

# The Canadian Spectator.

VOL. II.—No. 44.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1879.

\$2.00 PER ANNUM.

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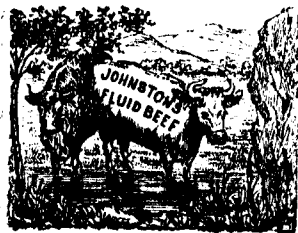
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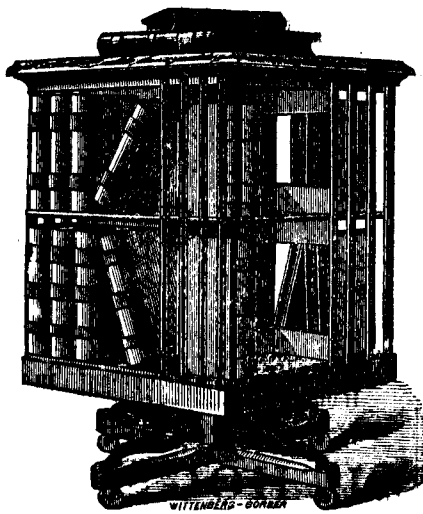
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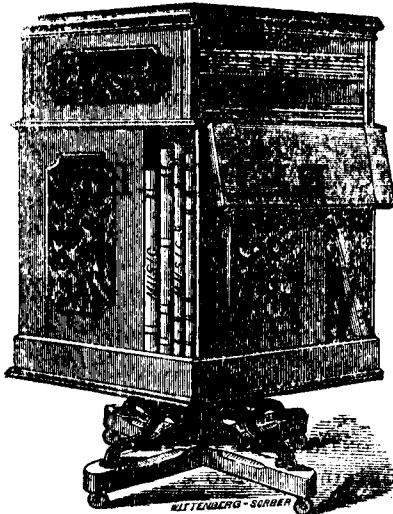
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Increase..... 1,634

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We have no hesitation to say that our stock of Blankets is the largest and the cheapest in the Dominion. See our cash prices.

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Men's Fine Seamless Woven Wool Socks, 23c per pair.  
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Men's extra quality Wool Socks, 40c, 45c and 50c per pair.

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Men's Real Buckskin Gloves, finest quality, lined with Lambskin, \$3.50 per pair.

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Good All-linen Bath Towels to be sold at 10c each. Call and see the 10c Linen Bath Towels.  
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Roller Towelling, 3 1/4c per yard.  
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Real Russia Crash, only 8c per yard.  
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Fine All-Linen Damask Napkins, \$1.20 or \$1.30 per dozen.

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# The Canadian Spectator.

VOL. II.—NO. 44.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1879.

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## THE TIMES.

### THE POLITICAL DRAMA.

We may as well confess now that it was an evil day for the Province of Quebec when M. Letellier so rashly and ill-advisedly raised the Constitutional Question. It seemed then as if the storm would blow itself out in a few days, or weeks at most, but for more than a year it has kept up a perpetual bluster, and to judge from present appearances and noises, we cannot venture to predict as to when and where we shall find the end of it. What dry winds of argument have beaten upon our poor heads, and what floods of rhetoric we have had to stem; mile upon mile of talk at Quebec week after week; stump orations full of "sound and fury;" newspaper leaders, in which the high and mighty "we" deals out thunder; street debates; club discussions; the appeal reasonable and the appeal *ad captandum vulgus*; the tears of political martyrs, and the prayers of political saints; fifteen Councillors astonishing their friends by showing that they possessed ingenuity enough to make fools of themselves; Frenchmen, acting despotically under the banner and in the name of Constitutionalism; Frenchmen and others frantically grabbing at office, daubing themselves as patriots the while; men clinging to party with loudly asserted zeal, and only giving party up in the sublimity of despair when there appeared a chance of personal gain to be had by jumping the fence. In truth we have had talking, scheming, buying, and abuse enough to swamp one of the great European powers. What can this poor Province do? We cannot govern ourselves, and nobody else cares to govern us, so we must get a little deeper into debt, and then—Repudiation.

There is nothing in the present state of affairs at Quebec to give us the slightest hope of a more settled government and more economy in the administration of affairs. The Council met on the twenty-seventh, and adjourned—determined to do nothing toward putting an end to the absurd and disgraceful situation into which they had brought us—unless they could find a chance of doing something in favour of their pets, the *Bleus*, to whom they imagine this Province belongs. They had said to M. Chapleau: Evidently you cannot succeed in wresting office from M. Joly while the Assembly can command the ordinary supplies; very good, we will lock up the money for a time,—now go to work and try what you can do. M. Chapleau went to work, and here is the result: M. Joly is beaten by a majority of six at the first trial of party strength. That is to say, M. Chapleau and his friends have succeeded in decoying five of M. Joly's supporters from their allegiance. But how has this end been secured? How is it that Messrs. Chauveau, Flynn and Lynch do now approve that which formerly they condemned, viz., the action taken by the Council in stopping the supplies? What has changed their opinion in this matter? They talk in a high falutin' way about patriotism, and "the interests of this Province," as if they imagined that people would be stupid enough to believe them to be actuated by disinterested motives. The truth is that this last is the most miserable act of a most miserable drama. We have taken leave of honesty and honour, and well nigh everything else a people should care for.

When M. Letellier dismissed the DeBoucherville ring, M. Joly undertook to bear the responsibility, and at the first opportunity carried his case to the people. The Legislative Councillors have practically acted in precisely the same manner as did M. Letellier, and the question comes: Does M. Chapleau assume the responsibility for the action of the Council in stopping the Supplies? If he does not and will not, then he has executed a wonderful piece of legerdemain, for the motion on which M. Joly has been defeated was to all intents and purposes a condemnation of the Councillors. To vote that down, as M. Chapleau has done, is to approve tacitly and really, if not in words, the measures they took for putting an end to the Joly Administration. It is easy to trace the logical issue of this. We have allowed that the Legislative Councillors have the right to stop the Supplies at any time that they may wish to embarrass a Government. M. Letellier, a Liberal representative, in the interests of his party dismissed a ministry having at the time a majority in the House; for that he was dismissed by the Dominion Government, which meantime had become Conservative—so that now, should the power change hands at Ottawa, the Quebec Council would be dismissed. Really, everybody's "usefulness is gone." Government is reduced to the merest haphazard, and we have to go on in a happy-go-lucky fashion, which precludes the possibility of sound and honest administration. The end of it must be, as I have said, repudiation. After that the deluge, or Legislative Union.

### MR. BLAKE AGAIN.

Mr. Blake has overcome his recent disgust of Canadian politics and electors, and, determined once more to give both a trial, has become a candidate for the representation of West Durham. Very many who are outside of his own particular party hope he may be returned to the Dominion Parliament, and as matters now stand he has a good prospect of success. I have before spoken of Mr. Blake in terms of almost unqualified praise, as a man remarkable both for ability and integrity, a man with such powers of intellect and conscience and speech as might make the kind of statesman we so much need. That he has conspicuous ability even his opponents will not deny; he is among our best speakers of the first rank, and no one has ever accused him of any kind of trickery. It was well and right to say all that in the day of his defeat, for it is anything but generous to put on a too critical air when speaking of a man whom fortune has deserted. Job's three friends went to comfort him, and made a mess of it by being too critical. But now that Mr. Blake is about to return to Parliament, it will be in the way of kindness to point out the defects in his spirit and manners which have led him into trouble and failure.

In the first place Mr. Blake is, by the nature of him, a visionary. One would have thought that his legal experience, bringing him into contact with men and things as they are, would have corrected this; but his imagination has held its own against all the ugly facts of political life, and once Mr. Blake is set a-going he talks of abstract rights and "the people" as if we were oppressed by landed proprietors, or by an insolent aristocracy, who had the will and the power to keep from us our just rights and privileges. There is no such thing as class dominance amongst us. "The people," whose cause Mr. Blake is so persistently and gratuitously championing, turned the Liberals out of office and Mr. Blake out of Parliament at the last elections. "The people" went to the Cabinet of which Mr. Blake was a leading member, and asked if something could not be done in the way of improving the state of affairs. No, said Mr. Cartwright, all of us put together do but make a poor, helpless "fly on the wheel"; and

then "the people" swept that bewildered fly into the shadowed place of Opposition. If Mr. Blake will drop the high heroics to which he has been accustomed to devote himself, and talk to and of real men and women, who rule their own affairs through their representatives, and not of an imaginary crowd whose cause he is bound to maintain against all comers, they—"the people"—will more readily give him their support.

