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THE TIMES.

Montreal has been blessed with the presence of many Ministers and representative church members during the past week, and the Conference meetings appear to have gone off in a most satisfactory manner. The Presbyterians and Congregationalists have discussed the different phases of their life and work, and have found sufficient reason to be well content with themselves. But a few things may be noticed as noticeable.

Each assembly was evidently under the rule of a very limited number of men. The same names occurred again and again. Dr. So-and-so, M. A., etc., was constantly on his feet, while the majority sat and listened and voted as they were directed. The Congregational ministers and delegates appeared to be at the mercy of a "ring." Everything was brought forward cut and dried, and nobody seemed to have the courage to offer a criticism or opposition. Whatever a committee proposed or recommended was instantly accepted, and red-tapism had it all its own way.

I was glad to hear the discussion in the Congregational Union of the matter of ministerial education, but sorry to find it all ending in nothing practical or useful. The Rev. Hugh Pedley, of Cobourg, strongly insisted upon the urgent need for a closer study of New Testament exegesis on the part of students. And I think he was right. Ministers are expected to have an understanding of the Bible, but during their college course it is the one book they study least. They give more time to Homer than to St. John, more attention to Cæsar and Cicero than to St. Paul. They are not going forth into the world to preach Homer, and the smattering of Greek and Latin they get is of little or no use to them when they leave college—for if they know classics enough to use Ellicott and Alford, that is all the majority of ministers require.

One gentleman, a layman, and otherwise supposed to be a practical business man, for he holds a responsible position, coolly suggested that the time had come, or at all events, was nigh at hand, when the Congregationalists should only accept as students for the ministry those young men who have gone through a course of training at the university. It does not seem to have occurred to him that young men who can command such advantages will probably look for some kind of return in the way of social position. What can Congregationalism offer an educated young man in Canada? A start in a small town or village, with a salary of about six or eight hundred dollars per year, and not much chance of winning "promotion by merit."

The ministry has become a profession; the missionary idea has died out, and the minister has to make his salary just like any other professional man. He must have ability of some sort or he will not succeed; it may be ability to cringe; to hide his own convictions; to pursue a policy of pleasing everybody; to put his manhood down to serve as a hassock in some rich man's pew; or, to bravely assert his

right to be true and save his soul from the unpardonable sin of meanness—but ability he must have, for he cannot rely now upon the power of the simple truth he preaches, and the commanding dignity of his office. St. Paul would hardly be considered a great preacher in these days, and St. John's sermons on "Love" would have no influence whatever on the individual members of a "Union." A full exchequer is the basis of our unity, and money is our bond of affection. While that is so our laity may as well understand and recognize the fact that the first thing they require in the minister is the knack of making money.

It seems to me a mistake to educate the ministry much beyond the general run of people. A minister should be a little abreast of his people, but not very much. Any great difference between him and them must result in misunderstanding and trouble. The Congregationalists should consider where their ministers have to work, and train them accordingly. Let them have the kind of education they need for the work they actually have to do. It rarely happens that an accomplished scholar can succeed as a pioneer. Our first-class classics are not likely to find much friendship in the farming villages and backwoods, and Canada has villages and backwoods to a very considerable extent. It is a waste of time and money to train men for work they will never have to do.

The one thing neglected in our colleges is the art of preaching. Students are sedulously taught how to construe Homer and Cicero, and answer Strauss or Bauer, but how to construct a sermon, so as to interest and enlighten an audience they are not half taught. That arises from the fact, that often college professors are pulpit failures. For example, there is * * * * and some others I could name.

What the minister really requires is this; first, instruction in the positive truth he has to preach; second, as to the errors he has to meet; third, the humanity he has to influence for good; and fourth, the manner in which his work must be done.

One thing, however, was made plain at those meetings: the churches of Canada are making progress in matters of religious thought; the old narrowness is giving way on every side. Principal Grant—a man of large heart, liberal ideas, and a cultured mind, just the very kind of man to be at the head of a University—rejoiced in the fact that this is a sceptical age, because scepticism is a proof of thoughtfulness. Dr. Stevenson, as chairman, in his able address to the Congregational Union, was as broad and liberal as broad and liberal can be, even venturing to assert that the time may be, and probably is, at hand, when the theory of evolution will be found in no wise contradictory of the Gospel of the New Testament.

The Rev. Hugh Pedley, to whom I have already referred—a young man of whom Canadian Congregationalists and others will have reason yet to be proud, I think—in a very able speech pleaded for free thought. Of course, when he spoke of "unfettered Congregationalism," he had the ideal, and not the actual Canadian Congregationalism before his mind—but none the less was his word in season and greatly needful. Mr. Roy made a speech—in every way good—in precisely the same direction. The truth is, and I may as well confess it, that I find myself being left behind in the march of progress. My friends are going fast—I begin to think a little too fast; still, as Principal Grant said, better scepticism than stagnation.

Why so many people, who are evidently able to move out of the city for the summer months still continue to promenade the streets during this hot weather is more than I can understand. They evidently do not realize the truth of the aphorism that "God made the country and man made cities." All sensible people by this time have gone to their "suburban retreats" and it is time for others to follow. Freed from the conventional restraint of city manners one can enjoy life and be natural, and in gentle company dream the hours away. How much more enjoyable it is to be driving along the river banks or reclining under shady trees, than to be blistering one's feet on the hot pavements?

The demolition of buildings on Bonaventure street proceeds slowly; in fact, so slowly that it appears as if the contracts had been given merely to occupy time. When it is finished it will be a valuable improvement as regards the appearance of the street, but is wholly unnecessary as regards traffic, as St. Joseph and St. Maurice street furnished ample accommodation. It is doubtful whether, in the present state of the city's finances, it was advisable to proceed with the improvement, though it would be difficult to find a more appropriate time as regards cheapness of property.

On McGill street, a new building is in course of erection, and the inconvenience caused by the blocking of the street and sidewalk is deplorable. It is in order to enquire why contractors and builders should be allowed to block the way in this manner, apparently doing as they please. It took exactly twenty four hours to place about eight blocks of cut stone—a piece of work which these men ought to do in three hours. If there is not a by-law, there should be one, fixing a time-limit and in case of the time-limit being exceeded, a heavy penalty should be inflicted.

To show how irrepressible the American reporter is—I have only to state that H. R. H. Princess Louise was interviewed while in Chicago, and is said to have stated that she was very much surprised and pleased to notice how tranquil and calm the city of Chicago was while such a momentous question as the nomination of the Republican Presidential candidate was in progress. She said it was an evidence of the wonderful greatness of the American Republic, and was a magnificent testimony to the stability of the United States, etc., etc. Of course this is true, and doubtless the reporter of the *Milwaukee Sentinel* was asked to visit Rideau Hall, though he has been too modest to state it.

I have heard that when the American Government was asked to reduce its registration fee on letters, and place it at the same rate as that on letters registered in Canada, the reply was given that American Post-office officials were not as honest as those in Canada; now, while I very much doubt that such a statement was ever made, it appears that, judging from late developments at the Montreal Post-office, we have not much to congratulate ourselves upon. In the Canadian Civil Service there are too many incompetent, irresponsible clerks, and I strongly advocate Civil Service Reform.

How different are the moral susceptibilities of men, even in this community where thin-skinnedness is a rare commodity. We have the Honourable John Hamilton, Mr. Duncan McIntyre and Mr. F. B. McNamee all out with suits for damages, some with actions for criminal libel because they have been charged with contributing to Mr. Abbott's election fund in some not exactly regular way, I suppose.

A Montreal newspaper correspondent from Quebec said the other day that Mr. McGreevy's extension of time to run the railway was in consideration of his having supplied \$10,000 for the election fund of the six ministers. I have not heard that the Honourable Thomas has threatened a suit. Surely so much money could not be spent in a legitimate manner. Mr. Chapleau's seat was not contested, but some extraordinary proceedings did take place in connection with the proposed candidature of Mr. Prevost. There were large majorities in Point Levi, Sherbrooke and Brome. If such an accusation had been made in England, the writer of the letter would have been called to

the Bar of the House, but then Mr. Chapleau charged Mr. Joly with giving an extension of time, which he afterwards withdrew. It is too bad if this poor Province is made to pay the election expenses of first one side and then the other, and that unsavoury transaction which relegated several persons to a sea-side pleasure excursion last summer has never been explained clearly to the public satisfaction. The elections about that time went the way of the party in power. I allude to the nut-lock affair.

The Dominion Parliament has granted the Grand Trunk Railway a charter to build a railway to Montreal *via* Laprairie, from Huntingdon and Dundee, the construction of which has been commenced. A number of persons—a nondescript crowd—embracing of course the irrepressible Mr. Senecal, are applying to the Quebec Legislature for a charter for a railway which will be a competing line to the one referred to above, and a tunnel scheme is also under way in connection with these projects. The granting of these charters is simply the encouragement of jobbery. Two lines of railway where one won't pay means that both of them will give a poor service, and a tunnel costing many millions of money, while the Victoria Bridge is not used to half its capacity, is simply a waste of capital. The tunnel would not be built, and the charter, I apprehend, would be hawked about to foreign lines by contractors to enable them to drive hard bargains with the Grand Trunk Company. The South Eastern Railway appears to prefer the Victoria Bridge to the Hochelaga ferry, and I believe has come to a satisfactory arrangement with the Grand Trunk Railway to come into the city over its line, the G. T. R. doing the work for it between Montreal and St. Lambert.

A similar arrangement has, I understand, been made by the Credit Valley Company at Toronto with the Grand Trunk Company.

The Belleville and Hastings Railway, which the Grand Trunk has worked for some time past, has been handed back to the contractors.

The Port Dover and Stratford and Huron Railway is now leased to the Grand Trunk, and cannot fail to be benefitted by the connection with the through system of Canada.

The Michigan Air Line, which is also worked in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, is pushing forward the construction of its extension from Rochester to Pontiac. Mr. Henry Yates is the contractor. It is expected that a line will be built from Toledo to Pontiac which will give the Grand Trunk access to the South Western traffic all the year round by an independent line.

I see that the tunnel scheme, pure and simple, has little chance of success. The promoters do not appear to have inspired the Committee of the House at Quebec with much faith in their earnestness. They had no plans or estimates, and wished to get a bill through the House without any intention of constructing a tunnel. It is the duty of Government to see that charters are not obtained without, at least, the semblance of *bona-fide* preparation by capital and well-digested plans being brought forward.

It is also desirable to put an end to rival schemes until those already sanctioned have failed through inability or unwillingness to go on with the works—authority to construct which has been obtained. If an Act is passed to legalise the South Shore scheme, it will show that the Chapleau Ministry are regardless of vested interests and at the mercy of any clique to which Mr. Senecal may belong.

