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# The Canadian Spectator.

VOL. III.—No. 19.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1880.

\$2.00 PER ANNUM.

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## THE TIMES.

Having heard that M. Dugas, P.M., had taken very considerable umbrage at my remarks anent his occasional lack of dignity in Court, and looseness in the matter of discipline, I thought it only right and fair to go myself to the Court, so that I might be able to judge from personal observation whether I had spoken too severely or not. On Tuesday I went. Entering the room M. Dugas gave me half a bow, and that half very cold, and invited me to take a chair. Quite as much as I had a right to expect, and which I accepted with an expression of joy and gratitude. I sat and looked on; then stood awhile, interfering with no one. M. Dugas was perfectly dignified—indeed, there were times when he looked worthy of promotion. I am not referring to the times when he was speaking. The men accused in the MacNamee robbery were there for preliminary investigation. Matters went on swimmingly; the slow work of examining a witness was being slowly got through; the chief constable and another subordinate in the Court seemed to get immense fun out of something, for they talked hard and laughed harder; when, lo! from the clear sky a storm. It was sudden; it was appalling.

What was it? Where had it come from? What wreck would result? It came out. Mr. Keller, counsel for two of the men, had discovered an enterprising photoist taking sketches of the accused through the window; to which he very properly made instant objection. I thought the point very well taken and cleverly put, and when Mr. Keller planted himself at the very window in order to deprive the artist of the opportunity of doing any further work by the light of nature, and then turned the men's faces about the other way, the chief constable's protest to the contrary notwithstanding, I admired him immensely. But, O me miserum! my turn had come. His Honour, the P.M., made several allusions to newspaper criticism, evidently intending that I should understand the reference—which I did, and made a note of accordingly. But that was only a little preliminary skirmishing. M. Archambault rose to his feet—literally he rose to only one, for the other was handily put on the chair, whether as a rest for his elbow or his chin, or to protect the chair, I could not tell—and poured out a most remarkable speech. He accused the public and press of undue interference—accused the Magistrate of being prejudiced against the prisoners—said that the work of examination was being stopped or retarded by the people, who ought not to be there, and ended by demanding that His Honour send all the uninterested out of Court. Which His Honour did. Once more I bowed to the majesty of the law, and retired, along with the other gentleman who formed with me the "public" under consideration.

M. Dugas followed us, however, to explain that he had to do this in order to carry out the terms of the law. By reference to the Statute we soon saw that this was left entirely to the discretion of the presiding Magistrate. He can exclude strangers at any time that he may think proper. When this was pointed out, M. Dugas seemed to relent, and expressed his willingness to make an exception in my favour; which courtesy I courteously declined. So far good. It will readily

be understood that there are occasions when in the interests of justice it is needful that the preliminary enquiry shall be conducted with closed doors. But there is a mode of doing these things which is fair and not offensive. What had occurred to bring about this change in the programme? Nothing in the world but the discovery of the artist by the lawyer—and that could have nothing to do with the two or three visitors in the room. They were not talking to witnesses nor to prisoners, nor in any way disturbing the gentle flow of legal life. The only reason given was that the P. M. was being influenced by outside opinion and remarks, which opinion and remarks originated with those who visited the Court. True, M. Archambault hinted that this was because the P. M. is in possession of a heart, but that counted in, surely the thing was extraordinary. I never before heard of a Court being cleared in order that the judge might maintain the balance of justice with a strict, impartial hand; nor do I think that M. Dugas needed such protection. There must have been some other cause which M. Archambault did not explain.

Why these examinations should be conducted in private I do not see. As I have said, the interests of justice may sometimes demand it, but that can only happen now and then. Why should not these men be looked upon? Why should not the evidence be heard? Newspaper criticism upon them would be out of place and indecorous, but it is not at all likely that the Press would commit itself to anything so detrimental to the administration of law and order. Crime and crookedness want closed doors, but justice seeks light and investigation. Suppose the accused should be photographed, what would happen? If they be convicted, some curious people will have portraits of men dishonest outside the circle of their own friends; and if they be found innocent, those same curious will have portraits of men accused and acquitted; that is all. And I would suggest to M. Dugas: first, that a little more decorum on the part of his subordinates would improve the appearance of the court; second, that he do not turn people out when once admitted, unless there is good reason for it; and third, that he ask the authorities for a bigger and better room, that the public may attend if they wish (always allowing that there are special cases), and also for one or two short-hand writers, that the examinations may be carried on more rapidly.

The manner in which the examinations are carried on now is a machine admirably adapted for wasting time and puzzling a witness. The words are taken down in long and slow hand, during the writing of which the examining lawyer has a chance to induce the witness to alter them occasionally. Then comes a long pause, and then the sentence is read over by the writer of the long and slow hand in a very pronounced French accent, which often puzzles witnesses and criminals not accustomed to the bewildering beauties of English prose set to French music. It is this inevitable slowness that induces the lack of decorum in the court. If the subordinates had work to do, or could watch work being done, so as to be interested, it would mend their manners. I suggest this meantime, but it seems to me that still more radical changes could be made in the public interest, to which I will refer again.

The summer strikes have begun in real earnest. Hochelaga led off, Valleyfield came next, and now Quebec has followed in a tragic earnestness, and it looks as if this is only the beginning of a series of such outbreaks. Every indication goes to show that the coming summer will witness a great and general disturbance in the labour market. The "boom" has been exaggerated, and that is the root of the difficulty. The workingmen imagine times are much better than

they really are. A rate of wage is demanded that cannot possibly be paid. It would be well for the daily papers to take this matter up and try and make it plain to employees that they had better work and wait patiently, and not try to force matters. Strikes never do good, but they often do harm to the strikers.

The session of Parliament which has just closed at Ottawa can hardly be said to have been fruitful in new measures, although some very good and useful work was done. The budget speech was the first of any importance in the House. It was long and elaborate, but not very clear. Still it was as clear as could have been expected, for Sir Leonard Tilley had to dabble in a great deal of what was merely fanciful and prophetic. But the debate which followed was an absolute waste of time. Sir Richard Cartwright and his handful of henchmen posed again as the indignant *doctrinaires*, endeavouring to prove that no tariff could be framed which would help the development of our industries, while the friends of the National Policy spent their strength and time in the vain attempt to demonstrate that an increase of taxes brought a corresponding increase of prosperity. For all practical purposes the discussion might have closed when Sir Richard Cartwright had spoken in answer to the budget speech.

Undoubtedly the event of the session was the debate introduced by Mr. Blake in proposing a resolution to postpone the building of the railway to British Columbia. On reading the speeches I find it difficult to say which was the better, that of Mr. Blake, or that of Sir Charles Tupper, the Minister of Railways. On the whole, considering that Mr. Blake led an attack, and had a good deal of vantage ground, and that Sir Charles had to defend some very indefensible positions, I am disposed to think that the latter came out of it with most honour. But Mr. Blake proved, what every sane man in Canada, who takes the trouble to think about these matters, and does not put faith in the political gospel of *laissez aller*, has long since believed, that this enterprise is utterly beyond our powers. It is all very well for Sir John A. Macdonald to read, and the *Globe* to repeat and exaggerate glowing predictions about enormous immigration, and for the *Journal of Commerce* to chide me for treating solemn compacts with British Columbia so lightly, but what are we to do when we find that recklessness and not solemnity characterised the compact? that it was entered into when no surveys had been made, no estimates given, nothing calculated on any reasonable basis? and that we promised what it will ruin us to perform? I should say we had better confess our sins and break the solemn compact which was based on ignorance and folly. The *Journal of Commerce* tells us that we are "annually piling up a gigantic debt," that we are "drifting into bankruptcy," and that "the day of reckoning is assuredly near," and yet solemnly supports the solemn and sad tomfoolery of the railway to British Columbia.

What prospect is there of the arrival of this million of immigrants so glibly talked of? Very little. There is a tremendous emigration from Europe, but it is mainly to the United States. The Provinces of Quebec and Ontario are being depleted to an alarming extent—some are going to the North-West, but more are going across the lines into the United States. But these Provinces will have, for a long time to come, to bear the enormous outlay involved in the construction of the Pacific Railway. Indirect taxation can be pushed no further; the limit is reached, but the burden goes on increasing. And with the burden poverty is increasing. Say what we will about it, trade is not more prosperous to any appreciable extent; and yet we are plunging into fresh enterprises as wildly as ever. When will the age of practical common sense dawn upon us? Not until we have learnt to put political considerations and partizanship under some others which are more important just now.

Mr. Blake's assumption of the leadership of the Liberal party is significant. If he could command his own temper, and defer a little to others, he would have a splendid chance of achieving a great success; for owing to the inevitable growth of a really liberal opinion, and a strange and sadly deplorable fatality, the influence of the *Globe* is

broken and must fast disappear. While the leading spirit was able to wield his baton, the chorus had to follow, however unwillingly; but an accident which all parties and every right minded person must deeply regret, has put an end to that, and the disaster to the Hon. George Brown may be reckoned as the death-blow to Gritism in the Liberal party. Mr. Blake has an opportunity to introduce a new era. At present the Conservatives of Canada approach much more nearly to the Liberalism of England than do the Liberals. Sir John is more after the mind and heart of an English Liberal than Mr. Mackenzie—but Mr. Blake can, if he will, adopt Liberalism out and out, and "dish the Whigs." Will he do it? Judging from his speech on the Pacific Railway matter, I should say, he will not. So far he is not a success.

A serious consideration of the Finance Minister's action with regard to the currency can only make it clear that he has taken a step toward irredeemable paper money without intending to do so. I regard this as the most ill-considered scheme the Government has supported.

The Senators have had attention called to themselves just three times during the Session. The first was on the appointment of their Speaker, the Hon. D. L. Macpherson. It was in every way fortunate, and no one thought of cavilling against it. When it was known that he was to be a member of the Cabinet as well, all parties were pleased; for Mr. Macpherson has won his way to this distinction, and when his sudden illness occurred, the country hoped for his recovery. The second time in which we had to notice the Senate was because of a very discreditable row among its own members, of which the least said is the better. The third is very recent. They have thrown out M. Girouard's Bill by a majority of one, thus once more giving an argument against their own existence. Why have they thrown out this Bill? They cannot tell; nobody can tell. Fossilism has been galvanized into action once more; that is all. But fossilism is doomed.

The *Montreal Gazette* was a little bewildering in its Tuesday's article on "Commercial Union with the United States." On careful reading I could come to no other conclusion than that the *Gazette* does not exactly know its own mind about the matter. It is opposed to a commercial union on the grounds that, being a part of the Empire of Great Britain, we cannot discriminate against the mother country, and commercial union would inevitably lead to political union. The answer to the first statement is our N. P.; and the answer to the second is that it is merely a political guess. But what does the *Gazette* mean by saying: "So from our point of view, as loyal upholders of British connection, we desire such a treaty as will extend reciprocal advantages to each country, enabling us to build up a powerful, independent nation, as an integral part of the Empire, rather than embrace a system which must speedily weaken and ultimately sever our political relations with Great Britain." How can Canada be an "independent nation" and yet "an integral part of the Empire"? At present it is neither the one nor the other—nor can it be until some radical changes have taken place; but both it cannot be. The *Gazette* may as well face that fact and make up its mind which it shall be in so far as it can influence matters. This kind of talk keeps two contingencies before the public, and suggests that well known and much-used political "fence," but nothing more. Surely it is time for us to have something more definite.

The third termers are manifestly losing ground in the United States, and General Grant's chances of returning to the White House are being rapidly reduced. The plea is made on every side that Washington's example has passed into law by the right of custom, and that, no matter how good and efficient a President may be, he ought not to be nominated for a third term. And to those outside of the States who think of these things, the sentiment seems a good one. Men may be kings under other names, and in the history of the world it has often happened that a dictatorship has been established under the guise of a prolonged term of Presidency. If Grant return to office it will be the beginning of evil days for the great Republic, for it will be admitting the thin end of the wedge for a change in the form of Government. It is difficult to see in what General Grant succeeded so

conspicuously that he should be elected again. He was, perhaps, the right man for the place when first chosen; at any rate, he had on the field won the right to the greatest honour the nation had to bestow, but beyond that nothing can be said. To speak of him as a statesman, even a politician, would be absurd; he is a soldier, but the States have no immediate need for a military President.

