

# The Canadian Spectator.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1878.

\$2.00 PER ANNUM.

Vol. I., No. 45.

**ZION CHURCH, MONTREAL.**  
SUNDAY, 10th NOV.,  
Pastor, REV. A. J. BRAY.  
Subject for evening discourse:  
REALITY AND SEEMING.  
ANTHEM—O taste and see how precious the Lord is.—*Sir John Goss*

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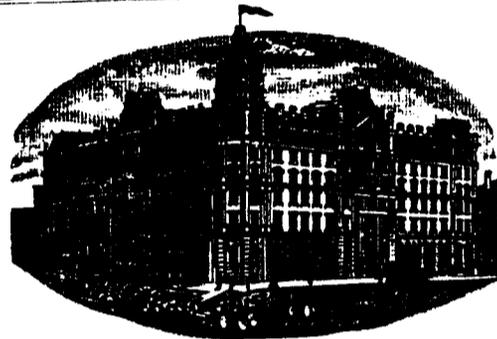
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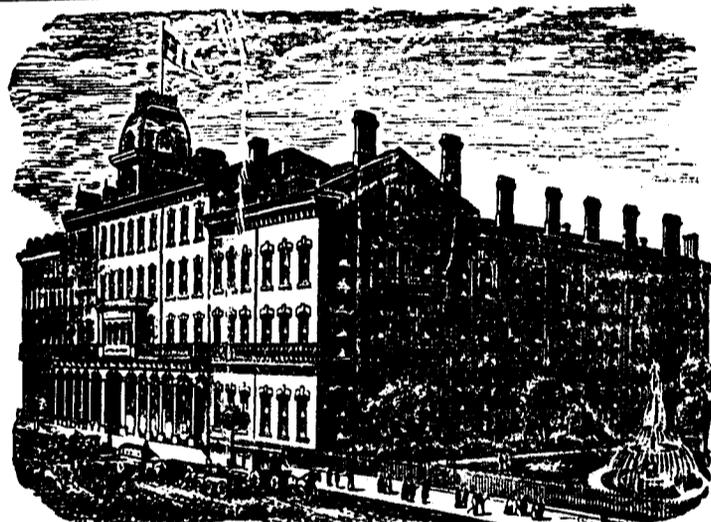
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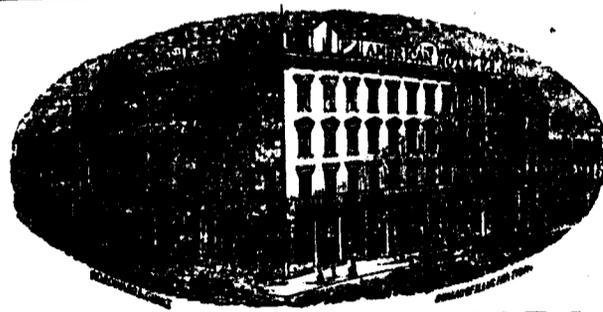
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**WEEKLY TEST.**

Number of purchasers served during week ending Nov 2nd, 1878	5,033
Same week last year	4,291
Increase	742

**MONTHLY TEST.**

Number of purchasers served during month of October, 1878	23,118
Same month last year	21,254
Increase	1,864

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# The Canadian Spectator.

VOL. I., No. 45.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1878.

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SANITARY ENGINEERING.  
LAUNCELOT ANDREWES.  
POETRY.  
CORRESPONDENCE.  
MUSICAL, &c. &c.

## THE TIMES.

The death of M. Bachand is untimely and unfortunate for the present Government in the Province of Quebec. It has sustained the loss of an able and staunch supporter, who was, perhaps, the one of all the party best fitted to administer the finances of the Province. But the loss is all the greater from the fact of the two parties being so evenly balanced. The majority is gone with the death of M. Bachand, and M. Joly will find it more difficult, if not impossible, to carry on the Government. An appeal to the country would probably let in the party which calls itself Conservative, and that party would probably exercise authority after the same method as before M. Letellier laid violent hands upon it; and then the Province would soon be bankrupt.

This is a good time to suggest to our Provincial Premier that this Treasurership of the Province was established at Confederation as an English-speaking office. When the innovation was made the English-speaking Canadians said nothing by way of protest, but it is quite easy to allow precedents to grow and become established, and in this case it should be provided against. The nature and work of the office of Treasurer in this Province, as well as the original agreement, make it necessary that the office should be filled by an English-speaking man.

Mr. Cartwright has been returned by a tremendous majority, and the country generally has occasion to be satisfied with it. Mr. Cartwright failed as Minister of Finance undoubtedly, but he is a good and daring critic; not afraid of the sound of his own voice at any time, and not afraid to venture something when quoting—as is the manner of Dr. Tupper at times—so the strong Conservative Government will be the better looked after for having Mr. Cartwright in the House.

In the ballot-box case which has just been brought to a close—by a verdict of guilty against Lamarche, the owner of the house in which the voting took place; Pilon, the carpenter who lent his skill to the diabolical scheme; Forget, the Deputy Returning Officer; and Christin, Mr. Laflamme's agent—we have had a revelation of what men will do in the interests of party politics. There was nothing brought out during the trial to connect the infamous fraud with Mr. Laflamme in particular, or the Liberal party in general; and for the *Gazette* to speak of it "as an outcome of the principles which the leaders of the Reform party instilled into their followers," is a simple outrage upon all and every sense of fair criticism. Not one of the leaders of either party would teach anything that could lead up, or down, to such a gross attempt at fraud. All honest men will rejoice that Mr. Girouard has got the seat he so fairly won; and the same will be glad to see the rascals who tried to cheat him, and the country, condemned to suffer the heaviest penalty the law can inflict.

Judge Ramsay's peculiarities are very peculiar. He is constantly forgetting that he is a Judge, and not a general critic, or a Crown Prosecutor. In his charge to the jury in the ballot-stuffing case he is reported to have said:—"It is not a question of political importance at all, but whether this silly, absurd thing called the ballot-box is to be made the instrument of fraud, or whether it is to protect poor voters from the oppression of outside influence." The Judge seemed to think that the ballot-box was on its trial, and not men for fraudulently stuffing it. But Judge, if the ballot-box can be so used as "to protect poor voters from outside oppression," why do you say it is "silly and absurd," and "a disgrace to the nation"? By your own showing the ballot-box may be used to good purpose.

The concert at the Academy of Music on Hallowe'en was a great success—as everything the Scotch take in hand is. Mrs. Chatterton-

Bohrer played superbly, and Mrs. Barnes' singing deserved the same advert. Sir A. T. Galt, not having much to say, wisely tried the patience of the audience but a little. The success which Mr. Corbett achieved was remarkable, and well earned. His stories and songs were brimfull of quaint humour.

What can be the matter with the *Montreal Witness*? I pointed out the other day that it had taken to weeping and wailing because "man has but one stomach," and that "his happiness, yea, his mental and moral nature depends greatly upon it," and here it is again, of date Nov. 4th, groaning and moaning and saying:—

"The world has moved along long enough without discovering that the mind cannot develop without the body any more than one side of a horse can move forward without the other, or else remain content with the Hudibrastic method of using only one spur, and that not too tenderly."

Which side do you mean to "remain content," dear *Witness*, the side that moves or "the other"? And here again:—

"The mind is as much dependant on the stomach as the printing press is on the steam engine."

And again it tells us "that our powers of observation," "of applying knowledge to the facts around us," "alertness in noticing and dealing with circumstances" are "processes of the mind," "which are rather suppressed than otherwise by book learning, but are all drawn out by physical training." I am not so much alarmed at the mental and moral philosophy of the *Witness*, that always was a bit peculiar; but the blank materialism of the thing troubles me. The *Witness* has sent out a clergyman to teach the science of farming—and now, instead of weeping over original and other sins, it is weeping for two stomachs, and a gymnasium. *Et tu, Brute.*

A gentleman writes to make a statement and ask a question:—

"I see from some remarks of yours in the SPECTATOR that you have noticed what has long been a source of great anxiety and pain to me, viz., the false statements made by clergymen in the pulpit when dealing with the scepticism of the day. I have long been a careful student of the writings of the German, French, and English Rationalists, and I hear teachings and dogmas ascribed to them which I have nowhere found in their books. I have heard it often in the States, and I see by your criticisms that the same thing prevails in Canada. Of course it makes those clergymen appear learned, and allows them an opportunity of showing their skill at polemics, but, what is the difference between misrepresentation of the value of stock on 'Change or the price of goods in a store, and misrepresentation of facts in the pulpit?"

I can only answer that the cases are precisely alike when brought down to a question of morality, only—to follow Mark Twain—the latter is a little more so.

*Apropos* of this:—I have been soundly and roundly rated for what is called my "attack" upon Mr. Mackay, of Hull, England—who, at what was named a Christian Conference, declared that God had been at one time a Rationalist, and failing in that had tried Ritualism as a method of governing and saving the world. I made no attack, but simply rebuked the ignorance and profanity that were displayed.

The *Orange Sentinel* has got to speak for a certain class, and so cannot afford to be particular in matters of veracity. But one of its staff, a poor untaught and misguided youth, who writes a weakly letter from Montreal, has got off a bit of fun in its pages. Said mentioned suggests that I have attacked the Municipal Corporation of Toronto because Toronto is the head centre of Orangeism. Now, in the first place, if there has been any attack at all it has been from the Toronto people, some of them members of the Corporation; and, in the second place, I am not aware that there is a single Orangeman in that governing body. I thought that whatever was done was in the interest of the Toronto people as a whole—and if the Orangemen are the major portion of that whole, then I am working for the good of the Orangemen. Those who "run" the *Sentinel* have to live by the *Sentinel*, of course, but I would suggest to them some reflection on that passage of Scripture which reads: "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world," &c.

Poor Mr. Talmage is in a chronic state of hysterics. He told the people last Sunday that he had recently "explored the slime pits of New York" in the name of the Lord, and took the devil as his advertising agent, who did the work "free gratis for nothing." Evidently

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething, and all Infantile Diseases.

Mr. Talmage believes in making use of all his friends. It was too bad though for him to try and ruin the reputation of our Canadian G. T. R. as he did, saying that certain persons had "the money to buy a ticket on the Grand Trunk Railway to Hell: and that train makes no stop till it comes to the grand smash-up." I think the public should see that Mr. Hickson takes off that train, and closes that station, now that Mr. Talmage has made known the evil.

But Mr. Talmage is quite ignorant of London "slime pits," as evidenced by one of his meditations. He said in his sermon:—"But I also thought all this glitter is but a miserable imitation of foreign dissipation. In London they have the 'Argyll Rooms,' the 'Cremorne,' and the 'Strand.'" Now "Cremorne" has been closed about three years—the "Argyll Rooms" were shut up more than a month ago, the license having been refused by the Middlesex Magistrates—and the "Strand"—well, that is still open; but then the "Strand" is a street, about one mile in length, and there is no particular need for closing it. Cremorne still exists as a garden, but it is so proper and prosy that I question if Mr. Talmage would care to visit it now.

On the whole, such preaching as Mr. Talmage indulges in about "the slime-pits of New York" is calculated to do more harm than good. It excites curiosity, and the curious will seek gratification. Many will go to these places to see "if Mr. Talmage is right"; others will go just to prove that he is wrong; and some will go as he went, to get, or make, a sensation. If Mr. Talmage by going into the midst of moral impurity could save the people who are impure—if he could preach in "the slime-pits," one could see that good might be effected; but Mr. Talmage only spreads the disease. He is like a man who goes into a small-pox hospital to see how the poor people suffer, and then comes out to go into healthy homes and tell what he has seen. The people who hear Mr. Talmage on Sunday morning are not the people whom he saw wallowing in the "slime" on Saturday night; and even if they were there is nothing in what he says to induce them to give up the ways of sin. They knew what those "Hells" are better than any preacher can tell them; and those who do not know what they are will be none the better for enlightenment on the subject.

The New York *World* has learnt from a correspondent at Ottawa that the Canadian Ministers are satisfied "that the American Government cannot be expected to pay over the large sum adjudged to Canada for conceding certain privileges to American fishermen, while the nature and extent of the privileges thus conceded remain in doubt." Now, many of us would like to know what Canadian Ministers have made such a statement? As a matter of fact we hold that in raising the question of payment, and in this protracted delay the American Government is manifesting a meanness quite unworthy of any civilized nation. The American Government only believes in awards when made in its favour; and the *World's* Ottawa correspondent is just as short of correct information as the American Government is of a correct sense of justice. At any rate, to have Secretary Evarts pressing the matter upon the attention of the British Government to increase its difficulties just now when its hands are more than full is what no friendly Government would do—except that of the United States.

Commerce wears a most gloomy aspect in England. A member of one of the leading firms in Manchester, writing to me this week, says:—

"We have suffering all around us, and trade is almost an unknown commodity. Is there any such thing? we are all asking. Of failures and dissolutions we have plenty; they are constantly presenting themselves, and in quarters where they were never expected. We have already a tremendous list, and one that makes us all look ahead for squalls, especially when we know that banks too must needs go down. But I am glad to say that we have not lost heart, but are buckling to with more energy and a watchful care in the details of a large business; for it is too often the case, in these critical times, that we are so completely engrossed with the prominent and striking events of the day that we forget the minutiae upon which the crisis generally turns. We have to be careful that everything is done right now, and cannot afford to lose sight of small things. These are strange, stirring times for Manchester, and will try the mettle of the best of us."

All the Clyde shipbuilding yards have reduced the wages of the workmen seven and a half per cent. The masters have stated that the course has been forced upon them by the hardness of the times, and the workmen have wisely accepted the reduction.

