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NOTICE.

THE CANADIAN SPECTATOR has made, and promises well to keep, its place as a high-class journal, conducted in an able, bold and entirely impartial manner. All sides of all questions of public importance have been discussed, and the influence of its criticisms has been widely felt. But the people of this Dominion are necessarily much interested in all matters of trade and commerce, and many subscribers to the paper have often expressed a desire that the SPECTATOR should be made of more interest and help to the commercial community, discussing our actual trade and prospects as fully as it does questions of religion, politics and literature. The Editor has decided to comply with that request and so add to the value and usefulness of the paper. Some attention has already been paid to this department, for the most complete statement of Canadian railway traffic is to be found in its columns; but it is proposed to do more. A competent writer has been employed to investigate and report upon, in a series of articles, the trade and commerce of the Dominion. He is instructed to give a fair and full statement, so that we may know what is our actual condition and what our prospects. It will readily be seen that this must involve much labour and expense, and an appeal is herewith made to the friends of the journal to help it in every possible way.

THE TIMES.

The Quebec Legislature entered upon another session on Friday last with the usual burlesque. Even if we could afford this occasional trumpery display of spurs and swords and cocked hats and military salutes, it would not be worth the doing, for the thing is not amusing; but we cannot afford it. We are a poor and hard driven people, looking in a bewildered and hopeless way at the terrible crisis which we are sure is not far off, and we want in our legislators an earnest, business-like application to the work before them, and not a waste of time and money in paying homage to flunkeyism. Why should we in this practical age try to reproduce Court customs and fashions here? Dr. Robitaille is a good and excellent man, but he no more represents the Queen than he represents that antique and respectable personage known as "the man in the moon." It is bad enough—too bad altogether and sickening—to witness the efforts made to establish a Court at Ottawa, but the same thing attempted at Quebec is ridiculous. Speech from the throne!—forsooth. What has this Province or any other of our Provinces to do with thrones? Dr. Robitaille in a cocked hat seated on a THRONE, with cocked-hatted individuals on either side of it, and Dr. Robitaille reading a speech from the THRONE!! it is too ridiculous. If we must have a Lieutenant-Governor, and he must open the session with an address foreshadowing the work the Government intend to bring forward, let him go to the place like an ordinary mortal, and speak from a chair or desk like a sensible man. We are practical and very poor, and want none of this fanfaronade. If it is according to law that this has to be done, let us change the law, for why should men make fools of themselves, even legally?

The first feeling on reading M. Chapleau's "Speech from the THRONE" must have been, in most cases, one of surprise and wonder

at the skill and courage with which he and his colleagues have endeavoured to meet the difficulties before them as to finances. They have decided on a bold course, which will inevitably end in unpopularity, and, probably, their own overthrow. Now that the whole scheme for the new loan of four millions is before us, we can see that it has been carefully, even elaborately worked out, the money being borrowed on comparatively easy terms by providing a further market for the lenders—which they will necessarily have when the Quebec Government has called in its loans to the different municipalities. This is really a clever stroke of business from the Government point of view, although the towns will have to suffer by having to pay an increased rate of interest—so that it is doubtful whether we shall get much benefit from the good terms Mr. Wurtele secured. This staving off of trouble for a little!—it is bold, and deserves to succeed; but it cannot. Direct taxation will as certainly be resorted to as it is certain that the cocked hats and spurs and swords, and other tomfooleries, will appear again when the present session is closed—and the demand for direct taxation by our rulers will introduce questions of changes affecting more than the local parliament.

Another pleasing feature in the "Queen's Speech" (?) is the expression of a very evident desire on the part of the Government to be on as friendly terms as possible with the Opposition. M. Chapleau is positively pathetic in his appeal to M. Joly; he poses as the friend of peace and concord, and seems to beg the gentlemen on the other side to shake hands. Dr. Robitaille is made to say from "THE THRONE" "I am confident that the representatives in parliament in commencing their labours are animated with that spirit of good understanding and harmony which is so necessary for the proper working of our political institutions and the progress of our country." M. Joly thought in that way last session and M. Chapleau did not, but let us hail with gladness the change which has come over the spirit of M. Chapleau's dream, and not put it down to a change from Opposition to office, but to the birth of a new sentiment in his patriotic breast. The provincial Premier sees that we have fallen upon momentous times, and he wishes to have done with all mean and petty strife for place and pay, and enlist the sympathies of all the House, so as to get from the members that "zeal, wisdom, and patriotism which the country has a right to expect from them." I hope M. Joly will catch the sweet temper of charity and not be for ever proposing votes of "no confidence." We want some real work done for the indemnity this session.

Our Governor-General, finding that he cannot excel, as Lord Dufferin did, in the fine art of flattery, has made a praiseworthy endeavour to give us a National Anthem. The Marquis is a poet of no mean order, as the civilized world discovered some years ago when he gave it a rhythmical version of the Psalms of David. It is true that some hypercritical critics reviewed the work only to find fault with it, but they themselves had never tried to do such a thing, and had no idea how difficult it is to take the poetry out of those magnificent psalms and make them rhyme. Then the Marquis produced an original poem called Guido and Lita; later still a drama. If neither the poem nor the play achieved a great success, it was something, a good deal, to have written them. And now he has fitly crowned his labours by composing for us a "National Anthem." Let no one get alarmed at the word "National" and imagine that the Governor-General has yielded patriotism to poetry, for the "Anthem" is true to the "Empire's Queen," and declares over and over again that the "Union" shall be defended.

The poetic build of this "Canadian National Anthem" is after the form of the well known missionary hymn, "From Greenland's icy

mountains," &c., and has some reference to the familiar "strand"—only they have no "coral" on the Pacific coast worth a poet's mention. But we have some curiously new things in rhyming—"nurture" is made to rhyme with "hurt her"—"glory" and "o'er ye," &c. I never knew before what heroic and mighty things have been done here; our sires "cleared the tangled forest," and "wrought the buried mine"—"they tracked the flood and fountains" and did a host of other incredible things. The future also is well assured. We are to keep "stations" and lead "the van," and we are going to have a great army to defend everybody:

"Where'er through earth's fair regions
Its triple crosses fly,
For God, for home, our legions
Shall win, or fighting die."

For the sake of Canada we must all hope that the terrible "or" will never be needed; and we could almost wish that the "Anthem" had not been so long, for then those who have good memories and plenty of spare time might learn to repeat it—and if the music had not been quite so dull we might sing it occasionally at one of our funereal socials.

The audience at the Philharmonic concert received the Anthem in the grimmest possible silence, which is a fair criticism and according to sound judgment, but why did we not have a verse of the real old and good National Anthem? Two members of the Royal family were present, and the whole audience appeared to feel like singing "God save the Queen," but the choir would not lead off. The Royal party waited for it, and the audience expected it, and the conductor stood there the slave of that ungovernable hair which had been agitating all his body during the evening, and then we left, feeling that a blunder had been committed. Who was the author of it?

I am glad to see that it is proposed to form a Sanitary association in Montreal. It is none too soon, and let us hope it is not too late. Montreal is situated so as to command every advantage which sanitary science can devise, and yet, it is one of the worst drained cities on the continent. There is a Health Committee which was formed and constituted to do nothing, and which admirably carries out the idea of its existence. It was formerly composed of aldermen and citizens, but those citizens were living, able, active men, having faith in the possibility of progress, and that was not according to the mind of the majority of Aldermen—so the citizens were dropped in order that Aldermanic ease might not be disturbed by the restless men who insist upon the need for action.

As an example of the attention paid to drainage in Montreal,—the portion of St. Catherine street which lies between St. Lawrence Main street and Upper St. Urbain St. is not drained at all. The same may be said of the flat piece of ground situated just above, and running East and West at the bend of St. Lawrence Main street. Along Bonaventure street in the vicinity of the railway track there is the same lack of drains; and still worse cases might be cited of the East end of the city. Those places are so much soil set apart for the purposes of breeding epidemic; by the existence of them we are making the best effort possible, without perpetrating an actual violation of law, to create and spread all sorts of foul diseases. That these have not already come in violent forms is due to the fact that Nature is doing much to ward off the consequence of our folly.

If something could be done to stir up the French portion of the population to consider this matter and entertain a sense of its importance the evil would soon be remedied. At present they form an inert, unimpressionable mass—with very many exceptions of course—who have a creed which is a mixture of faith and fatalism. They have a horror of anything that can mean more taxation, and take alarm at the bare idea of any kind of change in their mode of living. It really would be an act of patriotism on the part of the intelligent and progressive among the French Canadians if they would join such a movement as the one now started and compel their kith and kin—especially the Aldermen—to have faith in the advantages of good drainage. I hope the Sanitary Association will not be still-born, but live and grow strong, and do good in the city.

The disgraceful condition of the streets of Montreal during the dusty weather is only equalled by the coolness and incompetence of the Road Committee: a more lamentable disregard of the people's comfort is only to be found in Burmah. However, one ought not to be surprised; it is what was to be expected from Aldermen who had very nearly and may probably yet manage, or mismanage, to give an exorbitant monopoly to the City Passenger Railway Co. The only just way to treat this City Railway question is to make it pay an annual tax on the value of its property or on its profits. If the property doubles in value in ten years, it should pay double the amount of taxes that *ought to be paid now*. This railway has been made in the past to do service as a means of swindling investors and the public; it is about time that it should be conducted in an honest and, to tax-payers, equitable manner.

Mr. Charles Edward Lewis, in a letter to the *Montreal Witness*, makes an unwarrantable attack upon the owners of the Allan Line. He makes the absurd statement that, as they are their own insurers, they secure more public patronage, as the public think the ships will be more carefully steered and managed. Is Mr. Lewis not aware that the Captains have due regard for the lives of their passengers and crews, and that the question of insurance is to them one of little moment? The dangers of the fogs off Newfoundland have never been under-estimated, and I have personally heard Captains of the Allan Line speak of the responsibility. The comparative rarity of accidents is a complete refutation of Mr. Lewis's exaggerated account. There is this to be said further in favour of the Allan Line, that their leading ships do not carry cattle, as is the case with ships of the "Viking" class.

During the late strikes of the wharf labourers, an event occurred the importance of which appears to have been overlooked by all the journals of Montreal. I refer to the importation from Sorel of labourers to take the place of the strikers. Strange to say no protection, or at least, not sufficient protection was afforded to those who came to work, and as was to be expected, they were prevented from working. An intelligent labourer said that these "imported" labourers should not be permitted to work as they paid no taxes into the city exchequer, and would moreover carry back with them their wages to be spent in Sorel. The Conservatives therefore ought to take measures to *protect* the city labourers and should see that this item of "imported" labourers is attended to and inserted as a dutiable article in the Tariff.

I read in one of the first books, if not the first, published in Quebec, an ordinance passed on the 6th November 1764 to the following effect:—That every person desiring to leave the Province shall give notice to the Secretary thirty days "before they shall obtain any Pass," and that if there are no valid objections (such as debt for the payment of which they were required to give security) to their leaving, "the Secretary or his Deputy, are hereby required to grant said person a pass, for which the Secretary shall receive *One Shilling* and *Twopence* lawful money only." This plan I recommend to the Quebec Government as the most feasible mode of stopping the French Canadian exodus, which still continues, though in somewhat diminished numbers; it would also furnish a certain amount of revenue, of which they are badly in want.

The Canadian cricket team in England is making just the sort of poor show I predicted. As yet they have met only third-rate teams in the country places, and have hardly held their own with them. When they come to play a first-class club, like the Marylebone Cricket Club, or one of the county clubs, they will have a bad quarter of an hour, during which they will wish they had taken the friendly advice of those who recommended them to remain at home.

