recognized orders granted by allies. These appear in a brilliantly coloured series of drawings which has been compiled with brief explanations by Col. Frederick Brine. The dark blue, green, red and pale blue of the Orders of the Garter, the Bath, the Thistle, and St. Patrick are of course well known. The old St. Michael and St. George (reorganized in 1868), the Order of Indian Native Officers, the Order of Merit for Native Soldiers, 1837, and the Star of India, 1861, extended in 1866, are also somewhat conspicuous. The greater part of the remainder would be apt to puzzle all but the initiated. Many relate to famous campaigns, and some to particular engagements in India, China, Abyssinia, the Baltic, the Crimea and the colonies. Then there are the Empress of India Commemoration, 1877; the English Maids of Honour (left shoulder), 1839; the Crown of India, Ladies (left shoulder), 1878; the "Best Shot in the Army" (right breast), 1869, the military Victoria Cross and Naval Victoria Cross, 1856; the Order of Conspicuous Naval Gallantry, 1854 and 1874; Arctic Discoveries, 1818-55, and Arctic Medal, 1875-76, and many others which, as here set forth on a folding sheet, have a gay and pleasing aspect. Quatre Bras and Waterloo still figures in the list. This, as Colonel Brine reminds us, was the first decoration given by an English Sovereign to both officers and men. It dates from March, 1816. It is observable that by far the greater number have been instituted during the present reign.—*London Daily News.*

A BOY recently hung himself because "somebody found fault with him." The *Turner's Falls Reporter* sagely remarks that that boy would never make an editor.

It is very vulgar to keep time to music with your foot, but there's a vast deal of human nature in it, and it shows that a man's entire sole is in the melody.

TEACHER in high school: "Are pro and con synonymous or opposite terms?" Scholar: "Opposite." Teacher: "Give an example." Scholar: "Progress and Congress."

LONG WORDS.—"Rob," said Tom, "which is the most dangerous word in all the English language to pronounce?" "Don't know," said Rob, "unless it is a swearing word." "Pooh!" said Tom; "it is stumbled, because you are sure to get a tumble between the first and the last letter." "Ha, ha!" said Rob; "now I've one for you. I found it one day in reading the paper. What is the longest word in all the English language?" "Valetudinarianism," said Tom, promptly. "No sir; it's smiles, because there's a whole mile between the first and last letter." "Ho, ho!" cried Tom, "that's nothing; I know a word that has over three miles between its beginning and ending." "Now, what's that?" asked Rob, faintly. "Beleaguered," exclaimed Tom, triumphantly.

GERMINATION OF SEEDS.—Many years ago it was asserted that camphor possessed the power of accelerating the germination of seeds, and a similar property was subsequently claimed for chlorine, bromine and iodine. Häckel has by experiment found the statements correct. Seeds of *Raphanus sativus* (the common radish) germinated on the average in eight days when treated with pure water only; kept moist with iodine water, they germinated in five days; with bromine water, in three days; and with chlorine water in two days. The monoeromide of camphor produced the most extraordinary effect, germination occurring after a mean interval of thirty-six hours. Häckel does not suggest any explanation. Alkaline borates and silicates retard germination, while soluble arseniates prevent it by destroying this embryo.

TEACHING FRENCHMEN HOW TO DIG.—One day we passed by a French line in process of construction; the navvies were digging and removing the soil in wheelbarrows. Stephenson remarked that they were doing their work slowly and untidily. "Their posture is all wrong," he cried; jumping out of the carriage, with the natural instinct that impelled him to be always giving or receiving instruction, he took up a spade, excavated the soil, and filled a wheelbarrow in half the time it took any one of the men to do it. Then, further to illustrate that in the posture of the body lies half the secret of its power, he laid hold of a hammer and mallet, and poising his figure, he threw it to an immense distance before him, challenging, by gestures, the workmen, who had now gathered round him and were curiously watching him, to do the same, but they one and all failed to equal the feat. The interpreter explained the lesson to the navvies, and told them who their teacher was. "Ste-vim-son!" the name went from mouth to mouth. The intelligent, appreciative Frenchmen gathered

close around him, and broke into vociferous cheers, such as I thought could only proceed from British lungs, until the echoes rang round us on every side.—*Life of Sir Joshua Walmsley.*

THE PEACE OF GOD.

The child leans on its parent's breast,
Leaves there its cares, and is at rest.
The bird sits singing by his nest,
And tells aloud
His trust in God, and so is blest
'Neath every cloud.

He has no store, he sows no seed,
Yet sings aloud, and doth not heed;
By flowing stream or grassy mead
He sings to shame
Men, who forget, in fear of need,
A Father's name.

The heart that trusts forever sings,
And feels as light as it had wings;
A well of peace within it springs;
Come good or ill,
Whate'er to-day, to-morrow brings,
It is His will!

Isaac Williams.

A CONTENTED PROPRIETOR.

I have plenty of dutiful vassals,
Have plenty of gold, and to spare,
I have plenty of beautiful castles—
But my castles are built in the air;
And my vassals are all airy creatures.
From beautiful Dreamland are they,
They drive me to balls
And magnificent halls,
And tell me my coach stops the way!
But oh, what a pest,
When I come to the test
I am kept in a dreadful delay.
A plague on those wild little vassals,
You can't trust a word that they say,
And I've heard that my beautiful castles
Are sadly inclined to decay.

Father Wisdom advised me to sell them
To the public—a benefit clear—
And Fancy engaged so to sell them,
For Fancy's a fine auctioneer.
But the market by no means was lively,
For castles the call was but cold;
Lead and iron were brisk,
But gold none would risk,
To invest on my battlements bold.
So my turrets unlet,
I inhabit them yet,
And rather rejoice they're not sold,
And never a bit am down hearted,
For my vassals still ply me with gold;
My castles and I shan't be parted
Till the heart of the owner be cold.

Again Father Wisdom addressed me—
He's a horrid old bore in his way;
He said rats and mice would infest me,
As crumbled my towers to decay.
"They never can crumble, good father,
They're lasting, when once they're legun
Our castles of air
We can quickly repair,
As the house of the spider's respun."
So homeward, I went
To my castles, content,
As the vesper-bell told day was done;
And they looked just as lovely as ever,
As burnished they stood in the sun.
Oh, ne'er from my castles I'll sever
Till the sands of my glass shall be run!