Masters and men in North and East Lancashire anticipate the coming winter with the most gloomy forebodings. Trade in cotton goods has gone from bad to worse, and the employers are confronted with difficulties which for years past have never been thought of. The glut of goods in the market is simply unprecedented, and the state of trade is but inadequately described by the word stagnant. At Preston,

Messrs. Nimmo, (30,000 spindles) and Messrs. H. Sharples & Co., (32,500 spindles and 476 looms) have ceased running. A very ominous circumstance is that Messrs. Horrocks, Miller & Co., the largest and best known firm in the North of England, have adopted measures for the restriction of production at two of their mills. Restricted production seems to be the order of the day, and times of great depression are expected.

The Home Rulers have got sadly demoralized, and as nobody cares to kill them off as a party they bid fair to do that for themselves. As a matter of fact they do more harm than good to Ireland. It is undeniable that there was a time when Ireland was most shamefully treated by English politicians, and when there was good reason for Irish discontent. But all that is changed. There is no more cause for dissatisfaction in Ireland than there is cause for dissatisfaction in England or Scotland. The British Legislature has been making an effort for years on years to redress Ireland's wrongs—often to the neglect of the wrongs of other portions of the kingdom. If the Irish people had but courage and common sense enough to organise a political party on a loyal and national basis, letting such hollow things as the Home Rule movement, Repeal, and Nationalism go to the winds, and demand that their party give time and energies to those practical reforms, fiscal, legal, educational, and social, which the country so much needs, a good and important work would be accomplished. But Irishmen the world over devote themselves to the impracticable, and demand the impossible.

Notwithstanding "the spirited foreign policy" of the Earl of Beaconsfield England has to endure a good many humiliations and rebuffs. Something of the kind has just happened, and this time it has come, not from the Ameer of Cabul, but from the French Government. For months past diplomatic attempts have been made by the British Government to bring the Khedive of Egypt under its control. In truth, the British have all along been hoping that by some fortune of politics or war Egypt would fall into their hands. And when Mr. Rivers-Wilson was appointed by the British Government, and accepted by the Khedive, as Minister of Public Works of Egypt, it looked hopeful from a British point of view. But just then France stepped in and declared that she had some important interests in Egypt, and was disposed to look after them. The British Government had not only to listen to what France had to say, but to submit to her proposal—to the effect that the office of Egyptian Minister of Public Works be assigned to M. de Bliquieres, and that he have authority over the railways and harbours of the country. So the pleasant dream of possessing Egypt is dissipated. Britain is suspicious of Russian ambition and aggression in India, and France got suspicious of British ambition and aggression in Egypt—and now Britain has to deal with France in Egypt and Russia in Turkey—quite enough to test her wisdom and strength.

Eastern affairs wear a gloomy aspect, and none can tell what the end will be, for none seem to understand the situation. The Congress of Berlin seems to have done nothing but stave off the inevitable crisis for a few months longer. The old disorders were not removed, they were only covered over by a thin layer of diplomacy. The relations between the Porte and Austria are complicated, and threaten to lead to most serious results; the Austrian work in Bosnia, for all the late news of demobilization, has not approached completion. In Albania and in Greece no change for the better appears. There were two Commissions appointed for the reorganization of Roumelia and the limitation of the Bulgarian frontier, but no progress whatever has been made, and they say none can be made within the present year. In the meantime, Russia is making new demands, and assuming an attitude for the support of them, which has intensified the general disquietude of Europe, and the public of all European countries are awaking to the bitter fact that the Settlement of Berlin is a hopeless failure.

Some action must be taken, and that soon. Austria finds the situation intolerable, for her dual Empire is being shaken to its foundations; England is in no better case, for she has difficulties in India, difficulties in Asia Minor, and domestic troubles not a few. But the suffering of Austria and England is greatly less than that which Russia is called upon to endure. She has complications with England and Turkey and Austria; to keep up her exhausting military effort through another winter would lead to national bankruptcy; the Empire is cankered with bigotry, superstition, and the vilest corruption; it is cursed with knavish ministers and thievish officials, who all plunder the revenue and oppress the people. So as Russia is the chief sufferer it is more than likely that she will make the first move toward "re-settling the settlement." In a recent Russian circular despatch it appears that the Government of St. Petersburg has again "expressed its intention and desire to come to a definite arrangement with Turkey on the basis of the Treaty of Berlin," and "seeks to bring about, as far as possible, a united and common action of the Governments con-

cerned as signatories of the Treaty." There is something hopeful in that—and it may yet be that Russia will abate her claims and pretensions in the interests of her Empire and peace.

The poor Czar is sad and sorrowful, and disgusted with most things of earth so far as they bear upon his lot in life. The recent assassinations, and the attacks on his imperial uncle have had a great effect upon his nerves, shattering them to pieces, and compelling a stay for an indefinite period at Livadia. The emancipation of the serfs cost Alexander a tremendous effort, which left him mentally prostrate, and from which he has never recovered.

Prince Bismarck is also in evil case. He is said to receive threatening letters by the thousand, and has to be guarded against assassination in town and country. There has never been a statesman more vigorous, more imperious, or more cynical, or less loved and trusted by the general public, than Prince Bismarck. His frankness has been deceit, his peace a preparation for war, his sympathy a dalliance and a bribe. And now a bitter old age has come upon him. Neuralgic pains, fought off or down by drinking of port-wine; frequent and violent outbursts of temper,—seasons of tremendous exertion followed by seasons of fretfulness, have done their work. The struggle in which he is now engaged with the Socialists seems to make demands upon his strength to which he is altogether unequal.

Even far-off Japan is in trouble. Awhile ago Okubo, the Minister of the Home Department, was murdered in the streets of Yedo in broad daylight. And the thing was not done on any personal grounds, but on account of Okubo's political misdoings. The assassins sent a document to the Mikado on the eve of the murder, which set forth their reasons, which were detestation of the officials, who, they say, suppress the voice of the people, make frivolous laws, waste the revenues upon useless and superfluous public works, keep the true and candid patriot at a distance, and are submissive towards foreigners. Threats were offered that upon others would fall the fate of Okubo, but the "Patriotism Advocating Society" was not strong enough to carry out its purpose. But the disaffection has spread; disturbances have broken out in the provinces, and there has been a military rising among the Imperial Guards in the Capital. So the political horizon in Japan is just as dark as that of countries older in civilization.

EDITOR.

## CANADIAN CELEBRITIES.

### NO. I.—SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD (*concluded*.)

Were it required to state in a single word the cause of Sir John A. Macdonald's fall from power, that word would be the same that raised him to his highest eminence—Confederation. For out of the necessities and exactions of the Union came those urgencies which induced Sir John to risk his political integrity and his popularity. At the time of the Act of Union the need was felt of stronger liens than were afforded by the parchment of even an Imperial Act. The Provinces were to be grappled to each others' souls with hooks of steel, in the shape of a continuous railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific. British Columbia was needed in the Union to effect connection with the Continent of Asia, and to prevent Canada from being shut out from the Pacific, as she had already been largely excluded from the Atlantic, by the diplomacy or audacity of the United States. Accordingly the International Railway was commenced, and the Pacific Railway promised. The territory lying between Upper Canada and British Columbia was acquired from the Hudson's Bay Company, and its settlement commenced by partitioning off Manitoba. When the fertility of this new Province was understood, it became the object of a fierce contention. The Ultramontane element—which saw Federal power slipping from its grasp—beheld an opportunity to offset and limit Protestant ascendancy, by instituting a counterpart to Quebec in the great Far-West Territory. Hence, not only was immense pressure brought to bear upon the Government to secure special territorial privileges for the Roman-Catholic half-breeds who wandered over the vast western prairies, but discontent was fostered among them to the point of open rebellion; in order both to discourage Upper-Canada immigration and to open rebellion; in order both to discourage Upper-Canada immigration and to secure further privileges as the price of efforts for pacification. In the course of these troubles occurred the murder—by a so-called "military execution"—of Scott; a resident Orangeman, who had resisted the revolt. When, by the influence of Bishop Taché the revolt was quelled, a storm of indignation burst forth in Upper Canada; coupled with the demand for the "murderer Riel" to be brought to justice. This, the secret compact with the Church forbade: and Sir John had a difficult part to play. He could not break his agreement; and he lacked courage to face the storm. What he did was weak and immoral; and—as the result showed—foolish. He ran with the hare, and held with the hounds. He disbursed money from the secret-service fund for Riel to fly the country, while he stood up in Parliament and vehemently invoked Heaven to witness his desire to catch the fugitive! The truth must be told; that the truth—for its own sake—was not in those days dear to Sir John. No doubt he held himself excused by the exigencies of the public welfare; no doubt the circumstances were grave and critical; and the Premier thought he was acting for the best. But the falsehood failed; for it was not even half-believed: and the Orangemen, who had been Sir John's traditional supporters, for a time fell away from him. This was one current towards the cataract.

Meanwhile the prosecution of the Intercolonial Railway was setting another current in motion from the east to drift Sir John A. Macdonald into unpopularity. Always ready to part the spoils of office among his followers, while satisfied

with official power himself, Sir John could not satisfy all—even with the pickings of a huge government railway in addition to ordinary patronage—and had to disappoint many, who forthwith clamoured against the Premier. The name of the road began to be banded about as the synonym of political corruption: and, here and there, little facts came to light which seemed to justify the clamour. The murmur of discontent grew louder as the general elections drew on. The roar of waters was on the air. But the projected Pacific Railway seemed to offer the means of safety. With it, as a mighty leverage, the governmental cause might yet reach the shore. Different companies were competing for the contract: what more reasonable (to a politician) than that these men should furnish the sinews of war to maintain in power those from whose hands it was hoped to receive the charter for the construction and working of the road? Sir John, doubtless, saw only the fair and specious side of the case. To his mind the first position would be that the country could be governed with greater tact and ability by himself than by his opponents. This being granted, the use of means which, however immoral, had been sanctioned by long and growing usage of party warfare, would be soon accepted as lawful. Money for election purposes was asked and received from the expectants of the railway charter. "Election purposes" is a wide phrase. There are some which are perfectly legitimate. Writers cannot be expected to use their time and strength without remuneration. Printers and reporters must be paid. Newspapers value their space by the inch for advertising; whether it be direct, oblique, or by implication. Even public speakers must live of their political gospel; and railway fares come expensive in this country of magnificent distances. One may therefore hear with equanimity of the call for an election fund, and of the formation of a prudential committee to disburse it. Happy the politician who knows no more about the fund than this: who can trust his friends to gather and spread the needful fructifier without touching the odoriferous heap himself. Sir John A. Macdonald was not so happy. In the heat of the contest he wrote and telegraphed for additional sums to be used for "election purposes." He was happy only in escaping the odium of applying any of this money to his private uses. Indeed there is something sublime in the personal indifference to money shewn by Sir John: there can be no doubt that he cherished a great pride in his superiority to mere sordid considerations. It was not in theatrical bombast, but with earnest sincerity that in his place in parliament, when taxed with corruption, he rose and, flinging out his arms excitedly, cried with flushed face and flashing eye, "These hands are clean." He meant it: and it was true—with a reservation.

Looking back upon the Pacific Scandal dispassionately, (as one can only do after the lapse of years) much appears to modify the hard—if righteous—judgment passed at the time upon the Prime Minister of the day. A bulky pamphlet—with bulkier appendix,—would be needful to present and weigh the evidence which has been offered to prove that there was no understanding between Sir John's government and Sir Hugh Allan, more than the general and silent understanding which might result from their belonging to the same party in politics. The one may well have thought that his party would favor him, without the party in any way expressing its purpose to do so. Apart from this, a calm review of the position of the parties then applying for a charter would, perhaps, shew that the two great contending companies which were applicants for it had already practically amalgamated before the date of the "Scandal." The promoters of the company doubtless thought that if the government were defeated, even the combined scheme might fall through: and in this light their liberal contributions to the election fund stand explained, without the need of supposing that there was absolute bargain and sale of the road privilege. Thus Sir John A. Macdonald's hands might be "clean" in a still wider sense; and yet have a sense in which they were not clean, and in which the indignation of the country might righteously be visited upon him.

But the Pacific "corruption" was not simply a fault, it was a blunder. The right hand of the astute statesman had forgotten its cunning. Had the monies passed into the hands of the Conservative Club, that tender organism—a political conscience—might have been saved from stain or injury; and the wave of commotion might have swept by without bearing with it into its Niagara the fortunes of the Premier. But Sir John seems to have so confidently trusted to the fact that the money was not adhering to his own fingers, as to be blind to the wrong of calling for it, and indifferent to the danger of handling it. So the government of Sir John A. Macdonald drifted into the rapids, was swept on by the storm, neared the cataract, and went over. He would doubtless be ready to-day to acknowledge, not simply that he blundered, but that the judgment for doing evil that good might come was in a measure just. And yet it is marvellous to find this doomed and wrecked statesman once more occupying his old position as Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada. But the explanation is easy. His foes have been no wiser and no better than himself. They have undermined their own stronghold of political purism; and Sir John has but needed to use the material with which they have furnished him to rebuild his own fallen fortunes. The stones have been placed ready to his hands. True, the old versatility of his genius has not forsaken him, and his indomitable courage and perseverance have stood him in good stead. He reaps now the benefit of the wisdom with which he bowed to adverse gales, and with which, also, when the wind shifted, he once more set his sails to catch the breeze.

The last portrait of Sir John A. Macdonald is taken as he stands on a platform in Quebec receiving the congratulations of his friends, after being sworn into his new office, in October of the present year. The light falls thin and cold upon an elderly man who is worn and harassed with the anxieties of conflict, and with the severe physical strain of a campaign throughout the heats of summer. The old defiance is in his eye, and rings out in the clear challenge of his voice: but the sprightly jauntiness of earlier days is but the ghost of its former self, and hardly sits well with greyer hairs and more shrunken features. Yet it may be hoped—as we look at him—that a season of rest may rejuvenate the man: for he is one who, whatever his faults, has had them condoned by the people at the polls, and also must at least be credited with a sincere desire for the growth and welfare of his country. And it may be hoped that, avoiding the errors of the past, Sir John may yet have an influence for good upon the development of the country's resources and the consolidation of its institutions. With mere questions of policy this sketch has nothing to do. Protection may

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN ARE INVITED TO CALL AND INSPECT OUR STOCK BEFORE PURCHASING. REYNOLDS &amp; VOLKEL, 427 NOTRE DAME STREET.

be a good thing, or it may not; but it is certain that Sir John will move but cautiously in that direction; and it may well be that the logic of events will deter him from moving at all. If his action be left free, he will still have great difficulty in retaining about him the men who have placed him in power. To himself the forecast of the future cannot be full of promise.