Intelligence comes from Quebec that the leader of the Government has declared to the House that Mr. Senecal had no fixed salary, but that he would be entitled to 2½ per cent. on the net profits of the road. This is a most extraordinary agreement. I would like to ask, who is to decide what charges shall be made against construction account? This may have a good deal to do with the "net profits" in working the railway. It might be as well perhaps, to protect the interests of the Province, that a law should be enacted whereby it

shall be a crime punishable with imprisonment for any employee of the railway, paid by salary or percentage, to participate in any contract for supplies to the railway, or for work done on the line or in connection with it, or to make any arrangement for the carriage of passengers or goods from which such employee shall derive a benefit.

Dr. Baxter Langley who was to have been the Liberal candidate for Greenwich at the last English election, committed a slight *faux pas*, which consigned him to gaol for 18 months. He was chairman of a company and bought some land for it, out of which he made a profit, and the above penalty was the consequence.

A note of warning has been sent to the *Globe* from "A Brick-maker" who has found woful disappointment at Winnipeg. Like many others, he had gone there expecting to find work at good wages at once; but the actual experience is that the place is crowded out, and the newly opened region is not in need of skilled mechanics. The marvel is that so many mechanics rush off to those newly opened regions. If they used their brains in an ordinary way of reasoning they would conclude that they had better remain in the great centres of industry where there is a chance of finding work and making a living.

I have received some Reports and pamphlets from Mr. F. C. Capreol bearing on the "Huron and Ontario Ship Canal" scheme which go to show that it is not only practicable, but eminently desirable. They say that the canal proper would extend for but sixty miles, and would save in distance over 800 miles between the upper lakes of this continent and Liverpool, for vessels of 1,200 tons burden via the St. Lawrence, a saving in time by taking the St. Lawrence route instead of the Erie Canal and New York, of 14 or 16 days—and all that would effect a saving in amount paid for freight of about \$12,000,000. If Mr. Capreol is right as to his facts and figures it seems to me that he should have some of the money for his Canal scheme which government is now wasting on that fatal Pacific railway.

Says Edmund Yates in the *World*:—

"I am assured that a member of the Canadian House of Commons addressed the envelope containing his reply to an invitation to dinner at Government House, 'Major Winton, R.S.V.P. in Waiting'!"

I can very well believe it true, and should like to know the name of the "member," but I am disposed to think that it was a joke on "Major Winton;" for the man who knew the letters "R.S.V.P.," and the words "in waiting," would certainly know the significance of both letters and words. The Major is held to be a bit pompous, and is not at all a favourite with some people, and I imagine that some sharp Canadian M.P. played off a bit of fun upon the military man. If I were the Major I would not send such silly news to Mr. Edmund Yates.

If ever there was a case in which the Minister of Justice might have interfered and commuted the extreme penalty of the law, it was in the Robert Decoursier affair. The man had been guilty of a terrible crime in shooting his brother, but the provocation had been of the worst possible character, and as the case was altogether extraordinary, it seems as if every end of justice might have been satisfied by a change of sentence. As it was, the poor man preferred death by poison, self-administered, to the awful process of a public hanging.

As to the merits of the Argenteuil election case of course nothing can be said at this stage of the proceedings, but it is perfectly fair criticism to say that Mr. Trenholme should have brought forward his strong points at once. A fortnight or more has been spent in mere skirmishing, which may be pleasant and profitable to lawyers, but is a sad waste of time and money to gentlemen who are compelled to be on hand to give evidence, and the country which has to pay for keeping open law courts.

Even the stout and stern free trade spirit of Great Britain is compelled to yield to the exigencies of the times. Mr. Gladstone's

Budget speech bristles with discriminating duties, which are obviously in favour of protecting and encouraging British trade. Evidently the Government is not bound to any ideal standard of free trade. Mr. Gladstone has reduced the duty on the light French wines to secure a new commercial treaty with France, which is to be negotiated in a short time; at the same time he has increased the duty on strongly alcoholic wines, for the purpose of compelling Spain to agree to a commercial treaty favourable to British manufacturers. So it is plain that "British interests" are understood to be more important than the doctrines of the Cobden Club.

The proposed increase to the income tax will certainly be unpopular. It always has been and always will be disliked. When devised, the only argument in its favour and that made it supportable to the people who had to bear the new burden was, that it was absolutely needful at the time as a means for meeting the extraordinary demands made on the Exchequer by a long and costly war, and that with the return of peace would come an end to the tax. War once entered upon must be carried to a successful issue. But when peace and prosperity had been restored, and the tax was not remitted, there were not a few who felt that they had suffered something like a betrayal at the hands of their political guides. The tax was declared unfair and inquisitorial to an almost intolerable degree. Mr. Gladstone joined the general hue and cry against it, and toward the end of his last term of office made a bid for re-election to it by stating, among other things, that he was prepared to remit the obnoxious tax at an early date. If he understood the adverse vote then to mean that the people were quite willing to put up with the tax he was certainly mistaken, or if he thinks he can safely adopt this method of revenge he is no less wrong,

Mr. O'Donnell has contrived to turn the British House of Commons into a bear garden. His attack upon the newly-appointed French Ambassador to London was both unwarrantable and indecent. Mr. O'Donnell knew that the charges against M. Lacour were purely visionary, and had been proved to be so in a Court of Justice, but the Irish M.P. had some personal spite against M. Lacour because he had made fun of the wild Irishman's epistle to a French journal, demanding that a congress should be called together to investigate the English Government of Ireland, and affirming that till the English fleet had been destroyed and an army of liberators, of at least 10,000, with arms and munitions for 200,000 insurgents had landed on British soil, there could be no chance for the Irish. M. Lacour and his fellow-journalists hawked the precious document about for the amusement of their friends—hence Mr. O'Donnell's indecent attack.

But, poor Gladstone, was again unfortunate. In moving that Mr. O'Donnell be no longer heard, he was treading on dangerous ground. Liberty of speech is a sacred thing in Great Britain, and anything that seems to trench upon that will be opposed and resented. Probably not half a dozen members in the House would have joined O'Donnell in his senseless position, but the attempt to put him down in a high-handed manner, which, although perfectly justifiable in that particular case, might become a dangerous precedent, raised a host of indignant opponents. Two things are evident by this: that no majority can trifle with liberty of speech in the House of Commons, and Mr. Gladstone has got into the habit of making blunders.

The Sublime Porte is making itself ridiculous. It declines to look favourably upon Mr. Goschen and his mission of reform, but has decided upon its own right to manage its own affairs, independently of all European advice and intervention. But the geographical position of Turkey makes it imperative that Europe shall look after Turkish—just as the geographical position of Ireland makes it impossible for Ireland to be separate from Great Britain. If the Turks would clear out of Europe "bag and baggage" all Europe would have special cause for rejoicing; but as they will not do that, they must submit to be coerced into the decencies required by international laws. The powers are bound to enforce the fulfilment of the conditions of the "Treaty of Berlin," so that Turkey must reform or die.

TORONTO AND ABOUT.

A notorious bricklayer of the city related to me yesterday the following monstrous fact as a sample of the ignorance of the City Fathers. He observed, cautiously: "Of course this is without prejudice." He said the authorities of the new jail, some three years ago, employed him to execute certain repairs in the way of brick-work, &c., to that institution. After having completed the work, he found that the bill to be remunerative would be in the neighborhood of fifty dollars; but, to see how much he could get from the Council, he went over the bill a second and third time, exaggerating and adding item after item, until he had stretched his bill to the remarkable amount of \$300,—five times more than the value of the work, as actually performed. He sent in his account and waited patiently six weeks; at the expiration of this time he appeared before the Board, when the following excellent conversation took place:—

Ald. C.—"Well, Mr. C., what do you want?"

C. (bricklayer)—"Gentlemen, I have come to see what you are doing with my account."

Ald. C.—"The account is ridiculous; it is outrageous; it is, it is——"

C.—"Oh! this is the way you are going to treat me, is it? I find there are several items I have teetotally omitted. I have waited six weeks; I am rather a poor man, and the bill, I assure you, is an extremely reasonable one; in fact, I made it as low as possible on purpose, so that you might immediately pass it."

Ald. B.—"Nonsense! my dear fellow, we are not going to pass such an account as that."

C.—"Very well, gentlemen; I cannot afford to take two-thirds of a cent. less. I am only wasting my time here. Just make out a cheque for what you consider a reasonable amount, and send it to the 'Boys' Home' with my compliments. I wish you good morning."

Our "worthy" had gone but ten paces when the janitor called him back. He found *Ald. B.* in the act of moving a resolution that the bill be accepted, and an order given on the City Treasurer for the full amount forthwith. The resolution was immediately seconded, and unanimously adopted. Some of the very men who were on this committee at the time, represent the city at the Council now, and are about as much use to the city as the above incident shows them to have been then. The above incident is an actual fact, and will be remembered by many, and as an example of the manner of managing the finances of the city, is faithful in the extreme.

It is no uncommon thing to see in the streets of Toronto the disgusting remains of some poisoned animal lying in a state of decomposition for days. On Yonge street this last week I saw a dead dog so full of loathsomeness as to be really sickening, tainting the air for a considerable distance around. The excuse that city officials cannot be everywhere at once is lame and "played out." The police have not sufficient authority from headquarters, their authority permits them to poison animals, but refuses to allow them to remove the carcasses. I saw a little while ago a dead horse lying off one of the principal streets for four or five days. The *Telegram*, the people's organ of complaint, teems with the communications of the ratepayers complaining of this and other evils that should not for one moment be tolerated in a city claiming to have such pretensions as the capital of Ontario. People have become accustomed to abominations in Toronto, hence their carelessness in regard to the government of the city, cleanliness of the streets, efficiency of the drains, and qualifications of the police.

It must not be supposed the deputation that visited the American cities a month or so ago accomplished nothing. They succeeded in enticing General Grant to come and see us and be seen, next September at the Industrial Exhibition. What a boon to Toronto! The disappointed third-term General will be on view next September, for further particulars see small hand-bills and big posters; in the mean time the general traffic of the city must continue to be impaired through the muddy roads; if the axles of waggons and light phaetons become damaged to any great extent, after all, the blacksmiths and carriage makers are benefitted, so people must not grumble too heavily.

Perhaps it is not generally known that the erudition displayed by Toronto Methodist preachers in respect to Theological matters is marvellous. It is very consoling to know that the work of Toronto Methodist Ecclesiastics is fully appreciated; there are, I believe, as many, if not more, D.D.'s in Toronto than the whole Methodist Conference of England can produce. Truly this is a most enlightened age, especially about the capital of Ontario. It would be very interesting at this point to know how these D. D.'s obtained their degree; as a matter of curiosity I should very much like to know from what generous source so much honour flows.