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.

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

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.

THE MOUNTAIN PARK AND ITS RANGER.

To the Editor of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR:

SIR,—It is as easy to conceive a circle without a centre, or a general concern for the whole human race without a greater regard for our friends and neighbours, not to say for ourselves, than that there should not be some little jobbery and abuse in municipal institutions.

With some would-be philanthropists self claims their first and most especial regard, and self must be the nidus and nucleus of their affections,—the focus of all the rays of their benevolence.

While admitting that we owe much to the promoters of the Mountain Park for giving us such a delightful place for recreation, even though we are heavily taxed for the privilege, and while admitting that the Park Ranger is to be commended for the great care he bestows upon the preservation of the varied and beautiful vegetation which ornaments the green nooks and shady groves of the Mount Royal Park, preserving the wild flora and the ferns from the sacrilegious touch of children who are desirous to decorate their straw-hats in the spring time with a wreath of trilliums and cryptograms, we do not think we poor tax-payers should have to pay for the erection of a conservatory and the wages of a gardener for the cultivation of choice flowers, for the benefit of the Ranger, who, having neither fuel, taxes, nor skilled labour to pay for in the production of funeral wreaths, or bridal bouquets, can not only under-sell the professional horticulturist, but rob him of his trade. Were the flower-garden and the conservatory kept for the benefit of the public, like those of Kew, and the Jardin des Plantes, or even like that of Halifax, we should not begrudge, as tax-payers, the few flowers bestowed upon Messieurs the Mayor and Aldermen, and their Excellencies, Royal Highnesses, Right Honourables, and Honourables, who occasionally pay ceremonious visits to the city.

I can scarcely give credit to the accusation that the Park Ranger is not only thus privileged, but that he is allowed free pasture for his cattle, and to sell milk without either license, or analysis by the Government Food Inspector, thereby interfering with another class of tax-paying tradesmen, and I fervently hope that I have been misinformed. If so, the Park committee and the Ranger can emphatically deny the imputation; but if, upon the other hand, there is any foundation, in fact, for this free floriculture and dairy work, I shall offer no apology for appealing to the columns of the SPECTATOR for a ventilation of the question, believing that it is the duty of a free and enlightened Press not only to approve every good work of the Corporation and Legislature for the happiness, and health, and morality of the people, but to censure all jobbery and unfair conduct in official quarters, and to counteract the destructive and demoralizing effects of injustice, no matter whether the authors be ecclesiastics, politicians, or aldermen.

Yours obediently,
Tax Payer.

To the Editor of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR.

SIR,—I am much relieved, upon taking up your issue of the 21st inst., to find it does not contain a single letter purporting to refer to the Old Masters or to the Academy of Arts from the pen of "Mahpop," "Popham," "Euphrosyne," "Thomas D. King" or "Clio."

Now that all these good people have done quarrelling and have exhausted their satirical powers, will some one competent to do so, inform the public as to whether the paintings, said to be from the brush of Rubens, Palma il Vecchio and Corregio, are authentic or not?

As far as I know, no one but Mr. Hill is in a position to furnish the public with proofs as to their authenticity, and he is in honour bound to do so. No one in Montreal will accept either Mr. Popham's or Mr. King's ipse dixit, either pro or con on a subject of that kind.

I write this in no cavilling spirit, and do not want to draw out a wail that I am attacking merely for the pleasure of giving annoyance. The matter is one of public interest.

Yours truly,
Caroline.

P.S.—The foot note appended in your last paper to a letter signed "A Lover of Truth" is specially applicable to the correspondents I have referred to. They lost sight of the subject, about which by the way they were all equally ignorant, and ventilated their mutual spite in your columns to the disgust of lovers of art and the general reader.

TRADE—FINANCE—STATISTICS.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

COMPANY.	1880.			1879.		Week's Traffic.		Aggregate.		
	Period.	Pass. & Express	Freight	Total.	Total.	Incr'se	Decr'se	Period.	Incr'se	Decr'se
*Grand Trunk.....	Week Feb. 21	\$ 42,871	\$ 152,196	\$ 195,067	\$ 173,353	\$ 21,709	\$	8 w'ks	\$ 85,534	\$
Great Western.....	" 13	26,241	59,249	85,490	98,085	.....	12,593	7 "	38,989	.....
Northern & H. & N.W.	" 15	5,505	9,070	14,575	13,365	1,210	.....	6 "	4,914	.....
Toronto & Nipissing..	" 7	1,232	2,035	3,267	3,184	83	.....	5 "	8,350	.....
Midland.....	" 7	1,579	1,933	3,512	3,365	147	.....	5 "	2,746	.....
St. Lawrence & Ottawa	" 14	1,669	1,400	3,069	3,009	.....	.....	fm Jan. 1	2,505	.....
Whitby, Pt. Perry & Lindsay.....	" 15	460	1,225	1,685	976	709	.....	"	2,356	.....
Canada Central.....	" 14	1,742	2,148	3,890	3,455	435	.....	6 w'ks	4,769	.....
Toronto Grey & Bruce	" 7	2,043	2,911	4,954	6,204	.....	1,250	5 "	2,907	.....
Q. M. O. & O.....	" 15	3,579	2,298	5,877	4,153	1,724	.....	6 "	3,236	.....
Intercolonial.....	Month Jan.	36,512	77,401	113,913	80,866	33,047	.....	1 m'nth	35,047	.....

*The River du Loup receipts are included in 1879, not in 1880; omitting them the week's increase is \$25,909, aggregate increase \$119,134 for 8 weeks.

BANKS.