A correspondent sends me the following:—

DEAR SIR,—It was with great pleasure that I read in your last number a few plain facts in reference to what ^{is} a direct railroad connection with St. Paul would do for us here in Montreal.

What would be the use of the St. Paul and Montreal road via Sault St. Marie? In the first place a glance at the map can leave us in no doubt as to its being the shortest route between the commercial capital of Minnesota and an ocean port; and on more careful inspection we find that the advantage is

not a mere visionary one, but a substantial difference of between 300 and 400 miles, the distance from St. Paul to New York exceeding that to Montreal by this amount. Nor is this all. Having reached Montreal we are 260 miles nearer Liverpool than we are at New York. Your correspondent of last week may well remark that "such a fact in the hands of Gould or Vanderbilt would make this the best paying road in America.

But it may be objected that a line of rail road to connect two places, however direct and short, may be useless if there is no traffic to pass over it. Let us look at this aspect of the question for a moment. First in reference to cattle. The export from Montana and Dakota is now simply enormous; it is believed that during this season upwards of 20,000 head will be sent down to the sea board from Montana alone. All this trade centres in St. Paul. Not only so, but *rangers* in Nebraska and even in Kansas are now finding it more profitable to drive their stock north in large herds and put them on the cars at St. Pauls and other northern stations, than to ship them at once on the Union Pacific. They thus save a great many miles of railway travel, which of course tells very much on the condition of the animals, not to speak of sending them through a cooler region. Now from Kansas alone upwards of 300,000 head of cattle were exported last year. Why should not the trade be diverted to the line we speak of? And if it might be so, what is the reason that we do not make determined efforts to get this road constructed at once. Surely none, except the fact that we Canadians seem to think it necessary always to talk about a thing for two or three years before doing anything. Were this line an accomplished fact, instead of shipping some twenty-four hundred head as we did last week, we might be exporting as many thousand.

And now in reference to grain, the rapidity with which the rich lands of Minnesota and Manitoba are being brought under cultivation is, as many of your readers know, quite unprecedented; and the scale on which wheat is now raised upon some western farms is to us almost incredible. For instance, Mr. Dalrymple, in Minnesota, had last summer 11,000 acres in wheat, and expects this year to increase this figure considerably. To repeat the well-known facts regarding the fertility and extent of the Red River Valley is now fortunately unnecessary, as these are admitted on all sides. But the practical question for us is, Why are we not exporting this grain, when we have all the natural advantages? We are aware that grain generally chooses a water way in preference to a railroad, but at the same time we believe that a line so direct would, if well managed, prove a successful competitor with any possible system of water carriage.

In conclusion, we may quote from one of Mr. Peter Mitchell's letters written during a trip in the Northwest last fall. Speaking of this line, he says: "I have already referred to the importance of this route for the promotion of the trade of the Canadian Pacific road, and making Montreal the point of export for the corn and cattle of the west. Should the project now actively agitated in the Northwest of a direct line from St. Paul to the Sault be carried out, it will be of vast importance to the trade of the lakes and railways of Canada. It requires but 224 miles to be constructed on the Canadian side, and about 100 from the Sault to Marquette, to give through connection now, which would tide over the period until the better project of the direct line was completed. I do not require to go over the reasons why wheat should be transported from Minnesota, Dakota, and other northwestern districts by this route. The fact of its being 500 miles shorter to the seaboard and to Liverpool by this than by any other route would command the trade, especially the enormous cattle trade which, although yet in its infancy, has become a great source of wealth to the western country."

It is not to be wondered at that Canada is suffering financially when the fact is considered that the sum of *one hundred million pounds sterling* of British capital is loaned on mortgage, and that *seventy per cent. of the real estate* in the country is more or less encumbered. A terrible annual drain upon the resources of the country thus exists and demands the most serious consideration: very few of the agriculturists can afford to pay interest on loans, and the farm interests must be depreciating in value. The recent law fixing the rate of interest at seven per cent. has been, doubtless, framed with good intentions, but it is doubtful whether legislation can determine the value of any commodity. This value is generally ruled by the law of supply and demand.

Some good Catholics in and around Montreal are asking what can be the matter with Bishop Fabre? They say he is neglecting the weightier matters of the diocese, and giving his mind—or what used to be his mind—to trashy trivialities. And they have some show of reason for saying this. The Bishop has forbidden ladies to appear in public without wearing some kind of cape or shawl, for he deems it immoral that they should make a display of "figure." He also forbids the nuns from shaking hands with any mortal in pants—age and relations no excuse—and they are not allowed to offer refreshments to

visitors—not so much as a cup of tea. One thing more he has done, which adds that last straw which is supposed to break the back of the well-known camel—he has ecclesiastically and authoritatively prohibited private theatricals. Now, it is an ascertained fact that a lady's life is not worth living if she cannot show her figure—when the dress-maker's art is not needed, welcome the deluge—and the sexes ought, at least, to be allowed to shake hands; and it is woman's right to be hospitable; and even Cardinals in Rome attend private theatricals, and enjoy them, and Bishop Fabre can hardly hope to make Montreal equal Rome in piety. So all this is trying the souls of even the faithful in the Church, and they propose a collection to give the Bishop a change of air.

It is rumoured that Mr. Bradlaugh proposes to travel this continent to lecture in honour and glory of atheism. Of course, he will pose as a martyr, and make money by it. Probably Bradlaugh has heard that Ingersoll pockets about \$30,000 per year by vending his clap-trap blasphemies, and hopes to get some help from this reigning mammon of unrighteousness. He will succeed, if he come, for we are devoted to nothing, and quite willing to pay for it.

The *Globe* has come out with a long article on "Commercial Union and Annexation," in which there is every evidence that the writer was too angry to be logical and accurate. It is simply a rehash of what the *Globe* has all along been saying, that a Zollverein with the United States must mean annexation. No notice whatever is taken of the fact that on the continent of Europe the thing has been tried and is successfully demonstrating now that a commercial union does not necessarily involve political union. The *Globe* speaks of a Zollverein as shutting us out from all the European markets, uniting our business with that of the United States, and precipitating a commercial catastrophe by "a sudden disruption of our trade relations with our neighbours," all of which is nonsense. Are the merchants of the United States shut out in any particularly exasperating manner from the European markets? Are they at war, commercially, with the rest of the world? and only the *Globe* can see the possibility of catastrophe if a change were to be made. We enacted the N. P., and did not bring upon ourselves any such calamity.

The *Globe* says: "First in the order of forces that will prevent the success of the Zollverein agitation is the pride which Canadians must feel in shaping their own political destiny," but is it impossible for the *Globe* to discover that those Canadians who are agitating for a Zollverein are endeavouring "to shape their own political destiny" just as much, and perhaps a little more than the Free Traders of the country. They were content to let the political and commercial and every other kind of destiny shape itself. The men who believe in and work for Independence, and even those who advocate Annexation are by no means disposed to give up the work of "shaping their own political destiny." On the contrary, they are anxious to try their hand at bettering their condition and helping destiny a little. If that is the "first in the order of forces"—and the *Globe* gives no second—it seems to me that the advocates of a Zollverein have a comparatively easy task to perform.

But it is reassuring to know that at last the *Globe* hears the "boom" of coming prosperity. It says: "The harvest is full of promise, and another crop nearly as good as the last will set the people firmly on their feet. With renewed prosperity the clamour of the few annexationists in Montreal will be stilled." Undoubtedly they will "be stilled" when they are quite sure that the people are "firmly on their feet," but unfortunately they do not see such brightness near at hand as the *Globe* speaks of. Generally the people feel that they have to wade through more trouble before they will find anything firm to place their feet upon.

I do not see what ground the *Globe* has for expecting that a harvest nearly as good as the last will do so much toward setting us upon our feet. We exported last year "agricultural products" to the value of \$25,970,887, out of which the wheat and flour represented \$2,890,853, which makes it evident that a good harvest cannot help us to any very appreciable extent. Our exports of "animals and their

products" amounted to \$14,100,604, of which the following list shows the largest items:—

Cheese	\$3,790,300
Cattle	2,096,696
Butter	2,101,897
Horses	1,376,794
Sheep	988,045
Eggs	574,093

There are some other items of less importance, but it is plain enough from those given that even a good harvest cannot help us as much as the *Globe* imagines. The fact is that "mercenary motives" are pressing very hard upon us, and thoughtful men, after fairly considering the position and all possible remedies, come to much the same conclusion. They say the country has been governed in the interest of politicians long enough, and it is high time we began to look after ways and means; we must have a radical change—it is a bitter pill, but it must be swallowed. And they are probably just as good patriots and have the welfare of Canada just as much at heart as writers in the *Globe*, who are paid to write sentimental balderdash.

It was hardly to be expected, perhaps, that the *Globe* should advocate the abolition of the Dominion Senate while the Hon. George Brown lived and was a member of that body; but now the *Globe* is free and takes up the case in earnest, giving good and solid reasons against its existence. It is not difficult to do that, for it is difficult to find a really good argument in favour of maintaining the Senate. Mr. Goldwin Smith well describes it in the current number of the *Bystander* as "a gilded arm-chair for partisans who have done their work." The Senate does no actual work for the country, and is of no real value—although it does now and then condescend to bestir itself sufficiently to stand in the way of progress—as they did the other day when by a majority of one they rejected the Bill for legalizing marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister. They cost us \$140,000 per year, and for that they do not even give us an example of dignity and good manners. The poverty of the times calls for economical reform, and economical reform suggests that we demolish this costly encumbrance, which is neither useful nor ornamental—the Senate.

The *Globe* could hardly have, except by a miracle, a more ill-informed and stupid correspondent than it now has in Montreal. An item in the Tuesday's issue says:—"Zion Church, Montreal, will be sold on the 15th June to satisfy a mortgage of Mr. T. M. Taylor for some \$16,000." The truth is that Mr. T. M. Taylor has as much to do with the sale of Zion Church as Mr. Harper, the Montreal correspondent of the *Globe*, and no more. And that is nothing. Mr. T. M. Taylor has no mortgage on the Church, and the *Globe* should be better informed.

What is even more strange than the brilliant predictions of the *Globe* as to the bettered condition of trade and the near approach of actual prosperity, is the great success it declares Montreal is to experience. This is what it says:—

"No city in Canada can be so assured of extraordinary prosperity at an early date. The National Policy, which robs the people at large, pours their earnings into the pockets of Montreal manufacturers. The development of the North-West must rapidly enlarge trade by the St. Lawrence. By the completion of the Thunder Bay branch and the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals a great trade will be given to the Canadian summer port. The Sault Ste. Marie branch, which must before long be constructed, will divert to Montreal a large traffic from the North-Western States of the Union. The prospects of the city, in spite of recent troubles, were never so good as at this moment, and it is, therefore, amazing that even a small section of its inhabitants should clamour for a commercial change which would render the Canadian North-West subsidiary to American lines of communication and cause its inhabitants to look to American sources for their supplies."

If only half of all that should come true the annexationists—whoever they may be—will be effectually "stilled" and well content. It is really a matter of dollars and cents, and everybody cannot afford to scoff at "purely mercenary motives" in the manner the *Globe* affects.

If Prince Leopold has been so desperately disappointed as some English papers hint, I can only say that he "doesn't look it."

EDITOR.

TORONTO AND ABOUT.