At last the very sensible question is being asked, why not give Mr. Hayes another term? And many are beginning to answer, why not, indeed? He has maintained a very difficult and trying position with a great deal of quiet dignity; his honesty has not been impeached; his Southern policy has confessedly been a splendid success, and nothing better could happen, perhaps, than that Mr. Hayes should have another term of office, so as to carry out the work he has inaugurated, with so good prospect of consolidating the nation.

Dr. Dawson's book on "Fossil Man" is out, and irreverent writers are asking if it is an autobiography, and whether the learned Dr. gives portraits of any of his friends? I can answer that it is not an autobiography, and there are no portraits. It is quite true that the Dr. is considerably antique in matters of theology, but it is also true that he is modern and well-versed in matters of antiquity. I would follow Dr. Dawson to the ends and the bowels of the earth, but when he soars to other worlds, I make an effort to stay behind.

The make up of the British Cabinet must be reassuring to those people and nations who imagined that Mr. Gladstone's radicalism and avowed "hands off" policy would lead to complications abroad. The Government will be practical and peaceable, if men may be judged by their past conduct and present utterances. No one can dream for a moment that such a Cabinet would consent to undertake to effect anything like a radical and revolutionary change in the English land laws, nor even in the Irish land laws. Neither are they likely to enter upon any sudden reversal of the foreign policy. They cannot wipe out the last six years and begin where they left off when they went out of office, but they must take things as they are and do the best they can. It is certain that the alliance with France, which twenty-five years have made strong, will be maintained; friendly relations with Russia will be sought after; Austria will get no encouragement in her policy of tyranny and aggression; Cyprus will be kept, of course, like some other worthless things Lord Beaconsfield acquired; the people of the Balkans will, at least, be allowed, if not encouraged, to form a free State, and "the unutterable Turk" will get no more money and no more promises.

But if the constitution of the Cabinet is reassuring in some quarters, it must cause great alarm in some others. Mr. Parnell and his 'ites are completely dished. They looked for a purely Whig Government, which would have given the Home Rulers a chance of applying to the Radicals for alliances, offensive and defensive, but by the admission of Mr. Chamberlain to the Cabinet, and Sir Charles Dilke in an influential position just outside, the Radical support is not only secured, but made enthusiastic. The great nonconformist bodies will be satisfied to wait for "disestablishment by development," for they know that while they have won over the sentiment of the country to their way of thinking, the matter of disendowment is not yet within the domain of practical politics.

I am curious to see what will be done with Bradlaugh. For, after all, this is a great and important question. The chosen representatives of the great British public will be called upon to pronounce upon the ethics of Atheism. Mr. Bradlaugh is a splendid speaker, a man who lives a good moral life, but an avowed republican and Atheist. He is by no means a man well versed in matters of science and metaphysics, and cannot be classed with such men as Huxley, Tyndall, Darwin and Spencer, so that he finds it easy to declare himself an Atheist out and out. And for the first time in English history Atheism is brought into practical politics. What can be done? Mr. Bradlaugh will not promise to sustain the Queen—that is to say, the Constitution—for he

does not believe it ought to be sustained; and he will not swear by God to do his duty, for he does not believe in God. This is very different from the case of the Jews or the Catholics. They recognized the teaching that there is one Supreme Being, to whom we are under moral obligation to do certain things; but Mr. Bradlaugh does not recognize any Supreme Being—not even public opinion—so that he has no standard of morality, and no defined sphere of duty. I do not see how the House of Commons can modify the oath to suit his case nor how he can represent any constituency in all England.

The political rulers of France are determined to carry out their policy of hostility to the Jesuits. The bishops have moved all of heaven and earth they could command. M. Lancy, a Republican and Catholic, has introduced an interpellation in the Chamber of Deputies, contesting the validity of the ancient statutes cited by the Government in support of the decree against unauthorised religious congregations; but M. Cazot, Minister of Justice, has convinced the Chamber that the laws are perfectly valid and have not fallen into disuse, and that the Republic was under obligation to defend itself against such adversaries to civil law as the Jesuits. So the Jesuits will have to go, and stay away for some time to come.

EDITOR.

### TORONTO AND ABOUT.

Art in Toronto is carried to excess, especially in painting. Our local artists seem to think they are accomplishing something remarkable if they mechanically turn out any number of water-colour sketches, from one to a hundred in a week. It is the veriest nonsense for these men to presume, because they turn out vast numbers of sketches quickly, they are therefore to be classed amongst first-rate artists. If Toronto artists would study more the finish of their pictures, and the quality of the execution than the quantity, the consummation of their hopes would likely be more speedily realised. The Ontario Society of Artists are to give an exhibition next month, and from what I can learn the pictures are not likely to very far surpass those of previous exhibitions. If this be true, it does not speak very well for the advance of the Fine Arts in Canada.

The Council of the Ontario School of Art, however, may be congratulated, not upon the great success of the work done by the students, but upon the marked improvement made since last season. The students' exhibition, although still very school-boyish, is far in advance of previous years, and if the students excel in the same ratio for the next five years, their exhibitions will be worth witnessing. No advantage can be gained in praising the Ontario School of Art too highly. Criticism and not flattery is what is needed; and severe criticism alone is what the Society is at present entitled to. The students are by no means sufficiently advanced or proficient to merit compliment; and the sooner they understand this the better for them and the Society. Toronto journals are in the habit of lauding to the skies the mediocre ability of many of the members of this school and the Ontario Society of Artists.

The Ontario Legislature undertakes the indebtedness of this Society, and the annual donation is increased. This is a very good thing for the Society, and I suspect will be found to be a very good thing for Ontario. Very little harm can be done in fostering the Fine Arts of a country.

Half a dozen times in the year an occasion gives rise to the question, Are female physicians desirable? This question has been asked and answered over and over again in Toronto. Debating societies have made it a subject of special study, and the decision has been in the negative. The question is pertinent in Toronto, as female practitioners are becoming numerous and notorious. There should be some sort of guarantee demanded that this doubtful class of physicians understand thoroughly the science of medicine other than through the medium of a \$20 fee to a Philadelphia diploma college. Female suffrage does not appear to be appreciated in Toronto.

especially when the facts are deduced in court that a license to practice has been obtained from a doubtful American source, Canadians generally accredit women with all the suffrage they desire, but delicacy forbids the introduction of female physicians into the bosom of their families. This has been an interesting question in the capital of the Province for some time, and the solution to the problem has generally been to the effect that this sort of thing does very well for the States, but its introduction into Canada is thoroughly un-English.

Just now Toronto is flush with considerable ecclesiastical scandal, though of late there has been a paucity of interesting cases until within the last week.

Bishop Sweatman has been acting very foolishly in respect of his action towards the Bible Society, and his conduct is very severely criticised and censured in the public journals and private circles. He consented to speak at the Bible Society's meeting, but when it became known that the place of meeting was in the Presbyterian Church, he indignantly refused to have anything to do with the affair. This sort of bigotry becomes intolerance, and is about on a par with the persecutions of the Church of Rome. When a Christian minister refuses to sound his voice in a Christian house of worship, non-episcopal for the reason of its non-episcopal creed, he makes himself open to the severest reprehension, and his conduct cannot be too severely commented on. Such is the case of Bishop Sweatman, and through this unaccountable proceeding he has placed himself in rather an unenviable situation.

With respect to the Rev. T. W. Handford and the "Church Scandal," the particulars of which are being brought to light, I would say that reporters of daily journals exceed their liberty when they take upon themselves the office of tale-bearers and mischief-makers. To inquisitively seek out particulars which would be manifestly injurious to church and pastor, to satisfy the craving of the morbid appetite of newspaper gossips, is unquestionably beyond the province of a public journal. Until such time as the deacons and members of the church have decided the matter satisfactorily, and in consultation with their pastor, have discredited, forgiven or reprimanded him, as the circumstances of the case may warrant, the reporters of papers have no right to lower the dignity of the Press by their inquisitive, mischievous and unwholesome reports.

The *Mail* in its advocating those principles of Political Economy, which more particularly have reference to a protective tariff, was inconsistent when the company employed an American architect to superintend and carry out the new printing establishment. Conservatives and Reformers have marvelled much upon this style of "protection."

The Ontario Government, on the other hand, is to be lauded for the consistency of its principles. Acting upon the principle of Free Trade, they employed an American architect to prepare plans and superintend the erection of the School of Practical Science in the Park. This is the most ungainly looking red brick structure in the city, and being in close proximity with the University College, the appearance of this staring red building is positively hideous, if I might be allowed the term. Another monstrosity of the Ontario Government is the alteration of the Upper Canada College by the same architect, although this is an improvement on the School of Practical Science, the alteration and additions are sufficiently uncouth to make the good citizens of Toronto wrathful. This sort of Free Trade, carried to excess, is rather aggravating. It is but fair, when there are competent men in the Province to carry out public works they should be employed, and not seek in Buffalo or Detroit for favourites of college principals to carry out local improvements.

The Mercer Reformatory for Women is very nearly completed, when the women will be brought from the Kingston Penitentiary here. The building is designed to accommodate one hundred females, and for the small accommodation the building is about twice too extensive. The building is by no means so substantially built as the Central

Prison. It is but another instance of the unwisdom of the Ontario Government, and I suspect in a few years it will be a standing example of the folly of Mr. Mowat's administration.

The recommendation of the Standing Committee on Railways to withdraw the Telegraph Company's Bill appears to be worthy of consideration. I should be inclined to doubt the good faith of a Canadian Telegraph Company proposing the construction of a new system of lines just now. There could not be a shadow of a paying chance for another extensive company in Canada at present. And this manœuvre to procure the passage of the Bill savours of a desire to be bribed over by existing companies. A good example of this sort of proceeding appeared in Toronto a year ago, when a new gas company was incorporated, in the face of an existing company supposed to have the monopoly of the city; no one ever imagined the new company would amount to anything beyond a name. The thing was patent to all that the company was to be bought over.

I am truly thankful to know that the Ontario Government has acceded to the request of Toronto architects to throw the design for proposed Parliament buildings open to competition. Though an excavation was commenced in the park and the bricks are under way at the prison, yet there is some chance of a design being accepted that shall be a credit to the Province. The better way would have been, as was done in the case of the Westminster Palace, to have employed some ten of the best architects of the Dominion and have given each of them \$700 and the best design to be selected, the designer of which to have the superintendence of the construction.

Queen City.

#### THE POLITICAL DESTINY OF CANADA.

BY JAMES LITTLE.

And now, coming back to our own section of this great Dominion, the *Toronto Globe* says: "Work was never before so hard to get and so poorly paid as it is this winter, the retail traders are disheartened, and the wholesale merchants less confident than they were a few weeks ago," and a recent issue says five hundred of the citizens are kept alive on soup furnished from the public soup kitchen; and the complaint comes from Ottawa—the seat of a Court—the Dominion Government and Parliament, the public offices, the centre of the receipts and disbursements of twenty-five millions of dollars a year from taxes, besides millions of dollars paid out for public works, that every other house and store in the city is "To Let," while 250 able-bodied men are knocking at the Parliament gates for work to keep their families from starving; and the same cry is heard from Quebec. Stores, in the business part of the city, which usually rented for \$800 to \$1000 a year, are now offered at \$150 to \$250, hardly enough to pay the taxes. Montreal is not in a much better state; it lost eight thousand of its population in the last two or three years, and more would be on the move if they had the means to pay their way; and, to close the catalogue with our industrial and trade collapses, Dun, Wiman & Co. inform us that the number of bankruptcies of the year just closed amounts to 1,902 against 1,697 of the year before, and 294 more than the States of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, with a population of sixteen millions, and the great commercial cities of Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati; and while the liabilities of the whole of the United States had decreased from \$234,383,132 in 1878 to \$98,149,053 in 1879, ours had increased from \$23,908,677 in 1878 to \$29,347,937 in 1879, or one-fifth more in a single year. And now, if with all the appliances of crops fifty per cent. larger than ordinary, a good demand at high prices for every kind of produce, with the means to boot in the expenditure of so large an amount of money, the country is reduced to so deplorable a condition as is complained of, and the above figures show, is it not frightful to think of the state it would be in if those fortuitous circumstances had not so opportunely come to our relief? It is safe to say one-half of the business community would have been whirled into the Maelstrom of bankruptcy, which, as the daily Press shows, continues to draw in and swallow up a steady increase of victims.