BANK.	Shares par value.	Capital Subscribed.	Capital Paid up	Rest.	Price per \$100 Feb. 25, 1880.	Price per \$100 Feb. 25, 1879.	Two last 1/2-yearly Dividends.	Equivalent of Dividend based on price of Stock.
Montreal.....	\$200	\$12,000,000	\$11,999,200	\$5,000,000	\$137 3/4	\$134 1/4	10	7 1/2
Ontario.....	40	3,000,000	2,996,000	100,000	71 1/2	60	6	8 1/2
Molsons.....	50	2,000,000	1,999,095	100,000	77	81	6	7 1/2
Toronto.....	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	500,000	125 1/2	116	7	5 1/2
Jacques Cartier.....	25	500,000	500,000	55,000	58	28	5 1/2	9 1/2
Merchants.....	100	5,798,267	5,511,040	475,000	91 1/2	76 1/4	6	6 1/2
Eastern Townships.....	50	1,469,600	1,381,989	200,000	99 1/4	95	7	7
Quebec.....	100	2,500,000	2,500,000	425,000	..	..	6	..
Commerce.....	50	6,000,000	6,000,000	1,400,000	117	100 1/4	8	6 1/4
Exchange.....	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	..	..	..	..	..
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Montreal Telegraph Co.....	40	2,000,000	2,000,000	171,432	94 1/2	98 1/4	7	7 1/2
R. & O. N. Co.....	100	1,565,000	1,565,000	..	37 1/2	49 1/4	4 1/2	12
City Passenger Railway.....	50	..	600,000	163,000	91	74	5	5 1/2
New City Gas Co.....	40	2,000,000	1,880,000	..	121 1/2	116	10	8 1/2

*Contingent Fund. †Reconstruction Reserve Fund.

Summary of week's exports of wheat and corn from New York, Boston, Portland, Montreal, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans for week ending February 14th, 1880. To United Kingdom—482,000 bushels wheat and 732,000 bushels corn. To the Continent—472,000 bushels wheat and 746,000 bushels corn.

BOSTON'S IMPORTS.—The imports at Boston for the week ending February 20 were valued at \$1,778,767, against \$834,054 for the corresponding week last year. The value of imports for the year to same date were \$9,549,069, against \$4,775,609 for the corresponding period last year, showing an increase the present year of \$4,774,460.

The following official table of the expenditure and loss of resources sustained by the French through the Franco-German war has been drawn up:—War expenses, 1,315,000,000f.; indemnity to Germany, 5,315,000,000f.; sustenance to German troops, 340,000,000f.; indemnities to departments invaded, 1,487,000,000f.; loss of revenue during the war and of revenue of Alsace-Lorraine, 2,024,000,000f.; reconstitution of war material, 2,144,000,000f.; military pensions, &c., 1,314,000,000f. Total, 13,939,000,000f. The annual charges on the Budget have been increased by 632,000,000f.

From April 1st to January 31st the Exchequer receipts of Great Britain amounted to £62,794,030, as compared with £64,243,815 in the corresponding period of the previous twelve months. The expenditure has been £69,755,483; and from April 1st to February 7th the receipts amounted to £65,497,082, as compared with £67,596,857 in the corresponding period of the previous financial year. The expenditure has amounted to £70,722,858.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—A statement issued by the Bureau of Statistics shows that the total values of the imports of the United States for the month ended December 31, 1879, and for the twelve months ended the same date, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1878, were as follows: December, 1879, \$59,749,429; December, 1878, \$31,516,331; for the 12 months ended December 31, 1879, \$513,745,748; for the 12 months ended December 31, 1878, \$431,812,483. The total values of domestic exports (mixed gold and currency values) were: December, 1879, \$79,763,983; December, 1878, \$66,454,421; for the 12 months ended December 31, 1879, \$754,656,755; for the 12 months ended December 31, 1878, \$729,023,238.

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

From—	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Pease, bush.
New York.....	53,676	468,422	411,151	6,457	12,879	7,676
Boston.....	23,711	121,136	133,780	..	..	..
Portland*.....	1,001	9,600	..	..	..	5,518
Montreal.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Philadelphia.....	1,200	23,488	259,022	..	..	..
Baltimore.....	3,573	331,463	146,543	115	..	..
Total per week.....	83,161	954,109	911,496	6,572	12,879	13,194
Corresponding week of '79.....	109,047	1,102,757	1,815,959	24,359	189,158	36,378

*3,000 bushels Barley.

*From New York Produce Exchange.

Musical.

A LITTLE MUSIC.

At many of our social gatherings it is customary to have "a little music" by way of entertainment. None of the guests may have the slightest pretensions to musical ability, nor may they even care to hear music of any kind under the most favourable circumstances, yet they are compelled by custom to sing or play if possible, or at any rate to listen to those who have learnt to "execute" the compositions of Beethoven or Mendelssohn. It appears an understood thing that every lady shall be seated in turn at the piano; what she may do when she is there, matters little, as every one begins to talk on hearing the first chord. When she concludes, the conversation ceases, and the hostess thanks her and says it was "very pretty," although she has been conversing loudly the whole time, and has not the faintest idea whether the performer played well or badly. Only last week we heard a lady ask a musician whom she had invited to her house to play something "in order to set them talking."

In the vocal department there is this difference that a respectful silence is maintained by the guests, whether the singing be good or bad, but in other respects it is the same. The hostess asks everybody to sing, without knowing whether they have a voice, talent, or education; and, as it is a comparatively easy thing to sing a melody by ear, the infliction is sometimes almost beyond endurance. The strangest part of this custom is that no one is benefitted and few pleased by it. Most of those who are pressed to perform would rather be excused, the "listeners" would rather enjoy their conversation uninterrupted, and the hostess would rather not be under the necessity of telling her guests what they know to be false. The trouble arises simply from want of thought.

All persons are not qualified to entertain company; it is an art that is only acquired after much thought and some practice. Many people think that if they invite a certain number of ladies and gentlemen to their houses they can be left to entertain each other, and as custom decrees that each one shall be insisted to play or sing whether she be capable or not, "a little music" is the ordinary form of entertainment, especially with those who eschew dancing and card-playing. Were the guests selected with a view to their tastes and proclivities this, perhaps, would not be so bad, but as a rule no such selection is made.