Miss Henrietta Charles obtained considerable distinction at the late University examination and has in consequence been appointed Mathematical Instructor at the Ottawa Ladies' college. At the "Commencement" last week the enthusiasm displayed by the audience and students over the fact of a lady succeeding in such a marked degree was very considerable. The question of the higher education of women must soon become a settled fact. I do not however imagine that women will take a very prominent position at any time in either our colleges or our Universities, for there is a grander and higher education for women beyond the sphere of college life, and altogether outside the degrees of universities, to which every noble woman should look and without which she can never be said to be truly educated. Folly it is, for a sensible woman to be learned in mathematics and classics and social science at the expense of the happiness of "home."

It would be ungenerous to withhold the mead of praise from the "Choral Society," sister to the "Philharmonic Society." The performance last week which was of a miscellaneous character, though by no means as classical as the Philharmonic concerts, was certainly very creditable and Torontonians generally should be extremely proud that there are two such societies in their midst, educating the people to an appreciation of a higher class of music than was dreamed of twelve years ago.

I maintain that the exhibition at the walking tournament, held last week at the Adelaide street Skating Rink, was unseemly and brutal, and the band of trainers and hangers-on remind one of the "rubbus down" at the Derby. What good end is gained by such exhibitions of endurance, except encouraging a lazy habit and miserable means of earning a living? Was it elevating or dignified to hear the spectators' cheers over the pluck of one of the contestants, who travelled in such pain that a doctor in attendance had to inject ether in his knee to make his further locomotion possible? In conjunction with the "higher education of women," include also that of men.

Speaking of the qualifications of the police, a case in point suggests itself. A friend of mine, owning a private boat-house in the city, discovered one morning last summer, while the Chief of Police was taking a two months' holiday at the expense of the city, shooting prairie chicken out west, that his door had been forced, and a pair of oars extracted; he informed a detective of the fact; in two days one of his boats was stolen; he informed the police; the constable at the "station" laughed, and said nothing could be done, and they took no further notice of the complaint. My friend employed himself for a week in examining every boat-house in the city and was ultimately rewarded by recovering the boat. In two weeks two boats and all the oars and other articles were stolen, and this on the Esplanade in broad day. The police would have nothing to do with the affair, the name alone being taken. There have been several daring burglaries lately about town; a private house was entered and the whole family drugged. On a street where the beat of the policeman is a short one and where a night-watch is employed, they entered a warehouse and shattered a safe to atoms with gunpowder, and we will soon think the Chief is somewhat careless of his trust! The police, as a rule, are a fine body of men, and in a city having such a reputation for decency and order as Toronto, there should be no difficulty in keeping the peace and protecting property, but such is very far from being the case. It is no wonder that the more timorous are alarmed and feel themselves unsafe at night.

Queen City.

TRADE—FINANCE—STATISTICS.

H. Kains-Jackson, a leading authority, thus expresses himself:—First, then, as to America, all present advices favour the expectation that California and the earlier States will gather a full average crop on the acreage planted, and that the harvest will be rather early than late. In the Middle and North-Western States prospects are less decided, but this much is known, the weather of the past five months, from the time of seeding, has been mainly favourable for winter WHEAT, and recently sufficient rain has come in several districts for spring-sown. Thus at the end of May America is expecting to harvest over fifty million quarters of WHEAT (400,000,000 bushels), a bulk equal to the yield of 1879. And the marketing of this growing supply usually begins in Europe, with the sale of Californian cargoes for shipment early in July, and of other States for July-August delivery. This is the first fact for consideration.

In France the date of harvest is not likely to be early, but I should be disappointed if the yield does not amount to a full average that will relieve the country from the necessity of importing more than the two or three million quarters which in most seasons Southern France finds it expedient to buy. England whatever it grows always wants a varying bulk of WHEAT from abroad, whilst France has acreage enough to supply its own wants. A large French crop would probably make a difference in the value of America's surplus twenty million quarters of WHEAT to the extent of 20s. per quarter. French abundance means about 35s., and French scarcity 55s. for American WHEAT. Accurately as may be estimated, the measure of WHEAT that is required by the United Kingdom and the Continent between this date (24th May) and the end of August is just filled up by existing available supplies,—the strike has been passed across the bushel and there is measure but none over. Probably there will remain in America a not unimportant accumulation of old WHEAT that may be available after August; but speaking of a stated term, the balance of supply and demand stands even—between the 24th of May and the 24th August there is not in sight either surplus or deficiency. To make up for the short deliveries of our farmers, the big farmers and sailing ships from America, Austria, Chili, India, Egypt and Russia must come full freighted every week to satisfy consumption without sparing a cargo for speculation.

South Australia (1879-1880)—Total number of acres reaped, 1,458,096; average yield, 9 bushels 47 lbs. per acre. This makes a total yield of 14,265,039 bushels. Deducting for seed and home consumption 2,925,000 bushels, there remains available for export, 11,340,039 bushels.

The heavy decline in the American iron market is to be attributed to the injurious effects of ill-timed speculation. In February, 1880, the highest prices were reached, and then the reaction began. Efforts have been made to keep prices up, but have been useless, and a short time since in New York two firms suspended, asking extensions on sums amounting to over 2½ millions of dollars. Importations have still been heavy, and it is difficult to obtain even storage room. This overtrading will certainly lead to further disasters. At present there is a glut, and the prospects are that the price of iron in the English market will be still further lowered, or, perhaps, many furnaces be blown out.

A better tone pervades the market for Canadian tweeds and there is a more confident feeling, while notwithstanding that manufacturers' trade is quiet, prices are firmly maintained and little or no cutting is done, unless it be in small lots in which there is a disposition to meet the views of dealers. A steady regular market is without doubt ensured for the rest of the season. Samples are in the course of rapid preparation and openings will soon be made. A better quality of goods is demanded as there is much less inquiry for inferior grades. The wholesale houses are doing an active business in fall goods with retailers and the outlook is bright.

It is a matter for serious consideration that the capital of four of the eleven strictly Canadian Insurance Companies (which have made returns to Dominion Government) is very seriously impaired. Several Companies have been steadily losing money during the past few years; in a certain measure, this may be due to the inadequate rates paid, but this cannot account for the entire loss which must be due to over-anxiety to get business.

The following are the earnings of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway Company for the month ending 31st May, 1880:—

For the week ending 7th May.....	\$57,674.75
“ “ “ 14th May.....	63,530.57
“ “ “ 21st May.....	74,898.45
“ “ “ 31st May.....	85,792.80
Total.....	\$281,899.57
For the corresponding period last year.....	\$268,657.20

There arrived at the Port of New York, during the month of May, 1880, according to the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, 55,250 immigrants. During a corresponding period of 1879, there arrived 18,109 immigrants. The arrivals at the Port of New York during the twelve months ended May 31, 1880, as compared with the twelve months ended May 31, 1879, were as follows:—

	1880.	1879.
Immigrants.....	236,017	92,801

Thus showing that the arrivals up to May 31st, 1880, exceed those of the corresponding period of 1879, more than three times in the number of persons landed. We are unable to compare this with immigration into Canada for the same periods, as, with the usual tardiness of Canadian officials, the returns are not published until time is found to make them up.

The general meeting of the shareholders of the Suez Canal company was held on 27th ultimo, at which the annual report of M. de Lesseps was read. It stated that the net profit in 1879 amounted to 2,744,880*fr.*, showing a decrease of 1,412,168*fr.* upon the revenue of last year, the result of the commercial depression which had continued throughout last year. The receipts for the first four months of 1880 exhibited however, an increase of 4,044,080*fr.*, as compared with the corresponding period of 1879. A dividend of 4*fr.* 8*cs.* was recommended by the report, which was agreed to by the meeting.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

COMPANY.	1880.			1879.		Week's Traffic.		Aggregate.		
	Period.	Pass. Mails & Express	Freight	Total.	Total.	Incr'se	Decr'se	Period.	Incr'se	Decr'se
*Grand Trunk.....	Week June 12	\$61,860	\$131,816	\$193,676	\$148,816	\$44,860	....	24 wks	\$659,496	....
Great Western.....	" 4	35,007	59,323	94,330	71,222	23,108	....	23 "	284,585	....
Northern & H. & N.W.	" 8	6,790	20,117	26,907	18,364	8,543	....	23 "	100,271	....
Toronto & Nipissing..	" 7	1,222	2,163	3,385	2,677	708	....	21 "	9,309	....
Midland.....	" 7	1,610	4,491	6,101	5,287	814	....	23 "	33,583	....
St. Lawrence & Ottawa	" 5	1,293	1,391	2,684	2,050	634	....	fm Jan. 1	1,775	....
Whitby, Pt Perry & Lindsay.....	" 7	428	1,082	1,510	975	535	....	"	9,628	....
Canada Central.....	" 7	2,723	5,152	7,875	5,449	2,426	....	23 wks	24,151	....
Toronto, Grey & Bruce	May 22	2,093	5,087	7,180	6,470	710	....	21 "	18,289	....
†Q., M., O. & O.....	" 30	7,909	3,917	11,826	5,226	6,600	....	21 "	68,030	....
Intercolonial.....	Month April.	59,449	89,432	139,881	105,683	34,198	....	5 m'ths	187,141	....

*NOTE TO GRAND TRUNK.—The River du Loup receipts are included in 1879, not in 1880; omitting them the week's increase is \$49,060, aggregate increase \$760,296 for 24 weeks.
†NOTE TO Q., M., O. & O. RY.—Eastern Division receipts not included in returns for 1879.

BANKS.

