

The Canadian Spectator.

VOL. II.—No. 45.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1879.

\$2.00 PER ANNUM.

ZION CHURCH, MONTREAL.

REV. A. J. BRAY, Pastor.

SUNDAY, 9th NOVEMBER.
Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
The Pastor will preach at both services.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ENGAGEMENT FOR ONE WEEK

COMMENCING

MONDAY, NOV. 10

THE

EMMA ABBOTT

ENGLISH OPERA SEASON,

WILL COMMENCE AT THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

On MONDAY, Nov. 10th,

When Operas will be presented in the following order:—

Monday Evening Paul & Virginia.
Tuesday " Mignon.
Wednesday " Bohemian Girl.
Thursday " Faust.
Friday " Trovatore.

WEDNESDAY MATINEE....Chimes of Normandy.
SATURDAY " Paul & Virginia,
or Martha.

Special Excursion Trains will run from all adjacent places at half prices.

Orders by Mail or Telegraph promptly attended to.

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C. C. DEZOUCHES MUSIC STORE.

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Haines. } Grands.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of PIANOS by the above makers are offered by us on the MOST LIBERAL TERMS.

New and Second Hand Pianos for Hire.

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Dominion Agents for the above Pianos:

A. & S. NORDHEIMER,

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EXPERIENCED and Good Plain Cooks, House and Table Maids, Experienced Nurses, and General Servants, with good references, can be obtained at shortest notice at

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PATENT

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FIVE PER CENT.

upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House, in this city, on and after

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It is not injured by keeping.
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It is economical, and may always be relied on to do what it claims.

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NEW VALENTIA RAISINS,

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Direct per Express.

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MIALL WOOD, AND

BOG OAK PIPES.

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TOBACCONIST,

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Brass Founder and Finisher.

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Comprising, in part,

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THE NEW CLENDINNENG FURNACE,

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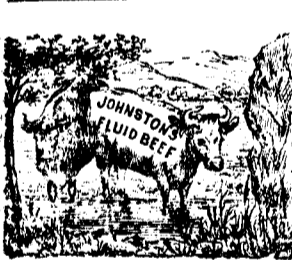
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SULTANA HALL STOVE.
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"GOOD NEWS," } **RANGES.**

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COMMUNICATE INSTANTLY

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PHOTOGRAPHERS TO THE QUEEN,
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Protect your horses from the wet and cold.

WAGGON COVERS (all sizes.)

The above are well seasoned, and I would respectfully invite an inspection before purchasing elsewhere.

—ALSO—
TARPAULINS, (New and Second-Hand), GRAIN BAGS and TENTS,

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(Near Allan's Wharf.) - - MONTREAL.

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Where is the cheapest place to buy Blankets?
Where is the best assortment of Blankets to be seen?
WHITE BLANKETS.

S. Carsley's is the best place for White Blankets.
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Grey Blankets, Brown Blankets, Blue Blankets and Scarlet Blankets.

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Heavy Black Diagonals
Olive Diagonals for Overcoats.

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Heavy Black Moscow Beaver Cloths.
Black Beaver Cloths from \$1.20 up.

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Fancy, plain and Fancy Nap Ulster Cloths.

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Extra quality Black Doeskin for pants.
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Call and see our stock of Scotch Tweeds.
Scotch Tweeds, retailed at wholesale prices.

ETTOFFE FOR BOYS' WEAR.
Plain and Fancy All-wool Heavy Etoffes, only 65c.

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Misses' fine Sateen Boneless Corsets, in white and colored, all sizes.

WITH BONES.
Thompson's new true-fit Misses' Corsets, with bones, in all sizes.

NO BONES.
Misses' Boneless French Contelle Corsets, good quality, perfect fitting, and in all sizes.

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Great Sale of Dress Goods.

- LIST OF PRICES.**
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Roubaix Homespun "all wool," 33c, 38c and 45c per yard.

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AT S. CARSLY'S.
You can buy useful White Union Flannels for 17c per yard.
Good All-wool White Saxony Flannels, 27c per yard.

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You can buy Heavy Grey Canton Flannels for 10c per yard.
Good useful Bleached Canton Flannels, 12 1/2c per yard.

AT S. CARSLY'S.
Colored Canton Flannels in brown, blue, slate and magenta, from 15c per yard.

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You can buy Heavy White Kerseys for 38c per yd.
Good Heavy White Serges, 38c, 48c and 59c per yd.
Heavy Navy Blue Flannel Serges from 27c per yd.

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393, 395, 397, 399 NOTRE DAME ST.

The Canadian Spectator.

VOL. II.—No. 45.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1879.

\$2.00 PER ANNUM.

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THE TIMES.

IS SIR FRANCIS GUILTY?

The shock of surprise which all felt when news went through the streets that Sir Francis Hincks had been found guilty by the jury on a criminal charge of signing a return wilfully false and deceptive as President of the Consolidated Bank, called up within people's minds that sober second thought so needful to just reasoning and conclusions. Public excitement had been running high; ruined and irate stockholders had talked themselves and the public into a state of intense indignation; a victim was demanded; and, in the absence of the General Manager, the President was selected to bear the brunt of the battle. When it was reported that Judge Monk had decided to reserve certain points of law that he might take the opinion of the full bench of Judges, a feeling of satisfaction was created, for the reaction had set in. People had been remarking to each other that Sir Francis had in no way enriched himself by the conduct of affairs at the bank; that he had not borrowed any money; that his friends had not been favoured by him in any respect, and that, perhaps, after all, there was no wilful intention on his part to deceive the public. To condemn such a man—one who has done so much for the Dominion by rendering it most signal services in times of great exigency—it was felt was no small matter, and should only be done on evidence clear and decisive. Judge Monk entered into that sentiment, and suspended proceedings by consenting to hold in reservation some points of law raised by counsel for the defence. It is to be hoped that the honourable Judge will reserve the case in a reasonable way, with ample limits for discussion before the full Court of every point of law involved.

Without in any way pre-judging or prejudicing the case, I thought I might at any rate put myself in a position to be able to make certain statements as to matters of fact, and vouch for their accuracy by actual and personal examination of the Bank books. The return made to Government by the Consolidated Bank for the month of January last was pronounced wilfully false and deceptive on three grounds:—First, the Bank transactions known as "over draughts" were placed in the return under the head of "Notes Discounted and Current," when it was held they should have been placed under that of "other assets not included under the foregoing heads." What enlightenment the Government, or the public, would have received by the transfer is not very obvious; for the second heading would have conveyed no particle of information as to the nature and amount of those "over draughts"; but as a matter of fact, with reference to the heading adopted, when Sir Francis Hincks became President of the old City Bank in 1873 he found the practice regarding the classification of over draughts precisely what it was when the return for January 1879 was made. When in 1876 the Royal Canadian Bank became incorporated with the City Bank under the name of the Consolidated Bank of Canada, the officer who had prepared the Government returns for the Royal Canadian became accountant at the head office, while the accountant for the City Bank continued to fill the same office in the Montreal branch. Those officers, on consulting as to the returns, found that the practice of the two Banks as to over draughts had been the same, and accordingly they continued the same mode of classification. The first

return for the Consolidated Bank was made for the month of May 1876, and all over drafts were returned under the head of "notes discounted and current," and since then no return has ever been made under the heading "other assets not included under the foregoing heads." It is quite true that the item of over drafts has grown enormously in bulk, but that has nothing to do with the question of law. Sir Francis was no more guilty on this count in January 1879 than he was in May 1876, and his "wilful deception" consisted in his adherence to a practice which had been followed for many years by the two banks which were merged in the Consolidated, and by at least three other Presidents of these banks, to say nothing of the statements given in evidence at the trial that other banks have made returns in precisely the same manner.

The second alleged wilful falsification in the return was placing loans from other banks, for which deposit receipts were granted, under the head to "Deposits payable after notice, or on a fixed day." Whether this form of making the return was right or wrong, I do not pretend to say; but, as proof that it is the usage with other banks, Mr. Angus, General Manager of the Bank of Montreal, stated that he had been in the habit of examining the monthly returns, and that he had inferred—from the fact that the amounts returned under the head "Balances due from other banks in Canada" had been for years largely in excess of the amounts returned under the head "Due to other banks in Canada"—that the practice was to place loans from other banks not due or exigible in cash under the heading adopted by the Consolidated Bank. At any rate, there has been no departure whatever from the method adopted at the first when money was borrowed from other banks. In the Consolidated Bank there is a book styled the "Special Deposit Receipt Register," the first entry in which is dated 17th January, 1860. In that Register the loans from the banks, which form the subjects of the indictment, are recorded precisely in the same way as all other deposits on notice. I found, on reference to that Register, that on the 7th of January, 1874, the old City Bank obtained a loan of \$100,000 from the City and District Savings Bank, and on the 11th of February another loan of the same amount, from the Bank of Montreal, for one year. On the 21st of April of the same year it obtained another loan of \$60,000, and on the 19th of May another of \$100,000 from the last named bank. Prior to the amalgamation of the Royal Canadian and the City Banks there were no less than 28 loans obtained by the City Bank from other banks during a series of years, some of which were in the form of Sterling Exchange. All these loans were entered in the Special Deposit Receipt Register in the same way as other special deposits by private persons or firms, and all were classed in the Government return under the head of "Deposits payable after notice, or on a fixed day." After the Consolidated Bank went into operation, precisely the same practice was followed, the same Register having been used. Up to the year 1877 there were nine loans from different banks, chiefly in the form of Sterling Exchange, for which deposit receipts were given, payable at a future day, and these were returned in the same way as during the time of the City Bank. So that, whether the mode adopted of classifying these loans was right or wrong, it is a fact that it had been in operation for years, during which period there could have been, apparently, no motive for deception. All the lending-banks—four in number—must have been aware of the heading under which those loans were placed; and yet they never intimated that the practice was erroneous, as they surely would have done had they thought it so. When, then, did the wilful falsification begin?

As to the third charge of returning certain notes, payable on demand, under the head of "Bills Discounted and Current," although it was distinctly proved at the trial that the amount of those notes had

been placed to the credit of the makers by the order of the General Manager, without the knowledge of the President, yet they were properly placed in the return under the head of "Bills Discounted and Current."

Let it be distinctly remembered that the point at issue is not as to the good or bad management of the bank; nor as to whether the best possible methods of book-keeping, or making Government returns, has been adopted; nor as to whether the borrowing from other banks has been out of all proportion with the capital of the bank;—the question is, has Sir Francis Hincks been guilty of the crime of wilfully deceiving the public in general, and the Consolidated Bank stockholders in particular? And to me it is simply incredible that any unprejudiced person, examining the facts as I have stated them, can fail to acquit Sir Francis of the charge preferred against him. The sober second thought, of which I have spoken, must prevail. Justice to Sir Francis is not injustice to the impoverished shareholders; the condemnation of him, to the loss of what must be dearer than life—his good name—will not recoup them. *Fiat justitia, ruat cælum*, and more banks.

THE GRAB GAME AT QUEBEC.

A gentleman writing to me complains that I treat the political affairs of this Province with too much flippancy. Perhaps he is right, and quite unconsciously I may have fallen into a light, irreverent style of writing. I have been serious, however, and meant all I said seriously; but really it is difficult to write with sober-mindedness of the burlesque, which is being acted out at Quebec, under the name of politics. Our big boys are playing at "grab," and the game is for money; the poor Province is never so much as considered; with an exception or two, every man pulls every possible wire that he may do good unto himself at the first chance; and the net result of it all is that so-called politics are so bedraggled in the mud that honest, thinking men can only speak about them in a tone of contempt. It is all very well to talk of trying to cleanse this Augean stable, but how is it to be done? Can the Ethiopian change his skin, or the leopard his spots? Can we gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles? The whole thing is bad to the roots of it, and to lop off a few branches will be to spend the strength in a vain endeavour.

When M. Joly had made his appeal to the electors, and parties were sent back to the Assembly evenly balanced, M. Turcotte was bought over by the Government, the loop line at Three Rivers being the price; and he has kept his bargain with the proverbial honour which is known among thieves. M. Paquet offered himself at his own valuation, which being considered out of all due proportion to his worth was rejected; but he seems likely under the new regime to have his price and his revenge. So M. Chapleau had only to buy and buy, and he has bought to the entire satisfaction of the Legislative Council and the Lieut.-Governor. The Supplies were passed, and the Lieut.-Governor recorded his unqualified satisfaction at the harmony which had been restored between the two Assemblies. The whole affair has been a low party move; and money, or the promise of it, has made the mare to go.

But the recreants are not likely to have quite so much good as they bargained for. The feeling of contempt for M. Paquet at Levis is so strong that the chances are he will not be re-elected. M. Chauveau, member for Rimouski, who kept himself ready to fill the place of Police Magistrate, vacated by the death of Mr. Holt, will probably be glad for many reasons to drop out of sight. M. Racicot will find it no easy matter to persuade his constituents that he has not played fast and loose in this matter; and the party now in power will be just as glad to be rid of him, and his claims, as they will be to have no more trouble with M. Chauveau. If these two gentlemen are left out in the cold of general neglect, popular decency will be in some measure vindicated.

M. Chapleau goes to the electors of Terrebonne with many things in his favour. They are bound to acknowledge the force of his abilities, and the advantages to them of the position he now holds;

but he will have to look well to it if he means to be returned with honours. The Liberals have determined to concentrate their strength there, and oust him if they can. His opponent, Dr. Prevost, is deservedly popular in the County, and under ordinary circumstances would run M. Chapleau hard; but now the circumstances are extraordinary and in favour of Dr. Prevost, for public opinion generally is against M. Chapleau and his party for the double shuffle they have so successfully executed. I should hardly like to see him defeated, but victory by a narrow majority would be a good lesson for the whole party.

For after all, the Chapleau party must be credited with endorsing the action of the Legislative Council in stopping the Supplies. The amendment which brought about M. Joly's defeat fenced with the question, but none the less will the electors hold the *bleus* responsible for this new point of departure in Constitutional Government.

Without pretending now to criticise the whole *personnel* of the new Cabinet, let me say that it is a matter for congratulation that what may be styled the English interest has not fared worse. Messieurs Robertson and Lynch are fairly representative men. The former has been three times Treasurer of the Province, and is a man of liberal views on financial matters. Mr. Lynch, though a member of the House of some eight years' standing, is still a young man. He has long been regarded as a man possessed of very considerable ability. His utterances have been free from party or virulence, and marked by thoughtfulness and moderation; he has a mind of his own, and may be regarded as unpurchasable. Since the change of Government is inevitable, the Solicitor Generalship is a fitting recognition of Mr. Lynch's position as a lawyer and politician.

A HINT TO M. CHAPLEAU.