In summarizing the character of Sir John A. Macdonald it will have been noticed that Ambition is at once its strength and its weakness. In its strength it enables him to rise above the petty greeds of office, and—as we have seen—to project his vision and purpose into the future. But in its weakness his ambition blinds him to the beauty of a pure morality, and makes the end appear to justify even doubtful means. Very noticeable has been his life-long faculty of making and retaining friends. The loyalty of his followers is remarkable. Hundreds of them can see no fault in him. Even in regard to a weakness which need here be but lightly touched, his own *mot* was true when—coming victorious out of one of the old party conflicts—he declared that “the country preferred John A. drunk to George Brown sober.” This loyalty of his friends is only partially explained by his courteous geniality towards even the dunder-heads and incubi of his party: his unselfishness has left him free to forward the interests of adherents, and even to reward those who came to him from the enemy. A warm and constant friend, he has been ever ready to receive a former foe who came in friendship. And not many friends has he lost by want of thought or want of effort.

As a speaker, Sir John A. Macdonald cannot claim the highest rank, if style be considered. Ready, impulsive, energetic, he makes his points, and makes them well: but he has no graceful faculty of weaving a pretty web of oratory out of nothing. With something to say, he can say it with abundant and choice language, with ready wit, and with great energy and directness; though with much uncultured gesticulation, and a passion which frequently destroys the mere verbal coherence of his speech. But the fact that he always speaks with a purpose, and that his words are weighted with good sense and meaning, hushes the house to silence when he rises. As a constitutional lawyer, Sir John has few equals: as an organizer and leader, he has no superior. Should he learn to master the faults of earlier years, he may yet leave a name which shall be respected and cherished by Canadians of every party, when the harshness of partizan conflict shall be softened by the mellowing touch of time; and its discords shall be hushed in the distance of the centuries.

GRAPHITE.

### THE MORALITY OF GREAT MEN.

Success in the history of the world has so often been achieved unscrupulously and used badly, that cynical persons may be tempted to ask whether any great men have ever been thoroughly moral. No doubt they constantly have a conscience of their own, and conform more or less regularly to its injunctions; but what is thought is, that the whole moral code of heroic personages is laxer than that which obtains among their Liliputian contemporaries. A certain school of philosophers even become indignant with anybody who pokes too inquisitively into the privacy of the illustrious dead, to see whether or not they conformed strictly to the Ten Commandments. They consider such invidious criticism as a sort of discreditable snuffing about in the dirty places of the past, and the “doggeries” is a term invented by Mr. Carlyle to express his disgust at the people who rake up scandals about the moral conduct of great men. It is remarkable, indeed, how very slight importance posterity attaches to certain of their failings; even where similar default on the part of the living would not be easily tolerated. When men arrive at a considerable degree of eminence and power, the world seems to throw aside its usual tape and measure, and to take down from the shelf exceptional standards of morality by which to judge them. Famous monarchs, statesmen, generals, and to some extent famous authors too, are dealt with on broader and larger principles than ordinary. Historians do not set themselves to praise or condemn them according as they are faithful or unfaithful to their wives, or with reference to their veracity, or any other quality which in private life is so rigidly canvassed. Anybody who reaches the position of a Napoleon, a Duke of Wellington, or a Cavour, is estimated irrespectively of the cardinal virtues. The more he falls short of great notoriety, the more fiercely his personal deficiencies are blamed, till, when we come down to those who in station and influence are on a level with ourselves, we fall back into our former moral method, and begin again to regard temperance, soberness, and chastity as matters of primary importance. This laxity is most of all shown in our judgment of great diplomatic or political successes. We admire and quote as great, the man who has produced a great event, without pausing to reflect strictly whether he acquired his ends by treachery or dissimulation or lying. Perhaps if the nature of the means he used was strongly pressed upon us, we should admit that they were indefensible. Still, we soon return to our old position of admiring the end, and forgetting all that constituted the means. Whether or not Cavour told falsehoods to Napoleon III., or Napoleon III. to the French Assembly before his *coup d'état*, are questions about which those do not trouble themselves, who, looking to the results obtained, regard the one as the greatest of modern Italians, the other as the greatest of modern French politicians. Cavour will go down to future times as the bold political gamester who staked the unity of Italy on a happy throw, and won it. And the Emperor Napoleon would be forgiven the dishonesty of his *coup d'état*, and the war with Germany, even by French journalists, if he had succeeded in making France the mistress of the Continent. Possibly it may be true that most statesmen have been liars, on an emergency. What King David said in haste about his species, he might have said upon reflection about monarchs and diplomatists,—himself included. There have been, of course, exceptions; but no candid critic can admit that scrupulousness, honesty, and unflinching veracity have been common characteristics among the great notabilities and leaders of the past.

It is, of course, very shocking to think that an accusation so sweeping should stand any chance of being even approximately true, but it seems still more shocking that history should make so little of all the vices and immoralities of its heroes. At first sight it appears as if society, by such untoward leniency to wicked men, placed itself in a dilemma. Either, one might argue, morality

does not really matter so much as society pretends, or else it is most deplorable that irregularities and crimes should be publicly condoned wholesale. If morality means anything at all, we have no business, we shall be told, to weigh famous characters with false weights. Intemperance or unchastity are vital questions with respect to the conduct of Brown and Jones, and they cannot have been a bagatelle in Cæsar or Alexander. Is it only when we get to the case of notabilities that we are immediately to find out that flesh is weak, and must not be too severely scrutinized? All at once we are willing to make allowances. Kings, emperors, and statesmen, we suddenly discover, have special temptations. And thus the moralist altogether, when he becomes an historian, ceases to be a moralist altogether. No doubt such contrarieties in our system of criticism stand in need of explanation. They are, as we have observed, at first sight inconsistent and unintelligible. There is, however, something to be advanced in their favor; and though we are far from saying that an increase of moral severity on the part of historians would not be a benefit to the world, yet, on the whole, it will be found that history could hardly be written at all except on principles somewhat akin to those of which strict ethical judges seem to have a title to complain.

In the first place, it is to be remembered what are the paramount interests of society with respect to the historical examination and criticism of the lives of great or powerful people. Society is principally concerned with the question whether, on the whole, their vast opportunities have been employed for the general happiness of the community. This is a matter that touches mankind more nearly than the problem whether or not the private conduct of such persons has been sinful or the reverse. The domestic vices of the great, when they become notorious and flagrant, are public evils, because they are an injury done to the cause of virtue; but they are far less of public evils than bad government, or tyranny, or persecution. Nero's bestialities would have been of minor consequence to the race, if life had not become insecure under his rule; and, at the present moment, whenever it can be shown that his cruelties affected only the select few, and that the great mass of the Roman people were happy and thriving under him, a democratic age would soon consent to treat even his persecution of Christians and of senators as a peccadillo. The first thing needed is to protect the multitude who are weak against the mercilessness and rapacity of the strong. History feels this, and though it has generally been written in the interest of the educated, rather than of the lower classes, still, the canon it applies is meant to be a broad one, and kings and statesmen are condemned or praised according as they are thought to have rendered those dependent on their tender mercies happy or unhappy. And posterity, accordingly, when it discusses the character and posthumous reputation of a conqueror or a king, visits with its severest censure those who have been guilty of lawless violence or cruelty. Did he plunder or ravish, and how many people did he put to death? were his subjects miserable during his reign?—such are the broad inquiries it makes about the famous great men in former times. It is of the most serious consequence to the world that those who have unlimited power should use it well. History is society's weapon of defence against the powerful; and a primary, though unconscious, instinct of self-preservation leads us, in criticising the past, to attach the utmost weight to such vices and defects as would be wholly intolerable in the present. In comparison with these transcendent questions, little curiosities and scandals about vices of a private sort are trivial, or beside the mark. What one cares chiefly to know is whom a tyrant beheaded, or to how many women he had made love. His illegitimate children, his bottles of wine, his gambling tastes, unless his conduct was in open defiance of all decency and decorum, are things about which posterity troubles its head very little. It is not affected by them, nor is its own existence and comfort dependent on its success in frightening great men into domestic virtue. History, in a word, does not write its criticisms from a domestic point of view. It does not excuse Robespierre because he was chaste, nor refuse to recognize the political genius of Talleyrand because of his amours, his lies, and his devotion to himself.

History has, indeed, scarcely got at its command the resources which would enable it to act on any different plan. It may be doubted whether society would lose far more than it gained by a system of rigid scrutiny into the private vices and virtues of the dead. Except in the case of the few who outrage all propriety, it is not easy for the outside world to know much about a man's inner life. We are at the mercy of rumor and gossip, and all of us know by every-day experience how monstrous is the inaccuracy of scandal-mongers when great reputations are at stake. As common report could not be trusted, history, if it were to attempt to turn itself into a tribunal of pure ethical criticism, would soon descend to the level of private chronicles and scandalous historiettes, and alternate between piquant truth and gross libel. Its real work, however, is not to educate the rising generation in moral virtue, to show by example and illustration what merits and demerits affect the progress of countries and races on a large scale, and only to touch private affairs when they are inextricably interwoven with public. There is, of course, one way in which this limit must be often transgressed. In the delineation of the character of great men it is desirable to be complete and accurate, and anything that throws light on their nature or habits is so much valuable matter for the future. But when all this matter has been collected and added to the great man's biography, history and popular feeling come back again to the broadest standard, and weigh him, not by his conjugal or parental excellence, but by his merits as a public man. No heresy, however, can be so mischievous as that which teaches that there is, for different degrees of genius, a different moral code. Moral distinctions are a barrier erected by society between itself and danger, assiduously inculcated by legislators and educators to that end; and this barrier is nowhere needed more than in the case of genius. Great intellectual or material strength, unaccompanied by moral sensibility, is an enemy to mankind's happiness, quite as much as a wild beast is to the repose of an African village. For society to treat genius and power as if they had nothing to do with ethical rules, is to abandon ethical rules where they are most imperatively wanted. All ethical rules, however, are not alike, nor are they all of equal moment in the eyes of an historian. Historians have principally, if not solely, to do with such of them as constitute a safeguard to the world against the aberrations of the powerful. They can afford to pass over others cavalierly; but there is a portion of the moral law which they should enforce as inflexibly in the case of the great as in the case of the small.—*Saturday Review.*

## THE SECOND ADVENT OF THE PAST.—No. II.

BY REV. THOS. RATTRAY.

The second advent as of the past is not now presented as a curious and interesting, yet impracticable, theory. The design is to show that its bearing on the harmony of Scripture, the removal of doctrinal error, and the sad divisions in Christendom, point to it as the great need of our times. It may jar seriously with some doctrines in all the theologies. It may subject to a severe strain the prevalent Churchianity, and so doing may excite violent opposition. Its merit will, however, be seen in its bringing to the foreground the deified and reigning Son of God as absolutely Lord of all, and the Holy Scriptures as the sole law of His kingdom, and both as giving the only basis for salvation and communion, and therefore the living agencies in Christianity as the final and universal religion.

The theory now presented may frown at any attempt to found a church on a human exposition of Scripture, and may therefore be adverse to nearly all existing churches. Asserting as it does the absolute rule of the Son of God and the supreme authority of Scripture, it may imply free Biblical interpretation in the pulpit and outside of it. It may proclaim service to the reigning Son of God in an absolute sense, and the Word as the sole law of His reign, and thus binding men to Christ and the Word may utterly disclaim obedience to men or churches or human theologies. It may solve the difficult question, "What is the Church?" as the aggregate of all professed believers, and therefore as the sum of all their assemblies founded on Christ and the Word. Declaring that the reigning Son of God had as a Priest made a perfect and final purification of sins before he became King in Zion, it may resolve the conditions of salvation and communion into obedience to Him and the Word, and put down any attempt to enforce other conditions, as obedience to this or the other system of theology. It may thus free Christianity of the load of human inventions which have encumbered it, and exhibit it in its spirituality and catholicity. It may pronounce the Romish Mass a cheat and a snare, and remind Protestants that their use of the Sacrament of the Supper should be simply as a memento of the night of Christianity before the coming glory of the morning dawn of the kingdom of God.

I mention these as results which may be expected from a general reception of the theory of the second advent now advocated, and as showing its practical character and its claim to the attention of all Christians, especially that they may bring it to the test of Scripture without regard to prevalent views. Christians everywhere are tired of theories which are merely such. We are living in a practical age. We have been filled with the husks and desire the food that nourishes. We are perplexed by the many theologies and ecclesiasticisms of the day, and also by the many Churches, each one called a Church of Christ. We are harassed by what may be named the *modern polytheism*, and sigh for unity in the Son of God. We know that in Him is life and nowhere else. We believe that "this is the true God and eternal life." We want to obey the injunction, "Little children, keep yourselves from idols." We know not how to do it amid the abounding *polytheism* of churches many and creeds many. We have no wish to question the mystery of the Trinity in the Godhead, yet we cling to a divine unity in the government of the final age. We do believe that in it "the Father judgeth no man, but hath committed all judgment to the Son"; that "He hath appointed Him heir of all things"; that "He is Lord of all"; that "all power has been given Him in heaven and in earth"; that at the name of Jesus every knee should bow, in heaven, in earth, and under the earth." We believe that all these Scripture statements and others refer to the kingdom of God established when the Mosaic dispensation passed away in A.D. 70, and to the Son of God as its King, and as such "God over all and blessed for ever." In the recognition of this we see the condemnation of so-called polytheism of churches many and creeds many, and the dawning of the desired morning over distracted Christendom when to the reigning Son of God will be the gathering of all the people, and when faith in and obedience to Him and His Word will be acknowledged as the one and perfect test of salvation and communion.