Music of a certain kind forms an excellent accompaniment to conversation, and may be found useful at large and formal gatherings; but this music should be light and rhythmical, and should be supplied, not by a guest, but by a hired performer or band of performers. The compositions of the masters, or indeed concert pieces of any kind, should not be performed as an accompaniment; waltzes, marches, and light overtures are better adapted for this purpose and require but little attention in order to their full enjoyment, while they enliven a dull evening and inspire, as it were, the flow of conversation. Only those who understand or really enjoy music should be invited to musical parties, and then strict silence should be absolutely enforced in all polite circles. We think that should any person be invited who did not really care for music, it should not be thought rude or impolite for him to say so, instead of undergoing a temporary martyrdom; and at all parties other than those specially called musical, neither singing nor playing should be introduced except as an adjunct to dancing, conversation or card-playing. If a man does not play cards we do not usually invite him to a card party, nor do we expect our friends at a large gathering to remain silent whilst the initiated take part in a game of chess; why then should we not deal with music as with any other special subject, and, whilst giving those who care for and enjoy it every scope both for listening and performing, avoid compelling others through courtesy to pretend to enjoy what is in reality an inveterate bore?

To the Musical Editor of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR:

SIR,—It is not generally known, I presume, that McGill University, with a commendable interest in music, has undertaken to organise a Musical Association, which, if the results aimed at can be attained, will be a most desirable thing for the city, and give a material impetus to the growth of musical taste here. An item respecting this scheme in your last issue intimated that an orchestra is to be formed among the students of McGill for the study of the higher class of music. Feeling an interest in the matter, when I first heard it mooted some weeks since, I made inquiries on the subject, and from what I then learned I am sure that your item is not quite correct. As I understand it, the University Musical Association has for its object the presentation of the best music, performed by the best executants that can be had, whether in the College or out of it, by means of a series of concerts to be given each year. As orchestral music has thus far received the least attention in Montreal, the development of a competent orchestra and the introduction to our public of symphonies, overtures, concertos, and similar compositions, will, for a time at any rate, engage the attention of the Association. The first concert will be given in the William Molson Hall on Thursday evening, March 4th, Mr. Couture's orchestra being the principal performers, and I think that those who attend it will hear the best orchestral playing we have yet had.

Beethoven's First Symphony, the Minuet and Trio from Mozart's Symphony in G minor, the First movement of the Violin Concerto of Beethoven, (with Leonard's *cadenza*) to be played by Mr. Deseve, the Overture to Don Giovanni, and a Reverie by Vieuxtemps (scored for orchestra) form the chief features of the programme, and, as you will readily admit, constitute a kind of entertainment to which we, in Montreal, are not much accustomed. The orchestra has been under careful training for more than two months, and as I have been privileged to attend some of the recent rehearsals, I feel warranted in saying, that a performance may be expected of which neither the Association nor the able conductor will have cause to feel ashamed.

As I am in nowise connected with this Association, and as the tickets for the concerts will, for the greater part, be sold by private hands, this communication cannot possibly be construed into an advertisement. I am so delighted at the thought of our having a veritable orchestra created in Montreal capable of playing a Beethoven symphony, and so grateful to McGill University for this practical recognition of music as an art worthy of the most intelligent fostering, that I am constrained to speak thus heartily of an enterprise which can hardly be too highly commended or too liberally supported. I am sure, Sir, it will receive at your hands all the encouragement it merits.

I am, dear Sir, yours respectfully,

J. G.

The programme of the initial performance of the celebrated pianist and composer Gustave Satter, contains a selection of pieces evidently culled with a view to suit the varied tastes of a large audience, though there is not a single number of a meretricious character. The Raff Polonaise, that graceful *morceau* "Les Sylphes," by Hector Berlioz, and Mendelssohn's difficult "Variations Sérieuses," are well calculated to exhibit the marvellous execution and wonderful power, combined with a rare delicacy of touch, which Mr. Satter is noted for. The piano selected by the artist is a magnificent Weber "Grand," and we confidently look for a large attendance of our musical *virtuosi* at Nordheimer's Hall on yesterday evening.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

TORONTO.—"St. Andrew's Choral Society," Toronto, gave its first concert on Thursday, 19th February. The Hall was filled with an attentive and critical audience, and this young Society has made its *debut* in a way that does credit to its conductor, and augurs well for its future as a power in the cultivation of high-class music in this city. Mendelssohn's part-songs—"The Nightingale" and "The Lark"—were very beautifully rendered, as also "The Caravan," by Pinsuti. This latter is a somewhat difficult piece, and was given with great precision and effect, the delicate lights and shades being markedly brought out. Gounod's motett, "Gallia," while showing great study and care on the part of the chorus, wanted a fuller development of the idea of the composition. Of the orchestra and soloists we do not deem it necessary to speak, as they are not, strictly speaking, the Society, but accessories to it. We congratulate the Society on the success of its first effort, and accord to it a hearty welcome to the musical circle of our Dominion.

Chess.

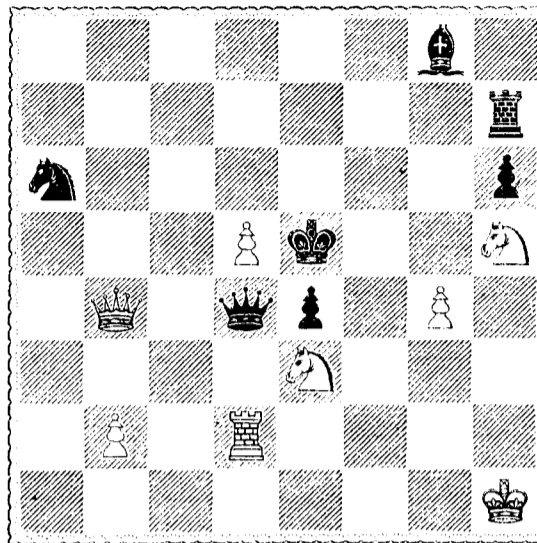
All Correspondence intended for this Column, and Exchanges, should be directed to the CHESS EDITOR, CANADIAN SPECTATOR Office, 162 St. James Street, Montreal.

Montreal, Feb. 28th, 1880.

PROBLEM NO. LXI.

By Mr. D. Klark, of Siberia. From *La Stratégie*.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. LXIII. By G. Chocholou. Q B to B 7.