M. Chapleau will have an opportunity for displaying his diplomacy and his love for the Province—an opportunity which M. Joly never seems to have discovered, although it was always at his hand, viz.: The Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa & Occidental Railway has been treated as entirely Provincial; the cost of its construction has been borne by the Provincial Treasury, and now a bridge is being built across the Ottawa River at a cost of some \$300,000. But this railway is really an inter-provincial affair, or, perhaps it should be said, it is a Dominion affair. We have two great lines of railway, the Grand Trunk and the Canada Central. The Q., M., O. & O. can be of no service to the Grand Trunk, probably it will tell in the opposite direction, but all the railways of Upper Canada having termini at Ottawa will be advantaged by it. More than that, it will be the shortest route from Lake Nipissing to Quebec by way of Ottawa, Montreal, Three Rivers and Quebec—so that we have a right either to ask Ontario to help us in the matter of expense, as a return for the advantage to be derived from it, or to ask the Dominion to take over the railway and relieve us of the burden. If M. Chapleau will take the matter in hand, and carry it through, he will do much to establish his reputation as a statesman.

The *Gazette* and the Honorable Peter Mitchell are having a spar over the latter's letters on the North West. Without pronouncing any opinion on the merits of the controversy, it must be conceded that the ex-Minister of Fisheries has shown admirable temper and forbearance. Mr. Mitchell's criticisms of the St. Paul and Pacific lines were either fair or unfair, partizan or patriotic. He himself is amenable at the bar of criticism, but surely he should be safe from the accusation of alleged sins in other matters. It will not avail the *Gazette* to call him a "lobbyist." Mere adventitious description of this kind may have a smart ring about it, but it is not argument.

THE PREMIER AND THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

It can hardly be said that the Marquis of Lorne has come well out of the Letellier difficulty—the Liberal newspapers to the contrary notwithstanding. The *Globe* and its Lilliputian followers in cities and country find that Sir John has played a most ignominious part, of course, but to all reasonable minds it will be apparent that Sir John has had the strongest side of the argument throughout. The Governor-

General was advised to remove M. Letellier from office, which advice it was his duty to accept, and act upon—or reject, and dismiss the Ministry. But he declined to do either. Sir John understood the position perfectly, and explained it to the Governor-General—showed him, as we can see from the memorandum just published, that the power to dismiss the Lieutenant-Governor is vested in the Dominion Parliament. The Marquis would not be persuaded, and as an easy way out of the difficulty, Sir John suggested that it be sent over to the Imperial Parliament. And the answer of Sir M. Hicks-Beach has borne out the position taken by Sir John A. Macdonald in every particular.

MR. MENZIES.

Can anybody tell me what is the present condition of the Mechanics' Bank, and how it has been brought about? I have asked several questions with regard to its affairs, which no one feels disposed to answer. Mr. Menzies evidently regards himself as beyond the reach of criticism, but it is possible that we shall have to use some rougher method to disturb his self-complacency.

Then there is the Fraser Institute business; when are we to have the long promised report as to how this matter has been managed? Hope deferred maketh the heart sick, and if Mr. Menzies or the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott will not condescend to enlighten us soon, in the public interest I shall publish such facts and figures as I have at command.

The *World* seems to have good authority for the belief that better times have already come to England:—

“During the long and dreary period of depression through which English trade and enterprise have passed, hope was prevented from darkening down into despair by the vision of the good time coming, which the revolving cycles of change were thought certain to bring. It was from the United States that the impetus was to come which would alter the whole course and aspect of business. The revival once fairly under way in the West would spread Eastwards; and Europe would share in the good things that were in store for America. In this instance expectation has not been disappointed; for already prediction has passed into fulfilment. The overflowing harvests of the Western land of promise have supplemented the deficiencies of the Old World; and capital has flowed from Europe in return for the abundant supplies of breadstuffs and meat which have reached us. The stimulus thus applied to enterprise in America has, in natural course, supplied powerful motive-force to counteract the dulness and depression that have weighed like lead upon England. The movement in prices thereby initiated continues to make progress. Confidence on the other side of the Atlantic is begetting confidence on this side, and all the tendencies are towards animation and buoyancy.”

AMERICAN HARD MONEY.

Hard money—that is, sober sense—is winning the day in the United States. The “solid South” took up the cause of the “rag baby,” and the “solid North” has won a signal triumph. Butlerism is gone to the wall, and honesty and sober common sense prevail. We should and do rejoice in this triumph of good principle. Who ever the next President may be, the Americans have saved themselves from the party of dishonesty and ignorance.

ENGLISH LIBERALS.

The English Liberals are confident of success at the next elections. When those elections will come off is by no means decided, for the Conservatives appear to be in no hurry about it. But at present the Liberals have not decided on a leader. The question is, Who shall be Prime Minister? Lord Granville, Lord Hartington and Mr. Gladstone are the candidates spoken of. But there should be no difficulty in arriving at a solution of the problem. The first and main question is how to put the finances of the country in order. The “spirited foreign policy” of the present Government has resulted in disasters, and the country needs now real financial ability to put its affairs into shape. The financial is certainly the first consideration, and no man in all England is capable of undertaking the unravelment of the difficulty but Mr. Gladstone. He is the first financier of England, and to him the people must look as the only deliverer. No other leader is possible.

EDITOR.

“MIXED” POLITICIANS.

The “Blue Book,” presented to the Imperial House of Commons, in relation to the dismissal of M. Letellier, has reached Canada, and we have now the advantage of comparing, under one cover, the singularly conflicting views of the various persons concerned in the quarrel, as to the status of a Provincial Governor under the present Constitution of the Dominion. The decision of the Imperial Government, recorded in the despatch which closes the book, decides the question for ever; for, as Lord Lorne anticipated in his despatch of April 9, it settles for the future the relations between the Dominion and Provincial Governments. That there ever could have been a doubt as to these relations is one of the most surprising things in “practical politics,” and shows that it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a “practical” politician to eliminate party issues from abstract political questions.

M. Letellier must have the credit due to boldness. He gives no uncertain sound. He dismisses his servants “as *representative of the Crown*.” He will not abdicate his position “as *representative of the Crown*.” His ministers have acted “contrary to the *rights and prerogatives of the Crown*,” and he complains to the Governor-General that “as the *representative of my Sovereign* I have been shamefully dragged before the public.” This is consistent, at least. Charles I. could not have done better. The *pose* reminds one of passages in the “Eikon Basilike,” and it was effectual in hoodwinking a large number of English-speaking Conservatives, who could not, or would not, distinguish between words and things. Their sentiment of loyalty was touched most unreasonably, for M. Letellier was a nominee of the Governor-in-Council precisely as the late Chairman of the Harbour Board was. Possibly it was inexpedient to remove either of these functionaries; but to mix up the “loyalty” cry in the matter was no more reasonable in one case than in the other. “Loyalty” is a cry like “No Popery,” a very efficient instrument in the mouth of “practical” politicians with which to bewilder the brains of puzzle-headed constituents.

M. Joly, however, has other notions about the matter. Sometimes both views are advocated in the same document and affect with a kind of kaleidoscopic dizziness the outside observer. Thus, M. Joly says that by the elections “the sanction of the people to the action of the Lieutenant-Governor was obtained in the proper constitutional manner.” This surprising statement appears in a report of Council approved by M. Letellier, although, in the document in which it is embodied, M. Letellier says: “I cannot for a moment admit that the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province was on trial by the people.” Certainly not; the people of Quebec had no more right in M. Letellier's theory to sit in judgment on him than had the people of England to sit in judgment on King Charles. Good sound Tory doctrine, for an old Reformer, this, and one wonders how he picked it up, considering the company he kept. And he goes on further to say “that the Representative of the Crown in the person of the Lieutenant-Governor is *practically independent* during the period of his incumbency.” Now King Charles' incumbency was for the term of his natural life, and the parallel according to M. Letellier's theory would appear to be precise.

It does not seem that M. Joly adhered very long to the Lieut.-Governor's notions, for in a letter to the Colonial Secretary he says: “The verdict of the Province, with the full knowledge of the causes of dismissal of the late Ministry, was an approval of the Lieut.-Governor's act”; and the Executive Council, in a report approved by M. Letellier on April 24, states that “if a Lieut.-Governor could be dismissed by a vote or a censure of the Senate and House of Commons, the result would be that the duty of the Lieut.-Governor would be so to govern as to obtain the approval, *not of the Local*, but of the Federal Legislature.” But it is beyond question that if a vote of censure upon Lord Lorne were passed in the Imperial Parliament, the Ministry would have to recall him. According to M. Letellier's theory he was *really* (to use his own words, p. 114) “*irresponsible for acts performed in the legitimate sphere of his duties*,” an advantage which Lord Lorne does not possess, inasmuch as he is responsible to the Imperial Ministry for the manner in which he performs all his duties. M. Joly again returns to his view in a letter to the Colonial Secretary dated May 22, where he says of the Lieut.-Governor that “his immediate appeal to the Province of Quebec by a dissolution of the House resulted in a verdict in his favour.” This is language appropriate when applied to a party leader, not to a representative of the Crown. In another place M. Letellier asserts his right to reveal the secrets of his Council to the Governor-General or *to the Secretary of State for the Dominion of Canada* precisely as the Governor-General communicates with the Secretary of State for the Colonies. This looks as if he thought that he was only the representative of the Dominion Government after all.

This last is Sir John Macdonald's view in the despatch which accompanied the reference to the Imperial Government. He says “the Lieutenant-Governor of a province holds the same relation to the Dominion Government and Legislature, as the Governor-General does to Her Majesty and the Imperial Parliament.” That is, and always was, the only tenable view, and it is a pity it was not put forward more boldly at the beginning. The minds of many Conservatives were obfuscated with the misleading phrase of “Representative of

Her Majesty the Queen." This fallacy ought to have been exploded before Lord Lorne was asked to dismiss M. Letellier; for Lord Lorne could not dismiss a "representative of the Queen" any more than the Governors-General under the old *régime* could dismiss the Lieutenant-Governors of their day.

The despatch of the Colonial Secretary finally settles this question. M. Joly urged him to refer it to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, but the Colonial Secretary's mind is not at all "mixed" like the Quebec mind. In his opinion "it is not the duty of Her Majesty's Government to decide whether M. Letellier ought or ought not to be removed." In his letter to M. Joly of May 20th he declines to refer it to the Privy Council, because there is nothing in the case which gives the Queen in Council any jurisdiction over the question. It is, he says, a parallel case to the New Brunswick School question, and the opinion of the Privy Council would not be binding on the people of Canada. The Colonial Secretary in his final despatch, declines to enter into the merits of the case at all. He confines himself to the statute and its interpretation, and thus establishes the fact that the Lieut.-Governor's powers are *statutory, not prerogative*. He does not seem to suspect that he is dealing with a "representative of the Crown," and he ignores all the contradictory theories which have been agitating the Quebec public; practically dismissing them as utterly irrelevant, and establishing clearly that the Lieut.-Governor of Quebec represents the Dominion Government alone, and that the prerogatives of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and her Crown and dignity, are in no danger in this ancient and loyal Province.

Quis.

THE CHURCH AND THE STAGE.

When Charles the Second entered London at the Restoration he had his little joke. He said that, judging from his reception, it would really seem to have been his own fault that he had not come long ago, since everybody told him they had always wished for him with all their hearts. I recall the incident, as I note the sudden enthusiasm with which everybody seems to be seized in favour of the Stage. For centuries dramatic entertainments have been denounced from pulpit and platform; the theatre has been railed against as a pest-house, the actor has been perpetually reminded in life that he was a "rogue and vagabond" by Act of Parliament, and at his death begrudged Christian burial,—a thing actually refused to some of the greatest ornaments of the stage. And now all at once a change has come over the scene. The wind has shifted to quite another quarter. The Church has struck up a partnership with the Stage. It is discovered that we have all along been neglecting the great moral lever,—the prime instrument for social and intellectual culture—the most useful adjunct even to religion itself!

Everybody is naturally asking "Why is this thus?" and it is most difficult to assign why or wherefore; simply, there the matter stands. During the past few weeks the English papers have been talking of the elevation, reformation and every other "ation" of the Stage, and all sorts of schemes and movements are now on the carpet. It was significant that the scheme of the Social Science Congress should have been strained so as to admit the reading of papers on the Drama, and this with a Bishop presiding—a Bishop, by the way who, to do him justice, took exception to the term "Social Science" when it was stretched to embrace this sort of stuff. A yet more startling fact is the announcement of a "Church and Stage Guild," which is designed to accomplish I know not what on behalf of both institutions. This is probably the oddest thing in Guilds yet hit upon. Extremes meet; the Bishop and the Ballet-girl are brought together on the same platform in a common cause, that of the elevation of the public taste in amusements.

It is a matter of history that the Church of the Middle Ages fostered the Drama to a remarkable extent. Probably only sacred dramas were actually played in churches or sacred buildings; but the younger clergymen undoubtedly took part in plays. It would be curious were things to come round again to the sort of union between things so long severed, as this Guild seems to foreshadow.

Following in the fashion, we have two ladies, Mrs. Pfeffer and Mrs. Crawshaw, offering sums of money toward the establishment of a National Theatre, both being moved by a strong belief in the value of the Drama as a social institution. Out of this two questions arise: 1. What is a National Theatre? 2. What is the specific good which the promoters of it expect to obtain?

By a National Theatre, I suppose, is meant one subsidized by the State, or supported, in part, out of money contributed for the purpose. This is all very well if some object is to be achieved which is otherwise impossible. But what is that object? Is it to secure the representation of plays which the public care so little for that no manager finds their production a sufficiently remunerative speculation for him to venture upon? That would, in other words, be to give the public what they don't want, and are therefore not likely to profit by.

As matters stand, there is a strong inducement for managers to produce the classic masterpieces of the English stage in the most attractive way, because there are no author's fees to pay, and each piece carries with it a traditional claim to acceptance. The objection is that it won't pay; and the reason of its

not paying simply is that play-goers prefer something else. "Oh, but it would be different," enthusiasts say, "at a really National Theatre." It might be so, but all experience points the other way. France has a "really National Theatre," which plays its classic masterpieces to empty benches, and only keeps up its prestige by producing novelties by living authors, many of them of a kind which would be shunned here as outraging common decency.

The truth is that in the Arts, as in everything else, you must go on a commercial basis. You must provide the article people want, and you can do little in forming their taste, and making them want what they ought to want. Poor Haydon, the artist, committed suicide because people passed by his pictures and flocked in crowds to see Tom Thumb. Foolish fellow! He was old enough to have known that not even an Act of Parliament could have turned the tide from the "dusting dwarf" to the big pictures, and that if Tom Thumb worshippers could by any power have been made Haydon worshippers, their little souls could only have accorded him a Tom Thumb worship.

The one use of a National Theatre is, I believe, the creation of a school of actors. This, which would result from exceptionally good management—though the chances are that the management would be exceptionally bad—would be a distinct gain. Good acting is a very delightful thing; but from much that I have read I fancy that the bishops and the baronets, the ladies with money and the rhapsodists without any, are not in the main concerned to secure this. They want to make the theatre serve particular purposes. It is to raise, to refine, to "elevate the masses," and to "teach great moral lessons." All very well this. These are important objects, but they can only be secured incidentally. Intelligent people are, of course, quick to see that the Drama is a most potent means of affecting the public mind. When you go to a play you see as well as hear, and because "things seen are mightier than things heard," and, when seen and heard too are mightiest of all; so the impression created is far stronger than any that is produced by reading only. But then the audience must be thoroughly interested in what they are looking at.