BANK.	Shares per value.	Capital Subscribed.	Capital Paid up	Rest.	Price per \$100 June 16, 1880.	Price per \$100 June 10, 1879.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Per cent. per annum of last div. on present price.
Montreal.....	\$200	\$12,000,000	\$11,999,200	\$5,000,000	\$136¼	\$135¼	4	5.85
Ontario.....	40	3,000,000	2,996,756	100,000	76½	60½	3	7.84
Molson.....	50	2,000,000	1,999,095	100,000	83½	75	3	7.19
Toronto.....	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	500,000	127	106½	3½	5.51
Jacques Cartier.....	25	500,000	500,000	55,000	7½	32	2½	6.94
Merchants.....	100	5,798,267	5,518,933	475,000	93	76	3	6.45
Eastern Townships.....	50	1,469,600	1,382,937	200,000	..	..	3½	..
Quebec.....	100	2,500,000	2,500,000	425,000	..	..	..	..
Commerce.....	50	6,000,000	6,000,000	1,400,000	119¼	103	4	6.71
Exchange.....	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	..	..	..	..	..
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Montreal Telegraph Co.....	40	2,000,000	2,000,000	171,432	96¼	101	4	8.27
R. & O. N. Co.....	100	1,565,000	1,565,000	..	39	41¼	..	..
City Passenger Railway.....	50	..	600,000	163,000	95	78	5	5.26
New City Gas Co.....	40	2,000,000	1,880,000	..	123½	114½	5	8.10

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

Clearances of Flour and Grain from Montreal for Europe for the week ended June 8th, 1880:—

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Peas, bush.
Ship Glenifer, Glasgow.....	..	14,755	22,766	..
Steamer Indus, London.....	..	..	42,982	26,956
Steamer South Tyne, London, [8,362 bush. oats].....	..	..	38,355	..
Steamer Viking, London, [2,365 bush. oats].....	..	..	74,688	5,282
Steamer Grecian, Glasgow, [15,467 bush. oats].....	1,254	13,199	71,011	20,591
Steamer Caedman, Liverpool, [42,700 bush. oats].....	..	..	17,142	7,754
Steamer Galatea, Avonmouth.....	..	..	43,409	16,546
Steamer Belsize, Avonmouth.....	..	..	57,154	413
Bark Deodaras, Queenstown.....	..	15,496	..	..
Steamer Sardinian, Liverpool, [24,175 bush. oats].....	..	49,530	..	8,950
Bark Nyard, Newcastle.....	..	..	..	21,706
Steamer Buenos Ayrean, Glasgow, [9,022 bush. oats].....	7,921	22,282	51,951	2,911
Steamer Lake Nepigon, Liverpool, [7,849 bush. oats].....	..	47,729	150	1,701
Steamer Teutonia, Liverpool, [10,973 bush. oats].....	200	20,074	26,194	518
Steamer Potomac, London.....	..	..	56,110	6,660
Steamer Sheikh, Antwerp, [48,135 bu. rye, 70,751 bu. oats].....	..	7,000	300	..
Bark Lake Simcoe, Newcastle.....	..	..	..	19,389
Steamer Barcelona, London, [22,435 bush. oats].....	..	..	26,451	13,356
Steamer Lake Ontario, Liverpool, [15,858 bush. oats].....	..	..	45,997	..
Steamer Blagdon, London, [37,068 bush. oats].....	..	22,391	15,205	..
Ship Glenmorag, Glasgow.....	3,791	..	70,246	..
Ship St. Patrick, Liverpool.....	..	13,114	26,223	..
Bark Moselle, Cork.....	..	..	..	26,848
Total June 9, 1880.....	13,166	225,870	686,422	132,583
Total June 1, 1880.....	2,240	173,841	347,861	106,395
Total June 10, 1879.....	15,252	106,626	101,437	35,411

THE BANK OF MONTREAL.

1880.

Who has not felt the still doubtfulness of that moment when the fury of a storm has expended itself, and the alarmed traveller gazes anxiously around the horizon in hopes of welcoming signs of clearing weather, while still in half dread that perhaps the elements are only gathering strength for another onslaught upon Nature? The illustration applies aptly enough to the aspect of commercial affairs in the city of Montreal and Dominion of Canada at the present time. The financial reverses of the past half-dozen years have cut so deeply into our national prosperity that though the wound may slowly heal, the scar will long remain.

The lapse of another year again brings round the duty of inditing the above heading; and in glancing at the present condition of the leading financial institution of the country, of taking in also, what such a study necessarily involves, a general though cursory view of the commercial prospects of the Dominion. And at the outset we hardly lay claim to sufficient weather-wisdom to say with the infallible (?) certainty of a Vennor whether the storm-cloud has finally passed or not. Let the relation of facts, however, guide each one interested in forming his own opinion.

It is too soon yet to forecast, even approximately, the harvests of the world, the statistics of which enter so largely into the political economy of nations. Lumber is looking up, which for the Dominion is a welcome sign of at least a partial return of prosperity; but, on the other hand, the strange anomaly still exists, money is not wanted. The times are still hard, the poor are leading a starvation life, while the banks' cellars are full to repletion of unemployed funds. If any good is on its way from the reconstruction of the Tariff, we have certainly about used up our patience in waiting for the expected improvement. It is delightful to learn from more sanguine channels that the end of all our miseries is "coming."

For the elaborated details of the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Montreal, which took place on Monday, June 7, we must refer to the published report. Our line is now more in the nature of comment than of tabulated figures and technical statements. This meeting was of more than usual interest, from the fact of a change in the general management having taken place, as may be remembered, at the beginning of last November. Mr. Smithers, formerly the bank's agent in New York, who took the place of the late manager, Mr. Angus, had thus had only six months actual experience of his charge on the 30th of April, the date of his report. This short period of time he has evidently improved with the ability and application of a banker of the very highest order. His policy of doing at all times a very large and very safe business with small profits in the Dominion, and as large a one as he can in the United States with larger profits, is preferable to seeking more seemingly lucrative channels of investment with undoubtedly a greater risk. The net profits, after deducting all losses and expenses of management, are appreciably better than they were on April 30th, 1879, by some \$400,000, the gross receipts, however, being a little less. That the much-talked-of business revival has not practically arrived is attested by the fact of the bank being still compelled to keep unemployed a large portion of its funds. Money is going a-begging in the most lamentable manner. Our own Dominion is afraid to use it; England does not want it, or only at absurdly low rates. The United States, however, form a striking exception to the general prevalence of continued depression. There, a most marked improvement has taken place, which, we may incidentally remark, is now causing the greatest rush of immigration from the Old World ever experienced. Money being once more placed in healthy circulation, the Americans can of course afford to pay remunerative rates of interest for loans, and they are not afraid to operate boldly and skilfully with their funds. It is almost entirely to the neighbouring Republic, as we learn from the report, that the shareholders of the Bank of Montreal are indebted for the improved prospects of the affairs of that institution. No wonder then that the management has gladly availed itself of this hopeful source of business. We think the shareholders and the public may be thankful that Mr. Smithers has such a valuable American experience. Montrealers have hitherto been too conservative to send such large sums to the United States, and now that the policy is adopted, and still more as it is about the only one available at present, it is satisfactory to feel quite safe in the matter. We will consider then the subject of the loan by the Bank of Montreal to the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad Company, as this especial transaction has been forced into an unwarranted notoriety. We had thought that the explanations of last year, coupled with the known fact that the bank was making a good deal of money from its new customer would have proved satisfactory to those nervous spirits who are still making anxious enquiries about the matter. And we cannot dismiss the mention of these croaking obstructionists without protesting that the gentleman who rendered himself so unpleasantly prominent at the meeting altogether transcended the limits of that fair and gentlemanly criticism which the directors so honestly held open to all. Mr. Ramsay brought up the question civilly enough, and the President, Mr. George Stephen,

who was in the chair, evinced every disposition to deal openly with it. Mr. Buntin's attack and unjustifiable personal insinuations as to the gentlemen connected with the St. Paul and Minneapolis scheme, were quite uncalled for, and not unnaturally recoiled upon himself and the small, fidgetty party he represents. At the same time we congratulate the bank on at last unburdening itself of the facts and figures of what now stands revealed as a very safe, legitimate and profitable line of business. But the President was certainly under no obligation to adopt this course. Private accounts are and must always be, private accounts, and should, except under extraordinary circumstances, be respected as such. Still there are occasions when reticence may be interpreted as fear, and in such instances as this one it is wise to tell all there is to be told. \$700,000 is about the amount of the advance, which was made in the ordinary course of business on the most undoubted security, the greater portion of which is in the shape of Receivers' certificates, the most positively certain form of security to be obtained. We could wish for the sake of our Canadian shareholders, that opportunities might be found of investing many times the amount named on similarly advantageous terms.

The ventilation of this business is not quite complete without making a note of the fact, that Mr. R. B. Angus, the former manager of the Bank of Montreal, and now connected with the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad, had not, nor did he even expect to have the slightest interest in the concern at the time that the advance was made. We felt confident on this point before it was positively asserted by the Hon. D. A. Smith. The shareholders, and indeed the public in general, will long have cause to remember with gratitude the successful skill with which Mr. Angus piloted the old ship during the critical period of the last few years.

The irrepressible Mr. John Crawford was to the fore again on his old hobby of auditors. He considered that the Government had acted very unwisely in making no provision in the new Banking Act for the appointment of auditors to overlook the accounts. The SPECTATOR'S views a year ago of the then mooted question, viz., the yearly appointment of auditors by the shareholders at the annual general meeting, seems to have been sustained by the gentlemen at Ottawa, who have no doubt examined very carefully into the subject. However desirable in theory a periodical audit might be, in practice it is almost an impossibility. We believe it was only the extreme panic prevailing a year ago in the minds of commercial men which caused the subject to be brought forward at all; and until another crisis occurs we have an equally firm conviction that it will be as well to let it now rest quietly on the shelf. In any case, the existing system of inspection of branches by officers of long experience, who devote their whole time to the work, seems to us better than any other system of audit that could be devised.

Some criticism has been expressed by those who naturally have a liking for a good fat semi-annual dividend, as to the reason why, with such a large increase in net profits over the preceding year, a reduction of the last half-yearly dividend from five to four per cent. should have occurred. The answer shortly is "unexpected losses." Now, it will be remembered that the last report stated that it was thought that ample provision had been made for any unforeseen contingencies which might arise, by an appropriation of about a tenth part of the bank's "Rest." That appropriation did not however prove altogether sufficient and the alternative subsequently presented itself of still further encroaching on the convenient Rest, or of declaring a slightly reduced dividend. The latter course was, we think wisely, adopted: "*Humanum est errare.*" In times like these the longest head cannot infallibly foretell the ultimate results of such a vast number of accounts as those carried by the Bank of Montreal. The fact that the bank has actually earned, and is now earning a large increase of profits, must be received as a reason for congratulation; and the loss of one tenth of the dividend can easily be borne, when we realize that the worst has probably been passed, and all grounds of gloomy apprehension are safely left behind.

Taking into consideration the export as a whole, we can hardly feel justified on this occasion in deducing any definite conclusions as to the present condition of the Dominion of Canada. The dawning light that falls upon the lately darkened scene is so largely reflected and borrowed from the returning radiant tide of prosperity beyond the frontier, that it affords no just basis for estimating our own prospects and chances. But as a clear and eminently satisfactory statement and proof of good management, and honest and well-rewarded effort, the whole of the figures and explanations redound to the great credit of all concerned. So long as we have such an institution in our midst as the Bank of Montreal, and such men to run it, we need never despair.