Correct solution received from J.H.; G.P.B.; J.W.S., "A master-piece, a 'daisy,' and no mistake."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G.P.B.—Try Problem No. 59 again.

PAN.—Glad to hear from you again. You are correct in the initial move to No. 59, but have failed to effect mate. Try again.

GAME NO. LVII.

Played at the Divan, Strand, London, in February, 1877, between Mr. B. and Mr. H., two well known metropolitan amateurs. From *The British Empire*.

RUY LOPEZ.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. H.	Mr. B.	9 Q Kt to B 3	Castles (K R)	18 R tks K B P (i)	R takes R
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	10 P to K R 3	Kt to Q sq (c)	19 Q takes P (j)	Q to K B 7
2 K Kt to B 3	Q Kt to B 3	11 Kt to K R 4 (d)	P to K Kt 3 (e)	20 Q takes B P	B to Q B sq
3 B to Q Kt 5	P to Q R 3	12 B to K R 6	R to K sq	21 B takes R (ch)	Q takes B
4 B to R 4	P to Q Kt 4 (a)	13 K to R sq	Kt to K 3 (f)	22 Q takes K B	B tks K R P (k)
5 B to Kt 3	B to Q Kt 2	14 P to K B 4	Kt tks K P (g)	23 Kt to Q 5 (l)	Q to K 3
6 P to Q 3	B to Q B 4	15 P takes Kt	Q takes Kt	24 R to K B sq	Resigns.
7 Castles	Kt to K B 3	16 B to Kt 5	Kt takes B (h)		
8 B to K 3	Q to K 2 (b)	17 P takes Kt	R to K 2		

NOTES.—(a) This line of defence is often adopted by good players, and we believe Herr Paulsen played it at the last German Congress; but it is not approved by the authorities, and if the result of this game is any test of its merits the authorities are not far wrong. As we have previously remarked on this opening K Kt to B 3 is the correct move.

(b) We should prefer exchanging Bishops followed by castling.

(c) An odd looking move, and one that certainly does not tend to the speedy development of his game.

Taking the B continued by P to Q 3 is preferable.

(d) A powerful move, the full force of which will appear as the game proceeds.

(e) Black could not afford to let the Kt in at B 5th, nor could he safely take the K P with Kt, as the following line of play will show:

12 P takes Kt
13 Kt to B 5, winning a piece.

(f) Black's game is cramped, the weak point evidently being the Q P, and we think the time has come for its being played to its 3rd sq. Even now taking the K P with Kt would be injudicious, as will be seen as follows:—

14 Kt takes Kt
15 P takes B
16 Q takes Q P
17 Q to Q 5
18 Q to Q 2, keeping Black's game cramped, for should he play Kt to K 3 White replies with Q to Q B 3.

(g) As we have endeavoured to show in previous notes this resource was always unsound; and is even more so now than before, as White can force the opening of the K B file for the action of the R.

(h) This move is compulsory.

(i) An interesting combination. After this move we doubt if Black's game can be saved.

(j) This pawn falls at last, and with its fall the game.

(k) In *articulo mortis* he catches at a straw, which, of course, avails him nothing.

(l) After this all is lost. Black gets a check or two, but the R is never able to come into play.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

THE *Huddersfield College Magazine* for February occupies no fewer than twenty pages with its chess department, which is exhaustive and entertaining to the fullest extent. A special article on the American Chess Congress, from the pen of Mr. A. P. Barnes, carries the story of that event up to January 15th. The consultation game between Mr. Judd and others against Mr. Delmar and his allies is given with notes by the editor, who characterises the game as "one of the finest specimens of consultation chess we have seen for many a long day." We have to thank the editor for his notices of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR Problem Tourney, and would draw the attention of readers to the beautiful poem on the Tay Bridge disaster, by Rev. J. A. Mills, author of "Chess Gems."

THE *Brighton Herald* publishes the conditions of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR Problem Tourney in full, and wishes us success. He, however, rates us soundly for forbidding solutions in the Anglo-German notation, and characterises it as "the impulse of a national prejudice without a shred of reason in support." We have scarcely room to follow the talented editor through all his arguments, but are pleased to have dragged his inner sentiments to the light of day when he says that "to foreigners the English notation must be as complicated and ugly as their various styles are to us." We refer the editor to the reply in our last issue to the *Ayr Argus and Express* for our reasons for this stipulation, seeing no valid reason why composers of problems should inflict on us the discomfort of analysing their solutions when couched in a dialect unfamiliar and inconvenient to rapidly decipher. There is no more national prejudice in such a condition than there is, we presume, in the *Brighton Herald* championing the Anglo-German notation.



TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Indian Tenders," will be received at this office until noon of the FIRST of MARCH, 1880, for supplying the following articles, or any of them, at the unmentioned places, or any of them by the 1st JULY next, in such quantities as may be required; also for supplying any of the same articles or others described in Schedules obtainable at this office, at any of the places in the Northern or Southern districts of the North West Territories, and at any date or dates between the 1st JUNE, 1880, and the 30th MAY, 1881, and in such quantities as may be ordered:—

MANITOBA.

St. Peters, Fort Alexander, Broken Head River, Roseau River, Swan Lake, Sandy Bay, Long Plain.

NORTH WEST TERRITORIES, LAKE MANITOBA AND THE WEST OF IT.

Manitoba House, Ebb and Flow Lake, Lake St. Martin, Little Saskatchewan, Water Hen Lake, Riding Mountain.

LAKE WINNIPEG.

Black River, Berens River, Fishers River, Grand Rapids, The Pas Pas Mountains, Norway House, Cross Lake, Dog Head, Blood Vein River, Big Island, Sandy Bar, Jack Fish Head, Moose Lake, Cumberland.

LAKE OF THE WOODS AND EAST OF IT. Shoal Lake, Coutcheching, Lac Seul, Rat Portage, Mattawan, Islington, Assabasking.

NORTH WEST TERRITORIES, NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Fort Ellice, Touchwood Hills, Prince Albert and Edmonton.

NORTH WEST TERRITORIES, SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Fort Walsh, Fort McLeod.

Table listing various goods and their prices for different locations. Columns include item names, quantities, and prices. Locations listed include Fort Walsh, Fort McLeod, and Wood Mountain.