Next to Mr. Blake's ability must be reckoned his independence of spirit. That is a good trait in any politician's character, and the fact that we have most of all to deplore is, that our members of Parliament become mere partizans, having neither conscience nor judgment as individuals. An independent man in the House is a clear gain to the country—a man who will think and speak for right in governed and governors is a man to praise and sustain; but there is no good which may not be abused, and independence may be exaggerated. That is the mistake into which Mr. Blake has fallen. He thought, and seems yet to think, that to be independent a man must insist upon having his own views carried out, or resign office,—must control other men or throw up responsibility. So Mr. Blake was in office one week and out the next—now a leader, and again a most reluctant follower. But that is not independence—it is simply self-assertion, and may readily run off into arrogance. If Mr. Blake will be independent in a reasonable manner—if he will believe that true personal independence often shows its strength by yielding to the opinion of others—and if he will try and believe that even weak men and perverse men have some claim to life and a hearing, he will yet make for himself an honourable name in politics.

I can easily understand how a man of Mr. Blake's ability and culture and liberal views must chafe under the leadership of the Hon. George Brown. The unsanctified Gritism, of which the *Globe* is the recognised oracle, is in no way after the tastes of any true friend of progress; and when one who is really of liberal sentiment has to bear the yoke imposed by it, there must be chafing and consequent division in the camp. Mr. Blake may as well do his best, however, to fall in with the party. He cannot form a new following—for there seems to be no material out of which a decidedly liberal party could be made; neither can he take the position now held by Mr. Mackenzie—for if the Liberals were to elect him as their leader they could not keep him long. Mr. Blake cannot lead any party: he is constituted not to lead: he is too impatient, too authoritative, too unbending, too scornful of the mere diplomacy needful to keep a party together. All this is said without any intention to depreciate Mr. Blake's merits. These things, which cause him to fail in political life, would help him to high and honourable position in any other calling; but when a man puts his hand to politics and hopes to succeed therein, he must conform somewhat to the general notion of political working. If Mr. Blake will do that he will render good service to the country by and through the Liberal opposition.

#### LAW REFORM.

It is a characteristic—of, perhaps more appropriately, an eccentricity—of the jurisprudence of Quebec, that a party cannot testify in his own case. All "his sisters and his cousins and his aunts" may appear in his behalf, and "kiss the Book"—for relationship is now no bar; but, in the expressive vernacular of the times, "his mouth is shut." His wife, too, is excluded—with logical propriety; for she, presumed, is part of himself—his "better half."

It was once deemed wise that everything should be established in the presence of two witnesses, but the exigencies of modern trade have relaxed the rigidity of this rule, and one witness—where witnesses are permitted—is now sufficient. It is clear, however, that the best evidence can very often only be supplied by the parties to the suit; and in any case, there does not seem to be any good reason why a man may not be heard in his own behalf, under oath. Such is the law in England, in the United States and in all countries where British ideas prevail. Here, however, we are an indifferent people—that is to say, we take things just as we find them. We act very often with as little

public spirit as though we were merely remaining in the country for a short time for purposes of gain, preparatory to taking up our abode in another land.

Half the ordinary transactions of life are made, "between man and man," without witnesses. The thing is done "on honour," and it is to the credit of mankind that honour is so large a factor in business. But a disagreement arises—the parties appeal to the Courts, and the plaintiff is stopped from opening his mouth! If he wants the story told, he must hear it from his adversary. But if he could accept his adversary's view, he would not have come to Court. This restriction, it is to be feared, frequently defeats justice.

Civilization, as understood in British countries, demands that both parties shall be heard. Let the judge weigh the evidence of each, and consider all the surrounding circumstances, and he will not be without the means of deciding. Solomon heard both the contending women, and who can doubt the justice of his decree? But it will be answered that if proper precautions had been taken, if the parties had had a witness, or had "reduced the bargain to writing," the proof in court would have been easy. This is true. But is not this suggesting too strong a compliment to bad faith? And should we not feel happier in dealing with our fellow-men, to confine our energies to the merits of the transaction, without the harassing consolation of a prospective law suit! A wag once remarked that "life is too short to be in a hurry," and, according to this view, every transaction in a grocer's shop might be witnessed by "These Presents," and no trouble would result, if the customer should "refuse and neglect to pay." But seriously, is not a man's word worth something in these days? And if so, why exclude his oath? Are we living in the Nineteenth Century? or are we not? Or is the Attorney-General indefinitely abroad?

Three of the Great Western Directors have come to this country, and if they act as deceitfully to those with whom they are negotiating as the Board did to the proprietors in palming off Mr. Childers' speech, which they knew embodied views he had changed, and secured proxies by the deception, those with whom they have dealings had better be on the alert. Perhaps, however, they will find that straightforwardness pays best in the end. At the statutory half-yearly meeting Mr. Adams secured a promise that the proxies already obtained are not to be used at the meeting next month, and he can now appeal to the proprietors and show the imposition of which they have been the victims; and perhaps Col. Gray may not boast of so many proxies at the next meeting. At least Mr. Adams can send out Mr. Childers' recantation of his 1876 speech, and if the proxies are then given the shareholders cannot afterwards plead ignorance.

I hear that the Roman Catholic priests of the district of Montreal are getting up a petition to the Pope to remove or dismiss Bishop Fabre. The reason they give is that the Bishop is too severe on them, forbidding them sundry small indulgences in his Palace in the matters of tobacco, snuff, &c. It seems hard on the poor priests that they should be compelled to practise such extreme self-denial, but the more piously inclined say the reform has not been enforced before it was necessary.

I have received from a most competent authority the following answer and correction of my statement made a fortnight ago as to "superior education" in this Province:—

SIR,—The statement in the SPECTATOR of the 18th ult., as to the disposal of the sum produced by the sale of marriage licenses was not quite correct. This sum, being a special tax on Protestants, has been placed at the disposal of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, and is used to supplement that portion of the "Superior Education Fund," from which grants are made to the colleges and higher schools of the Protestant ministry. As the Superior Education Fund is divided primarily, according to population, the share that falls to the ministry is but small, and the marriage license fees form a very useful addition to it.

New York is vieing with Paris in the speculation mania. Nearly all the railroad stock on the New York Stock Board, advanced from 50 to 100 per cent. this year. Erie within a few weeks

has risen from 25 to 42; Wabash was 17 less than six months ago, and is now 60. In Paris, the *World* says:—"There is a remarkable turn of speculation going on. Companies are being brought out at enormous premiums. Shares of a new bank of 500 francs each have been issued at a premium of 200 francs. The public have not only bought up the shares at this price, but have added a premium of 150 to 200 francs. This bank has bought out the Grand Hotel for more than a million pounds sterling." Bubbles burst!

English society is to be congratulated on the stern justice meted to the Editor of the London *Town Talk*. Mrs. Cornwallis West and Mrs. Langtry were undoubtedly right in dragging the foul libellers to Court; and it is to be hoped that so-called society papers will take warning and deal less in such foul aspersions of private character. But all who are acquainted with English society must know that this sort of scandal is confined to newspapers, which, lacking everything else of interest to the public, fill their columns with the veriest garbage to catch the pence of the vulgar crowds who delight in seeing dirt flung at their betters. It is time to put a stop to this iniquity, and the incarceration of the Editor of *Town Talk* will, doubtless, prove a wholesome example.

I cut the following from the *World*, and it seems to be as reasonable as it is hopeful in tone:—

"It is now nearly a year since we heard of the beginning of better times in the United States; and shortly thereafter we were familiar with the aphorism—true in the single instance, though hasty as a generalisation—that the course of trade revival is from west to east, and that we should soon therefore repeat in England the experiences of America. Though the prediction has been tardy in fulfilment, we are witnessing it at last. Stimulated by her bountiful harvests, America has begun to import more largely than she had done for years previous. There, too, the revival of credit has produced wonderful and sometimes perilous effects on the Stock Exchanges of the Union. Under the impetus given to the reconstruction of railroads an enormous demand sprang up for iron. Prices have advanced almost by bounds. Pig-iron, which was 40s. per ton six or eight weeks ago, is now 64s. per ton, or an advance of 56 per cent. Iron has led the way, but other things have followed. Our defective harvest has mainly caused the rise in bread stuffs; but in addition to such special causes, there have been wider influences which indicate a general upward movement. We may hesitate to aver with a contemporary that the American revival has rather been the occasion than the cause; but there is little doubt the American improvement has produced improvement generally; for all things were ripe for the change that has come. With the expectations, or growing confidence, as we may now say, which is the mental element in the case, of a change for the better, the discredit has disappeared that kept prices at abnormally low levels. This movement will continue to be reinforced from the West. Americans and Canadians have alike been working hard and living sparsely in order to send away the largest quantities of bread-stuffs and meat they could manage to do without to be converted into cash. When the exceptional strain thus put upon American production and exportation ceases, and there is no longer the same necessity to economise, the consumption will grow larger at home, the surplus, for export will be smaller, and with more capital to dispose of there will be an impetus to derive larger supplies of manufactured goods from Europe. Our Board of Trade Returns already testify to the operation of these agencies; for our exports are at last showing healthy signs of expansion, and a sensible check has been laid upon extravagance in imports. To sum up. Revival of credit stimulated by increasing resources derived from abroad is developing a spirit of enterprise; and there is good prospect of a healthy and improving trade which the warnings of the recent past will probably prevent from passing over into inflation—at least for a time."