Must we go on borrowing money and broadcasting it all over, as we have been doing, to keep up the fiction that any measure of prosperity it may bring arises from the legitimate industries of the people, fostered by the National Policy? Can we be certain of a failure of the crops in Europe, and good crops at high prices in Canada, in coming seasons? The reverse is more likely to be the case. And when the farmers of Ontario and Quebec are met with wheat laid down in Liverpool from Manitoba at 80 cents a bushel by Lake Superior, and 70 cents a bushels by the Hudson's Bay route—which a

company of steamboat owners and others in this city are securing a charter for—while they themselves are shut out from their only natural market, the United States, and loaded down with taxation, I think it may be confidently predicted that they will begin to “cast about in their mind's eye for some other state of political existence.” Maugre our worthy and patriotic Knight's terrible threat of civil war.

And how is the wretched state in which the country—in its whole length and breadth from the Atlantic to the Pacific—is shown to be accounted for? By pointing to other countries as in an equally depressed condition? Will our officials, and those who bolster them up in thus arguing, furnish us with a reason why Canada—a young country, exempt from military and all other burdens of a national character, and whose people are all of them free to engage in every industrial pursuit of the country, and in whose crops there has been no failure in quantity, quality and price for several years—should be in the same depressed condition as the old, worn-out feudal countries of Europe, bearing the accumulated burdens of debt of centuries on their backs, supporting costly monarchical governments, immense armies and navies, no demand for their chief support (manufactures), and a general failure of their crops besides? What analogy, what corresponding conditions are there in our state and theirs to admit of comparison between them? It is too absolutely ridiculous to comment on; and yet it is constantly flung in our teeth to cover up their vicious management of the country's affairs. The United States, too, are made to do duty on the occasion; but what is their condition? It will be seen that, notwithstanding their manufactures were for some five years preceding the last totally prostrated from over-production, their agricultural and mining industries alone enabled them to pay off \$700,000,000 of their war debt; pay \$250,000,000 in pensions to their disabled soldiers; purchase several hundred millions of dollars of their bonds held abroad; pay interest on \$2,000,000,000 of their war debt, reducing their taxation; had over \$400,000,000 in their treasury, and showed a trade balance in their favour of over \$700,000,000, in the five years during which Canada has been tottering on the verge of general bankruptcy.

I mailed the *Globe* and *Mail* of Toronto, a copy each of my pamphlet on the Political Destiny of Canada. These journals claiming to be the leaders of public opinion and the exponents, if not the shapers of the policy of their respective parties, took no notice of it, nor did I expect they would. The leaders of the political parties, of which they are the organs, are charged with sharing in the vicious policy that has brought the country to its present state, and neither can say to the other “thou canst not say I did it,” and it would not do for either of their organs to open up discussion on the facts and figures the pamphlet embodied; their readers, might begin to think and their boasted nostrums of Free Trade, and Protection for the ills of the country, be weighed in the balance of public discussion and investigation and found wanting. The editorial drivers of these two opposition vehicles have got them fast down in cross ditches, which they are unable to look over to see things as they are, and there they sit, keeping up an incessant and senseless clamour between them about Free Trade, and Protection, abusing each other's party leaders and all who differ with them, and calling on their respective followers to admire how well they do it; while the ship of state is labouring among the rocks and breakers, the officers in charge feasting in the cabin and toasting each other and the N. P. and the lately discharged crew out on the fore-castle, nursing their wrath by hurrahing for Free Trade, and eagerly watching for their turn of the run of the cabin lockers and a grasp of the helm to put the ship about on an equally dangerous course—while the thinking men among the passengers are discussing the question of how to extricate her before she becomes a total wreck, and these parties are denounced and held up to ridicule by the *Globe* in the choice language it knows how well to apply to all who refuse taking it for their oracle.

The questions of the state of the country and how to relieve it are exercising the minds and becoming topics of discussion of many in this city. Those who are free to express their thoughts are for Annexation; others appear to favour Independence, which, to my mind, is but trifling with the subject, unless as meant as a step in the direction of Annexation. I am unable to see how Independence would bring any measure of relief to the people, or in any degree better the condition of the country beyond what its state as a colony affords. I have read many of the arguments put forth in favour of that condition, but have not found one of any value that does not apply with double force to Annexation. “Independence,” its advocates say, “would enable us to make treaties with the United States which would give us their markets.” How do they know this? The United States would be apt to say—“no, gentlemen; come in as States of the Union, that is your only course for admission to our markets and a share in our prosperity.” They say “the United States would not build our railroads in detriment of their own, nor would our seaboard be developed in detriment of Portland, Boston, and New York,” “Canada would be rendered tributary to the States.” “Annexation would be no remedy against the evils from which we suffer;” “while access to their markets would be to the lasting benefit of Canada.” “It would be the sure means of killing all our prospects.” “It would entail the loss of our liberties.”

(To be continued.)

## ON PROTECTION.

I once read in a German story-book of a very thoughtful damsel,—“Thoughtful Bertha,” I think, she was called. On one occasion Bertha was sent by her father to bring a jug of beer from the cellar for himself and some guests. They waited and waited, with true German patience, yet Bertha came not. At last her father went down to the cellar after her, and found her sitting cheek on hand meditating. Meantime, the ale which she had set a-running had overflowed the jug, and had well nigh covered the floor. When roused she said she had been thinking about that axe—pointing to one hanging over the doorway—and all that would happen should it fall. When the nail on which it rested got rusty it would break beneath the weight of the one, and should her father happen to be passing beneath the one at that moment, he might be killed. Of course she then fell to arranging a suitable line of life for each of her brothers and sisters in these untoward circumstances, and had just begun to consider what sort of husband would precisely suit her, when her father came in and made her aware of the fact that while she was arranging for the future the ale was being lost. Just such far-seeing people do Protectionists seem to me to be, when they speak of fostering local industries which don't pay. They look forward into the remote future, and meanwhile they are losing their money on every hand. The remote contingency that Canada should have all her ports blockaded by the fleet of the United States,—a fleet that proved egregiously insufficient for blockading the harbours of the Southern States,—seems scarcely to come within the range of practical politics. That any other power should even think of such a project is simply inconceivable. We should like to know in what other circumstances it would be advantageous—irrespective of greater cheapness, &c., in the present—for a country to be able to be absolutely independent of all the rest of the human race?

This side of the question has some little importance for Protectionists, as they so frequently appeal to the meanest form of national selfishness,—envy. The argument runs something in this fashion: Britain supports Free Trade because it is advantageous to her, let us therefore oppose it for fear the British get any benefit. If the Canadians were injured by Free Trade, then there might be reason for opposing it; but if they, too, are to be better for it, why not go in for it? If the Canadians are the worse for Protection, it is a matter of little moment if others to some slight extent suffer in their sufferings. One thing that does not seem clear to the Protectionists is the fact that a protecting country loses so very much more than the country protected against. Say Canada consumes \$1,000,000 worth of some class of goods, of which \$500,000 worth is imported from Britain. Let a duty of 25 per cent. be imposed, and let that be successful in excluding Britain from the Canadian market. In that case the Canadian consumer would have to pay \$250,000 for the privilege of preventing the British manufacturer from pocketing \$50,000,—the profit at 10 per cent. on his transactions. Even this proportion would only be at the beginning, for the markets would soon right themselves, and the British manufacturer would find other markets, but the Canadian consumer would have to go on indefinitely paying his quarter of a million of dollars. Here I may notice again a false statement which has been again and again repeated, that Britain first established her industries by Protection and now wishes to hinder others from following her example. The fact is, that during the greater part of last century, and the beginning of this, strenuous efforts were made to restrict the manufacture of calico, which is now one of the staples of British trade. In 1774 calicoes were subjected to a tax of 3d. a yard, and this was an improvement, as formerly the making or wearing calico was an affair of pains and penalties. This was done in order to promote the consumpt of home-grown wool and flax. The main object of British protection was not to foster manufactures, but to aid the land interest. I would not accuse the supporters of Protection of consciously falsifying facts, but I do accuse them of ignorance. I presume that the way they arrive at the conclusion that British industry has been fostered into its present dimensions by Protection is, that British manufacture is at the present time very important, that there was Protection in Britain, and that only Protection could produce such results. I would warn them not to build theories on so-called facts which they have “evolved out of their inner consciousness,” and which have no existence in actuality. A building is no surer than its foundation.

The truth is, as I had occasion to say before, the restrictions on imports were due, not to any aim at protection, but to the absurd mercantile theory of political economy. It was a vain attempt to right the balance of trade which led restrictions to be put on trade with France, thus exposing French wines to such a high duty as made for many a day claret practically unknown in Britain. The notion was that whenever one country's imports from another exceeded the exports to that country, then with that country trade was carried on at a disadvantage as money would be drained out of the country to pay the difference. This has been exploded and re-exploded too often to need anything further to be said on it now. Nobody can fail to see that protection would attain this same result of making gold flow *in*, instead of out of the country. Grant that the process is successful, gold is a commodity like everything else, accumulate it in one country then it becomes a drug there—falls in

value, which means that the price of everything rises more and more until the level is reached in which it pays to import goods, notwithstanding the protection duty. Meanwhile those who follow industries, as for instance, in Canada, agriculture, that do not need protection are not only taxed for the benefit of the manufacturer of the protected articles, but are indirectly taxed in the lessened value that the money price they receive has, when they get it, and in the heightened wages they have to pay to labourers. All accumulation of money beyond the legitimate results of unrestricted commerce tends to produce this result to a greater or less degree.

One may see the retort playing on the lip of the Protectionist that in that case the labourers in protected industries share in the benefit. One industry protected tends to heighten all labour. We admit this so far, but it must be borne in mind that whatever the *nominal* value of wages, the actual purchasing power is pulled down by everything that tends to heighten the price of commodities. This result is helped by this very heightening of wages, but much more by protection which is at the root of the whole disorder. Here may be noticed a very curious form, in which the accusation that Britain is still protectionist is couched—that Britain “has done nothing to help the free distribution of labour in the world—has left her children to drift from her, that is all.” If Britain was doing anything to help this emigration, it would be equivalent to a bounty system, and therefore false political economy. Were Britain guilty of this, her colonists of the labouring class, might well protest against having the market for their labour destroyed by the importation of others. Let the law of supply act simply and without restriction in the demand of the Free Trader. If Britain were to pay her labourers to leave her for Canada, the burden of supporting the manufacturers of protected industries would be shifted on to the shoulders of the poor labourer, that would be the main results attained. Certainly the notion that the British tax-payer should be burdened in order that the Colonies should be able to drive him out of the markets of the world is one that involves all the fallacies of protection, and has not its specious appearance. Even that the Canadian Government should offer a bounty to immigrants’ labour, would not be true Free Trade, but might be easily excused and so far defended. But the true parties to pay this bounty should not be the Government of Canada, but the manufacturers’ association.