COMMERCIAL UNION WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Financial losses, trade depression, the French Canadian exodus, depreciation in the value of property in city and the rural districts, combine to make serious minds reflect upon and consider the future of our country. These reflections are rendered more important and more sad when we look upon the bright prosperity of the people who are separated from us by only an imaginary line, we see this nation of fifty million souls astonishing the entire world by its

extraordinary progress, furnishing an example of unequalled prosperity; gradually lessening its public debt of \$1,000,000,000, without being arrested in its march of improvement, while we see our Government increasing the debt \$100,000,000 in ten years, and the Province of Quebec handicapped with a debt of \$17,000,000, and an annual deficit of \$800,000.

Further, £100,000,000 sterling of British capital is invested in mortgages in Canada, the interest thereof, \$25,000,000, being annually taken from the country. It is an important matter for us to decide how to render our national debt more in accordance with our resources; we must also notice closely the striking contrast existing between the condition of the two countries, which enjoy the same *natural* advantages. The American market is very large and offers to capital, agriculture and manufactures an ample return; while on the other hand, Canadian products and manufactures are limited to a population of 4,000,000, spread over a vast extent of country, and have been obliged until the present to compete with foreign manufactures, for the reason that Canada, as a colony, could not or did not make commercial treaties with foreign countries. Obligated as sellers to pay either high duties on our products (when sold in the United States), or freight charges, &c. (when sold in England), our importing powers were lessened. Our woollen, cotton and leather manufactures cannot be exported to France and our ships are obliged to pay a duty of \$8—while British vessels pay only forty-cents, and the same prohibition exists as regards others of our exports.

All intelligent men are of the opinion that our politico-economical position is very serious, and that in spite of our magnificent resources, both natural, agricultural and industrial, we will rapidly become bankrupt, if foreign markets, and especially that of the United States, are not opened to us. There is only one opinion amongst all classes as to the advisability of effecting a commercial treaty with the United States.

Sir A. T. Galt was the first to demonstrate to us the advantages of the American market in 1862,—in a report to the House of Commons which showed that in six years, thanks to the Treaty of Reciprocity, our exports reached the sum of 168 million dollars, of which 97 millions were paid us by the United States and showing that our exports to all other countries combined were 26 million dollars less. In 1870, Sir A. T. Galt said, in the course of his remarks upon the Hon. L. S. Huntington's motion for an American Zollverein, that he believed every person of intelligence was aware that the more free our transactions with the U. S. were, the better it would be, and that it was extremely desirable that commercial intercourse between the two countries should be unrestricted. Hon. Mr. Mackenzie said that the United States were necessary to us both as a market for our products and to obtain therefrom the necessary capital to develop our natural resources. Canadian manufacturers are of the opinion that commercial union with the United States should be beneficial to them, as it would give them a market of fifty million consumers. "We ask for protection because we cannot sell in the United States" said Mr. Wm. Spratt to the government in 1870 as the leader of a deputation of Ontario manufacturers, and in 1874, manufacturers from all parts of Canada stated to the committee of inquiry that all industrial pursuits would be benefitted by a commercial union with the United States. In these days of grand manufacturing processes and large producing powers of machinery, an extensive market is absolutely necessary. Our government have frequently attempted to renew the Treaty of 1854 but until now, the United States met our attempts with propositions of annexation, pure and simple; at present Mr. Wharton Baker, speaking as the representative of the American Manufacturer's Association, supported both by the Press and leading merchants, proposes to us a Commercial Union which will give us the benefits above enumerated.

Believing that it is our duty to secure a national prominence, we ask our Government and public leaders to take the necessary steps to secure us the right to make commercial treaties with foreign countries ourselves, and we also ask them to open to us the American market by effecting a Commercial Union with the United States.

CLERKS AS FARMERS.

Commercial callings have been long overcrowded and in consequence of the long-continued hard times and depression, clerks and young men have been forced to seriously consider whether it has not become necessary for them to find occupation and a means of livelihood in other channels, more particularly in agriculture. The commonly received opinion is that agriculture is a calling which can be taken up at hap-hazard, for want of a better, and which requires no particular ability or application in order to succeed therein; it is only necessary, so it is vaguely supposed, to put the seed in the ground and in some easy-going way, the crop is sold in the fall and all the money goes into the farmer's pocket. Very comfortable and very easy, and "while you are sleeping, your bread is growing" is a very pleasant proverb but only partially true.

The statement is made that young men should engage in farming—this is true but requires explanation. The proper time to engage in farming is at the age of fifteen just as is done in commercial affairs: not ten clerks in a hundred

who are more than twenty-five years old and who engage in farming, will succeed therein. It is a laborious calling and requires as much ability as any other; besides, a person who has been accustomed to the excitement and hurry and sham of city life is very apt to be discontented with the comparatively monotonous life on a farm. Clerks who have visited fine farms find everything *couleur de rose*, and that no especial ability or amount of capital is required to make a successful farmer. Then again they always calculate the amount of their crops in somewhat the same way as the sugar-beet *doctrinaires* do: to mention one instance, it was computed that the average crop per acre of sugar-beets would be twenty tons, *on paper*, and *on the barn floor* the crop was eight tons. A clerk who has gone to Manitoba told me that he would have thirty bushels of wheat per acre and have an average of three hundred, giving him a gross return of nine thousand bushels which at one dollar a bushel would give him nine thousand dollars—deducting from this fifty per cent. for expenses, he would have a net profit of four thousand five hundred dollars and this at the end of two years. He tried and "rushed things" and found himself in debt to the extent of three hundred dollars, besides being fifteen hundred dollars out of pocket—he had also to dig sixty feet for water, so he said, and came back to get thawed out: he said Manitoba was a very good place for those who liked it, but it was not the garden of Eden.

It is a common-place remark made by superficial observers, that a farmer cannot succeed in Lower Canada; this is attributed to the sterility or rather worn-out character of the soil. The English delegates were also of the same opinion and merely showed how erroneously persons may judge, when only a cursory examination is made. They showed the fallacy of their opinion—when they said that the farmers in the county of Compton were excellent. And, why is this? It is not difficult to answer, the mode of cultivation pursued in Compton is a proper one, whereas in other counties, as a rule, the mode of cultivation might almost be called degrading, if we can call it "cultivation" at all. I maintain and assert positively that capital either in large or small amounts can be as profitably used, (invested agriculturally) in Lower Canada as in Manitoba. Manitoba attracts persons more as a novelty than for any other reason; except perhaps the chimerical idea that wheat can be grown without labour.

A young clerk who wishes to engage in agriculture, should attend for a year or two a *good* agricultural college. I emphasize good—as I do not wish to be understood as referring to those miserable apologies for agricultural colleges at Richmond and L'Assomption. By attending a college he will soon learn whether he is likely to succeed as a farmer—but if he is unable to attend a college, let him engage for a year or two with an intelligent farmer, and work for small wages and his board. If he has no capital, it will not prevent him in the least from getting a farm—he can get land in certain districts for nothing or he can buy on long credit, or he can rent a farm for next to nothing. There is one thing to which he will have to make up his mind from the beginning and that is, to work both with his hands and his head. There are instances of farmers succeeding in Lower Canada while their neighbours have failed—the land was the same in both cases and the success depends therefore upon the farmer himself. The reason of the poor farming in Lower Canada is to be found in the fact that the land is in the hands of stupid, ignorant and lazy habitans. Their wants are few—they are possessed of no ambition—think the *cuvé* an infallible guide—and make no effort to rouse themselves from their lethargy. The Roman Catholic church is responsible for the ignorance of the agricultural class, and it may be asserted without fear of contradiction that were the farms in the hands of intelligent farmers, the financial condition of the Province would soon be altered for the better. The reason therefore that the agricultural interest is neglected in Lower Canada is not on account of the poorness of the soil, but on account of the mental poverty of the *habitans*.

A young clerk can do fully as well in Lower Canada on a farm, with or without capital, as he can in Manitoba. I will not say that he can do far better, but he can *live* far better. There is one fact which applies to agriculturists all over the Dominion, namely—that few farms are gold mines, but they produce men and not consumptive clerks. *George Rothwell.*

BEET ROOT SUGAR.

No. V.

We have to dwell in brief on the farmer's position as regards this momentous question, and in conclusion to show its politico-economical bearing. We have shown that a farmer with moderate good culture will realize \$100 from an acre (20 tons at \$5 per ton.) To equal this it would be necessary to raise 400 bush. potatoes at 25c. per bush., or 250 bush. corn at 40c. per bush., or 100 bush. wheat at \$1 per bush., or 125 bush. peas at 80c. per bush., or 330 bush. oats at 30c. per bush. This is problematical.

We will remark to those who see insurmountable difficulties in the undertaking in question, that we have in all respects an easier task than those who began the enterprise years ago in Europe. They had first to find out how to raise good sugar beets and how to extract in an economical way the sugar.

and to make use of its faculties during the last half century or so, and every day it is developing such fresh powers and making such new discoveries that it seems but a child-world as yet, and most of us, I fancy, would like to linger awhile to see what it will be like when it has grown to be the big man-world of the great future.

Every day something is happening to open our eyes wider, and to cause us to lift our hands in renewed wonder. We have got over steam and electricity, those giant forces of the new birth, which have changed the face of the world within the memory of the living. It is already difficult to realize the condition of things when they did not play their now familiar part. We have ever accepted quietly and as a matter of course the wonder of the spectrum—that most exquisite of scientific triumphs, which, by the simple means of a triangular piece of glass—enables us to determine the composition of the sun and the planets, and to detect the presence of poison in the stomach of a dead man! Already we are off and away on new tricks, and busy in the realisation of novel ideas. Foremost amongst these may be noted the invention for seeing by telegraph. It is not enough that we have conquered the lightning, and made it play the part of Mercury, in carrying our messages from one side of the world to the other. We have already divined that it is capable of more than this. We can make it utter the messages aloud in the voices of those who send them! But something more remained to be accomplished, and science has been equal to the effort. To read and to hear by telegraph were almost incredible achievements. But to see! That is the crowning triumph. It annihilates space more effectually than anything yet attempted. To stand at the end of a wire and look on the faces of those at the other end of it, though half the world divide them from us, is a feat surpassing anything that the imagination of the past ever conjured up. The most that the authors of the "Arabian Nights" dreamed of was the conveyance of a person bodily through the air, as when the Prince sat on the enchanted carpet which bore him over land and sea leagues away. The nearest to the idea was the enchanted mirror, in which were beheld scenes and persons in far-off climes; but then it was understood, even by those who looked into the mirror, that the object presented was unreal, and merely conjured up by magical art dealing with the "shows of things. When Faust beheld Marguerite as she sat spinning at her wheel, it was a piece of diablerie performed by Mephistopheles, and no more real than is the vision of Helen of Troy, who has been dead thousands of years. But science gives us the means of seeing and conversing with real persons, whatever the distance by which we may be separated from them, and so reaches the limits of the conceivably wonderful.