The diversity of opinion regarding the sanitary condition of Toronto is truly wonderful. So-and-so tells me, with the innocence of a little child, "indeed, sir, though I have not travelled much, I must confess the salubriousness of this beautiful city should fill our minds with unmixed gratitude, so different, so *very* different from less favoured cities." My friend such-and-such an one tells me immediately after, "good heavens! I'll let you have a piece of my mind, I'm blest if I am going to stand this sort of thing any longer; my family have been sick for the last three months, and all because the people of that confounded street around the corner won't have a drain put down." My family physician tells me, "in all confidence, sir, I dread to think of an epidemic across the line this year, for if by any sort of a chance, such a disaster came this way it would go hard with this disgraceful city." Alderman Thingamy pronounces boldly at the meeting of the city Council: "Mr. Mayor, I am given to understand from reliable authority,—ahem! that Toronto at no time in her previous existence enjoyed such unexampled exemption—ahem! from sickness and that sort of thing—I therefore beg leave to move that the Board of Health," &c. It is to say the least of it, a most discreditable thing that the sanitary condition of Toronto is so little understood. I am free to confess, that in all my travelling, I have never been in a city where the matter of drainage, &c., is so badly attended to. It should not be optional with the residents of a street whether they have a drain or not; every street and every house should be drained. The noisome effluvia from some of the streets and lanes is simply intolerable; the fever-breeding scum on the stagnant pools all through the city is extensive and abominable. It is impossible to remove the excreta from the mud-roads of the streets, and the consequence is that many of the streets, to a sensitive person, are impassable; and even the principal streets, from being so seldom cleaned have a pestilential smell. The grass has overgrown the streets like that of a plague-stricken city. In consequence of the bad management, poor economy, extravagance and utter carelessness of the council, I can compare the twenty four Aldermen of "Muddy York" to nothing better than forsaken imbeciles.

To outsiders the above language must appear strong. I intended it to have that effect. It is impossible to use strong enough language to censure the Toronto City Council. There are too many aldermen; there is too much jealousy; there is too much of the domineering spirit in the chairman of the "Board of Works," and too much pompousness in the city engineer. The citizens generally are anxiously waiting to see how much insult the engineer will take before he offers his resignation. In the meantime the efficiency of the Corporation officials is considerably marred by the sham-fight continually going on between the chairman of the "Board of Works" and the city engineer.

The carpenters' strike last Saturday shows how ignorant people are generally over the prospects of the building trade. The carpenters struck because times appear to have improved, and the chances for fair summer work are good. As a matter of fact there has been no work of importance commenced this year. The *Mail* office is the largest job in the city, and that is last year's work. The new Baptist College apparently is the only other job of extent it is contemplated to proceed with this summer. If the carpenters as a rule are employed, it is because a very large number have left for Manitoba and the States, the few remaining behind have therefore experienced no difficulty in procuring employment. After very carefully calculating the chances of a revival of the building trade in Toronto this summer, I am at last reluctantly forced to the conclusion that the amount of building done this summer will be much below the average of the last eight years.

Now that the Rev. T. W. Handford has come out of the fire unscathed, the *Graphic*, a local journal, has thrown out hints that the Rev. John Potts listened at the windows where the Rev. gentleman visited and silently brought the Philistines against the Rev. T. W. Handford, so that he might be suspended from his church. The

object, says the *Graphic*, of this eavesdropping was, that the membership of the Metropolitan Church should be increased by the withdrawal of members from the church of the disgraced pastor, the two churches being somewhat rival and in close proximity. Whatever truth there may be in the rumour, popular feeling has been aroused, and I suspect before many days are over the sympathies of class members of different churches will be called in question, when the Congregational Church trouble will extend to the Methodist church.

The *Christian Guardian*, a Methodist weekly, would urge upon its agricultural subscribers the necessity of purchasing agricultural implements from the Massey Manufacturing Co., on the ground that the workmen are nearly all Methodists. This is a new form of "protection" such as is not often heard of. I should like to see the Finance Minister levying a duty upon manufactured articles not made by Methodists. I wonder the "Methodist Church of Canada" never thought of this before; the idea is a first-rate one. The ministers had better draw up a petition to that effect and send it to Sir L. Tilley; more improbable things than a "Methodist protective duty" have happened before now.

The proposal to abolish the Senate of the Dominion is no new thing, and the question as yet, has not met with much comment in Toronto. Comparison has been made between the hereditary House of Lords and the Senate of Canada, but there is no resemblance between the two; one body is to protect the special interests of a class, or at least the House of Lords serves that purpose; the other is supposed to protect the interest of the people, watching the hasty acts of the Commons. The question of the uselessness of the Senate appears to be a foregone conclusion in Toronto, hence the apathy of the people in discussing a question that has been decided long ago. I should like to see the Senate abolished, for, as the *Globe* says, the best men in the Senate, who are practically lost to the country, could then represent the people in the Commons, besides effecting a very considerable saving in the expenses of the Government of the Dominion.

The annexation movement and the "Political Economy Club" of Montreal meet with rather severe criticism in Toronto. If there were any chance of raising an agitation in Western Ontario with a show of success, the very men who would lead the van are those who at the present time denounce the movers in the Montreal annexation agitation as traitors. The same reasons operating in Quebec would not operate in Ontario to make annexation at all feasible or advisable. The physical, political and financial arguments in favour of such an important change in Quebec would have no weight in Ontario. If Ontario proposes to adopt annexation as a last resource, she must look out for more potent arguments than those which influence the unfortunate Province of Quebec. Ontario, especially Toronto, looks with great concern upon this annexation movement in Montreal. It is felt that Canada is practically under the thumb of Quebec; that the whole future destiny of the Dominion is to be in a great measure governed by the turn of the tide in Quebec. The good people of Ontario do not look altogether with a friendly eye upon the annexation scheme; a very large proportion of the good citizens of Toronto at any rate have an idea that Independence would meet with greater success in Toronto; but I am persuaded that when the subject shall be brought more thoroughly before the people and all its bearings shall have been freely ventilated, that neither Annexation nor Independence will be adopted, but both will give place to the better plan of Legislative Union. I believe it would be out of place and premature for me to say anything more upon the subject at this time.

Royalty is in our midst, that is, it was; it passed through our streets looked at the University and Model School, &c., and like a flash was gone. Royalty does not amount to a snap of the finger without the robes of state and the grand retinue and suite. What are all the Lieutenant-Governorships of Canada but the useless retinue of sham Royalty? Is it necessary to retain such expense? Could not the government of four millions of people be carried on more effectually without these useless luxuries?

Queen City.

TRADE PROPHECIES AND THEIR FULFILMENT.

If there is one feature more than another which distinguishes the modern journalist, it is decidedly modesty. "We" are given to blush, but always to "blush unseen." It is only when "we" find that our modest utterances and prophecies have become the undercurrent of later editorials from our brother journalists that we make up our mind even to let it be known that we do blush—the implied flattery is so very obvious, so entirely innocent, and so thoroughly convinces us of the usefulness of that which it has been given us to write. If these remarks were printed in crimson, the tint could but feebly express our present emotions. Two Ontario newspapers, the *Globe* and the *Monetary Times*, neither of which are wholly unknown to fame, have recently bestowed upon their readers editorials, headed "Without an Insolvent Act." These refresh our weary spirit, for they say, in language not wholly dissimilar to our own, that the results of the repeal of the Insolvent Act are—what "we" said they would be before it was repealed.

And then, there is the *Journal of Commerce* here in our city. It now proves statistically, with an accuracy not to be despised, that the Government has been doing a forced loan on the banks. Doubtless by inducements to hope for future Government deposits, it has cajoled some of these to increase their holdings of its paper reserves instead of gold to a considerable extent—to a greater extent in the Province of Ontario even than here in the Province of Quebec. The same journal gravely hints that the Governmental attempt to force a loan from the public by an increased issue of small bills, is likely, from present indications, to prove a failure. Some months ago "we" warned the Government of this. The end is not yet. We again assert that the Dominion circulation will not only not increase, but will decrease gradually in consequence of its present measures, for the reason that it has decreased security and restricted freedom in banking by striving to reserve certain privileges to itself.

We might further invite attention to the daily more and more apologetic utterances of the *Montreal Star* and *Toronto Evening Telegram* regarding that once-lauded panacea, the "N. P." The pretensions to universal benevolence and usefulness once set up and advocated for it, have gradually dwindled down into this, that it was a necessary measure for needed revenue. Neither could probably yet be brought to admit that it is the most disastrous method possible to accomplish that end. Bye and bye that goal will be reached; and then we will feel called upon to blush again.

It would however be time and space wasted to dwell on this change of tone in the public press merely to draw attention to the "we" aforesaid, were it not needful in order to show the real progress in thought and experience which has been made by the Press of Canada since the advent to power of the present Government. Conservatism is totally against the genius of the age we live in. The more the bow-string is tightened by each Conservative contraction, the further does the winged arrow of a nation's thought o'er-shoot the old and battered mark of Conservative progress at which it was supposed to be aimed. The Press, ever active, ever anxious to catch and reflect the thought of the people is impelled to a higher and stronger flight by each attempt governmentally to guide and direct it toward a party aim. Thus it reaches views from above, and passes beyond such heinous ideas as, that governments are capable of greater wisdom in trade legislation than are traders themselves when left free to guide their own affairs, either as regards from whom they shall buy, or to whom sell, their wares; that Insolvency is a disease which can either be cured or suddenly slain by legislation; that the laws of finance and Trade are less inexorable towards a government, than they are to the humble individual depicted by *Grip*, with his pea-nut stand erected on a pedestal, in solitary grandeur awaiting the "boom" of the "N. P."

What are politely called the evils of trade, the disasters, sudden changes in values, diseased inflations and equally diseased depressions do not necessarily spring from the nature of trade itself, but from the evil which is within the heart of the trade; and therefore Governmental pressure from without upon the external phenomena of trade is wholly powerless to do more than work some slight alteration in the outward aspect these assume. Suppose a giant were to be smitten with a sudden whimsical desire to stop the fly-wheel of an engine, would he succeed in doing aught save to find some exercise for his own strength in holding on to it while it whirled him around, or perchance derive some stimulus to his mental ingenuity in planning, while he thus revolved, how to detach himself safely from its stalwart progressiveness. Yet a child might do the deed he sought to accomplish if shown how to cut off the steam and open the escape-valve; or the giant himself might gently pick up and run off with the stokers, and thus let the fire burn out. The child, with the wisdom of an innocence that seeks harm to none, is far more highly prized, in this age, than are giant paternal governments. Their "usefulness is gone." Either the child or the giant who know how to "let things alone," leaving others at peace in their useful employments, will be most likely to find its usefulness increase.

We do not seem even yet to be capable of learning the true science which exorcises evils in social conditions. The two remedies proposed are: First, commercial union with the United States; and second, a trade reciprocity

between Great Britain and all her Colonies is mooted by those with whom the claims of loyalty and tradition are still paramount. Of the first, it need only be said that the United States "N. P." is worse—more aggravated—than our own. She has more resources within herself than we have, which enable her to stand it longer without utter destruction. But the day must come, is coming rapidly, when the American Eagle must claim freedom and room to soar; or take the place amid decaying nations. She cannot continue to develop her resources beyond a certain point without free communication and free interchange of commodities with all the world. Canada would do best to join her politically *after* she has taken that step, and not *before*. The second is a fevered dream bred from our inherent selfishness. That Great Britain should choose, with her twenty millions or so of colonists, to fight the world of trade, is as mad a scheme as it would be to fight a united world physically, on the same terms.

The whole theory of trade protection, national and intercolonial, is the product of a spirit of arrant and uneducated selfishness. It is the spirit of the miser, not that of the utilitarian. It is to say that we, with a country vast and fertile, would fain preserve it all to ourselves, and rather gain less, than permit others in any way to make a gain out of us. Can a country which adopts these miserly ways increase rapidly in national wealth? The question is not what progress this or other countries have made with protection, or rather in spite of it, but what progress might these have made with the same facilities set absolutely free?