In discussing such questions, which involve scientific as well as practical issues, this *tu quoque* mode of argument is meaningless. Britain may be foolish enough in regard to many questions in politics and political economy, but that affords no reason why Canada should be so. The argument of Free Traders all along has been that it would be better for Canada to have “unrestricted competition.” They have striven by scientific argument to show this. It is no answer to this to say that Britain will be benefitted by Canadian free trade; it ought to be shown that Canada would be the worse for it. Nor is it an answer that Britain has not absolute free trade—even if it were true, for if the argument is valid Britain is foolish to the extent that it does not admit “unrestricted competition,” and that folly ought to be no inducement to Canada to be equally foolish. Nay, if Britain is benefitted by free trade, and Canada none the worse—still more if Canada is the better for it also—that ought to be an argument *for* and not *against* its adoption. And if Britain under old tradition and hampered by ancient vested interests is compelled to preserve a foolish Protectionist policy—which, however, is not the case—Canada, young, free and vigorous, ought by her example to strengthen the hands of British Free Traders.

I am not conceited enough to imagine that any words of mine will have induced anyone who had an interest in maintaining these protective duties to desist; my utmost hope is that some of those who have no interest in their maintenance may recognise their gross injustice to the community at large and be led to lift up his voice against them. Certainly this protective tariff is fraught with commercial mischief and that will be seen ere many years are over, unless it is speedily repealed.

J. E. H. T.

Stirling.

**BEET ROOT SUGAR.**

No. II.

We have much to learn and much to do in this country in order to properly use the great gifts of nature which lie all around and about us. We will continue our examination on the beet sugar question by exposing the state of this industry in Germany, and beg our readers will look at it alongside of our remarks on the subject so far as France is concerned.

German sugar makers of note, after having been made acquainted with the quality of our fields and of the beets grown thereon, expressed themselves that *Providence has done more for us than we have improved or done for ourselves, and that if they had but a part of our lands, they would raise sugar to supply the world.*

The statistics below are all from official sources, and tell that in the North of Germany (Zollverein) there existed in 1837, 122 beet sugar factories, which had already in 1867 (30 years) increased to 296 factories, of which 257 were in Prussia proper. These latter worked up annually into sugar and molasses

2,541,635 tons of beet roots, and the next six years we have to record a further increase of 33 1/3 per cent., a crop exceeding three million tons of this precious root. It is not our object unnecessarily to tire out our readers with figures, but we cannot refrain from giving the particulars, to show to what an extent this industry in Germany has competed during the past five years with the “headquarters” of cane sugar, Cuba.

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Product of cane sugar (Cuba)...	690,900	572,000	505,553	530,598	645,883
Product of beet sugar (Germany)...	250,421	346,048	291,334	383,009	420,495

This relates only to North Germany; if we would add thereto the product of Austria (of which hereafter) it would prove that the Germanic Empires produce to-day a far greater quantity than Cuba itself. The increase was steady, not even interrupted by the bad crop of 1879. While in Cuba a steady decrease took place, the crop of Germany nearly doubled in five years. Similar increase was noted in all the other beet sugar producing countries.

It cannot but be interesting and instructive to our readers if we expose to them the way that the German Government derives taxes out of this industry, and how very different from France. While the latter taxes the produce, the former taxes the raw material. While France places an excise duty of 6 1/3 cts. per lb. on raw sugar, as we have shown in our previous article, the “paternal” Government of Germany, in taxing the beets, stimulates at the same time the raising of the sweetest beets possible. Science and agricultural chemistry assisted the farmer to raise the percentage of saccharine matter on a large scale as high as 17 per cent., whereas the French beets in exceptional cases reach 13 per cent. After liberal protection and many years of exemption, a small excise was levied, which gradually increased—in fact from year to year—until it is now thirty-five times as the first tax in 1830. In that year the Budget showed an income of 40,000 thalers or \$30,000; and since 1870 the income has exceeded annually the enormous sum of \$15,000,000 (our money) after deducting drawbacks on exported sugars. As we have shown the production has doubled even since 1875, we can easily understand what an important item this industry exhibits in the Budget of the German Empire.

To us, who complain of being too much taxed, it should be interesting to learn that to-day each ton of sugar beet as received by the sugar works pays an excise duty of exactly \$4 (our money). The rising scale was thus:—

1830.....	\$0.12 1/2 per ton.
1836.....	0.25 “
1844.....	0.75 “
1850.....	1.50 “
1853.....	3.00 “
1859.....	3.75 “
1869.....	4.00 “

In order to convey to our readers a correct idea of the value of such an industry, the entire crop of 1875 (bearing in mind that even since 1873 to this day the crop has doubled) amounted to 59,172,000 thalers, that of the beet pulp and molasses to 7,199,200—together in our money nearly \$50,000,000.

Before we further unroll before our readers the astonishing picture of the progress of this industry unknown here, we beg to remind them that the chief object of this truthful exposition is, to point our thinking and intelligent men to the fact, that Canada has all the elements, not only to do as well, but infinitely better, and we will in due time bring forward incontestible proofs of this assertion. We will show, also, that while the before mentioned crop of Germany was produced on an area of 18.30 square miles of beet fields, equal to 2,841,850 acres of our measurement, we have even in the Province of Quebec fit and proper land in abundance to more than triple the German crop.

But to resume. It is not France, Belgium and North Germany alone which produce beet sugar; we see even Sweden, Norway, Russia and Austria are producing considerably beyond their own wants. We have before us a report of the 25th anniversary of the Austrian Sugar Growers’ and Manufacturers’, held in May last in Vienna. The President mentioned on that occasion: “Twenty-five years ago we were struggling for existence, had to ask the help of the State—to-day ours is the Giant Industry of the empire—two million tons of beets are produced, our exports of sugar exceeds two hundred million pounds; 70,000 head of cattle surplus are annually fattened with the beet pulp; the railways of the empire transport four million tons merchandise over its roads, one million of which are coals; 229 factories employ 120,000 hands! Even Russia, with a climate like our own, is not merely producing hemp, tallow and Nihilists, but beet sugar in enormous quantities. If we had not official papers before us we would hardly credit it, that that country produces now annually 220,000 tons.”

We shall close this enumeration in giving here the figures of the four principal producing countries:—

	1873-4. Tons.	1874-5. Tons.	1875-6. Tons.	1876-7. Tons.	1877-8. Tons.	1878-9. Tons.
France.....	396,000	450,000	462,000	243,000	398,000	390,000
Germany.....	288,000	250,000	346,000	291,000	383,000	420,500
Austria.....	169,000	120,000	208,000	247,000	330,000	340,000
Russia.....	150,000	222,000	245,000	250,000	220,000	215,000
	1,003,000	1,042,000	1,261,000	1,031,000	1,331,000	1,365,500

We shall drop figures for the present, intending to show our readers in our next issue the position Great Britain holds in relation to this industry, both as consumer and dealer, and shall examine the relation of supply and demand to the consumption of this article—introduced hardly 40 years ago.

We shall finally prove that it is no mean bravado, nor the fancy of a sanguine mind, when we proclaim that the day will come when beet sugar will be king in Canada. While thus closing our second article on this subject, we cannot refrain from repeating that our object is to awaken our citizens from the apathy they have always shown when this subject has been brought forward. We must arouse ourselves to a full realization of the supreme importance of producing home sugar, in order to lessen the drain from the country as now paid to foreign planters, and in order to furnish new sources of employment for our people. It is a humiliating reflection upon capital that it can look with perfect indifference upon this great avenue for profitable investment, while the cultivators of Europe, notwithstanding the severe inland revenue derived from the manufacture of beet sugar, have presented to the world a grand product of over SEVENTEEN HUNDRED THOUSAND GROSS TONS of beet sugar for one season.

Any device that will operate fairly to keep in the country the money that is spent abroad, will be of a huge advantage to the nation. It will give to our people, to expend at home, for the enrichment of their fellow-citizens, the whole of the profit which now goes into the pockets of foreign planters and their labourers. It will increase the diversity of industry which is essential to the prosperity of every country, giving new form of employment, and helping to use up whatever of surplus labour may otherwise be going to waste. The general consumption per capita will be increased upon the opening of every new avenue for the employment of agricultural labour, as it adds to the capacity of the mechanical labourer to purchase products which, under different conditions, would be considered luxurious.

One of the great promoters of the beet culture in Europe has for his motto: "Respect the sugar beet, for it improves the soil; it makes land fertile which, without it, would be uncultivated. It gives employment to labourers who otherwise would be idle, and it solves one of the greatest problems of society, as it organizes and elevates labour."

#### CONSTANTINOPLE AS IT IS.

The state of things in Constantinople at the present moment is desperate, and in any other city or among any other people in the world it would be impossible and incredible. The streets swarm with refugees and penniless, clamorous wretches, starving and in rags. The soldiers who, a week or two ago, received an instalment of two months' pay on account of nineteen months' arrears, are this week robbed of half that pittance by the decree which reduces the value of the beshlik currency. The peasants, who hoarded that currency, are in misery, and the immediate effect will be to depreciate by one half the next revenue receipts. Meantime, the most desperate shifts are resorted to in order to lay hands on any little heap of thousands which comes within view in any direction. As every one knows, Constantinople is without quays. Everything is landed on the filthy stones of a small street, which does duty for a quay, and for the use of which Constantinople and its visitors are indebted to the French Messageries Packet Company. Here all baggage is turned over under the eyes and within the reach of a crowd of beggars and thieves, who gather round with hungry eyes and eager hands; and the packages are remorselessly tossed about and ransacked by customs officers, in seedy and ragged attire, who hold out their hands before the crowd for backsheesh. A French capitalist, of great influence here, offered two or three months ago to build quays on terms most favourable to the Porte, and which would have put money into their hands, employed a large number of the unemployed labourers now starving, while they would have conferred a great boon on the commerce of the city. A concession was negotiated, and the terms settled to the great satisfaction of the mercantile community; the contracts were drawn and signed by the Minister, and handed over. On the eve of Bairam a peremptory demand was made for an advance of twenty thousand pounds, which was urgently required for presents and payments to the household troops on the march. The signature of the Sultan was needed to the Iradé, but the most solemn assurances were given that they would be forthcoming within forty-eight hours, when the Bairam would be over. The money was wanted immediately by the Sultan, and the signature was only a formality. Foolishly, faith was reposed in this apparently inviolable promise, and the twenty thousand pounds were handed over, and the Sultan employed it, but the unhappy Frenchman is now just where he was two months ago, and the Sultan refuses to sign the concession for which he has taken the money. It would be difficult to find an historic parallel for this regal form of chicanery. The public officers follow suit. The money sent from Tunis and from India to the "Red Crescent Committee" for the sick and wounded, and the refugees, has never been handed over. The two thousand pounds subscribed by the Sultan to the fund has never been paid. The Bosphorus and the water-way at either end of it is lighted by the lightships supported by a fund maintained by a tax of a penny

per ton levied on *foreign* vessels. For upwards of two years the men have received no pay for taking care of these lights. The Porte had given orders that these dues should be levied through an Ottoman officer, and although this is money paid by foreign vessels for a particular service, it could not resist the temptation of putting the four or five thousand a year in its pockets, and leave the service for which it was contributed to take care of itself. At last the men threatened to leave the light-ships, and the danger was so imminent that a few weeks ago the Ambassador held a meeting, and insisted that some payment on account should be made, and that henceforth the dues should be collected by an independent officer whom the Porte could not control. Lately a foreign steamer came into collision with another vessel, and sustained considerable injuries. There is a Government dry dock here, and an arsenal with costly machinery for repairing ironclads, where two hundred European engineers were once employed. These are now dismissed, and the valuable machinery is rusting and going to ruin. Leave was asked to use the dry-dock; it was granted on a payment of five hundred pounds for entering and a further payment of fifty pounds a day for the use of the dock. The five hundred pounds were paid and the ship entered. The captain requested then that the water should be pumped out. The reply was characteristic: "That is no business of ours; if you want the water pumped out, there are the pumps; set them to work." The pumps were out of repair, and there were no coals in the engine-room, nor anywhere in the arsenal. In the end, the unhappy owners had to bring the coals up themselves at their own cost, to repair the pumps themselves, and to pay rent for the vessel while they were repairing the pumps and coaling the engines of the immovable Turk. This is the sort of thing which is constantly happening here. By the side of the ruinous old wooden bridge, which connects the European quarter of Pera with the old city, stands conspicuous a fine and bold iron bridge and roadway of recent construction, but it is cut through in the middle by a huge gap which reminds one of the Tay Bridge after its disaster. It has also had its disaster, *à la Turque*. It was erected at great expense by Europeans. When it was opened a dispute arose between the Admiralty and another Government department as to which department should receive the dues. The Admiralty laid claim to them, but the claim was ultimately rejected. Within a very short time an Admiralty ironclad *accidentally* drifted against the bridge, and crashed right through the middle of it. Two years have elapsed, repeated orders have been given for its repair, the old bridge is in the last stage of decay, its wooden footway, which is the one great thoroughfare between the two parts of the city, and is usually crowded by a mob of pedestrians, is full of holes and cannot be crossed by carriages except at a foot-pace and with danger. But for two years the new bridge has remained unused and unpassable by reason of the unmended rent through the centre of it.

