

The Canadian Spectator.

VOL. II.—No. 43.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1879.

\$2.00 PER ANNUM.

ZION CHURCH, MONTREAL.
REV. A. J. BRAY, Pastor.
 SUNDAY, 26th OCTOBER.
 Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
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Lecturer on Literature and the Natural Sciences,
 W. D. OAKLEY, Esq., M.D.
 Lady Principal, Mrs. W. D. OAKLEY
 Music Teacher, Miss M. L. RICE
 Assistant Teachers, Miss D. BRONFORD GIBBON
 Miss B. BURTON GRAHAM
 Miss E. G. JONES
 Mathematical Master, Rev. R. D. MILLS, M.A.
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 Private Singing lessons, per term, 6.00
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Cooks' Friend Baking Powder,
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 55 and 57 College St.
 Retailed everywhere.

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Supplied to the Royal Families of
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 to his present stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES,

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IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION

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BANK OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.

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

MONDAY, the First Day of December Next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the

16th to the 30th November Next.

both days inclusive.

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THE BEST IN USE.

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NESTLE'S MILK FOOD

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WAGGON COVERS (all sizes.)

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

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The New Tariff is nearly 10 per cent. advance on these goods, yet I am selling my present stock at old prices:—

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- Canary Envelopes at.....1.00 per M.
- Amber Envelopes at.....1.25 per M.
- White X. Envelopes at.....1.25 per M.
- White XX. Envelopes at.....1.50 per M.
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THE NEW CLENDINNENG FURNACE,
AND
CLENDINNENG'S STOVE FURNITURE,

TOOK THE
FIRST PRIZE
Against all Comers.

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THE CELEBRATED
SULTANA HALL STOVE.
THE FIRST-CLASS
"JEWEL,"
"STEWART," } **RANGES.**
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ONE of the **FINEST BATHS** in the WORLD.
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coloured and white, suitable for decorations, &c.,
GOLD FISH! GOLD FISH!
A large quantity of gold fish, some all gold in color,
others beautifully marked.
J. GOULDEN, 175 St. Lawrence St.

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MR. NEIL WARNER is prepared to give LESSONS
IN ELOCUTION at No. 58 Victoria street.
Gentlemen's Classes on Monday, Wednesday and
Friday evenings.
Private Lessons if preferred.
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PRESERVED
GERMAN COMPRESSED YEAST.

Prepared under **BARON VON LIEBERT'S Process.**
GUARANTEED PURE AND STRONG.

THE ADVANTAGES of LIEBERT'S GERMAN COMPRESSED YEAST over all other Yeasts are as follows:—

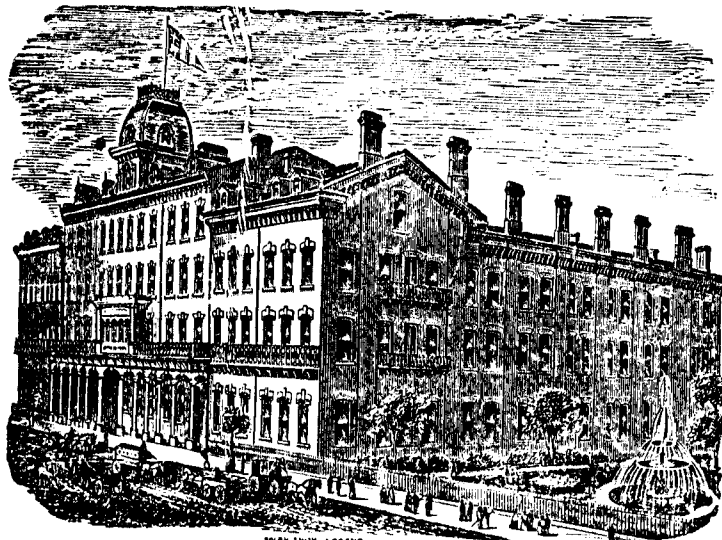
- 1.—It never can turn sour.
- 2.—It is not dependent upon the weather.
- 3.—It lasts a long time fresh and strong.
- 4.—It can be used for long sea voyages and in hot climates.
- 5.—Bitterness, acidity, ropiness and heaviness in the bread are unknown to its users.
- 6.—It is indispensable for making fine bread, such as Vienna Bread, Biscuit, Cakes, &c.
- 7.—Ice is not required to preserve it.

The Manufacturers guarantee it absolutely free from all harmful ingredients.

WM. JOHNSON & CO., 77 St. James Street, Montreal, Sole Agents.



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Successor to Charles Legge & Co.
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MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE PROOF SAFES,
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New designs in FLORAL, STRAW, WILLOW
and WIRE BASKETS, suitable for presents.
BOUQUETS, CUT FLOWERS, SMILAX and
LYCOPIDIUM WREATHS and DESIGNS made
to order.
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Manufacturers of Writing, Book, News and Colored
Papers; Manilla, Brown and Grey Wrappings; Felt
and Match Paper. Importers of all Goods required by
Stationers and Printers.
Dominion Agents for the Celebrated Gray's Ferr
Printing and Lithographic Inks and Varnishes.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. } **SUPERIOR COURT.**
District of Montreal, } **DAME JESSIE STEW-**
No. 885. } **ART,** wife of Henry Blake
Wright of the Parish of St. Laurent, in the District
of Montreal Notary Public, duly authorized & ester
en justice in this cause, Plaintiff, vs. the said HENRY
BLAKE WRIGHT, Defendant. An action en sépara-
tion de biens has been instituted in this cause by
said Plaintiff PHILIPPE VANDAL, Attorney for
Plaintiff. Montreal, 24th September, 1879.

MUSIC LESSONS.
Piano, - - - - - \$8.00
Piano (beginners) - - - - - 5.00
Singing, - - - - - 8.00
Per Term of Ten Weeks.

Pupils qualified to teach the works of Beethoven,
Mendelssohn, etc. Singers qualified to fill the highest
positions in church or concert hall.
Apply to
DR. MACLAGAN,
31 VICTORIA STREET.

WEEKLY TEST.

Number of Purchasers served during week ending October 18th, 1879.....	5,386
Same week last year.....	4,453
Increase.....	933

S. CARSELY'S SHOW ROOM.

Just received another large lot of Ladies' Rubber Waterproof Circulars, which we are selling at \$2.95. Each garment guaranteed waterproof. Every lady ought to have one of S. Carsley's Rubber Circulars at \$2.95. Why pay credit stores \$4.50 and \$5 for Rubber Circulars when you can buy the same quality at S. Carsley's for \$2.95.

It is a well known fact that S. Carsley is selling more Waterproof Circulars than all the other stores in Montreal put together. The prices do it. Remember, our Waterproof Rubber Circulars are only \$2.95. All kinds of Mantles at the right prices.

S. Carsley is selling Shawls cheaper than wholesale houses. S. Carsley's for all kinds of Costumes, Skirts and White Cotton Underclothing.

TO-DAY AT S. CARSELY'S.
Ladies' Brocaded Silk Scarfs, 9c each.
Ladies' Dolman Clasps, 16c per pair.

ICE WOOL AT S. CARSELY'S.
Black Wool Fringe, 12c per yard.
Good quality Silk Fringe, 8c per yard.

KNITTING SILK AT S. CARSELY'S.
Richly embroidered Scarfs, 18c each.
Frills, 10c a dozen. Frills, 10c a dozen. Frills, 10c a dozen.

FUR TRIMMINGS AT S. CARSELY'S.
A lot of pretty, fancy Baskets, 10c each.
Creme Lisse Frillings, 12c, 15c, 18c, 20c.

POMPADOUR RIBBONS AT CARSELY'S.
Six dozen Corded Silk Buttons for 10c.
Chenilles, all shades, 13c per yard.

25c KID GLOVES AT S. CARSELY'S.
Ladies' Pocket Handkerchiefs, 34c each.
Satin Sash Ribbons, new shades, 32c per yard.

GLOVE-FITTING CORSETS, 50c A PAIR.
Ladies' and Gent's Cashmere Cuffs, 14c a pair.
Ladies' good quality Cloth Gloves, 15c pair.

HAND-MADE FASCINATORS.
Children's Knitted Mitts, 18c a pair.
Children's Crochet Mitts, all sizes.

SCOTCH TWEEDS.

Make sure that you buy the real Scotch Tweed. There are so many imitations. S. Carsley has imported a splendid stock of Real Scotch Tweeds, in smooth and rough face. Also, fine and heavy makes direct from the manufacturers. Scotch Tweeds in most useful designs. Scotch Tweeds in all the latest styles. Scotch Tweeds retailed at wholesale prices.

CANADIAN TWEEDS.
We also offer the best advantages in our Canadian Tweed Department.

All our Canadian Tweeds have been carefully selected from the best makers.
Halifax Tweeds.
Sherbrooke All-wool Tweeds.
The well-known superior quality Rosamond Tweeds.
All-wool Canadian Tweeds, suitable for boys' and men's wear, from 45c up.

Extra quality All-wool Tweed from 60c, 65c, 70c up.
Superior quality All-wool Tweeds from 75c to \$1.20.
See our stock of Tweeds before you purchase elsewhere.

WOOLLEN UNDERWEAR.
Men's Ribbed Shirts and Drawers, 30c.
Men's Ribbed Shirts, double breasted and extra quality, 58c.
Drawers to match, 58c.
Men's Ribbed Shirts and Drawers, extra stout, in grey or scarlet, 75c.

PLAIN SCARLET.
Men's Plain Scarlet Wool Shirts, fine quality, double-breasted, and with seamless ribbed cuffs, \$1.25.
Drawers to match, \$1.25.

PLAIN WHITE OR GREY.
Men's Plain White or Grey Wool Shirts and Drawers, made and finished the same as the scarlet, \$1.
Men's extra soft finish Lambs' Wool Shirts and Drawers from \$1.25.

CARDIGAN JACKETS.
Men's strong Cardigan Jackets, 70c and 90c.
Men's fine quality Fancy Cardigan Jackets, \$1.25 and \$1.50.
Men's superior quality Fancy Cardigan Jackets, \$1.95 and \$2.25.
Men's extra quality Cardigan Jackets, \$3 to \$4.

S. CARSELY,
393, 395, 397, 399 NOTRE DAME ST.

The Canadian Spectator.

VOL. II.—No. 43.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1879.

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THE TIMES.

SIR FRANCIS HINCKS.

Like thunder from a sun-lit sky came the verdict of guilty against Sir Francis Hincks. Phoenix-like rose the "Consolidated" from the merger of the failing fortunes of the City and the Royal Canadian Banks. Its stock surmounted par, and then came a decline in the financial barometer—first gradual, then rapid—and finally the collapse, after an existence of three years of unwonted depression. The bank commenced under, apparently, the most auspicious circumstances, but handicapped with a dead weight of exhausted patrons whose existence depended upon the accommodation the bank could give them. This disadvantage the shareholders vainly endeavoured to overcome by the selection of competent directors—men of unquestioned reputation, and of large business experience. Mr. Renny was selected as General Manager, and was also entrusted with the local management of the Montreal branch. This was the first fatal mistake in the reorganization.

The bank had twenty-two branches, including the Montreal branch. The local managers made the branch returns to the head office, from which the general return to the Government was compiled by the President and Directors. Mr. Renny, it appears, managed—or, rather, mismanaged—the local branch in Montreal, and was guilty of the grave dereliction of crediting his embarrassed customers with "cash" on unsecured "demand notes," which he instructed the officers under his control to hold as "cash," but which he "returned" to the head office as "notes and bills discounted and current." As early as November, 1878, \$221,000 had been advanced to customers on demand notes, which were only submitted for discount to the President and Directors on 21st February, 1879. The Government return of January, bearing the signature of the General Manager, contained those notes under the heading of "notes and bills discounted and current." It is not difficult to see to what source this misrepresentation is traceable, and how easily the President attached credence to the return of a local Manager who assumed a joint responsibility with him in signing the general return.

The other ground of indictment relied on by the prosecution was that loans on time made to relieve the temporary distresses of the bank had been entered in the Government return under the heading of "other deposits payable after notice, or on a fixed day," instead of under the heading "due to other banks." Of these loans Sir Francis had knowledge. The lending banks accepted, for the sums so advanced, "deposit receipts"—similar to those given to other depositors—and all amounts were only payable after the lapse of some months or after notice. The defence contended that they were appropriately entered under the head of deposits on time, instead of being classed as obligations "due" and exigible at the time of making the return. This view received the distinguished sanction of several bankers examined at the trial. Even Mr. Angus, the General Manager of the Bank of Montreal, a man of larger banking experience than any other in this country, thought the sums borrowed might be entered under the head of time deposits, and that the practice of borrowing-banks is to so class them.

Both he and Mr. Ingram, assistant General Manager of the Merchants Bank, agreed that a time loan should not be entered as "due"; and Mr. Ingram especially pointed out that Government returns contain no heading under which the loans could have been more correctly entered. It was clearly proved that the form of Government returns is defective and that for this reason bankers had exercised a discretion in the classification of the liabilities which justified the practice conformed to in the Consolidated and other banks.

The bank, however, had failed; the public had suffered, and a victim was demanded. The private prosecutors seized the opportune moment for the trial. Sir Francis asked not for time to allow the public craze for conviction to disappear; nor yet for change of venue. He encountered his accusers with that undaunted courage which has distinguished him throughout his public and private life. The Crown "stood aside" jurors until the panel was "exhausted," and even then used all their peremptory challenges—but one—before it obtained twelve of its choice.

The evidence that the general return was correctly based on the special returns of branches, and was justified by the usage of other banks was cast aside, and a verdict of guilty returned by the jury. There can be no doubt that there were grave irregularities in the management of the Montreal branch, and that much misery and suffering have resulted to the shareholders from the failure of the bank. It is gravely to be feared that these considerations have at this time unduly persuaded the jury to convict. Whatever the result may be, it is matter of painful regret that a man of Sir Francis' distinguished public services should be exacted as a victim for pursuing a system of banking to which almost every bank director in Montreal has, directly or indirectly, given his assent. Already the sober second judgment of the country is that he should not have been condemned. The price of satisfying the public wrath has been too exorbitant. A mature statesman and financier, a bold and fearless publicist—the Nestor of Canadian men—bearing the honours of two Continents upon his head, and withal an unsullied name—while verging on his four-score years, must expiate the crime of a system, rather than of personal wrong-doing.

In all this painful legal drama, there is one matter for sincere congratulation,—he was personally advantaged in nothing. He acted for his bank, and not for personal gain. His honour remains intact. Were it otherwise, it would have been better that his ashes were commingling with those of his compeers in the front rank of Canadian public life, even before this generation begun,—with Baldwin and Lafontaine; for the name of Sir Francis Hincks is not his own merely,—it is his country's.

STAND ASIDE.

Our criminal law provides that the Sheriff of the district shall summon sixty "good men and true" to try causes between the defendant and "our Sovereign Lady the Queen." When summoned, these sixty compose the "panel" from which the "sworn twelve" in each case are selected. But how are the twelve chosen? Here commences an inquisition into the rights of the Crown and the defence. In the trial of a misdemeanour, for example, both the Crown and the defence may challenge any number of jurors for cause assigned, and if the juror has prejudices that bias his judgment he is excluded by sworn triers. Then, both the defence and the Crown may each challenge four jurors—"peremptorily"—that is, without assigning any cause. Up to this point, there is an equality of privileges, but here the rights of the defence end, whereas the Crown may continue to "stand aside"—which is in effect a peremptory challenge—any number of jurors, until the "panel" has been "gone through," or exhausted, which is not a

clearly defined term, either by statute or practice, but which in its most limited sense, is understood to mean until all the names of the "panel" have been once "called over."

As a matter of practice, the Crown exercises its right to "stand aside" first, and does not commence to challenge "peremptorily" until the panel has been "exhausted."