It must be a hard task to reconcile the texts now quoted with a quasi-reign of the Son of God as a saving priest, or with an absolute reign yet in the future. The attempt has involved Christendom in endless perplexities and distractions. The church has ruled instead of Christ, and expositions of the Word have taken the place of Scripture. There has been no king in Israel, and every man does that which is right in his own eyes. Scripture plainly says that "the Father judgeth no man, but hath committed all judgment and rule to the Son." The church traverses this announcement and says that the Son is to the end of time a serving mediator. Scripture says that at the end of the Mosaic dispensation to the Father, and that from the passing away of the Mosaic dispensation to the end He will be absolute Sovereign of the age, the Father excepted, "Who did put all things under Him." The church nullified this statement by extending the serving mediatorship to the end of time, thus disallowing any future subjection of the Son to the Father, and in the absence of an absolute reign of the Son assumes the needed authority and rules the Israel of God with absolute sway, interpreting Scripture and authoritatively applying its expositions. The action of the church involves practical issues of vast moment. I mean to show that the theory of the second advent now advocated involves also vast and *beneficent* practical results.

The Romish idea of the Kingdom of God as a vast earthly ecclesiastical kingdom, has made a permanent impression on the Protestant mind. We are dazed by it, and incapable to rightly understand the spiritual and invisible nature of the kingdom over which the Son of God reigns. We transform Christianity into Churchianity as readily as does the Pope, with the sole exception that we displace his idea of an earthly unity, by the stultifying idea of a multi-form and increasing diversity, as a better conception of what in Scripture is called "the kingdom, or reign of heaven or of God." If the papal idea is false, ours is worse. If the one is a mistake, the other is a blunder which is said to be worse than a crime. If the Kingdom of God was designed to have an earthly expression in the form of an ecclesiastical earthly kingdom, the papal idea of its unity is reasonable, while ours of an endlessly increasing diversity, is void of even the appearance of what is right or proper. Yet we

cling to it that our Churches may have what we think is a Divine basis. We cling to it that we may fight Rome with her own weapons. A vain attempt, for if the Kingdom of God was designed to have manifestation in earthly ecclesiastical kingdoms, the uncultured common sense of mankind will say, not in many but in one. Such is the general conviction, for the most part latent and not expressed, because attended by a fear, that the true sense of the earthly expression of the Kingdom of God has not been reached.

It is not unlikely that what caused the error concerning the Church, was also the occasion of the greater error respecting the second advent. Visibility of the Kingdom of God in an earthly ecclesiastical kingdom provoked the desire, and led to the belief of a visible manifestation of the Son of God in regal power. Both were the product of that weakness in the human nature, which ever prefers the evidence of sense to that of faith, and confounds the infinitude of the realm of the supernatural with that of the material. We are not ignorant of this weakness in our nature. The history of Christendom abundantly reveals it. The temporary and shadowy dispensation of Moses, has by it been raised from its grave, and clothed in Christian raiment, has been made to play a considerable part in the times of the final age. A dispensation confined to one nation, and merely introductory to one embracing the whole earth, minutely ritual, because local and temporary, it has been regarded in all Christian times, and by nine-tenths of the Christian people, as a divine rule for the regulation of the outward in the new, the universal, and the final dispensation. Such an error, not confined to the Greek and Latin Churches, but largely permeating the Churches of the Reformation, an error so palpable in the light of the writings of the New Testament, as to strike the enlightened Christian with profound amazement at its conception and maintenance through the many centuries of the past, suggests the inference that an error from the same source has placed the second advent at the close of time, or in the yet distant future. Visibility of the Kingdom of God in an earthly ecclesiastical kingdom, or in many (how many no one can say) earthly ecclesiastical kingdoms as in the Reformed Churches, has so vitiated the universal Christian mind, that is well nigh impossible to impress on it any sense of the possibility of the regal advent of the Son of God, unless it takes place attended by the evidences which act on the physical in man.

The testimony of Scripture, which so clearly confines the regal advent of the Son of God to the time when the Mosaic dispensation passed away in A.D. 70, has been up to this late day ineffectual in convincing the professing Christian world of its truth. It has not yet penetrated through the flesh to the spirit. The former has become hardened by the roll of centuries, and by the teaching of a Judaized Christianity. We read Scripture concerning the Kingdom of God, through a veil, as did the Jews in the times of Paul. Moses is still dominant in Christendom. The woman at Jacob's well was not more mystified by the words of Christ than is the Christian world of this day. We have not yet come into the light of the glory of the kingdom of the final age. We have re-vivified Judaism, and so far have fallen from grace. We have materialized the second advent, the resurrection and the judgment. We have placed them in the future, and at the end of time. We cannot think of them as of the past, because their evidences have not been patent to the senses. As a consequence we fail to realize the true aspect of the Kingdom of God as a reign of life, and as such in marked contrast to the dispensation of Moses, which in Scripture is called "the letter which killeth," "the ministration of condemnation," "the ministration of death."

The Destructionist theory is making its mark on Christian thought. It is secretly spreading to an extent beyond calculation. It is held more or less strongly by ministers of all Protestant denominations. Avowed by only one here and there, it is nevertheless cherished or considered by vast numbers, who in their public services say nothing of their cogitations or conclusions on it. Its evidences, chiefly gathered from the Old Testament, are strangely inconclusive when brought before the blaze of light and life which fills the writings of the New Covenant. They are indeed there quenched as the stars before the rising sun. Yet, even when brought there, and the New Testament is read through the veil of our Judaized Christianity, they have sufficient force to draw the attention of many, and in some cases to produce conviction of their truth. If the final issues of the Kingdom of God are, with those of the previous dispensations, remitted to the end of time, so that death reigns in the one as it did in the others, and all men await a general resurrection at the end of time, it will have to be granted that the theory of Destructionism is, on Scriptural grounds, formidably strong.

To successfully meet this theory, we have to lay aside many of the long-settled conclusions on the second advent, the resurrection, and the judgment. They rest on false premises. They are inconsistent with the name given in Scripture to Christianity and the final dispensation. They are incongruous with the Messianic prediction of the Old Testament, with the words of Christ the exponent of prophecy, and with the writings of the Apostles. They rob the final dispensation of its true character as a reign of life, and as such in marked contrast to the previous dispensations. The key-note of it is given in the words of its King: "He that liveth and believeth in me shall never die." Not lightly did Paul speak of the dispensation of Moses, "for the letter killeth," and of that of Christ, "but the Spirit giveth life." What a broad line of demarcation did he draw in the terms he used for the one, and in those he applied to the other, as "the ministration of death," "the ministration of condemnation," and "the ministration of the Spirit," "the ministration of righteousness or justification,"—all expressive of the meaning of the death-symbols which cover the pages of the Old Testament, and of the life-symbols which fill the surface of the New Testament—of death reigning until the regal advent of the Son of God, and of life reigning from the beginning to the final end of His dispensation—of death swallowed up in victory at the beginning of His reign, so that all the righteous dead of former times were raised and entered for ever into the joy of their Lord, and from then and to the end of time the resurrection and the judgment continuous, so that the faithful are at the end of their earthly course "present with the Lord." The judgment an ever present reality. All now and always manifested before the judgment seat of Christ. The resurrection and judgment in the reign of the Prince of Life not simultaneous as before. They were necessarily such then until the regal advent of the only one mighty to save. But since, and to the end of time, *Hades* is abolished, death is

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTH COATS, FUR LINED AND TRIMMED, EUROPEAN STYLE, AT REYNOLDS &amp; VOLKEL'S, 427 NOTRE DAME ST.

deprived of its sting, and "grace reigns through righteousness unto eternal life by Jesus Christ our Lord."

The true conception of "life in Christ" is dependent on what its advocates do not receive,—on the regal advent of the Son of God at the beginning of His reign, when the Mosaic institute passed away in A.D. 70. The belief of this is indispensable to the harmony of Scripture, and to the revelation of the unique glory of Christianity as the Kingdom or reign of the Lord. Without it the theory of "Destructionism" or "life in Christ," with its evidences from the records of the ministration of death, when brought before the effulgence of life and light in the records of the ministration of the Spirit, fade and vanish as the stars before the rising sun.

We are yet in the dim twilight, and fail to comprehend the spirituality and catholicity of Christianity as the Kingdom of God. Concerning its spirituality, we quietly ignore the verbiage and spirit of Scripture, and traverse the words of Christ in practically saying "the Kingdom of God cometh with observation." We cannot conceive of the second and regal advent unless it be palpable to the senses. Concerning its catholicity, we either conceive of a vast ecclesiastical kingdom as that of Papal Rome, with its human authority crushing out individual liberty, and forcibly subjecting all men to its sway, or of an endless number of such kingdoms, each one in its little sphere using the same authority as it best can, and contented we sit down and luxuriate in our cogent and profound conclusions. We fail to receive the plain statements of Scripture of the regal advent as to follow the priestly advent after the short interval of the lifetime of a generation. The words of Him who is now "God over all," uttered in the times of the first advent, "there be some standing here who shall not taste of death till they see the Son of man coming in His Kingdom." "We shall not have gone over the cities of Israel till the Son of man be come," and these inexpressibly weighty words, "this generation shall not pass away till all be fulfilled. Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away,"—all these predictions of Him whose testimony is the spirit of prophecy, and all the words of His Apostles embodying the substance of their Lord's teaching, and the evident *animus* of the whole New Testament pointing to the regal advent as near at hand, even at the door—all are quenched by a materialism, and a Judaized Christianity.

Truly we are yet in the dim twilight, and have yet to learn and know the spirituality and catholicity of Christianity as the Kingdom or reign of God. As we draw nearer and nearer to the right view of the Kingdom of the final age, and we perceive the radical difference in it and the former dispensations, the advent of the King who *was* and *is* for ever over all, and the establishment of His Kingdom *without* observation will be no more. Events in the sphere of the material. Faith will be recognized as the eye that sees. Scripture will be the sole effect of faith, and the sole and sufficient reason for the second and regal advent as of the past, will be, in the words of Him who is the faithful and true Witness, and who said, "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away."

## NEWS SUMMARY.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

The total number of shipwrecks, this year, up to October 18th, has been 1,106, 207 less than last year.

The Duke of Norfolk has given the people of Sheffield three pieces of ground, containing together twenty-six acres of land, for public parks.

A five per cent. reduction of wages takes place in the north of England iron district on November 30th, and a general strike will possibly follow.

"Commodore" Judkins of the Cunard steamers, known so long and widely to ocean travellers, died last week in Liverpool. He had made over 400 voyages across the Atlantic without the loss of a single life, and with no material injury to any of his vessels.

The temperance question is kept alive in England. Two M.P.'s, Mr. Allen, at Birmingham, and Mr. Bell, at West Hartlepool, have both been advocating legislation on the subject. The former thinks there are too many brewers and distillers in the House for fair play.

The *Whitehall Review* says that the *suits* of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise will be thus composed:—Lord Suffield, Major and Mrs. De Winton, Captain Verner Chater (91st Regt.), The Hon. Charles Harbord (Scots Guards), Mr. and Mrs. Morton, and Dr. Andrew Clark.

The English press does not seem to have much faith in the new Canadian Ministry carrying out to any great extent its Protectionist election-cry, though all the papers unite in acknowledging that in view of the overpowering expression of public sentiment it will be called upon to fulfil its pledges.

Garotting has made its appearance again in London, a jeweller, in Islington, having been robbed in this manner of £400 worth of jewellery, which he was taking home. The same remedy which so effectually stopped this brutal business some years ago—flogging, will doubtless be applied with good results.

George Morgan, who died at Streatham, England, a few days since, lacked only a few weeks of being 108 years old. His father, a Welshman, lived to be 98. In 1795, as the books of his house in Long Acre testify, Mr. Morgan went to London and established himself as a coach-builder—a business which he continued for 83 years.

The Irish Sunday-closing Act has not been altogether successful in Ireland, where it has just come into operation. In Cork the people made up for the shortened time by an increased amount of drinking, and in the country the "Travellers' Clause" was taken full advantage of, nearly the whole population of one village adjourning *en masse* to the inns of a neighbouring town.

A female gymnast has been giving some wonderful exhibitions at the Alexandra Palace. She walks on a wire only one-tenth of an inch thick. This is, of course, quite invisible to spectators forty or fifty feet below, and gives her the appearance of walking on nothing, especially as she uses no balancing pole. The natural objection to this dangerous sort of amusement is removed by a net being so fastened under the wire that it is quite impossible for her to be injured at all if she falls.

Cardinal Paul Cullen, Archbishop of Dublin, is dead. The deceased prelate was born in Ireland about 1800, and left his native country at an early age to study in Rome, where he remained thirty years, during a considerable portion of which he was Rector of the Irish College and member of several ecclesiastical congregations in that city. After the death of Dr. Crolly, Roman Catholic Bishop of Armagh, which took place in 1849, Dr. Cullen was appointed by Pius IX. to the position thus vacated. In 1851 he was consecrated Primate of all Ireland, and was transferred to Dublin in the following year on the death of Dr. Murray. He was strongly opposed to the mixed system of education represented by the Government

schools and Queen's Colleges, and as he was one of the first to conceive the idea of a Catholic University in Dublin, so he has ever proved himself a patron of that institution, and the main pillar of its support in Ireland. He was proclaimed Cardinal in June, 1866, being the first Irish Bishop who since the era of the Reformation had been advanced to that dignity.

A fearful panic, arising out of a false alarm of fire, occurred at the Colosseum Music Hall in Liverpool, on the 15th ult. There were between 4,000 and 5,000 people present at a concert. Rushing down stairs, and being stopped by the barrier at the doors, those in front were pressed on by the crowd behind, and soon there was a struggling heap on the floor. A policeman outside luckily got an axe and cut away the obstruction, thus saving greater loss of life, but 37 persons were killed, two of them being women.