The Sultan is openly spoken of by all classes with contempt and even hatred. His cowardice, which takes him out to a distant place on a hill, where he lives surrounded by five thousand soldiers, makes him despicable to the people. The petty acts by which he surrounds himself with Ministers who detest each other, in the hope of preventing them from combining against him; the rapacity with which his agents adopt in rapid succession fraudulent devices by which to capture funds; the recent depreciation of the Turkish dollar—these are all the subject of open and revengeful comment by all classes of society. I have spoken during the past week with people of every class, and in all professions, trades, and occupations. Whatever their differences, they all unite in abusing the Sultan, and in declaring that things have arrived at a pass in which another "revolution" may be looked for at any moment. Of course, what is looked for in such a city of anomalies may easily be the last thing to happen. But the miseries of the unspeakable Turk are beginning now to be felt to be intolerable even in Constantinople.—*Truth*.

#### LAY THOUGHTS ON MR. BRAY AND INGERSOLL.

I have read the two lectures in review of Col. Ingersoll's lectures, and while many of the points in reply are well taken, it appears to me that concessions are made to free thought not required by the exigencies of the argument, nor justified by fact.

1st. And the foundation of all others. I object to the position assigned by the reviewer to the Bible. The reviewer refers to those who believe all between the two covers of the Bible to have been Divinely given, word for word, and figure for figure, as being ultra orthodox. Well, this is fair.

Some of the historical books are anonymous; we know not when or by whom they were written. But when I read: "Some stood forth in the name of truth and righteousness, and in warning, in rebuke, in appeal said, 'Thus saith the Lord.' They were men of deep and fervent piety, and spoke what they were *sure* was the mind of God, because it was on the side of truth and purity." I am brought face to face with a theory which in my view, wipes out all claim that the Bible is the Word of God. If the only authority it possesses is that the writers were *sure*, I may be quite sure they were under a wrong impression and all *authority* is gone, henceforth I accept or reject



their teaching, just as may appear to my limited range of knowledge and judgement to be quite reasonable. When, however, I bring this theory to the test of the Book itself, I am at once met by claims superior to my own reason. Thus, I find it stated, concerning some of the things written by Moses, that God spake them to him face to face. "That the Lord did let none of the words of Samuel fall to the ground." That David and others repeatedly enquired of the Lord and the Lord answered them; and God is said to have declared that he would speak to His prophets in visions and dreams. These and similar statements in the old Testament are summed up by the writer of the Epistle to the Hebrews in the statement.

"God who at sundy times and in divers manners "spake unto the fathers by the prophets bath in these last times spoken unto us by His Son."

Hence I feel constrained to suspend my own judgement in deference to the authority of those who profess to speak with the equivalent of "Thus saith the Lord." I must have very strong reason indeed for believing that any one of them had only a quite sure to sustain him, and having conceded that, I am constrained to reject his writings altogether as presumptuous or worse.

And so I reach the conclusion that while the authority of some parts of our English Bible may be an open question, other parts and especially those which teach the Divine plan of Redemption, come to me with the authority of a Divine Revelation; and further I find that this authority is hedged in by the further fact, that since the days of the apostles no good man has dared to preface his writings with the statement "Thus saith the Lord."

It is on this doctrine of the Divine authority of the Scriptures that rests the whole plan of Human Salvation, and because reason could never devise or account for it. I accept the teaching of the Word of God, and Faith becomes possible.

2nd. My next objection is to the views expressed in regard to the forgiveness of sin. In the second sermon I find the following:—

"I believe God forgives the penitent, and helps him to recover what he has lost. I believe that Christ died for men, and in some way to us unknown was their ransom. The prodigal returned home, but his goods and his health were gone. A drunkard recovers himself, but he cannot escape the penalty of what he has done; it is in every fibre of his body, and every faculty of his mind. It is well to be converted,—nay, it *must* be. You had better begin to think right and do right here and now; but I believe the sinner must bear the consequences of his sin; that no faith, no penitence, no prayers, no tears, no mercy of God, and no Cross of Christ can come between him and the penalty of his wrong-doing. There is a law in eternity as sure as in time, and law is inexorable: 'Whatever a man soweth that shall he also reap.'"

Here are paradoxes enough to test any man's reasonable faculties. On one side we have Christ ransoming and God forgiving the sinner, and on the other side, law is inexorable, punishment is unavoidable, and, as far as I can see, not even mitigable. But if so, of what avail is the ransom and forgiveness? For the interests of futurity it may be of almost infinite importance to be converted from a life of sin to a life of holiness, but, as regards past sins, I fail to see on this statement of Divine procedure that he who is forgiven is any better off than he who is not, or that he who is ransomed by Christ is to suffer less than he who is not.

What then becomes of the great doctrine of the New Testament,—“The blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin.” If that is not the central doctrine and the very foundation of the Divine plan for man's restoration to holiness, I fail to catch the first idea of what is. That plan finds man alienated from God and His service, and more than that, he is under sentence of death (whatever may be the true meaning of that), and that sentence must be taken away before aught else is attempted. But how can it be taken away? The law cannot be suspended, or dishonoured by a free forgiveness. Even man's own nature recognizes that; for sin to go unpunished would be saying to the universe that sin anywhere may go unpunished. No! that must not be; the rectitude of the Divine government must be vindicated at whatever cost to the sinner.

But, lo! a ransom is found. One who is infinite and above all law, makes Himself subject to the law, perfectly obeys all its requirements, and then perfectly submits to its penalty for sin,—not for Himself, but for guilty man. So now the universe may look and wonder, for it is the Son of God who has vindicated the law, and now God can be just and yet justify the guilty.

But how? Will He save man in his sinful state? That would be no salvation at all. The Divine purpose is to save man from sin itself, and restore him to holiness. When, therefore, we read that the Lord Jesus is “able to save even to the uttermost all that come unto God by Him.” we understand that saving from hell is but *one aspect of a preliminary work*, not the work itself. It is but preparing a *foundation* for a glorious superstructure, not the superstructure itself. The universe being judge, God can now offer to man a new departure. He can offer to each one for himself a new probation.

Holding and treating as free from sin, He can promise him the aid—real and actual—of the Holy Spirit, not now to maintain his innocence, for that is gone, but to strive against and overcome the power of sin within, and so build up a holy character. And so Christ's ransom is a ransom indeed, worthy of Himself; and Divine forgiveness is an amazing reality. The sinner looks at the amazing exhibition of love in Christ, and with the emotion of love,

he recognizes the claim for loving service. And so we cling to the old fashioned doctrine of Christ's atonement, as not only true to Scripture and reason, but also as the greatest motives by which to reach the human heart, for it is the “power of God unto salvation.”

3rd. My next objection is to the limited aspect given to conversion. The reviewer says: “If the Bible can be said to have a doctrine of conversion at all it is simply this—a new birth, the beginning of a new life, a change of thought and purpose from the way of sin to the way of righteousness, God's love supplying the motive and the redemption.” But as it appears to me, the Bible view of conversion goes much further and deeper. The reviewer's statement of it suggests the natural aspect of the change, and ignores the supernatural. We are surrounded on every side by great natural laws, and although we are in continuous contact with them, and the human mind has been endeavouring for thousands of years to solve the problem of their action and relations, we are conscious that we are yet only at the A B C of their solution. And if so, what can we know of the great laws of the spirit world? When, therefore, we have the claim put forth that everything in religion as well as nature must be subject to the test of reason, we say: Yes, so far as this—that there be in it nothing contrary to enlightened reason. But this is entirely compatible with the further statement that there may be, and actually are, spiritual laws and forces beyond the capacity of reason to appreciate, and it is only by recognizing this latter thought that we can know what the Scripture doctrine of conversion is. I have yet to discover any natural cause or motive sufficient to account for it. To say nothing of the claims of God as set forth in the Bible, man's natural conscience teaches him that he must please his gods, whoever or whatever they may be. And when we elevate our thought in the presence of an infinite Creator who knows our secret thoughts and measures our every motive, we instinctively feel that service to Him must be perfect. If, then, we remember that the sinner has been all his lifetime living in a state of alienation both mentally and morally, we look in vain for a natural cause sufficient to account for the change. But the missing link is supplied when we hear our Saviour saying:—

“That which is born of the flesh is flesh, and that which is born of the spirit is spirit. Marvel not that I said unto you, Ye must be born again. The wind bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not tell whence it cometh or whither it goeth. So is every one that is born of the Spirit.”

Here then is a power working in the heart of the sinner, so entirely in harmony with the laws of his mind, that we fail to know where nature ceases and the Holy Spirit begins, but, in fact, nature does not cease to work, but grace works in it, and with it, and by it, works as really as nature herself, inducing an altered estimate of the aim and end of life, so that now he loves, where before he despised, and so the whole aim and motive of his existence is changed. He did seek to please self, now he seeks to please God. He was lead by his own carnal mind, he now seeks to conform his will to the will of God, and to be lead by the Holy Spirit, and we call it conversion, and so it is.

But the Bible calls it more. It calls it “being born again,” “born of the Spirit,” “born of God.” He was “dead in trespasses and sin,” now the power of moral and spiritual life is in him, and in his new life he serves God. But in an important sense the victory is not yet; he is but an infant in spiritual life, but he lives, and hence by grace he will grow; the warfare against sin is begun, but only begun. The Christian has to struggle onward through trials and temptations, learning now by failure and now by success. But he hears the voice of the Master say, “him that overcometh,” and so he struggles on in the strength which Christ gives him, until at length he comes off “more than conqueror through Him that loved him.” This then is the Divine following up of the work of Christ. Christ's atonement was a perfect satisfaction of the law, and a perfect remedy for guilt, and the converting work of the Holy Spirit is a perfect remedy for man's depraved tendency. Christ's work is the foundation. The Holy Spirit's work is the superstructure; a perfect moral restoration; a new creature in holiness; not by a Divine fiat, but by a Divine impulse to dormant faculties. The Holy Spirit linking Himself on to our moral nature, “dwelling in us,” and leading us on until the work begun on earth is perfected in heaven.

What then of the Ingersoll story of the murderer and his victim? If the victim had in him the beginning of this Divine life, however he might manifest it, he would be saved, and so also the murderer. The story of the thief on the cross shows us that it is Divinely possible that even he may be saved from sin and all its penalty. But we must not mistake. The poor wretch clinging to life till the last moment and then “getting religion,” is but an infamous parody of a Divine possibility. We thank God for the possibility, but we receive with deep caution the story of its repetition.

One word in conclusion upon the scorn thrown upon clergy and others who endeavoured to suppress Ingersoll's lectures. I have a garden, and by dint of a good deal of hoeing and pulling we succeed to some extent in keeping down the weeds in it. Horace Greeley said weeds were good things, because the effort to destroy them made men better farmers. That may be, but after all I prefer not to have my garden sown with thistles, &c., because by making

me more diligent in cultivating, my crops would be improved. And so I have several sons, and I prefer not to have their minds filled not only with doubts, but doubts specially shaped and intended to shake their confidence in truths which I hold to be dearer than life. Thought must be free, and doubts will come, and honest doubters have a right to tell their doubts, but for a man of the Ingersoll type trading in doubt, I would encourage him just as much as I would a man who would make a trade of sowing thistles, &c., in gardens. He may be a benefactor to the community—as per Greeley's view—but when he comes my way, at least, I prefer to use all proper means to restrain him.