This is precisely what happened on the trial of Sir Francis Hincks. The private prosecution, in the exercise of an undoubted right, as the law stands actually plied their "stand aside" until the panel was exhausted, and after this used three of their four peremptory challenges. Sir Francis challenged several jurors successfully for cause, but only challenged two jurors "peremptorily."

In private prosecutions before the criminal courts, it may be gravely questioned how far, if at all, the right of "stand aside" should be extended. Why should one private individual by temporarily transforming his identity, improvise the rights and privileges of the Crown against another individual? Anciently, the right of "stand aside" was a great protection in excluding from the jury persons tainted with treason, and in later years in England the only protection against its misuse in ordinary cases has been the honour of the Attorney-General, or his nominee, representing the Sovereign.

In cases, however, where private counsel appear to prosecute on behalf of clients, who are not the Crown, and particularly when there may be any radical prejudices abroad in the community, the rights of defendants may be seriously endangered. Our Parliament has recognized this in the statute providing for the trial of criminal libel. The private prosecutor in such cases is deprived of the right of "stand aside," and remains on an equality with the defendant.

It is easy to see how the right of a man to obtain a fair trial may be prejudiced by a private individual usurping the rights of the Crown.

According to my view of the subject, in all prosecutions not instituted by the Crown, the ancient right of stand aside should be abolished. Indeed, I can at present see no reason why it should not be abolished in the trials of all misdemeanours and of felonies not punishable with death. But I commend the whole subject to the consideration of the Minister of Justice, whose duty it is to see that the machinery of the law is not used to prevent an accused citizen obtaining a "fair and full defence."

SETTLED AT LAST.

At last, and after much waiting, we have the full Pronunciamento of Sir M. Hicks-Beach on the Letellier *coup d'etat*, and I may be allowed to remind my readers that the position taken in the SPECTATOR at the time, and in the SPECTATOR only of all newspapers, is fully maintained. "Quis," writing under the date of April 6th, said: "If in any ordinary matter a person is found claiming to represent another, he is asked to produce his power of Attorney. If any one should doubt whether Lord Dufferin represents the Queen, he can produce the Queen's commission. If the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec represents the Queen, and claims any of her prerogatives, let him produce his commission from Her Majesty. He is not appointed by the Crown, but by the Dominion Ministry of the day. He is not responsible to the Crown, but to the Ottawa Government. The Crown has absolutely no control over him, but the Government of the day at Ottawa has." Of course our numerous and well-informed daily papers took no heed of this common-sense, and—as it turns out—correct interpretation; they were too furiously fighting for party gains to think and discuss a simple question of law.

The peculiarity of the case is this, although the despatch from the Colonial Secretary advances a theory the daily papers never so much as dreamed of, not one of them acknowledges to have been off the scent. On the contrary, they accept the decision as if it met their views entirely, and closed a discussion in which they knew all the time what the official ending would be. The *Globe* says: "It is, of course, gratifying to the Liberal party of Canada to find that their views on the Letellier dismissal are sustained by the Imperial authorities"; but, as a matter of fact, the views of "the Liberal party" are no more sustained than are the views of the Conservative party. The Colonial Secretary declares that M. Letellier had the power to dismiss his Ministers, which nobody questioned or could question, since it was

a *fait accompli*; and he says that the power to dismiss a Lieutenant-Governor rests with the Dominion Cabinet,—which the *Globe* and "the Liberal party" never did see.

So it follows that Dr. Robitaille may at any time, now or when the Legislative Assembly returns to work, dismiss M. Joly and his friends from office, and ask M. Chapleau to form a Cabinet. It would be done under orders from Ottawa, and sustained, of course. The Governor-General could do nothing, for he can only act upon what may be decided "in council;" and the Colonial Secretary tells him he had better do anything and everything he is advised, promptly, so as not to trouble the Home Authorities over much. Free Trade England is disgusted with Protection loving Canada, and gives advice with a very evident lack of interest and sympathy; so that we are thrown back upon ourselves. And this is made clear, that we have so many political "rights," which must necessarily come into conflict, and so many different kinds and degrees of power, that our present multiform governments cannot last much longer.

As the *Saturday Review* well puts it:—The functions of a Lieutenant-Governor, as defined by Sir M. Hicks-Beach, seem ingeniously contrived to make the exercise of them needlessly difficult. He has 'an unquestionable constitutional right' to dismiss his Ministers; in the exercise of this right 'he should maintain the impartiality towards rival political parties which is essential to the proper performance of the proper duties of his office;' and for any action he may take he is directly responsible to the Governor-General. The conflict of rights and duties here is curious. The Lieutenant-Governor stands in the same passionless position towards his Ministers as that in which the Governor-General stands towards his. But whereas the Governor-General is appointed by the Crown, without regard to Canadian politics, the Lieutenant-Governor is virtually appointed by the Dominion Ministry, and is responsible to them for his use of the powers vested in him. Now that the precedent of dismissal has once been set, it will be surprising if it is not frequently followed. The Canadian Cabinet will not, of course, allow the politics of a Lieutenant-Governor to weigh with them in judging whether he used his power wisely; but it will probably be discovered that a right political action is seldom found except in conjunction with a right political faith.

LIBEL.

Two or three of the Montreal daily papers are at present under criminal charge for libel, and no wonder, for our press deals with personal character in a rough-and-ready way. But we may as well confess that they do but reflect and express the general tone of our society. In private life men, and women too, often cast dirt about in a reckless and rascally way. I know persons whose only recreation seems to be in making effort to blacken the character of those against whom they have conceived a prejudice. And yet those same revilers are well known as livers in glass houses. The only reasonable way of accounting for the anomaly is that they wish to distract attention from themselves by their constant abuse of others. The best method to adopt for cleansing the press of this evil is for men and women to cast the thing out of private life. And some of us must begin the work vigorously. How shall we do it?

ASYLUMS.

An enquiry is being made into the management of the Longue Pointe Asylum. The Nuns and the Directors have quarrelled, and it is said that the former object to the liberation of persons who have been incarcerated, even after they have been pronounced convalescent. The system of farming out either lunatics, criminals or paupers is decidedly objectionable and should be put a stop to at once.

Apropos of the question of Asylums, it is a fact, although very few persons in Canada are aware of it, that at Tracadie, in New Brunswick, there is an Asylum for lepers. I am creditably informed that members of families in which this fearful disease has developed itself are allowed to marry—they being, of course, apparently healthy; but the future results of such marriages must be disastrous in the extreme.

MR. CHILDERS.

The London Press, commenting on the recent Great Western meeting, develop a curious incident in the history of that Company. Mr. Childers has been bitterly opposed to the fusion of the Grand Trunk and Great Western Companies. The Directors, in calling the meeting, sent out a copy of a speech made by him in 1876 against fusion, and ask for and obtain proxies, which they claim gave them a majority of votes at the meeting. Mr. Childers appeared at the meeting and disclosed his reasons for leaving the Board, which were, that he had become a convert to fusion, and consequently the influence his 1876 speech had exercised upon the proprietors giving the proxies must have been a deception. He also made a second speech, which is pronounced as "diametrically opposed" to the first, and appealed to the opposition to withdraw their amendment, and his course is bitterly denounced as extraordinary, and that "he is not likely to continue to command much confidence with the general public."

SALISBURY FALLEN.

Few men of modern times have had the misfortune to play a part so hugely false and foolish as that in which the Earl of Salisbury has been appearing for some time past. The telegraphic reports of his speech at Manchester, in defence of the Home and Foreign policy of the Beaconsfield Government, is a fitting sequel to the dirty and humiliating work he has permitted himself to do for the last three or four years. Many of us can well remember the time when Lord Salisbury was no juggler, but one of the most powerful journalists of all who have ever written for the English press. We remember, too, how effectively he used to fling about his "gibes and flouts and sneers" to the obvious discomfort of Mr. Disraeli; but now he seems to have put himself, with all his splendid abilities, natural and acquired, at the disposal of the wily Beaconsfield. It is sad to contemplate the mighty fallen. He has stooped to conquer, perhaps; he will lead the party when the Earl of Beaconsfield fails, perhaps; but it is none the less pitiful to see a man, noble by birth and natural parts, sell his manhood to the devil of ambition.

It certainly was a piece of marvellous mendacity when Lord Salisbury flung sophisms, and perversions of history, and strange dreams of the future, abroad upon his Manchester audience in the confidence that they would accept them all as truth. Why, if half the deception practised by Lord Salisbury in politics had been practised in commerce, he would have been condemned by a jury of his countrymen on a criminal charge long ago. He it was who menaced Russia with all the terrors of British wrath, and encouraged Turkey to engage in an unequal contest, when he never intended to fire a shot on Turkey's behalf; he it was who gave the Sultan his word that the influence of Turkey should reign supreme in the Balkan Peninsula, and then saw Turkey driven from the Balkans without so much as a word of protest; he it was who promised Italy that she should have her full share in the management of the affairs of the Khedive, and then forgot her very existence when representatives of England and France were settling the matter; he it was who solemnly engaged to maintain the authority of England in Egypt, but allowed France to take and keep the main position, and Germany to interfere as if it had the right and the power to do so; and now, reading the record in his own way, and interpreting facts to suit his own political purposes, he ventures to ask the people for a continuance of their support. The man has seriously changed, and not for the better. He was once an able and fearless critic, a man whom no one thought of buying; he is now a sycophant and a political failure.

A ZOLLVEREIN.

The idea of a vast Zollverein between England and her Colonies is mooted and strongly advocated by some of the English papers. It is proposed that a union be formed, based upon a reciprocal free trade, or upon one of small differential duties, which would serve the purpose of turning the tables against those countries which have all the benefits to be got from an open British market, and yet close their own markets against British goods. It is well and wise, perhaps, to call it a Zollverein, for in English ears the sound will be less objectionable than that of Protection—though the principle is the same. But it at least is a proof that general opinion is undergoing a change in the matter of Free-trade, when we find that reciprocity is being discussed and no very violent opposition is offered to it. EDITOR.

A SCOTTISH STUDENT ON "ARGUS."

Beside this good town of Stirling flows the river Forth. It winds backward and forward through the plain, so that as it glistens in the sunlight it seems like a huge silvery chain stretching from the mountains to the sea in numerous links. Hence the natives call those windings "the links of Forth." I wonder whether "Argus" holds that only a few more links would be needed to make the river Forth run up hill to side of Ben Lomond, from which it took its rise. Only in this way can he imagine that Herbert Spencer's doctrine of the progress of differentiation can conceivably result in universal protection. I for one will await with wonder the exhibition of those links which "Argus" has promised us, and shall have in stock an abundant supply of admiration wherewith to greet his exploit. Herbert Spencer regards the progress of the race as tending towards a state in which all mankind shall be differentiated functionally, not numerically, not locally or nationally, save in so far as these mean special opportunities and aptitudes for fulfilling special functions for the benefit of the whole. It does seem as impossible that this tendency should, by any number of added links, result in protection, as that water should of itself run up hill. It may be all some wonderful joke which requires a surgical operation to insert into my thick-skulled Scotch head. This idea is perhaps confirmed by the clear way in which "Argus" has stated and expounded the views of Herbert Spencer. A man who could so thoroughly grasp Herbert Spencer surely could never be in dead earnest a Protectionist; he must be laughing in his sleeves at those who believe in tariffs or bounties.

Again, I must take refuge in my former excuse of congenital stupidity and insular education when I say that Protection seems to me as obviously wrong, in Political Economy, as the assertion that two and two make five would be wrong in arithmetic. It is admitted that all fiscal legislation is wrong which gives unfair advantage to one class over another in a nation. If anyone doubts this, let him think for a moment of what the opposite manias led to in the case of France before the Revolution of '93. No taxes were levied on the estates of nobles, and so, to prevent bankruptcy, the poor were oppressed beyond bearing; but they rose against their tyrants and guillotined them. The Revolution of '93 may be regarded as the *reductio ad absurdum* of all fiscal legislation on behalf of a mere section of a nationality. I submit that the section is none the less a mere sect, in that it consists of those who have chosen of their own accord to be manufacturers than if it consisted of those born to the privilege of writing "de" after their Christian names. But let us look at the thing in another way; let me now imagine myself talking to a sensible Canadian who is not high-flown nor scientific. I think he would grant me that government must be carried on on principles of fair play. Now, can anybody say that Protection is fair play? Political Economy has been regarded as the *Science of Values*, and *value* has been resolved into *service rendered*. This *service rendered* is represented by *money*. *Money* may be regarded as the symbol of the service which one is to receive for what he has rendered. If, then, anyone receives either less money for his labour than is his due, or less for his money than is fair, then he is defrauded. Now, if protective duties render it impossible for any given class of the community to get fair value for its money, that class is defrauded by means of these duties, and these duties are unfair. Let us now take farmers,—a class that, in Canada at least, do not need protection. If, on account of Protection, they have to pay double for iron-mongery and soft goods than they would do were trade free, then they are defrauded to that extent, and living is made harder for them. The same is the case with the labourers; they work, and their work is reckoned worth a certain sum, but if they do not get as much in calico or hardware as they would get were it not for the protective tariff which benefits the manufacturers, then the workman is defrauded for the sake of the manufacturer. Who gave him the right to defraud his neighbours? Even the manufacturer himself is not so much benefitted as he fancies. Were it not for these protective duties he would be employing his capital in some remunerative way, which did not mean the picking of his neighbour's pockets of every sixpence that he made. He has not to thank the Government for much, then, even at the best. But further, if he gets the advantage of Protection, every other manufacturer may claim the same with the same right, and can only be denied his claim for protection by gross and obvious unfairness. What, then, is the result? Protection heightened all round. If hardware goods are made higher in price by Protection, everything that is produced by tools must be heightened also. If cottons or woollens are made dearer, then everything produced by workmen wearing these goods must be made dearer also. Then, after the whole thing has reached a point of equilibrium, the very manufacturers themselves are defrauded; they do not get anything like the value for their money. All that is over and above the loss entailed in taxes goes to pay the Custom House officers that would not be needed but for this protective tariff. The very manufacturer gets little by the protective tariff, and the farmer, the farm-labourer, and the followers of all those industries that need no protection, are defrauded. So it seems to me, within a country itself, the benefit of Protection is wholly illusory even to those for whose especial benefit it has been set up.

Extend the case now so as to take in the community of nations, does not

the absurdity appear as obvious, as it would be absurd waste of his energies for one individual to make a desperate effort to supply himself with all that he needed in cottons, woollens, and wood work by his own unaided effort; growing his own cotton, shearing his own sheep, with shears that he had made himself from iron he had dug out of the earth, and smelted, annealed and hammered himself, and woven the wool all in looms of his own construction, so it is absurd for a nation to be self-sufficing in this sense, unless to quote "Platt's Republic," they are a nation of pigs. Every nation will best serve the race by restricting itself as much as possible to that which it can do best and supplying other nations; it will purchase by means of this what they can produce more easily or cheaply than it can. It is well known that no commodity is less profitable as an article of trade than gold, hence the better it is for every nation the more goods and the less specie it receives in return for what it exports. Not to speak of the benefit accruing in this way to all the nations concerned in the increased intercourse and consequently increased friendliness that will ensue, there will be a great increase in the commodities produced and enjoyed in the commonwealth of nations. Each nation restricting itself mainly to the production of one or two commodities, there will be the opportunity of yet further differentiation of function, and by that means yet further increase to the commodities of the world to the comfort and enjoyment of its inhabitants.