To leave theory and come down to hard facts. Canada is naturally placed in a position which peculiarly fits her for Free Trade. She is knit by the closest ties of relationship to the vast markets of Great Britain, and through her connections there, can find access to the products of all lands. She can select what she requires from any or all of these, and by the same channels find every possible opportunity to offer in each what she has to sell. In addition to that privilege she has what no other colony of England's possesses, an immense Nation, the United States, stretched along her whole frontier, from whom she can obtain either raw material or manufactured articles. What then is the use, to this country on a whole, of an "N. P."? Is it to "protect" us from these advantages? We do not need to buy either from England or from the United States, unless we, at least, think we are getting good value in articles for which we can find a use. A law which compelled us to buy from both or either commodities which we did not need, would be exactly as hurtful as an "N. P." which endeavours to compel us not to buy what we do need. The "peculiar circumstances" which are supposed to necessitate the protection of our "N. P." are in reality an immense advantage to us, making our country, if wholly free from protection, a very paradise for manufacturers. Our grand water ways, our enormous water powers, the one readily available for cheap transit, the other inexpensive as a motive power for machinery of every kind, require only capital, brains, inventive faculty, industry, and a desire to make articles of real use to the various peoples of the world, to render us a leading manufacturing nation. Cheap labour is not wanting, at least in the Lower Provinces. Cheap food is likely for ages to be a condition of life in Canada if any due care and attention be bestowed on agriculture. Any manufacturer can import the skilled labour he has been using elsewhere and maintain it cheaply in this land of plenty. He can take the raw materials which exist or can be grown here, or he can import the raw material of other countries at a little cost in freight as either Great Britain or the United States. What does he want more, if he possess the needful skill and capital, except this—that he shall be assured of absolute freedom in his operations; that he shall be subjected to no competition which is not a natural outgrowth; that no Government interference with the laws of trade shall make and unmake tariffs at will and so continually upset his calculations by artificially increasing cost of labour or cost of what to him may chance to be raw materials. What inducement is there for the investment of capital and skill in a country which has a Government possessed of so little practical wisdom that when it decides upon "protection" as a policy, merely experiments—flirts with the fair (?) creation of its fancy—and calls that a "protective" tariff which affords no real barrier to outside competition, which yields only enough so-called protection to destroy its usefulness either as a means of increased revenue or thorough encouragement to native industries; nor yet has faith enough in the ability and energy of its people to declare absolute free trade, cut down relentlessly the extravagant expense of administration, and raise its needed revenue by direct taxation. The latter is the wiser—indeed the only—course, which sooner or later this country must adopt. The party now in opposition when it finds a leader wise enough to start that "cry" will sail into power with as little effort, as did the advocates of a delusive and puerile "N. P."

The changes which the adoption of such a policy entails will be by no means so sweeping as some suppose. It is merely the change which occurs in the life of every one who resolves to become really a man—the change from doing wrong to doing right. No man—no Nation—has ever suffered long or hopelessly by adopting that line of life. Granted that the American "drummer" will at once invade our every village with his wares. He cannot sell unless the American speculator accompanies or follows him to buy our

products. Trade is mutual. It is an *exchange* of commodities, which requires no government interference rightly to adjust itself; nor will it long suffer it here or elsewhere. The people are already convinced of the evils of an indirect taxation which fosters monopoly, and will welcome the man as leader who has love for, and faith enough in truth and in the people's loyalty to it, to set them free to trade and free to pay openly and directly, without hoodwinking, for the expenses of a government which they can see is useful and economical. They know that they will see the more clearly whether it is so or not, the more directly they pay for it.

It is time that the press of Canada should adopt these views of the people, and strive to form them into a settled policy, which can be conveniently and practically carried out. It will take time, and it will need wisdom, to repair gently with the least possible suffering to the few, the folly into which, as a Nation, we have been permitting our leaders to guide us.

Utilitarian.

LABOUR-SAVING MACHINERY.

It is supposed by many people that articles made by machinery are introduced to the machine as raw material, and come out finished for use like rifle bullets or the daily newspaper. The principles of labour-saving machinery have long been understood in this country, and consist in the division of the article. To divide out any article means to separate it into the simplest parts, and to give to each workman only one part to make, so that by the repetition of the operation practice may both perfect the part and the method of manufacture. When an article is resolved into its simplest parts, it is easy to calculate whether a special machine, with unskilled labour, will be more advantageous than a man working with less expensive plant, and paid in proportion to the amount of skill employed on each part. The machine, so far as it can be applied, works at a greater speed, and produces more value in a given time, where it is substituted for hand labour, and saves the time otherwise lost in changing tools and in passing from one operation to another. As long as machinery is fully occupied it can, no doubt, compete favourably with any system of division coupled with similar manual labour. All machinery must, however, be provided for the maximum output of the factory, and cannot be sent away as labour can when less production is required. Few articles of manufacture can be divided into simple parts, all capable of economical manufacture by machinery. Some part usually, and the putting together of the simple parts almost always must be done by skilled labour. Such skilled labour is necessary to the machine, and may be able to command such a price as to nullify the saving by using machinery for the other parts.

The Americans have applied machinery more than the English to the system of division owing to the scarcity of skilled labour in their country, and the greater cost of any labour over wages in England. In many cases the system of division, coupled with cheap labour, competes favourably with special machines with higher labour. In most cases in which the Americans compete successfully, their manufacturers employ men only trained to do one kind of work, either with or without aid of a machine, whilst the English manufacturer in such cases employs men who can do a variety of work without special machinery, but not so quickly or well as the man who devotes his time to the perfecting of one particular part. The result of this is that such American factories produce one kind of manufacture, whilst in England a great number of different manufactures may be made, the more general knowledge of the men permitting a variety of work.

The methods which the Americans have had to adopt, owing to scarcity of labour and its unskillfulness, are being adopted more and more in this country, and factories devoted to the manufacture of one or two articles are becoming common, and are superseding those factories which produce a great variety of goods with less economy. The cotton mills of the Manchester district are examples in this country of the system of division of labour assisted by machinery. Many ingenious machines, largely worked by women and children, perform operations which supersede, with great economy, while doing the work better, the old methods employed. In this case expensive machines, each performing a simple part of the complex work formerly done by manual labour, are now to produce a better and cheaper result.

But all English manufactures are far from being organized in this manner. Some of our industries have remained, as far as the application of mechanical force has been concerned, almost, it may be said, in the condition of the handloom weavers. That they have not succumbed to competition is rather due to the fact that mechanical enterprise has not yet adapted itself to take their places than to any inherent vigour of their own. An example of simple division of labour, as yet but little assisted by machinery, is shown in the manufacture of brass work at Birmingham. Here families work in their own homes, each man, woman, or child making the part best suited to their skill or strength. Long practice, hereditary skill, perhaps natural aptitude, enable these manufactures to hold their ground, but all examples show that in the long run fewer and less skilled labourers, assisted by suitable machinery, will beat specialist workmen off the field. One reason for this is that the unassisted workman can

turn out only a few descriptions of goods. Hence, if the market for these is lost, the employment of the workman is gone. In one factory at Birmingham up to a recent date, only four different articles were manufactured. Upwards of a thousand different persons in this case produced perfect parts of complex machinery from which the perfect machine was built up. These were skilled workmen, who had acquired a precision almost equal to that of machines, by a constant repetition of the same work. It is by no means wonderful that some industries should have remained comparatively undeveloped in this manner. It is, on the other hand, rather to be expected that in a country like ours, devoted to labour rather than to experiment, long settled, wealthy, and generally able to find a market for its wares, some industries should content themselves with remaining as they are, without seeking the aid of mechanical appliances. On the other hand, to give an instance from America, the Singer Sewing Machine Works, near New York, employ only the cheapest labour and the most expensive and complete labour-saving machinery. By this combination a complex machine of extreme delicacy of construction is cheaply made. In the case of this factory it is stated that recently the demand for the article it was constructed to make having fallen off, the machinery has been employed to make others which were more needed and for which a ready market was found. It would seem from this that, little as it might be expected, the machine is more easily adapted to other uses than the man. Another example of the advantages arising from the construction of only one article is a manufactory in America in which sluice valves are produced by a simple system of division at such prices as to undersell other makers in this country as well as in that, although little special machinery is employed. We are far from thinking that our manufacturing supremacy is gone, but it may be seriously imperilled if we do not take a lesson from those who have had a sharp struggle to carry on manufacturing industries with dearer and less skilled labour than we, and who have successfully accomplished what they sought.

The skilled workman in England, sooner than produce more work for more money with the aid of machinery, will frequently waste time, for fear that the piecework price will be reduced, and the trades' unions always encourage higher wages and less production. In America the more frequent use of machinery puts different qualities of labour more on an equality, as an unskilled man can far more quickly be trained to direct a machine than to fulfil the varied duties of an English mechanic. A few years ago the Americans were competing successfully in all countries with their machine-made watches, notwithstanding the high rates of labour in their country. Now the French and Swiss are underselling Americans owing to the adaptation of machinery worked by the cheaper labour of the Continent. In rifle manufacturing and sewing machines the Americans have driven us from many markets, their better machinery compensating for our cheaper labour. If the British workman and the trades' unions come to their senses, our cheaper labour must with the aid of machinery give us the advantage in manufacturing.—*Economist*.

SCEPTICISM.

Those who have profoundly investigated the evidences of truth, have probably felt themselves for a moment at least, and perhaps for a longer time, on the brink of universal scepticism and have also felt that they were about to be launched, without a helm, on a wide waste of perplexity. This state of feeling is peculiar to intellectual men. And this for the reason that those who can best estimate and discern the proofs of any truth, can also best feel and appreciate the extent of the opposing or contrary evidence. And when there is added to this a gloomy or morbid temperament, the liability is increased. In these mental conflicts, sceptical objections have a great advantage, because generally speaking, great truths are the result of an accumulation of proof by induction or are perhaps dependent upon several lines of argument. Therefore, it is extremely difficult to group them mentally at one time and to feel their entire force—so that we are obliged to study them in detail. The existence of the Deity and the divine origin of Christianity are to be classed under this head. Pascal says "D'en avoir toujours les preuves présentes c'est trop d'affaire." *i. e.* "to maintain mentally a series of proofs, is beyond our power."

On account of this inability of the mind to retain a series of proofs, it is absolutely necessary that, in addition to having proved a truth by a process of reasoning, we should *feel* and *practise* it. Reason acts slowly and with so many views upon so many principles which it is necessary should be always present, that it is perpetually dropping asleep, and is lost for want of having all its principles present to it. The affections do not act thus; they act instantaneously, and are always ready for action. The transient doubts to which capable minds are liable, in spite of their strong convictions, are not subjects for blame but rather for sympathy; and it is their bounden duty to resist such thoughts, if they are dependent upon fluctuations of feeling or physical causes.