It is a very pretty question whether we have conquered the bulk of the myteries of Nature available for the use of man, or whether we only stand as yet on the threshold of a vast scientific future. Like many other questions, it is the more fascinating from the impossibility of any answer being forthcoming. This much, however, may be surmised with certainty, whether or not new initial forces will be discovered, there can be no doubt that those who come later into the world, and have experience of it in its more mature state, will have the benefit of new combinations of known forces, which will help greatly to smooth the path of life, and facilitate the intercourse between individuals and nations. Science is the good Fairy of the world, and may yet have many a blessing in store for those who woo her with becoming ardour. Certain it is that we have not exhausted all the possibilities of what she has already given us, and every year must yield something fresh either in the way of discovery or invention.

It would seem, too, that the world itself is destined to present a new aspect to those who come after us. One of our latest manias is for cutting and hacking the world about so as to fit it to serve our purpose more nearly and compactly. The success of the experiment of the Isthmus of Suez, by the severing of which a short cut to India was obtained, has been sufficiently encouraging to set us thinking about the possibility of getting from one sea to another without rounding a cape. Already two schemes are on foot in connection with the Isthmus of Panama, which lies so invitingly in the midst of the American continent, and seems only to need a slice with a knife to enable us to reach the further ocean within a few hours. This sort of thing used to be left to Nature, who certainly has made some striking alterations in the world's surface in her time, but Nature is slow in her operations. She wants thousands of years to effect a desirable improvement, the benefits of which we desire to realize out of hand. Modern impatience cannot wait for her, especially as it has no guarantee that she will effect what we want just in the way we want it if we allow her ever so much time. She has before now done many things which were, to say the least of it, inconvenient, in the way of submerging islands, silting-up rivers, and breaking down bulwarks essential to the preservation of property, in which respectable, well-to-do people had vested interests. The results of leaving these matters to Nature are often very questionable; but it is not at all certain that when man takes such operations in hand he will do much better. This is strikingly illustrated by the suggested Panama cutting. There are many things to be considered in such an undertaking, and one point which I think has not received consideration. The theory has been broached that should an opening be made through the narrow

ligature which unites the North and South Americas, the Gulf Stream will in all probability avail itself of this new opening, and take a fresh direction. The result of this it is scarcely possible to foretell. Deprived of this source of heat and fertilization, the British Isles might lapse into the condition of other countries occupying the same latitude, and the wonderful climate, which is their glory, would be gone.

These illustrations will serve to show that there is very much which should make a reasonable man accept the position that he is really somewhat in advance of his time rather than behind it. The glory of the world, so far from having departed, is perhaps not yet realized, while on the other hand, science may bring about changes infinitely curious and important, and in respect of which every one must desire to be in the position of him who chronicled the adventures of John Gilpin, and who expressed the wish as to his future exploits, "when he next doth ride abroad, may I be there to see." The future of the world will never be realized by this generation, and it is idle to speculate on the forms which it will assume in the years that are to come. In all probability, much will be done to relieve human labour and to ameliorate the condition of humanity generally; but, on the other hand, of this we may rest assured—humanity will remain the same in all its essential respects. It will be animated by the same hopes, stirred by the same passions, subject to the same ailments, and pursue in the main the same path from the cradle to the grave. Science will shed around the man of the future many blessings; but, like the man of the past, he will have to accept his fate as he finds it, and to work out the great problem for himself. The changes wrought will lie chiefly on the face of things; but it would be pleasant to know what forms those changes will assume, and for us, "the airs of all the ages," to be assured that, even though we do not linger to participate in the good things, we shall be able to know what is comprised in our possible heritage.

THE FRENCH PROTESTANT PEOPLE IN MONTREAL.

(Continued from our last issue.)

PARTY SPIRIT.

We now make some general remarks upon the work of evangelization in stigmatizing the sectarian spirit which is being continually manifested therein. For instance, a zealous worker for himself but not for the Saviour, who evidently disagrees with what St. Paul says on this point in his first epistle to the Corinthians, is constantly to be seen in the homes of members of denominations different from his own. Another, who believes in the advancement of the interests of the church rather than of Christ, is as unscrupulous in the means he employs to add to the church. The great want in the administration as well as in the evangelization departments of this work is that of men who while loyal to their denomination, put Christ first and denomination last. These men are very few and far between. The spirit of party everywhere prevails. In very many cases, self is put first, sect next, and the Saviour last. This is a sad statement to make, but it is made thus frankly that a change may be brought about as soon as possible. Our Saviour prayed that his followers might be one, in order that the world might believe that His had sent Him. Let us be profoundly convinced that our fellow countrymen, so largely citizens of the great Catholic world, will not believe on the Christ of the gospel until we not only present this prayer of our Saviour, but *honestly work* to bring about an answer to it.

MORAL CONDITION OF MEMBERS OF THE FRENCH CHURCHES.

In this connection we may say that we have met with cases of converts from the Church of Rome of most indifferent moral character, and on the other hand we have come across many whose moral life would do credit to any evangelical congregation. We have found men and women holy in life and active in spreading the doctrines of their new faith among the followers of their old one. We might speak, for instance, of the very efficient labours of a French Canadian lady, not a member of any one of the churches referred to, but specially interested in one of them. A convert of Father Chiniquy, she joined an English congregation with which her husband is connected, and has since that time, without fee or reward, devoted herself with Apostolic fervour and zeal to the moral and material advancement of her fellow countrymen and countrywomen. Or I might refer to that good mechanic who has, in spite of persecution, patiently persevered in his profession and practice of Protestantism, who as an office-bearer of one of the churches to which reference has been made, has visited regularly its members, and has, with much acceptance to those whom he has visited, read and prayed with them. I might also speak of another case of a convert to Protestantism, well read in religious and general literature, with a very good knowledge, ecclesiastical, commercial and political of his countrymen, who remains faithful to the tenets of his new faith and promises to be useful therein. Many other cases present themselves, but these three suffice as specimens to show that the Protestant movement of a few years past has been successful in working a change for the better in the hearts and lives of many men and women.

MATERIAL AND SOCIAL CONDITION.

The majority of the members and adherents of the French Protestant churches belong to the labouring class and are very poor indeed in this world's wealth, and yet some are exceedingly rich, as we have already noticed, in good thoughts and works. Some, however, may be classed in a higher sphere, socially, according to the world's estimation. There are an architect and land surveyor, a notary, a bookseller, an editor of a paper, book-keepers, druggists, a former principal of one of the Protestant Commissioners schools, taking the law course in McGill College with a view probably to study for the Bar; another a distinguished graduate in Arts and Law of the same College, soon to pass his examination for admission to the Bar; a physician's lady; a gentleman of wealth retired from business, an adherent however of an English-speaking congregation; a lady, the wife of a respectable retail merchant, and others with whom we have not met.

This article has been hastily written, yet, in spite of imperfections, our hope is that it may be of interest and profit to the readers of the SPECTATOR and the public in general.

Observer.

COMPLIMENTS.

What honour that
But tedious waste of time to sit and hear
So many hollow compliments and lyes—
Outlandish flatteries.

Thus Milton, in "Paradise Regained," would seem to assign to this word Compliment an expression of civility which includes some hypocrisy. Dr. Johnson translates the noun "an act of civility," the verb as "to flatter." It is of French origin, and is usually understood to mean less than it declares, being properly Complement, something superfluous or more than enough. The French language peculiarly adapts itself to the honeyed utterances of society, and yet some of the compliments handed down to us by this light-hearted nation have been singularly unfortunate. A compliment implies compliance, or assent, with the will of another, having a desire to please or flatter any weakness or prejudice of theirs, and in excess of the truth as a rule. But compliments are the current coin of society. The man who can pay a compliment without outraging the delicacy of feeling of the recipient, and in such a manner as to ensure belief, is certain to secure goodwill and success in the world, for long ago sociability taught men that, in order the better to cement their likings for each other, it is necessary that everybody should show off his neighbour in the best light. Lord Chesterfield, in his famous advice to his son, dwells at some length on the necessity of studying the weakness of others, and flattering their vanity, more especially with regard to women and their beauty; "upon which," he adds, "scarce any flattery is too gross for them to swallow." Indeed, most of the writers of past days would seem to assign to women a special complacency with regard to compliments. "Many women doat upon a man for his compliments . . . they are won in a minute," writes Burton in his "Anatomy of Melancholy." And though it is quite possible to remind a pretty woman of her charms in a well turned compliment without overstepping the boundary of truth; still, such is the perversity of human nature, the fair ones of incontestable beauty desire to be esteemed for their understanding, wit, or some other virtues which they most probably lack; just as Richelieu, the ablest statesman of his time, desired to be accounted by his flatterers a poet.

A well-turned compliment throws grace over society, and to produce the best effect it must be premeditated without appearing so. A hundred years ago it was part of the education of youth to pay pretty compliments with the air of believing them. Judging from the rapid, fulsome strain in which many handed down to us in the "Academy of Compliments" are couched, the women of that day must indeed have shown much amiable complacency. What would be said now to a man who would address a woman as follows:—"For your beauty, Madam, I may name you Venus, for your comeliness Pallas, for your honour Juno. I should show myself insensible were I not amazed with the curiosity of your beauty. At last, oh, fair one, cast the eyes of thy resplendent presence on thy abject creature, that by the brightness of those eyes his baseness may be turned through thy perfections into a most happy preference!" No wonder that in the "Art of Complaisance" men are instructed to consider ladies' society merely a pleasing amusement or school of politeness, lest, perchance, they should get to care only for madrigals and periwigs.