The argument that what "Argus" calls diffusion must assist protection, seems to my poor insular understanding a marked case of the logical fallacy of "*Ignoratio Elenchi*" of *irrelevant conclusion*. It is quite true that the increased commerce of the world and its increased means of interchanging its thoughts mean the diffusion of inventions and modes of manufacture as well as the diffusion of the products of these inventions and modes of manufacture, and in proving this "Argus" proved what no Free Trader would think of denying, but what he ought to deny and disprove. Inventions are marketable commodities, as is proved by the fact that there are patent laws in every civilized country, and royalties or dues paid to the inventors by all who use his invention. Since that is so, "Argus" ought to urge that Canadian inventors should be protected from the incursion of inventions from the United States, from France, Germany or Britain. But let it even be granted that inventors don't count, and that the paradise of perfect universal protection will be attained, though they are left out in the cold, yet still "Argus" has failed to prove what he set out to prove. What he has proved is, that new localities are continually being found where manufactures—before thought to be limited to special places—could be carried on with advantage, that is to say, *without any need of protective help*. That does not prove that protection will prevail universally, but does to my weak mind seem to prove that free trade will.

The nearest semblance of an argument is that which has appeared in your issue of September 27th, which I have just received. "Argus" refers to Napoleon's Berlin *vs.* Milan decrees with every appearance of one who has found at last a decisive instance to prove his case. Yet single isolated instances do not prove laws any more than single swallows bring summer, else Tente:den Steep's would be the cause of Goodwin Sands. But let this case have all fairness given to it, and let us see what it really amounts to. He tells us how Napoleon, at immense expense of blood and treasure, kept English manufactures out of the Continent for the long period of *eight* years, from 1806 to 1814, rather more properly 1812, for his Continental power was considerably restricted after the year of the invasion of Russia.

The result is, that sixty years after 1814, during which there has been a growing disinclination to Protection, especially in France, the manufacture of beet-root sugar can now *nearly* stand alone, and requires only to be helped now with a system of bounties. Even grant that it can now do without any assistance, what "Argus" has to *prove* is—what he *asserts*—that without protection it would *never* have been set up. He may prove that it would not otherwise have been set up during the reign of Napoleon I., but that is not what he is necessitated by his argument to prove. What he ought to prove—if he would convince Free Traders of the error of their ways—is, that it never would have been set up at all but for the protective system of Napoleon. We assert that it would have been set up whenever it would have paid to do so, and that all the expense that Napoleon was at to foster this manufacture was wrung by tyranny from his subjects, and merely increased their misery. The world is poorer in the powers and means of enjoyment by thousands of millions of dollars in consequence of Napoleon's policy. But further, "Argus" has to explain how the beet-sugar manufacture was able to subsist during the sixty years during which it did not enjoy Napoleonic protection—that he has not done.

J. E. H. T.

MODERN PROGRESS AND THE TRADE QUESTION.

A CRITIC CRITICISED.

To criticise a critic is a species of literary sharpshooting only allowable when directly challenged to it, and as "Roswell Fisher" issues the challenge to any Protectionist, I have with diffidence attempted the task. In your issue of October 4th "Roswell Fisher" criticises an article under the above heading written by "Argus," and published on the 30th August. "Roswell Fisher"

states that Protectionists are in error when they assert that Free Traders argue that there should be among nations as great a specialization of labour as among individuals. As a Protectionist, I hold that Free Traders do thus argue—or rather, that their doctrine, if followed, would bring about this result. "Roswell Fisher" himself states that some communities have been more remarkable for their progress in one direction than in another, thereby showing that the tendency amongst Free Trade nations is towards specialization. He states that Free Traders wish to buy their goods in the cheapest markets. They are not alone in this wish; Protectionists also desire it, and think they secure it better by purchasing from their own manufacturers, thereby maintaining industries in their own country and securing a market for the result of their own efforts, as the operatives in the manufactories are purchasers and consumers. Take, for example, the United States: who thinks that, if she had not adopted a system of Protection, her manufacturing interests would have been developed to the extent they have been? Are not the New England States in advance of Lower Canada? It may, of course, be claimed that this does not result from Protection, and is due to the want of education, and to other causes; but who can deny that, if factories had been established in Lower Canada, we would not have had a larger population and more public spirit? In this case, the working population being paid, and having money in their pockets, would be in a position to educate themselves and their children. I know of cases in Lower Canada where parents have been unwilling to send their children to school, for the reason that the fees were increased twenty-five cents a month.

"Roswell Fisher" asks: "Is the complete freedom of commercial intercourse between the forty millions of citizens of the U. S. to their advantage or not as a nation?" No one will deny this any more than any one can deny that the city of New York is endeavouring, by giving cheap terminal facilities (in other words, by *protecting* itself) to secure the Western business, in order to give work to the men and maintain indirectly the value of city property. Another question is put, viz.: "If Canada were part of the U. S., would free trade with the rest of the States be beneficial?" Of course it would, as our national interests would be identical; but we would still go on with our public works in our own country to *protect* our municipal interests. But as we are separate, and cannot avail ourselves of their markets, we ought to protect our own markets, in order to secure immigration, and to keep our own people within our borders. "Roswell Fisher" calls this retaliation instead of Protection; this is merely playing upon words. He further maintains that agriculture, manufactures and commerce have always been co-existent since the formation of communities; this is hardly true—*e. g.*, the Israelites were at first a pastoral people and eventually became agricultural, while in Egypt the mechanic arts were in advance of agriculture, and the whole history of the world shows that agriculture is the last pursuit in which improvements have usually been made. He further asks: "Does any man of the world mean to tell us that the manufacturer of the tomahawk or the homespun is necessarily less civilized than the man who tends a machine?" I mean to tell him that he is less civilized, if it is made for his own use, or if it is all that he can make, as it requires less intelligence and skill to make a tomahawk than it does to make a Remington rifle or a Whitworth gun. Great skill in manufacturing does exact a higher education and closer application from a native. Who will deny that education is not more general in Great Britain than in Egypt or India? "Roswell Fisher" states that the Egyptians and Hindoos now manufacture cotton and refine sugar. He asks: "Are they, therefore, a civilized people?" Not yet, perhaps, for they did not develop these factories themselves, which are under foreign supervision and maintained by foreign capital; but they will gradually increase in civilization just as other manufacturing nations have. He states that civilized people did not originate these systems of manufacturing; will he kindly tell us who did originate them?

He goes on with his argument that manufactures "are not even an evidence of civilization," and cites as an illustration that great manufacturing centres, such as Birmingham and Lowell, should be more highly civilized than other points, such as London and Boston. Does he mean to maintain that London and Boston have not fully as many factories as Birmingham and Lowell? He will find, I think, that London and Boston have fully twice as many as the other two cities, though generally smaller and of a more diversified character. I will cite, as an illustration of my argument, that manufactures are essential factors in modern civilization,—the difference between the cities of Lowell, Mass., and Denver, Colorado. Again, I would ask "Roswell Fisher," when he states that "manufactures cheapen the necessaries and luxuries of life," how is it they can do this without being a source of civilization and progress? I have always understood that the supplying of every one with the necessaries and luxuries of life was the essential idea of progress and civilization. Again, when he states, further on, that we have no reason to suppose that the inhabitants of France, Germany and the U. S. know what is for the advantage of their country as a whole, or of themselves individually, he merely states an opinion with which these inhabitants would most certainly not agree. It is just as easy to make the counter-assertion, that we have no reason to suppose that they do not know what is best for themselves; or to assert that the people of England do not know what is best for themselves when they flatter themselves with the

mistaken idea that they are Free Traders. He also states that the *vast majority* of economists are in favour of Free Trade; he makes a statement which requires more substantiation than his mere assertion. I claim a knowledge of the subject fully equal to his, and have come to a different conclusion. He says that no one who has not thoroughly studied political economy has any right to hold an opinion on the subject; as he writes on the subject, and evidently holds an opinion, it is to be inferred that he has *thoroughly studied* political economy,—a modest statement, when the whole world is studying it and endeavouring to learn more about it. Has not a merchant, with great interests to look after, a right to hold an opinion, even if he has not studied Ricardo, Smith and others? The merchant is probably the best judge of his own interests, and generally has a better knowledge of these commercial principles than any theoretical authority such as Adam Smith, who “was led into many errors by theorizing without sufficient practical knowledge, he deduced many of his facts from his theories instead of deducing his theories from a knowledge of the business of his country.” I would humbly ask “Roswell Fisher,” who has thoroughly studied political economy, to admit, that a person may have studied it as well as any ordinary mortal can and still be a Protectionist.

Maril.

THE TEACHERS' CONVENTION.

On Tuesday, the 15th, a large party of teachers, two hundred and twenty in number, set out upon a journey to the ancient city of Quebec, for the purpose of attending the Annual Convention of Teachers of this Province. Of these, the larger number embarked upon the steamer “Montreal.” The foggy prospect on the river made somewhat doubtful the chances of an uninterrupted journey; and, as it happened, about five miles from the city, the engine ceased its pulsations, compelled by the unheeding fog which utterly disregarded the wishes of the pedagogues; the chain rolled out and the anchor held us fast, in such condition to remain for ten hours. But the best was made of the situation; much good-humoured grumbling was heard at first, but the advent of Terpsichore and her sister succeeded in keeping dull care out in the cold and the fog, proving that those of whom we expect prim decorum and austere behaviour, are far from being unsusceptible—the professional mantle being cast off—to the mirth and laughter-provoking influences which love to dwell with the cheerful in mind and heart. Hope revived when, on Wednesday morning, at 6 o'clock, the good steamer again essayed to pierce the frail but all embracing mist that so gently and so quietly opposed progression, but sank again when the announcement was made, at Batiscan, the hour being 2.30 p.m., that further progress that night was impossible. The ladies looked blue; the officers of the Association held frequent consultations; the worthy Captain Nelson was appealed to, but the quiet fog was unyielding. There was no power mighty enough to lift the cloudy curtain from the river which it enveloped. Whereupon, as the shades grew darker, and the mist no lighter, there re-entered upon the scene the spirits of music and of mirth. The ladies, first in every good work, beholding with pity, the sorrow-stricken visages of their brother pedagogues, and having compassion likewise upon themselves, organise a programme, in which the instrumental, the vocal, the elocutionary, the dramatic and the enigmatical participate. A senior dominie rises to propose votes of thanks to the Captain and his officers for their attention, and a member of the fourth estate, with characteristic gallantry, invites his fellows of the male persuasion to tender a similar compliment to the ladies.

On the arrival of the party at Quebec, it was found that the arrangements for their reception were sadly wanting in method and completeness; but after some hours' delay all were provided for, and the work of the Convention was begun in earnest. It is not our intention to follow the Convention in all its discussions, but simply to note the most important transactions. The paper of Mr. Geo. Murray on the study of Etymology was not what some would call a “practical” paper, but practical papers are usually as remainder biscuit. Mr. Murray's paper was practical in the highest sense, and refreshing to listen to both as a literary production and as a work of scholarship. It would be impossible to give our readers an idea of its many beauties without reproducing it in many parts, and this we are obliged to refrain from; but we may remark that such papers should be heartily welcomed and more frequently produced at Teachers' Conventions. Teachers would thus learn something more than mere routine, methods and educational politics—things good enough in their place, perhaps—and would have an opportunity of assimilating knowledge that would feed the imagination and heart and infuse a warmth and refinement which mark the higher mind. The Rev. Mr. Rexford read a paper on the district schools of this Province, revealing as the result of personal examination a sad state of affairs. Frequent change of teachers, defective organization, multiplicity of text-books in very small schools, absence of written examinations, insufficiency of apparatus, absence of any definite plan of instruction, were all among the evils complained of. While it was asserted that school affairs were not in so bad a condition as some years ago, it was also confessed that the education given was very defective. Careful enquiry discloses the fact that outside of our cities our educational system is a disgrace to our Protestant population.

And the Government are not alone to blame. The people are lethargic, and their political leaders are more anxious, and find that it pays better, to direct their attention to proposed railway schemes which are warranted to fill the purse, than to rouse them to their duty in the matter of education. Our inspectors, in our opinion, are in the majority of instances unfit for the positions they occupy. We need men of scholarship, men of experience, men of executive ability, men fired with a noble resolution to accomplish a noble work. These men we have not as yet, and until they arrive educational progress will be slow. We would favour, not the abolition of inspection, for a system of inspection is indispensable, but a discharge of the many inspectors who are incompetent to hold office, and the appointment of capable men—men who would educate teachers and communities by word and by work.

A very interesting paper was also read by Mr. C. Thomas, of Waterloo, his subject being “The Moral Support given to Teachers.” Mr. Thomas, in forcible and elegant diction, referred to the total absence of support received from patrons or school boards in establishing and maintaining that discipline, without which the labours of the teacher are useless and his school a farce. The main idea running through Mr. Thomas's paper was the duty of parents and guardians to sustain the authority of the teacher, and to refuse to listen to the many idle complaints made against him by frivolous and headstrong children. In conclusion, the essayist, addressing himself to parents and guardians, reminded them that “in the moral and mental mechanism of their children were keys capable of sending forth diviner music than ever swelled at the touch of Handel; it is in the power of that teacher who is so often disregarded to turn them to discordant notes, that will render their possessor wretched or to draw from them a real soul-inspiring melody that will cheer their possessor on all his march from the commencement of active life up to the throne of God!”

The last session of the Convention was held in the Music Hall at 8 p. m. Dr. Miles, the retiring President, delivered his retiring address, his subject being “Superannuation.” From what was heard it would appear that the inducements held out for the adoption of the teachers' profession, as regards superannuation, when the natural forces begin to abate, are few indeed. The fund consists of the money contributed by the teachers themselves, augmented by a small grant from the public chest. The contributions are proportionate to the salaries, and the pension received by the majority who are on the list, after twenty or thirty years service, does not exceed forty dollars. Many other dismal features of the present system were alluded to, and a suggestion that teachers be made employees of the Department of Public Instruction, and thus entitled to the provisions of the Civil Service Pensions Act, was approved.

Reflecting on this matter, it seems contrary to all custom and rule, that teachers who, as all know, receive very small salaries should expect very large pensions. At the same time, the fact that the salaries are small, might seem a reason for establishing, by way of compensation, more generous pensions; but such a scheme is not likely to be adopted. But, to strike at the root of the matter, it is doubtful whether superannuation is a good thing to inaugurate. For those teachers who have been teaching up to the present, and who are old and feeble, something undoubtedly should be done; but to lead our young teachers to enter this profession, having ultimate superannuation in view, has many objectionable features. It destroys the independent feeling, inseparable from manhood; it makes a man appear a feeder upon the bounty of the State; it classes him with paupers and such like, and the members of the leading profession need not expect their profession to attain to the dignity and respect which others enjoy. We do not superannuate the physician, or the lawyer, and only occasionally the minister; why the teacher? Teachers should strive to obtain an increase in salaries, and salaries are usually proportionate to actual qualifications—ability and scholarship. Then they will be able to put by for the rainy days, and will be independent of the meagre grants of the State.

At this session also, the Rev. Dr. MacVicar addressed the audience. The subject of this gentleman's remarks was “The Teacher in his study and in the class-room.” Not being familiar with the whole of Dr. McCosh's works, we cannot say if these remarks were entirely original, but we presume they were. The paper was vigorous, and contained much that no one would feel inclined to dispute. It dwelt upon the importance of the teachers work, “the necessity of a thorough acquaintance with the science of teaching, the science of what might be a grand ‘national policy’ to elevate the standard of morals and honesty among the people, and to diminish the number of those who become first class public frauds and robbers of banks.” The lecturer also discoursed about the home duties of teachers, their school duties, the importance of truthfulness in a manner which seemed to us very strange. The lecturer spoke as if the whole body of teachers, and those in attendance at the Convention included, had hitherto been wandering in the dark, and were deserving of reprimand; as if he were positively angry with somebody. The utter absence of genial, generous sentiment, such as that which glowed in Dr. Dawson's address, for instance; the utter absence of encouraging, soul-inspiring words was remarkable, and the general tone of the whole paper severe and bitter to such a degree as to border upon the disrespectful and offensive. Not that vigor or even vehemence is always objectionable, but a generous appreciation of the subject taken in hand, and a feeling of respect and love for those whom it

affects, are indispensable to any efforts worthy of commendation. Dr. MacVicar stepped aside from his subject to denounce the cheating, lying and hard dealings of the time, the want of truthfulness and integrity in the community. Whether the lecturer thought that the body of teachers before him were specially addicted to these vices, or in need of warning did not appear; it is only to be regretted that his remarks on this head, certainly not deficient in energy of statement or truth of fact, could not reach the ears of those to whom they would do the most good.