*Free Thought.*

### GOD AND NATURE.

A CRITICISM OF A RECENT ARTICLE IN THE "NINETEENTH CENTURY" MAGAZINE.

The need of this age we live in is emphatically not an apology for religion framed so as to pacify science. Still less is it an entire separation of science from religion. And yet a compound of these two ingredients is offered by the Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Carlisle in his treatise on "God and Nature" in the March number of the *Nineteenth Century* magazine. The intelligent human society of to-day craves "bread" to sustain and help forward by higher, richer life material progress, and the Right Rev. Lord Bishop offers it a "stone" of falsity which must prove itself such in practice. The hunger of society can be satisfied only with a complete union of religion, and science; and so men bring religion, the religion of a so-called orthodoxy, to the test of practical life in the daily path of experience. They thus judge it by its fitness to do good, or dismiss it because it is found useless. Science does not crave the negation of religion. It seeks rather to find in the knowledge of nature and nature's laws a religion of life.

But the Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Carlisle sets forth thus his apology alike for science and religion: "All physical science, properly so called, is compelled by its very nature to take no account of the being of God; as soon as it does this it trenches upon theology and ceases to be physical science." He goes on to assert that "the man who investigates the mechanics of the heavens finds a complicated system of motion, a number of bodies mutually attracting each other, and moving according to certain assumed laws." In working out the results of his assumed laws the mathematician has no reason to consider how the "bodies come to be as they are; that they are as they are is not only enough for him, but it would be utterly beyond his province to enquire how they came so to be." There are scientific men not a few, and men of average common sense in great numbers, who will take leave to doubt this proposition; for how can a man "assume" laws otherwise than in order to search out how the bodies and their motions "are as they are," and when the "assumed" law is found to square with the facts and becomes thus no longer an "assumption" but a reality, the enquirer must of necessity seek next the reason for, and quality of, that law so as to be able to judge of the beneficence or evil of that which is behind it giving it life and being. His investigations compel further enquiry at every step of correctly ascertained progress.

Entirely oblivious to any such reasoning, our author goes on to state "God and nature are very close the one to the other; the nature of nature, and the natures of things natural, must necessarily be contiguous. We need a scientific position between them, a line which shall on no condition be transgressed by those who occupy the territory on one side or the other. The necessity of keeping this frontier line sacred is perhaps not sufficiently recognized, and there is a great tendency to transgress it." Such a separation, he says, is one "which no human arrangement can alter. If on the one side is God, and on the other nature, this means that on the one side you have a moral and religious region and on the other a purely physical region."

Such is the Right Rev. gentleman's position, and from it he does not swerve. It is merely charitable to conclude that he fails fully to perceive what such an entire separation of the universe of morals from the universe of matter implies. The natural and inevitable corollary is that the Creator no longer lives in His creation, but has left it to take care of itself; that He no longer either supports, animates, or recreates it by continuing the force and guidance of His laws; so that we can study His works and yet find nothing of the mind of the Creator perceptible in them. They speak to us only of dead matter, void of force, re-creative energy or action. Yet this is simply untrue, "the heavens declare the glory of God and the firmament showeth His handiwork." Rising a step higher, on the basis of the former hypothesis formulated by my Lord Bishop, we find the conclusions thrust upon us that man, a creator also in his finite way by his finite will, intellect, and works, can divorce himself also from what he makes or has made. What he may will or think is a separate thing altogether and need not necessarily show itself at all in his actions. The moral part of man therefore may be, and is, by the Bishop's theory, entirely separate from the physical. A man may have moral longings which fill him with kindness and good wishes towards all his fellows, and yet the physical man may occupy its powers in dealing destruction to all other powers of physical life. It is not clearly defined by the Bishop that there is any

separation or "scientific frontier" between morals and religion, but it is implied. Therefore it would follow that a man may be highly religious in a sublimated kind of way, without showing the slightest trace of it either in his moral condition or physical conduct. Is not this the doctrine of "faith" separate from "works" carried to a depth which ultimates in *reductio ad absurdum*? Is it not indeed physical death—a body without any animating soul?

It is then surely as impossible to separate either or both from physical action or efforts. Religion, science, and usefulness, are to each other as end, cause, and effect. There can be no effect without its cause, and there can be no cause which has not its end or prior cause. To trace cause after cause for countless ages is, after all, to find *some* eternal cause or end. An end, or first cause, somewhere, is the natural demand of a rational sanity. The end, cause and effect in man are his will, intellect and action. The correspondence of these, exactly adapted to the reception of each, are religion, science, and the experience by the senses of the material objects surrounding us. Yet precisely as will, intellect, and action constitute a man, so religion, science and work find their effect in a life. It depends however on the quality and direction of the "end," or will, whether the causes or "intellect" works its "effect" in an action which shall be useful or otherwise; and so there may be a religion which is good or a religion which is evil, a science which is true or false, and physical conduct resultant beneficently or destructively. It remains ever a truth susceptible of proof, if need be, in material things, that the will, using the intellect, always ultimates itself wholly, both as regards its desire and thought, in physical deeds. In so far as the whole of what constitutes the motive force finds its completion in acts, the entire nature, character, and quantity of the force put forth, remains concentered, or stored up, in the effect, and can be discerned in it. For example, take the commonest article of furniture, a chair. In it we can read the character of the man who made it. The man is known by his works. The very material employed shows whether beauty, comfort or usefulness was the aim or will of the maker. Years after the workman has left the sphere of his material labours we can know by the manner in which his work has been done, the scientific and religious force employed to do it, can read as in an open book whether the knowledge he used so framed by a love of usefulness to others, or whether he only strove after a knowledge that would fit him to make a mere semblance of usefulness whereby to gain a reward for self only. The man's inner conscience and consciousness remain within his work. There is an inner cause distinctly visible in every piece of furniture or clothing made by man the finite creator, no less distinctly traceable there than in every work of the Great Creator who framed, maintains and re-creates the universe.

There is, therefore, no real knowledge—no true science—unless the will to know be the very love of truth for the sake of usefulness, for the service of man or the service of God. These two uses are really one and the same, are indeed scarcely distinguishable. Such love and knowledge, ultimating in useful action, are religion. Its opposite; the will to know, the love of knowledge, to distinguish, elevate or serve self; is that religion? Can such a will attain or form truth? By "increasing knowledge" it can only "increase sorrow" to itself and others. Increase of knowledge of the mere appearances of things lays up in store continued deceptions and disappointments; for it finds the apparent truth it discovers to be only an appearance, and not a reality.

It may be accepted safely as an axiom that no science, no art, into which the love of self enters to guide and control, will ever become really science or really art. Nor is the axiom original. It is merely the application to nature of our Lord's words "he that doeth My will shall learn of the teaching." For His will is "to do good," not to self, but to others, His children and our brethren. His teaching, the expression of Himself in His divine word, or in His created worlds and the living creatures for whose use He has made them, can only be revealed to that man who shall will as He wills to be useful to others. So only can the clue to the unity of His work be found. There is no "scientific frontier" separating the moral from the material universe to the man who seeks knowledge of both or either for the sake of usefulness. The end held in view by such an one—that is, the will of him—prompts him to "assume" laws similar in aim of usefulness as animating the material things into whose inner cause he is searching. He thus comes into the line of vision, but from above, not from beneath, and so is enabled to see not only more at one glance, but with unflinching accuracy to discern the true intent of nature's laws and operations, and by experimental tests in nature to justify, by ultimating, his conclusions.

It is hard then to discern between the righteous and the wicked scientist—between him that serveth God and his fellow-man, and him that serveth no other but himself? "By their fruits ye shall know them" when for instances the pursuit of knowledge induces the infliction of untold tortures upon dumb animals by vivisection, and that shrine of life which can neither be restored nor created by man is violated, can such action spring from the love of usefulness? No true science can be so reached; for the very agonies so inflicted cause an abnormal condition of the life forces. All that can be thus traced is exceptional. The scientist cannot reason thence towards the conditions of a

true and orderly life which is free from torture. Yet such is the cool, cold, hardening tendency of a desire for famous, or rather infamous, discoveries to reflect glory upon self, that a spurious, self-seeking, and self-derived science, commits the cruellest deeds under the sanction of British law.

Student.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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

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

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

To the Editor of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR:

SIR,—Your allusion to me as having "thrown cold water" on the Huron and Ontario Canal enterprise has, I find, caused annoyance to the promoters of the scheme. At the meeting to which you have reference, I spoke only because, literally, there was no one else to speak, and I used the caution which became me in meddling with an engineering question. But the upshot of my speech was that the project had been laid aside, as I understood, chiefly on account of the difficulty of the cutting through Oak Ridges, and that the invention of the Hydraulic Lift, if really applicable, seemed likely to diminish this difficulty and thus to give the project a fresh title to consideration.

Yours, Goldwin Smith.

May 3.

To the Editor of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR:

SIR,—Can you explain why it is that the Daily Press of Montreal should be so inferior to that of other cities in Canada, and vastly inferior to many of the Dailies issued in small towns in the States? Miserably arranged, with ill chosen type, one might forbear from comment, if they fed the mind, but the fact is the get-up of the *Witness* and *Star* is confusion confounded to a stranger, and the matter supplied is the quintessence of literary weakness. Living in stirring times when people want to know what is going on, column after column is filled with goody stuff, and any one to read the reports of matters of deep and lasting interest would conclude that the average professional talent was very low in this city, while the reverse is the case. Reporters are expected to crowd a two-hour debate trial, lecture or sermon into a quarter of a column, and the result is, that their disjointed notes make men say what they did not say, and no one is pleased. We want a live city paper like the *Toronto Telegram*; who will start it? It met a want not so much felt as is one here, and proved a big success.

Yours, Reader.

To the Editor of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR:

SIR,—It has evidently taken "H. B. S." several weeks to recover his wonted "brain power," after the exhaustive scientific discourse which he gave to the public some time ago. But he has come forth again, fresh and original as ever, with the wonderfully important discovery that fish, after being converted into food, are found only in the rivers and seas—never on land. Truly a wonderful discovery! But, after the long silence of "H. B. S." we might have expected something astounding. He has also discovered that there are "four-legged" fish; and these, he tells us, are "bulls." Perhaps he is, like many other scientific men of note, a believer in "the doctrine of progressive development," and he may some day discover his own origin. I hope he will let us know it. The discovery would, no doubt, be very interesting.

"H. B. S." is a poet, too. There is something decidedly classic in his poetry; but I would recommend a little more care in punctuation, and I think that, in his little verse which appeared in last week's *SPECTATOR*, a mark of interrogation at the end of the first line would be an improvement. But, then, what is the use of such suggestions? No one can teach "H. B. S."; no one has sufficient "brain power" to do so.

I am afraid that "Saxon" has misunderstood me. My opinion is that wit "is more favourable to punning than to criticism."

May 3rd, 1880.

F. H. T.

SCISSORS, which are still made in Sheffield by a tedious hand process, are made by one stroke of a die in Connecticut. Hence Sheffield is sending large quantities of steel blanks to the United States to be struck off, repacked, and returned to England, where they are finished, and go back again as Sheffield ware.