The fact is all that could be done by a National Theatre in the way some of its promoters want, would be to provide it with funds so that the best pieces might be put on the stage, and played in the best manner, and thus give a house, unexceptional in itself, a chance of competing with the many other houses given over to frivolities and vulgarities, and not supported by acting, but by such meretricious adjuncts as only in some cases to stop short of absolute indecency.

In spite of Guilds and organizations, the stubborn fact remains that people will only go to the theatre to be amused, not to be instructed or improved. Both instruction and amusement may be offered them incidentally, as I have said, but amusement must be the magnet. There was in my youth an ingenious custom by which the London 'prentice who went to see the pantomime was compelled to sit out "George Barnwell," in order that the moral lesson of that dreary old tragedy (which was really most immoral, only they didn't think so) might sink into the 'prentice soul as a corrective to the vagaries of Clown and Pantaloon. It did not answer. The tragedy came in time to be played in dumb show, so great was the uproar, and Pantomime is now left master of the situation. So it will always be, when the attempt is made to use the Stage to supplement the Pulpit or the Young Men's Christian platform. It depends for its vitality on its power of gratifying as an art, not of improving as a moral agent; and the only vital Drama will be that which pays. Subsidy implies want of vigour, which is but another name for want of attraction; and I have little more hope for the "Church and Stage Guild" than I should of a society for disseminating broadcast copies of Æsop's Fables, with the "morals" printed very large, and the Fables printed very small, in the belief that thus the Fables would be overlooked or casually glanced at, while the "morals" were devoured with avidity. Human nature does not work that way.

Unfortunately the foregoing thoughts on a National Theatre are not applicable to Montreal, for here we have no sympathy with the "poor player," our experience of the Stage is best expressed in Sprague's lines:—

Lo! where the *Stage*, the poor, degraded *Stage*,
Holds the warped mirror to a gaping age;
There; where to raise the Drama's moral tone,
Fool Harlequin usurps Apollo's throne;

* * * * *
Where m'ncing dancers sport tight pantilettes,
And turn fops' heads by turning pirouettes.

"CONCERNING BACHELORS."

That "only religious Daily" (the *Witness*) seems to have given up its Protestantism and come to the conclusion that "they manage those things better in France,"—more especially "concerning bachelors." It does not know, poor "religious Daily," innocent of all wickedness and the evil ways of the world as it is, that the department of the Rhone, in taxing bachelors for the maintenance of foundling hospitals, is merely trying to relieve the State of the expense of a burden of sin more largely shared and caused by its family men than by its bachelors.

On such a text the *Witness* founds a short sermon on the necessary duty of all men to marry, for the good of their country, in order to add to population.

Is the *Witness* quite oblivious to the fact, that there are both old maids and bachelors, not a few, who, rather than inflict the degradation of inherited, debased and sensual passions on future generations—the result of purely animal and loveless marriage—prefer to live alone, and so lessen a little the perpetuation of evil tendencies? To curb the lower and merely animal nature by the higher or spiritual being is surely religion. Hereditary physical evils, or diseases, in this age frequently render it a duty to forego marriage. Marriage that *can* have no evil results to the future race is only possible when there is union of spiritual nature—of heart and mind—as well as freedom from known hereditary physical and mental weakness. The *Witness*, if truly religious, ought to thank Divine Providence, who over-rules evil with good, that in a luxurious age the very selfishness of luxury and sin impels its votaries to refrain from perpetuating their self-derived tendencies to evil.

All which only goes to show that even a “religious daily” may err when it strives to urge men to do evil by giving the rein to the lower passions in order to accomplish good to the race; for that is a very different thing from the laws of Nature and of Providence, which are so wisely framed as ever to strive to “overcome evil with good.” Let the *Witness* beware lest it become a false witness, and in advocating temperance in one lesser direction, refuse to recognize and veto a much greater and more disastrous intemperance in another.

“*Censor*”

THE ROBUST STYLE OF WRITING.

A modest vice is less offensive than a virtue which is always blowing its own trumpet and beating the tom-toms of its own complacent conceit. We prefer a stingy man to a generous man who boasts of the favours he confers; nay, it is perhaps the quiet and unassuming character of avarice that has made it a “gentlemanly vice.” Most people are so well aware of these moral truths that they spare to congratulate themselves in public on their own excellences. Among the uncomfortable exceptions to this rule is the self-conscious manly man, the robust writer, who has invaded literature of late, and made it a bear-garden. This creature is for ever feeling his intellectual and moral biceps in public, thumping his dilated chest, and thanking heaven that he is “manly, sir, manly!” In presence of a life, of a poem, of a work of art, he first asks, in a blustering voice, “Is it manly? is it robust?” One of the more pleasing and delicate writers of this school has lately published a series of papers on the “Manliness of Christ,” and we may perhaps look for an essay on the “Boyishness of St. Luke.” The robust writer is so preoccupied by his love of biceps that he cannot think, even for a moment, of any other literary quality. He is an art critic, perhaps, and he is confronted with a landscape in twilight or a “romantic” interior. He cries at once that twilight and romance are unmanly, and he goes on to swear by his god Dagon that they are also immoral. It is amazing the scent for immorality that your robust critic displays. Every artist who does not fall down and worship biceps, every poet who has a soul to feel and a style to render shades of sentiment and refinements of character, is informed by the robust writer that he is corrupting youth. The robust writer, curiously enough, knows a great deal about corruption. He is always finding allusions to mysterious iniquities, and hinting at naughty books presumed to be in his enemies’ libraries where less strong-minded and able-bodied observers can detect nothing wrong. So fond is he of blaring about purity and of sniffing out impurity, that it is scarcely cynical to suspect the robust writer of possessing an unclean mind. Thus one’s admiration of this swaggering critical Puritan is checked by a doubt as to whether, after all, he is anything better than a hypocrite of the latest fashion.

The robust writer has his literary admirations as well as his objects of indignation and contempt. When he gets hold of a poet, or an essayist, or a humourist whom he thinks it manly to admire, he goes on to praise him in his barbarian style. He does not, when he plays the favourable critic, illumine “the hapless object of his howling homage” with a flood of equable light. He comes up, like the north wind, blowing and roaring, and through the storm of his eloquence it is difficult to catch a glimpse of the book or the character that he admires. One may instantly recognise the robust writer by his love of the words “pedant” and “specialist.” Every man is a pedant with him who has a clear and minute knowledge of the topic about which he is ignorantly bellowing. Exactness and accuracy of information, *netteté* of styles, are, in his eyes, the mark of the pedant. It is an insult to him, as it were, that other people should be learned where he is half-learned, should be scholars where he is a smatterer, should have taken pains where he has caught up the first random collection of gossip and legend. The robust writer glories in many misstatements of fact. He goes wrong in dates to the extent of some fifty years, or perhaps a hundred, and this he calls “sweeping away the nonsensical cobwebs of pedantry.” To let the robust writer into a literary period is like letting the north wind and an untutored housemaid with her broom into the study of a man of letters. All the notes and papers are blown about and confused, all the books are turned upside down and arranged in the wrong places. The effect is perhaps rather picturesque in its way; but the whole muddle must be cleared off, and order must be brought back with infinite pains. If any critic

attempts to restore order where the robust writer has gone before in his turbulent style, he must make up his mind to be called a “specialist,” a “pedant,” and a “dryasdust.” There is much merit in knowing things wrongly, in knowing half-truths, in drawing false conclusions from ludicrous premises, when it is the robust writer that has done these things. To set him right is to stamp oneself a pedant, a trifle,—a tame, minute, laborious nincompoop. Terms like these, or stronger, have lately been applied by the robustest of all writers on classical subjects, first, to the ancient critics who, with pains and labour, secured for us respectable texts of the classics; secondly, to the modern scholars who have set the manly one right when he has published nonsense. It is difficult at present to face the wrath of the robust; for by pushing, shouting, and practising the arts of popularity they have managed to seem fine honest fellows, with no nonsense about them. More careful and quiet critics must take heart, must not let themselves be browbeaten. All work based on mere indolence, and buttressed by mere assertion, must soon drop to pieces and perish with other fallacies well trumpeted in their time.—*Saturday Review*.

MAN'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR HIS BELIEF.

A Sermon preached in Zion Church by Rev. Alfred J. Bray, November 2nd, 1879.

JOHN iii. 19.

The question is often asked, Is man responsible for his religious belief? and the answer is sometimes *yes* and sometimes *no*. I think the question is not a difficult one. The answer is easy, if you take care to define your terms. *Man, Responsibility, Belief*, are the words we want to understand, and the meaning of which we must agree upon. By man we mean not merely as a sentient creature, nor as an animal endowed with intellect which enables him to observe and reason and judge, but as an intellectual and moral being, having mind and conscience; that is, powers of thinking and a sense of a moral law, also affections and emotions and a will to enable him to determine upon certain actions; that is, man as we find him in the ordinary everyday walk and work of life, thinking, willing and acting as is usual with men.

Responsibility is next. The term is imported into the English language from the Latin tongue. The original word is *Responderere*,—to answer. It implies an existing relationship to some Superior, and the right of that Superior to put questions and demand a reply. The general idea is of a great Assize, presided over by *one* who has the right to enquire into the thoughts and acts of men, to sift motives, to analyze complex actions, and to award pains or praises as they may be deserved.

Let me pause here a moment to notice the importance to be attached to the fact that we find such terms in all languages. Go where you will—among what people you will—and you will find words to correspond with: I ought; you ought not; it was your duty, &c.; and these phrases are not the result of any particular education or domestic training, but they are inwrought with the feelings and instincts of humanity. The sense of duty is original in man, the great charter of rights has been written out by the deepest instincts of our nature. For language is the reflection of the facts and feelings of human nature. Facts and feelings clothe themselves with words.

Belief is a word of wide import: it includes all opinions, thoughts and sentiments, whatever the subject of them may be—social, scientific, political, or religious—all the conclusions to which the mind may come on facts, on questions, when it has sources of information and capacity for weighing evidences. There are entire classes of beliefs which carry no responsibility of any kind, because they do not enter the region of the moral. I believe that a stone is hard, that a ball is round, that the earth revolves around the sun, that the sun moves in an ellipse, that the moon governs the tides; I believe the axioms that form the bases of all mathematical conclusions, and I hold the accuracy of the solutions they enable me to arrive at; but no one ever talks, and I never think of any responsibility attaching to my belief in the results of exact science. Even when you come to matters of religious belief, which involve ideas of man’s relation to man, and man’s relation to God—to man’s duty and right work—it must be allowed, I think, that there are persons who have beliefs for which they cannot be responsible. We acknowledge that the heathen can only, in justice, be judged by the highest moral precepts of heathenism. He cannot be held to answer for the violation of laws which he has never known the existence of; he cannot be condemned for dishonour done to the Decalogue when his ears have never heard the thunder of its commands.

You can carry that same argument through whole classes of our religious society. There are people about us holding forms of faith which have no basis in even ordinary common sense; they cling to the veriest superstitions, as others do to ascertained facts. But everything is explained by the early education. Let a child be born of superstitious parents—be brought up in an atmosphere of superstition—&c.

Look at the children of Calvinists, &c.

Every man has within him mental and moral powers for distinguishing the truth, but they can only be called into play by some influences from without.

Men are not born again of their own volition ; an intellectual revolution cannot begin and end with themselves ; there must be the operation of another power upon their mind and heart before they can rise up and cast the unclean and ignorant spirit out of them. That is the great doctrine taught by Jesus Christ, &c., &c.

So I take it that in many cases men are not altogether responsible for their belief. Responsibility can only be involved when there has been an opportunity for knowing the truth ; when they have been brought into the ways where truth is found ; when they have had the avenues to knowledge opened up before them ; then shall they be held responsible to God for the false faiths they have cherished and lived. There is not one of you who is not responsible for his belief ; you are not limited ; you are not restricted ; you are not confined in a prison-house with forms of liberty traced upon the walls, just to deceive and please you ; you are free to enquire ; to accept or reject ; to keep your opinions or change them. The light is here, flashing all round you ; you can open your eyes and discern and rejoice in the facts of the spiritual world ; or, you can shut them, and profess to believe that there are no such facts for life and time, but for that false faith you are responsible, and at the great assize when motives shall be revealed, and conduct be judged, the Lord will hold you guilty.

But this has raised a question, which to my mind is greater than the one I propounded at first : Is man responsible for his religious belief? viz. : Is man responsible for what he does *not* believe? Probably every man will elect to be judged by and for his faith ; because he is confident that it is right he holds it ; by some process, satisfactory to himself, he has reached the conclusion that his way of thinking is right and good. But, being fully convinced of that ; having for his opinions the glory of prestige, the defence of education, the strength of great institutions which have been based upon, and built up in its name, and yet—when in the clear revealing light of eternity, and before the great Interpreter of all problems and the judge of all men, it shall be found that those opinions were wrong—false as to premises and conclusions—will the man be held responsible for the wrong into which his mental, moral, and spiritual nature has fallen? This is a great question ; it is an important question for you people who are content to take whatever may have been taught you in youth, and whatever your particular church and minister may hold and profess now. Do you, do they hold true views of life, of God and Christ, and salvation? Do you, do they hold half truths when you should know whole truths, by which you might live, not meanly, but greatly, glorifying God and blessing mankind? and if not, are you accountable for that which you do not profess? Will you be finally judged by a standard you have never known applied to man's character and conduct? Let us see.

What I said just now about men being irresponsible for their religious belief under certain circumstances would equally well apply here. It cannot be that a man will have to account for what was beyond his reach. If his mental and moral faculties have been limited and restricted by his conditions in life ; if the right kind of education was withheld ; if avenues to knowledge were closed up by the ignorance or malice of others, then he cannot be held responsible for the fact that he has never found the light and strength of divine truth. If a child has not been trained to walk it cannot be condemned to further pains and penalties because at manhood's estate it has not the full use of its limbs ; and so there are men and women who are no more responsible for what they do not believe than a camel is accountable for the hump on its back ; their minds have been dwarfed, stunted, twisted and put out of shape, so that they cannot perceive, nor understand, nor grasp the truth of life. There can be no doubt about it, that men are influenced very much by early education, and by their after circumstances. By having the thoughts set to move in a certain groove ; by being taught to read a one-sided history of men and things, the mind has been crowded with prejudices, so that there is no room in it for the free working of truth. Accountability must be regulated by circumstances, as of position, of privilege, and of opportunity. Men who have never heard the Gospel doctrine of salvation cannot be chargeable with unbelief, nor with the rejection of a redemption which was never offered to them. And not only, in order to responsibility, must the outward circumstances bring truth within the reach, but account must be taken of all those things which influence the judgment ; all those inclinations which by the nature of them bias the understanding, and colour its conclusions ; in short, whatever in nature, in research, in habit, or in incomplete means of information hinders the mind from appreciating evidence, and prevents it from giving due weight to its value. The persecuting Jews and Pagans in the early ages of Christianity were sincere enough in the belief that they did what was right and good in putting Christians to death. That was the time when men believed that to kill Christ's disciples was to do God service ; they called upon their conscience to answer for their deeds. Were they responsible for the rejection of Christ and Christianity? Was their zeal after all but the wild outflaming of guilty, unreasoning passions? Who shall say? Remember the kind of training they had received in the schools of the Pharisees ; remember the strong passionate faith they had in Monotheism ; remember also how opposed Christ was, in word, in manner of life, and in prophecy to all their preconceived ideas. In order I take it to full moral responsibility the

man must have in himself power to discern and accept the truth, and his circumstances must at least be no barrier in the way of research.