Dr. MacVicar concluded his paper with the following lines from Tennyson's "Enone":—

"Self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-control,
These three alone lead life to sovereign power.
Yet not for power (power of herself
Would come uncalled for), but to live by law,
Acting the law we live by without fear;
And because right is right, to follow right
Were wisdom in the scorn of consequence."

which are printed in prose form, and without the inverted commas, which modest writers usually employ in embellishing their productions with quotations.

The speech of Dr. Dawson on "Retrospects and Anticipations" was a masterly historical review of Education in this province. The lecturer admitted but did not regret the separation between the two races of this province in the matter of Education. Each could in that way best develop their own interests. This separation he regarded as but a feature of the antagonistic ideas of the age, prevalent all over the civilized world;—liberty and expansion of thought on one side, conservatism and authority on the other. The lecturer showed this separation existing as regards our Councils of Public Instruction, our Normal Schools, and our Universities and thought it might still go on and effect a change in the inspectorships and other matters where now there was unity. Referring to the subject of Education generally, the lecturer spoke of the infinitely complex nature of the human mind, and the utter impossibility of arriving at a thorough acquaintance with it. In this respect the lecturer modifies the statements in Dr. MacVicar's paper on the same topic, clearly and succinctly. The doctrine—Man an Automaton—he combated in its exclusive sense, and urged all teachers to attempt the development of that which was high and noble in humanity, so that the soul might be lifted above the condition of mere automata into the pure, untainted region where God and Truth forever dwell. Dr. Dawson's effort confirmed his reputation as not only a clear and able thinker, but a master of the art of persuasion; his eloquence struck us as unusually brilliant.

As regards the general management of business by the Association, we would venture to suggest that a considerable improvement might be made in the direction of parliamentary decorum. There is no reason why teachers should not be as well acquainted with the ordinary rules of order as other assemblies of a kindred nature. Again we hope that, seeing the next Convention is to be held in Montreal, much better preparations will be made for the reception of visitors; Quebec failed in this respect, although not so much from lack of heart as from lack of head.

This late Convention has, we think, done good in making teachers more intimately acquainted with each other, drawing together town and country, and affording opportunity for interchange of thought in an informal way, for which, thanks are due the fog. Several great and vital questions were discussed at this Convention, and a spirit of much earnestness exhibited, and it is to be hoped that efforts to improve or to inaugurate an educational system for this Province will be continued, until the end be accomplished. A renovated educational system we sadly need; talking alone will not bring it about; earnest doing will. Establish such a system and it will surely grow; it will grow into a great tree, a thing of wondrous beauty, and its leaves will be for the healing of our nation!

"TENDENCIES OF PROTECTION."

My fellow contributor "Argus" has got himself in a fog. There is nothing surprising in this. Still it is sad. It is no doubt a melancholy fact that Herbert Spencer does say "the exchange of commodities which free trade promises so greatly to increase will *ultimately* have the effect of specializing, in a greater or lesser degree, the industry of each people." The missing link in "Argus'" train of reasoning is this one word in italics ("ultimately"). Herbert Spencer's philosophic mind grasps at once, with prophetic vision, the ideal state, and while indicating clearly enough the process of development "of separate functions assumed by the local sections of each nation," jumps at once to the end and aim of all such functional development,—the universal brotherhood of all nations upon earth.

It cannot surely be called uncomplimentary to conjecture that "Argus" hardly yet reaches to the full stature and comprehension of as great and pure a mind as Herbert Spencer, whom he very properly styles *the* English philosopher. Yet, with an equal sense of imperfection, it may be permitted to indicate some points plainly at variance.

"Argus" merely perceives that men, so far, are only awake to the fact

that diversity and development of function *within* a nation do tend to the prosperity of that nation, and give an added opportunity to national selfishness to distinguish itself by doing weakly and imperfectly what could be better done under more favourable natural conditions by some other nation. This falls far short of Herbert Spencer's grander ideal of *all* the nations viewed as one man with each different power and faculty, as infinitely diversified as are the powers and faculties contained in each individual, making one consistent and perfect whole interdependent and interactive.

Further, because by means of every transit and the constant interchange of thought between man and man, and nation and nation, inventions can be readily filched from other nations and individuals, it does *not* follow that to so filch and appropriate the brains of others is a virtuous act; nor yet that nationally to protect the thief in his ill-gotten gains, by prohibitory or protective tariffs, is the sure road to moral rectitude. Herbert Spencer doubtless saw those difficulties in the way of a protective tariff, and therefore did not favour it. He saw also that eventually this evil, like many others, would work itself out; that the natural laws of trade would frustrate the final and lasting success of any such scheme, and that in spite of diversity of function within a nation, or perchance because of it, free trade, free exchange of commodities, the extinction of expensive bad works by an influx and efflux of good work well and cheaply done wherever found, would become a matter of voluntary choice,—that is, of course, *ultimately*, when man's inherent selfishness had struggled long enough to bring good out of evil, and convinced itself of its entire impossibility.

It is quite true, as "Argus" perceives in his foggy way, that improved means of communication have made it easier to convey raw material, (such as sand in New Jersey for making stoneware,) to Brantford or St. Johns to manufacture there; but, then, that does not at all controvert the fact, that if it were equally well manufactured in New Jersey the freight on the manufactured article would be less than on the raw material, and this stoneware could be sold at less cost, and therefore in greater quantity, in the aforesaid Brantford or St. Johns.

It is true, as "Argus" again dimly perceives, that "the printing press, the steam-engine and the telegraph operate so as to diffuse inventions and improvements, so that each new one quickly becomes the common property of all civilized nations"; but that does not justify these civilized nations in using this acquired knowledge in a way that is *not* wisdom, by producing the same things less perfectly at greater cost, and taxing themselves by protective duties to cover the extra outlay of the devoted men who kindly consent to manufacture if thus guaranteed a profit at the expense of the community.

In viewing crude notions of political economy, as embodied in protective theories, one is always painfully reminded of the ostrich hiding its head—the intellectual part of it—in the sand, with the forlorn hope that because it has blinded *itself*, it has produced a similar state in those who differ from it, in their views as to whether it should live or not.

A more careful perusal of Herbert Spencer's works will convince "Argus" that there are not many points to which that English philosopher remained oblivious. He seemed well aware that the slow process of evolution in trade matters as well as in other things would be a necessity to men so long as they were guided by rampant self-interest; for only the experience that national laws are dead against self-interest, and altogether in favour of progress by each man and each nation serving the other, can lead men eventually to a higher creed and a higher life. That enlightenment, invention and extended means of communication would at first be grasped as an inevitable concomitant and constituent of "progress" in selfishness did *not* escape his notice. How could it, when it is still so prominent that even "A Scottish Student," in humble, softened phrases, is painfully compelled to point it out? It may be mere idle curiosity, still it would be interesting to learn what "Argus" can teach "A Scottish Student" on the vast and noble subject of fines and penalties upon the man who shall dare to choose from the products of the world the goods or tools which best aid him to do good works for his fellow-men; and why really good and useful hand or brain labour should require "protection" other than its inherent usefulness supplies.

"Trade Reform."

JEWISH REFORMERS.

Is the unity of the Jewish religion in serious danger? Is the once deep-founded veneration for its rites and ceremonies on the decline? Are the preaching of its Rabbis, and the prayers of its congregations, losing any of their ancient force and vitality? All these are questions which the signs of the times and the every-day conversation of the world render sufficiently important to demand some earnest attention and enquiry.

There has existed now for some time a party, gathered mostly from the Hebrew communities of Germany and from the more populous cities of the New World, claiming the high-sounding title of Jewish Reformers. Poland, too, has contributed a considerable *quota* to this Quixotic contingent, which, consisting as it does of a number of young Jews whose parents were undoubtedly orthodox in their own country, find, like the Irish people, their hearts and souls expanding under the richer and more genial influences of American institutions. Some outlet for this exuberance of feeling must be found, and here

we have it in full blast in the city of New York in the shape of the "Temple and Jewish Reform." What such men as Adler, Einhorn, Heubsch, and other leaders are doing or intending to do in this business is a mystery only to be solved by a correct appreciation of the unutterable conceit and passion for transitory praise and pleasure which ever lies within the recesses of the human heart.

It is my intention in the present glance at the subject of Jewish Reform in New York City to concede no right to the party in question, and to acknowledge no redeeming features in their revolutionary programme. Consequently, the little I shall say, though decidedly one-sided, will at least have the merit of sincerity,—a virtue to which our self-styled Reformers can hardly lay claim.

In my humble opinion, and that of many others, Judaism has not yet reached, much less passed, the zenith of its fame. It has certainly not yet entered upon the period of its decline and fall. The mighty spell of Abraham and of Moses is not yet broken. The mantle of the great captain, Joshua, which in successive ages has fallen on so many a worthy successor, is not yet faded or worn out, nor like other venerable relics of the past, ready to be cast aside among the lumber of the world. The present generation of Jewish people and Jewish preachers cannot be termed inferior to its predecessors. If it is to be that a feeble, mediocre, spiritless race is to succeed the giants of former days, then I venture to predict that such a race will be best recruited from the ranks of those who are now trying to subvert the most cherished traditions of their forefathers, and to bring discredit on the institutions of the oldest people on the face of God's creation. Are those who were once the pioneers of the world's progress to drop for ever ingloriously into the rear. Such is more than hinted in many quarters; and the "Reformers" fan the flames of distrust and suspicion and wavering faith, and endeavour to cast down a rock, and erect in its place their own flimsy super-structure on a foundation of sand.

And so in this New York "Temple," the rich and empty-headed roll up in their carriages to its gates, and swell the crowd of gaping sight-seers who listen to the strains of bebies of Christian girls singing on Saturday to Jews the plaintive melodies of David, assisting the succeeding Sunday, no doubt, at Methodist revivals, and on Monday, for all we know, dancing a ballet at the Bowery Theatre. And why should they not? They have to live, and are paid for their services. But what kind of Hebrews can they be who are not ashamed to be led astray by such devices?

Philosophy, they say, is to take the place of the Inspired writings; the responsibility of Divine worship is to be lessened, and perhaps at length entirely cast aside. The Sacred Law, the revelation of JEHOVAH, shadowing forth His eternal plenitudes and perfections, is to give way, forsooth, to Dr. Felix Adler's system of moral ethics. Yet his words flow with enticing eloquence, as did the serpent's persuasions to the first mother of us all. But their direct tendency, I aver, is to awaken in the breasts of our young men and women the lurking demon of infidelity, and to divert unstable minds from their only legitimate spiritual occupation—the contemplation of their God, to that of mere material and quasi-moral influences. I retort, in the words of the poet:—

"Away, haunt not thou me,
Thou vain Philosophy;
Little hast thou bestead,
Save to perplex the head:
Unto thy broken cisterns wherefore go!

* * * * *
Why labour at the dull mechanic oar
When the fresh breeze is blowing
And the strong current flowing
Right onward to the eternal shore?"

This unfortunate Reform movement has not made such rapid strides as its promoters fondly imagined it would by this time have accomplished. Still it has attained sufficient proportions to arouse the attention of every thoughtful Jew to the dangers connected with its teachings. True enough, its devotees are mostly of the shoddy class who bring discredit on the race and raise unpleasant troubles which affect the entire community. But they have money, and they love the world, which two powers of evil combined have throughout the world's history been productive of woes innumerable. A thousand pities it is that any effervescence of youthful zeal should not be directed towards some useful object. How many really desirable reforms might advantageously be cultivated. What a field is there for devising schemes to relieve the suffering thousands of our oppressed brethren in the east of Europe. There is much good to be accomplished, and which may be effected, without seeking to dethrone the fixed principles of many centuries and the immutable laws of our great Creator and Upholder.

It is but fair to add, in conclusion, that the English Jews, who have done so much in the past on behalf of these very German and Polish dissenters, while perhaps not all so strictly orthodox as they might be, have not lent themselves to this outrage on the established faith. It is not sufficient, however, to stand dispassionately aloof from such a movement; but all Jews worthy of the name, of whatever distinguishing nationality, will concentrate all their influence and energies to frown down by a righteous opposition all such efforts to lead our young people astray as those which are practiced by the Reform party of New York City.

D. A. Ansell.

• THE PROMISE TO MARRY.

Towards the close of his life, Charles Dickens looked back with a natural complacency to the social reforms which had taken place in his time,—reforms effected in a great measure through his exposure of abuses. Among these he could enumerate improvements in the mode of conducting Parliamentary elections, in the administration of justice, and even in that Augean stable,—the Court of Chancery itself! And readers of "Pickwick" will recall that, encouraged by these things, he ventured to hope for yet further reforms.

Curiously enough, in this retrospect and this expression of hope for the future, it never seemed to occur to the humourist that the greatest abuse of all set forth and satirised in "Pickwick" had any chance of coming to an end, and being reckoned among the things of the past. When Dickens wrote for us the trial of "Bardell v. Pickwick," he undoubtedly sought to show that the facility with which actions for breach of promise of marriage could be brought was an evil in the land; but that evil he took for granted, and indulged his caustic humour in illustrating how it was intensified by the imbecility of judges, the license of counsel, the folly of the jury system, and the unsatisfactory nature of judicial proceedings generally. Perhaps he deemed it too improbable that actions for Breach of Promise would cease to be brought; so it was only against the abuse of the law's provision that he lifted his voice. That abuse has gone on increasing in spite of his masterly exposure, until it is at last threatened with an attempt at reformation, a private member of the English House of Commons having given notice of a measure having for its object the abolition of actions for breaches of promise. It might be possible to retain the right of bringing actions on written contracts within a limited time and under specified circumstances, while depriving the artful and designing of a means of wrenching money out of their victims; but possibly it may be thought wiser to shut the door altogether in the faces of persons seeking to bring such actions.

Of course all actions of this kind are not so barefaced as that brought against Mr. Pickwick. Designing widows like Mrs. Bardell abound; so do lawyers like Dodson and Fogg, and attempts are made, at times, to bolster up a fictitious case out of flimsy materials, the evidence of conversations which never took place, and the attentions received by Master Bardell by the good-natured lodger. On the other hand, there are cases in which real injury is inflicted by promises of marriage ruthlessly broken, involving a real shock to the affections, and blighting of the fairest prospects in life. Now, the law is supposed to find a remedy for most wrongs unjustly inflicted, and it has had to provide one in this case, so far as money compensation goes. And on the face of it this would seem to be very desirable. A man has no right, it may fairly be argued, to seek the affections of a woman, to make proposals to her of so serious a nature that they affect the whole remainder of her life, to isolate her, and so cause other suitors to stand aloof, and then, from caprice, or other less defensible motive, to turn his back upon her, and leave her to the contempt of the world. Whoever does this inflicts an injury as real as if he had been guilty of assaulting the woman or robbing her of her property. It is a shameful, almost a criminal course of proceeding, and no words can express one's scorn for the fellow capable of it. The natural impulse on hearing of such a scoundrel is to express a hope that he will meet with the severest punishment the law can inflict—which means that the jury will cast him in the heaviest damages. Of such a character appears to have been the case tried recently at London, Ont.; indeed, some of the symptoms were of a very aggravated character, commencing, as they did, with a present of Moore's Poems, and culminating in original verses.