- 4 Hand Saws, 26 in., } Equal in quality to 3 x 5.
4 Rip do, 28 in., }
4 Jack Planes, ordinary C.S., double irons with stand.
4 Steel Squares, 24 by 18, divided to 8ths.
4 Sets Augers, 1-1 in., 1-1 1/2, 1/2, short convex eye cut bright.
4 Drawing Knives, extra quality, solid C.S., 13 in.
4 Cast Steel Hunch Axes, handled, best quality.
4 Adzes, handled, (house carpenter's best C.S.)
4 Solid Steel Claw Hammers, Canadian patent.
Chisels (socket firmer) with ringed handles, 1 1/2 in., 1 3/4 in.
Chisels, 1-1 in., 1-1 1/4, 1 1/2, 1-2 in. socket, cast steel handles.
4 Oil Stones.
4 Oil Cans.
4 Scratch Awls.
8 Gimlets, 1 3/8, 1 1/4.
4 C. S. Compasses or Dividers.
4 2-Foot Rules, 4-fold arch joints.
4 Shoeing Pincers.

Forms of Tender and Schedules containing full particulars may be obtained on application at this office, whereat, as well as at the Indian Office, Winnipeg; samples of some of the articles can be seen and descriptions of the other articles can be obtained.

Each party or firm tendering must submit the names of two responsible persons who will consent to act as sureties, and the signatures of the proposed sureties must be appended to a statement at the foot of the tender to the effect that they agree to become surety for the due fulfillment of the contract if awarded to the maker or makers of the tender.

By order, L. VANKOUGHNET, Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs. Department of the Interior, Indian Branch, Ottawa, 28th January, 1880.

NOTMAN & SANDHAM, PHOTOGRAPHERS TO THE QUEEN, 17 Bleury Street, Montreal.

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

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



SEALED TENDERS, marked "For Mounted Police Supplies," and addressed to the Right Hon. the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, will be received up to Noon on MONDAY, the EIGHTH day of MARCH next, for the following supplies, viz.:

Table listing various supplies and their prices. Columns include item names, quantities, and prices. Locations listed include Headquarters, Fort Walsh, Fort Macleod, Wood Mountain, Ft. Saskatchewan, and Battleford.

Table listing various supplies and their prices. Columns include item names, quantities, and prices. Locations listed include Headquarters, Fort Walsh, Fort Macleod, Wood Mountain, Ft. Saskatchewan, and Battleford.

At any post at which not less than fifty men are stationed, the Beef to be delivered on foot, animal by animal as required, to be slaughtered by the Police, the head, feet and hide to be returned to the Contractor, the Department paying for the four quarters of meat only.

Samples of all accepted articles will be lodged at the several Police posts, and payment of accounts will be made on receipt at Ottawa of certificates of the officers commanding, that the articles charged for have been correctly delivered, both as to quantity and quality.

No payment on account will be made to the Contractor while supplies are in transit to the place at which delivery is to be made.

No allowance for weight will be made for shrinkage of supplies while in transit, nor yet for tins, packing cases or sacks. Payment will be made only for the net weight of articles delivered.

The Department reserves the right to increase or diminish the quantities of any of the articles, without any increase in the prices, provided notice thereof is given to the Contractor before the 1st JUNE next.

Delivery of one-fourth of the supplies for Forts Macleod, Walsh, Wood Mountain and the Headquarters, to be made not later than the 1st JULY, and delivery of the remaining three-fourths to be made not later than the 15th AUGUST.

Delivery of the supplies for Battleford and Fort Saskatchewan to be made not later than the 15th JULY.

Supplies for the Headquarters to be delivered at such place as may be fixed by the Department, not exceeding 120 miles West, North-west, or North of Fort Ellice.

Any customs duties payable on the above supplies to be paid by the Contractor.

Printed forms of tender may be had on application to the undersigned. Samples to accompany tenders. Tenders may be for the whole or any of the above articles. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. No payment will be made to newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority having been first obtained.

J. S. DENNIS, Deputy Minister of the Interior. FRED. WHITE, Chief Clerk. Ottawa, February 6th, 1880.



Quebec Government Railways.

IRON SUPERSTRUCTURE FOR CHAUDIERE BRIDGE.

TENDERS WANTED.

TENDERS, addressed to the Hon. the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works of the Province of Quebec, at Quebec, and endorsed, "Tender for Superstructure of Chaudiere Bridge," will be received at the Department of Public Works up to Noon of

THURSDAY, 1st April next,

for the construction, delivery and erection of the Iron Superstructure required for the Chaudiere Bridge, which is to consist of 10 Spans, each 150 feet in length, one Span of 135 feet, one of 160 feet, and one of 225 feet.

Specifications and all other information may be obtained upon application to Mr. P. A. PETERSON, Chief Engineer, 16 St. James street, Montreal.

No tender will be received unless made upon the printed form attached to the Specification, nor unless accompanied with a certified cheque for One Thousand Dollars, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work at the rate and on the terms stated in his tender. Cheques will be remitted to those whose tender shall not be accepted; and for the full execution of the contract satisfactory security will be required to an amount of Four Thousand Dollars.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, E. MOREAU, Secretary. Quebec, 12th February, 1880.



SALMON ANGLING.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES, FISHERIES BRANCH, Ottawa, 31st Dec., 1879.

WRITTEN OFFERS will be received to FIRST APRIL next, for the ANGLING PRIVILEGES of the following rivers:—

- River Kegashka (North Shore).
Watsheeshoo do
Washeecootai do
Romaine do
Musquarro do
Pashasheeboo do
Cornelle do
Agwanus do
Magpie do
Trout do
St. Marguerite do
Pentecost do
Mistassini do
Beccie do
Little Cascapedia (Baie des Chaleurs).
Nouvelle do
Escumenac do
Malbaie (near Perce).
Magdalen (South Shore).
Montlouis do
Tobique (New Brunswick).
Nashwaak do
Jacquet do
Charlo do
Jupiter (Anticosti Island).
Salmon do

Rent per annum to be stated; payable in advance. Leases to run for from one to five years. Lessees to employ guardians at private cost.