But let us leave the general and come to the particular. Am I, are you, responsible for the truths we do not know and believe? If I am not right in my faith, *ought* I to be? If you utter a false form of words which spring from false ideas in the mind and break out in false conduct, will you lose only negatively, just as uneducated men lose the joy of knowledge, but be praised and rewarded for having believed according to your ideas of life? No, that can never be ; and if you hold that poor conceit you will be rudely undeceived some day. About this matter of belief the majority of people imagine that their privilege, if not their duty, is to remain absolutely passive, and just to accept or reject any necessary and unavoidable result of evidence presented to the mind ; so that it is physically impossible for them to do otherwise than they do, whether they receive, or refuse to entertain, any specific dogma or doctrine. But that is not the truth as to man's duty and rights. His heart is not a mere tabula rasa, to receive impressions ; his mind is not a mere camera obscura ; he is not to keep close in his house, holding a reception now and then, when truths can come if they like ; he is to be in active and constant search, like a merchantman seeking goodly pearls ; he is to busy himself in gathering together facts in history and life, facts of earth and heaven, of man and God ; he is to examine evidences ; sift statements ; analyse arguments ; look again where men have looked before ; try again what men have tried before, to know what has changed, or rotted down with time, and what is permanent—standing well the wear of passing ages. You will not refuse to take Jesus Christ as a teacher in this matter, not only because He was divine, but because of the profound philosophy you find in all His words. You remember that up to a certain period in their career He held the Pharisees of His time as not responsible for the strange, distorted notions they had of God, and sin, and the future life. They knew no better—could have known no better ; they had accepted the teaching of the schools, and were fully convinced that they had the right reading of the past, and the right interpretation of the future. But all at once Christ stood before them and convicted them of sin. A new revelation had been given—the firmament of their common iniquity and ignorance had been broken through, and the Son of God appeared with tidings of the Father and forgiveness of sin. But they shut their eyes against the light—would not allow it to pierce to the chambers of the soul ; they closed their ears to the sound of the great prophetic voice, and barred the way to the heart by prejudices. “If I had not come,” said Christ, “ye would not have had sin, but now have ye no cloak for your sins.” He said : “The works that I do in my Father's name, they bear witness of men.” But they would not examine the works ; they said, “He hath a devil, and is mad.” That was their sin. They would not search ; they would not test ; they would not give the emotions and the reason their rightful play and scope. “Light had come into the world, but they loved darkness rather than light, because their deeds were evil.” And that is where you may find the point of your own duty. You are not free to turn from this work with a weary sigh, or with a light laugh, or an insolent sneer ; as if to say, I cannot, let me alone ; or I need not, do it for me ; or, I will not, there is no necessity. There are certain statements in the Bible for which we claimed a divine origin—as to God's moral government of the world ; as to man's sin and only way of salvation ; as to Christ, His life and death, and man's obligation to believe in Him with joy. Are you bound to investigate those statements? Are you bound to examine our interpretation of them? Are you free to let them alone, or merely to listen to dull sermons in a dull way as a discharge of duty? No, you are not free to do that ; you *are* bound to investigate. Great issues are involved in the acceptance of those statements ; it means a change in the life, which will be a great wrench ; it means the admission of tremendous and eternal responsibilities ; it means that you must submit your soul to God in contrition, in fear, in gratitude ; or, argument and evidence may come like the mists of the morning, hiding for a little moment the rocks of error and the ravines of doubt, and then passing away, leaving the whole panorama wilder and more desolate than before—and yet, whatever the result, you are bound to investigate ; you are under obligation to find the truth, or you will be held as accountable for what you should have found. Because you employ the reason only about matters of bread ; because you chain down the intellect ; because you shut the windows of the soul toward heaven, and let dust and cobwebs darken them ; because you make the will an instrument and creature of appetite, do you think that God will hold you guiltless? The truths of the gospel are presented to you just as other truths are—that is, with evidence suited to man's capacity for receiving them, and sufficient to induce a cordial reception and belief of them ; and more, there is in each one power to discern that evidence, and to bring about that faith—a moral sense which can feel God and Christ, just as you have a sense for friendship, for love, for music, for art. And because you have blunted your moral feelings by indulgence, by pride, or avarice, or lust, which have established themselves on the throne of the affections ; because inclination has been allowed to overbear judgment, do you think you will not be held responsible? In the evening sky great diagrams of fire sparkle, lighting up the mystic deeps of night ; through the eye the soul gets pictures of this measure-

less panorama. There is another heaven—the sky of Revelation; every truth of God studs it like a very sun, and every truth that sparkles there carries with it the evidence of its divine origin. You do not see those worlds of light and glory! You have blinded the eyes of your mind and your moral sense. You have hidden behind the thick wall of indifference, or your head is enveloped in the dust of the street which men make in walking and working! Then God will hold you to account for the evil work you have done in your own soul. If you are free—if you have intellectual capacity—if you have a moral sense, a conscience—and all of these you have—then you are responsible for what you *do* believe, and also for what you do not believe; because you have not sought after truth with willing, active, honest mind and heart and soul. When you have examined a statement made from the Bible, or some other authority, concerning what is moral; when you have brought your best of intellect; when you have allowed your moral sense to go out untrammelled, and then, you cannot understand it by heart and head, or either heart or head; I believe a man is not responsible for what he does not because he cannot believe; but if you have not done that, the sin of indifference must condemn you.

There is a great deal of practical atheism abroad in the world—not much of speculative atheism—but a great deal of a practical kind. Men want to get away from the moral obligations to think right and speak right. They do not wish to deny God and Christ, and sin, and heaven and hell—but they want to put them aside for future consideration; perhaps, as matters over which they can have no control at present. They say: the Churches are responsible for what we do believe, and nobody can be responsible for what he does not believe; and there we are content to let it rest. Yes: well content. For there is a necessary and uniform connection between belief and practice; and when a man is absolved from responsibility for his belief; he is absolved from responsibility for his actions. The life of man is composed of these three things,—thought, feeling, action. Knowledge supplies the food for thought, and feeling provides the motives for action. So that belief is an active principle that displays its power in all the walks of life. Does it matter little or nothing what the belief may be, or whether you have any at all? Is man not responsible? Opinions are the ends of actions, and surely man is accountable for what he does, and ought to do. Not responsible for belief? Then those early persecutors of the Church who slew the Saints for their great word and work—were they free from condemnation because they knew no better? Not responsible for belief? Will England teach that to the Thugs of India who believe that the murders they commit are not crimes? Will a parent preach that to his children? Will a judge say that to a thief at the bar of justice? Will you say that to that poor mortal who comes trooping down the wasted pitiless years with roses withered on the cheek and eyes dulled to the fires of youth,—and all because he had once believed in his own right to ruin himself by drink? Will you say that to the debauched crowds on the streets? No; you dare not. You frame laws and administer them, and hold men responsible for the keeping of them. So has God framed moral laws. He has revealed the truth of Himself, of his Son, of Love and Redemption. You *must* believe and live—or deny, and suffer condemnation.

THINGS IN GENERAL.

MR. PARNELL'S PROGRESS.

We have hitherto refrained from commenting upon the events which have been taking place in Ireland, for the simple reason that we did not pretend to understand them. Our idea has always been that where the interests of the Irish did not conflict with those of the whole kingdom, the Irish were the best judges of what was good for them, a theory which is surely simple and plain enough, but which English statesmen have but very lately, if at all, begun to appreciate. Mr. Parnell's agitation, however, lacked definition, and this, we imagine, cannot have been without reason. For Mr. Parnell is not only a person of ability, but having no drop of Celtic blood in his veins and a strong dash of American, he is also a man of great coolness and presence of mind, one who never says a word that he does not deliberately intend to say, with a view to a distinct effect. Then, if Mr. Parnell's programme was vague, we felt quite sure that he either thought a judicious vagueness the best cloak for his purposes, or that he did not quite know what he himself wanted, and was rather drawing his hearers to tell him what they wanted, with a view to taking up that as his policy. Now it is quite evident that Mr. Parnell found that he was going too fast, and that generalisations on the iniquity of too high a rent were likely, when propounded to an excitable people, to lead to disastrous results; also he may have discovered that his speeches attracted rather more attention in England than was quite convenient, and that his doctrines, put down in black and white, read singularly like the purest Communism. So at length he issued his manifesto to the Irish in America, as able a piece of writing as we have read, and at the same time one which practically repudiated all the incendiary projects which had been attributed to him, and gave us something more or less tangible to discuss. Of course if Mr. Parnell can get the Irish in the "great shelter land of the peoples" to contribute of their wealth to buy up

estates in Ireland for the benefit of the tenant-farmers, we should be only too delighted. The mere transfer of the land-ownership to the State would, we fancy, not improve the tenants' position much, whereas becoming possessed of his land in fee simple undoubtedly would. We have always regarded the establishment of a peasant proprietorship in Ireland, and for the matter of that in England too, as a most desirable object, but Mr. Parnell's scheme has such a Utopian ring about it that we must really ask for time to consider whether there may not be something else in it. The money will not come in so fast but that it will give us time for reflection.—*English paper.*

THE POSTAGE OF THE WORLD.

Dr. Fischer, an *Oberpostath* of the Imperial German Post-office (corresponding to the rank of assistant secretary with us), has just published an interesting pamphlet showing the comparative postal and telegraphic statistics. But in some cases the information yet available does not enable him to bring down his work later than 1873. The letter post of the whole world for that year amounted in round numbers to 3,300,000,000 letters, or about $9\frac{1}{4}$ millions daily; and the numbers have been increasing daily at an astonishing rate. Thus in Japan the number of post-offices in 1872 was 1,159, and in 1876 it had risen to 3,649. The number of separate articles which passed through the Japanese post in 1878 was 47,000,000, of which 25,000,000 were letters, 10,000,000 post-cards, $9\frac{1}{2}$ millions newspapers. Post-cards were first brought into use only in 1865, and now they are employed in almost every country of the world. The parcels post has, however, not yet got beyond the first stage of development. The number of telegraphic despatches sent in 1877 amounted for the whole globe to nearly 130,000,000, or an average of 353,000 daily. More than one-third of the total number of telegraphic despatches are private, dealing with purely personal concerns. It is unnecessary to say that the newspaper press absorbs a large proportion of the telegrams of the world, while the world of finance and commerce also appropriates a giant's share.

INDIAN GRAVES IN AMERICA.

An extensive burial-ground of the Lenni Lenape or Delaware Indians has recently been examined by one of the scientific societies of Pennsylvania. The cemetery was located on the north bank of the historical Brandywine Creek, on a prominence overlooking the valley. About twenty graves were opened with the following results:—The skeletons were stretched at full length with the heads toward the east. The depth of the graves was about three feet. Associated with the bodies were quantities of Venetian beads of various sizes, shapes, and colours, and a number of objects of Indian workmanship, such as arrow-heads and bead ornaments of stone. In two of the graves were found several antique clay pipes of considerable interest. With the initials "R. T." stamped in the bowls. In the beginning and middle of the 17th century pipes were made by various makers in the vicinity of Bath, England. Among these was one Richard Tyler, and the initials R. T. in all probability were impressed at his manufactory. An approximate date can, therefore, be assigned to these objects with some degree of certainty. The earlier British pipes, sometimes called elfin or fairy pipes, and by some antiquaries attributed to the Romans, made, however, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, frequently possessed the initials of the makers' names on the base of the flat spurs which characterized them. These were gradually superseded by pipes with elongated bowls, in which the spurs or heels were pointed or entirely absent. The more recent English pipes of the last century or thereabouts, had the names of their makers stamped on the stems. The examples referred to are of the elongated pattern, minus the heel, with the initials stamped in the bowls. The stems have been broken off about six inches from the bowls, having been originally longer. They were taken to America by the early settlers and traded to the Indians. These graves, while only perhaps a century or so in age, are particularly valuable to the student of American ethnology as producing skeletons of the tribe inhabiting the valley of the Delaware River at the time of the settlement of the States. Such remains have been exceedingly rare in Pennsylvania, and no graves have as yet been opened which did not produce objects of European introduction.

STRANGE—VERY.

After the victory, even when that gratifying event happens to have been preceded by disaster, comes the inevitable pæan, and in an age devoted to a Falstaffian Imperialism, heroism is a very remunerative virtue. So long as the popular enthusiasm does not fling laurels at the hero of Isandula, we do not grudge his captains a fairly well-merited ovation. Pearson, Evelyn Wood, and Buller are all virile specimens of the race, and have maintained somewhat of the reputation our army lost owing to the "black scare." It was doubtless appropriate that the several shires which boast among their living worthies three such soldiers should testimonial them with swords of honour, and feast them right lavishly. "Only the brave deserve the fair" is a sentiment which has been reiterated, "fair," however, being spelt "fare." Equally inevitable was it that the said heroes when thus assailed with appreciation, if not flattery, should return thanks in a soldierlike fashion. That they did so goes without

the saying. One and all professed unbounded admiration for Lord Chelmsford, who has not been banqueted, besworded, and belauded. With similar unanimity each had a civil word for Sir Bartle Frere, who was so obliging as to set the dogs of war loose without asking anybody's advice or permission, and who may on that account be fairly considered to have earned the gratitude of the service, and more especially of those members thereof who have profited in the way of promotion. The noteworthy feature, however, in the post-prandial orations of Pearson, Wood, and Buller was their total silence with reference to a comparatively recent and a painful incident in the war. By common consent the very name of the young Napoleon was passed over by these worthies. What the motive of this reticence may be we know not. Suffice it that Frenchmen of every phase of political faith profess themselves surprised, while not a few are positively chagrined. We, as our readers are well aware, had the utmost objection to the pretensions of this harebrained Marcellus, but now that they lie dead in the chapel at Chislehurst, nobody need grudge him the meed of praise due from soldiers to a soldier who died with seventeen wounds to the front and none in the back. Yet somehow both his fate and his qualities, which hitherto the army has been somewhat given to exaggerating, were judiciously overlooked. Could it have been because the very mention of that quite too awkward affair would have been displeasing to the august Prince who guides the destinies of the British officer at the Horse Guards? We ask the question in cool blood, content to note a fact which, view it how you will, is in itself alike significant and incomprehensible.—*Weekly Dispatch*.

THE great difficulty of arguing some people out of a thing is that they have never been reasoned into it.

EDUCATIONAL.—A Government schoolmaster, not a hundred miles from the Island of Montreal, is responsible for the following, amongst divers other orthographical eccentricities:—"Trowuserss, kidd, remmember, honnor, adulatory." The efficiency of this gentleman's tuitional system, and the satisfactoriness of its results have been attested and certified by two official supervisors, and have since been strikingly illustrated by the cruciform signs-manual (X) of fifteen "finished" pupils. An increase of emolument, and some special mark of Government approval ought to be accorded to so exemplary a pedagogue.