It is well that a better day has dawned for England, for some tremendous bills will soon have to be paid. Afghanistan, under some guise yet to be discovered, must become a dependency of the Indian Empire. And that must necessarily impose heavy and permanent charges. But who is to pay the bill? British public opinion is now thoroughly awake to the fact that India is approaching a state of absolute bankruptcy. Less than eighteen months ago, the Indian Finance Minister, after a fiscal review of the preceding seven years, was compelled to acknowledge that he could find no real surplus of revenue over expenditure with which to meet the many contingencies to which that great country is exposed. His figures were indisputable, and the lesson was alarming. A policy of strict economy was inaugurated—outlay on new projects was in some cases curtailed, and in others stopped altogether. And now the ugly question comes up for

answer: How is India, which cannot meet her present expenses without borrowing, to defray the cost of last year's war in Afghanistan and the additional charges imposed by the recent outbreak in Cabul? The English are a practical people, and nothing brings them to their senses like having to pay through the nose for some extravagance. So the chances are that they will in the near future wreak summary vengeance on their idol whose "peace with honour" was only a delusion and a snare.

I would call attention to the Financial and Statistical Column added to the *SPECTATOR*. The Railway Traffic Returns are not given so complete and early in any other paper in the Dominion; and the Bank statement is prepared in a manner different to any other. Those interested either in Banks or Railways will afford me gratification by furnishing such information as will tend to the accuracy and completeness of what I publish.

I am deeply grateful to the many contemporaries who quote paragraphs from "The Times" in the *SPECTATOR*, although they rarely give me credit for my writing. Imitation, it is said, is the sincerest form of flattery; and I have every reason to accept the truth of the adage.

EDITOR.

### SPECIALIZING INDUSTRIES.

Their theory of the differentiation of Industries forms a fair example of the manner in which the Political Economists proceed when they have a favourite point they desire to carry. Man, being at the outset a hunter and next a herdsman and an agriculturist of a rude sort, only by degrees discovers the constant expansion of his own needs, and by degrees trains to supply them through the exercise of the ingenuity with which the great Creator has gifted him, adding, as time goes on, one invention to another, and becoming a crude but varied manufacturer. This of manufactures we may class as the third stage of his industrial education, though, if disposed to quibble, we may declare that he could not till the ground without first constructing a tool of some kind, the fact being that the first tool might be no more than a branch torn from a tree and rudely sharpened in the fire. Working in metals would follow, not precede the sowing of grain; and when the new art had arrived, it would of course add immensely to the efficiency of agricultural labour. By degrees the man would get his house furnished with the utensils of cooking, and the means of enjoying his meals in decency, community and order. Then would come improved clothing, boats and wheeled carriages, buildings of a better design, and by degrees would grow up all that culture of ornament which is the natural and varied outcome of the taste for beautiful objects implanted in the mind of every human creature. Art would afterwards become creative.

Here is a progressive education, necessity and circumstances being, under Providence, the great teachers. One would suppose the true philosopher, while he rejoiced in the supply of the material wants of the human being, would find his chief satisfaction in the improvement of the mental perceptions, the moral faculties and the muscular energies of the creature he is solicitous about, and which have been so gradually, but so persistently advanced in the natural unfolding of the life of the early generations, the advancement bringing along with it, as an incident, commerce with other tribes or peoples, and art and poetry and music as the solaces of the universe of the busy material adapters. One would suppose our friend would be mainly desirous to trace the educational effects in the broadest sense of the progress to which he has given the name of Differentiation of Industries. But we are soon undeceived. Our critic has been coining money in the interval that has elapsed since his first discoveries, and has put it into the hands of his neophytes, and set them to trading with one another, which they had already begun to do in an imperfect way by barter. All well and good, we say. At first, the trading has been between adjacent villages, and often single villages had got mutually supplied in the requirements of their individual members; the intercourse for exchange has extended to districts and countries, involving travel and enterprise, while more or less speciality of industry has been developed in the producers. There can be no need to deny the advantages of commerce at the proper stage in a nation's history, nor the manner in which the products of various climes may mutually fulfil the wants of populations and add to their comforts. But a little inquiry will shew that while this specialization, or differentiation, adds to luxury and enjoyment in the consumption and use of valued products, it very soon begins to dwarf the mind of the producer, and to restrain the educational facilities that until commerce had become thus widely extended, were constantly being enlarged through the pressure of personal needs, and discovery of means of supplying them, through intercourse with external nature, and the social union of men and families of varied occupations and views of life. But accumulation may be greatly promoted in the specializ-

ing process. That is a great point, of course, and we treat the argument with due respect. Wealth creates leisure, and from leisure comes design and thoughts of enterprise—the development of government, and the appreciation of art. The unalloyed pursuit of wealth is the enemy of all these, in its actual process, although it creates the leisure by which these elements of civilization are afterwards perfected.

But let it not be argued that the new arrangement of occupations called specialization will of itself advance the welfare of the producing populations. In some respects it will do the very contrary. While enforcing habits of order, it will largely take the life out of the individual—almost all that makes a man, in fact, unless its influences are compensated by special arrangements—his personal ingenuity, his resource, his contact and sympathy with nature, his muscular vigour, his freedom and good cheer. What is there this throwing men into orderly squares of productive machinery will not deprive them of in the sense of human faculty? The one capacity cultivated in each will only be exercised up to a certain point, to the exclusion of many others; and will continue to be so exercised for months and years after he has got all the ideas that are to be obtained from it. This can be nothing but loss of time and of life in the educational sense. But the economist thinks he can afford to overlook the terrible deprivation, for the sake and on the ground of material accumulation; and though we do not go this length, we are quite ready to admit as compensations the social accumulation of means, the ability for great common enterprises, the leisure already referred to with its valuable products, and the means of education for numbers so far as the study of books constitutes education. But if we wish to know whether the populations have advanced or deteriorated on the whole by the change in the social habits which manufactures and commerce have produced, we must take the liberty to compare the European labourer, or power-loom minder, or lime-burner, or glass-blower, or omnibus-driver, with the free rangers of far less civilized lands, who have the cultivated use of their limbs, a quick eye and prompt resource, a thinking faculty judiciously applied to their own affairs, lively domestic affections, taste and individuality in their raiment, with a very constant manifestation of ideas and a will of their own. The question is, Which are cultivated men?

The other enquiry of moral and spiritual advantages involved in the diffusion of the religion of Christ is distinct from the industrial question, although constantly affected by it; for if we would save souls we must exert ourselves to save bodies also, which are the temporary abode of souls, and for which we have the highest authorities. But as a general rule, and other things being equal, an atmosphere of social freedom is the one in which Christianity can best be propagated, and which gives the best hope of evolving a high and religious character in the people—for the religion will then be practical as well as argumentative. Even in the life of modern cities, if we wish a youth to learn something for himself, or to gain ideas, we do not send him into a great establishment with its division of labour, but into a small one, every member of which has a fair notion of the work of all; but if we do consent to make him for the time a member of the larger machine, we certainly do not do so with the intention that he shall all his life continue in the work of fulfilling one and the same minute function, and as a tributary to the wants of others while dwarfing every natural power with which he has been endowed in rudimentary form.

*Theta.*

### "PROTECTION" FOR HONESTY.

It would be difficult to dispel the illusion that a man who pays his debts is necessarily honest, yet there is hardly any axiom of this age so absolutely untrue.

There are two ways of paying debts. One is by giving usefulness to the community in payment of them; the other is by economizing usefulness and inducing the community to pay high for ingenious but inexpensive shams, in which inheres little labour but much appearance of it, that with the proceeds debt to individuals may be defrayed. The one lasts and eventually pays its debts in one form or other; the other is liable to be found out sooner or later, and crash into ruin just when it seems most prosperous. Even if this event be avoided, there are some debts which this kind of life never pays. The payment of business debt is not a proof of honesty. The point is not—has he paid his debts? but *how* has he paid them? By what means—the selfishness of grab, or the reality of service—has he acquired the ability to pay them? For what reason has he come to lack the ability to pay them? Has he served the cause of humanity, or has he served self alone.