The fact is, that the most sincere belief is sometimes checkered with the passing clouds of doubt even when there is no disbelief, the reason for this being that the evidence for a truth has become so familiar as to be underestimated. So little inconsistent with intelligent belief are such doubts, that it

may be asserted that those only who have been troubled somewhat with them can be said, in the very highest sense, to believe at all. "He who has never had a doubt, who believes what he believes for reasons which he thinks as irrefragable (if that be possible), as those of a mathematical demonstration, ought not to be said so much to *believe* as to *know*; his belief is to him knowledge, and his mind stands in the same relation to it, however erroneous and absurd that belief may be. It is rather he who believes—not indeed without the exercise of his reason, *but without the full satisfaction of his reason*—with a knowledge and appreciation of formidable objections—it is this man who most truly may be said, intelligently to believe." It is considered very important by good parents that, in matters of education, their children should be taught to believe the assurances of their superiors in knowledge without any reason being given: it is certainly expected that they will believe as *facts* things which as yet they cannot fully understand, and which may appear to them paradoxical; it is also expected that they will rest satisfied with the assurance that it is vain to attempt to explain the evidence until they get older and wiser. It is sad to see a young person who has not learned to exercise thus much of practical faith, and who, because *he* cannot comprehend them, rejects truths of which he has greater and stronger proofs, though not *direct*, of their being truths, than he has of the contrary. Now, if we have given obedience and reverence to our fathers on earth, "shall we not much rather be subject to the Father of Spirits, and live?" If, then, this earth is the scene of moral education and discipline, it seems peculiarly appropriate that the proofs of the truths should be liable to objections, which shall not be of sufficient weight to force acquiescence, nor yet so secret as to disappoint our sincere investigation. *The Deity has afforded sufficient light to those whose object it is to see and feel, and has left sufficient obscurity to perplex those who have no such wish.* All that appears necessary to expect is, that as we are certainly not called upon to believe anything *without* reason, nor without a *preponderance* of reason, so the proofs shall be such as our faculties are capable of dealing with; and that the objections shall be only such as equally baffle us upon any other hypothesis, or are insoluble only because they transcend altogether the limits of the human understanding; which last circumstance can be no valid reason, apart from other grounds, either for accepting or rejecting a given dogma. It is in this just way that God has dealt with us as moral agents in relation to all the great truths which lie at the basis of religion and morals; and, we may add in relation to the divine origin of Christianity. The evidence is all of such a nature as we are accustomed every day to deal with and to act upon; while the objections are either such as reappear in every other theory, or turn on difficulties absolutely beyond the limits of the human faculties.

The evidences of Christianity occupy the same position. Whether a great amount and complexity of testimony are likely to be false; whether it is probable that not one, but a great number of men would endure persecution and martyrdom in defence of a lie; whether the fable of Christianity—if it be fable—is likely to have emanated from the brains of Galilean peasants; whether a belief so sublime and holy was to be expected from knaves and fools; whether any one could fabricate such a belief; whether infinite cleverness may be expected from stupidity and ignorance, or a perfectly natural "and successful assumption of truth from imposture;" these, and a multitude of similar queries, are exactly of the same *nature*, however judged and determined, with those with which the advocate, and historian, judges and courts of law, are every day required to deal. On the other hand, if the question arises as to whether miracles are to be believed or not, the reply can be made that it is absolutely necessary to possess a far greater and more comprehensive knowledge of the laws of nature than we do in order to justify an *à priori* decision. Many other difficulties confront us on other hypotheses, meeting us as frequently and with as much force in the "constitution of nature" as in revelation, and are fully as fatal to theism as to Christianity.

It is very remarkable, however, that a human being should be expected to believe any theory or mystery whether religious or secular, unless there is a preponderance of comprehensible proof, or on the mere assertion of another human being; or that he should refuse, when there *is* such proof, to accept a theory or mystery, solely for the reason that it is one.

This last is the most astonishing. When we consider that man—who stands sublimely between "two infinitudes" who is surrounded with miracles or mysteries, which he does not appreciate, because they are so familiar—when we consider this, we cannot fail to be struck with the absurdity that man should reject Christianity (otherwise well proved) on account of a difficulty common to all mysteries. And then when we reflect that that very *intelligence* which sets itself up as a standard of all things, is most perfectly ignorant of what it ought to know best—namely, itself—that it knows *nothing* of its mode of working or essence—or how the connection between mind and matter is maintained—or that it does not know whether to suppose that matter can think or the intelligence be material, or a sympathy exist between entirely different substances, and yet one of these conditions must be true—when we consider all these things, it is most certainly a ridiculous circumstance and is the most mysterious of all paradoxes, that a human being should refuse to believe a theory or mystery *solely because* it is above its comprehension. [*Aggie Fern.*]

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

"Jack of all trades, master of none," and "every man to his trade," are allowed to be wise old saws, but few think of applying them to women, or womanly work. The average Canadian woman is expected to be mistress of all feminine arts from the execution of a *Sonata* to the making of a stylish suit or cooking of a delicious dinner; and this too almost intuitively, for except with regard to the *Sonata* she has had but little practice or instruction. She has probably studied music for about two hours daily during ten years of her life—allowing sixty-five days yearly as holidays, she has spent six thousand hours learning how to execute that *Sonata*—how many hours is she likely to have devoted to the making of dresses or dinners? She may indeed have made some dresses, but we fear, few dinners; and yet it is more important that she should be a good cook than an amateur dressmaker. Dinners must be cooked every day, dresses need not be made oftener than twice a year; and good dress-makers are more plentiful than good cooks. Of course every girl should know how to sew, but sewing is not dressmaking, and dressmaking is not darning, patching or mending. Many a girl can make a stylish suit, who cannot darn a stocking nicely or mend a garment neatly; and these are the branches of sewing most needed in a family.

As to the dressmaking, most women believe themselves possessed of good taste—armed with a paper pattern they think they can clothe themselves as elegantly as a denizen of Paris or a pattern of Worth; but what is the result? Can you find more dowdy-dressed women anywhere than in Canada? Not long since we saw it stated that the young ladies of Montreal were better dressed than any others in the Dominion. If "better" means more expensively, they may be for they wear silks, satins and velvets; furs, flowers and feathers in quantities and qualities more suited to their mothers than to themselves; but young girls should be dressed simply, or at least appear to be dressed plainly. Our American cousins who once erred in this direction have learned through travel and contact with refined people of the old world that good taste demands simplicity in a young girl's attire. But home-made dresses require a great deal of trimming to cover their other defects. The best patterns will not teach a novice to cut and fit; neither is it possible that she shall have the knowledge that comes of experience, as to suitability of materials or shades, and adaptability of styles and colours, and in these points the modiste is more likely to have good taste and judgement than her customer. Practice makes perfect and the woman who studies fashions and figures, styles and stuffs, from one year's end to the other, is more likely to show good taste and sound judgement than she who merely rushes into the business when she happens to want new dresses for herself or her daughters. It seems a pity that well-to-do women should spend so much time in shopping, sewing, and studying fashion plates, to the neglect of other and more important duties. But I can't afford to order any suits! exclaims the economical woman "Why I can have a dress of better material and much more trimmed for the price I would pay for a plain suit at the stores." Well even if this be so she would do better to take the plainer suit and save time and trouble. Think of the hours she will spend poring over the fashion books to find out what will suit her, when a good modiste could tell better in five minutes; think of the afternoons she will fritter away matching stuffs and choosing trimmings, and vexing the soul of the dry goods clerk because she does not know how much she wants, or can't make up her mind as to what she *does* want, and finally decides to take some patterns home to show to her sisters, or her cousins, or her aunts. (Mr. Carsley did well to make a firm stand against that feature of shopping). Then think of the long days shut up with a sewing girl, who probably knows as much, or as little about cutting and fitting as she does herself—for the poor girl can't afford to know much at the wages she will get in Canada—with such an irresponsible assistant one feels that she must give all her time and thoughts else the costume may be spoiled. Nurse must keep the children away lest they interrupt the work, or soil the material. The cook or maid-of-all-work may make and serve the dinner as seemeth good to her (and probably bad to the family). If friends call, "not at home" is their greeting. The children become quarrelsome left to their nurse; the cook gets careless left to herself; friends are disappointed—and all for what?—that our suits may be made of more costly material and more elaborately trimmed than those which we might order to-day and don to-morrow, without costing us a stitch or a care; and we believe the store costume would be the most elegant, and probably the cheapest costume; for it is woman's nature to fritter away money in small amounts, but not to pay it out in large sums; and we have yet to find the woman who can tell the price of her home-made costume. She will tell you the price of the material per yard, but she is not quite sure how many yards she has used, for she bought too little at first, and had to get some more, and then she had some left; it is rather too good, but she will make a dress with it for one of the children. If you count up the cost of the silk, ~~stain~~ ~~be~~ ~~from~~ ~~the~~ ~~trimming~~ she will be astonished at the amount, but if the total approaches the price of an ordered suit she will console herself with the reflection that it is a much finer suit. As to the linings, buttons, braids, &c., she will not consider them worth mentioning, although they cost at least a dollar or

two; then a sewing-girl for so many days, and her own time and her neglected house and children and friends, and the headaches and backaches that she has had; and the pleasant walks and talks with children and friends, and hours of quiet reading and study that she might have had—and don't you think her home-made suit has cost too much? You see we don't believe in the domestic economy that slaves and saves and scrimps and "squeezes the dollar till the eagle screams," as an evening contemporary poetically recommends. We believe in the domestic economy that gets the best out of life that our means may afford. Let us have coarser clothes and finer manners; plainer food, more daintily served; less show and more comfort; but our homes will never become more refined, nor our children's minds and manners better cultivated, until the mothers, the home-makers, give themselves more leisure for study and thought, and more time to the training of their little ones. If a woman must save in either way, she would do better to nurse her own babies, or perform part of the housework rather than sacrifice herself to the sewing. Indeed many a mother and her family would be healthier and happier if we could but exorcise the demon of the sewing machine from her home. But there—we shall rouse the wrath of the sewing machine makers. By the way, what will the Princess do with her fine sewing machine? and why was it given to her? and if some poor woman had a starving family, and could earn their living with the aid of a sewing machine, how many would she get?

THINGS IN GENERAL.

WOMAN'S TRUE SOURCE OF STRENGTH.

The strength of women lies in their heart. It shows itself in their strong love and instinctive perception of right and wrong. Intellectual courage is rarely one of their virtues. As a rule, they are inclined to be restless and excitable, allowing their judgments and actions to be swayed by quick emotions of all kinds, but, above all, it is in their hopefulness and their endurance that they find their chief power. Who is the last person to give up hope in the case of the member of the family who has apparently gone altogether to the bad? What mother or sister with deep and ardent love for such will ever cease to cherish hope or to endure suffering on their account? The patience of women is proverbial, and their whole lives are bound up in their affections. Few people will deny that love in one form or another makes up the beauty of life to women. It enters into all she does. Any work outside her immediate circle is undertaken most often from pure desire to help some one else to know something of the mysterious happiness of love. Unlike men, women chiefly look for personal intercourse with those for whom they are working. If their interest lies among the poor, they are desirous of sympathetic personal acquaintances with them; and very little good work of lasting kind has been done by women without their own influence of love being brought to bear on the individual case. Without dwelling on the greater physical weakness of women in general it is a fact that their brains are more easily deranged, and unless they change greatly they are apt to deteriorate in essential womanly qualities if thrown much or prominently before the world. They are seldom fitted to rule, emulation and jealousy being generally strong in their character, while their feelings and judgments are often rapid in the extreme. It is in the heart, therefore, that a woman will more especially feel the effects of Agnosticism whether those effects be for good or evil. Her head may gain in grasp of logic and in clearness of view; but if her heart, with all its powers for good, is weakened and discouraged, she will gain little ultimately by the spread of the new views. When the heart is dispirited, or thrown back upon itself, the action that springs from it tends inevitably to fall lifeless to the ground.—*Nineteenth Century*.

AGNOSTICISM AND WOMEN.