PAST AND FUTURE.

History may tell us of the vanish'd past,
Or chronicle the days now sweeping by;
A gloomy shade is round the future cast,
Unsearch'd, unsearchable by mortal eye.

Forests have been where crowded cities rise,
And left their domes and turrets in the air;
And stars have faded from the far-off skies,
Passing away, no tongue may tell us where.

Rivers have rush'd where verdant islands bloom,
Shedding their perfume on the restless breeze,
And beauteous lands have found a spacious tomb
Within the waters of the mighty seas.

Will heaven again shower down its dreadful ire,
And whelm the world beneath a watery grave?
Or cast o'er all its bright consuming fire?
A blazing sea from which no ark can save!

We know such things have been in by-gone years,
But o'er the coming darkness throws its pall,
Our hopes may be in vain—in vain our fears,
Yes, our own fate is vain conjecture all.

We know not our own fate—why should we strive
With destiny, or with its flag unfurl'd?
Enough for us that now we breathe and live,
Yet know not when from life we may be hurl'd.

We know the rose of beauty will turn pale,
Wrinkles will gather on the fairest brow,
The light and bounding step of youth will fail,
And all must perish, blossoming below.

The destin'd path we have to tread conceal'd,
How much of woe is hidden from our sight;
While yet enough is to the mind reveal'd,
To shape our course and guide our steps aright.

Nature's great secrets though we may not scan,
We know how frail the tenure of our breath;
We know the period to the race of man,
And all the beings born of earth, is death.

The end of life is death—then let our aim
Be fix'd on things beyond our earthly doom;
Though dust return to dust, the soul may claim
Its refuge then—its earliest, latest home!

—John Bolton Rogerson.

SONG OF THE FROST SPIRITS.

We come on the breath of the sharp clear breeze,
The spirits of frost are we;
We hang our wreaths on skeleton trees,
And beautiful wreaths they be.

White, pure white, are the robes we wear,
Robes wrought of the feathery snow;
With bright quick wings through the sparkling air,
On our silent missions we go.

By our aid the spirit of silence reigns,
We hush the brooklet's song,
And bind the water in icy chains,
By a spell unseen but strong.

Silent we work through the livelong night,
In cities, and trees, and dells;
And men behold, by the morning light,
Our carv'd work and icicles.

We sprinkle the snow on the harden'd plains,
We whiten the barren moor;
We hide from view mortality's stains,
Till the sinful earth seems pure.

David Holt.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

"GRITS."

To the Editor of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR.

DEAR SIR,—Will you kindly answer, under the head of "Questions in Canadian History"—

What is the origin of the term "Grit," as applied to the Liberal party in Canada? Is it a term of reproach or otherwise?

Yours truly, J. A.

St. Stephen, N.B., Oct. 28, 1879.

[The term "Grit" or "Clear Grit" was first used, as applied to Canadian politicians, by the late Mr. Malcolm Cameron about the year 1854. Mr. Cameron had been a Radical, but having "ratted," or gone over to the opposite side, he sarcastically spoke of his old party as "Clear Grits." In Bartlett's "Dictionary of Americanisms," the following definition is given:—

"GRIT.—Hard sandstone, employed for millstones, grindstones, pavement, &c. Hence the word is often vulgarly used to mean courage, spirit."

Amongst the illustrations are—

"The command of a battalion was given to Mr. Jones, a pretty decided Whig in politics, and, like many other men of Zacchean stature, all *grit* and spirit."—*New York Commercial Advertiser*.

"Honour and fame from no condition rise. It's the *grit* of a fellow that makes the man."—*Crockett's Tour*.

"If he hadn't had the *clear grit* in him, and showed his teeth and claws, they'd a nullified him so you wouldn't see a grease spot of him no more."—*Sam Slick in England*.

These are from a third edition of the Dictionary published in 1860. The first edition was published in 1848, and a second in 1859, so that the phrase was possibly in existence before Mr. Cameron's happy use of it.—ED. CAN. SPECTATOR.]

To the Editor of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR:

SIR,—I send you these lines apologetically, as I am sure "the readers are weary of 'Argus' and *his critics*;" but I wish to correct "Roswell Fisher" when in his "criticism" he refers to "Marih." He states that "Marih" seems to have failed in understanding the drift of his argument, this "Marih" is perfectly willing to admit; but maintains that it is through no defect in his understanding, but rather on account of the argument drifting so much. "Roswell Fisher" states that the man who tends a machine is not the intelligence which originates the Whitworth gun. Wonderful discovery! But the man who tends the machine necessarily becomes acquainted with some of the principles upon which it is constructed, thereby often stimulating his mind to further study. Did not some of the great manufacturers commence as "tenders of machines"? And if a man makes a *particular* tomahawk he does not advance much, as we may see in the history of the Indians. Again, "Marih" merely asked "Roswell Fisher" to admit that a person might have studied Political Economy and still be a Protectionist, and "Marih" is pleased to see that "Roswell Fisher" has the good sense to admit it. Further "Roswell Fisher" states that a merchant with large interests in a country has no necessary right to an opinion on the interest of his country at large, to which his own may or may not be antagonistic. This statement can be easily shown

to be faulty, but there is no necessity for doing so, as the facts are, that the merchant exercises the right, and need pay no attention to the person who tells him he has not the right; and the merchant, to use a homely simile, generally knows on which side his bread is buttered, and he cannot be in a prosperous condition unless his country is also in the same condition. A country has the right to use a protective tariff just as Free Traders (if there are *really* any) avail themselves of steam power, and do not confine themselves to the *natural advantages*. "Marih" is content that "Roswell Fisher" should console himself with the idea that "manufacturers are not even an evidence of civilization," and would humbly submit the example of the Digger Indians as civilized people of a non-manufacturing cast. "Marih" trusts that enough has been written to show the value of "Roswell Fisher's" argument. "Marih" is willing to learn, but requires a higher system of logic than that enunciated by "Roswell Fisher."

Marih.

To the Editor of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR:

SIR,—In your issue of last week I read that a wise man from the East, in the person of a Quebec "Critic," accuses you of delinquencies of a grave nature. He asserts that in commenting on the address by Dr. MacVicar to the teachers assembled in the Music Hall at Quebec "your comments are severe," that you were identified with "a marked confusion of ideas," and unable "to avoid misconstruing its drift."

To nine-tenths of the readers of the SPECTATOR this discovery on the part of "Critic" will be fresh and original.

Had the position of "Critic" been mine, I would have overlooked the alleged "confusion of ideas" and protested against your delicate, yet unmistakable allusion of plagiarism on the part of the Reverend Doctor who presides over the Divinity Hall of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in the city of Montreal.

In your editorial notes you hint at a remarkable similarity of views on educational matters betwixt Dr. McCosh and Dr. MacVicar, and you remark that the latter is not in the uniform habit of using inverted commas when availing himself of the thoughts of others. *Here* was the ground for "Critic" to display his acumen—"drift" here worthy of analysis—a thorough research in all probability might show that there is little "confusion of ideas" betwixt these two learned men, and that the only defect is the want of inverted commas, appropriating to each their inalienable rights.

But, Sir, while plagiarism in the literary world is regarded as disreputable and dishonest, is it not conceivable to be bearable in certain circumstances? Not long ago I had the misfortune to form part of an audience who had to listen to a licentiate, who, I believe, had gone through the curriculum of the Presbyterian College in the city of Montreal. If necessary and called upon, I can condescend upon name and place, where from the pulpit as he spoke "de omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis," he expatiated frequently on the different opinions of commentators on obscure passages of Scripture. He professed a creditable familiarity with them all. In speaking of Job's three would-be comforters, he said that commentators were not agreed on the question who Eliphaz the Temanite was; as for himself, he was disposed to agree with the majority, who believed that he was *none other than the Saviour himself*. With reluctance I kept my seat. Would it have been more than a venial breach of decorum had I risen and directed the attention of the preacher to the 7th verse of the last chapter of Job, where we find it thus recorded:—"The Lord said to Eliphaz the Temanite, My wrath is kindled against thee and against thy two friends?"

It is just possible that the preacher alluded to the Ministry, may be living in the affections of a congregation, intelligent or otherwise. Were I in possession of his address I would transmit to him a copy of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR of Nov. 1st, 1879, and direct his attention to the following sentence by the editor to be found on the first page:—

"Job's three friends went to comfort him, and made a mess of it by being too critical."

Hugh Niven.

Those having a horse and desirous of a good business should notice the U. S. Mop Wringer Co. advt.

It Operates Like Magic.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the bowels.

A Terrible Thing is a Pain in the Small of the back; it may come from disordered kidneys, from a cold or a wrench. But in all cases, BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment; well rubbed in, will afford instantaneous relief, and ultimately remove the cause of the trouble.

The Revolving Book-cases.—The improvements in book-cases have been many, and some very useful, but the "Danner's Patent Revolving Book-case," now being manufactured by Messrs. Tees, No. 11 Bonaventure Street, is beyond all doubt the neatest and most accessible one we have ever seen. The design is not only very novel and original, but unique as a piece of cabinet workmanship. The invention will be found a most useful one for those who have small libraries, and who wish not only to have books, ledgers, music books, &c., ready at hand, but also to put them into the smallest possible space, and at the same time have a piece of furniture easy of management. The construction is unique and perfect. Their adaptability for the law-office and counting-room cannot be over-estimated. In fact, no place where books are in daily use should be without them.

PRIZE QUESTIONS IN CANADIAN HISTORY.

[We have received several letters with reference to our replies to the Questions, which we have no intention of treating with discourtesy, but it is impossible to devote space to them, especially as they would probably provoke further discussion. On completion of the hundred answers we shall give the names of the competitors, with the record of their respective merits.—QUESTION EDITOR.]

63. When was the first public Temperance meeting in Canada, and what public men first set an example of temperance?

Ans.—In the summer of 1648 a temperance meeting was held at the mission of Sillery, the first on record on this continent. The drum beat after mass, and the Indians gathered at the Seminary; an Algonquin chief proclaimed to the crowd a late edict of the Governor imposing penalties for drunkenness, and in his own name and that of the chiefs exhorted them to abstinence.

Bishop Laval, Governor D'Avangour, Champlain and Montmagny advocated the practice of temperance; also the priests, Pere Jerome Lalemant being especially recorded. See Parkman's Old Regime, p. 322; Relations des Jesuits, 1648, p. 43; et al.

In more recent times the first public temperance meeting was held in Montreal, in St. Peter Street Church, June 9, 1828. At this meeting thirty signed the pledge,—the following names were amongst them: Rev. J. S. Christmas, Alexander Murphy, Col. Moore, Jacob DeWitt, Samuel Hedge, Joseph Savage, Thomas Rodden and Ebenezer Muir; later on, the following appear: Benjamin Lyman, William Lyman, N. B. Corse, D. P. Janes, John E. Mills, John Dougall, William Workman, Harrison Stephens, Hon. John Young, &c., &c. The records of the above, minutes of meeting, &c., are in the possession of Rev. G. H. Wells, of this city, and an account of the movement appeared in the *New Dominion Monthly*.

In the County of Pictou, N.S., a meeting was held a few months earlier, viz., in January 1828. The originators of the movement there were George Macdonald, Rev. D. Ross, Donald McLeod and David McLeod. See History of the County of Pictou.

64. Which are the oldest buildings in Montreal, and date of erection?

Ans.—A portion of the Seminary, founded by Abbé Quelus, which is believed to have been built in 1657.

A portion of the Black Nunnery, still remaining in St. Jean Baptiste street, erected in 1659.

The two towers at the Priest's farm on Sherbrooke street, by M. de Belmont, 1694. (*Vie de la Sœur Bourgeois*, vol. 1, chap. 6, p. 305.) The first use made of these towers was by Les Sœurs de la Congregation, one being used for school purposes, the other the nuns lived in; they formed a part of the defence of the "Village de la Montagne," or as it was called "Le Fort de Messieurs." *Histoire de la Congregation*.

It is said, however, that the date of building of the part of the Seminary, spoken of above, cannot be given authentically.

There is also a small building, near St. Ann's Market, in what was, the yard of the Grey Nunnery, which is very old, but the date of its erection cannot be given as there is nothing now to identify it, but the buildings there were erected in 1677.

The Bonsecours Church was commenced in 1657, but was burnt in 1754 and rebuilt in 1771.

The "Chateau de Ramezay," or old Government house, on Notre Dame street, opposite the new City Hall, was built by Claude de Ramezay in 1703-4.

65. Which is the oldest building in the Dominion, and date of erection?

Ans.—A stone house at Tadousac, erected during the time of Chauvin, a fur trader, 1600-1602.

"Chauvin died in 1603, leaving at Tadousac, as his memorial, a stone house, (the first built in Canada.) This house is still standing." See *Canadian Antiquarian*, vol. 5, No. 1, p. 36.

The portion of an old fort near Annapolis, N.S., (formerly Port Royal) built under the French Regime, in 1614; taken by General Nicholson in 1710, and subsequently repaired and enlarged by the British. *Archives of Nova Scotia*, p. 18 et seq.

The next oldest is probably the portion of the old Chapel of St. Croix, at Tadousac, built under Father Jean Dequen, in 1643. See *Canadian Antiquarian*, vol. 8, No. 1, p. 27.

66. When and where was the first clock factory established in Canada?

Ans.—At Whitby, Ont., 1871-2. In the fall of 1871, William and John Collins established themselves in a building owned by J. Homer Greenwood. It took them over a year to fit it up and get in the machinery, &c. They made the first clocks in Canada, and their factory was in operation for three or four years, when the machinery, &c., was sold to parties in Hamilton. It is said that \$50,000 was sunk in this speculation. Authorities:—Hamilton Clock Co.; Chas. Sarney, *Whitby News*; the Mayor of Whitby; J. H. Greenwood, Attorney, Whitby.

Messrs. Dwight and Twiss were early makers—Twiss is said by one competitor to have resided at Cote des Neiges. It is also said that about 1818 a man named Cheney had a factory in Montreal, and made a considerable number, some of which are still in existence. Neither of these claims, however, are supported by any corroborative authority that we have been able to discover.

67. Who first settled in the town of Prescott, and what battles have occurred there?

Ans.—The founder was Major Edward Jessup, a U. E. Loyalist from Albany, N.Y., who obtained a grant August 24th (26th), 1797, of the land on which the town is built. In 1810 he had lots 2 and 3 laid out (by — Gilkinson), and named the site after Governor-General Prescott.

The Registrar of Prescott says: "Major Edward Jessup obtained the patent from the Crown of the lots on which the most of the town of Prescott stands. He deeded what is called the 'Old Town Plot' to his son Edward, who willed what he had not sold to his wife, Susannah Jessup. The latter were the parents of H. D. Jessup, M.D., Collector of Customs for Prescott. Simeon Corell appears to have had an interest in the land, though he held no deed, as he willed it to Susannah Jessup by will dated 1796."