It will be asserted that all this is fearfully dangerous business doctrine. That is a secondary consideration, if it be truth. And the "whirligig" of time always brings about its revenges. Men will, through time, come to study out these problems by results. A man may go on paying those who trust him for many a year; yet the means whereby he does so may be ingenious swindling of the public; but by and bye the obtuse unenlightened and much-enduring public find him out even in his last, most intricate, ultra-comprehensive wriggle, and light is at once thrown upon all his previous contortions. And then, if he

begin to be forced to believe honesty is the best policy, and revert to that in his despair, the public whom he has so long fooled cannot be blamed if it look only for a deeper wriggle, a more deftly concealed game within his new-fledged real honesty. Thus a relentless law of cause and effect overtakes him. Confidence, trade, and capital vanish like the baseless fabric of a vision, and leave only a wreck behind—a wreck destroyed by, and drifting on the wild waste of an ocean of falsities, while the official assignee wheels overhead with the poised wing and fateful visage of the albatross.

A fancy picture, say some, and not a very pretty one either. Well, be it so. Let us come down to facts. Can any one explain why it is that the lowest, least durable class of goods are what are imported and made in this country? Is it because the average income of our people is so low they cannot afford to buy genuine good articles? Surely not. The average income in Canada is high compared to other civilized lands. Yet we distance all competitors in scarcity of really first-class, durable, serviceable goods of any description, and in the multitude of our insolvencies. Why have we here so many men who do *not* pay their debts? Is it because we have too many traders, and too few producers? Is it not, rather, that the traders we have do not aim at productive trade,—trade by which both buyer and seller are benefited?

The true debt a man owes to his neighbour is to do him service. The trader who lives for that end cannot, will not resort to *deceptive* service. He cannot, dare not buy cheap but rancid butter at 10 cents per lb., send it to the creamery to be freshened up and coloured that it may take new rank as "choice dairy" at 22c. per lb. He buys genuine "choice dairy" at 20c. and sells it at 22c. It takes a little time for a people who have come to believe that large windows and show-and-glitter are the outward and visible effects of smartness applied to getting good goods, to discover, by repeated experiment, their error. They are apt, naturally enough, to get discouraged trying one after another with like result in all, and resign themselves to their fate, in the matter of axle-grease butter, before they have succeeded in unearthing the genuine butter-man who swindleth not, neither rejoiceth in the profits of iniquity. And so it becomes to the honest tradesman simply a question of capital, or ability to starve cheerfully and continuously and still do the right, as to whether he shall fail or not.

Nor is butter the only article of trade to which these distinctive, but idiotic principles apply. The fact that it is so puts another difficulty in the way of honest service trade, because the tendency of evil and falsity is to stand by and support those of like genus. Thus the dry-goods man is content to be diurnally disgusted with the butter of his grocer so long as said grocer is content to spend his profits with him in shoddy, but showy dress-goods or cloths. It is only when the whole system comes out too strongly, when competition in deception has become so keen and so expensive it defeats itself, that the revulsion comes on and men turn to honest and genuine service as the best policy. Too late, alas! Honesty, even could it gain credence after so much deception, will not support the complicated machinery built up by the necessities of deception. It cannot support that which is not a natural growth from that root; and so these useless, expensive and delusive accessories must go—through the Insolvent Court by the auctioneer's hammer, and be reduced exceeding small by the mills of the gods—be ground out into material for the true bread of usefulness.

This is the process we have seen going on these last two years with retail traders and wholesale, and latterly with banks. All who have served deception and not usefulness are going or gone.

The insolvent list has been piled either by honesty beaten in the struggle with knavery, or by deception forced to destruction by the strength of its own deceptiveness.

Let no one deceive himself, however. The man who lives for usefulness can always pay his monetary debts; for he need have none. If he be wise, as well as honest, he will not incur any. He will labour for others honestly and live by what others choose to give him for such labour, whether the reward be little or much. But to judge *all* by this standard, in this age and country, is hardly a fair test. The genius of our trade is credit. Hence those brought up in its atmosphere, however honest they may be at heart, see no evil in using credit to do good genuine service towards their fellows in trade, till the results of *honest* competition with knavery eventuate in loss to creditors. Therefore it is that there is hardly any axiom so absolutely untrue as that a man who pays his debts is necessarily therefore honest.

This thing ought not so to be; nor can it long continue, for the love of usefulness is awake once more and must, and will, conquer that selfishness which lives only by destruction, and grows by what it feeds on, till it becomes unwieldy, and its powers enfeebled by luxury and misuse grow unfit for any real living usefulness. Then death, extinction of power, the "wages of sin," ensue.

These views are endorsed and carried out by the various firms represented

"Brown, Jones and Robinson."

## A CRITICISM.

If the readers of the SPECTATOR are not already weary of "Argus" and his critics, perhaps I may be allowed very shortly to fulfil "Argus's" desire that I should state my views on Mr. Herbert Spencer's argument on the continued differentiation, not only of individuals, but of nations, and on his reply to that argument. I should also wish to correct one or two misstatements and misapprehensions of "Marih" in his attack on my criticism.

As time and space press, I may shortly say that I quite agree with Mr. Herbert Spencer, that as progress continues there is a tendency for the *leading* industries of different nations to become more specialized in the same manner as in individuals. "Argus," however, fails to grasp—from the absence, in his quotation from that author, of any such word as *leading* or its equivalent—what I take to be the drift of Mr. Spencer's argument. Let us see what must be the true interpretation of Mr. Spencer's argument, and then we can measure the value of "Argus's" reply. The former says that one of the tendencies of modern progress is, that not only is there an increasing subdivision of labour among individuals, but among localities and even among nations. Now, as Mr. Herbert Spencer is not wanting in intelligence, it is to be presumed that he did not mean to say that all the people of this or that nation should become engaged in one pursuit; but that where a particular people had, owing to circumstances, special facilities for the production of some commodity in large demand, the production of that commodity would become their *leading* industry. Let us take an illustration. Suppose that, owing to her soil, climate and population, France can produce wine cheaper than any other nation, then the production of wine would become the *leading*, or one of the *leading* characteristics of French industry; but as it is obvious that a very large proportion of the nation could not be directly employed in the production of wine, but must be needed as merchants, lawyers, doctors, &c. &c., it is inconceivable that the French people should ever become exclusively wine-growers. More than this, though there may be a tendency for different nations to specialize their leading functions, the degree of this specialization must be greatly limited by the specialization of the natural facilities of various peoples for the production of certain commodities. For instance, though the physical conditions of Great Britain to-day are such that she has special facilities for the production of certain commodities, to-morrow, owing to a variety of circumstances, she may lose those facilities, or other nations may acquire them in an equal degree,—in which case, the national specialization of these industries would cease. On which, a true Free Trader would say no artificial interference should prevent their diffusion.

"Argus" states that Mr. Cobden laid it down that cotton-growing countries *should* not be cotton-manufacturing countries. If such is the case, I regret that Mr. Cobden ever made so foolish a speech, and I, for one, should certainly repudiate any such statement; nor do I think that any economist could ever have laid down any such rule, seeing it would amount to the statement, either that cotton-growing countries were, from the nature of the case, unable to manufacture cotton as cheaply as certain non-cotton-growing countries,—in which case *could*, and not *should*, would have been the proper conditional to have used,—or that cotton-growing countries should not be allowed to manufacture their own raw material, which would be a self-stultification quite beyond any Free Trader.

Now, how does "Argus" reply to Mr. Herbert Spencer's argument, that individuals, localities and nations show a *tendency* (in greater or less degree) towards functional differentiation? He argues that even individuals, as they advance in culture, become more alike, instead of more unlike, or differentiate less rather than more. Here he seems to me to have misapprehended the significance of the functional differentiation cited. In point of fact, both in the case of individuals and nations, we find they have at one and the same time the twofold tendency both to specialization and its opposite. This, however, is by no means contradictory, as I shall shortly show. The individual and the nation may be regarded in two characters,—the individual, or the national producing machine, and the individual, or national personality. In the former character, the tendency is to greater and greater subdivision; in the latter character, the tendency is to a greater width and comprehension.

As the best illustration of my meaning, let me remind "Argus" of (I think), the "*Saturday Review's*" definition of the modern man of culture: "that he should know everything of something and something of everything." What does this mean? That in his character of intelligent machine, if I may so call him, he was to know everything of that which was his special function, but that in his character of man, he was to know something of, and to sympathize with, at least a great number of different branches of knowledge. Therefore I cannot but think that "Argus" must recognize that his argument, that the man of culture in different countries tends not to unlikeness but to likeness, is at once true and untrue. It is true of him as a man: it is untrue of him as a producing, or perhaps I had better say bread-winning machine. In the same way the tendency of civilized nations is at once to a likeness in their general humanity, and to an unlikeness in the means by which they support their humanity.

Not to prolong this argument, I wish to draw "Argus's" attention to the fact that he has failed to appreciate this, because he fails to see that an advance in general culture on the part of a people does not depend on that people being engaged in a multiplicity of special functions, any more than the individual advance in culture is dependent upon the individual being engaged in an equal variety of occupations. To make this clearer, I contend that France might become much more exclusively a race of wine-growers, and England a race of cotton-spinners, and yet the French and English grow more and more alike in their general human characteristics. It was this fact which I tried to bring out in that part of my former criticism, wherein I thought I showed that man's general civilization was not necessarily affected by his special function, but was the result of his whole material and mutual environment.