The season ticket-holders of railways often have just causes of complaint. An interesting case has been tried in the Southwark County Court. A gentleman sued the South-Western Railway Company for the cost of cab fares, rendered necessary by trains being late on no less than twenty mornings in one month. The defendants gained the day, in consequence of the printed agreement on the ticket, stipulating that the company would not be responsible, but it was held that had an ordinary ticket-holder claimed damages they would have been allowed.

The *New York Sun* says that the attention of the authorities in England is seriously directed to the subject of infant mortality. The returns of the Registrar-General have told year after year a shocking story. Putting the thing plainly, the horrid fact stands forth that infanticide is now as common on the banks of the Severn as it was in days of old on the banks of the Ganges. Patent child food is the chief means by which this slaughter of innocents is carried on.

Monsignor Capel has founded, at Kensington, a school of dress-making, for the benefit of la ies, and their instruction in this useful art. It is presided over by two experienced dress-makers, who cut out and fit for the patrons, and an English dress-maker to interpret for both customers and pupils. The latter, the working staff of the institution, consists of superior and well-educated girls, who are first regularly taught the business, and then paid afterwards for their work. All live under one roof, and in this consists the best part of the work, as pupils and workers are protected from the evils of outside life, and in their pursuit of an honest career, are still, in a measure, under the influence of a home.

The panic in gas shares, in consequence of the new discoveries in electric illumination, has been great, but there is a little reaction caused by the facts that the present gas companies have a monopoly for lighting towns, in consequence of which alone the Government would be the ones to carry out the project. But, as an English exchange remarks, what is to become of all their costly plant? The London Stereoscopic Company is already using the electric light, equal in brilliancy to 4,000 candles. The directors of the Crystal Palace have advertised for tenders for lighting the concert-room and another part of the building by electricity. And again we are told that a foot-ball match, witnessed by nearly 30,000 persons, has been played at Sheffield by electric light. The illuminating power was equal to 8,000 standard candles, and the cost per hour for each light, four in number, was 3½d.

In the year 1877 there were 77,982 arrests in London alone. Of these, on the male side of the count, there were 15,614 labourers, 2,044 carters, and 17,727 individuals without trade or profession. Of the women a large number were washerwomen, 1,302 domestic servants, and persons without regular employment 20,007. Of the whole number arrested, judgment has been passed on 54,034. As to education, 7,020 men and 4,206 women could neither read nor write; 26,617 men and 13,665 women could read or write imperfectly; 85 men and 6 women had received a superior education. Drunkenness was the sole offence in 25,000 cases, and the accompanying offence in a good many others; 6,139 were cases of theft. More than one-sixth of the articles stolen were recovered by the police. The number of persons who disappeared during the year was 11,699, of whom 6,160 were found by the detectives. Of suicides there were 240, besides 388 attempts at the same crime.

The London correspondent of the *Liverpool Daily Post* writes:—"A disruption in the world-wide Masonic brotherhood is impending, and the French section of the mystic craft are pressing the dispute to a final issue. The Grand Orient of France is about to issue a general invitation to the brethren of Great Britain and America to take part in what the decision of the Anglo-Saxon Lodges, which protested unanimously against the non-recognition of the Deity in all Masonic rites are much incensed by the recent action of English and American Masons in having refused all fellowship with the Masons of Paris, and it is now proposed that if the Anglo-Saxon Masons persist in their resolution, or if they refuse to attend the present secret conference in Paris, the Grand Orient of France shall then declare themselves independent, and shall issue warrants under their separate seal, constituting a disruption in the hitherto universal brotherhood. The new section would exclude from its ceremonies all reference to the Deity. The old section would maintain a religious element."

### FOREIGN.

Bismarck has finally succeeded in passing his bill to suppress Socialism, after accepting some vital modifications, the final vote standing 221 to 149. Its operation is to cease after March 31, 1881.

The damage done by the inundation of the Dametta Branch of the Nile is estimated at two and a half millions of dollars. Two hundred and fifty lives were lost. The Government is accused of neglecting all precautions against such a calamity. The inundation covers 120 square miles. Twenty villages have been submerged, and from 600 to 1,000 lives lost.

The disturbances of Vesuvius continue, but scientific men there say it will probably be some time before an eruption occurs. The eruption will probably be confined to an overflow of molten lava, unaccompanied by those disasters which marked the years 1854, 1861, and 1872. An observatory on the summit, under charge of Prof. Palmieri, keeps accurate notice of all phenomena.

The police have found eighteen bottles of dynamite in chambers near Madrid. Three arrests have been made in connection with this discovery. The trial of Moncasi, the would-be assassin of King Alfonso, has begun. It is considered proved that he had no accomplices. It is believed that the King will commute the sentence of death, which will doubtless be passed, to servitude for life.

One-third of the liquid portion of the sewage of Paris is conveyed to Gennevilliers, a kind of peninsula made by the windings of the Seine below Asnières. A medical visitor says that he did not discover as much smell as he has often detected in walking over farms manured with guano or in the ordinary manner, and he could not learn of any unfavourable effect on the health of the people. Magnificent crops are raised.

The beet-root sugar production of Europe for 1875-1876 amounted to 1,317,623 tons, of which the German empire produced 346,646 tons; France, 462,259; Russia and Poland, 245,000; Austria and Hungary, 153,922; Belgium, 79,796; Holland and other countries, 30,000. The various kinds made from this product were—refined, 70,000 tons; white, crystallized, 200,000; first product, brown, 700,000; after products, 350,000 tons.

A leading property-holder of Berlin, in order to make things fair and square with his tenants, has had an exact map drawn of the sides and windows of the buildings. Every window glass which has a crack or mark in it is put on the map, and thus when the terms of the tenants' leases expire, he knows to a single crack what was the state of the buildings at the commencement of the lease—expecting, of course, to have things left at the end as good as at the beginning.

Captain Salvi has successfully accomplished the feat of riding from Bergamo, in Lombardy, to Naples, a distance of 900 kilometres, or about 580 English miles, in ten days, on Leda, a Sardinian mare, the property of an Italian cavalry officer. The mare is Sardinian born and bred, but her grandsire was a pure Arab. She stands a little over 14½ hands, and is said to be about seven years old, grey, with an Arab forehead, and very plain hind quarters.





# FELLOWS'

## COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.



THE PROMOTER AND PERFECTOR OF ASSIMILATION.  
THE REFORMER AND VITALIZER OF THE BLOOD.  
THE PRODUCER AND INVIGORATOR OF NERVE AND MUSCLE.  
THE BUILDER AND SUPPORTER OF BRAIN POWER.

Fellows' Compound Syrup is composed of ingredients identical with those which constitute healthy blood, muscle and nerve, and brain substance, whilst life itself is directly dependent upon some of them.

By its union with the blood and its effect upon the muscles, re-establishing the one and toning the other, it is capable of effecting the following results:—

It will displace or wash out tuberculous matter, and thus cure consumption.

By increasing nervous and muscular vigor, it will cure dyspepsia, feeble or interrupted action of the heart and palpitation, weakness of intellect caused by grief, weary, overtax or irregular habits, bronchitis, acute or chronic, congestion of the lungs, even in the most alarming stages.

It cures asthma, loss of voice, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance, epileptic fits, whooping cough, nervousness, and is a most wonderful adjunct to other remedies in sustaining life during the process of diphtheria.

Do not be deceived by remedies bearing a similar name. No other preparation is a substitute for this under any circumstances.

### For the Effect Produced by Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites

In diseases of the lungs, the inventor is permitted to refer to the medical gentlemen of St. John, N.B., whose signatures are attached hereto.

WILLIAM BAYARD, M.D.  
EDWIN BAYARD, M.D.  
THOMAS WALKER, M.D.  
JOHN BERRYMAN, M.D. E.I.  
DR. JOHNSON, L.R.C.S., Ed.  
GEORGE KAYSON, M.D.  
W. H. HANDING, M.R.C.S.  
J. D. WHITE, M.D.  
T. W. CARRITT, M.D.

I, AARON ALWARD, Mayor of the City of St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, having examined the letters of Drs. Earle, Addy, Clay, Jacobs, and Chandler, and also the signatures attached to the foregoing permit of reference, hereby certify that I believe them all genuine. I can also testify to the high therapeutical value of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, and consider it deserving of attention by the profession generally.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal of Mayor at the City of St. John, this sixth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

Great Seal

### Dr. S. Jacobs on Aponia, or Loss of Voice.

ORANGE STREET, St. John, N.B., 1869.

MR. FELLOWS,

SIR,—I am bound to award the palm of merit to the preparation of Hypophosphites discovered by you. I had occasion to use it myself in a case of Aponia, which would not yield to regular treatment, and am happy to say it proved to be all you claimed for it, having acted with expedition and entire satisfaction. I feel called upon to publish the fact, that the profession may avail themselves of a remedy in your "Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites."

Yours very truly,  
S. JACOBS, M.D.

### Dr. Howe's Testimony.

PITTSFIELD, Me., March, 1872.

MR. JAMES I. FELLOWS,

DEAR SIR,—During the past two years I have given you Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites a fair though somewhat severe trial in my practice, and am able to speak with confidence of its effects. In restoring persons suffering from emaciation and the debility following diphtheria, it has done wonders. I constantly recommend its use in all affections of the throat and lungs. In several cases considered hopeless it has given relief, and the patients are fast recovering. Among these are consumptive and old bronchial subjects, whose diseases have resisted the other modes of treatment. For impaired digestion, and in fact for debility from any cause, I know of nothing equal to it. Its direct effect in strengthening the nervous system renders it suitable for the majority of diseases. I am, sir, yours truly,  
WM. S. HOWE, M.D.

### Inflammation of the Lungs.

UPPER SOUTH RIVER, Antigonish, N.S.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

This is to certify that in February, 1873, I had a very severe and dangerous attack of Inflammation of the Lungs, accompanied with a copious expectoration of mucus and blood, exhausting my strength until I was scarcely able to breathe. My physician held out no hope of recovery, and the evidences were that Hasty Consumption would soon put an end to my sufferings, an opinion concurred in by my friends. My attendants were induced to administer Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites, and I am happy to testify that I experienced relief from the very first dose; the effect of the first bottle amazed me, and a very few bottles restored my health completely. I attribute my recovery under God to the use of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites. I write and testify to the above, simply, that the proper party may receive due credit, and especially that others who suffer may have knowledge of a sure remedy for like diseases.

(Signed)

MRS. JOHN MCPHEE.

We, the undersigned residents of Antigonish, do hereby certify the above correct, from the fact that we are acquainted with Mrs. McPhee and the circumstances attending her case.

HUGH K. SINCLAIR,  
JOHN SINCLAIR, J.P.,  
JAMES A. SINCLAIR,  
MRS. JAMES SINCLAIR,  
SIMON SINCLAIR,  
JOHN MCPHEE,  
HUGH MCNEILS, J.P.

### Testimonial to Mr. Fellows.

We, the undersigned, Clergymen of the Methodist Church in Nova Scotia, having used the preparation known as Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, prepared by Mr. James I. Fellows, Chemist, St. John, N.B., or having known cases wherein its effects were beneficial, believe it to be a reliable remedy for the diseases for which it is recommended.

JAMES G. HENNIGAN,  
Pres. of Conference.  
JOHN McMURRAY,  
Ex-Pres. of Conference.  
WM. SARGENT,  
JOHN A. MOSHER,  
JOHN W. HOWE,  
STEPHEN F. HUESTIS,  
RICH'D W. WEDDALL,  
ALEX. W. NICHOLSON,  
CRANSWICK JOST  
ROWLAND MORION,  
JOHN JOHNSON.

### Letter from Rev. J. Salmon, M.D.

CHIPMAN, QUEEN'S CO., N.B.

MR. JAMES I. FELLOWS,

SIR,—In the practice of medicine I have recommended your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, and found invariably the following results:—

Greater freedom in the action of the Lungs, increased and more easy expectoration in cases indicated by dry cough, and decided augmentation of tone to the whole nervous system.

I can safely and consistently recommend your invaluable preparation in a variety of cases, especially for Chest diseases, having successfully prescribed it in Bronchitis, Asthma, Debility from Liver Complaint, Debility from Fevers, and Debility from Impoverished Blood.

I am, sir, yours truly,  
JAMES SALMON,  
Practising Physician and Surgeon.

## GENERAL EFFECTS OF FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.

"IT IS PERFECTLY SAFE AND THE TASTE PLEASANT."

The first apparent effect is to increase the appetite. It assists digestion, and causes the food to assimilate properly—thus the system is nourished. It also, by its tonic action on the digestive organs, induces more copious and regular evacuations. Its effect on the mucous membrane is such that easy expectoration is produced: not only are the air passages easily voided of the secretion already deposited, but its collection is carried on in a healthy manner, while the formation of tubercle is retarded. The rapidity with which patients take on flesh while under the influence of the Syrup, of itself indicates that no other preparation can be better adapted to help and nourish the constitution, and hence be more efficacious in all depression of spirits, shaking or trembling of the hands or body, cough, shortness of breath, or consumptive habit. The nerves and muscles become strengthened and the blood purified.

LOOK OUT FOR THE NAME AND ADDRESS,

# JAMES I. FELLOWS, ST. JOHN, N. B.,

On the yellow wrapper in watermark, which is seen by holding the paper before the light.

Price \$1.50 per Bottle, Six for \$7.50. Sold by all Druggists.



SCIENTIFIC—SANITARY ENGINEERING.

Lectures by Professor H. T. Bovey, of McGill College.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS IN LECTURE No. V.