Lieut.-Col. Pearson's command had a skirmish with the troops of Gen. Wilkinson in November, 1813. The battle of Chrysler's Farm, in the vicinity, fought November 11th, 1813, may also be counted amongst the battles of Prescott.

In November (13th to 16th), 1838, a body of American sympathizers, under Von Schoultz, a Pole, embarked in a steamer named the "United States" and two schooners, one of which anchored opposite the Prescott Windmill. They landed and took possession of the mill. Some Marines and some soldiers of the 83rd Regiment, as well as a detachment of the 9th Provincial Battalion Glengarry and Dundas Militia, having arrived, a series of conflicts ensued around the mill. A few days later, the 83rd Regiment and a detachment of Royal Artillery came on the scene, when the "sympathizers," who had established themselves in some stone houses in the neighbourhood, congregated in the mill, and after a brief resistance, surrendered. Over forty of the "sympathizers" had been killed. The prisoners were taken to Kingston and most of them condemned to be hanged; but the sentence was carried into effect upon ten only out of the whole number. Von Schoultz, at his trial, was defended by Mr. (now Sir) John A. Macdonald. This is known as the Battle of the Windmill. *Canadian Illustrated News*, May 4, 1878; Jeffers's "History of Canada," pp. 257-8.

68. Date of the building of the old fort at Chambly, and from what does it take its name?

Ans.—Fort Chambly (or Portchartrain) was originally built of wood by Marquis de Tracy in the year 1665. The fort then erected was destroyed, and a new one built of stone in 1711, the remains of which are still standing, and the keystone of the gateway bears this date. The plans for this building were drawn by M. De Lery, the engineer of New France.

It undoubtedly took its name from Captain Jacques de Chambly (of the Carignan-Salières regiment, the first regular regiment sent to Canada by France) who superintended the work of its erection.

N.B.—The name has been erroneously stated to have arisen from the French "champ de blé," owing to its being situated in a prolific district, especially in the culture of that grain. This view is altogether untenable.

69. When was the first paper mill erected in Canada?

Ans.—In 1803-4, an American company (Thomas Mears, Ware and Jackson) commenced the erection of a paper mill at St. Andrews, P.Q. The first paper was made in 1805-6. A Mr. Brown bought them out in 1807 and ran it for about 25 years, when the lease of the water-power expired.

See Bouchette's Topographical Dictionary of Lower Canada. W. Harrington, agent of the Seignior of Argenteuil.

One reply gives, "At the junction of the Jacques Cartier River and the St. Lawrence, in 1810."

Hon. James Crooks established the first paper mill in Upper Canada at Flamborough, near Hamilton, in 1814-15.

70. Who erected the first distillery in Canada?

Ans.—In a "Journal of the Siege, by an Officer of the Garrison," it is claimed that a Mr. Drummond had at Quebec the first distillery in Canada, temp 1775.

Bouchette, in his "Topography of Lower Canada," p. 422, names the "Hon. John Young," at Quebec, giving the date about 1788.

It is also claimed for Quebec in a Directory by "Hugh Mackay." John (? James) Grant of Quebec had probably the first distillery after British regime commenced, which was still running in 1791. It is recorded "these two distilleries were sold by court of law in 1789."

It must be borne in mind that Mr. Handyside established a distillery at Longue Pointe in 1786, a part of the ruins of this building is still standing.

N.B.—It is not a little remarkable that fully half the competitors give the name of Talon: "Jean Baptiste Talon (Intendant), at Quebec, on the St. Charles River in 1668, not long in operation," giving as authorities for the same "Parkman" and "Archives of Quebec"; whereas it is distinctly recorded that Talon endeavoured to establish a brewery with a view to counteracting the use of spirits which prevailed so generally at that time.

71. What Treasurer or Receiver General of Lower Canada was a defaulter? Give name, date and circumstance?

Ans.—Receiver-General Hon. John Caldwell, suspended November 23rd, 1823; amount of defalcation, £96,117 13s. 0½d. sterling. Having been appointed by the British government, the Canadian Government endeavoured to recover the amount from England without effect. He was retained as a member of the Executive Council after the deficit was discovered, and afterwards made some restitution by giving up some Seigniorial rights, &c.—Christie's "History of Lower Canada," vol. iii. p. 29; Miles's "History of Canada," &c.

It may be said that M. Bigot in 1756 had charge of the money for the army, but was so dishonest that whilst the army and inhabitants were in great want, he was using the money for his own private gain.

72. When and where was the first Day School opened in Canada?

Ans.—The Recollets, who came in 1615, taught in Quebec, but the first school was opened at Three Rivers in 1616 by Father Pacifique Duplessis, a Franciscan.

In 1618 there was another school opened at Tadousac under Father Joseph Le Caron, also a Franciscan.

In 1632 Rev. Father Paul le Jeune, S.J., opened a school at Quebec (Relations des Jesuits, 1633, p. 23); he commenced with only two pupils,—a negro and an Indian boy,—and after a few months he had as many as twenty, chiefly Indian boys. He taught them reading and writing, and he wrote to France that he would not exchange his class for the best University. Most of his pupils came on foot every day from several miles in the country. This school was the foundation of the present Jesuit College.

Parish schools were opened in Montreal in 1737. A regular school system was established in 1816. The first day-school in Upper Canada was established by Dr. Stuart at Catarauqui (now Kingston) in 1785, and at Frederickburg by J. Clarkin in 1786.

The present Common School educational system was established in 1841.

73. What is the date of the settlement of Kingston, and what is the Indian name derived from?

Ans.—The site was fixed upon by Courcelles in 1670, but there is no record that it was built upon before the time of his successor, Frontenac, in 1672-3.

It was called Catarauqui from being near a small river of that name, it was also applied to the River St. Lawrence between Montreal and Kingston; it is also said to have taken the name from an Indian village near the site of the present city. It was subsequently called Fort St. Louis, Fort Catarauqui and Fort Frontenac. The fort was destroyed by the British in 1758.

The present city of Kingston was founded in 1783-4 by United Empire Loyalists, and was incorporated in 1838.

The Indian name is spelt either Catarauqui, Cataracoui, Catarocqui, or Cadurocqui. The meaning of the word would be hard to determine; in addition to the musical sound the Indian languages must have a variety of meanings—we select a few from the answers sent, leaving our readers to decide: Rocks above water, rocks in deep water, fort in the water, strong or swift running water, bad smelling water, noise of the water, very great or powerful, a strong fort, strongest fort in the country, rough or rocky, the grace (or life) of man, plaster from lime. Jeffers' History of Canada, p. 59; Miles' History of Canada, pp. 85, 86; New York Colonial Documents, vol. x., p. 503.

TRADE—FINANCE—STATISTICS.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

COMPANY.	1879.			1878.		Week's Traffic.		Aggregate.		
	Period	Pass. Mails & Express	Freight	Total.	Total.	Incr'se	Decr'se	Period.	Incr'se	Decr'se
Grand Trunk.....	Nov. 1	64,415	136,556	220,978	186,977	34,001	.....	18 w'ks	203,979	.....
Great Western.....	Oct. 25	39,017	74,772	113,789	88,023	25,766	.....	17 w'ks	3,1720	.....
Northern & Hamilton & North Western.....	" 22	6,405	21,191	27,596	22,374	5,222	.....	17 w'ks	46,240	.....
Toronto Grey & Bruce.....	" 25	2,621	4,98	7,601	6,082	1,519	.....	17 "	8,416	.....
Toronto & Nipissing.....	" 21	1,371	3,698	5,069	3,914	1,155	.....	18 "	3,028	.....
Midland.....	" 22	2,210	7,916	10,126	6,519	3,607	.....	18 "	12,891	.....
St. Lawrence & Ottawa.....	" 25	1,503	1,814	3,317	2,721	596	.....	1m Jan.	13,957	.....
Whitby, Port Perry & Lindsay.....	" 31	89	2,386	3,225	2,446	779	.....	"	.....	449
Canada Centr. L.....	" 21	2,416	5,478	7,894	6,048	1,846	.....	17 w'ks	14,247	.....
Q. M. O. & D.....	" 31	5,337	2,343	7,680	4,592	3,088	.....	July 1	100,503	.....
Intercolonial.....	Month	57,599	55,228	112,827	117,991	.....	.....	Month	.....	.....
	Sept	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3m'ths	.....	54,605

* This is the aggregate earnings for 1879; 1878 figures not given.

BANKS.

BANK.	Value of Shares.	Price Bid per \$100 Nov. 5, 1879.	Selling Price per \$100 Nov. 4, 1879.	Last Dividend Rate percent. per annum.	Equivalent of Dividend, based on price of Stock.
Montreal.....	\$200	\$143	154	10	7
Ontario.....	100	73½	78	6	8½
British North America.....	50	.....	.....	5	.....
Molson's.....	50	75	85½	5	8
Merchants.....	100	89	93½	6	6½
Toronto.....	100	120	130	7	5½
Commerce.....	50	117	111	8	6½
Eastern Townships.....	50	.....	.....	8	.....
Quebec.....	100	.....	.....	7	.....

SUMMARY OF THE WEEKS' EXPORTS.

From—	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Peas, bush.
New York.....	142,493	1,778,245	782,898	5,033	13,120	7,761
Boston.....	25,919	146,027	12,817	.....	.....	.....
Portland.....	85	18,100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal.....	10,740	288,716	96,158	18,617	51,214	292,746
Philadelphia.....	1,600	440,744	47,715	.....	50,005	.....
Baltimore.....	4,254	1,025,578	155,531	.....	.....	.....
Total for week.....	185,131	3,636,110	1,095,710	23,650	114,339	300,507
Previous week.....	127,917	3,617,390	1,104,813	43,163	124,659	112,788
Two weeks ago.....	127,794	4,614,154	1,260,252	13,105	84,599	158,916
Corresponding week 1878.....	84,376	1,461,873	635,429	58,585	70,076	38,281

FARMERS' DELIVERIES OF HOME-GROWN GRAIN

In the 150 towns in England and Wales for the week ended Oct. 11th, 1879, and for the corresponding weeks in the previous nine years and the weekly average prices:

	WHEAT		BARLEY		OATS	
	Qrs.	Price.	Qrs.	Price.	Qrs.	Price.
1879.....	19,361	48s 8d	19,213	40s 9d	3,681	22s 2d
1878.....	60,130	39s 9d	63,443	40s 1d	5,087	21s 10d
1877.....	55,318	52s 2d	69,055	43s 6d	4,907	23s 9d
1876.....	53,721	46s 2d	50,261	39s 5d	4,471	25s 10d
1875.....	53,554	46s 0d	45,393	36s 10d	2,586	24s 0d
1874.....	56,188	43s 10d	77,072	42s 8d	3,420	27s 2d
1873.....	66,967	60s 2d	12,992	43s 1d	5,023	24s 2d
1872.....	76,737	58s 9d	39,762	41s 9d	5,451	23s 2d
1871.....	98,399	56s 5d	42,975	36s 2d	3,559	22s 6d
1870.....	86,106	47s 0d	72,022	36s 7d	4,217	22s 5d
Average for the ten years.....	62,648	49s 11d	55,219	40s 1d	4,240	23s 8d

IMPORTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM

For the month of September for the last three years:

WHEAT, from—	1877	1878.	1879.
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Russia.....	1,225,991	1,126,605	385,459
Germany.....	383,258	305,997	90,422
France.....	12,549	.....	5,000
Turkey, &c.....	96,209	3,808	348
Egypt.....	160,135	43,313	289,721
U. S. Atlantic Ports.....	1,026,764	1,922,396	3,831,018
U. S. Pacific Ports.....	51,616	273,427	417,287
Chili.....	84,825	49,994	202,724
British India.....	578,876	74,447	74,126
Australia.....	.....	207,785	264,526
British North America.....	321,786	542,618	874,554
Other countries.....	94,460	42,230	34,719
Total Wheat, cwts.....	4,036,469	4,592,620	6,469,904
Barley.....	819,301	1,147,930	1,165,888
Oats.....	1,120,712	690,344	1,483,762
Peas.....	64,364	125,698	27,806
Beans.....	407,338	88,832	242,361
Maize.....	2,331,918	2,968,098	1,994,374
Total Spring Grain, cwts.....	4,743,633	5,020,902	4,915,191
FLOUR, from—			
Germany.....	83,526	81,931	52,971
France.....	55,725	16,293	27,562
United States.....	160,506	232,329	720,899
British North America.....	17,723	40,117	60,728
Other countries.....	192,821	123,691	124,993
Total Flour, cwts.....	510,301	494,261	987,153
Grand Total, cwts.....	9,290,403	10,107,783	12,372,248

Musical.

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

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

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

OPERA.

This form of musical composition is said to have arisen from the Greek drama, which possessed, to some extent, the operatic character; the choral parts were sung and the dialogue delivered in measured tones, somewhat resembling our modern recitative. As Italy gave birth to all forms of musical composition, we are indebted to the Italian composers for the earliest operas of which we have record. The Italian opera of that time, however, was very different from that exemplified in the works of Donizetti and Bellini, being of a purely classical type, and more like our oratorio music. Handel is said to have adapted the music of some of his Italian operas to Scriptural language in order to complete his "Messiah," and one of his love-songs does duty as a "Sanctus" in many Episcopal churches. The works of Scarlatti, Porpora, Corelli and Cimarosa are now scarcely known even in name, and the modern Italian opera is rather a modification of the French school, of which the greatest exponents were the Italians—Cherubini and Rossini.

Down to the time of Gluck (1714), Italian models were used by composers of every nation. This intellectual musician, however, was not content to imitate certain conventional models, but set thoughtfully to work to see if the model itself could not be improved upon. He was induced to think on the subject mainly by the failure of the *Pyramus and Thisbe*, which was composed of scraps from several of his former compositions strung incoherently together; this was the *reductio ad absurdum* of the Italian method, and proved too much even for the uneducated public of the day. It served, however, to set him thinking, and to institute certain reforms in opera which resulted in a distinct German school, since improved upon by Meyerbeer, Weber, and Wagner, and copied to some extent by Gounod, Verdi, and others, till in our own day we find Italian opera, with its string of arias and cavatinas, on the wane, and a new school in process of development, in which the music is used to express the sentiments embodied in the words, and not merely written to show the voice of a Tenor, or to exhibit the vocalization of a prima donna.

Modern opera belongs to no country or clime, but its form seems to be agreed upon by all thoughtful musicians. It is a noticeable fact that as composers become experienced and enlightened they discard the conventional Italian style for a higher and more artistic form of composition. Wagner's later works bear no resemblance to those of his earlier manhood, and as for Verdi—that composer *par excellence* of popular Italian music—does not his *Aida* show that we live in a progressive age, and that music, like other arts, is becoming better and more fully understood? We can speak of "Ah che la morte," "Il balen," and "Stride la vampa," from *Trovatore*, but we can only mention and admire *Aida* as one great work, rich in melodic passages and exquisite modulations, the thematic treatment affording intellectual enjoyment to the cultured musician, and the whole being in harmony with the words; the latter also are far ahead of the senseless libretti of old-time Italian operas. We notice that popular taste, too, has improved. Lucia, Norma, and *Trovatore* are now only demanded by persons devoid of musical culture, or else by those who care to hear them for the sake of old associations. The operas now most in demand are "Carmen," "Faust," "Mignon," "Der Freyschutz," and "Les Huguenots," while a few of the advanced opera-goers revel in "Tannhauser," "Lohengrin," and "Aida." Mozart's operas will always hold their own on account of the merit of the various arias and concerted pieces they contain, but as art-works they are behind the age, being mere copies of the conventional Italian model.