In reference to this point, I would say a few words on "Marih's" criticism. He seems altogether to have failed in understanding the drift of my argument above alluded to, and has also credited me with various assertions which I did not make, and which I wish to correct. The general value of his criticism may be illustrated if I take his answer to one of my points. I said that the maker of a tomahawk was not necessarily less civilized than the man who tends a machine. "Marih" answers "yes he is, because the intelligence required to make a Whitworth gun is greater than that required to construct a tomahawk." Now, in one sense this is true; in another, it is not. The intelligence required to originate the Whitworth gun even, I know is immensely greater than that required to originate a tomahawk; but the man who tends a machine is not the intelligence which originates the Whitworth gun. On the other hand, the intelligence required to make a particular tomahawk may be quite as great as that needed to tend the machines which turn out the Whitworth gun. But in neither case is the intelligence required to make or originate a tomahawk or a Whitworth gun a true measure of the civilization of those who produce the one or the other.

Further, I did not say that certain factories established—for instance, in India or Egypt—were not originated by civilized people, nor did I say that a man might not study Political Economy and remain a Protectionist; but I did say, unless a man had studied Political Economy he had no right to an opinion either as Free Trader or Protectionist. "Marih" asks whether a "merchant, with great interests to look after, has not a right to hold an opinion, even if he has not studied Ricardo," &c.? Certainly, a merchant has a right to an opinion on his own interests; but that gives him no necessary right to an opinion on the interests of the country at large, to which his own may or may not be antagonistic. I might go on to answer other of "Marih's" criticism did not pressure of time and space prevent. I trust, however, enough has been written to show their value.

Roswell Fisher.

## IRELAND.

In the capital of this highly favoured Canada there is, it appears, a spirited journal that seems not inclined to allow things to be said about Ireland which it thinks ought not to be said.

It is not probable that any one could be found sufficiently envious to find fault with a disposition at once patriotic, and therefore commendable. But as there are some things that must be said concerning that troublesome island—unpleasant to say and unpleasant to hear—it was not deemed too much for an unpretending contemporary pen to endeavour to write what there was to be written in relation thereto.

A late issue of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR includes an article on Ireland, of which its contemporary does not approve, but roundly avers that the author of the objectionable writing has not "the slightest knowledge of the subject which he treats." A criticism if thus somewhat robust, has at least the merit of simplicity, and might be looked upon as a comprehensive and summary method of dealing with an opponent and his opinions. It is, however, to be observed that a whole column is a good deal for a spirited journal to devote to the statements of a writer who is said to know nothing of his subject. Whether that writer is to be censured for, or congratulated upon, his alleged ignorance of Irish affairs may be a question. There are people so addicted to the ways of peace and quietness, so inclined to the belief that respect for law and orderly habit are favourable to the well-being of mankind, as to be very much of the opinion that the prosperity and progress of the world in general would not be seriously impeded if a good deal less were heard of Ireland and Irishmen. "The true bearing of Irish politics" being rather beyond the grasp of ordinary comprehension, it is not presumed to express any opinion as to how far such people may be correct in their views; but, on the other hand, those—if any such there are—who probably desire to investigate the phenomenon presented by the Irish political mind would do well to commence their studies by laying aside the preconceived notion that a spade is a spade. The ingenious evolution of Hibernian ethics, shewing that a spade is not always a spade, might tend to diminish a natural feeling of surprise on learning that when Irishmen hiss at the Queen they are to be understood as expressing their loyalty and devotedness, that threatening to murder their landlords is "only

agitation for reduction in rents," and that "hurrah for the Sepoy," and "hurrah for the Zulu," are in reality hurrah for old Ireland, and possibly hurrah for old England. Persons insufficiently impressed with the desirableness of suspending their old-fashioned ideas would doubtless find it difficult to understand that although the home achievements of the Hibernian bayonette have not hitherto been of a character to evoke much enthusiasm of the military kind, that weapon and its rather remarkable failures are nevertheless to be reckoned amongst the most potent factors in the obtaining of justice for Ireland. But if such people could be once brought to see that a spade is no longer to be considered a spade, they would remember the glories of Slieveanamon, and not only cease to see Fenianism as a device to cheat the Biddys of Boston, but trace the rout of the "English garrison" in Ireland to the heroic deeds of Sweeny of the Sword at Pigeon Hill.

Deep in the Irish mind is a hatred of England and everything that is English. That such should be the case, after the lapse of fifty years of conciliatory legislation, is certainly discouraging; but it should not be expected that a people who for centuries have suffered so severely from themselves and their conquerors should feel even favourably towards a nation which they consider it to be, in some sort, their birth-right to detest.

The harvest in England and in Scotland, although disastrous, does not seem, so far, to have led to tumultuous assemblies, nor to threats of spoliation and murder; but as a matter of course, and to ease the Hibernian mind, it is not to be expected that a bad season could happen in Ireland without an outburst of national feeling. Although things are not so bad as in the neighbouring island, the harvest is sufficiently bad, combined with lowness of prices, to cause widespread distress and render a natural appeal to the landlords unavoidable. But that such appeal, reasonable in itself, should have so frequently assumed the character of a violent tumult, must be disappointing to those who at this day may have expected better things from Irishmen.

A measure or movement not associated with violence would seem foreign to the Hibernian conception. Concessions and ameliorations are, and always have been, regarded in Ireland as simply the result of fear, and so long as it is the habit of cheap politicians to share in this antique form of delusion, it would perhaps be desirable for Englishmen to cease thinking they have founded, fought for, and maintained the mightiest Empire the world has ever seen.

It would doubtless be encouraging to hear that "there is no movement on foot in Ireland for confiscation of ownership in land." Possibly there are men in that country who might discern immorality in such a proceeding, but when popular leaders, who are supposed to speak the national mind, declare that "the offer now made to the landlords would never be made again," it is disappointing and unpleasantly suggestive that the physical force, which England is said so greatly to fear, may again be called on to perform some of its imaginary triumphs, or sustain another of its crushing defeats. It is really obliging of the Irish to expect only simple justice; give them that and the bullets and the assassins would be reserved for the removal of other abuses at a convenient season. That they love justice, especially when coincident with having their own way needs no extraneous evidence, but as such might be of a kind not quite consistent with what is commonly considered justice to others, it would probably be deemed too high a price to pay even for the novel spectacle of Irish loyalty. Mr. Sullivan thinks that his countrymen in the United States and elsewhere will not allow the people of Ireland to be crushed. Possibly this is a remote allusion to a future appeal to the patriotism of the Biddys to aid "the men in the gap"; but before so extreme and rather ungallant a measure be taken, somebody should inform the world what the abuses are from which the Irish are said to be suffering, what the nature of the misgovernment of which they seem to be the peculiar victims. Some one should write the story, if any one can.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY ADULT EDUCATION.

The South Kensington course of Supplementary Education for the adult population of England is bearing much fruit, and might be copied with advantage by the Colonies, where at present a less complete system prevails. Since 1851 many thousands have risen to competence and distinction through the aid of the teaching received in the Science and Art classes. The only condition of admission to these schools being membership of some industrial craft, and a small fee brings them within the reach of all who desire to use them. The ages of the pupils range from sixteen to thirty, and the fees paid run from 5s. to 15s. per subject for the season, the smaller fee being the more general of the two. The curriculum provided is a most liberal one, commencing with plane and solid geometry, machine construction and drawing, and then passing on to heat, light, electricity, geology, chemistry, and agriculture. Many of these classes are worked in connection with the Mechanics' Institutions, but where these are not found, local committees are formed, and the teaching is done in local school-houses, under the supervision and guidance of the committees. This instruction begins in October and closes in April; the hours are from 7 to 10 in the evening, and the lectures occupy from one hour to one

hour and thirty minutes. Usually there is one lecture a week for each subject, and each student takes about two subjects, on which the average charge is 5s. each; but a reduction is always made to those who take a second study.

In the first or second week in May an examination takes place in each subject for pupils all over the country, and on the results, certificates, prizes, and scholarships are awarded. The examinations are of three stages,—the elementary, advanced, and the honours,—and each stage has two classes. The remuneration of the teachers comes mainly from the results of these examinations. The first class students in the elementary and advanced stages obtain for the teacher £2, and the second class £1. In the honours' stage the payments are: for first class £4, and for second class £2. Students who take second class in any stage obtain a certificate, and those who win a first receive prizes of instruments or books, while others who show special merit are awarded Scholarships of £10 and Exhibitions of the value of £25 per annum, tenable for three years. Royal Exhibitions of the value of £50, tenable for three years, are given in competition to the most successful students, and are held for three years, on the conditions that the holder attends the courses of the Royal School of Mines regularly for the period for which the Exhibition is held, and passes the examinations required for the Associateship of the school.