It is acknowledged on all sides that Agnosticism is gaining ground among men. It is not so thoroughly realised that in this case it must in the long run equally gain ground among women. This side of the question is not one that is often raised. Men do not see willingly that which they dislike to see, and there can be little doubt that the spread of Agnosticism among women would tend to make them discontented with the quiet home life which is often their only lot. It would, moreover, increase tenfold the cry of women for the right of employment in the more active lines of life at present denied to them. Men prefer to hope that women will be slow to drive logic to its ultimate end; that they will still cling with womanly inconsistency to all that is refining and soothing in the old creeds; and that the new and colder lights of their husbands and brothers will only serve to eliminate from those creeds the elements of superstition and fear which are now considered so debasing. But now when woman's intellect is valued more highly than it has ever been, they will not long be willing to hold a belief that is not shared by men. The strength of women lies in their heart. It shows itself in their strong love and instinctive perception of right and wrong. Intellectual courage is rarely one of their virtues. As a rule they are inclined to be restless and excitable allowing their judgments and actions to be swayed by quick emotions of all kinds, but, above all, it is in their

hopefulness and their endurance that they find their chief power. Who is the last person to give up hope in the case of a member of the family who has apparently gone altogether to the bad? What mother or sister with deep and ardent love for such will ever cease to cherish hope or endure suffering on their account? The patience of women is proverbial, and their whole lives are bound up in their affections. Few people will deny that love in one form or another makes up the beauty of life to women. It enters into all she does. Any work outside her immediate circle is undertaken most often from pure desire to help some one else to know something of the mysterious happiness of love. Unlike men women chiefly look for personal intercourse with those for whom they are working. If their interest lies among the poor, they are desirous of sympathetic personal acquaintance with them; and very little good work of a lasting kind has been done by women without their own influence of love being brought to bear on the individual case. Without dwelling on the greater physical weakness of women in general, it is a fact that their brains are more easily deranged, and unless they change greatly they are apt to deteriorate in essential womanly qualities if thrown much or prominently before the world. They are seldom fitted to rule; emulation and jealousy being generally strong in character, while their feelings and judgments are often rapid in the extreme. It is in the heart, therefore, that a woman will more especially feel the effects of Agnosticism, whether those effects be for good or for evil. Her head may gain in grasp of logic and in clearness of view; but if her heart, with all its powers for good, is weakened and discouraged, she will gain little ultimately by the spread of the new views. When the heart is dispirited, or thrown back upon itself, the action that springs from it tends inevitably to fall lifeless to the ground.—*Ibid.*

GLASS.

As to the original discovery of glass, it is more than probable the tale handed down by Pliny has a larger spice of truth than is usual in such cases. The story has been challenged, but its probability is confirmed by the fact that Mr. Nesbitt possesses a lump of impure glass formed by the burning of a stack of wheat. And glass is often formed in the course of certain metallurgical operations. It is noteworthy that sand from the mouth of the river Belus, in Phœnicia, the site of the alleged discovery of glass-formation, was imported in later times to Venice, probably for the use of the glass factories. From Egypt a great trade in this manufacture was carried on for many ages, including murrhine vases made at Diospolis. Aurelian decreed that part of the Egyptian tribute to Rome should be paid in glass. The craft was so far developed in that country as to furnish an example now in the Slade Collection, being a small bust, with a lock of hair hanging over the forehead, "which is not much broader than a horsehair, yet when examined with a powerful lens seem to be composed of nine threads alternately transparent and opaque glass." On the other hand, records tell of obelisks and statues in Phœnicia and Egypt which are said to be of emerald, but were, doubtless, of green glass. Herodotus says that he saw in the Temple of Hercules at Tyre a statue or column of emerald, and Pliny cites Apion to the effect that in the Egyptian Labyrinth was a figure of Serapis, thirteen feet and a half high, and Theophrastus described an obelisk sixty feet high, made of four "emeralds." The so-called "aggry" heads which have been found in Ashantee may have been bartered for gold with Phœnician traders; and the "serpent stones" or "Druid's Beads," about which many legends have gathered in Wales and Ireland, seem to have been imported by the traders of Tyre and Sidon, and exchanged for Cornish tin or gold of Wales. As a bead of this kind was found in a British tumulus in Wiltshire, it could not have been derived from modern or mediæval Venice, whence such articles are even now exported to Africa and elsewhere. Many of the little vases found in tombs in countries bordering on the Mediterranean, and which, on account of their shapes, are generally called Greek, are supposed to have been made in Phœnicia, if not in Egypt. A large proportion of them, however, bear the characteristic chevrons of differing colours which, whether they occur in rude pottery or exquisitely finished glass, we are accustomed to associate with the Phœnicians in preference to the Egyptians, two manufacturing peoples between whose claims to these relics our author is unable to decide. Except that the chevrons occur in Egyptian hieroglyphics as symbols of water, we do not remember any unquestionable grounds for attributing this decoration to the craftsmen of the Nile in preference to their neighbours.—*Athenæum.*

NOTES OF NEWS.

The new Liberal Cabinet contains one more member than Earl Beaconsfield's, but one less than when Mr. Gladstone was previously in power. The united ages of the fourteen Cabinet ministers reach a total of 819, and their salaries amount to £28,925. First in years as in honour stands Mr. Gladstone, his age being 71, and salary £5,000; and then come Mr. Bright, 69, £2,000; Lord Selborne, 68, £10,000; Earl Granville, 65, £5,000; Earl Spencer, 65, £2,000; Mr. Forster, 62, £4,425; Duke of Argyll, 57, £2,000; Sir W. Harcourt, 55, £5,000; Mr. Dodson, 55, £2,000; Earl of Kimberley, 54, £5,000; Earl of Northbrook, 54, £4,500; Mr. Childers, 53, £5,000; Marquis of Hartington, 47, £5,000; and Mr. Chamberlain, 44, £2,000.

GOVERNORS OF CANADA.

Sir George Murray, an English General and statesman, died in London, at the age of 74, on the 28th of July, 1846. The following is an extract from the obituary notice in the *Annual Register* for that year:

"He was nominated a Knight of the Bath, Sept. 11, 1813, before the enlargement of that order. After serving for a short time as Adjutant-General in Ireland, he was appointed to the Government of the Canadas, and thither he proceeded without delay. A short time had only elapsed, when the Secretary of State announced to him that Napoleon had landed at Cannes. Sir George had the choice of either remaining in Canada or of returning to Europe. He preferred rejoining his old companions in arms," etc.

It is also recorded in the *Annual Register* for 1774, that Major-General James Johnson was named Governor of Quebec in the place of the Hon. Lieut.-General James Murray, on the 26th November, 1774; and in Haydn's "Book of Dignities" Johnson's name is on the list of Governors of Canada.

Were these two appointments actually made? The question is submitted to students of Canadian history.—*Canadian Illustrated News.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR.

SIR,—The object of my letter respecting *Art's* criticism has been attained, as Mr. J. W. Gray acknowledges its authorship.

I dismiss the matter by leaving the public to form its estimate of Mr. Gray's good taste in writing anonymously such severe comments upon pictures by his brother Canadian Artists; pictures, which, judging from his joint contribution, "*A Summer's Afternoon*" (*Essex*), No. 69, he has neither the genius to produce nor the ability to copy.

Mr. Gray's references to the picture by Coleman, and the Wedgwood plate are utterly irrelevant and devoid of truth.

Thos. D. King.

Montreal, May 22nd.

HURON AND ONTARIO SHIP CANAL.

To the Editor of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR.

SIR,—I observed only to-day in your issue of the 1st inst. that "there is something very mysterious about the Huron and Ontario Canal business." In reply I would respectfully assert, the only mystery there is about it is, that it is useful in its construction, truthful in its organization as a Company, free from jobbery and fraud and for the real permanent development of the resources of this our great country "Canada"; by an amalgamation of the interest of water and rail which the great God has given us—the most unrivalled water communication in the world to be improved by art—Canada will secure the bulk of the trade of the great West and Northwest by the St. Lawrence, and in the end really become a Nation. Your insertion of this correction in your really independent paper will oblige,

Yours truly,

Fred. C. Copriol.

Toronto 26th May, 1880.

[HELD OVER FROM LAST WEEK.]

To the Editor of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR:

SIR,—I notice in the *Canadian Monthly Magazine* for May, page 538, a hymnal production over the initials "W. G.," and entitled (somewhat presumptuously, I think) "Luther's Hymn." Should the noble and valorous Luther re-visit these terrestrial regions, I am inclined to think that he would resent, with much indignation, the attempted improvement on the magnificent original, as given by our Torontonion friend. I do not object to the *tone* of the hymn, which is proper and commendable.

Now, a hymn for musical adaptation requires uniformity of metre, whereas in this case the author throws all measure to the winds, rendering it an impossibility to accommodate the words to music, unless each verse had a tune of its own, which, of course, would be highly inconvenient for the purposes of congregational singing.

The rhymes used by "W. G." appear to me to be somewhat strained, and in some cases highly improper. In verse 1 we have *abode* to rhyme with *God*, *harm us* with *arm us*; verse 2, *man* with *vain*, *deliver* with *ever*, and the last line of each verse rhymes with nothing at all, being intended evidently for ornament, or to give a sort of martial effect to the somewhat inharmonious whole. There is also in some parts a spirit of mystery that might somewhat perplex even the *Prince of Ill* himself should he *come* as so politely requested to do by "W. G."

On page 544 of the same number there is also an ode—or a poem, or a something—addressed to H. R. H. Princess Louise, by "Canada." No one can claim more loyalty to our good Queen or more fealty to her royal children than myself, but I doubt if H. R. H., whose known nobility of soul and devotion to all that is æsthetical and artistic, would experience much gratification in the perusal of the lines referred to. The reference to *danger* threatening

her *Royal head* is very pretty. *Thy mother's daughter* is rather a roundabout way of addressing H. R. H. The allusions to *the little bickering cry of rodent statesmen gnawing weakly vain*, though perfectly unintelligible to your humble servant, will doubtless be very gratifying to Sir John A. Macdonald, Mr. Mackenzie, and many other highly respectable gentlemen, who ventilate their eloquence in the neighbourhood of Rideau Hall, but still are not, I maintain, terms which come within the regions of true poetry. "Canada" has also some very independent ideas as to metre.

My object, however, is not so much to criticise these feeble productions as to express surprise that the editor of such an influential and well conducted magazine as the *Canadian Monthly* should allow those effusions to find their way to the public through so respectable a channel. They might possibly add a grace to the "Poets' Corner" of some remote country newspaper; but being placed prominently, as they are, in the columns of a leading Canadian magazine, they go forth as examples of the poetical powers and genius of our Dominion.

This we cannot afford, and were they really so representative in their character, we might all join in saying most fervently, from all Canadian poetry, good Lord, deliver us.

Yours very respectfully, G.

Quebec, May 11, 1880.

To the Editor of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR:

SIR,—The following appeared in the *Canadian Monthly* in a paper headed "Gossip about the first Dominion Art Exhibition":—

"No. 329, 'Taken Aback,'—a title which may require some explanation to those who do not go down to the sea in ships, and whose ways are not on the great deep,—represents a vessel which, while speeding along and spread with a full sea running behind, is suddenly confronted by the veering wind, and *thrown back* in the very teeth of the devouring waters. Hapless the lot of such a craft! Not once in a thousand times is there any chance of escape. The hatchways all running *back* from the bow, so that waves breaking over the forepart of the vessel may find no ready entrance below, are now so many channels for the swift death that enters, and in a few moments the noble ship, with her living freight, is engulfed. This is the tragic subject of—we think we are right in saying—the finest marine painting in water-colour in the collection."

Is all this meant for a criticism in genuine earnest? I should say "An Unlearned Visitor" was never on board a vessel, or he would not talk of the hatchways running back from the bow; and I may be wrong, but I think the worst that usually happens a ship unlucky enough to be taken aback is the loss of her topmasts, unless under very extraordinary circumstances she may be upset.

Yours, &c., J. H. B.

Kingston, May 17, 1880.

ADDRESS TO THE SOUL.

O thou, whate'er thou art, whose throne
Is centred in the life of me,
Thou silent spirit working on
In bondage, burning to be free.

Whence comest thou, and whither go'st?
Art thou some wanderer from afar,
Who left his own mysterious coast,
To rule my being like a star?