1. State your opinion as to the admission of "road detritus" into sewers, and its influence upon the disposal of sewage.

*Ans.* The proper channel for the conveying away of all waste matters from the streets is afforded by the main sewers of a town, lying directly beneath and in a line with the streets. Where the sewage is to be utilized as manure, or chemically treated, the difficulty of dealing with it increases in proportion to the amount of road detritus mixed with it, and its value as a fertilizer is lessened. Experience, however, shows that the proportion which the road detritus bears to the total sewage of a town is so small as hardly to be worthy of being taken into account. For example, in Manchester, the population of which, in 1841, was 164,000, the proportion which the total street sweepings for the year bore to the total sewage was 7%. Wherever any difficulty arises regarding this question, catchpits may be provided to intercept the road and street detritus. Road detritus, freed from decomposing matter and from the salts of sewage, may be sold as material for mortar, or for ballast, or for foundry purposes. Mortar is said, however, to be injuriously affected by salts left from the sewage.

H. S. ARCHBALD (2nd year).

2. Compare the respective qualities of "Back Drainage" and "Drainage to the Street."

*Ans.* Each of the two systems of "Back Drainage" and "Drainage to the Street" has its peculiar advantages and disadvantages, demanding the careful consideration of the sanitary engineer.

The chief features of the "Back Drainage" system are as follows: From the main or street sewer a smaller sewer runs up into the courts separating the different blocks till it reaches the rear of the houses facing on the street; it then branches in both directions, and is carried behind them, and also behind the houses facing on the court, should there be any. Into these branch sewers is discharged the sewage of a certain number of the houses on the court as well as those fronting on the street, the number depending on the interval between the courts and on the elevations or depressions of the ground in the locality.

As each house drains to the rear under this system, it possesses the advantage of not having any pipes passing beneath the houses, and though this is nearly all that can be said in its favour, still it is of considerable importance. Theoretically, the conveyance of sewage under dwellings by means of a perfectly constructed system of pipes and pipe connections appears quite free from objections, for if these conditions be fulfilled there can be no escape of gas or sewage from the pipes. But the degree of perfection in construction requisite to ensure these results is hardly attainable in practice; it requires a too minute exactness in those details that are apt to be overlooked or neglected by the average workman, who cannot, or does not, realise the necessity for such precautions. For instance, if one of the pipes does not rest equally on the earth throughout its length, but is sustained here and there at intervening points, it will in all probability tend to sink (especially if the ground be naturally moist), and by so doing strain the joints and in time start a leak, through which the sewage will pass out to pollute the surrounding soil and engender foul odours, and the sewer gas escape to pass up through the earth into the house and bring disease and death on its inmates.

Among the most important objections to this system of back draining is that the branch sewers must pass through private property, and in consequence cannot be provided with man-holes at those points where they are needed to place the sewerage under control without entailing a heavy expense on the authorities, as the right of easement will have to be purchased in most cases; at the same time these man-holes will cause serious inconvenience and encroachment on the rights and privileges of private citizens. Another objection is that the sewage from the house will have to pass round three, and in some cases four right-angles, before being discharged into the street sewer,—a most important consideration, as deposits would frequently accumulate at the points of curvature and be difficult to remove unless a man-hole were provided at each of these points, which would not be at all practicable.

Under the system of "Drainage to the Street," the sewage of each house is led by independent pipes directly into the sewer, if it fronts on the street, or into a branch sewer that runs up into the court if it fronts on the court.

The advantages of this system are:—(1) It is more economical to local authorities than the other system, for the drains passing directly under the houses do not require any man-holes on private property, and therefore no right of easement has to be purchased; (2) The pipes are less liable to become clogged by deposits, there being generally but one curve in them before reaching the main sewer; and (3) The sewage is placed under an almost complete control, owing to the easy access afforded to each independent set of pipes.

The main objection to this system is that of allowing the drains to pass under the houses.

JOHN S. O'DWYER (3rd year).

3. What is meant by the hydraulic mean depth of a sewer? Find the hydraulic mean depth of the sewer introduced by "Hawksley."

*Ans.* The hydraulic mean depth is the sectional area divided by the wetted perimeter.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{The area } C D H B F &= 2 \times \text{area } C O G F + \text{area } F G H = 2 \times \left( \frac{\pi R^2}{2} - \frac{R^2}{2} \right) + \frac{R^2 (2 - (2)^{1/2})}{2} \\ C D F - \text{area } D O G &+ \text{area } F G H = 2 \times \left( \frac{\pi R^2}{2} - \frac{R^2}{2} \right) + \frac{R^2 (2 - (2)^{1/2})}{2} \\ &= \left\{ \frac{5\pi}{2} - \pi (2)^{1/2} - 1 \right\} R^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{The wetted perimeter } &= C F B H D = 2 C F + F H \\ &= \pi R + \left\{ 2 - (2)^{1/2} \right\} R = \left( 2\pi - \frac{(2)^{1/2}}{2} \pi \right) R \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{Mean hydraulic depth} = \frac{R^2 \left( \frac{5\pi}{2} - \pi (2)^{1/2} - 1 \right)}{R \left( 2\pi - \frac{(2)^{1/2}}{2} \pi \right)} = R \frac{4.826}{8.127} = \frac{3}{5} R$$

J. T. MORKHILL and R. WADDELL (2nd year).

LECTURE VI.

VARIATION IN THE DISCHARGE OF SEWERS.

The outflow of the sewage from the houses of a town will vary at different times of the day, for it is governed by the habits, domestic arrangements and trades of the inhabitants, which in different towns will differ very greatly. For example, in mining towns the people are actively engaged during the night, and thus the outflow of sewage will be copious and foul, while in ordinary towns the outflow will be reduced to a "minimum" at night, and will be very small in amount if the sewers are watertight.

A common rule is to assume that  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the total quantity of sewage is discharged in 6 or 8 hours, and the remainder in 18 or 16 hours.

Thus, in designing a sewer, the engineer must consider:—(1) The maximum outflow; (2) The quantity of subsoil water admitted, by design or accident, (and which will be an almost "constant" quantity); (3) The maximum quantity of surface waters to be admitted in time of rainfall.

N.B.—The engineer must deal with all materials, solid or liquid, which have once entered the sewer.

DISCHARGE OF SEWERS.

Various formulæ have been employed for the purpose of calculating the "velocities" of discharge, but the two most commonly used are:—

$$\begin{aligned} \text{I. } V &= 55 (2 D F)^{1/2} \text{ where } \begin{cases} V \text{ is the velocity in feet per minute.} \\ F \text{ is the fall in feet per mile.} \\ D \text{ is the hydraulic mean depth in feet.} \end{cases} \\ \text{II. } v^2 &= \frac{2 g h}{1 + e + \frac{c}{d}} \text{ where } \begin{cases} v \text{ is the velocity in feet per second.} \\ h \text{ is the head of water in feet.} \\ l \text{ is the length of the pipe in feet.} \\ d \text{ is the diameter of the pipe in feet.} \\ c \text{ is the co-efficient for friction in the pipe.} \\ e \text{ is the co-efficient of resistance for entrance of water into pipe.} \\ g \text{ is } 32.2. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$c \text{ is given by the formula } c = .02439 + \frac{.016921}{(v)^{1/2}}$$

The average value of  $e$  is .505, but by rounding the inlet this may be reduced to .08.

Formula II. is due to Weisbach, and is employed in the calculations in the Tables of discharge to be found in Latham's Sanitary Engineering.

Gravity is the sole cause of motion.

Water flowing along a sewer is retarded by the resistance offered by the sides and bed of the channel.

Opinions differ as to the resistance offered by different materials, but for all practical purposes the nature of the materials need not be considered. Experiment has shown, indeed, that the quantities given in the Tables of Discharge are absolutely equal to the observed quantities flowing through ordinarily constructed sewers.

GAUGING.

The volume of water flowing through a sewer may be determined by different methods—

1. Ascertain the mean velocity of flow and multiply it by the sectional area of the water-way and the product will be the volume required.
2. If the size and inclination of the sewer be given, it will be only necessary to know the depth of water flowing through it at any time in order to calculate the quantity discharged (for  $V=55 \ 2 \ F. \ D.$ )
3. By Overfalls. A weir is placed in the sewer, and the depth of the liquid falling over is observed, from which may be determined the quantity discharged.

If  $H$  be the total depth in feet falling over the sewer,  $V$  the velocity of water approaching the sill in feet per second, and  $Q$  the number of cubic feet discharged over each foot-width of the sill,—

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Then } Q &= 2.14 (H^3)^{1/2}, \text{ of the stream above the sill is at rest;} \\ \text{or } Q &= 2.14 (H^3 + .035 V^2 H^2)^{1/2}, \text{ of the stream above the sill is in motion.} \end{aligned}$$

In gauging, the weir should be placed vertically. The sill should be horizontal, have a very narrow edge, and be sufficiently removed from the bottom and sides as not to be influenced thereby. The corners of the sill and sides should be full and sharp. No rounded or bevelled edges should be allowed on the upstream side of the weir. The depth of the weir should, if possible, be about one-third of the width; but these dimensions are not absolute. Another formula sometimes used is:

$$Q = \frac{2}{3} m l \left\{ H (2 g H)^{1/2} - h (2 g h)^{1/2} \right\}$$

where

$$\begin{cases} Q \text{ is the quantity in cubic feet discharged per second.} \\ m \text{ is a co-efficient.} \\ l \text{ is the width of the notch or overflow in feet.} \\ H \text{ is the height in feet of still water above the edge of the notch or board.} \\ h \text{ is the height in feet of still water above the level of the water as it flows over the board.} \end{cases}$$

4. By Drowned Weirs. A weir is said to be drowned when the water on the lower side has risen above the level of the sill.

The quantity flowing over will be divided into two portions, the one flowing freely over and determined by the formula  $Q=2.14 (H^3)^{1/2}$ , and the other flowing over against a head of water, and determined by the formula

$$v = 46.5 (2 g h)^{1/2}, \text{ where } \begin{cases} v \text{ is velocity in feet per minute,} \\ g \text{ is } 32.2, \text{ and} \\ h \text{ is the head of water in feet.} \end{cases}$$

The depth of water falling over a weir may be registered direct on to a diagram by a Recording Gauge.

(The Recording Gauge consists of a mechanical arrangement communicating a given rate of speed to a cylinder, to which is fixed a piece of paper. A float with gearing records the height of the water, at any moment, on the paper.)

Questions.

1. What is the best method of sewage removal for rural districts? Give reasons for your preference.

GENTLEMEN'S FUR CAPS, IN SEAL, SEA OTTER, PERSIAN LAMB, CANADA OTTER, ETC., AT REYNOLDS & VOLKEL'S, 427 NOTRE DAME STREET.

Gentlemen's Fur Coats, in Seal, Persian Lamb, Beaver and Raccoon, at REYNOLDS & VOLKEL'S, 427 Notre Dame St.

2. Determine the mean hydraulic depth of the "new form of oval sewer," when running full, and compare it with that of a circular sewer running full whose radius is the same as that of the upper portion of the oval sewer. Compare the areas also.

3. State the points to be considered in fixing the position and size of a main outfall sewer.

4. Determine the capacity of a circular sewer to drain an area of 640 acres, populated to the extent of 100,000 inhabitants.

5. A weir was formed in one of the Canadian rivers, and it was found necessary to construct salmon gaps, so that the fish may be able to migrate up stream at the weirs during periods when the depth of the water is not sufficient if distributed over the total length of the weir. The gaps are 12 feet in width and 1 foot in depth. Calculate the quantity discharged over 2 of those gaps, the water on the level part of the weir being 5 feet deep.

H. TAYLOR BOVEY.

7th November, 1878.

[Answers to Questions 4 and 5, Lecture V., are unavoidably held over.]

### HILLSIDE GLEANINGS.

"Love begets love," I said. We were talking of plants, and my friend deplored the fact that they would not live with her. "I can do anything with animal life," she said, "but plants seem so unresponsive." "I should think that would suit you," I said, "who argue so much against any show of affection between human beings; for a flower cannot tell you it loves you, though I do not agree with you as to its not replying to your loving treatment. If you wish to grow plants suited to a hot-house temperature, and attempt to make them live with the thermometer at 33°, or lower, part of the twenty-four hours, you need not expect success; neither will a hardy or green-house plant live in a temperature that reaches 60°, with the dry arid furnace heat so killing to its energy. But study their habits, the soil, situation and culture they need, give them loving care, and they will repay you with their voiceless flowers that speak volumes of nature and nature's God. True, it is not so fashionable as point lace, nor is it such an excuse for weak eyes; but no animal can reward you or delight you more than your blossoming rose, or fragrant heliotrope."

I know a lady whose pretty little Coleus was thriving well in its natural situation,—a sunny window in a small sized pot fitted for its little rootlets; but the lady was ambitious and wished to promote her favourite to the highest place,—a hanging-basket in a darkened room; so, like that curious boy in "Helen's Babies" who wanted to see the wheels go round, she took it up, admired the little white roots, and placed it in its new position, without a pot. The ruthless transplanting to a large loose space, the cool dark air was too much for its fragile life, and it became "sick unto death." Alas! if I dare moralize, I would say, How often in every day life might this comparison be applied.

It has often been my delight to see the fine thrifty plants of ivy that ornament so many windows. It is a vine of rather slow growth, but, given rich soil and plenty of room, will soon cover a cover a trellis, and to the eyes of English people must be ever dear as a reminder of the old quaint houses and castle walls, where this "rare old plant" was unrivalled in its picturesque beauty. With us it is the plant for November, and stands between our autumn flowers and budded hyacinths for ever green. And need there is of some living growth to redeem this month from its dreary dulness, when the days are short and gloomy, and the evenings alone seem the time for cheer. What matter, however, the wind and cloud and storm if the home light is bright and pleasant?

"Oh! warm, happy hearts, by love defended,  
Ye shrink not to feel the winter near  
Your sweet blossom days are never ended,  
For love makes it summer all the year."