Compliments have ever been esteemed the key to open the secret cabinet of princes' breasts, and no good man but has his circle of courtiers, who compliment him by deeds as well as words. Many a man dates his success in life from a well-turned compliment. One of the most popular men of his day made his mark in society when a friend addressing him in the crush-room of the opera said, "Look at that fat Lady D—, isn't she like a great white cabbage?" "She is, indeed, like one," was the wise reply—"all heart." The lady heard, and was his friend from thenceforth. Fashionable life is passed, not so much in being happy as in playing at being happy, and compliments help to keep up the delusion. Many polite phrases are expressions and nothing more, and we glean something of the meaning of the

word compliment, in the use we make of it, as a mode of addressing those to whom we adopt the third person in writing. This is not always understood by the lower orders. A man-servant each morning, in reply to inquiries as to the health of an invalid lady, was wont to reply, "Miss M——'s compliments, she is worse," or better, as the case might be, until at last came, "Miss M——'s compliments, and she died this morning."—*Globe*.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Some of our readers object to our strictures in sewing, saying that we are giving their daughters the impression that they need not learn needlework. We do not intend to give any such impression. Indeed we would wish every girl to learn sewing, cooking and housekeeping; but we do not think that all women should be dressmakers. In this country, and in this age of ups and downs, it is essential that every girl should know how to make her living in some special way. We have too many feminine "Jacks of all trades," who really do nothing well. When a woman who has been well brought up, suddenly finds herself thrown on her own resources, if she is not well enough educated to teach, she thinks she can at least sew; and she attempts all sorts of work; dressmaking, fancy work, plain sewing, even tailoring, but one soon finds that she can do nothing well, and she finds herself that she is not sufficiently expert at any thing to earn a good living. If she seems to have some taste for dressmaking and we say to her that it is a pity that she did not learn the trade when she was young, she will exclaim "Oh dear, my family would not have heard of such a thing; why my papa was quite well off at one time, and we kept two servants," &c. She will really seem hurt that we should deem it possible that she could condescend to anything so ungentle; and seems quite proud of not having learned the business which she attempts to follow; and yet had she learned it she might now be able to earn more than a living, for our good *modistes* are few and far between. False pride so often prevents those who really have taste and aptitude for the trade from learning it, and it is only when driven by force of circumstances that they condescend to it as a *dernier resort*. A late leading dressmaker was of this class, but as we speak of born poets, so we may say of her that she was a "born *artiste*" in mantua making; but a great deal of her success was owing to the fact that she did not let the ladies choose their own trimmings. Knowing that she had good taste herself she would not allow it to be violated by the bad taste of her patrons. A really good *modiste* who is possessed of taste and judgement in adapting styles to suit her customers, is always sure to have plenty of them even in Montreal. The lady who now has charge of the dressmaking department at a leading dry goods house is an example of this—when making a new engagement her services are eagerly sought after by all the best stores; wherever she goes her customers follow her, and when she started for herself she had more work than she could manage; but being accustomed to work for stores where she is less cramped as to choice of materials and trimmings she prefers it to private work. Now this lady's success is owing to her having chosen a business for which she has taste and talent. She takes pride in the perfection of her work and her customers feel secure of satisfaction when they place their materials in her hands. Is it not quite possible that every girl should thus excel in some special trade or profession? She need not necessarily practice it, but the day may come when she will be glad to have a trade at her fingers' ends, or a profession stored away in her brain. Should a daughter of ours show decided taste for millinery or mantua making, we should send her to the best milliner or *modiste* and gladly pay for her teaching. Oh, no, Mrs. Shoddy, we should not be at all afraid to let her associate with ordinary apprentices. So far as we can observe these girls have less forward manners and behave with greater propriety when going to and from their work than some of the school girls, daughters of the Shoddys.

It is a curious fact that parents should be so particular as to with whom their children shall associate after leaving school, when it is well known that our Commissioners' Schools (which are really intended for the poorer classes) are filled with the children of well-to-do, or even wealthy parents, and this often to the exclusion of children of the poor, who cannot afford to send them elsewhere; and otherwise to their prejudice, inasmuch as these rich men's children sometimes obtain the scholarships, which enable them to pass through the High School and McGill College free of charge, when their fathers could well afford to pay for them; and they are thus depriving some poor man's children of the boon to which they are entitled. Sometimes people have even been mean enough to send their children merely for a few months to obtain this scholarship; but we believe regulations have now been made to prevent the recurrence of this fraud upon the poor. We should always prefer choosing our children's companions carefully during their younger years, since it is then that their manners and characters are formed, and earliest impressions are most lasting and most difficult to change. We may think that there can be but little choice between the children attending public and those of our private schools, since so many of our richest families have but lately risen from the ranks of the poor, but riches do bring a certain amount of refinement, and the son of the *parvenu* is reared in a very different manner to that in which

his father was brought up. The refinement is also likely to show upon the children even when it does not on the parents, as they may be too stupid or too stubborn to learn. It is quite true that the home of an educated poor man may be much more refined than that of an ignorant rich man; but as a rule it is the educated man who is rich and the ignorant man who is poor, and after all, the balance of choice must remain with the rich. And from personal observation we must maintain that the children of the High and Private Schools are, as a whole, better bred and nicer mannered than those of the Common Schools; therefore we cannot recommend the economy which sends the children of wealthy parents to the cheapest schools.

To return to our daughter who may wish to learn a trade; if her companions have been carefully chosen, and her mind and manners properly formed during her early years, she is not at all likely to deteriorate afterwards. Indeed she will be much more likely to improve the manners of her companions than they to spoil hers.

A case occurs to us, showing the absurdity of aristocratic pretensions. A few years since we were acquainted with a nice old lady, who with her family belonged to the *creme de la-creme* of Montreal society; nevertheless "a many years ago when she was young and charming," she, together with her daughters, kept a mantua-making shop on Notre Dame street. Being a clever business woman she prospered; her daughters married well; her sons made money. In course of time her grandsons and granddaughters grew up; they, too, made money, and married money, and began to take their places in the best society of this good city; but one foolish young grandson fell in love with and married his mother's serving-girl; then his sisters and his cousins and his aunts, and even his old grandmother—the quondam dress-maker herself—rose up in righteous indignation and combined in cutting the pretty little bride. Such is Montreal society.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR.

SIR,—The duty is imposed upon Mr. J. W. Gray to make good my ingratitude, my dishonour, and my discredit, which sins he has insinuated I have been guilty of committing; otherwise, he must still lay under the imputation of having made statements utterly devoid of truth. *Thos. D. King.*
Montreal, June 12th, 1880.

Musical.

CHORAL SERVICE AT THE CATHEDRAL.

Choral Evensong was celebrated in Christ Church Cathedral on Tuesday evening on the occasion of the assembling of the Diocesan Synod. The choir numbered about one hundred and fifty voices, the following church choirs having united for the occasion: Christ Church—Dr. MacLagan, Choirmaster; St. George's—Mr. E. A. Fisher, Choirmaster; St. James's—Mr. Henry Robinson, Choirmaster; St. Martin's—Mr. R. R. Stevenson, Choirmaster; Trinity—Mr. J. P. Withers, Choirmaster. There were also a number of ladies and gentlemen who volunteered for the occasion.

The male choirs occupied the choir of the Cathedral, the ladies and gentlemen being seated under the tower. Mr. Stevenson of St. Martin's church acted as conductor for the male choirs, and Dr. MacLagan, Cathedral Organist presided at the organ. Owing to the shape of the building it was found impossible to place a conductor in a commanding position, so the choristers depended mainly on the organ for the time, and considering the brief notice given by the authorities (about ten days) all did remarkably well. After the opening hymn the service was begun by Rev. Canon Norman, LL. D., Helmore's Preces being sung by the united choirs with organ accompaniment. The Psalter was chanted (by the male choirs only) to the 8th tone, 3rd ending, Gregorian, and the Canticles were taken by the mixed choirs alone, both choirs uniting at the "Glorias." The anthem was adapted from the 12th Mass of Mozart, set to the words "Glorious is thy name Almighty Lord," which was sung by the combined choirs of Christ Church, St. George's and Trinity, about seventy voices. The organist played Mendelssohn's Sonata in F. minor, (which by the bye was altogether too long) and a Fugue by Hesse, as Voluntaries. A capital sermon was preached by Rev. Canon Baldwin, which however, was open to the same objection as the organist's voluntary, and was withal more wearisome. Altogether the service was a great success, and we hope that it may be the inauguration of a new era in the management of the Cathedral.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

From a printed circular issued by the Committee we learn that the above society is heavily in debt, about \$1000 being lost on this season's operations. Last year we were informed of a large deficit, and the previous season was even more disastrous financially, so that the accommodating treasurer is out of pocket over \$2000. There is certainly something wrong when the only Choral Society of the kind in the city cannot make both ends meet, and we certainly do not think it is with the management that fault is to be found. Nothing seems to pay in Montreal; the churches are nearly all on the verge of bankruptcy, the Philharmonic, as a society, is hopelessly insolvent, the Mendelssohn Choir has almost invariably lost money, and is (or was) largely in debt, and every musician who has endeavoured to provide entertainments of a high order has found, sooner or later, that he is casting his pearls before—well, an inappreciative public. And now Mr. Barnes has resigned his post as Conductor, and is about to bid us a *real* farewell. Messrs. Torrington, Carter, Harrison, Davies, Boscovitz, Caulfield, Lejeune, Lavallee, and a host of others have left for "green fields and pastures new," and Montrealers will again be happy in strawberry festivals and ten cent church entertainments.

A NEW TENOR.

Mr. Herbert Reeves, son of the celebrated Mr. J. Sims Reeves, has made a successful *debut* in London. He is said to sing almost precisely like his father. He will do.

New York is to have a Musical Festival soon, under the auspices of the Oratorio Society of that city. Dr. Damroch is to be the conductor.

Chess.

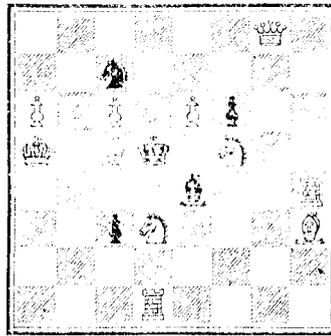
All Correspondence intended for this Column, and Exchanges, should be directed to the CHIEF EDITOR, CANADIAN SPECTATOR Office, 162 St. James Street, Montreal.

Montreal, June 19th, 1880

CANADIAN SPECTATOR PROBLEM TOURNEY.

SET NO. 3. MOTTO: *Fatis et Hospitalis.*

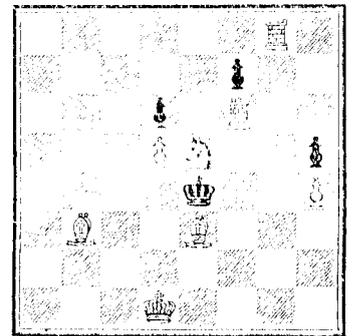
PROBLEM NO. LXXVIII.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

PROBLEM NO. LXXIX.



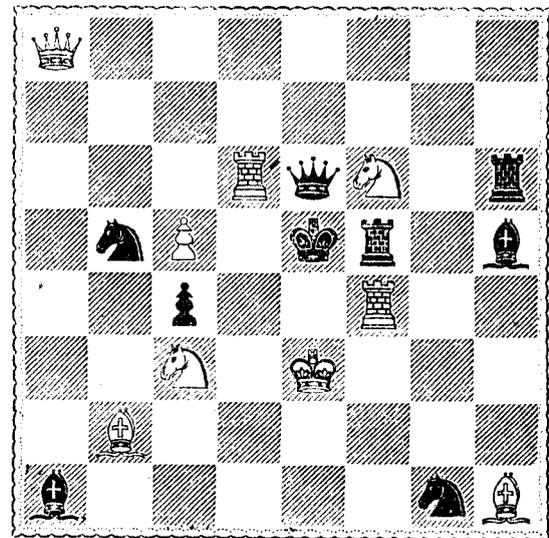
WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM NO. LXXX.