By Order, W. F. WHITCHER, Commissioner of Fisheries

George Brush,

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

Eagle Foundry—34 KING STREET, MONTREAL;



Canadian Pacific Railway.

TENDERS for a second 100 miles section West of RED RIVER will be received by the undersigned until Noon on MONDAY, the 29th of March next.

The section will extend from the end of the 48th Contract—near the western boundary in Manitoba—to a point on the west side of the valley of Bird-tail Creek.

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, on and after the 1st day of March next.

By Order, F. BRAUN, Secretary. Dept. of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 11th Feb., 1880.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Tenders for Rolling Stock.

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

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

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

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

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

By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary. Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, February 7th, 1880.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

PARLIAMENT HOUSE.

PRIVATE BILLS.

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 English newspaper, 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.

L. DELORME, Clerk Legislative Assembly. Quebec, 16th February, 1880.



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

Summer 1880, Suburban Trains.

The Local Trains between Montreal and St. Hyacinthe, and Ste. Annes and Vaudreuil, will run the same as last year, commencing about the 1st MAY.

LACHINE BRANCH.

The Morning and Evening Trains will run as at present, and additional Trains will be put on to accommodate families desirous of taking up their residence at Lachine, full particulars of which will be announced in due time.

JOSEPH HICKSON,

General Manager.

STORY
OF THE
CENTENNIAL AWARD
TO THE
WEBER PIANO
AND HOW IT WAS OBTAINED.

Four years ago the great contest of the leading piano makers of the world took place at Philadelphia. At all previous exhibitions Broadwood, Erard, Steinway and Chickering divided all honours and awards between them. For the first time in its history the Weber Piano was brought prominently before the public, face to face with its great rivals, though for several years previous it had been known and almost exclusively used by the leading musical people. At the great Centennial contest the Weber Pianos alone were accredited the highest possible musical qualities "Sympathetic, pure and rich tone combined with greatest power, and excellence of workmanship as shown in grand square and upright pianos."

This sympathetic and rich quality of tone which has made the Weber Piano the favourite of the public, and it is this quality, combined with purity and great power, in a voice, which makes the greatest singer. In an interview with Geo. F. Bristow, the eminent Composer and Musician, and one of the Judges on Musical Instruments (published in the leading newspapers in the United States), we have an account of the way in which the reward was made. He says:—

"In order to establish a clear and critical test, all the pianos were brought into 'Judges' Hall' for examination, and the Judges there agreed to mark in figures their opinion, and write out the report in full subsequently. Each piano was judged as to *Tone, Quality, Equality and Touch*, the highest figure in each being 6, the lowest 1. Each judge made his figures on those points, and these figures were really the fundamental basis of all the awards, the corner stone on which they all rest. All makers who reached in each point figure 3 and upwards received an award, and all below received nothing. Thus it will be seen the highest possible figure, adding up the numbers of each judge (there being four) on each of the points, would be 24 or if all the judges agreed the highest possible number for any instrument to reach would be 96, while those reaching 48, and upward, would receive a medal."

Here, then, are the original figures on the Weber Piano

"WEBER."
(Judges on Points at the Centennial)

Tone...	6	6	6	6
Equality...	6	6	6	5
Quality...	6	6	6	6
Touch...	6	6	6	6
	24	24	24	23-95

95 OUT OF A POSSIBLE 96.

The Weber Piano alone was classed first. The next highest number reached by any other manufacturer was only

91 out of a possible 96.

According to these figures, it will be seen that WEBER'S PIANOS were unquestionably

THE BEST ON EXHIBITION.

One of the Jurors says: "Weber's Grand Piano was the most wonderful instrument I ever touched or heard. He must be recognized, beyond controversy, as the manufacturer, par excellence of America. His Pianos are undoubtedly the best in America, probably in the world to-day!"

It is impossible for language to be more emphatic or figures to testify plainer.

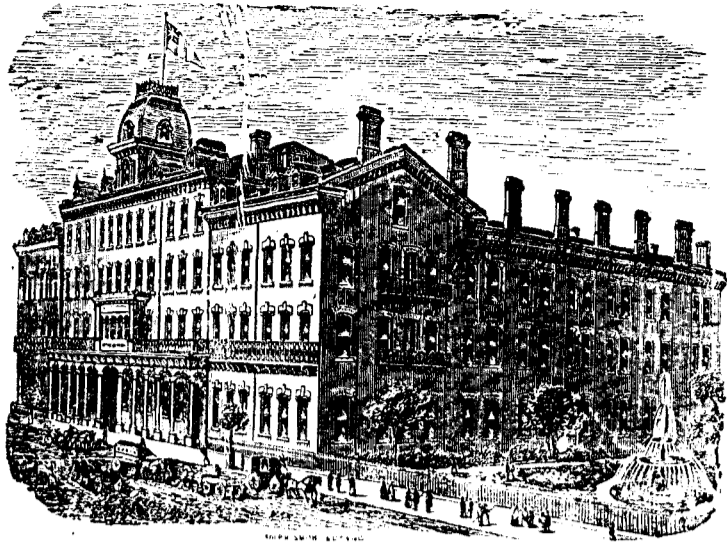
When the Commission learned from the Judges that the Weber Piano deserved the first rank, it showed its great appreciation by placing

The two Weber Grand Pianos on the Platform of Honour, which had been specially erected in the centre of the Main building, and constructed with a Sounding Board by Mr. Pettit.

There stood the Instruments, the centre of attraction to Millions of Visitors!

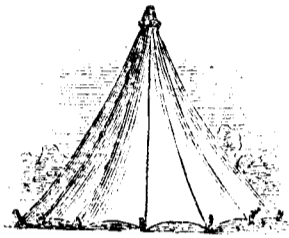
And there Weber, to show his appreciation of the great honour conferred upon him and his work, gave daily concerts: hundreds of thousands of visitors will always remember the hours spent at these delightful concerts with pleasure and satisfaction.