Many students from all parts of the old country, some in humble circumstances, have won these distinctions, and have obtained careers in the Professions, conferring honour on themselves and benefit on their country. The young men in the Dominion might profitably consider whether three or four hours of their evening leisure could not be spent in Science instruction. All Canadian cities, and many of the towns, have Mechanics' Institutions which possess the machinery for classes of this kind. If encouragement were given, a beginning could be made, and some of the Sciences taught in England could be taught here as well.

The rapid progress of Agricultural and Mining industries, and the remarkable development of home manufactures since 1869, show how much has already been accomplished; but much more remains to be done. New mines are opening, and the heavy crops taken from the soil indicate the necessity for technical knowledge, if mining is to succeed and profitable farming is to be promoted. The most pressing of our requirements in Science just now is special training in agriculture. The stationary state in the Quebec Province on the old lands has long been apparent.

There are, of course, objections to be urged against this kind of teaching for farmers' sons,—distance from town, and possibly the want of qualified teachers; but these difficulties may be overcome if there is a desire for knowledge. In England, classes in Agriculture form a new feature in the Education Department. Since this subject has been added to the list, the results become more and more encouraging. In the third year (1878) nearly thirteen hundred presented themselves for examination, with the following results:—

|                       | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Failed. | Total. |
|-----------------------|------------|------------|---------|--------|
| Elementary stage..... | 208        | 594        | 212     | 1014   |
| Advanced stage.....   | 69         | 123        | 37      | 229    |
| Honours.....          | 7          | 10         | 5       | 22     |

For the current year the statistics have largely increased, but as no official statement is published, the facts cannot be given. The course of instruction is simple, but effective. After the lecture, laboratory work follows, comprising work on geological specimens, chemical experiments, and examination and classification of samples of farm products. Thus a good elementary training is obtained in the principles of the science, on which a more complete course might be laid, including natural experiment in the field where students show a desire to continue the study; and farmers are found ready to welcome the inspection of agricultural pupils from the near towns. In Britain the Saturday afternoon holiday is often used by the students for field work in geology, botany, and agriculture. The advantage of an opportunity of testing the propositions of the class-room by direct experiment in the field is considerable. Even students at the model school at Guelph have derived much benefit from visits to neighbouring farms for the purpose of comparing experiences. Experiments under one set of conditions of soil and climate may need an entire rearrangement on an adjoining farm. Crops grown on a plot here will be seen to be altogether unsuited and unremunerative there; and the teacher finds in field work his most valuable aid to the lecture room. Apart from the mere business of learning, and the ultimate profit to the student, there is a high moral value in the work done, a source of pleasure for life that will never be lost, whatever the occupation of the taught may be.

The extraordinary development of agricultural resources in the Dominion since the period of depression set in warrants the assumption that Canada will become more and more a great agricultural country. Her cereals are unrivalled, her fruits are not surpassed, and in the raising of stock and the products of the dairy she has hardly an equal. Canadian Stilton is a product of great skill, and is looked upon in London society as a delicacy to be enjoyed only by people of means. There is no occupation in life so healthy as farming, and none so free from the corrupting influences to which youths in cities are exposed;



none is surer of a competence, and the value of a farmer's investment is far easier to calculate than a share in a company, the stocks of the railroads, or even the public funds year for year. Whether five or ten years, the net gains from farming show greater yields than those of city traders. If the young men of the cities could be induced to look to farming for a living rather than hazard their lives in an uncertain race for mere existence in the town, they would enjoy a security of possession not surpassed by the most fortunate broker or merchant. No better outlet could be found for the latent energy of the city youth, or the country town lad, than the devotion of a part of his evenings to study those subjects having a direct connection with his industrial occupation. One subject need only absorb three hours per week, and if two subjects were taken, the time given to them would be well spent, and would well repay the student.

The success of these classes in England is regarded with satisfaction by everybody associated in the work. Hitherto they have supplied the only machinery available for technical knowledge for the artizan and labouring population of the country.

### SUCH IS HISTORY.

The sagacity of the French King's famous saying, "*Telle est l'Histoire*," is being proved to us every day by the curious conflict of assertions touching past events, real or fictitious. Many public speakers and writers are apt to look more to the telling qualities of the anecdote they are relating than to the historical accuracy of the story. There is a class of historians of the Niebuhr school, who are for stripping from our memory all of the epigrams and maxims that ages have created and youth so eagerly seized upon. Even grave Professors of Yale College may be numbered among these historians. It is not so very long ago since an onslaught was made on some of the most popular historical sayings and stories which have been handed down to us from time immemorial; and nowadays the schoolboy of not many years back is required to rid his mind of many pleasant fables. He must no longer cherish the story of Romulus and Remus, the incident of King Canute and the sea, the adventure of Alfred in the shepherd's hut, and the apple-shooting of William Tell. He must give up the episode of Columbus and the egg because it is claimed that the illustration was employed by another man long before the birth of the great discoverer. Nor is it at all improbable that the identity of Christopher Columbus himself will be destroyed because of Mark Twain's anecdote of the Genoa guide. They were standing beside a certain monument which the guide said was that of "the man who discovered America," and Mr. Clemens quite nonplussed the fellow by saying that he had just arrived from the country mentioned, and that was the first he had heard of such a discovery.

During the past twenty-five or thirty years we have been compelled, though with sorrow, to play the skeptic with regard to some of the best-known historic phrases. A revered one of those lately demolished is the story told of the great German poet. It was long believed that Goethe, when dying, exclaimed: "Light, more light!" whereas what he did say was, according to our Yale Professor: "Bring the candle nearer." If we may believe the same reliable authority, the saying attributed to Louis XIV.—"The State! I am the State!"—was never uttered by him at all, but was said by Mazarin some twenty years before the King's time; and, for that matter, before the Cardinal by Elizabeth of England. Nor was the late M. Thiers the author of the constitutional maxim, "The King reigns, but does not govern," for it was said by John Zamorski, a Pole, two hundred years before the time of the distinguished Frenchman. The last words of William Pitt have been variously rendered as, "Oh, my country! how I love my country!" and "Oh, my country! how I leave my country!" The latter words are the best authenticated ones, and yet in the more obscure circles of political gossip in England there has been current a strange story that the real last words of the English statesman were, "I should like one of Bellamy's pork pies." A denial is made of the story that Nelson's last signal at Trafalgar was, "England expects every man to do his duty," and it is now asserted that what he did signal the fleet was, "Have the men had their breakfasts?" The oddest story we can now call to mind about the last words of a commander before going into battle, is that related by a certain Gen. Bismarck, who flourished several generations ago. He declared that at Blenheim, just before the battle, the Duke of Marlborough was in his coach surrounded by his servants, who were making up his dirty linen. An aide-de-camp to Prince Eugene rode up to ask if the allied forces should begin the advance, whereupon his Grace replied, "Not till my washing is ready." It was Carlyle who deprived the French guard of the credit of saying, "Fire first, Messieurs, the English"; and the saying, long attributed to Talleyrand, that "language was given to us to disguise our thoughts," was, it appears, first made by Voltaire. More than 150 years before General Lee talked of "dying in the last ditch," William of Orange wrote to the States General to say that it was the duty of every Dutchman to die, if necessary, in the last ditch to defend the country from the ambition of Louis XIV.

Numerous other illustrations might be given, as, for instance, the punning dispatch attributed to Gen. Sir Charles Napier, announcing in the single word "Peccavi" his conquest of Scinde. The witticism was invented by an Irish humourist. But the most recent denial of a popular myth comes from England. Not very long before Parliament was prorogued, in August, Sir William Vernon Harcourt happened in debate in the House of Commons to mention the battle of Navarino; and with reference to that event observed that it had always been supposed that a dispatch had gone forth from an illustrious quarter addressed to the Admiral in command of the British fleet in the Levant, and couched in these laconic words; "Go it, Ned." The relation of this anecdote elicited a letter from Gen. Sir William Codrington, the son of the Admiral in question; and in this communication the whilom Commander-in-chief of the British Army in the Crimea contradicts point blank the authenticity of the "Go it, Ned" story. The counsel of a celebrated cynic was to the effect that we should believe nothing that we hear and only half of what we see, and there certainly are many reasons against implicit acceptance of the proverb that "seeing is believing." The worst of it is that history has such a woefully short memory, or that the fogs of error begin so soon to gather about acted or spoken things, that we are often puzzled to find out the rights or wrongs of a matter that happened so late as the day before yesterday. "There's nothing new, and there's nothing true; and it don't much signify," said one of our cynical countrymen; but he was wrong, for literal accuracy in history is a matter always of the very highest importance. The great trouble is that a scrupulous attention to the minor details is unhappily either thought unworthy the pursuit or is beyond the capacity of most historians.—*New York Times*.