Many excellent musicians consider opera of any kind a false form of art, and write in the form of oratorio, symphony, or cantata. Beethoven's fame rests not on his one opera, but on his nine immortal symphonies. Mendelssohn could not stoop to the conventionalities of the operatic stage, and so expended his mighty genius on oratorios, and Sullivan has, with masterly irony, burlesqued the whole range of opera in "Pinafore;" the trouble in this case is that the music is so good that many fail to see the irony intended, and take the whole as a serious attempt at composition. In modern opera individual excellence is less called for, the object being rather to obtain effect as a whole; orchestration is of more importance, and a good chorus is an essential element in every first-class organization. Scenery, too, plays an important part, and as much often depends on the setting of the stage as in the performance of the music. First-class representations of opera are unknown on the continent of America; the scenery is inadequate, the chorus small and inefficient, or the orchestra is unequal to the performance of the grandest compositions. Many of the scores are not procurable, and the public are treated to a weak arrangement instead of the original orchestration, yet we are advancing rapidly in many respects, and, now that American singers are in demand all over the world, we may hope that opera will be cultivated to a greater extent, and its adequate representation provided for.

LOCAL NEWS.

ENGLISH OPERA.—A word about Emma Abbott and her gigantic English Opera Company who are to appear at the Academy of Music on next Monday night. "She is," says the *St. John Globe*, "about the only Prima Donna on the American stage who is still in her twenties," and we opine that a comely-looking, bright, earnest, innocent face goes a wonderful way with an audience, when backed by a voice with as much sentiment and sympathy in its quality as even St. Pierre or Masse could desire. When she plays "Virginia," she is *Virginia* all over; when she enacts *Marguerite*, she is the realization of Gounod's dream of that character, and in the "Bohemian Girl" she is an ideal *Arline*. Tom Karl and Wm. Castle are admirable Tenors, well used to the stage, and "up" in their parts. Miss Stone is really a brilliant artiste, and Mrs. Seguin the acknowledged Contralto Queen in Opera. Every item—chorus, orchestra, stage management and scenery—is perfect, and success must follow the initial performance of "Paul and Virginia."

M. Couture gives a concert this week in Nordheimers' Hall, when Gounod's "Messe Solennelle" will be performed with full chorus and orchestra.

The first of Dr. MacLagan's orchestral concerts will be given early in December. Beethoven's second symphony will be performed in its entirety for the first time in Montreal.

Chess.

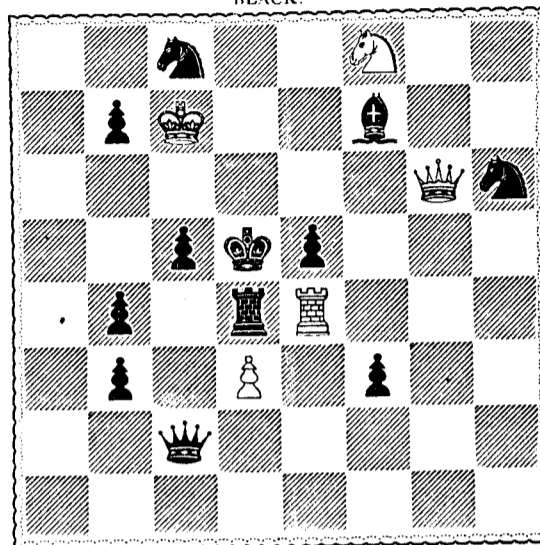
All Correspondence intended for this Column, and Exchanges, should be directed to the CHESS EDITOR, CANADIAN SPECTATOR Office, 162 St. James Street, Montreal.

Montreal, Nov. 8th, 1879.

PROBLEM NO. XLVI.

Special Prize Three Move Problem in Detroit *Free Press* Tourney. No. 4. Set No. 17. Motto: "Alea jacta est." Author, Nicolo Sardotsch of Trieste, Austria.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. XLIII.

<i>White.</i>	<i>Black.</i>	<i>White.</i>	<i>Black.</i>	<i>White.</i>
1. Kt to K 4	Q to K B 6	2 Q to K 3	Any	3 Q or Kt mates
	If P to K B 8 (Q)	2 Q to R sq	Any	3 Kt mates
	If Q takes P	2 Kt to Q B 3	B takes Kt	3 Q mates
	If K takes Kt	2 Q to K B 4 (ch)	K moves	3 Q takes B, mate

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

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W.H.P.—Please send your address, which has been mislaid. Solutions to 44 and 45 are correct.

GAME NO. XLII.

Game in the West Gorman Tourney, played between Louis Paulsen and Herr A. Stern. (From *Land and Water*.)

FRENCH DEFENCE.

WHITE. Paulsen.	BLACK. Stern.	WHITE. 8 Kt to B 3	BLACK. K Kt to K 2	WHITE. 16 B to Q 3	BLACK. B takes Kt
1 P to K 4	P to K 3	9 Castles	Kt to B 4	17 R takes B	Kt to R 5
2 P to Q 4	P to Q 4	10 Kt to Q R 4	Q to Q sq	18 Kt takes Kt	Q takes Kt
3 P to K 4 (a)	P to Q B 4	11 P to Q R 3	B to K 2	19 P to B 4	K to K 2 (d)
4 P to Q B 3	Kt to K 3	12 P to Q Kt 4	P to Q R 3	20 P to B 5	(1) R to Q B sq (e)
5 Kt to B 3	Kt to Q B 3	13 B to K 2	B to Q 2	21 P to Kt 3	Q to R 6 (f)
6 B to K 2	P takes P (h)	14 R to Q B sq	P to Q Kt 4 (c)	22 R to K B 4	and Black resigned.
7 P takes P	B to Kt 5 (ch)	15 Kt to B 5	P to R R 4		

NOTES.—(a) As every one knows this is a compromised continuation, and for that reason it is very seldom adopted. No doubt the second player ought to get the better game, but there is some scope for the display of superior strength on the other side.

- (b) P to B 3 should be played.
- (c) The adverse Kt is quite willing to obey this invitation.
- (d) Black has a bad position; he would appear to have nothing better than P to Kt 3.
- (e) Taking the Q P would cost a piece on account of P to Kt 3.
- (f) This is fatal, but it is only precipitating the cataclysm.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

FIFTH AMERICAN CHESS CONGRESS.—The Regulations of the Problem Committee are published and are follows:—

1. The Tournament will be free, and open to all the world.
 2. Entries from composers residing in America will be received up to Feb. 1, 1880; from those residing in trans-oceanic countries, up to March 1st, 1880.
 3. Each competitor will be allowed to enter one set of four original and unpublished problems, consisting of one problem in two moves, two problems in three moves, and one in four moves—all to be direct mates; suicidal and conditional problems will be excluded.
 4. Each set must have a distinguishing motto; the problems to be on diagrams, and accompanied by full solutions; the name and address of each composer to be sent with each set, in a sealed envelope, which shall be indorsed with the motto of the set.
 5. The following prizes will be given, viz.:—1st Prize, for the best set, \$100; 2nd Prize, for the second best set, \$50; 3rd Prize, for the third best set, \$25. A Special Prize, for the best single problem in the Tournament, offered by *The Turf, Field and Farm*, \$25.
- Other special prizes may be offered. All prizes will be paid in gold coin or its equivalent. Competing sets must be sent to Mr. F. M. Teed, No. 62 Liberty street, New York, so as to be received by him by the above-mentioned dates.

THE *Ayr Argus* has inaugurated a Problem Tourney which presents some novel features. The leading conditions are:—1. The competition is open to all Problem Composers. 2. Each competitor must post to the Chess Editor, *Argus and Express*, Ayr, Scotland, on or before the 15th January, 1880, a sealed envelope, containing 1st, one or two original problems in 2 or 3 moves—either 2 two-movers, 2 three-movers, or one of each—with full solutions; 2nd, the competitors name and address; 3rd, one shilling and sixpence of entry money—say 40 cents. 3. As soon as possible after Feb. 1st, the competing problems will be printed and sent to the competitors in the form of a book. 4. The prizes will be awarded by the votes of the competitors, each having one vote for the best two-mover, and one for the best three-mover. For the purpose of voting, dated voting papers will be sent along with the book of problems, and two months after the date of such voting papers, those that are returned shall be opened and the prizes awarded to the problems in two or three moves having the greatest number of votes. No competitor can vote for his own problems. 5. The prizes will be two silver medals, one for the best problem of each kind.

DELMAR VS. BARNES.—This match has been concluded. Score: Delmar, 7; Barnes, 4; drawn, 2. Another encounter on the same terms has been arranged.

MESSRS. BLACKBURN, ZUKERTORT, BIRD AND MASON intend coming to the Congress, if they will be permitted to take part, and the prizes are sufficiently tempting. This we sincerely hope will be arranged. The presence of such chess leviathans would confer a lustre on the Congress which would make it one of the most memorable events in the chess world.

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SESSION 1879-80.

THE CALENDAR OF THE UNIVERSITY for THIS SESSION is now published and contains all necessary information respecting

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W. C. BAYNES, Secretary.



REGULATIONS

Respecting the Disposal of certain Public Lands for the purposes of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, October 14, 1879.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following provisions, which shall be held to apply to the lands in the Province of Manitoba, and in the Territories to the west and north-west thereof, are substituted for the Regulations, dated the 9th July last, governing the mode of disposing of the Public Lands situate within 120 (one hundred and ten) miles on each side of the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which said Regulations are hereby superseded:—

1. "Until further and final survey of the said railway has been made west of the Red River, and for the purposes of these provisions, the line of the said railway shall be assumed to be on the fourth base westerly to the intersection of the said base by the line between ranges 21 and 22 west of the first principal meridian, and thence in a direct line to the confluence of the Shell River with the River Assiniboine

2. "The country lying on each side of the line of railway shall be respectively divided into belts, as follows:—

(1) A belt of five miles on either side of the railway and immediately adjoining the same, to be called Belt A:

(2) A belt of fifteen miles on either side of the railway, adjoining Belt A, to be called Belt B:

(3) A belt of twenty miles on either side of the railway, adjoining Belt B, to be called Belt C:

(4) A belt of twenty miles on either side of the railway, adjoining Belt C, to be called Belt D: and

(5) A belt of fifty miles on either side of the railway, adjoining Belt D, to be called Belt E.

3. "The even-numbered sections in each township throughout the several belts above described shall be open for entry as homesteads and pre-emptions of 160 acres each respectively.

4. "The odd-numbered sections in each of such townships shall not be open to homestead or pre-emption, but shall be specially reserved and designated as Railway Lands.

5. "The Railway Lands within the several belts shall be sold at the following rates, viz:—In Belt A, \$5 (five dollars) per acre; in Belt B, \$4 (four dollars) per acre; in Belt C, \$3 (three dollars) per acre; in Belt D, \$2 (two dollars) per acre; in Belt E, \$1 (one dollar) per acre; and the terms of sale of such lands shall be as follows, viz:—One-tenth in cash at the time of purchase; the balance in nine equal annual instalments, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on the balance of purchase money from time to time remaining unpaid, to be paid with each instalment.

6. "The Pre-emption Lands within the several belts shall be sold for the prices and on the terms respectively as follows:—In the Belts A, B and C, at \$2.50 (two dollars and fifty cents) per acre; in Belt D, at \$2 (two dollars) per acre; and in Belt E, at \$1 (one dollar) per acre. The terms of payment to be four-tenths of the purchase money, together with interest on the latter at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, to be paid at the end of three years from the date of entry; the remainder to be paid in six equal instalments annually from and after the said date, with interest at the rate above mentioned on such portions of the purchase money as may remain unpaid, to be paid with each instalment.

7. "All payments for Railway Lands, and also for Pre-emption Lands, within the several Belts, shall be in cash, and not in scrip or military or police bounty warrants.

8. "All moneys received in payment of Pre-emption Lands shall inure to and form part of the fund for railway purposes, in a similar manner to the moneys received in payment of Railway Lands.

9. "These provisions shall be retroactive so far as relates to any and all entries of Homestead and Pre-emption Lands, or sales of Railway Lands obtained or made under the Regulations of the 9th of July, hereby superseded; any payments made in excess of the rate hereby fixed shall be credited on account of sales of such lands.

10. "The Order-in-Council of the 9th November, 1877, relating to the settlement of the lands in Manitoba which had been previously withdrawn for Railway purposes, having been cancelled, all claims of persons who settled in good faith on lands under the said Order-in-Council shall be dealt with under these provisions, as to price of Pre-emption lands, according to the belt in which such lands may be situated. Where a person may have taken up two quarter sections under the said Order-in-Council, he may retain the quarter section upon which he has settled as a Homestead and the other quarter section as a Pre-emption under these provisions, irrespective of whether such Homestead and Pre-emption may be found to be upon an even numbered section or otherwise. Any moneys paid by such person on account of the lands entered by him under the said Order-in-Council, will be credited to him on account of his Pre-emption purchase, under these provisions. A person who may have

taken up one quarter-section under the Order-in-Council mentioned will be allowed to retain the same as a Homestead and will be permitted to enter a second quarter-section as a Pre-emption, the money paid on account of the land previously entered to be credited to him on account of such Pre-emption.

11. "All entries of lands shall be subject to the following provisions respecting the right of way of the Canadian Pacific Railway, or of any Government colonization railway connected therewith, viz:—

a. "In the case of the railway crossing land entered as a Homestead, the right of way the owner and also any land which may be required for station purposes, shall be free to the Government.

b. "Where the railway crosses Pre-emptions or Railway Lands entered subsequent to the date hereof, the Government may take possession of such portion thereof as may be required for right of way or for station grounds or ballast pits, and the owner shall only be entitled to claim payment for the land so taken, at the same rate per acre as he may have paid the Government for the same.

c. "In case, on the final location of the railway through lands unsurveyed, or surveyed but not entered for at the time a person is found in occupation of land which it may be desirable in the public interest to retain, the Government reserves the right to take possession of such land, paying the squatter the value of any improvements he may have made thereon.

12. "Claims to Public Lands arising from settlement after the date hereof, in territory unsurveyed at the time of the time of such settlement, and which may be embraced within the limits affected by the above policy, or by the extension thereof in the future over additional territory, will be ultimately dealt with in accordance with the terms prescribed above for the lands in the particular belt in which such settlement may be found to be situated, subject to the operation of sub-section c of section 11 of these provisions.

13. "All entries after the date hereof of unoccupied lands in the Saskatchewan Agency, will be considered as provisional until the railway line through that part of the territories has been located, after which the same will be finally disposed of in accordance with these provisions, as the same may apply to the particular belt in which such lands may be found to be situated, as above, to the operation of sub-section c of section 11 of these provisions.