Nor was it Mr. Weber's friends alone who rejoiced in his triumph, several great artists and pianists in the employ of rival houses could not repress their admiration of the man and his instruments. It was at this time that Madame Rivé-King wrote to Mr. Weber acknowledging her astonishment and delight and congratulating him on having "the finest pianos she ever placed her fingers on." From that day it was evident the Weber piano could no longer be confined to the mansions of the wealthy and musical aristocracy or kept as it had too long been for the exclusive use of the great vocalists and prima donnas. To-day it is the piano of all great pianos and is purchased in preference to any other by all who have the means of procuring it, and are capable of appreciating grandeur, power and purity of tone.



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MCGAW & WINNETT, PROPRIETORS.

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LUMBER TENTS A SPECIALTY.

The attention of Lumbermen and others is called to the above, and they will find it to their advantage to

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SAMUEL GOLTMAN,
MERCHANT TAILOR.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

Special Inducements for One Month.

A FULL DRESS BLACK CLOTH SUIT, made to order, in fashionable style, for \$25, usual price \$35.

TWEED SUITS, FROM \$15 UPWARDS.

TWEED PANTS, FROM \$4 UPWARDS.

Having a large Stock of Cloth, Tweeds, &c., on hand, I make this offer to clear. Now is the time to secure a really good suit very cheap.

424 NOTRE DAME STREET.

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 - - - - - 697 1/2 St. Catherine street.
- Thos. Kinsella - - - - - 144 Ottawa street
- C. Maisonneuve - - - - 588 St. Dominique street.

MANITOBA
AND THE
NORTHWEST.
Farming Lands
FOR SALE.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

Have very large tracts of land in

THE GREAT FERTILE BELT FOR SALE,

and now offer

500,000 ACRES

in the

TOWNSHIPS ALREADY SURVEYED.

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Splendid Prairie Farms, Grazing Land and Wood Lots.

Prices range from \$3 to \$6 per acre, according to location, &c.

Terms of payment remarkably easy.

Pamphlets giving full information about the country and the lands for sale, can be had on application at the Company's offices in Winnipeg and at Montreal.

C. J. BRYDGES,

Land Commissioner, Hudson's Bay Co.

Montreal, November, 1879.

Elliot's Dentifrice,
THE BEST IN USE.

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

Elliot's Dentifrice

IS THE BEST IN USE.

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

Each box contains THREE TIMES THE QUANTITY of ordinary Dentifrice.

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DAWES & CO.,

BREWERS AND MALTSTERS.

INDIA PALE AND XX MILD ALE.

EXTRA AND XXX STOUT PORTER.
(In Wood and Bottle.)

FAMILIES SUPPLIED.

Office, 215 St. James Street,
MONTREAL.

ALL SHOULD READ

THE
CANADIAN
SPECTATOR

A HIGH-CLASS LITERARY WEEKLY JOURNAL

EDITED BY

THE REV. ALFRED J. BRAY.

NON-PARTISAN—NON-SECTARIAN,
DISCUSSING THE MOST IMPORTANT QUESTIONS OF THE DAY
WITH AN UNBIASED AND UNPREJUDICED JUDGMENT.

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Including postage.

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A VALUABLE MEDIUM FOR ADVERTISING.

JOB PRINTING

Of every description executed with care and dispatch.

Canadian Spectator Co.,
(LIMITED).
162 ST. JAMES STREET,
MONTREAL.

The CANADIAN SPECTATOR has lived through two years of hard and difficult times, and ventures now to appeal to its many friends for a renewal of the expression of their confidence. When the journal was started it was said on all hands that an independent paper could not live in Canada; and when it was seen that the SPECTATOR intended to give the public articles fair as to politics and first-class as to literary merit, the sceptic shook their heads and said: "The thing cannot last: there is no market for such wares." But the supply has created the demand, and now the SPECTATOR has a recognised place and power in the Dominion. The topics of the day have been discussed with frankness and fearlessness; those who have an opinion and are able to express it political faith has been denied freedom of speech in its columns.

Additional departments have been opened from those first contemplated; e.g., the Trade and Finance article, which is conducted in an able and trustworthy manner, so that commercial men may confidently rely upon the figures they find under that heading.

Then there is space devoted to a review and criticism of what is done in the musical world generally; the editor of which understands his work thoroughly and is left free from all limitations and restrictions imposed by managerial considerations of job printing or advertising.

Last of all comes the Chess, the conduct of which is most clever, say the chess players; in fact those chess players are so delighted with what they find in the Chess Column of the SPECTATOR that they have sent a numerous signed requisition that the chess editor be allowed two columns per week instead of one.

The SPECTATOR has now passed into the hands of a Joint Stock Company, Limited, with a largely increased capital, so that friends need entertain no fear, and enemies may put away all hope, that it will come to an abrupt and speedy termination. Already it is demonstrated that an independent and high-class literary paper can live in Canada, and now it is intended that demonstration shall be given to the effect that said paper can command prosperity. No effort will be spared to make the journal better and more useful than it has ever yet been. Reviews will be thorough and searching; criticism will be fair and candid; researches after right and truth will be conducted fearlessly, and every endeavour will be made to put down cant and foul hypocrisy, and to promote the cause of real morality and religion among men.

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

ALLAN LINE.

Under contract with the Government of Canada for the conveyance of

CANADIAN & UNITED STATES MAILS

1879. Winter Arrangements. 1880.

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

Table listing vessels (Parisian, Sardinian, Polynesian, etc.), tonnage, and commanders.

THE STEAMERS OF THE

LIVERPOOL MAIL LINE,

sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Halifax every SATURDAY

FROM HALIFAX:

Table listing ship names (Caspian, Circassian, etc.) and departure days.

Rates of Passage from Montreal.

Table showing cabin rates for accommodation, intermediate, and steerage.

The S.S. "Newfoundland" will leave Halifax for St. John's, Nfld., on February 3rd and February 17th

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

Table showing cabin and steerage rates between Halifax and St. John's.

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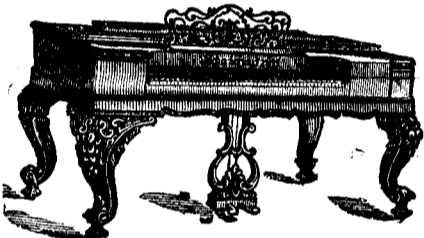
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