### SELF-CONCEIT.

Self-conceit is pre-eminently one of those traits of character of which cynics have been wont to remark that there is no harm in having them; the harm is in letting it be found out that you do have them. Some have maintained that although it is unwise to betray self-conceit, it is yet a point of wisdom to cultivate it. Many close observers of men and manners would go a step further than this, and would contend that not only is a certain amount of self-conceit desirable and legitimate, but that a reasonable display of it is often essential to success in life. "I have observed," said Lord Hartington on one occasion, "that the House of Commons is very apt to estimate a man a good deal according to his own value of himself;" and in this respect, his lordship added, the House of Commons was very much like all other assemblies. He might have said, indeed, that it was very much like the world at large. The world is often bound to take a man at what he shows to be his own estimate of himself, for a time, for the simple reason that, until he himself affords them, there are no materials upon which to base an independent judgment. Whether an individual's own estimate of his ability is fairly borne out by his characteristics or is above or below them, a little time is required to show, and it is just during this time that the House of Commons and men in general are willing to take him on his own valuation.

It may not be, however, altogether owing to a lack of knowledge of man with whom we come in contact for the first time that we are disposed to accept them for what they evidently believe themselves to be. There is an amazing amount of presumptuous conceit in the world which is the sheer and palpable result of the densest ignorance and inexperience, and which is simply a ludicrous nuisance wherever it is met with. Conceit originating in this course, never gets much consideration anywhere. But, coupled with much inexperience and consequent inefficiency, there is often to be seen a display of self-confidence which is far more respectable, because it has its origin in a consciousness of undeveloped power. All the world has read the famous words with which the present Premier of England brought his first speech in Parliament to a close. A similar ebullition of conceit is related of Sheridan, who had made his *debut* in the House of Commons nearly fifty years before. Moore tells us that he made his first speech on November 20, 1780. "It was on this night, as Mr. Woodfall used to relate, that Mr. Sheridan, after he had spoken, came up to him in the gallery, and asked with much anxiety what he thought of his first attempt. The answer of Woodfall, as he had the courage afterwards to own, was, 'I am sorry to say that I don't think that this is your line; you had much better have stuck to your former pursuits.'" On hearing which, Sheridan rested his head on his hands for a few minutes, and then exclaimed, with a vehement oath, that it was in him notwithstanding, and it should come out too. That it did come out, and that with remarkable effect very often, everybody knows.

Of course if Sheridan had failed after all, such an utterance might reasonably have been adduced in proof of the man's over-weening vanity and conceit. It has been a matter of common observation, however, that such conceit is often indicative of latent power, a consciousness of which is undoubtedly in many cases the secret stimulus to perseverance and a guarantee of ultimate success. No one is likely to accomplish anything of importance without a firm conviction that it is within the scope of his power. Of what that scope is, the man's own knowledge of himself is often the surest indication, and the greater

the confidence with which this knowledge inspires him the more likely he is to succeed. It is some sort of recognition of this, perhaps, that often unconsciously inclines us to take a man, at least for a time, at his own estimate.

Vanity and conceit are, of course, especially observable when displayed in connection with feebleness and incapacity, and hence they are often spoken of as peculiar to the feeble and incapable. This, however, is a mistake. As a mere matter of fact a very large proportion of men of real power—men who have proved their power by their doings—have been full of conceit to overflowing. And when it has not exactly overflowed, its existence has been unquestionable. From "Great Cæsar," with his bombastic "*veni, vidi, vici*," down to men of such homely experience and strong common sense as William Cobbett, who rose to make his first speech in the House of Commons embarrassed mainly by the conviction that the people of the three kingdoms were looking to him as the only man who could save the country—from Julius Cæsar and Charles V., down to Cobbett and Dr. Parr, Lord Brougham and Charles Dickens—men of mark of every type and calibre have proved themselves fully conscious of their own exceptional powers. Indeed, in a general way it must be so.

Self-confidence, as we have said, is usually essential to success. It may be generally assumed, therefore, that any man who attains success by the exercise of his own talents is perfectly cognisant of those talents. A man can no more be blind to his own tried and proved abilities than he can be blind to those of a friend in whom he may be deeply interested, and a wise man would not be if he could. There is nothing in the nature of weakness in a strong man being conscious of his strength, and even a somewhat exaggerated estimate of it need be regarded as nothing more than an error of judgment, which may, it is true, sometimes be mischievous, but will also sometimes lead him to dare and to do that which otherwise he might have thought beyond him. To have a strong self-confidence is to have a perennial source of strength. To be perpetually displaying it to the world is a proof and a source of weakness. To have a reasonable self-conceit is legitimate and necessary to a man's own stimulus and support; to make a reasonable display of it may be necessary to secure the confidence of others. Anything beyond these points is, at least, error of judgment in the one case, and petty and contemptible weakness in the other. Yet it is astonishing how often men have not only combined in themselves the loftiness of genius, the dignity of learning, and the pride of exalted station with an extravagant estimate of themselves, but have habitually paraded that estimate before the world.

It is amazing to find a man of the profound learning and Herculean mental strength of Dr. Parr, for instance, or Buffon displaying vanity and stilted conceit of which any sensible schoolboy might be well ashamed. Nobody could be surprised that a man of Lord Brougham's encyclopædic powers should have a high opinion of himself as compared with the majority of those with whom he came in contact. But it is amazing that a man possessing those talents should not have perceived the folly of egotism which continually made him ridiculous with his endowments, and which on one occasion led him to perpetrate the petty and undignified hoax of disseminating a report of his own death that he might have an opportunity of revelling in the panegyrics with which the newspapers were immediately filled. Without his conceit Lord Brougham never could have achieved what he did; without the weakness that led him to be always displaying it, his character would now have stood immeasurably higher.—*London Globe*.

## THINGS IN GENERAL.

### THE REVIVAL.

The *Money Market Review* thinks there is "good reason to believe that, although the depression of the agricultural interest must necessarily cause a black mark to be placed against the present season, 1879 will prove to be the last year of manufacturing stagnation. We seem to have reached the turning point as regards the business of the country generally. The lessons of the past, however, will not be lightly forgotten. Economy and retrenchment are still, and must long continue to be, the order of the day, alike in the household, the office, the warehouse, and in joint-stock business. There will be no heart for the old scale of expenditure for a long time to come. All trade will be sounder, for it will depend relatively less upon credit and more upon ready money. Certain old-fashioned business virtues have once more been impressed upon us, and probably we shall be well inclined to recognise, some time hence, when the good times have fully returned, that 'sweet are the uses of adversity.'"

### FORESTS AND LAWS OF METEOROLOGY.

According to a paper in *Polybiblion*, the following are the laws of meteorology as affected by forests:—1. It rains more abundantly, under identical circumstances, over forests than over non-wooded ground, and most abundantly over forests with trees in a green condition. 2. The degree of saturation of the air by moisture is greater above forests than over non-wooded ground, and much greater over masses of *Pinus sylvestris* than over masses of

leaved species. 3. The leafage and branches of leaved trees intercept one-third, and those of resinous trees the half, of the rain-water, which afterwards returns to the atmosphere by evaporation. On the other hand, these same leaves and branches restrain the evaporation of the water which reaches the ground, and that evaporation is nearly four times less under a mass of leaved forest than in the open, and two and one-third times only under a mass of pines. 4. The laws of the change of temperature out of and under wood are similar to those which result from the observations of M. Mathieu. The general conclusion seems to be that forests regulate the function of water, and exercise on the temperature, as on the atmosphere, an effect of "ponderation" and equilibrium.

### MONTH DAY AND WEEK DAY.

We copy the following old couplet, which, if committed to memory, affords an easy rule for ascertaining without reference to an almanac on what day of the week any day of a month will fall:—

"At Dover Dwells George Brown, Esquire,  
Good Christian Friend, and David Friar."

Explanation.—The couplet contains 12 words, one for each month in order, beginning with January. The initial letter of each word corresponds with the letter in the calendar for the 1st of the month represented by the word. The key to the use of the rule is the knowledge of the Sunday letter for the year, which this year is E.

Example 1.—On what day of the week did March 16 fall this year? Answer.—D, the first letter of "Dwells," stands for March 1. But D is the letter or day before E—that is, D, the 1st of March, was a Saturday. The calculation is instantaneous that March 16 was the third Sunday in the month.

Example 2.—On what day in the week will December 3 fall? Answer.—F is December 1. But F is the day after E—i.e., Monday; therefore December 3 will be on a Wednesday.