14. "With a view to encouraging settlement by cheapening the cost of building material, the Government reserves the right to grant licenses, renewable yearly, under Section 52 of the 'Dominion Lands Act, 1879,' to cut merchantable timber on any lands situated within the several belts above described and any settlement upon, or sale of lands within, the territory covered by such licenses, shall for the time being be subject to the operation of such licenses.

15. "The above provisions, it will, of course, be understood, will not affect sections 11 and 29, which are public school lands, or sections 11 and 26, Hudson's Bay Company's lands.

Any further information necessary may be obtained on application at the Dominion Lands Office, Ottawa, or from the agent of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, or from any of the local agents in Manitoba or the Territories.

By order of the Minister of the Interior, J. S. DENNIS, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

LINDSAY RUSSELL, Surveyor-General.



Welland Canal Enlargement.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for the Welland Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western mails on FRIDAY the FOURTEENTH day of NOVEMBER next, for the deepening and completion of that part of the Welland Canal between Ramey's Bend and Port Colborne, known as Sections Nos. 33 and 34, embracing the greater part of what is called the "Rock Cut"

Plans showing the position of the work, and specifications for what remains to be done, can be seen at this office, and at Resident Engineer's Office, Welland, on and after TUESDAY the FOURTH day of NOVEMBER next, where printed forms of tender can be obtained.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with printed forms, and, in the case of firms, except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the same; and further, an accepted Bank cheque for the sum of three thousand dollars for Section No. 33, and one for four thousand dollars for Section No. 34, must accompany the respective Tenders, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works, at the rates stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque or money thus submitted in will be returned to the respective contractors whose Tenders are not accepted.

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

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

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

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

By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, October 25th, 1879.

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Corinthian	Nov. 21
Prussian	Nov. 22

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

Nova Scotian	Oct. 28
Caspian	Nov. 11
Hibernian	Nov. 25

Rates of Passage between Halifax and St. John's:—	
Cabin	\$20.00
Steerage	6.00

An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for. Through Bills Lading granted in Liverpool and at Continental Ports to all points in Canada and the Western States.

For Freight or other particulars apply in Portland to H. & A. Allan, or to J. L. Farmer; in Quebec, to Allans, Rae & Co.; in Havre, to John M. Currie; 21 Quai d'Orleans; in Paris, to Gustave Bossange; Rue du Quatre Septembre; in Antwerp, to Aug Schmitz & Co.; or Richard Berns; in Rotterdam, to Ruys & Co.; in Hamburg, to C. Hugo; in Bordeaux, to James Moss & Co.; in Bremen, to Heirn Ruppel & Sons; in Belfast, to Charley & Malcolm; in London, to Montgomerie & Greenhornie, 17 Gracechurch Street; in Glasgow, to James and Alex. Allan, 70 Great Clyde Street; in Liverpool, to Allan Bros., James Street; in Chicago, to Allan & Co., 72 LaSalle Street.

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



Delaware & Hudson Canal Company's RAILROADS

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

Trains leave Montreal:

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

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

New York Through Mails and Express carried via this line.

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

143 St. James Street, Montreal.

JOSEPH ANGELL, CHAS. C. MCFALL,

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

Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co.



THE STEAMERS OF THIS COMPANY

BETWEEN

MONTREAL AND QUEBEC

Run regularly as under:

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

Steamers from Montreal to Hamilton

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

General Offices—228 St. Paul Street. Montreal, May 14th, 1879.

OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.



FALL ARRANGEMENT.

After Saturday, the 18th inst., the Daily Steamers between Montreal and Ottawa will be withdrawn.

The Market Steamer PRINCESS will make her Regular Market Trips, as usual, and Two Extra Trips besides,

on Tuesdays and Fridays, between MONTREAL and CARILLO, returning same days.

The PRINCESS upward Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, will connect at Lachine with 7.15 a.m. train from Montreal.

Freight for all points on the Ottawa received daily at 87 Common street, Canal Basin.

R. W. SHEPHERD, President.



GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

Western Division.

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

SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO OTTAWA.

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

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

Express Trains from Aylmer at 8.15 a.m. & 3.35 p.m. Express Trains from Hull at 9.10 a.m. & 4.30 p.m.

Arrive at Hochelaga at 1.20 p.m. and 8.40 p.m.

Train for St. Jerome at 5.15 p.m.

Train from St. Jerome at 7.00 a.m.

Trains leave Mile End Station ten minutes later.

MAGNIFICENT PALACE CARS ON ALL PASSENGER TRAINS.

General Office, 13 Place d'Armes Square. STARNES, LEVE & ALDEN, Ticket Agents.

Offices: 202 St. James and 138 Notre Dame street. C. A. SCOTT, General Superintendent, Western Division.

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

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LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

(Established - - - 1825.)

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

Total Risks, over	\$90,000,000
Invested Funds, over	26,000,000
Annual Income, over	3,750,000
Claims Paid in Canada, over	1,200,000
Investments in Canada, over	900,000

This well-known Company having

REDUCED THEIR RATES

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

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

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Canada Paper Co.,

374 TO 378 ST. PAUL STREET,

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Works at Windsor Mills and Sherbrooke, P. Q.

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Advocates, Barristers, Etc.,

No. 181 ST. JAMES STREET,

MONTREAL.

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

POST-OFFICE TIME TABLE.

MONTREAL, N.V. 3rd 1879

DELIVERY.		MAILS.		CLOSING.	
A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
8 00	2 45	ONTARIO AND WESTERN PROVINCES.		8 15	
8 00		Ottawa by Railway		8 15	
		Provinces of Ontario, Manitoba & B.C.			
		Ottawa River Route up to Carrillon		6 00	
		QUEBEC & EASTERN PROVINCE			
8 00		Quebec, Three Rivers, Berthier and Sorel, by Q., M., O. & O. Ry.		2 50	
8 00		Dito by Steamer		5 00	
		Quebec, by G.T.R.		8 00	
		Eastern Townships, Three Rivers, Arthabaska & Riviere du Loup Ry.			
8 00		Occidental R. Ry. Main Line to Ottawa		8 00	
	2 45	Do St. Jerome and St. Leger Branches		8 00	
9 15		St. Remi and Hemmingford RR.		4 15	
11 00		S. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, &c.		2 00	
8 00	12 45	Acton & Sorel Railway		6 00	2 30-8
8 00		St. John's, Stanbridge & Armand Station		6 00	
10 00		St. John's, Vermont Junction & Shefford Railways		3 00	
10 00		South Eastern Railway		3 45	
8 00		New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and P.E.I.		8 00	
		Newfoundland forwarded daily on Halifax, whence despatch is by the Packet		8 00	
		LOCAL MAILS.			
11 30		Beauharnois Route		6 00	
		Boucherville, Contrecoeur, Varennes and Vercheres		1 45	
11 30		Cote St. Paul		6 00	
11 30		Laurier West		6 00	2 00
	6 30	Cote St. Antoine and Notre Dame de Grace		12 45	
11 30		St. Cunegonde		6 00	2 00
11 30		Huntingdon		6 00	2 00
10 00	6 00	Lachine		6 00	2 00
8 00		Longueuil		6 00	2 00
10 00		St. Lambert		2 30	
10 00		Laprairie		2 30	
10 00		Pont Viau, Sault-au-Recollet		7 30	2 30
11 00		Terrebonne and St. Vincent		3 30	
8 00		Point St. Charles		2 50	
8 30	5 00	St. Laurent, St. Eustache and Belle Riviere		8 00	15-5
	1 30	North Shore Land Route to Bout de l'Isle		7 00	
10 00		Hochelaga		2 50	
9 00	5 00	Hochelaga		8 00	15-5
		UNITED STATES.			
8 & 10		Boston & New England States, except Maine		6 00	3 00
8 & 10		New York and Southern States		6 00	3 00
8 00	12 45	Island Pond, Portland and Maine		2 30-8	
8 00		A Western and Pacific States		8 15	8 00
		GREAT BRITAIN &c.			
		By Canadian Line Fridays		7 30	
		By Canadian Line (Germany) Fridays		7 30	
		By Cunard, Mondays		3 00	
		Supplementary, see P.O. weekly notice.		3 00	
		By Packet from New York for England, Wednesdays		3 00	
		By Hamburg American Packet to Germany, Wednesdays		3 00	
		WEST INDIES.			
		Letters, &c., prepared in New York are forwarded daily on New York, when mails are despatched.			
		For Havana and West Indies via Havana, every Thurs day p.m.		3 00	

*Post Card Bags open till 8.45 p.m. & 9.15 p.m.

† Do. Do. 9.00 p.m.

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

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

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Perkins & Perkins,

ASSIGNEES, ACCOUNTANTS and COMMISSIONERS, 60 ST. JAMES STREET.

ARTHUR M. PERKINS, Com'r and Official Assignee. ALEX. M. PERKINS, Commissioner.

Taylor & Simpson,

Official Assignees and Accountants, 353 Notre Dame street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES issued by

J. M. M. DUFF,

Official Assignee, 217 ST. JAMES STREET. P. O. Box 527.

NEW YORK
WEBER PIANOS

TO THE MUSICAL PUBLIC.

MONTREAL, 14th October, 1879.

It has come to our knowledge that in this country there is an effort made with very considerable persistence and audacity on the part of persons interested in the sale of other instruments, to place the first piano of this age second to what are elsewhere considered inferior instruments. For seven years Albert Weber's position as the first piano maker in Europe or America has been undisputed. The Centennial judges in 1876 only confirmed the leading position his piano had already attained by the almost unanimous verdict of the great lyric artists and musical aristocracy on both sides of the Atlantic, so much so that for years it has been almost exclusively used by them in their drawing-rooms, parlors and conservatories. The New York Tribune says that so generally is it used by the wealthy and aristocratic families of that city, "that not to possess a Weber Piano would argue either a deficiency in musical taste or the means necessary to procure one." Prior to the period above mentioned there was but one maker in America or Europe who dared dispute Mr Weber's claim as the prince of piano makers. The instruments constructed by both were superlatively excellent and yet possessing qualities of tone and action distinct and peculiar. For inexpressible purity, sweetness, fulness and power of tone, for strength, durability and ease of action, Weber's Piano is undoubtedly unapproachable, and yet these grand qualities are to a certain extent present in the only piano which makes any pretence to cope with Weber (we mean Steinway's). It will be borne in mind that Mr. Weber's great triumph was not won in the contest with the Erard's and Broadwood's, the Steinway's and the Chickering's of twenty or thirty years ago, but with all the experience, prestige and improvements of these makers now. Moreover, the testimonials published by the eminent houses above alluded to, are generally dated 15, 20 or 25 years ago, many of them from musicians long since dead, while Mr. Weber's are all from the latest and greatest musicians and artists of to-day. To surpass such eminent makers as these needed more than mechanical skill; it required genius, and surely it will not be denied that to-day Mr. Weber's pianos stand first with the leading musical people of the world. The New York World quotes an interview with a leading manufacturer in that city, who stated that Weber, by an additional outlay of from \$50 to \$60 in the tone, procures an extraordinary result, to his piano. "Our best cases, wire and ivory," said he, "may be as good, and cost as much as his, but in the tone of his pianos he surpasses all manufacturers."

Nor are these extraordinary results obtained without great cost. The recent investigation by the Trades' Union has shown that Mr Weber's scale of wages is higher than is paid by any manufacturer of pianos in the world, and nearly double that paid in London or Paris.

If, then, his genius and extraordinary mechanical ability places his pianos, as the London Musical World says, in the front rank of all makers in London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Milan and New York, in fact in every musical centre in Christendom, it is vain to attempt to exclude it from the community here. Through the musical professors and teachers, or over them, the New York Weber Pianos will reach the wealthy classes of this country. It may take a little while but the time is coming when, as the New York Tribune says, it will be an indication of want of taste or want of means not to have a Weber in the drawing room.

We appeal to the music-loving community not to be induced to pay a high price for any piano without at least having tried the merits and prices of this prince of all instruments; and will gladly furnish illustrated descriptive catalogues to all who apply to us. Meantime the New York Weber Pianos will continue to be sold by us at the wholesale price, adding freight and duties.

NEW YORK PIANO CO.,
Agents for the New York Pianos,
183 St. James Street.

Opinions of Musical Celebrities.

Arabella Goddard says:

"The pianos which I have seen of your make have no superior anywhere, and I certainly have not seen any instrument in America which can even approach them. An artist is involuntarily drawn to them."

The Judge on Musical Instruments at the Centennial says:

"Weber's Pianos are unquestionably the best on exhibition; the Weber Grand Piano was the finest we ever touched or heard. His Pianos are undoubtedly the best in America—probably in the world—to-day."

The leading musical paper, in speaking of last season's concerts in New York, says:

"It is a curious fact that with few unimportant exceptions the Weber Grand have been the only ones used at the Metropolitan Concerts this season. The fact is, the Weber Pianos have driven the instruments of other firms out of the concert rooms of this city."

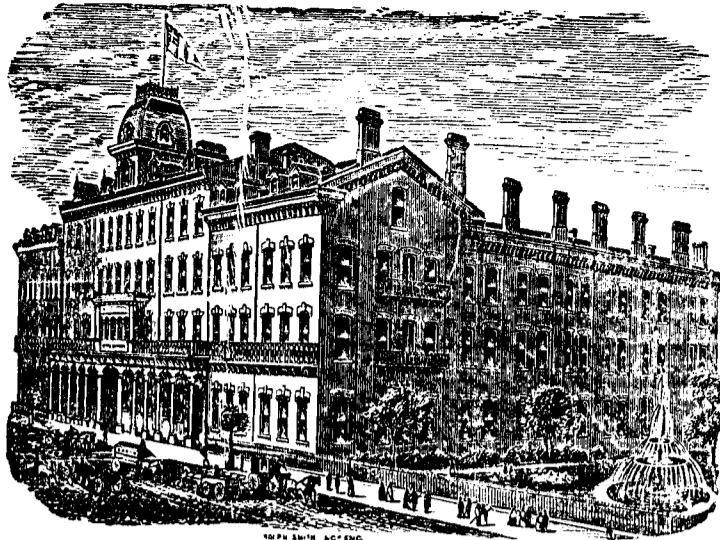
Christine Nilsson says:

"Your magnificent pianos satisfy me in all respects, and I shall take every opportunity to recommend and praise them to all my friends."

The New York Tribune says:

"The wealth and fashion of the metropolis call it their Piano, and not to have a Weber Piano in the drawing-room would argue lack of musical taste, or a deficiency of the requisite amount of greenbacks." All dealers acknowledge it the Artistic Piano.

Wholesale and Retail Agents for the Dominion,
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Each box contains THREE TIMES THE QUANTITY of ordinary Dentifrice.

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BEST TABLE WATER KNOWN.

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is unrivalled.

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GOLD FISH! GOLD FISH!
A large quantity of gold fish, some all gold in color, others beautifully marked.
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TUESDAY, NOV. 11th,
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- MECHANICAL DRAWING.
- PERSPECTIVE DRAWING.
- MODELING

Efficient Teachers have been engaged, who will give instructions in both languages. Intending Pupils will present themselves on the evening of opening, or apply to the undersigned.

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

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