This is one side of the question; but there is another, and it involves serious grounds against the facility offered for bringing actions of this kind. The relations between unmarried persons are generally of a delicate nature. No code of etiquette has ever defined their exact limits. In each case it must depend upon circumstances whether a man can be held to have overstepped the line of friendship, and whether his politeness and attentions are to be construed into approaches with matrimonial intent. Every act of politeness which a man shows to a woman may mean nothing, or may mean a great deal. How much they mean is generally determined by the simple process of "putting this and that together," and drawing a conclusion. It may be true, but on the other hand, it may be a false conclusion; and an excess of politeness is not to be construed into an implied promise of marriage.

Again, sufficient allowance is not made for fluctuation of feeling. In novels people fall in love at first sight, and go on loving with a fervour and constancy which nothing can alter save death—or marriage. But life in novels is not real, every day life—it is life in its Sunday clothes. In real life people quite frequently don't "fall" in love at all; don't go in souse, head over heels, either at first or second sight. They are favourably impressed, and mutual acquaintance results in a mutual attachment. Or, on the other hand, familiarity may breed contempt or positive dislike, and nothing is more painful than when advances have been made, honourably and in perfect good faith, on the strength of favourable impressions, and a man finds himself on the horns of a dilemma—he must either do the woman an injustice and expose himself to the suspicion

of acting dishonourably, or he must consent to marriage which can result only in misery. This sort of thing is occurring every day. It accounts for thousands of unhappy unions, and it gorges the Law Courts with business, either in the shape of breach of promises or divorce cases.

It is hardly to be expected that any new legislation on the subject would deprive women of all redress when they have really been shamefully treated. What is wanted is a reasonable remedy for a real wrong. Now at best, the present remedy is a clumsy one. The law is ready to refresh blighted affections and to tinker-up broken hearts with money compensation. That is all it can do, and it is very little, seeing that the victim who appeals to the law puts herself in a position in which she loses in the sacrifice of respect, of delicacy, and of maiden modesty more than she gains. The heroine of a public scandal, perhaps with a spice of fun in it, and consequently a sensational report in all the newspapers, is most poorly compensated for the exposure by an award of damages. A Mrs. Bardell loses nothing by leaving her modest seclusion to become the talk of the town; but with a simple, innocent, deeply-injured maiden all is different. To her the ordeal is terrible, and not the least painful feature in it is that she runs the risk of suspicion that she is only a mere artful Mrs. Bardell—only an adventuress, who has lured on a poor weak victim for the sake of what in the shape of black-mail she might eventually levy upon him. These are some few considerations which seem to point to the necessity for a reform in the law, and one can only trust that any new legislation on the subject may have in it the element of substantial justice and prove fatal to imposition.

Quevedo Redivivus.

LOVE EVER.

She sang—her full voice thrilled the darksome room
With the impassioned feeling of her song;
The words went forth upon the evening gloom,
Floating the air along—
“Love not,” she sang, “love not.”

Her dark eyes looked the burden of her heart,
The silken lashes gleamed with dewy tears,
From her life's dreams she could not bear to part,
In her youth's golden years;
But still she sang, “Love not!”

Fair girl, thy song was but an idle lay,
A sad and doleful ditty of false feeling;
In thy young heart let it no longer stay,
Its truer impulse stealing—
Love ever, maiden, ever!

Love is the golden thread that links the years,
With blessings from the cradle to the pall;
Better to love, though it may bring thee tears,
Than never love at all—
Love ever, maiden, ever!

Love cometh with the rain-drops and the dew,
And in the sunlight smileth from the sky;
Though earthly loves are lost, or prove untrue,
God's love will never die—
Love ever, maiden, ever!

A. P.

SONNET.

Are ye not weary, brother, of the clouds
That darken so the heaven of thy belief?
Then climb not thou that spiritual Teneriffe,
But rest thee in the valleys with the crowds.
In valleys may the stars be seen. God asks
No more than that we look and trust in Him—
Content with nightly sleep and daily tasks.
Enough. Who wonders they that blindly grope
On treacherous beaches lose all Faith and Hope,
Whelmed in the deep sea by the shifting sands?
Look inward, and reck not the outward Sin;
Go to the Temple, made not by men's hands,
Praying, unstified by the far world's din,
To learn the God without is God within.

D. M.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing success, by millions of mothers and children. It cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, corrects acidity, and gives rest and health to the child.

Some advise one remedy, and some another to cure rheumatism, but there is a specific for this almost universal malady—BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. It seeks out the disease, and insures relief from the agonizing dolor, which all who suffer know so well.

THINGS IN GENERAL.

JOHANNES, REX.

Of all the wonderful adventures ever told, commend us to the history of Mr. John Dunn. Mr. Dunn is a colonist who had the skill to gain the good favour of the Zulus, and the wisdom to utilize his luck in the most practical manner. He is the son of an English officer, and, for ought we know, a pattern son, an excellent father, and a model husband. He ought certainly to be the latter at least, or if he be not it can hardly be for want of practice, for Mr. Dunn has quite become a convert to Zulu ideas, and possesses a harem worthy of King Solomon himself. Now this worthy man was by trade—start not, O reader!—a smuggler, purely and simply. The British Government forbade the exportation of arms to Zululand, and Mr. Dunn snapped his fingers at the British Government and ran his muskets across the Tugela River by the hundred. On the breaking out of the war it seemed a toss-up whether Mr. John Dunn would accept the post of generalissimo of the Zulu army, or whether he would find it more to his advantage to bring his pigs to our market—in other words, to turn spy upon the people with whom he had lived and whose confidence he had gained. With that noble disregard for the smaller details of morality which characterises your soldier in want of information, we bribed Mr. John Dunn into taking his chance of being shot with one of his own rifles, or stuck with an assegai of his own invention, for we have but little doubt that Cetewayo would have shown him scant mercy had he fallen into Zulu hands. This, however, may have been all very right and justifiable; the funniest part was to come. Sir Garnet Wolseley's great scheme turns Zululand into a sort of Negro United States, with a paternal Providence somewhere in Natal, and one of the states is to be ruled by Dunn! That this *ci-devant* smuggler and whisky-seller, and present spy and enlightened polygamist should be made a king, is really too remarkable an idea to have emanated from anyone but the author of “Vivian Grey.” John Dunn signing Johannes Rex and treating as an equal with her Majesty's Resident would make an historical picture which might be hung cheek by jowl with another representing Mr. Dunn's twenty or thirty dusky spouses being presented at Court. Perhaps, however, on the principal that your converted poacher always makes the best gamekeeper—a principle well known to and often acted upon by our proud nobility, Sir Garnet thinks that John Dunn is the right man to stop the smuggling of arms, which we have decreed is now to cease. This much, at least, is true, that Dunn will never let anyone smuggle arms—but himself.—*English paper*

AN UNKNOWN RACE—A STRANGE CORNER OF THE WORLD.

It may be some time yet before the full significance of the daring voyage of the Vega along the north coast of Asia, with reference to navigation, is fully known. Professor Nordenskjöld has not yet reported his views upon that point. He has merely told us a few facts. For instance, he says he has discovered that the coast of Siberia west of the Lena is a vast plain, devoid of trees, in the navigation to which an encounter with impenetrable ice-floes is generally to be feared. There are no great islands out to sea there to prevent the wind from driving the ice down toward the land; and there are vast distances where few rivers empty into the Polar Ocean, and, by their warm current, preserve a space of open water along the shore. For several hundred miles in the vicinity of the Lena, however, great rivers pour into the ocean, and large islands lie off to the northward, and there is almost no ice along shore, East of the Kolima toward Behring Strait, there are no great rivers, and although the climate is milder and the woodlands creep down almost to the sea, the frozen floes crowd closer to the shore, and in the fall and winter they are liable to bar the way to shipping. They gave Nordenskjöld great trouble, and on the 27th of September they left him enchained in solid ice a few miles from the open water north of Behring Strait, and only 130 miles from the strait itself. They kept him there eight weary months. While communicating these facts, the daring Swede has not yet published his conclusions thereupon.

If he has left us in the dark in regard to the commercial navigation of the Siberian coast, however, he has at least taken the pains to reveal the interesting nature of the region he has just passed through. When the ice closed in upon the Vega, and left the stout ship enslaved in those northern solitudes, Professor Nordenskjöld wrote a letter to Dr. Oscar Dickson, the main contributor toward the fitting-out of the expedition, describing the scenes along the coast. The letter, dispatched on the 20th of February, has at last reached its destination, and is now published in the London *Standard*. The letter calls attention, in the first place, to a group of islands which are very remarkable from a scientific point of view. These islands the New Siberian, open the book of the history of the world at a new place. The ground there is strewn with wonderful fossils. Whole hills are covered with the bones of the mammoth, rhinoceros, horses, uri, bison, oxen, sheep, etc. The sea washes up ivory upon the shores. In this group is possibly to be found the solution of the question of the ancestry of the Indian elephant, and important facts with regard to the vertebrates which existed at the time of man's first appearance upon earth. How came horses and sheep in a region now locked in the fetters of an eternal winter, uninhabited by man, not now supporting animal life in any form and almost impossible of access? Professor Nordenskjöld was unable to solve the question himself, and he suggests that it is of the utmost importance to science to send a light-draught steel steamer to those islands for a thorough exploration.

At Cape Schelagskoff, the Vega passed the point where the Siberian merchant Schalauroff ended his persistent and intrepid attempts, to reach Behring Strait from the River Lena, by a lonely death with his whole company of men in a hut on the snow-clad shore. Upon rounding this cape, Nordenskjöld met the first natives seen along that whole coast. They spoke a tongue utterly unknown. Not a comprehensible sentence could they utter in any European language. They lived in tents, pitched on the sand banks separating the lagoons peculiar to this coast from the sea. A hardy, jovial, handsome race, furclad, keen at barter, ignorant of the value of money, and preferring a red flannel shirt, a few brass buttons, and the piece of tin-foil on a cake of soap to golden roubles and silver coins, they live an active

and healthy life, use stone and bone implements, and are without a trace of religion in their customs. Their tents are double, one within the other. The children are totally naked within the inner tent, and were often seen outside, running about on the frozen ground, with the temperature down below 32°. The women wear nothing when within the tents, except a girdle, and the men have shaven heads. A remarkable similarity was noticed between the implements, dresses and customs of these people and those of the Esquimaux and North American Indians. These people are the Tschuktschers. Though armed with bone weapons, and though wild and itinerant, they evidently have a history. They drove off the original inhabitants of the region 200 hundred years ago, the Onkilons, whose houses, places of sacrifice, circles of moss-grown bear skulls and weapons are still to be found almost everywhere on the coast. Lieutenant Nordqvist devoted himself to learning their language. These Indians are on the original highway between the cradle of the human race and the home of the aborigines of the northern part of North America, and it is not thought that the resemblance between them and the Greenlanders is accidental. The arrival of the Vega on the Tschuktscher coast was an event like the landing of Columbus in the New World. It was an unprecedented occurrence, and made a sensation throughout the region.

East of the Lena Professor Nordenskjöld found on shore no scattered blocks of stone, such as are distributed over a continent by glaciers, and such as are found elsewhere in Siberia. This fact was held to point to the absence of land out to sea north of that coast, and it excites anticipations as to the possible discoveries which are to be made by the Jeannette. Not the least of the peculiarities of this strange region is the fact that the coast appears to be rising slowly out of the sea. The inhabitants have to shift their villages at times nearer to the edge of the water, which is gradually receding from them. Professor Nordenskjöld's letter is full of facts like these, and the scientific world will wait with impatience the further publication of the results of his discoveries.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

COLONIAL REPRESENTATION.

To the Editor of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR.

SIR,—The Hon. Ed. Blake has lately (and perhaps wisely) raised himself above the mire of Politics. Some mysterious wind seems to have drifted his mantle so as to alight in some measure, on the shoulders of the *Mail*. This conservative, and therefore of course illiberal, organ, is actually advocating the consolidation of the Empire and representation of colonies, with high and noble aim to facilitate settlement of great questions of state Policy, and prevent errors, which, for lack of practical knowledge, will recur with British statesmen, yet might readily be avoided by the presence, speech, and vote, of intelligent colonial parliamentary representatives. With such views most Liberals must heartily sympathize, were it not for a lurking doubt that the cloven foot will soon show itself in a tendency to form this scheme into a means of extending the blessing of our "N. P." to the proposed re-constructed Empire. By the dazzle so produced it is thought to blind Free Traders, and at the same time satiate Protectionists, of whom there are still a few in England, and many in all the Colonies. Lord Beaconsfield, the man of surprises, designs to coin a new phrase,—“Protection with honour.”

Be it remembered, then, in view of the *Mail's* next article, that the extended or limited application of a principle does not in anywise alter the *intrinsic nature* of that principle. Intercolonial trade, or intercolonial reciprocity of tariffs, combined with hostility to all outsiders, only means the giving up Free Trade, and entails commercial antagonism between Great Britain with her Colonies—and all the world. This is a warfare, like every species of warfare, in which there is no gain to either party in the strife. The mantle of the Hon. Ed. Blake has evidently been rent in twain by the hurricane which was needed to waft it to the Conservative organ, and only half will be found to have fallen to its share,—the selfish, mean, and niggardly half, which hungers for monopoly of power in political empire as well as in trade. Canadians, and others, *must* learn that it is impossible to be *mean* and yet prosper. To *give* as well as take is the very primary principle of trade. To restrict the liberty (which is man's inalienable right) of giving and taking, bartering, buying or selling to or from any nation or individual, is a loss of power, a deprivation of liberty, a dwarfing of faculties hindered in their exercise, a *lessening* of empire,—not a *greatening* of it. However much the selfishness of the thing may seem for a time to weld men or nations together by force of self-interest, there lies within the principle (because the principle itself *lies*) elements of separation which must be *felt* ere long, if nothing but experience will teach those who long to commit the folly. No doubt at first, in contemplation of an intercolonial reciprocity tariff, much heated discussion would evolve a tolerably fair adjustment. Yet inevitably, as soon as completed, each integral portion of the Empire would begin to feel, in some direction or other, the necessary restriction of its natural freedom to trade in the commodities of other nationalities. Those portions whose trade interests were the most diverse, highly developed and extensive, would feel it first and most forcibly. Britain's trade interests are already so widespread—nay, universal—that any measure of so-called “protection” is to her so self-evident an absurdity, that any attempt to foist upon British intelligence so rank a folly could but hasten the downfall of that noble Lord Beaconsfield already pronounced upon him by the inexorable law which produces deprivation of power for all who seek, not *truth*, but only

the outward appearance of it. Growth in trade is an impossibility apart from freedom to use the abilities with which man has been endowed to acquire, or distribute and exchange, his possessions or manufactures unhindered by shortsighted legal, but unjust enactments. The path of progress is always in the direction of the extension of liberties—not in restrictions.

If the *Mail* belies my prophecy and refrains from its second article, it will only be because it has already been answered. But it will refrain. I have no belief in the marvellous or the impossible.

“*Liberal*.”

Toronto, 17th October, 1879.

PRIZE QUESTIONS IN CANADIAN HISTORY.

N.B.—We have received from A.B. a photograph copy of a plan of Montreal as it existed in 1758, showing the fortifications and the site of the present Place D'Armes marked but not so named; but A.B. writes that “*it is a copy made from the original plan of 1879,*” thus showing by a simple clerical error how soon mistakes in history may be made.

With reference to Question No. 37, we have to cancel reply No. 3, as we have learned on the best authority that the circumstances as stated are incorrect, and hence it can in nowise be accepted as an answer to the question; we are sorry we have been misled in the matter.