Composed for the CANADIAN SPECTATOR, and respectfully inscribed to Robert H. Seymour, By E. E. Burlingame, Willett, N.Y.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. LXXVIII. By Victor Abraham. From *The Era*. This Problem admits of more than one solution, and can be unlocked by either B to R 4 or Q to K 3.

THE COMPROMISED DEFENCE IN THE EVANS GAMBIT.

(Continued.)

If Black plays 16 B to K B 4, White answers 17 Kt to K R 4, (this move could not be made if White played 15 K R to Q sq, on account of the reply 17 Q to K B 3,) and after taking the B he wins at least the K B P by R to K B 3. The following variation might arise from White playing 15 Q to Q R 4; 15 Q to Q R 4—B to Q B 6; 16 Q R to Q B sq—B to K 4; 17 B takes Kt—P takes B; 18 Q takes P—B to K R 6; 19 Kt takes B—P takes Kt; 20 Q takes Q, and White gets the better game; but, of course, Black should not have played 18 B to K R 6; 18 B to K 3 seems sufficiently satisfactory. Possibly White would do better by 18 R takes P.

On the whole, although White 12 Kt to Q 5 seems to prevent the counter gambit P to Q Kt 4, on which Dr. Zukertort places much reliance, it appears to leave Black with a Pawn more than his adversary, and a position scarcely, if at all, inferior. It remains to be considered whether White 12 Kt to K 2 offers a more satisfactory line of attack, or whether White should not move one of his R's to Q sq, leaving his Kt unmoved, and allowing Black to play P to Q Kt 4 if he pleases.

We now pass to the variation:—1 P to K 4—P to K 4; 2 Kt to K B 3—Kt to Q B 3; 3 B to Q B 4—B to Q B 4; 4 P to Q Kt 4—B takes P; 5 P to Q B 3—B to Q R 4; 6 P to Q 4—P takes P; 7 Castles—P takes P; 7 Q to Q Kt 3—Q to K B 3; 9 P to K 5—Q to K Kt 3; 10 Kt takes P—K Kt to K 2; 11 B to Q R 3—Castles; 12 Kt to K 2. This seems to me to be White's strongest move, though he may also take the opportunity of improving his position elsewhere, leaving the Kt to await the oncoming of the adverse Q Kt P. If Black now plays 12 P to Q Kt 4, White can play 13 B to Q 3, or 13 B takes Q Kt P, either of which appears preferable to taking the Pawn with the Q. The former is, I think, his best move, and I doubt if Black can do more than equalise the game after it. In a game between the writer and Dr. Zukertort (who was playing a large number of games simultaneously), the contest proceeded—White 13 B to Q 3—Q to K Kt 5; 14 P to K R 3—Q to Q R 5; 15 B takes Q Kt P—Q takes Q; 16 P takes Q—R to K sq; 17 Q B takes K Kt, and White should have won, though the game ended in a draw. However, Black's 16th move was a slip, and 16 B to Q Kt 5 would have left him so well off that White's 14th move seems hardly commendable. He should rather, I believe, have played 14 B takes Q Kt P, with the following probable continuation: 14 B takes Q Kt P—R to Q Kt sq; 15 P to K R 3—Q to K 3. (If Black play 15 Q to K 5; 16 Kt to K Kt 3—Q to K Kt 3; 17 Q B takes K Kt—Kt takes B; 18 Q to Q R 4—B to Q Kt 3; 19 B takes Q P.) 16 Q to Q R 4—R to K sq; 17 Kt to K B 4—Q to K R 3; 18 Q B takes K Kt—R takes B; 19 B takes Kt—P takes B; 20 Q takes B—Q takes Kt; 21 Q takes Q R P, and White has recovered the Gambit Pawn with, I think, quite as good a position as Black.

(To be concluded in our next.)

ROSENTHAL VS. ZUKERTORT.—Latest score: Rosenthal, 1; Zukertort, 3; drawn, 8.



WELLAND CANAL.

Notice to Machinist-Contractors.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



LACHINE CANAL.

Notice to Machinist-Contractors.

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

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

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

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

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



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Commencing 1st May,

A Passenger Train will leave Montreal at 5.10 p.m. for Belœil, DeBoucherville Mountains and St. Hilaire. Returning, will leave the latter Stations at 8.15 a.m.

JOSEPH HICKSON,
General Manager.



WELLAND CANAL.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF LOCK GATES advertised to be let on the 3rd of **JUNE** next, is unavoidably postponed to the following dates:—

Tenders will be received until

TUESDAY, the 22nd day of **JUNE** next.

Plans, specifications, &c., will be ready for examination on and after

TUESDAY, the 8th day of **JUNE**.

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

DEPT. OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS,
Ottawa, 13th May, 1880.

LACHINE CANAL.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

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

DEPT. OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS,
Ottawa, 13th May, 1880.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

Tenders for Rolling Stock.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ottawa River Navigation Company.



MAIL LINE DAY STEAMERS,

BETWEEN

MONTREAL AND OTTAWA.

Passengers for Ottawa and all intermediate ports take 7.15 a.m. train for Lachine to connect with steamer.

First-class Fare to Ottawa..... \$2.50
Do. return do..... 4.00
Second-class Fare to Ottawa..... 1.50

EXCURSIONS, taking 7.15 a.m. Train for Lachine, daily.

ALL-DAY TRIP TO CARILLON AND BACK, passing through LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS, returning home by the Rapids. Fare for round trip, \$1.25.

For the **CALEDONIA SPRINGS**, Excursion Tickets at reduced rates.

AFTERNOON TRIPS DOWN THE RAPIDS, take 5 p.m. Train daily for Lachine.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSIONS to **ST. ANNE'S**, take 2 p.m. Train for St. Anne's, returning home by steamer down the Rapids.

Tickets at the principal Hotels and Grand Trunk Railway Offices, and Company's Office, 13 Bonaventure street.

R. W. SHEPHERD,
President.



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

CACOUNA TRAIN SERVICE.

THE FOLLOWING arrangement will take effect on **TUESDAY**, **JUNE** 22nd, and remain in force for two weeks from that date.

Trains for Cacouna will leave Montreal on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 7.30 a.m.; returning will leave there on Mondays and Fridays.

For further particulars apply to Company's Ticket Offices.

JOSEPH HICKSON,

General Manager.

Montreal, May 31st 1880.



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

CHANGE OF TIME.

COMMENCING ON

MONDAY, MAY 3rd, 1880,

Trains will run as follows:

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

(Local Trains between Hull and Aylmer.)

Trains leave Mile End Station *seven minutes later*. Magnificent Palace Cars on all Passenger Trains, and Elegant Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.

Trains to and from Ottawa connect with Trains to and from Quebec.

All Trains run by Montreal time.

GENERAL OFFICE, 13 Place d'Armes Square.

TICKET OFFICE, 202 St. James Street.

L. A. SENECAI,

Gen'l Supt.



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

NOTICE.

COMMENCING **SUNDAY, MAY 16th**, and on each succeeding **SUNDAY**, until further notice, an **EXPRESS TRAIN**, with **PALACE CAR** attached, will leave **HOCHELAGA** for **QUEBEC** at 4.00 p.m., and a similar train will leave **QUEBEC** for **MONTREAL** at same hour, arriving at destination at 10.30 p.m.

L. A. SENECAI,
General Superintendent.

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

ON AND AFTER **SATURDAY**, the 15th **MAY**, **SATURDAY EXCURSION TICKETS** will be issued at

ONE SINGLE FIRST-CLASS FARE,

good to return from **HULL** and all intermediate stations by first Train on **MONDAY MORNING**, and from **QUEBEC** and all intermediate stations by **SUNDAY EVENING** Train.

L. A. SENECAI,
General Superintendent.

Montreal, May 12th, 1880.

CHARLES ALEXANDER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CONFECTIONER,

391 NOTRE DAME STREET.

HOT LUNCHEONS,

Also, **BREAKFAST AND TEA.**

CHARLES D. EDWARDS,

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE PROOF SAFES,

49 St. Joseph Street,
MONTREAL.



Midland Railway of Canada,

AND

WHITBY, PORT PERRY and LINDSAY R. R.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

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

PAST FREIGHT TRAINS RUN THROUGH TO

Peterborough, Fenelon Falls, Kinnmount, Minden, Orillia, Lindsay, Haliburton, Midland, and Wau-bashe, connecting with fast steamers for Parry Sound and Byng Inlet.

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

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

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

PATENTS.

F. H. REYNOLDS,

SOLICITOR OF PATENTS,

Successor to Charles Legge & Co.,

(Established 1879)

162 ST. JAMES STREET, - MONTREAL.

GRAY'S

SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

FITS EPILEPSY, OR FALLING SICKNESS

Permanently cured—no humbug—by one month's usage of **Dr. Goulard's Celebrated Infallible Fit Powders**. To convince sufferers that these Powders will do all we claim for them we will send them by mail, **post-paid**, a **free Trial box**. As **Dr. Goulard** is the only physician that has ever made this disease a special study, and as to our knowledge thousands have been permanently cured by the use of these Powders, we will guarantee a permanent cure in every case, or refund all money expended.

Price, for large box, \$3, or four boxes for \$10, sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price, or by express, C. O. D.

CONSUMPTION POSITIVELY CURED.

All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try **Dr. Kissner's Celebrated Consumptive Powders**. These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure **Consumption** and all diseases of the **Throat and Lungs**—indeed, so strong is our faith in them—and also to convince that they are no humbug—we will forward to every sufferer, by mail, **post-paid**, a **free Trial box**.

We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these Powders a trial, as they will surely cure you.

Price, for large box, \$3, sent to any part of the United States or Canada, by mail, on receipt of price.

Address

ASH & ROBBINS,

360 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE,

THE GREAT

ENGLISH REMEDY,

Will promptly and radically cure any and every case of **Nervous Debility and Weakness**, result of indiscretion, excess, or overwork of the brain and nervous system; is perfectly harmless, acts like magic and has been extensively used for over thirty years with great success.

Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,

TORONTO, ONT., Canada.

Sold by all wholesale and retail druggists in Canada and the United States.



The new French Medicine cures **Nervous Debility** and all nervous complaints, resulting in **Loss of Memory, Serious Impediments to Marriage, Great Depression**, etc., 75c per box; three for \$2. Sold by druggists everywhere. Wholesale—**LYMAN BROS. & CO.**, Toronto. Sent by mail, securely sealed, on receipt of price. Address **Imperial Medicine Agency, Toronto.**