A YOUNG lady boasts that her lover is telescopic. She can draw him out, see through him, and then shut him up.—*Ex.*

TRADE—FINANCE—STATISTICS.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

COMPANY.	Period.	1880.			1879.	Week's Traffic.		Aggregate.		
		Pass. Mails & Express	Freight	Total.		Total.	Incr'se	Decr'se	Period.	Incr'se
*Grand Trunk.....	Week	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	18 w'ks	\$	\$
Great Western.....	May 1	58,543	122,595	181,138	155,859	25,279	.....	17 "	445,621	.....
Northern & H. & N.W.	April 23	33,519	54,590	88,109	76,418	11,691	.....	16 "	177,388	.....
Toronto & Nipissing..	" 22	6,930	15,142	22,072	15,276	6,796	.....	16 "	51,384	.....
Midland.....	" 21	1,308	1,883	3,191	3,375	.....	184	16 "	8,000	.....
St. Lawrence & Ottawa	" 21	1,616	4,533	6,149	3,141	3,008	.....	15 "	17,299	.....
Whitby, Pt Perry & Lindsay.....	" 24	1,559	2,144	3,703	3,370	333	.....	fm Jan. 1	1,873	.....
Canada Central.....	" 21	502	1,132	1,634	1,414	220	.....	"	6,456	.....
Toronto, Grey & Bruce	" 21	2,531	3,367	5,898	4,338	1,560	.....	16 w'ks	11,540	.....
†Q., M., O. & O.....	" 17	2,292	4,838	7,130	5,247	1,883	.....	16 "	10,682	.....
Intercolonial.....	April 15	6,424	3,827	10,251	5,569	4,682	.....	15 "	34,562	.....
	Month						[Month]	Month		
	Mar.	43,034	97,975	140,109	93,222	46,887	.....	3 m'nths	92,938	.....

\*NOTE TO GRAND TRUNK.—The River du Loup receipts are included in 1879, not in 1880; omitting them the week's increase is \$29,479, aggregate increase \$520,421 for 18 weeks.

†NOTE TO Q., M., O. & O. Rv.—Eastern Division receipts not included in 1879.

BANKS.

BANK.	Shares par value.	Capital	Capital	Rest.	Price per \$100	Price per \$100	Last half-yearly	Per cent. per an-	
		Subscribe 1.	Paid up		May 5, 1880.	May 5, 1879.	Dividend.	num of last div. on present price.	
Montreal.....	\$200	\$12,000,000	\$11,999,200	\$5,000,000	\$137½	\$130¼	4	5.82	
Ontario.....	40	3,000,000	2,998,756	100,000	80	63	3	7.50	
Molson's.....	50	2,000,000	1,999,925	100,000	82	77	3	7.32	
Toronto.....	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	500,000	127	110	3½	5.51	
Jacques Cartier.....	25	500,000	500,000	*250,000	79¾	35	2½	7.07	
Merchants.....	100	5,798,267	5,518,933	475,000	96	81	3	6.25	
Eastern Townships.....	50	1,469,600	1,382,837	200,000	100	108	3½	7.00	
Quebec.....	100	2,500,000	2,500,000	425,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Commerce.....	50	6,000,000	6,000,000	1,400,000	12¾	103¼	4	6.62	
Exchange.....	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	*75,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	
MISCELLANEOUS.									
Montreal Telegraph Co.....	40	2,000,000	2,000,000	171,432	95	104	4	8.42	
R. & O. N. Co.....	100	1,565,000	1,565,000	.....	41½	43¼	.....	.....	
City Passenger Railway.....	50	.....	600,000	†63,000	94	81	15	5.32	
New City Gas Co.....	40	2,000,000	1,880,000	.....	120½	108	5	8.30	

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

\*THE FARMERS' DELIVERIES of home-grown Grain in the 150 towns in England and Wales for the week ended April 10th, 1880, and for the corresponding weeks of the previous nine years and the weekly average prices:—

	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		OATS.	
	Qrs.	Price.	Qrs.	Price.	Qrs.	Price.
1880.....	24,644	48s 2d	10,344	33s 9d	2,676	23s 5d
1879.....	52,939	41s 0d	14,151	32s 3d	4,252	20s 8d
1878.....	36,319	57s 5d	11,177	41s 9d	4,738	24s 10d
1877.....	38,264	52s 4d	11,575	40s 0d	2,446	24s 11d
1876.....	40,900	45s 1d	18,777	33s 7d	2,101	25s 8d
1875.....	64,245	43s 4d	10,416	40s 6d	2,167	36s 0d
1874.....	36,525	60s 6d	9,584	48s 5d	1,586	28s 7d
1873.....	38,324	55s 1d	13,330	39s 0d	2,972	23s 5d
1872.....	46,536	53s 11d	17,969	36s 6d	4,143	21s 8d
1871.....	66,115	57s 6d	15,397	36s 5d	4,309	26s 5d
Average 10 years.....	44,481	50s 11d	13,272	38s 3d	3,139	24s 11d

And the deliveries from—

	Wheat, qrs.	Barley, qrs.	Oats, qrs.
September 1, 1879, to April 10, 1880.....	970,762	1,452,063	134,956
September 1, 1878, to April 12, 1879.....	1,724,348	1,573,420	129,314
Decrease in 150 towns.....	753,586	121,357	*5,642
Decrease in the Kingdom.....	3,014,344	485,428	*22,568

\*Increase.

\*Summary of exports for week ending March 27th, 1880:—

From—	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Pease, bush.
New York.....	52,230	1,582,466	643,059	3,885	7,878	2,356
Boston.....	27,775	49,837	418,869	.....	.....	.....
Portland.....	.....	27,600	10,000	.....	.....	7,200
Montreal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia.....	9,557	118,656	524,806	696	.....	.....
Baltimore.....	13,157	509,961	500,796	500	.....	.....
Total per week.....	102,719	2,288,520	2,102,219	5,076	7,878	9,536
Corresponding week of '79.....	110,357	1,812,899	2,513,767	3,150	62,087	21,446

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

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Swine.
April 26.....	13,611	88	4,800	27,723	34,973
April 19.....	13,575	76	3,857	23,703	39,180
April 12.....	11,669	47	2,499	24,260	36,145
April 5.....	11,883	146	2,581	25,009	32,069
Total 4 weeks.....	50,738	357	13,730	100,695	142,367
Corresponding 4 weeks 1879.....	37,364	162	13,928	85,254	125,815
Corresponding week 1879.....	9,061	27	4,089	22,801	29,402
Weekly average, 1879.....	10,933	142	2,098	29,005	33,089
Corresponding week 1878.....	10,389	30	3,987	20,805	29,628

\*From New York Produce Exchange.

Musical.

ARE THE GERMANS A MUSICAL PEOPLE?

We have always been accustomed to regard Germany as the foremost among the Musical Nations of Europe; many people having an idea that all Germans are taught music from their infancy, and that France, England and other countries were, as regards music at least, immeasurably inferior to the sister nation. With this idea Mr. Hullah was commissioned by the British Government to visit the principal German cities, and, were it not that his reputation, as a man and a musician, is undoubtedly high, we would be inclined to question either his veracity or his judgment. He positively declares that ENGLAND IS AHEAD OF GERMANY! with respect to musical training, and that comparatively few of the masses in the latter country know anything at all about music.

Entering Germany from Switzerland, Mr. Hullah halted at Stuttgart, and visited two Protestant schools, a Roman Catholic school, and an asylum for blind children. "In the first I heard seven classes, all newly formed. In all of these, the reading was most elementary, or, I might say, non-existent. They sang chorals, or very simple songs, mostly, I think 'by ear,' certainly always without books. One teacher I found exercising a class on a scale of F, which he had written on a board without the flat before the fourth sound. This however, the children themselves supplied in singing, unconsciously no doubt to themselves and possibly to him also." The second school was of a higher grade, and the work "less unreal, though still very unsatisfactory. What was done was done chiefly by ear. The theory was of the meagrest possible description, and the teaching generally as little 'educational' as it was possible to make it." In the Roman Catholic establishment "the boys sang very coarsely, and evidently knew nothing of music. The girls knew something, and sang much better than the boys. With a good deal of help they got through a very short and simple passage I wrote for them." Beyond the schools mentioned, Mr. Hullah does not appear to have gone. Astonished and confounded, he shook the dust of Wurtemberg off his feet, and hied away to Bavaria in hope of better things. Better things were actually found in Munich, though the English visitor was startled by hearing that in the Bavarian schools singing from notes is taught to any child under the age of ten—"in my opinion four, possibly five years too late." But the instruction, once begun, is well imparted; and Mr. Hullah speaks in high terms of what he saw at the Training School of Freising, where they have "a veritable orchestra of stringed instruments," and where a real concert was prepared for the foreign guest. Mr. Hullah adds—and here his criticism of Bavaria begins and ends—"If the work subsequently done in the elementary school be not of corresponding thoroughness, which it is to be feared is too often the case, the shortcoming must be chiefly due to the long delay in introducing the school children to musical notation."

Vienna disappointed Mr. Hullah sorely. There, in the "city of the masters," he naturally, if not very logically, expected great things, and met with small ones. Of this a high official warned him at the outset, saying, "with a melancholy smile and shake of the head, 'You will find very little.'" Mr. Hullah tersely adds, "He was right." Music seems to be well taught in the training schools, but the children, even those connected with such institutions, are mostly left to do as best they can "by ear." Referring to the pupils of one establishment, the Report says: "Their power of reading was the smallest conceivable. I wrote a few bars on a board in C, with an F sharp and a B flat introduced, but they failed utterly in singing them, even after three or four trials." Mr. Hullah would willingly have pushed his investigations farther, but, he adds: "I was discouraged alike by what I had seen and heard, and by reports of what I had not. The singing was, I was assured, in all such (elementary) schools 'by ear.'" It is easy to imagine the English Commissioner's disgust and disappointment on finding this state of things in Vienna, of all places in the world. Leaving the Austrian capital, Mr. Hullah made his way to Prague, recovering his spirits en route, along with his optimistic mood. In Bohemia, without doubt, he would recognise the most musical country of Europe. Did not Dr. Burney visit a school at Czeslau and find "little children of both sexes, from six to ten or eleven years old, who were reading, writing, playing on violins, hautbois, bassoons, and other instruments?" Assuredly he tells us that he did, and it is no wonder Mr. Hullah took heart and went into Prague with a smiling face. But, alas for the vanity of human wishes! "Your lordships may judge of my dismay when I heard from Herr Pivoda that the state of things described by Burney and others, though till recently existent, was now a thing of the past; that not only were 'the violin, the hautbois, the bassoon, and other instruments' no longer to be found in Bohemian schools, but that even singing was little practised there, and singing from notes scarcely at all!" Mr. Hullah, now again cast down, and, one might imagine, unpleasantly suspicious of hunting a will o' the-wisp, proceeded to verify this astonishing information, and had no difficulty in doing so. In the Burgerschule of Prague he found music taught to only three out of eight classes. The girls sang "sweetly and in tune, though very much out of time, leaving out a rest here and a dot there, without the slightest apparent consciousness of the slaughter they were dealing out to the rhythm of what they sang. The boys of the corresponding class knew absolutely nothing." In one or two other schools the results proved a little better, but were not Mr. Hullah's word, like the virtue of Caesar's wife beyond suspicion, we might hesitate to believe him when he tells us that the young women at the Bohemian Training School showed "the smallest conceivable" power of reading music. "They could do next to nothing in it. After two or three failures I gave up testing them, even with the simplest passages, in despair."

"THE QUEEN'S SHILLING."

A Full Rehearsal of the above Operetta was held in the Academy of Music on Wednesday evening, which was decidedly successful. The first public performance will be on Tuesday the 1st June, the Monday evening previous being reserved for a Full Dress Rehearsal in which the principal artists will participate. Miss Laura Schimer, of Boston, has been engaged as principal Soprano, and Mr. Ch. Fritsch, of New York, as leading Tenor, the remaining roles being sustained by local performers. The chorus numbers about sixty voices, and the orchestra comprises some twenty pieces; making, together with the soloists and military band, over a hundred performers. A feature in the opera will be the Maypole Dance in which a dozen ladies and gentlemen will take part.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The last concert for this season has been postponed till the 27th inst. It is to be held in the Skating Rink, and special pains are being taken to make it a thorough success.