39. Which is the oldest Protestant Church in Canada?

Ans.—If accepted as including the present Dominion of Canada, St. Paul's Church, Halifax, N.S., is undoubtedly the oldest. It was opened in 1750 under Rev. Mr. Tutty, who came out with the first Protestant settlers in the autumn of 1749.

If the old Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada are taken, then the Church of St. Andrew's at Berthier-en-haut, L.C., built by the first English Seigneur, Hon. James Cuthbert, in 1786. A Lutheran Church at Williamsburg, U.C., built in 1789, consecrated in 1790 and called Zion Church; the first pastor was Rev. Samuel Schwerdfeger.

The oldest at present in use is the St. Gabriel Street Church, in Montreal, which was erected in 1792, Rev. John Young, from Schenectady, N.Y., being the first pastor.

[NOTE.—The Church of England Mission at Sorel was commenced in 1784, and the church was built soon after that date; it does not now exist, but the present church is built upon the same spot. A church built under the auspices of Brant, the Indian Chief, on the Grand River, is stated by some competitors to have been in existence in 1789; but in Stone's “Life of Brant” it appears that he visited Montreal and Quebec in that year, with a view of obtaining aid for the establishment of a permanent mission there, with the services of a resident minister, but was not successful, as the Governor was absent.]

40. Who first owned St. Helen Island (opposite Montreal); from what did it derive its name; by whom was it occupied after the battle of St. Foye, and what event took place there which prevented the French standards falling into the hands of the English at the capitulation of Montreal?

Ans.—(1) The Island was first owned by the Company of the Hundred Associates. A son of Lauzon, President of the Company, received a grant of all the islands in the St. Lawrence, excepting those of Montreal and Orleans. It was granted to Charles Lemoine November 3rd, 1672. Ferland, vol. iii., p. 350.

(2) Champlain named it after his wife, Helen Bouillé. Miles' French Regime, p. 43; Miles' School History of Canada, p. 25.

(3) After the battle of St. Foye—April 28th, 1760—the French troops under De Levis retreated to Montreal and were quartered in the town and on the Island. Miles' French Regime, pp. 460–510.

(4) On September 7th, 1760, Bougainville and Marquis de Vaudreuil capitulated, but General Amherst refused them the honours of war. De Levis determined to resist to the last and retired to the Island. Amherst sent Col. Haldimand to demand the French colours, but the French declared they had none to give up, as all had been destroyed. De Vaudreuil and De Levis certified the fact of their destruction by giving their *parole d'honneur*. The reason alleged for their destruction was that they were too cumbersome for the woody country, but it was probably to prevent their falling into the hands of the English. The colours had been seen as late as the battle of St. Foye.

41. When did the Acadians arrive in Canada, and how were they treated?

Ans.—In 1748 many of them were induced to cross over into Canada, and received grants along the frontier. De la Galissoniere afforded them everything required for their maintenance.—Bigot: Memoire, 1763, pp. 56–67.

The Acadians arrived in Canada (when turned out of Acadia) in 1755. They were favourably received by the people, but they were ill-treated by the Intendant Bigot, Varin, Cadet and others in authority, who kept back the provisions sent out from France for them, and gave them horse-flesh to eat. The bad treatment they received caused the death of several hundreds of the unhappy Acadians from want and misery. Those who were willing to take land on certain seigniories were, however, better treated. Some of them founded the parishes of Nicolet and Beaucour.—Writings of Dr. Anderson, Quebec; Miles's “French Regime,” p. 301, and Appendix; “Memoires sur Le Canada,” 1749 to 1760, p. 69.

[NOTE.—In the treaty signed by Lord Amherst, the Acadians were not granted the same privileges as the Canadians.]

42. Who first suggested a Railway Bridge across the St. Lawrence and took steps to test its possibility?

Ans.—The late Hon. John Young, in 1847, at public meetings, and also by writings in the newspapers. He also advanced the necessary funds to Mr. T. C. Keefer for a survey and plan of the work, and urged its importance on every occasion. The site now occupied by the Victoria Bridge is the one originally selected by Mr. Keefer. Mr. Martin, C.E., of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad, also made surveys; his plans were somewhat altered, and a different site chosen. The final surveys were made in 1852.

43. What was the name of the first railway Company in Canada, and who was the first President?

Ans.—The Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad. The charter was granted in 1831 (assented to 25th February, 1832; 2nd William IV. chap. 58); the road was commenced in 1835, and opened for traffic in August, 1836, from Laprairie to St. John's (then Dorchester). It has sometimes been called the "St. John's and Laprairie Railroad," from the fact of its running between these two places. It was run the first year by horses, and in the following year by locomotives.

Hon. Peter McGill was the first Chairman of the Company and first President, dating from its commencement in 1835; but Hon. John Molson was the President after its completion.

44. What is the earliest record of a deed of sale of land on the Island of Montreal, and when was the consideration paid therefor?

Ans.—There is said to have been a deed granting the Isle of Montreal to the Sulpicians; but the earliest record of a deed of sale of land on the Island of Montreal is January 4th, 1648, when 40 arpents of land were sold by Paul de Chomedey, Sieur de Maisonneuve, first Governor of the Island of Montreal, to Pierre Gadoys, or Godoin (a ploughman). Its situation was about where St. Anne's Market now stands. The consideration was paid in 1649, the amount being $\frac{1}{4}$ sou per acre yearly. A seigniorial rent of 10 deniers per annum; a *denier tournois* was about a penny. [One correspondent says that "the consideration was never paid."]

45. What was the name of the first vessel with steam power which ascended the Rapids below Montreal?

Ans.—The "Hercules," Captain Brush, was the first vessel that with steam power ascended the St. Mary's current in 1824 (during the season of navigation). The "Hercules" was a tow-boat, and on her first trip had the ship "Margaret" (in ballast) in tow, and ascended the current without aid.

The "Accommodation" was the first steamer on the St. Lawrence; she made her first rip from Montreal to Quebec, November 3rd, 1809. The "Swiftsure," launched in 1811, was the next, followed by the "Car of Commerce."

[NOTE.—The majority of the competitors have given the name of the "Accommodation"; but these earlier steamers landed their passenger and freight at the Molson Wharf, at the foot of the current, and those which first ascended the current did so with aid of oxen or horses.]

46. Was Prince Edward (afterwards Duke of Kent) received in Quebec by Lord Dorchester when his regiment was quartered there?

Ans.—Prince Edward arrived at Quebec August 11-12th, 1771, and Lord Dorchester with his family left for England on the 17th. His Lordship returned September 24th, 1793, and the Prince left Canada in November of the same year. There is no record of his having officially received the Prince.

The *Quebec Gazette*, August 18th, 1791, says that the Prince landed on the 16th, and was received by Lord Dorchester, who did not embark until the evening of the next day.

Another authority says that Lord Dorchester refused to see the Prince on account of a scandal which was current at the time. The probability is, that in consequence of General Alured Clarke having been appointed Administrator of the Government during the absence of Lord Dorchester, the duty of the official reception fell upon him. The Prince was entertained by Governor Simcoe at Newark, and by General Holland at Spencer Grange, Quebec; but the evidence appears conclusive that he was not received by Lord Dorchester at Quebec, but by the people who gave him a hearty welcome.

47. Why was the old Government House called "Chateau Ramezay," and what important conference took place there?

Ans.—Because it was built by Claude de Ramezay (in 1704), who was some time Governor of Montreal. It remained in the possession of his family until 1745, when it passed into the hands of the Compagnie des Indes, with whom it remained for a few years. The Company ceased to exist in 1750, Mr. Grant then purchased it, and it became the property of the Government; but the building still bore the name "Chateau Ramezay" until September 5th, 1760. M. de Ramezay was father of the De Ramezay who signed the capitulation of Quebec.

The conference of the greatest importance may be said to be the one relative to the Capitulation and Cession of Canada to the English in 1760.

It is also celebrated for a conference having been held there between Benedict Arnold and the American Commissioners (Benjamin Franklin, the two Carrolls, and Mr. Chase) in 1775-6. These Commissioners, sent by Congress, were authorized to receive Canada into the Union of the Colonies, and to organize the government on the republican system. They were unsuccessful in the object of their visit; they found there was no probability of winning over the Canadians, and they, therefore, returned disappointed to the United States. During the American invasion in 1775 it was occupied by the American Brigadier-General Wooster, and in 1776 by his successor, Benedict Arnold.

From 1837 to 1841 the Special Council, established at Montreal, occupied the building.

48. What event rendered memorable to one man the landing of King William IV. at Newfoundland?

Ans.—A riot happening on shore, while Prince William Henry (afterwards William IV.) was at Placentia, as Captain of the "Pegasus," he went on shore, called a court, acted as Surrogate, arrested the ringleader, and condemned a man to receive 100 lashes. The man could only receive 80 lashes, and was to have got the remainder subsequently. Next day the matter was looked into (!) and it was found that the wrong man had been flogged. Thus he would have great cause to remember the Prince's visit. This event happened on a Sunday. See Judge Prowse's Lecture "Notes on the History of Newfoundland."

49. When was Colonel (afterwards General) Scott taken prisoner? By what means was the Colonel and his fellow prisoners returned to the United States, and in what way were their lives endangered?

At the battle of Queenston Heights, October 13th, 1812.

The militia officers and privates captured were paroled and sent off at once to the United States, but the regulars were detained as prisoners of war, for exchange, and sent to Quebec. Thence, in a *cartel*, or vessel specially commissioned to carry prisoners for exchange, they were sent to Boston, except 23 who were forwarded to England, to be tried for treason, being claimed as British subjects. Colonel Scott exerted himself strenuously to save these men, and protested vehemently against their being dealt with as men guilty of treason, boldly defying the officers in charge of them, and asserting that if they should be punished as such, his own Government would avenge the outrage. Scott, himself, being exchanged in January, 1813, made a full report concerning the case of those 23 prisoners to the American Secretary of War, and went to Washington to press the subject on the attention of Congress, into which body an Act was introduced investing the President "with powers of retaliation."

Scott, having broken his parole, commanded at the capture of Fort George, two months later, and selected from his prisoners, 23 men, to be confined and to abide the fate of those who had been sent to England from Quebec.

The final result was that the latter were not condemned and put to death, in conformity with the doctrine of "perpetual allegiance," by which their lives had been endangered.

Scott's life was attempted by two Indian chiefs, Jacobs and Brant, while he was a prisoner at Newark.

Scott and his fellow-prisoners came down the St. Lawrence in row-boats, marching round the rapids. They were insulted in the streets of Montreal. When they were returned they broke their parole by engaging in several other actions, thereby forfeiting their lives, if recaptured. Scott was present as Brigadier-General at Lundy's Lane, near Niagara Falls, in July, 1813, and was severely wounded in that battle. Stone's Life of Brant, vol. 2, pp. 514-15. Lossing's Pictorial Field Book of the War, pp. 408-9. American Cyclopædia. General Orders of 8th February, in *Quebec Mercury*, February 16th, 1813. *Harpers Magazine*, vol. 23.

TRADE—FINANCE—STATISTICS.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

COMPANY.	1879.			1878.	Week's Traffic.		Aggregate.			
	Period.	Pass.	Freight	Total.	Total.	Incr'se	Decr'se	Period.	Incr'se	Decr'se
Grand Trunk.....	Week	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$
Great Western.....	Oct. 18	67,837	146,043	213,880	198,487	15,393	.....	16 w'ks	138,377	.....
Northern & Hamilton	" 11	40,259	62,245	102,504	97,856	4,648	.....	15 w'ks	.....	14,571
& North Western	" 15	6,710	19,595	26,305	22,389	3,916	.....	16 w'ks	41,018	.....
Toronto, Grey & Bruce	" 11	2,526	4,024	7,450	6,509	941	.....	"	5,406	.....
Toronto & Nipissing	" 7	2,04	3,716	5,756	4,653	1,103	.....	"	1,051	.....
Midland.....	" 11	2,790	7,516	10,306	8,279	2,026	.....	"	6,010	.....
St. Lawrence & Ottawa	" 11	1,751	1,156	2,907	2,569	338	.....	"	12,498	.....
Whitby, Port Perry & Lindsay.....	" 14	619	1,795	2,414	2,368	46	.....	"	.....	1,233
Canada Central.....	" 14	2,383	5,190	7,573	5,696	1,877	.....	16 w'ks	12,400	.....
Intercolonial.....	Month							Month		
	Aug.	55,992	40,088	96,080	123,701	.....	.....	27,621	.....	49,529

BANKS.

BANK.	Value of Shares.	Price Bid per \$100 Oct. 22, 1879.	Selling Price per \$100 Oct. 22, 1878.	Last Dividend Rate per cent. per annum.	Equivalent of Dividend, based on price of Stock.
Montreal.....	\$200	\$137	152½	10	7¼
Ontario.....	100	65	80½	6	9¼
British North America.....	50	.....	.....	5	.....
Molsons.....	50	69	87	6	8¾
Merchants.....	100	85	94½	7	8¼
Toronto.....	100	114	138	7	6
Commerce.....	50	114	112½	6	7
Eastern Townships.....	50	95	105½	8	8½
Quebec.....	100	89	105	7	7¼

FAILURES.

(From *Dun, Wiman's Circular*.)

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Third Quarter in 1879.		Third Quarter in 1878.	
	No. of Failures.	Amount of Liabilities.	No. of Failures.	Amount of Liabilities.
Eastern States.....	250	\$2,625,925	535	\$9,777,016
Middle States.....	430	5,195,446	879	27,732,811
Southern States.....	151	2,736,341	253	4,310,783
Western States.....	302	3,265,852	950	18,470,783
Pacific States and Territories.....	129	1,451,986	236	6,977,970
Total.....	1,262	\$15,275,550	2,853	\$66,378,363
Dominion of Canada.....	417	\$6,998,617	295	\$4,629,592

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Nine months of 1879.		Nine months of 1878.	
	No. of Failures.	Amount of Liabilities.	No. of Failures.	Amount of Liabilities.
Eastern States.....	785	\$14,319,607	1,517	\$30,933,135
Middle States.....	1,820	28,853,339	2,550	79,375,469
Southern States.....	873	13,416,516	1,158	21,350,104
Western States.....	1,314	16,113,349	2,909	56,555,846
Pacific States and Territories.....	519	8,352,129	544	9,887,575
Total.....	5,320	\$81,054,940	8,678	\$197,211,129
Dominion of Canada.....	1,484	\$24,424,570	1,242	\$18,138,321

The value of exports of live animals of all kinds from the United States increased from \$8,845,000 during the fiscal year of 1878 to \$11,489,000 during 1879. Last year 71 per cent. went to Great Britain. Cattle exports increased from \$3,897,000 during 1878 to \$8,379,000 in 1879; 79 per cent. of the cattle exported last year was to Great Britain. The cattle exported to Great Britain increased from \$2,400,000 during 1878 to \$6,616,000 in 1879. The Allan line have taken across the Atlantic, this summer, 5,079 cattle, 22 calves, 99 hogs, 143 horses, 74 mules, and 21,882 sheep.