"The day is done." Even as the children close their books, the short afternoon is over, and the lamps must be lighted. It is during these dull days that I pity all school children, who must find a dreary monotony in the ceaseless round of study. Breakfast and school, a short morning and then again school; while the bag of books carried home in the afternoon prove how the hours of the long evening must be spent. I passed a bevy of young girls the other day, a bright gay group, with vivid colouring enough of cheek and hair, with garments of varied brilliant shades, and attitude of grace and beauty to have arrested the eyes of an artist. They were speaking of the cooking classes, and I then learned for the first time what a fine opportunity was afforded our school girls of becoming accomplished in this despised "art," which proves that men of sense, and with a knowledge of the needs of the day, have the management of these schools. It is worthy of comment in this paper that Sir Henry Cole is urging upon the British Education Department the necessity of establishing a "College of Domestic Economy." He proposes that there be laboratories and rooms and board for country students, free scholarships and diplomas given for trained teachers who may have gained a thorough knowledge of "household management," of "food and its preparation," or "the laws of health in food."

But this is only a scheme as yet, although in the hands of energetic men, and too much cannot be hoped from its success. But the "art" of cooking with which our young girls have a chance of becoming acquainted at this time is practical and present, while it cannot fail to be useful, and will, if fully carried out, be the infallible specific for the ills of the kitchen from which we suffer.

No thoughtful person can see the young girls of to-day, who are unused to domestic duty, with their whole minds given to excess of study or excess of frivolity, with often a mixture of both, without a fear for the future unless some radical change is effected by just such means as is here proposed. Make "the preparation of food" honorary, as are other studies,—elevate it, give it interest to our young people, and they will wish to make experiments at home; and if they will, can end the reign of terror that so long has ruled the kitchen, where servants, well aware of their employers' incompetency, resent interference.

But when the schools of "Domestic Economy" shall be a part of education, it will be soon seen that skilled workmanship will drive the unskilled out of the market, and the verse of good George Herbert become at last a verity, when

"A servant with this clause  
Makes drudgery divine  
Who sweeps a room as to 'hy laws,  
Makes that, and the action fine."

### THE LONELY PROPHET.

ARCHBISHOP LEIGHTON.

A frail, slight form,—no temple he  
Grand, for abode of Deity;  
Rather a bush, inflamed with grace,  
And trembling in a desert place,  
And unconsumed with fire,  
Though burning high and higher.

A frail, slight form, and pale with care,  
And paler from the raven hair  
That folded from a forehead free,  
God like of breadth and majesty—  
A brow of thought supreme,  
And mystic, glorious dream.

And over all that noble face,  
Lay somewhat of soft pensiveness,  
In a fine golden haze of thought,  
That seemed to waver light and float  
This way and that way still,  
With no firm bent of will.

God made him beautiful, to be  
Drawn to all beauty tenderly,  
And conscious of all beauty, whether  
In things of earth, or heaven, or neither;  
So to rude men he seemed  
Often as one that dreamed.

Beautiful spirit! fallen, alas!  
On times when little beauty was;  
Still seeking peace amid the strife,  
Still working, weary of thy life,  
Toiling in holy love,  
Panting for heaven above.

I mark thee, in an evil day,  
Alone upon a lonely way;  
More sad, companionless thy fate,  
Thy heart more truly desolate,  
Than even the misty glen  
Of persecuted men.

For none so lone on earth as he  
Whose way of thought is high and free,  
Beyond the mist, beyond the cloud,  
Beyond the clamour of the crowd,  
Moving where Jesus trod,  
In the lone walk with God.

—Orwell.

### II.—RECOLLECTIONS OF FIJI.—CANNIBALISM.

Cannibalism! I trust that the reader of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR, when he glances at the heading of this article, will not settle cosily down into the snug recesses of his chair and flatter himself that he is now going to read the revelations of one who has personally tasted human flesh, because, if so, he will be agreeably or disagreeably, just as his taste inclines, disappointed. It is my purpose, however, to relate certain facts and anecdotes in connection with the consumption of this ghastly food, which I trust may prove acceptable and interesting to the reader.

Of course every one knows, or has heard, of the Fijian Islands having been the hot-bed of cannibalism; I say having been, for, thanks to the strenuous exertions on the part of the Missionaries, and, secondly, to those whose labours were finally consummated by the annexation of the Islands to the British Crown, the taint of cannibalism has been nearly eradicated from the group.

Fiji has been associated in the youthful mind with the nursery legend of that terrible potentate, "Hoky-poky-winke-wum, King of the Cannibal Islands," and minds of a maturer age, while not exactly concurring in the existence of the aforementioned dignitary, have still regarded those islands as a place where Sydney Smith's "cold missionary on the sideboard" is a standard dish. Hoky-poky's proper name is Cakabau, or, as it is sometimes pronounced, Thackambau, the last king of Fiji; he is now an old man, slightly over six feet high, with snow-white hair, and is of a commanding presence; in Of him it is related, that when a youth, after having captured the island of Mbau, the seat of royalty, from his brother, whom he took prisoner, he cut out his tongue and ate it; after which little performance, he dispatched his relative and lunched off his brains. Many other stories are extant of the deeds of this potentate, but as His Majesty is now Christianized, and has altogether turned over a new leaf, I think we may bury his earlier life in oblivion.

I must now return to the point from which I wandered—namely, a relation

of a series of facts connected with cannibalism, and elicited by me from a reluctant ex-cannibal.

I had started off one fine morning with a guide to view a cannibal kitchen, the remains of which I heard were to be seen a few miles inland. My guide rejoiced in the name of Maafii, at one time a cannibal, and, as I was informed, not averse to a morsel of human flesh now could he have obtained it without detection. On our journey to the kitchen Maafii was taciturn, and I could get but little out of him; however, as we neared the scene of his old exploits, he brightened up, quickened his steps and came suddenly to a full stop at the entrance to a pretty little glade, ejaculating the single word "kitchen." Ah! what a kitchen! no shining stove, pots, pans or dishes, but a little grassy glade thickly embelited by cocoa-nuts, palms, bananas and hybiscus, a little rippling stream, evidently the kitchen tap, trickling by on one side. In the centre of the glade was what I had come to see,—a low pile of broad flat stones, forming a rude oven; round this oven, arranged in a circle some thirty-six yards in circumference, were a series of flat stones, each about a foot and a half square, and placed about a yard apart; these flat stones represented the plates or cutting-up boards. Now is the time to get it all out of Maafii, I thought, so, sitting on one of the plates, I lighted my pipe, presented Maafii with a cigar, produced a whiskey flask, and commenced my attack thus: "Now, Maafii, tell us all about it." Now, I am not going to give you Maafii's disclosures in the mixture of Fiji and broken English he gave it to me, so have taken the liberty of giving a free translation of his story.

"What do you want to know?" asked Maafii. "Well, I want to know all about—about a— Well, all about how you liked human flesh, and so on," I replied, reckless of hurting his feelings. "What are the parts of the body you like best—the tit-bits, and so on, you know?" "A young girl was considered the most delicate dish," he replied. "What does it taste like?" I asked. "Like young pork, but the flesh is softer," answered Mr. Maafii. "Do you mean to say you really liked this food?" was the next question; to which the unblushing scoundrel replied "Yes; but it made me ill if I eat too much, and undue indulgence in human flesh produces skin diseases of a most loathsome character." I next asked him how he thought I should cook, to which he replied that I should not be bad if I did not smoke much. This was rather a startler, and I asked him what my smoking had to do with it. "Why, you would taste too much of tobacco," was the unexpected reply. "When we made our raids on white settlers we never eat the old men, as they always *tasted too strong of tobacco*." I thought that here my black friend was chaffing me, but I have since enquired of other natives who have been guilty of cannibalism, and they have told me that the flesh of the smoker does get impregnated with the flavour of the tobacco. So, list' to that all ye who purpose visiting cannibal countries, lay in the strongest tobacco you can get and smoke yourselves foolish. To return. I now asked Maafii whether, if the human flesh was mixed up in a stew with pork, he could tell the difference. "White people could not easily," he replied, "and in friendly feasts where whites have visited us we have given them human flesh as pork, and they have never noticed it; you can however easily discover it in the dark, as it gives out a peculiar and faint phosphorescent glow." Here the cigar and whiskey being finished, Maafii relapsed into silence, and nothing more could be got out of him, so we bid good bye to the kitchen and started for home.

Some of Maafii's tales appearing to me to border on the marvellous, I at differens times have questioned others of the natives on the same subject, but have found no reason to doubt the correctness of Maafii's statements.

The flesh is eaten with a special kind of fork, which are now great curiosities, and have been eagerly bought up by white collectors of curios, those of course which have been used being the most in demand. The fork is four-pronged and carved out of one piece of wood; each prong is about two inches long and placed, not alongside each other, but in twos, one opposite the other, thus forming a square with the prongs at the four corners. The handle is about four inches long and rudely carved. The object of these prongs being placed cornerwise is, I presume from the softness of the meat, to enable the hungered mortal to grasp the delicate morsel, which has been cut up into squares, more firmly.

The island named Kandavu was the place from which the Fijians drew the supplies for their feasts; it is, in parts, very fertile, with long grassy slopes reaching to the water's edge: here were sent the prisoners captured in the Fijians' different and many engagements, and here they were fattened and improved in flesh until required, the whole business seeming to have been conducted precisely on the same principle and similar in arrangement as our farm and stock yards.

Cannibalism is now virtually extinct in Fiji, but a few years ago it was, and may be now, practised by a few of what were called the "Devil Tribe," a small and ferocious band, who had made a lodgement in the fastnesses in the interior of a few of the islands. I find from the latest reports that these few have been nearly exterminated or subdued. We may therefore consider cannibalism, so far as Fiji is concerned, a thing of the past. "Hoky-poky" retires still further into the dark ages, while "cold missionary on the sideboard" has become a delicacy but rarely to be obtained.

R. E. H.

**LIBERAL BREWERS.**—It is remarkable that of all tradesmen brewers seem the most liberal and generous. Guinness, of Dublin, restored St. Patrick's Cathedral, at an expense of £150,000 sterling, besides many other princely donations. Sir Fowell Buxton was not only liberal, but was a practical philanthropist. Allsopp is famous for his charities. Walker, of Liverpool, founded the Art Gallery. Taylor, of New York, has been very generous in his donations. The Molson Hall of McGill College is a monument to the liberality of the late William Molson, of this city. Mathew Vassar the liberality of the late William Molson, of this city. Mathew Vassar founded Vassar College at an expense of one million dollars, and now we have Mr. J. C. Jacobson, of Copenhagen, Denmark, who devotes a million of Danish crowns for the support of a laboratory for scientific research. Part of the revenue is to be devoted to a laboratory, attached to the brewery, with a view of establishing as complete a scientific basis as possible for the great industries of brewing and malting. At the death of the donor and his wife the whole is to be devoted to the advancement of the various natural sciences.

## OASIS.

When our purse is shrinking fast,  
And our friend is lost (the last!)  
And the world doth pour its pain,  
Sharper than the frozen rain—  
There is still a spot of green  
Whence the heavens may be seen.

Let us never meet despair,  
While the little spot is there;  
Winter brighteneth into May,  
And sullen night to sunny day—  
Seek we then the spot of green  
Whence the heavens may be seen.

—Barry Cornwall.

## LAUNCELOT ANDREWES.

Launcelet Andrewes, afterwards the renowned and saintly bishop of Winchester, whose remains were interred in the Lady Chapel of St. Saviour's Church, Southwark, was some time Fellow of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. "There was then at that town," says old Aubrey, in his gossiping MSS., "a good fat alderman, that was wont to sleep at church, which he endeavoured to prevent, but could not. Well, this was preached against, as a mark of reprobation. The good man was exceedingly troubled at it, and went to Mr. Andrewes' chamber to be satisfied in point of conscience. Mr. Andrewes told him it was an ill habit of body, not of mind, and advised him, on Sundays, to make a sparing meal at dinner, and to make up at supper. The alderman did so; but sleep came on him again, for all that, and he was preached against. He comes again to Mr. Andrewes, with tears in his eyes, to be resolved, who then told him that he would have him then make a full, hearty meal, as he was used to do, and presently after take out his full sleep. The alderman followed his advice, and came to St. Mary's Church the Sunday afterwards, when the preacher was provided with a sermon to condemn all those who slept at that godly exercise, as a mark of reprobation. The good alderman, having taken Mr. Andrewes' advice, looks at the preacher all the sermon time, and spoils his design. Mr. Andrewes was extremely spoken of, and preached against, for refusing to excuse a sleeper in sermon-time; but he had learning and wit to defend himself."

## CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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

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

To the Editor of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR:

SIR,—Your correspondent instead of answering your pertinent remarks about the City Passenger Railway, steers clear of the principal points, and indulges in improbabilities. You stated that the service is bad, and the fares have been raised lately, in two ways; also, that the *roadway*, which is the main element in working the City Passenger Railway, belongs to the public. Public rights should not be bartered for privileges which can be curtailed at the whim of those to whom the rights are granted when their appetite for greed suits them to change. Those who concede these privileges should hold the control, and consider the public requirements in the matter. It may be said that the Company will do the latter to obtain business, but those who have a monopoly do not require to always consider this.

The C. P. R. has got hold of that which is a necessity to the population, and are likely to have it continued for a long period.

It must be nearly two years ago since this question was brought before the City Council. Where is it now?

The other day, in the Council, one Alderman spoke about it, and another Alderman said he thought there was something in the wind, as he saw the officials of the Railway present; when the other retorted that he knew nothing about that, which was singular.

Does this imply that our Aldermen are accusing one another of working in the interest of the Company?

Toronto may be very bad, but Montreal is not immaculate!

"ANTI MONOPOLY."

## THE FISHERIES AWARD.

To the Editor of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR:

SIR,—Secretary Everts attempts to show to the world that he is a diplomatist, and able to conduct a correspondence with Lord Salisbury. Let me introduce to the readers of the SPECTATOR the two concluding sentences in his latest address to Lord Salisbury.

"I cannot but regret that this vital question (Newfoundland) presented itself so unexpectedly to this Government, and at a date so near the period at which this Government, upon a comparison of views with Her Majesty's Government, is to pass upon the conformity of the proceedings of the Halifax Commission with the requirements of the Treaty of Washington. You will communicate this despatch to Lord Salisbury by reading the same to him and leaving with him a copy."