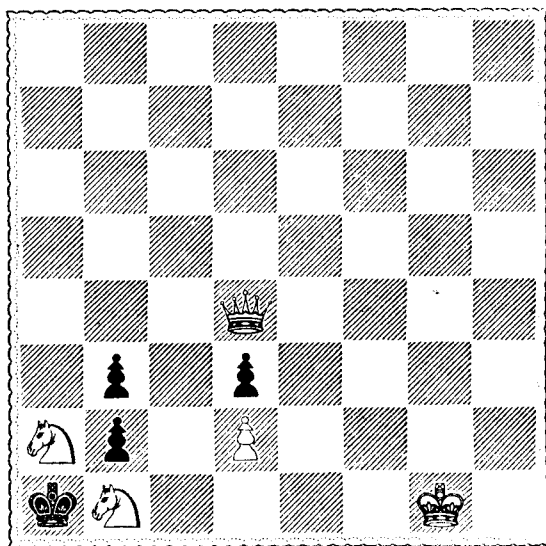
Chess.

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

Montreal, May 8th, 1880.

PROBLEM NO. LXX.

By Mr. A. W. Shinkman. From the *Holveke Transcript*.  
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. LXVII. By Lisette Crunden.

<i>White.</i>	<i>Black.</i>	<i>White.</i>	<i>Black.</i>	<i>White.</i>
1 B to Q B 6	P to K 4 or B to R 7	2 K to R 3	Any	3 Kt or B mates.
	If K to Kt 5	2 Kt to R 4	Any	3 B mates.

Correct solution received from C.H.W.; A.M.

GAME NO. LXV.

MR. SHAW'S CORRESPONDENCE TOURNEY.

Played between Mr. M. J. Murphy, of Quebec, and Mr. A. Saunders, of Montreal.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

<b>WHITE.</b>	<b>BLACK.</b>	<b>WHITE.</b>	<b>BLACK.</b>	<b>WHITE.</b>	<b>BLACK.</b>
Mr. Murphy.	Mr. Saunders.	12 P takes Kt	B to Q 3	24 B to Q 2	P to B 6
1 P to Q 4	P to Q 4	13 Kt to Kt 5	P to B 3	25 B to Q B sq	P to B 7 (ch)
2 P to Q B 4	P to K 3	14 Q to B 3	B to Q 2	26 K to K 2	B to Q B 6
3 P to K 3	P to Q B 4	15 Kt to K 4	Q to K 2	27 R to R 2	B takes P
4 Kt to Q B 3	Kt to K B 3	16 P to Q R 4	R to Q B sq	28 K to Q 2	B takes P
5 P to Q R 3	P to Q R 3	17 P takes P	P takes P	29 B to Q R 6	R to Q R sq
6 Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3	18 Q to R 5 (ch) (b)	P to Kt 3	30 B to Kt 2	K to B 2
7 K to K 2 (a)	Q P takes Q B P	19 Q tks Q Kt P	Kt takes Q P	31 K takes P	B to Q Kt 4
8 Q to R 4	P to Q Kt 4	20 Q to Kt 6	B to B 4	32 K R to Q R sq	B takes B
9 Q to Q sq	P takes Q P	21 Kt to Q 6 (ch)	Q takes Kt	33 R takes B	R takes R
10 P takes P	Kt to Q 4	22 Q takes Q	B takes Q	34 R takes R	R to Q sq
11 K to K sq	Kt takes Kt	23 P takes Kt (c)	B to Kt 5 (ch)	35 Resigns. (d)	

NOTES.—(a) This move was inflicted as a penalty.  
(b) White has conducted his game with great care and circumspection since his seventh move.  
(c) This seems all correct, but Black's Q B P will prove very formidable.  
(d) There is no doubt but the issue would eventuate in White's losing the game. Since his seventh move the game has been devoid of interest.

GAME NO. LXVI.

A little skirmish lately played in the Montreal Chess Club.

(Remove White's Q Kt.)

<b>WHITE.</b>	<b>BLACK.</b>	<b>WHITE.</b>	<b>BLACK.</b>	<b>WHITE.</b>	<b>BLACK.</b>
Mr. J. G. Ascher.	Mr. A.	5 B to K 2	Q B to Kt 5 (a)	10 P takes B	P takes B
1 P to K 4	P to K 4	6 Castles	K B to B 4	11 R to K sq (ch)	K to B sq
2 P to K 4	K Kt to B 3	7 P to Q B 4	Q to B 3	12 Q to Q 8 (ch)	Kt to K sq
3 K Kt to B 3	P to Q 4	8 P to Q 4	B takes Kt	13 B to Kt 5	Q to Q 2 (b)
4 P takes P	Q takes P	9 B takes B	P to K 5	14 Mates in 3 moves.	

NOTES.—(a) Not good. K B to B 4 or Q Kt to B 3 were better.  
(b) Black lays himself open to a pretty mate in three.

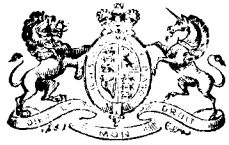
CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

A FEATURE recently inaugurated in the Elizabeth, N.J., Chess Club is a weekly lect ure on one of the Openings, given by Mr. Louis Quien, the Secretary. This is an excellent method of improving the play of the Club, and might be imitated by others as far as practicable. Our observation of the play at very many clubs is that it amounts to little more than skittles, is never systemised, and that the Openings are very rarely understood. Where is the club in which one may not be pestered for hour upon hour, day after day, by some Meadow Hay or hybrid Fianchetto, difficult, perhaps, to be overset by an amateur when it has been practised for a quarter of a century, but essentially rotten when analyzed! We have known, we think we are correct in the figures, three dozen games finished between two Montreal players between the hours of four and nine p.m. Let us ask whether these games can deserve the name of Chess? The mate is the due reward of him whose tactics have proved the best throughout the game, and he should not be deprived of it by the resignation of his adversary through the sudden loss of a pawn or piece, except in certain cases. How many players, who would scorn the insinuation of not being considered good, can skillfully and by the shortest method, secure the mate, with an open board? No! rather than puzzle their brains to find the proper mate, they will plant the rook on the Kt's square, confining the adverse K to the R's file, and coolly proceed to queen a pawn. This style of ending is the necessary offspring of those slap-dash games which last no longer than you can say Jack Robinson and contain no more chess than that individual himself was acquainted with. The Secretary, by conference with the Managing Committee might draw up a list of the various openings in an order to be agreed upon, and each opening might form the subject for a day's or week's play. During that time the player who departed from the opening within the limited number of moves should pay a penalty to the Club. In this way would a knowledge of the Openings be obtained and individual play attain a higher standard.

THE match between the Montreal and Quebec Clubs, by Telegraph, was played in Montreal, at the offices of the Montreal Telegraph Company, last Thursday evening. Mr. Sterling was selected by Quebec as their umpire, and Mr. Fletcher was chosen to attend to the interests of Montreal in the ancient city. A full report of the match will appear in our next issue.

MARRIED.

On 26th April, at Zion Church, by Rev. Alfred J. Bray, Gilbert Francis Wanless to Anne Jane Shaw.



**Canadian Pacific Railway.**

**Tenders for Rolling Stock.**

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

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

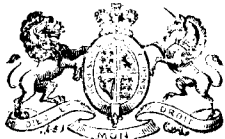
THE WHOLE TO BE MANUFACTURED IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA and delivered on the Canadian Pacific Railway, at Fort William, or in the Province of Manitoba.

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

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

By order, **F. BRAUN,**  
Secretary.

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



**Canadian Pacific Railway.**

**TENDERS FOR IRON BRIDGE SUPERSTRUCTURE.**

**TENDERS**, addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to noon of FRIDAY, the 15th MAY next for furnishing and erecting Iron Superstructures over the Eastern and Western outlets of the Lake of the Woods.

Specifications and other particulars will be furnished on application at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, Ottawa, on and after the 15th April.

By order, **F. BRAUN,**  
Secretary.

DEPT. OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS,  
Ottawa, 1st April, 1880.



**Canadian Pacific Railway.**

**TENDERS FOR TANKS AND PUMPING MACHINERY.**

**TENDERS** will be received by the undersigned up to noon on SATURDAY, the 15th MAY next, for furnishing and erecting in place at the several watering stations along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway under construction, Frost-proof Tanks with Pumps and Pumping Power of either wind or steam, as may be found most suitable to the locality.

Drawings can be seen and specifications and other particulars obtained at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, Ottawa, on and after the 15th April.

By order, **F. BRAUN,**  
Secretary.

DEPT. OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS,  
Ottawa, 1st April, 1880.



**Canadian Pacific Railway.**

**TENDERS FOR FENCING.**

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

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

By order, **F. BRAUN,**  
Secretary.

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



**WELLAND CANAL.**

**Notice to Machinist-Contractors.**

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

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

Parties tendering are expected to provide the special tools necessary for, and to have a practical knowledge of, works of this class, and are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and—in the case of firms—except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and, further, an accepted bank cheque for a sum equal to \$250, for the gates of each lock, must accompany each tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

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

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

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

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

By Order, **F. BRAUN,**  
Secretary.

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



**LACHINE CANAL.**

**Notice to Machinist-Contractors.**

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

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

Parties tendering are expected to provide the special tools necessary for, and to have a practical knowledge of, works of this class, and are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and—in the case of firms—except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and, further, an accepted bank cheque for a sum equal to \$250, for the gates of each lock, must accompany each tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

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

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

By Order, **F. BRAUN,**  
Secretary.

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

**Canadian Pacific Railway.**

**TENDERS FOR TRANSPORT OF RAILS & FASTENINGS.**

**SEALED TENDERS**, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Transport," will be received up to Noon of SATURDAY, the EIGHTH of MAY next, for the transport of about 23,000 tons of Rails and Fastenings—about one half to be delivered on cars at Emerson, and the remainder at Fort William—during the season of 1880.

Forms of tender can be had, and other information, on application at the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief, Ottawa.

By order, **F. BRAUN,**  
Secretary.

DEPT. OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS,  
Ottawa, April 23rd, 1880.



**WELLAND CANAL.**

**Notice to Bridge-Builders.**

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

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

Parties tendering are expected to have a practical knowledge of works of this class, and are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and—in the case of firms, except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation, and residence of each member of the same; and further an accepted bank cheque for a sum equal to \$250 for each bridge, for which an offer is made, must accompany each Tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

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

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

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

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

By order, **F. BRAUN,**  
Secretary.

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



**Delaware & Hudson Canal Company's RAILROADS**

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

*Trains leave Montreal:*

**7.15 a.m.**—Day Express, with Wagner's Elegant Drawn Room Car attached, for Saratoga, Troy and Albany, arriving in New York at 10.10 p.m. same day without change.

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

New York Through Mails and Express carried via this line.

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

143 St. James Street, Montreal.

**JOSEPH ANGELL, CHAS. C. McFALL,**

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



**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.



**Midland Railway of Canada,**

AND WHITBY, PORT PERRY and LINDSAY R. R.

**NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.**

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

FAST FREIGHT TRAINS RUN THROUGH TO Peterborough, Fenelon Falls, Kinmount, Minden, Orillia, Lindsay, Haliburton, Midland, and Waukegan, connecting with fast steamers for Parry Sound and Byng Inlet.

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

**GEO. A. COX,**  
Managing Director, M. R. of C.

**JAS. HOLDEN,**  
Managing Director, W., P. P., & L. Ry.



**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.



**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.
8.20 "	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 "	7.35 "
11.00 "	11.30 "
The latter Train Tri-Weekly	The latter Train Tri-Weekly

**JOSEPH HICKSON,**  
General Manager.

Montreal, February 9th, 1880.



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

**CHANGE OF TIME.**

COMMENCING ON **MONDAY, MAY 3rd, 1880,**

Trains will run as follows:

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

(Local Trains between Hull and Aylmer.)

Trains leave Mile End Station seven minutes later. Magnificent Palace Cars on all Passenger Trains, and Elegant Sleeping Cars on Night Trains. Trains to and from Ottawa connect with Trains to and from Quebec.

All Trains run by Montreal time.

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

**L. A. SENECAI,**  
[Gen'l Supt.]