THE WHEAT CROP in nearly all European countries is reported deficient to the extent of about 300,000,000 bushels, of which France and the United Kingdom will require 216,000,000 bushels. The short rye and maize crop, and the deficiency in potatoes, will further increase the requirements of wheat. It is reported that in many parts of England the farmers are becoming discouraged, not only by the deficient quantity and inferior quality of the crops, but also by the difficulties of getting produce removed from the fields. It will be seen from the following figures that, notwithstanding the deficiency in the English harvest, the farmers there are not reaping the reward of higher prices, which has generally been the result of a small yield. Average price of 156 towns in England and Wales for week ended September 27, 1879:—

	WHEAT Price s. d.	BARLEY Price s. d.	OATS Price s. d.		WHEAT Price s. d.	BARLEY Price s. d.	OATS Price s. d.
1879.....	46 5	41 11	23 11	1874.....	46 1	42 4	27 4
1878.....	41 5	41 1	22 10	1873.....	62 3	45 0	25 9
1877.....	56 5	43 11	25 3	1872.....	59 2	39 5	22 9
1876.....	47 1	39 11	25 9	1871.....	57 3	35 10	23 10
1875.....	35 11	36 4	26 5	1870.....	46 1	36 7	22 5

Comparative prices in New York for four years:—

	Oct. 18, 1876.	Oct. 18, 1877.	Oct. 18, 1878.	Oct. 18, 1879.
No. 2 Spring Wheat.....	\$1.25	\$1.20	90	\$1.40
No. 2 Mixed Corn.....	57½	59¾	46½	61
No. 2 Mixed Oats.....	33½	35½	27¼	40
State Rye.....	88	74½	59½	92
Extra Common State Flour.....	5 35	5 75	3 15	5 70
Mess Pork.....	16 90	14 25	8 55	10 25
Lard, per 100 lbs.....	10 45	8 81½	6 60	6 45

The prices now of Grand Trunk preference stock in England are, respectively:—1st, 51½; 2nd, 30; 3rd, 14½. On the 1st January last they were:—1st, 34¾; 2nd, 23½; 3rd, 11½,—equal to an increase of 48.20, 27.66, and 30.34 per cent. This speaks very well for the opinion entertained by the money market of England at the present time of our great railway undertaking.

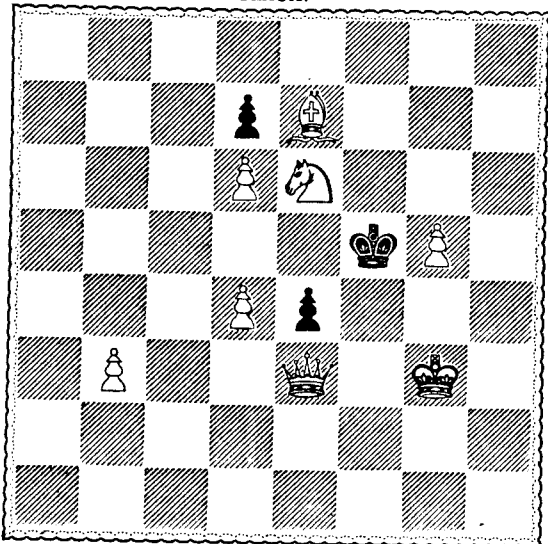
The imports of general merchandise and dry goods at New York since Jan. 1st were two hundred and sixty millions in 1879 against two hundred and thirty-two in 1878 and two hundred and sixty-six millions in 1877.

Chess.

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

Montreal, Oct. 25th, 1879.

By Mr. W. Atkinson, Montreal. For the CANADIAN SPECTATOR.



WHITE.
White to play and mate in three moves.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PAX.—Try No. 43 again; it is not solvable in the manner you suggest.

GAME NO. XL.

Seventh game in the match DELMAR vs. BARNES, played October 7th, 1879.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1 P to Q 4	P to Q 4	19 P to K B 3	Kt takes Kt (e)	38 K R to Q R 3	Q takes P (g)
2 P to Q B 4	P to K 3	20 B takes Kt	P to B 5	39 R takes B	Q takes P (ch)
3 P to Q R 3	Kt to K B 3	21 B to K sq (f)	Kt to R 4	40 B to B 2	Q to Q 8 (ch)
4 P to K 3	B to K 2	22 P to K 4	P takes P en pas (g)	41 K to Kt 2 (r)	Kt to R 4
5 Kt to Q B 3	P to Q B 3 (a)	23 P takes P	Q to Q B 2 (h)	42 Q takes KP ch (s)	Kt to R 2
6 P to B c	P to Q Kt 3	24 P to B 4	B to B 3 (i)	43 B to Kt 3	Kt takes P (ch)
7 P to Q Kt 4	P to Q R 4	25 B to Q 3	B to Q 2	44 B takes Kt	Kt to R 2
8 B to Kt 2	Castles	26 R to Kt 2	R to R 6	45 Q to K 2 (t)	Q to Q 5
9 Kt to B 3	P takes B P	27 R to K R 2	K R to Q R	46 Q to B 2 ch (u)	R to K 5
10 Q P takes P	Q Kt to Q 2	28 Q to B 2 (j)	P to R 3	47 R at R 2 to R 4	Q to K 4
11 B to K 2	R to Q Kt sq	29 Q to K 2	B to B sq (k)	48 R takes R (v)	P takes R
12 Kt to R 2	P takes P (d)	30 Q takes R	R takes B (m)	49 R to R 4 (w)	Q to Kt 4 (ch)
13 P takes P	Kt to K 5	31 Q takes R	B to R 3	50 K to B 2	Q to B 5 (ch)
14 R to Q Kt sq	B to B 3	32 Q to Q R 3	Q to Kt 2	51 K to K sq	Q to Kt 6 (ch)
15 Kt to Q 4	B takes Kt	33 R to B 3	Q to Kt 4	52 K to Q 2	Q to Kt 4 (ch)
16 P takes B (c)	R to R sq (d)	34 Q to Q 3	Kt takes P (n)	53 K to Q sq	Q to Kt 8 (ch)
17 Kt to B 3	P to B 4	35 Q to Kt 6	Q to Kt 2 (o)	54 K to Q 2	Q to B 7 (ch)
18 Castles	Q Kt to B 3	36 Q to Kt 6	Kt to B 3		
		37 B to R 4 (p)	R to K B sq		

NOTES, by Mr. A. P. Barnes.—(a) I cannot admire this move. If made to prepare for a sortie of the Q to R 4, then White's move effectually prevents her going there.
 (b) After the game was over I was told that Mr. Delmar could have won a pawn in the opening. I presume this is the position referred to, and that the proposed move was, 12 Kt takes P, but 13 B takes Kt—B takes B, 14 P takes Kt—B takes R, 15 Q takes B, and I do not see Black's gain.
 (c) Which gives White's Bishop a fine range, and is much superior to taking with the Bishop.
 (d) This I consider a lost move, as White desires to play Kt to B 3, and can now do so at once.
 (e) Unless Black exchanges pieces here, White will gain an advantage at once by the advance of Q Kt P.
 (f) Played with an eye to the actual moves that followed, and not ventured on without regard to certain contingencies noted later on.
 (g) If the Kt retire, then White's position is secure on the K side and he can proceed to utilise his advantage in Pawns on the Q wing.
 (h) Q to Kt 4 looks stronger, but I did not think it would have resulted in anything but an exchange of Queens, after which the Pawns on Q side, supported as they are, ought to win. On Mr. Delmar playing the text move in preference to Q to Kt 4, I expected he was going to adopt a line of play the consequences of which I had had to calculate when making my 22nd move, viz. the sacrifice next move of the Kt for the two Pawns. The exposed position of White's King would have counted for something.
 (i) Which was highly satisfactory to me. I did not exactly fear the result of Kt takes P, but much preferred the positions resulting from the retreat of the Kt.
 (j) Played here before going to K 2 for the purpose of inducing Black to move the R P.
 (k) If R to R 7, White would have answered with B to Q 2, but I think R to R 7 should have been played.
 (l) I cannot see how Black is to avoid some damage.
 (m) Unsound, of course; but what better move has he got?
 (n) Q to B 5 before taking the P looks rather better.
 (o) Q takes Q, though not satisfactory, affords more resource, for after White's next two moves nothing but an error on his part can save Black's game.
 (p) Which ought to have proved conclusive.
 (q) Of course the B cannot move.
 (r) This was said by onlookers to be an error, and that the K should have gone to R 2. This is a mistake—the move is perfectly correct.
 (s) But here I was wrong. B to K 3 was the right move, and nothing can save Black's game. The threatened move R to R 8 is fatal to him.
 (t) I had relied on this to win, not discovering, or thinking I discovered, until too late that R to R 4 in reply to Black's next move could not be ventured.
 (u) If 46 R to R 4—Q takes R, 47 R takes Q—R takes R; if Q to B 2 ch—R to K 5, and I doubt if White can do better than draw. Perhaps he can win by some other 48th move, say Q to K 6, and that I was in error in thinking R to R 4 unsafe.
 (v) It looks as if the wrong R had been moved last time. If the other R could go to R 3 I think the game could yet be won.
 (w) Perhaps R 2 is a better square.
 (x) On the conclusion of the game I was reproached with having abandoned, as drawn, a won game. With all deference to the critics in question, for whose opinion I have great respect, I am not yet satisfied that it is so. They proposed K to B 3—Q takes P ch. K moves—Q takes Q ch. K takes Q, and the K and R win. Certainly; but I had to give Mr. Delmar credit for playing something else than the worst move on the board. My idea was that, if I gave up the P, I could not escape from check without loosening my hold on the advanced pawn, and, on renewing the attack on it, that Black could then commence another series of checks, and that if he could ever get time to advance the other Pawns and his K a little that he might then exchange Qs and win. Anyway I get to see no forced win.

[We quite agree with Mr. Barnes that any chance of success that Black might have lay in his retaining his only piece, but cannot understand the game being abandoned by White as drawn, for he could have played 54 K to Q B sq and so behind his Q, retaining his hold on all the Pawns, and have escaped constant checks in two more moves, and Black's K P must fall.—ED. CAN. SPEC.]

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

FIFTH AMERICAN CHESS CONGRESS.—The Prospectus is issued, and promises a great success. We will notice it next week.

CANADIAN CHESS ASSOCIATION.—The action of the Meeting, in again selecting Ottawa as the rendezvous for 1880, has undoubtedly given considerable umbrage to the Ontario players. But while we think that it should be prearranged that Toronto shall be selected for 1881, the tone and rather severe strictures of the Toronto Globe have called forth a strong and very able letter from Mr. John Barry, the late President, which appears in that paper

of October 18th, and clearly explains the position which Toronto holds in the matter. We recommend our chess readers to obtain a copy, our limited space alone preventing us from transferring it to our column.

"MOVE, OR NO MOVE."—We are pleased to see that the highest Chess authority in Great Britain (*The Chess Players' Chronicle*) endorses our own views on this point, as expressed in our issue of August 2nd.

MR. ALPH. DELANNOY, the contemporary of Labourdonnais, whose facile pen has gained him many victories in chess literature, is about to publish a collection of the articles he has written for the press on chess for the last half century. The reminiscences of such a veteran cannot fail to prove of absorbing interest to all whose chess is not confined merely to the chess-board. The work will be issued in English and in French at the price of \$1, and subscriptions will be gladly received by the Chess Editor of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR.

DELMAR v. BARNES.—Delmar, 4; Barnes, 3; drawn, 2.

Musical.

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

H. M. S. "PINAFORE."

This celebrated production, which has supplanted almost every other lyric or dramatic composition, and created such a sensation in the United States and England, may justly be regarded as a master-piece of its kind. As an art-work it stands alone, nothing like it having ever been produced before, either in the world of literature or music; and although Messrs. Gilbert & Sullivan are still young, we doubt if they will ever again string together so happily and artistically so much that is ridiculous and yet so satirical. The success of "Pinafore" is perhaps unparalleled; it has been played in almost every town of consequence in England and Canada, while in the United States the "Pinafore fever" has become epidemic, church choirs and choral societies throughout the land being formed for the nonce into opera companies solely for the performance of this unique composition. In Boston alone it has been performed over four hundred times during the past two seasons, and it is to be one of the leading attractions during the coming winter. "Pinafore" is included in the repertoire of every first-class English opera company and many of the finest oratorio and choir singers in the United States have given up that particular branch of the profession solely to perform the popular work. Newspaper articles are devoted to the consideration of its bearing on social life, politics, art, and religion, and Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan are accredited with many ideas that they probably never conceived or dreamed of.

"Pinafore" has been a success nobody denies that. The music alone is worth the hearing twice over, the diction is elegant and never coarse, and the satire is brilliant and unceasing throughout; add to this the romantic situation, and the effect of a British Man of War and British sailors for spectacular purposes, and we can scarcely wonder that the old Offenbachian school has been superseded, and that even subsequent compositions are already being placed on the shelf in order to revive the people's favourite. So many things are ridiculed in "Pinafore" that it would be hard to enumerate them—the melo-dramatic way in which Deadeye, instead of informing the Captain of the intended flight of his daughter in a rational manner, says—Listen! and then sings his warning to the audience, is certainly a hit at the conventional opera, while the oratorio form comes in for its share of satire in the recitations, notably in the Captain's solo, "My gallant crew, good morning," "He is an Englishman" is not only full of cynical humour as regards the words, but the bombastic form of the music is equally satirical. The hit at Prince Alfred in connection with the musical composition of the Admiral is only equalled by the joke conveyed in the music; a glee in the early English style is set to the most ridiculous words, the incongruity of the whole being its greatest charm. The whole composition is brimful of humour, and the music is in many places quite as humorous as the verse, while there is hardly a weak line to be found in either.

What may be the effect of "Pinafore" as regards social or political life we do not pretend to say; but it is certainly exciting an influence in the musical world. Persons who neither sang nor played before have been seized with the fever, and exercise their talents on "Pinafore"; music as a means of rational enjoyment is more thought about, and many who would not listen to an oratorio or a symphony are brought under by the influence of a good (though humorous) composition. Every lady with a voice wants to be either a *Josephine* or a *Buttercup*, while the gentlemen amateurs are divided between the *Admiral*, the *Captain*, and *Ralph Rackstraw*. This cannot fail to advance musical knowledge among the people; from "Pinafore" they will advance to the more elaborate compositions of Weber, Mozart and Beethoven, and when their taste has improved, oratorios and even symphonies will begin to be appreciated for serious merit, by many who listened for mere amusement to the sparkling composition of Dr. Sullivan.

H. M. S. "PINAFORE" IN MINIATURE.

A most piquant and charming musical entertainment has been presented at Nordheimer's Hall during the current week. Sung by children possessing good, sweet, and in some instances really well-trained voices, and who are remarkably clever and precocious in action and stage-play, the perennial "Pinafore" springs up afresh, and can properly be entitled a pleasing novelty.

The chief beauty of this representation lies in the *naïveté* and sprightliness with which the children render their respective parts, and the completeness of their identification with the character. The music is *disarranged* to a certain extent, but the effect is not greatly marred, and the choruses are excellently sung by childish trebles that are crisp and true however, and quite lack the shrillness which might naturally be expected.

Miss Ida Mülle makes a very pretty *Josephine*, dressing the part most becomingly. She has a pleasant *mezzo soprano* voice, rather light in quality, but she sings with grace and finish, while her execution is highly creditable. The five-year-old midget, called Corinne, who enacts *Little Buttercup*, is a marvel. She is a born actress, singing and playing the bumboat woman's part in the quaintest fashion, and with all the airs and graces of stage maturity. Her understanding of the character seems perfect and her by-play in the concerted music is thoroughly appropriate and very laughable. *Buttercup's* duett with the *Captain*, and her "baby-farming" song were inimitable; the distinct enunciation of the child—baby-lisp notwithstanding, is refreshingly rare, and "hardly ever" to be expected of even practised performers.

The boys who took the characters of *Sir Joseph Porter*, *Ralph Rackstraw* and the *Captain*, possess good voices and render their parts well. Master Lee (*Ralph*) has an organ of rich quality, but is scarcely able to reach the higher notes, and his voice seems so ripe that it must soon change in character. Master Lodge as *Dick Deadeye* acted like a professional, though his voice is not equal to the part, which, being written for a basso, is difficult to fill in a "miniature" troupe. The *Boatswain*, Master Keefe, a right sturdy little fellow, was applauded to the echo for an excellent rendering of his song, "He is an Englishman." *Hebe* was dazzlingly costumed, and made a fair *Cousin*, while the *Aunt*, a quaint quakeress, in her demure garb, brought down the house with a horn-pipe of the most approved nautical description.