The sentence first quoted would puzzle the ablest critic as he would try to defend its grammatical construction. "This question presented itself." Locomotive powers are ascribed to "this question," and these come into opera-

tion at an inopportune season. We (ponderous here, verily), Secretary Evarts, representing the people of the United States, are necessitated to admit that the proceedings of the Halifax Commission come into collision with our upstart diplomatic existence. For a lengthened period, as you all know, we have been writing voluminously on the subject—and in vain, inasmuch as no reply has been vouchsafed. And what renders the Newfoundland embroglio all the more unbearable is the fact that the day is at hand when the arbitrament of the Halifax Commission must be attended to and the dollars forked out.

In the last sentence there appears to be a gleam of sense. John Welsh, the Ambassador, the unassuming, the stranger to tall talk, is enjoined to read Secretary Evarts' remonstrance. And thus is Lord Salisbury, the author of a diplomatic circular commanding the consideration of Europe, saved the trouble of wading through the confused intextual mass, and escapes unmoved and uninfluenced. The uneasiness arising from the effort to be appearing to listen was found to be bearable. Still no results appreciable by the people of the United States are forthcoming. Mushroom diplomacy at a discount, and so a portion of the Alabama surplus must be doled out. This liquidated, though with a grudge, let Sabbath desecration and the seizing of fishing apparatus in Newfoundland become the subject matter of future diplomatic action.

HUGH NIVEN.

### CURRENT LITERATURE.

**SENSIBLE ETIQUETTE OF THE BEST SOCIETY.** By Mrs. H. O. Ward. (Philadelphia: Porter & Coates. Montreal: Dawson Brothers.)

The author of this book is an American. She has, as she herself tells us, "introduced into her work such rules as are suited to a Republic, and discarded all such as are useless and unsuitable." Many authorities are quoted; indeed, the writer's chief fault is the freedom with which she indulges in lengthy paragraphs from other authors. No less than sixty names figure at the end of the book from whom quotations have been made, ranging from Cicero and Epictetus to Carlyle, and Frederick Robertson, Thackeray and Ouida. But in spite of too much book-making, "Sensible Etiquette" is really what it claims to be. It gives the rules of modern society on every ordinary and extraordinary occasion; and bases the laws of social intercourse on something deeper than mere conventional propriety,—true kindness of heart, and the desire to do unto others as we would that they should do unto us. It is a handsomely bound volume, and would make a valuable hand-book for young people going into society.

### MUSICAL.

#### THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Mr. G. Couture writes to the *Star* that our criticism of the performance of "The Creation" by the above Society is "absurd and unjust." He says the performance of the work last winter in the Normal School was decidedly superior. Mr. Couture is surely joking; we have been trying to convince people that it was the *same work* which was performed at both concerts, but many still seem incredulous.

Among other things he says: "The orchestra was relatively more satisfactory," and this is how it was more satisfactory: "the strings were far too feeble, and required considerable reinforcement, the bassoons also rarely reached the ears of the audience," &c., whilst further on we are told that one of the bassoons, in company with the 2nd flute and other instruments, *was not there at all*. Does Mr. Couture forget the "ground was trod" by 2nd bassoon, *fortissimo*, in Mr. Whitney's solo? and that the first few bars of the introduction to the third part of the work were played by *two flutes and an oboe*? The principal part of the article is devoted to claiming points of excellence for the Mendelssohn Choir which its most ardent admirers never claimed for it, and mentioning it as a superior organization to the Philharmonic. "How is it possible that the Philharmonic should be superior to the Mendelssohn Choir," says he, "when the latter is composed of the *most distinguished artistic elements of Boston*?" This will be news to Mr. Gould and the members of the Mendelssohn Choir. We always understood that it was composed of Montreal amateurs, but now we are informed that we were mistaken, and that it is made up of Boston artists.

Now to draw a comparison between the two organizations is manifestly absurd. One is a choral society, pure and simple, performing principally part songs and detached pieces; the other consists of a choir and an orchestra, and devotes its attention chiefly to the performance of complete choral works with orchestral accompaniment. Then again many of the singers are members of both organizations (we are informed by the Secretary of the Philharmonic that both he and almost the entire committee are members of the Mendelssohn Choir), and surely they cannot be "Boston Artists" every Monday night and Montreal Amateurs on Friday. We did not say that the members of the Mendelssohn Choir were incapable of doing a large work like the "Creation," and we are quite willing to admit that a choir that can perform the elaborate choruses from a work can, if they try, do the whole of it; but we have never heard the Mendelssohn choir do the elaborate choruses from any oratorio, whilst we *have* known them perform many of the simple ones from several oratorios. Still we could certainly not argue from that their inability to perform any known work complete if so disposed. What we said and adhere to is this,—that an organization capable of performing grand choral works with complete orchestral accompaniment in the manner in which the "Creation" was performed has never existed in this city before; and that the Philharmonic is greatly in advance of all hitherto existing Societies. Both the Philharmonic and Mendelssohn Choirs might be better balanced, but we think the former the better balanced of the two, the latter requiring *as much tenor again* as it possesses at present to balance the ultra-ponderous bass on the opposite side; however, we are proud of both organizations, and would be glad to hear both of them oftener.

As regards Mr. Couture, we would like to know what musical organization

he directs, or what grand musical work he has given to the world? We have heard of Gounod, Wagner, Barnby, Torrington, Gould, Maclagan, Fowler, and others, but of *Couture*—never. We hope he will send us tickets when he gives his next concert; we are sure it must be a rare treat to hear him play or sing, and that it would be worth dozens of music lessons to listen even for a brief space to such an *extra-ordinary individual*, who alone is privileged to criticise our local musicians.

One of the great drawbacks to the progress of musical art in this country is the scanty remuneration of musicians either as teachers or executive artists. Canadians understand well the value of dry goods and produce, and the like; but they do not seem to think that art should be paid for at all—in fact, when they *do* pay they give it as a sort of bonus or gratuity, and not as though they had received a *quid pro quo*. Now we have sometimes heard it remarked of a musician that he was an excellent artist, of gentlemanly manners and conversation, but that his dress was shabby, and his associates not of the best (that is the richest) class. Poor fellow! he dressed shabbily because, though busily employed from morning till night he did not earn sufficient to procure more fashionable habiliments; his richer acquaintances, as a natural consequence, did not encourage his visits, and he was forced to accept the society of those who, though his equals in circumstances, were beneath him both as regards talents and general education.

A musician is expected to be a man of culture and refinement; his profession brings him in contact chiefly with ladies and gentlemen of good birth and education, and he is supposed to dress and deport himself like a gentleman. How can this be expected of one receiving such remuneration as is given to many efficient music teachers in this city?

Many musicians in England and elsewhere compare very favourably as regards general education with the members of the learned professions; but most young men of talent, who have received a sufficiently good education to account of the social status and adequate remuneration which they may expect by following any of these pursuits.

We cannot complain in this country of the social status of artists as such, indeed we generally find that they are cordially received and invited into the best society; but to mix on terms of equality with the members of other professions one must dress and live in somewhat the same manner as they do, and this musicians *cannot possibly do* in Montreal.

Musicians are much better paid for their services in Europe than in America, but in Montreal we believe a lower scale of fees prevails than in any city of its size in the world. In England, a professional man of any standing, receives half a guinea for a half-hour lesson; in the United States the best musicians receive from two to five dollars; but in Montreal we believe *one dollar* is considered quite a liberal fee, and many of our best musicians find it difficult to obtain a full complement of pupils even at that moderate rate.

Many good musicians have come here from time to time, but have left in disgust, having wasted what little money they may have had, in the vain endeavor to build up a paying business. We cannot say that they were not appreciated; they received innumerable invitations to musical parties, were highly complimented on their playing (or singing) and could have had hundreds of pupils at fifty cents or seventy-five cents a lesson—but *two dollars* they might give that to a doctor to come and look at their tongue, but a first-class artist would have to sit and hear them murdering Beethoven's sublimest creation for half an hour for a dollar.

This ought not to be; we should be willing to pay for what is good in art as in everything else, and although the price is regulated to some extent by the demand and supply, we think that in this country where living is more expensive than in England, musicians should receive at least the same remuneration for their services as they do there, if we expect the best or even the second-best English, French, and German musicians to take up their abode permanently in Montreal.

Herr Wilhemj, the distinguished violinist, is making a tour in the United States. Could we not induce him to include Montreal?

Mr. L. A. Maffre, the affable clerk at Mr. De Zouche's Music Store, has returned to his old position. Mr. Maffre is well known for his courtesy and politeness, and we are glad to see him back again.

We have received the following letter from Dr. Maclagan:—

SIR,—A gentleman, named Couture, has written to the *Star*, criticising the Philharmonic Concert in general, and myself in particular, stating that I had not sufficient fire, yet lacked coolness, did not take up the leads, &c., in short, that I was not competent to conduct the concert. He begins his article by saying:—"One would almost imagine that a knowledge of the art of music is innate in every man, judging by the free-and-easy manner in which an ordinary individual, out of his superficial knowledge," criticizes artists, &c.

Now I do not object to criticism (it advertises me capitally), but suppose we judge Mr. Couture by his own words. Who is Mr. Couture? Does not he criticise "in a free-and-easy manner out of superficial knowledge"? Is Mr. Couture a vocalist or instrumentalist of ability, or is he merely *endeavouring to get up a reputation* for extensive musical knowledge by abusing the performances of others? Mr. Couture says I cannot conduct—granted. Can he? My work is daily before the public; where is his?

P. R. MACLAGAN.

**HARD ON THE PROFESSION.**—A contemporary says that "America has one physician to every 800 inhabitants." That is, they begin on that basis, but after that there are not so many inhabitants."

WHILE Dean Stanley was in Hartford, Conn., a well-known ecclesiastic sent a boy to his room, instructing him to say, in answer to his enquiry as to who was at the door: "The boy, my lord." But the boy being overwhelmed with the responsibility of his mission, when he heard a mild "Who's there?" replied, "The lord, my boy."—*Trinity Tablet*.

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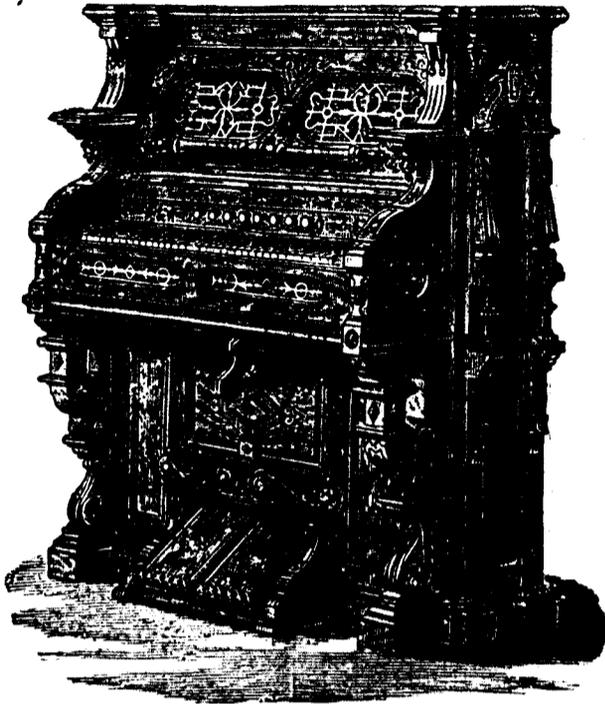
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GENTLEMEN,—I have worn the Pad and my health has improved considerable. After I had worn the Pad two days I felt so sick, and my nerves would shoot so that I came near taking it off. I am glad that I kept it on, for I am so much better. Before I used the Pad I had the chills fever. I had to take quinine all the time, but since I have worn the Pad the chills have disappeared and I have a good appetite. I enclose two dollars and fifty cents for another Pad.

Yours truly,

W. A. RICHARDSON,  
Luton P.O., Elgin County.

MONTREAL, Oct. 18th, 1878.

HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.,  
301 Notre Dame Street, Montreal:

I can certify the Holman Pad has been used by me much to my profit and improved health. I would recommend it to all dys-peptics.

Very truly yours,  
GEORGE ROGERS.

I have great pleasure in testifying to the efficacy of the Holman Liver Pad. I have been a sufferer from bilious headache and dyspepsia for the last two or five years. All that time I had been using doctor's medicines, which was of no use, until I got the Pad, which has been a great boon to me.

Very truly yours,  
Mrs. GEORGE ROGERS.

The Rev. D. O. Crossley, of Trenton, Ont., writing under date Oct. 24th, says:—I am delighted with the effect produced on me by wearing Special Pad. My bowels are as regular as ever in my life.

Yours respectfully,  
Rev. D. O. CROSSLEY.

Extract from a PRIVATE LETTER sent to the Holman Liver Pad Co. from one of the most influential gentlemen in Ontario on what the Pads have done for him:—

DEAR SIRS,—The effects of the Pads in my case have been really wonderful. I have had no recurrence of the excruciating pain I suffered from congestion of my liver since I put it on. My appetite is good, and I or boiled cabbage, but I have eaten the next best things—ham and eggs. Before I put them on my stomach was as delicate as an infant's, and the very lightest food, such as oatmeal gruel, porridge, or chicken so-p, I dare not touch. I will be seventy years old next month, and have GAINED TWELVE POUNDS IN FOR, and I heard him say that his health has not been so good in seven years as it is now. Another gentleman put it on for one thousand dollars. What I want to have your advice about is this—I have worn two, and since of the torture I have suffered.

Druggists, Merchants and Patients from every quarter of the country are cordially and earnestly attesting the efficacy of Holman's Pad. Its effect has proved marvellous even in the most stubborn Chronic Cases, and where all hope had disappeared under ordinary treatment.

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June 22, 1874.

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Very truly yours,

CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.

From time to time we shall publish the written opinions of some of the following artists, all of whom have endorsed the

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