And, when this thralldom is no more,
Wilt thou at once, exultant, spring
Back to that mystic natal shore,
Cleaving the dusk on viewless wing?

Fain would I know thy birth and doom,
Whose presence and whose power are such
That I am left in joy or gloom,
By the weird magic of thy touch.

Art thou of God or Devil born?
Thy smile is heaven, thy frown is hell,
I cannot live beneath thy scorn,
But in thy love I long to dwell.

Thou art a finger to mine eye,
Forever pointing out the way,
And in mine ear a warning cry,
That knows't not silence, night or day.

And when I sin (as mortals will)
Thy secret sorrow moves me so,
That I endure on every thrill
The agony of utter woe.

Or if to good I should incline,
Thou makest all my being glad;
The soft winds blow, the sweet suns shine,
And I for very mirth am mad.

By this, I think, thou art from heaven,
Where all our powers for good are born,
For unto what man e'er was't given
To find sweet grapes upon a thorn?

Nay more, for when I stand with thee
Where Nature's stern and high,
Beside the restless turbid sea,
Or 'neath the black tempestuous sky,—

When all the elemental force,
Which he who made can use to mar,
Seems battling to obstruct the course
Earth takes around her central star.

Or in lone places of the hills,
Where I may sit me down to rest,
When evening calm the welkin fills:
A something stirs within my breast,

And stirring, issues forth to greet
A kindred something brooding there;
And while they hold communion sweet,
I know that God is in the air:

I know it, and I worship low,
And bless Him that He sent me thee
The greatest gift He could bestow,
Eterne, immortal, even as He!

Thou art the one thing that doth part
Me from all other life that is,
That still keeps't whispering to my heart
How I can make that life like His.

With thee, I can exult, aspire;
Without thee, I am but a clod;—
Thou spark from the Eternal fire
Blown to me by the breath of God!

Robt. Wanlock.

TRADE—FINANCE—STATISTICS.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

COMPANY.	1880.			1879.	Week's Traffic.		Aggregate.			
	Period.	Pass. Mails & Express	Freight	Total.	Total.	Incr'se	Decr'se	Period.	Incr'se	Decr'se
*Grand Trunk.....	Week	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$
May 21	59,549	115,672	175,221	145,838	29,383	.....	22 w/ks	570,481	.....
Great Western.....	" 21	32,701	52,384	85,085	68,947	16,138	" 21	239,334	.....
Northern & H. & N.W.	" 22	6,325	20,466	26,791	19,230	7,561	" 20	86,399	.....
Toronto & Nipissing..	" 21	1,325	2,041	3,366	2,742	624	" 20	8,228	.....
Midland.....	" 21	1,461	6,988	8,449	6,162	2,287	" 20	29,300	.....
St. Lawrence & Ottawa	" 22	1,546	1,399	2,945	3,060	.....	115 (m Jan. 1)	798	.....
Whitby, Pt Perry & Lindsay.....	" 21	425	1,029	1,454	1,083	371	"	8,502	.....
Canada Central.....	" 21	2,255	6,190	8,445	4,876	3,569	20 w/ks	17,582	.....
Toronto, Grey & Bruce	" 22	1,093	5,087	7,180	6,470	710	" 20	18,259	.....
†Q., M., O. & O.....	" 15	5,070	3,966	9,036	4,011	5,025	19	55,267	.....
Intercolonial.....	Month						Month			
April.	52,278	116,344	169,122	109,137	59,985	.....	4 m'ths	152,943	.....

*NOTE TO GRAND TRUNK.—The River du Loup receipts are included in 1879, not in 1880; omitting them the week's increase is \$33,583, aggregate increase \$662,081 for 22 weeks.

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

BANKS.

BANK.	Shares par value.	Capital Subscribed.	Capital Paid up	Rest.	Price per \$100 June 2, 1880.	Price per \$100 June 2, 1879.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Per cent. per annum of last div. on present price.
Montreal.....	\$200	\$12,000,000	\$11,999,200	\$5,000,000	\$136	\$133 3/4	4	5.88
Ontario.....	40	3,000,000	2,996,756	100,000	78	59 3/4	3	7.69
Molson's.....	50	2,000,000	1,999,095	100,000	83 1/2	76	3	7.19
Toronto.....	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	500,000	125	106 1/2	3 1/2	5.60
Jacques Cartier.....	25	500,000	500,000	55,000	71	31 1/2	2 1/2	7.04
Merchants.....	100	5,798,267	5,518,933	475,000	93 1/4	76	3	6.43
Eastern Townships.....	50	1,469,600	1,382,937	200,000	.....	.....	3 1/2	.....
Quebec.....	100	2,500,000	2,500,000	425,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commerce.....	50	6,000,000	6,000,000	1,400,000	122 1/2	106	4	6.53
Exchange.....	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	75,000	40	.....	.....	.....
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Montreal Telegraph Co.....	40	2,000,000	2,000,000	171,432	94	100 1/4	4	8.51
R. & O. N. Co.....	100	1,565,000	1,565,000	171,432	39 1/2	41	.....	.....
City Passenger Railway.....	50	.....	600,000	163,000	95	78	.....	5.26
New City Gas Co.....	40	2,000,000	1,880,000	.....	122	112 1/2	5	8.20

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

From returns made up on Wednesday morning, May 12th, at the Liverpool Emigration office, it appears that during the month of April 29,419 persons sailed from the Mersey, as compared with 13,363 in the previous month, and 10,917 in April, 1879. These figures are the largest ever known, and indicate how great is the wave of emigration to America, to which destination nearly all the emigrants have gone. The emigrants are of all nationalities, 13,830 being foreigners, 9,310 English, 151 Scotch, and 6,027 Irish.

From April 1st to May 15th, the British Exchequer receipts amounted to £10,330,439, while last year, with two days more of revenue, the total was £10,728,045. The expenditure has been £11,378,890.

The shipments of cattle from Canada have increased at a rapid rate, the following having been shipped of the port of Montreal during the past week:—

Per D. Torrance & Co.'s Line to Liverpool.....	1,006 heads.
" R. Reford & Co.'s Line to Glasgow.....	607 "
" D. Shaw & Co.'s Line to London.....	244 "
" H. & A. Allan's Line to Glasgow.....	234 "
" H. & A. Allan's Line to Liverpool.....	340 "
Total 2,431 cattle and 44 sheep.	

For the year ending 30th October, 1866, the gross receipts on the whole Nova Scotia Railways only amounted to \$199,739, and for the nine months ending 30th June, 1867, to only \$155,098. In 1880 the receipts from the Halifax Station alone, for only four months, amounted to \$209,950!

For a country represented as being desperately badly off, the Province of Nova Scotia would be able to lay by a good deal of money. From latest Bank returns we find the amount of deposits bearing four per cent. interest, and without interest at all, to be as follows:—

	At 4 p.c. interest.	Without interest.
Various Savings' Banks.....	\$2,499,406	.....
Bank of Yarmouth.....	86,243	\$ 69,903
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	1,281,832	279,507
Exchange Bank of Halifax.....	40,027	23,922
Merchants' Bank of Halifax.....	657,620	231,442
People's Bank of Halifax.....	306,055	89,900
Union Bank of Halifax.....	416,106	94,281
Pictou Bank.....	253,422	53,955
Halifax Banking Company.....	219,916	101,076
Commercial Bank of Windsor.....	95,606	22,312
Totals.....	\$5,856,836	\$966,303

Or a total of \$6,823,139, yielding on an average about 3 1/2 per cent. interest. This does not include the amount held by the branches of the Bank of Montreal, and of the Bank of B. N. A., or by the brokers, which, we are informed on good authority, hold deposits aggregating to \$1,200,000 more.

Chess.

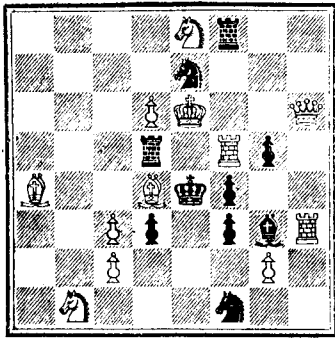
All Correspondence intended for this Column, and Exchanges, should be directed to the CHESS EDITOR, CANADIAN SPECTATOR Office, 162 St. James Street, Montreal.

Montreal, June 5th, 1880.

CANADIAN SPECTATOR PROBLEM TOURNEY.

SET NO. 1. MOTTO: *The Amaranths.*

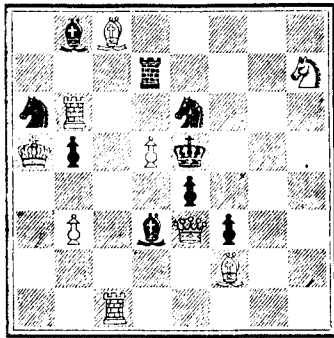
PROBLEM No. LXXIV.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

PROBLEM No. LXXV.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. LXXI. From *La Nature* Problem Tourney. Q to K Kt. 2. Correct solution received from:—J.W.S. "A well-concealed mate." C.H.W.

PROBLEM No. LXX.—We have to thank a correspondent for pointing out an error in the Solution to this Problem as given in last week's issue. If Black play 1, P to Kt 8 calling for a Kt, the solution as given is impossible. The correct answer to the Problem is:

White.	Black.	White.	Black.	White.
1 Q to K Kt 4	P take Kt	2 Q to Q R 4	K to Kt sq	3 Q to Q sq mate.
	If K takes either Kt	2 Kt to B 3 (ch)	K moves	3 Q mates.

CANADIAN SPECTATOR PROBLEM TOURNEY.—We have received the following entries in this Tourney, and beg to thank the gentlemen who have been so kind as to send us Sets for Competition. No. 1, *The Amaranths*; No. 2, *Orange Blossoms*; No. 3, *Fortis et Hospitalis*; No. 4, "Now I will believe that there are Unicorns"; No. 5, *Muskoka*; No. 6, *Strategy*; No. 7, *Problematic Characters*; No. 8, *Gladstone*; No. 9, *A Happy Thought*; No. 10, *Sic est Vita*; No. 11, *Gynx Baby*; No. 12, *Gemini*; No. 13, *L'echec n'empêche pas le travail*; No. 14, *Insuperabilis*; No. 15, *Artis est celare artem*; No. 16, *Sua cuique voluptas*; No. 17, *Thrift, thrift, Horatio!* The sets will be published weekly in the above order, and set No. 1 appears in the present issue. Chess Editors will oblige by giving publicity to the mottoes, so that composers may obtain an acknowledgment of the receipt of their sets.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

CANADIAN CHESS CORRESPONDENCE TOURNEY.

Final Report.

The Conductor has much satisfaction in announcing the termination of the Tourney. The contest—the first of its kind in Canada—was entered into by fifteen players, each of whom agreed to play one game with every other, and conduct four games simultaneously. This constituted a total number of 105 games, and no stronger proof can be adduced of the maintenance of interest felt in the contest by the competitors than the fact that the entire number has been played out faithfully to the finish.

The time occupied in the progress of the Tourney has been two years and two months, the first series of games having begun on the 27th of March, 1878. When it is remembered that many of the players resided at remote distances from each other,—e.g., the Maritime Provinces and the westernmost part of Ontario, a distance of four days, as represented by the transmission of a post-card,—the duration of the Tourney may be reasonably considered as short.

Out of a possible 14, Mr. John Henderson, of Montreal, has succeeded in winning 12 games, thus securing the silver cup. He has well earned the first prize. Characterized by soundness of combination in attack and fertility of resource in defence—with an aim to safety rather than brilliancy—Mr. Henderson's games may be regarded as models of correspondence play. Mr. A. Saunders, of Montreal, follows close behind with a score of 11. Mr. W. Braithwaite, of Unionville, Ont., comes next with 10½, the list of winners closing with Prof. Hicks and Mr. J. W. Shaw, both of Montreal, who, with a score of 9 each, tie for the fourth and fifth prizes.