The stage is well managed, and the accompaniments were good, though at times rather loud for little voices.

All parents should make it a point to gratify the little ones by a visit to the Matinee on Saturday. Mr. DeZouche as an *entrepreneur* for such pleasant entertainments deserves both our thanks and patronage.

**NEW YORK
WEBER PIANOS**

TO THE MUSICAL PUBLIC.

MONTREAL, 14th October, 1879.

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

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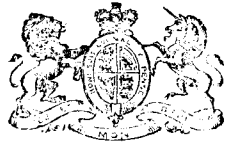
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Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, October 3rd, 1879.



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September 16th, 1879.



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Nova Scotian	3300	Capt. W. Richardson.
Hibernian	3200	Lt. F. Archer, R.N.R.
Caspian	3200	Capt. Trocks.
Austrian	2700	Capt. R. S. Watts.
Nestorian	2700	Capt. J. G. Stephen.
Prussian	3000	Capt. Jos. Ritchie.
Scandinavian	3000	Capt. H. Wylie.
Manitoban	3150	Capt. McDougall.
Canadian	2800	Capt. Neil McLean.
Phoenician	2800	Capt. James Scott.
Waldensian	2600	Capt. C. J. Menzies.
Corinthian	2400	Capt. Legallais.
Lucerne	2800	Capt. Kerr.
Acadian	1500	Capt. Cabel.
Newfoundland	1350	Capt. Mylins.

LIVERPOOL MAIL LINE,
sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Quebec every SATURDAY (calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland), are intended to be despatched

FROM QUEBEC:

Circassian	Saturday, Oct. 25
Sardinian	Saturday, Nov. 1
Moravian	Saturday, Nov. 8
Peruvian	Saturday, Nov. 15
Polynesian	Saturday, Nov. 22

Rates of Ocean Passage:

Cabin, according to accommodation	\$70, \$80
Intermediate	\$49.00
Steerage	25.00

The steamers of the Glasgow Line will sail from Quebec on or about each Thursday.

Scandinavian	Oct. 25
Phoenician	Oct. 30
Canadian	Nov. 8
Manitoban	Nov. 15
Corinthian	Nov. 21
Prussian	Nov. 22

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

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

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

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

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

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

RELIANCE MUTUAL

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY of LONDON, Eng.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE, 196 St. James St., Montreal.

FREDERICK STANCLIFFE,
RESIDENT SECRETARY.

The RELIANCE is well known for its financial strength and stability, being one of the Offices selected by Her Majesty's Postmaster-General, for Assuring the lives of Post-Office Officials, throughout the United Kingdom. Canadian management; Canadian rates; Canadian investments. Policies issued from this Office.

The important changes virtually establish the Society as a Home Institution, giving the greatest possible security to its Canadian Policy-holders.

F. C. IRELAND,
CITY AND DISTRICT MANAGER, MONTREAL.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

J. H. WALKER,
WOOD ENGRAVER,
17 Place d'Armes Hill,
Near Craig street.

Having dispensed with all assistance, I beg to intimate that I will now devote my entire attention to the artistic production of the better class of work.

Orders for which are respectfully solicited.
HENRY PRINCE,
305 NOTRE DAME STREET,
MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

**WILLIAM DOW & CO.,
Brewers and Maltsters.**

SUPERIOR PALE AND BROWN MALT,
India Pale and Other Ales, Extra Double and Single Stout, in wood and bottle.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED.

The following Bottlers only are authorized to use our labels, viz:—

Thos. J. Howard	173 St. Peter street
Jas. Virtue	19 Aylmer street.
Thos. Ferguson	289 St. Constant street.
James Rowan	152 St. Urban street.
Wm. Bishop	697 1/2 St. Catherine street.
Thos. Kinsella	144 Ottawa street
C. Maisonneuve	588 St. Dominique street.

JOHN H. R. MOLSON & BROS.

Ale and Porter Brewers,
NO. 286 ST. MARY STREET,
MONTREAL,
Have always on hand the various kinds of
ALE & PORTER,
IN WOOD AND BOTTLE.
Families Regularly Supplied.

**G. REINHARDT & SONS,
LAGER BEER.**

BREWERY:

HEAD OF GERMAN ST., MONTREAL.

COAL OIL AND GAS STOVES.

No Heating of Room, Perfect Sad-Iron Heater, no Dirt, no Ashes, Cooking Quickly for 1d per hour.

Call and see them in operation at

GEO. W. REED'S,
783 & 785 Craig St., West.

FOR INDIGESTION,

CONSTIPATION, PILES, LIVER COMPLAINT,

&c., &c., &c.,

USE

ST. GENEVIEVE MINERAL WATER.

Specially suitable for the hot weather.

Town and Country orders promptly filled.

J. A. HARTE,

DRUGGIST,

400 NOTRE DAME STREET.



BOSTON AND MONTREAL AIR LINE.

Shortest Route via Central Vermont R. R. Line.

Leave Montreal at 7.15 a.m. and 4 p.m. for New York and Boston

Two Express Trains daily, equipped with Miller Platform and Westinghouse Air Brake Sleeping Cars are attached to Night Trains between Montreal and Boston and Springfield, and New York via Troy; and ParLOUR Cars to Day Express between Montreal and Boston.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL

7.15 a.m., Day Express, for Boston via Lowell or Fitchburg, also for New York via Springfield or Troy.

For Waterloo, 4 p.m.
4 p.m., Night Express for New York via Troy, arrive New York 7.15 a.m. next morning.

4 p.m., Night Express for Boston via Lowell, and New York via Springfield.

GOING NORTH.

Day Express leaves Boston via Lowell at 8.00 a.m., via Fitchburg at 8.00 a.m., Troy at 7.00 a.m., arriving in Montreal at 8.40 p.m.

Night Express leaves Boston at 5.35 p.m. via Lowell, and 6 p.m. via Fitchburg, and New York at 3 p.m. via Springfield, arriving in Montreal at 8.55 a.m.

Night Express leaves New York via Troy at 4.00 p.m., arriving in Montreal at 8.55 a.m.
For Tickets and Freight Rates, apply at Central Vermont Railroad Office, 136 St. James Street.

Boston Office, 322 Washington Street.

G. W. BENTLEY, J. W. HOBART,
Gen'l Manager. General Supt.

S. W. CUMMINGS,

General Passenger Agent.

St. Albans, Vt., June 2, 1879.



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

Johnston's Fluid Beef is a meat essence, according to the most approved formula, but in addition it contains the albumen and fibrine

of the flesh-forming or nutritious elements of meat, and that in a form adapted to the most impaired digestion. It is prescribed by every Medical Man who has tested its merits. Sold by Chemists and Grocers. Pms, 35c., 6c. and \$1.00.

John Date,

PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM FITTER,
Brass Founder and Finisher.

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected assortment of
GAS FIXTURES,

Comprising, in part,
Chandeliers, Brackets,
Cut, Opal and Etched Globes,
Portable Light &c. &c.
DIVING APPARATUS.

The manufacture of complete sets of Submarine Armour is a specialty, and full lines of these goods are always in stock, Air Engines, Helmets, Rubber Dresses, &c., &c.

COPPER AND BRASS WORK,

of all descriptions, made to order on the shortest notice.
655 and 657 Craig Street.

George Brush,

Manufacturer of

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

Eagle Foundry—34 KING STREET, MONTREAL.

SEWER GAS.

Parties interested in Sanitary Matters

are requested to call and examine the effects of Sewer Gas on unventilated lead soil pipe.

HUGHES & STEPHENSON,

(Successors to R. Patton.)

PRACTICAL SANITARIANS,

745 CRAIG STREET.

WATER FILTERS,

BEST IN USE.

MAY BE CLEANED OR RENEWED

WITHOUT DAMAGE.

WATER FILTER & COOLER COMBINED.

GEO. R. PROWSE.

224 ST. JAMES STREET.

Sales of Furniture

AT PRIVATE RESIDENCES.

W. E. SHAW,

GENERAL AUCTIONEER,
Gives his personal attention to all Sales entrusted to him. His Salerooms—

195 ST. JAMES ST.,
(Opposite Molsons Bank.)

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

Those who contemplate selling their Household Furniture will do well to make early arrangements with him, as he has already been engaged to conduct several important sales of which due notice will be given. Reasonable terms and prompt settlements have already secured him the leading business.

Valuations and Appraisals. Cash advances made on consignments.

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

MISS NEVILLE'S REGISTRY OFFICE,
No. 52 BONAVENTURE STREET.

POST-OFFICE TIME TABLE.

MONTREAL, Oct. 13th, 1879.

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

*Postal Card Bags open till 8.45 p.m. & 9.15 p.m.
† Do. Do. 9.00 p.m.

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

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

THE "QUEENS"

DINING ROOMS,

(Open to the Public.)

171 ST. JAMES STREET.

English and American Newspapers on the Reading Room Table.

ANDREW McNALLY.

THE CANADIAN ANTIQUARIAN AND NUMISMATIC JOURNAL.

Published quarterly by the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, Montreal.
Subscription, \$1.50 per annum.

Editor's address Box 1176 P.O.
Remittances to GEORGE A. HOLMES, Box 1310.

BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS.

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

GOLTMAN'S TAILORING HOUSE.

Having a large stock of BOYS' CLOTHING on hand, I offer the above great reduction—twenty-five per cent, on all Boys' Suits.

BOYS' OVERCOATS, ULSTERS and PEA JACKETS,
Best value in the city.

GENTLEMEN'S OVERCOATS, in BEAVER, NAP and TWEED, offered at **WHOLE-SALE PRICES** to clear.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

S. GOLTMAN would invite special attention to this Department, which is complete with the newest and most fashionable goods.

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

424 NOTRE DAME STREET.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE

Burland-Desbarats Lithographic Co.,

5 & 7 BLEURY ST.,

Be to Inform the BANKERS, MERCHANTS and BUSINESS MEN of the Dominion, that their large establishment is now in full operation, and that they are prepared to do all kinds of

ENGRAVING,
ELECTROTYPING,
STEREOTYPING,
LITHOGRAPHING
and TYPE PRINTING,

Photo-Electrotyping & Wood Engraving

IN THE BEST STYLE, AND AT LOW PRICES.

Special attention given to the re-production by

Photo-Lithography

OF

MAPS, PLANS, PICTURES OR BOOKS

OF ANY KIND.

From the facilities at their command, and the completeness of their establishment, the Company feel confident of giving satisfaction to all who entrust them with their orders.

G. B. BURLAND,
Manager.

ALL SHOULD READ

THE

CANADIAN

SPECTATOR

A HIGH-CLASS LITERARY WEEKLY JOURNAL

EDITED BY

THE REV. ALFRED J. BRAY.

NON-PARTISAN—NON-SECTARIAN,

DISCUSSING THE MOST IMPORTANT QUESTIONS OF THE DAY WITH AN UNBIASSED AND UNPREJUDICED JUDGMENT.

Annual Subscription - - - Two Dollars.
Including postage.

THIS PAPER IS

A Valuable Medium for Advertising.

JOB PRINTING

Of every description executed with care and dispatch.

Canadian Spectator Co.,

162 ST. JAMES STREET,

MONTREAL.

ENDORSEMENTS EXTRAORDINARY !!

READ EVERY WORD !!

It is a settled fact that the Holman Liver and Stomach Pad has effected more cures. The Holman Liver and Stomach Pad has made warmer friends. The Holman Liver and Stomach Pad has grown faster in favour than all the world's treatment combined. The Holman Liver and Stomach Pad cures the severest Chronic, Liver and Stomach difficulties.

The Holman Liver Pad is not a "Patent medicine," but a "scientific" principle.

ST. MARY'S, ONT., January 11, 1879.

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

DEAR SIR,—I have now much pleasure in stating that since I began to wear the Holman Liver Pad (about one year ago) I have enjoyed good health, although for several years previous I was a sufferer from biliousness and torpid liver. I earnestly recommend all bilious persons to give the Pad a trial, as I have known many to have done so with the most gratifying results.

Yours truly,

REV. JAMES G. CALDER.

TRENTON, ONT., January 23rd, 1879.

A. NOTMAN, HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.:

DEAR SIR,—I shall ever remain a strong advocate of the Holman Pad. Its effects on me have been truly wonderful, since the third day after putting it on I have been as well as ever in my life. It seemed to arrest my trouble at once.

I have not worn it now for about two months, and the symptoms have not as yet returned. I expect to keep a Holman Liver Pad in my possession as long as I live.

With sincere regards, yours, etc.,

REV. D. O. CROSSLEY.

FULLARTON, ONT. Sept. 17th, 1878.

HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.:

GENTLEMEN,—Being much troubled at times with Torpid Liver, I was induced to try your Liver Pad. I am happy to say that I have been greatly benefited by its use for Liver Troubles. I am convinced that there is no remedy equal to it. I take pleasure in recommending it to others. Grateful for benefit received,

I am, Gentlemen, truly yours,

REV. D. LAING.

GANANOQUE, ONT., Nov. 6, 1877.

HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.:

Dear Sirs.—After wearing the Pad for two weeks I feel like another man. It is now four weeks since I put it on, and I am now enjoying good health. I shall with pleasure recommend Holman's Pad to all parties suffering from Liver complaints, etc.

Yours respectfully,

REV. WM. J. JOLLIFFE, M. Minister.

LONDESBOROUGH, Ont., January 14th, 1878.

HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.:

GENTLEMEN,—Please find enclosed \$4.05 for Special Pad, two Back Plasters and 26 cents we are owing you. Please send the pad as soon as you can. The pad has done me immense good. I am glad I got it. A friend told me the other day he set the highest value upon his.

Yours truly,

REV. JAMES CASWELL.

FENELON FALLS, Ont., 26th April 1878.

HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.:

GENTLEMEN.—With feelings of gratitude and pleasure I add my testimonial to the many you have already received, as to the wonderful effects produced by your valuable Liver Pad. I commenced wearing the Pad five weeks ago. Previous to that time I suffered from indigestion, bilious headaches and diarrhoea. When I had worn the Pad two weeks my health began to improve. My general health is now good, and I consider myself cured. Inclosed you will find seven dollars for two special pads, one for my wife and the other for a friend; my wife is suffering from Torpid Liver and constipation, the other from Dyspepsia.

Yours, etc.,

REV. WM. LOCHEAD.

These Testimonials have been sent to our Offices, ENTIRELY UNSOLICITED, and are from CANADIANS, people who can be found at any time, and who are well known in the localities in which they reside.

Child's Pad, \$2.00.
Regular Pad, \$2.50.
Special Pad, \$3.50.

Body Plasters, 50c. each.
Foot Plasters, 50c. per pair.
Absorption Salt, 25c. per package.

HOLMAN LIVER PAD COMPANY.

Head Offices { 301 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.
71 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE SENT POST FREE.

Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co.



THE STEAMERS OF THIS COMPANY

BETWEEN

MONTREAL AND QUEBEC

Run regularly as under:

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

Steamers from Montreal to Hamilton

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

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

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

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

Steamer CHAMBLY, Captain Frs. Lamoureux leaves for Chamblay every Tuesday and Friday, at TWO p.m., connecting at Lanoraie with the cars for Joliette.

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

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

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

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

OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.



FALL ARRANGEMENT.

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

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

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

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

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

R. W. SHEPHERD, President.

FULL VALUE FULL FLAVOR FULL WEIGHT

JAPAN TEA 1/4 lb 15c
BLACK TEA 1/2 lb 25c
GREEN TEA 1 lb 50c

THE TEA COMPANY

SOLD BY TEA MEN & GROCERS
OFFICE 49 ST. PETER ST. MONTREAL

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