Subjoined will be found a table showing the standing of all the competitors at the close of the Tourney. The average number of moves made in each game was thirty-eight, and the opening most in favour with the players has been the Knight's game of Ruy Lopez.

Although the contest has been carried on generally with great cordiality and harmony, the Conductor was called upon to adjudicate in several cases of appeal arising from the sending of impossible moves. As the result of the Tourney has been to some extent affected by such mistakes, the importance of the subject demands more than a passing notice.

An impossible move may be defined as the moving a piece or pawn to a square to which it cannot legally be moved, or the incorrect designation of a piece captured. Such a move is identical with the description of a *false* move, as given in Staunton's "Praxis." Vide "Regulations for Playing," viii. p. 19, where the penalty, or a choice of penalties, in such cases, is clearly laid down. One of these—the writer cannot but term them—unmerciful penalties, is "to play any other man legally movable which his adversary may select." This terrible punishment, immediately fatal in its consequences, is incurred by the unfortunate player who might omit the "t" from Kt, or err in the naming of a piece when sending conditional moves, as actually occurred in this Tourney.

The chess world owes Staunton much for his *Praxis* and other admirable guide-books to the game, but in the compilation of his laws and the imposition of pains and penalties, the spirit of the Middle Ages must have been strong within him! He must have considered Chess a very quarrelsome game, and one in which the players were prone to overreach one another, to require such vouchers for good behaviour! In the cases of appeal mentioned, the writer had no alternative but to render verdicts in accordance with Staunton's laws, but he did so with a strong sense of their injustice, as being totally incommensurate with the offence. In every one of the cases appealed, the infraction of the law was a simple inadvertence in copying the move incorrectly from the player's register on to the post-card.

It might be justly urged, with no small measure of truth, that success in a correspondence tourney, governed by Staunton's laws, is obtained as much by the ability to avoid error in the transcribing of a move, as by efficiency in the game! Should not the former be altogether subordinate?

In the correspondence Tourney, now in progress under the superintendence of Dr. Ryall, the principle is adopted that the receiver of a false move shall not have the penalty in his own hands, and he alone benefit by it. A penalty is imposed of one-half a game, to be

deducted from the score of the sender for every such mistake, at the close of the Tourney; by this means, all the players benefit by a mistake of one of their number. The principle is correct, but is not the penalty too severe?

Synoptical Table, showing the result of every Game played in the Tourney:—

COMPETITORS.	Hicks.	Henderson.	Saunders.	Shaw.	Murphy.	Boivin.	Braithwaite.	Ryall.	Kittson.	Gibson.	Naraway.	Clawson.	Wylde.	Foster.	Black.	SCORE.
W. H. Hicks.....	—	1	½	½	1	1	0	½	1	1	0	½	1	1	0	9
J. Henderson.....	0	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
A. Saunders.....	½	0	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
J. W. Shaw.....	½	0	0	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
M. J. Murphy.....	1	1	1	0	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
C. A. Boivin.....	0	0	0	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2½
W. Braithwaite.....	0	0	0	0	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10½
Dr. I. Ryall.....	½	0	0	1	1	1	0	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
H. N. Kittson.....	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	5½
G. Gibson.....	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	—	1	1	1	1	1	5
J. E. Naraway.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	7½
J. Clawson.....	½	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	—	1	1	6	
J. T. Wylde.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	3½	
I. G. Foster.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	4½	
G. P. Black.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	4

THE WINNERS.

Mr. J. HENDERSON,	1st prize.....	12 points.
Mr. A. SAUNDERS,	2nd ".....	11 "
Mr. W. BRAITHWAITE,	3rd ".....	10½ "
Mr. W. H. HICKS,	4th ".....	9 "
Mr. J. W. SHAW,	5th ".....	9 "

In conclusion, if the Canadian Chess Correspondence Tourney has been a source of entertainment to the players, and has given an impetus, however slight, to the game throughout the Dominion, the writer will feel himself amply rewarded for the care and labour he has bestowed upon it. Thanking the competitors for their courtesy and co-operation, he wishes each a kindly farewell.

Very respectfully,

J. W. Shaw.

26 Windsor street, Montreal, June 1st, 1880.

Musical.

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

THE QUEEN'S SHILLING.

This Operetta was presented on a grand scale this week in the Academy of Music, under the patronage of the Deputy-Adjutant-General and the Commanding Officers of the district. Considerable interest was taken in its production, principally from the fact that it is the first work of the kind ever written by a resident musician, and some fears were expressed that Dr. MacLagan had undertaken too much in essaying the part of Librettist and Composer; however, all uncertainty on that head was soon set at rest by the first performance, which, though not by any means perfect, was sufficiently well gone through to give the audience a good idea of the conception of the composer. The plot which is simple, is as follows:—

"Arthur Newcombe, supposed to be an orphan, is apprenticed to a village carpenter named Hargreaves, with whose daughter Lucy, the village belle, he soon falls deeply in love. Lucy (although really fond of him) is coquettish, and rejects him with laughter, on which he takes the "Queen's shilling" and goes on foreign service. He performs many valorous actions, and is promoted to the rank of captain, when, by an accident, he discovers in the Colonel of his regiment, Earl Newcombe, his father. Lucy, meanwhile, distracted at the thought of his being killed for her folly, accompanied by a companion, joins the A. H. Corps as nurse, and goes to the war. Arthur volunteers to lead a storming party, and is about to be bayoneted by the Sepoys, when Lucy, rushing in, arrests the thrust and saves his life. The war over, Arthur is about to marry her, but his father threatens to disinherit him, when, at a critical juncture, a lawyer is overheard plotting to oust her from her property. Further revelations show that he had made a practice of making away with heirs who were left to his charge, and that Lucy is really a lady and an heiress."

The music is pretty and effective, being mostly of the kind generally termed "taking;" at times the musician peeps out and we have excellent bits of concerted music effectively scored for orchestra. The greater part of the work is certainly original, both in conception, style and treatment; as in all modern works, we find a bar here and there that reminds us of some opera or oratorio which we have heard, but yet on close examination we find that it is merely a resemblance and not a copy.

The Opera opens with a Maypole dance, which is succeeded by a pretty chorus in two-four rhythm, after which Lucy sings a waltz-song expressing her idea of lovemaking; Arthur shortly after appears, and pours out his love in a tender ballad, but is rejected laughingly by Lucy. Then follows a duet for Tenor and Soprano which is probably the best number in the opera; it is both tuneful and original, and works up to a good climax. The second act carries us to India, where we have camp scenes, choruses, &c., and an attack on a Sepoy fortress, when Lucy rushes in and interposes her body between Arthur and the Sepoy's bayonet, the effect of the tableau being very telling. In the the third act we have some very good choral work, and a few Handelian Recitatives, the fault here being that the music is rather serious and studied and out of place in a light opera; as music, however, it is melodic, and well arranged for the voices. The Opera closes with the same movement as the first act, set to different words, the effect being rather agreeable; the orchestra is supplemented with Military Band, the soloists and chorists singing lustily "For country, home, and Queen!" while the English Union Jack is waved aloft, making a very fine tableau.

The Opera was well received from the beginning, the applause being loud and frequent, Miss Schirmer, of Boston, was the Prima Donna, and was enthusiastically encoored for her rendering of the bird song, into which she introduced a brilliant cadenza with flute accompaniment. Mr. Fritsch, of New York, took the part of Arthur Newcombe. He has a slight German accent, which to a certain extent mars the effect of his representation of a British soldier; that is soon forgotten, however, when he commences to sing. Possessed of exquisite *Tenore Robusto* he sings with the air of a consummate artist and fairly captivated his hearers; in the beautiful song "I love her, I dream of her" he sang with great taste and refinement, while his soldier's song, "When in the ranks" brought down the house. The rest of the characters were subordinate to these two, and were taken by local performers, most of whom did remarkably well; some of the amateurs evinced a little nervousness which will doubtless wear off in time. The success of the work is now assured, and if Dr. MacLagan will revise and re-write some of the more scholarly parts of his work, he will have one of the most taking and effective Operettas we have heard for a long time.



WELLAND CANAL.

Notice to Machinist-Contractors.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By Order, F. BRAUN, Secretary.

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



LACHINE CANAL.

Notice to Machinist-Contractors.

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

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

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

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

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

By Order, F. BRAUN, Secretary.

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



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Commencing 1st May,

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

JOSEPH HICKSON, General Manager.



WELLAND CANAL.

Notice to Bridge-Builders.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary.

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

WELLAND CANAL.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

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

Tenders will be received until TUESDAY, the 2nd day of JUNE next.

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

TUESDAY, the 8th day of JUNE.

By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary.

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

LACHINE CANAL.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

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

Tenders will be received until TUESDAY, the 2nd day of JUNE next.

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

TUESDAY, the 8th day of JUNE.

By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary.

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

Canadian Pacific Railway.

Tenders for Rolling Stock.

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

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

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

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

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

By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary.

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



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

CACOUNA TRAIN SERVICE.

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

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

For further particulars apply to Company's Ticket Offices.

JOSEPH HICKSON, General Manager.

Montreal, May 31st, 1880.



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Important to Shippers of Manitoba Goods.

IN ADDITION TO THE SPECIAL TRAINS leaving Montreal every MONDAY MORNING for all-rail Shipments, Specials will also leave on FRIDAY and TUESDAY NIGHTS with Goods for Manitoba via Duluth.

These Trains will make close connection at Sarnia with the First-class Boats of the North-west Transportation Company.

Freight must be delivered not later than Noon of the respective days.

JOSEPH HICKSON, General Manager.

Montreal, May 7th, 1880.



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

CHANGE OF TIME.

COMMENCING ON

MONDAY, MAY 3rd, 1880,

Trains will run as follows:

Table with columns for MAIL, EXPRESS, and Mixed trains, listing departure and arrival times for routes between Hochelaga, Hull, Quebec, and St. Jerome.

(Local Trains between Hull and Aylmer.)

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

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

All Trains run by Montreal time.

GENERAL OFFICE, 13 Place d'Armes Square.

TICKET OFFICE, 202 St. James Street.

L. A. SENEAL, Gen'l Supt.



Midland Railway of Canada;

WHITBY, PORT PERRY and LINDSAY R. R.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

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

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

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

GEO. A. COX, Managing Director, M. R. of C. JAS. HOLDEN, Managing Director, W., P. P., & L. Ry.



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

NOTICE.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, MAY 16th, and on each succeeding SUNDAY, until further notice, an EXPRESS TRAIN, with PALACE CAR attached, will leave HOCHELAGA for QUEBEC at 4.00 p.m., and a similar train will leave QUEBEC for MONTREAL at same hour, arriving at destination at 10.10 p.m.

L. A. SENEAL, General Superintendent.

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

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

ONE SINGLE FIRST-CLASS FARE,

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

L. A. SENEAL, General Superintendent.

Montreal, May 12th, 1880.

Ottawa River Navigation Company.



MAIL LINE DAY STEAMERS, BETWEEN MONTREAL AND OTTAWA.

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

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

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

ALL-DAY TRIP TO CARILLON AND BACK, passing through LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS, returning home by the Rapids. Fare for round trip, \$1.25. For the CALEDONIA SPRINGS, Excursion Tickets at reduced rates.

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

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

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

R. W. SHEPHERD, President.

PATENTS.

F. H. REYNOLDS,

SOLICITOR OF PATENTS,

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MONTREAL.