No little inconvenience has been already caused and hardships suffered in the matter of education, as well as of other interests, by the present dead-lock in the Province of Quebec. The meeting of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, which should have been held on the 4th September, for the appropriation of the annual grants to Universities, Colleges, Academies and Model Schools, had to be indefinitely put off, because the Legislative Council refused to pass the Supply Bill. The grants from the Fund for Superior Education are made annually, in each year. The annual returns from such Institutions for the Scholastic year ending 1st July are laid before the Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, and after a careful examination of these as well as of the Inspectors' returns the grants to the several Institutions for the past year up to said date are determined by the respective Committee, Catholic and Protestant. The grants for Superior Education have of late years been paid about the 1st November, but in the present state of matters there is reason to fear that the payments cannot be made before the new year. The Common Schools are similarly affected by the dead-lock.—*Canada School Journal*.

TOSsing FOR A VERDICT.—On Saturday the enquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Margaret Collier, 23 years of age, of Gaol Street, Hereford, was resumed. The jury asked to be allowed to retire. The Coroner instructed the Major-at-mace to keep them without "meat, drink, or fire." A juryman: "Do I understand that we are to stop there without meat, drink, or fire?" The Coroner: "Yes." The juryman: "Then I think we are agreed." They were then locked up, and in half an hour a juryman said eleven were agreed, but one was not. The eleven wished to bring in a verdict condemnatory of the husband of the deceased, but the dissentient juryman would not agree to it. The jury were brought in, and the Coroner went through the evidence again. The Coroner threatened to bind them over to appear at the assizes. Mr. Mill: "We have decided it by a majority before in this room." Mr. Hart: "It has been done by tossing." The jury attempted to get their dissentient brother over, but he was firm. They then abused him, when he said, "There were eleven dogs and one bone." The eleven finally gave way to the one, and brought in a verdict that deceased died from spinal apoplexy, caused by excitement, but the eleven added a rider to the verdict, that the excitement was caused by the husband.—*South Wales Daily News*.

JOSH BILLINGS says:—"Before you can have an honest boat race, you must have an honest human race."

*The Hindoo*, a native newspaper published at Madras, India, says, "The last days of Hindooism are evidently fast approaching."

The *Whitehall Times* says: "If looking-glasses would show us our faults, we would not look into them any oftener than we do our Bibles."

At an inquest on the body of a child drowned in the Dearne, at Darfield, it was stated that a person described as a "second-hand" gentleman, had passed the child struggling in the water, and meeting the father told him that if he made haste he might be in time to save the child. It was, however, too late. The person, whose name did not transpire, gave as his reason for not rescuing the child that he was going a long way, and did not want to get his feet wet.

## BROADCAST THY SEED.

Broadcast thy seed !  
 Although some portion may be found  
 To fall on uncongenial ground,  
 Where sand, or shard, or stone may stay  
 Its coming into light of day ;  
 Or when it comes, some pestilent air  
 May make it droop and wither there—  
 Be not discouraged ; some will find  
 Congenial soil, and gentle wind,  
 Refreshing dew, and ripening shower,  
 To bring it into beauteous flower,  
 From flower to fruit, to glad thine eyes,  
 And fill thy soul with sweet surprise.  
 Do good, and God will bless thy deed—  
 Broadcast thy seed ! *Chambers' Journal.*

## INDIAN SUMMER.

An autumn sun, a golden haze,  
 The first of bright October days,  
 In a calm radiance shining  
 A meadow, stretching broad and green,  
 And on its breast in silver sheen,  
 A ribbon streamlet twining.

Swift running from its mountain source,  
 It leaps the downward rocky course,  
 In haste to leave the shadow.  
 It winds the valleys, dimly seen,  
 It threads the mountain's wild ravine,  
 And drops into the meadow.

So softly taken to its breast  
 What wonder that it loves the rest,  
 Its ocean home forgetting ?  
 With dreamy murmurs creeps the tide,  
 And now who saw the spot could chide  
 Its lingering and regretting.

Nature lies quiet, with hushed breath,  
 That life most glorious in its death  
 Its hectic flush is showing ;  
 A crimson tint on wood and hill,  
 A golden light and all so still,  
 So wondrous in its glowing.

In brighter robes than those of May  
 The fair Year burns her life away,  
 As if, for Summer mourning,  
 Like Eastern brides she sought the fire,  
 And perished grandly on his pyre,  
 Exulting in that burning.

Calm skies above, fair fields below ;  
 The sunshine sleeps, the waters flow  
 With effortless outgiving.  
 And with a thousand happy things,  
 My heart, too, lies at rest, and sings  
 The joy, the joy of living ! *Caroline Seymour.*

The *Engineering News* says:—"In Manchester, England, the street railway lines—or tramways, as they are called—are owned by the city corporation, which makes a good profit from their revenues, while at the same time affording to passengers the lowest possible fares. The English laws by which permission is granted to Companies to use the streets for tramways, gives to corporations the right to purchase the lines at the expiration of their leases. The city of Liverpool, on being petitioned for the right to lay more lines in its streets, has refused ; and, by a large majority vote, the proposition to purchase the existing lines was adopted. The *Philadelphia Press* remarks that, 'it would be interesting to know the system generally pursued in European cities relative to street railways. As far as we can ascertain, large franchises are asked at the beginning for the privilege of using the streets, limits are prescribed to rates of fare, leases are made for a fixed period and the right of purchase by the corporation on notice being given within a definite time is always reserved. The tramway corporations are also subject to a tax on their net earnings. In some instances, considerable local revenue is derived from this source.'"

**Relief and Health to Your Children.**—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children, relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity and wind colic.

**A Pain in the Side may be the Precursor of a pleuritic attack.** It should not be neglected. If you have none at home, send to your druggist and buy a bottle of BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment, bathe with it frequently the parts affected, and the danger and pain are passed.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

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

## THE QUEBEC TEACHERS' CONVENTION.

To the Editor of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR.

SIR,—Your latest issue contains some severe comments upon the address of Rev. Dr. MacVicar to the teachers assembled in the Music Hall, Quebec, which, I am assured by those who were present on the occasion, are altogether unwarranted by anything that fell from the Rev. Professor in the course of his remarks.

To assume that denouncing certain prevalent abuses in the outside world accompanied by the expression of a strong hope of getting those abuses restrained, if not rectified through the influence in time to come of the teachers over their several charges, implied a low estimate of the character of the teachers themselves, would seem to involve a rather marked confusion of ideas.

There are few things more precious than outspokenness in these times, and when as a people we are favoured with it, we may at least take the pains necessary to avoid misconstruing its drift. *Critic.*

Quebec, 27th Oct., 1879.

## PRIZE QUESTIONS IN CANADIAN HISTORY.

ERRATUM.—Answer to No. 46 : In first line for 1771 read 1791.

50. From what does Father Point derive its name ?

*Ans.*—The name "Father Point" (Pointe au Père) as applied to a point on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, not far from Rimouski, and opposite to the Island of Barnaby, originated from the fact that Père Nouvel (having left Quebec November 19th 1663, on a mission to the Papinachois Indians) landed there on December 7th, celebrated the Fête of the Immaculate Conception on the following day, and being caught by the ice was forced to winter there. It is said that he was afterwards wrecked on Isle Verte.

Amongst other answers which appear untenable we may quote : "It was at first called *Farther* Point, and it is thought to have become corrupted by time into *Father* Point."

"From its being the point at or near which the first four Recollet Fathers first landed on Canadian soil."

[NOTE.—The name "Pointe aux Pères" must not be understood as being exclusively confined to the above named Point. It is rather a general term applicable to other known points on the St. Lawrence and the lakes, where the French missionaries were accustomed to land from their canoes for the purposes of prayer, religious exercises, or temporary repose, on their way up and down the river to their distant scenes of labour.]

51. Who invented green tint for bank-notes, and why was that colour used ?

*Ans.*—Dr. T. Sterry Hunt invented the green tint ; the colour was selected because it could not be photographed, and is indestructible by fire. The late Mr. George Mathews, the engraver, patented the invention under the name of "The Canadian Bank-note Printing Tint."

As many of the answers to this question are of the wildest character, it may be well to place on record the following authority from a Paper read by Professor Silliman (See *Canadian Naturalist*, vol. ii., p. 297) :—"He held in his hand a note printed on a green tint produced by sesqui-oxide of chromium, an invention which originated with Mr. Hunt ; both colours were unchangeable by anything which the chemist had at present at his disposal, at least in practice, neither could they be decomposed without destroying the paper as well. While these notes were protected, therefore, against photographic imitations, and both inks being oleaginous and therefore presenting no chemical contrast, it was made impossible to subject them to the anastatic or lithographic process."

52. What upper-deck steamer first descended the Lachine Rapids, and who commanded her ?

*Ans.*—The "Ontario," Capt. Hilliard, owned by Mr. George Tate, of Montreal, was the first upper-deck steamer to descend the Lachine Rapids on the 19th August, 1840. Her name was afterwards changed to the "Lord Sydenham."

53. What caused the political agitation in Canada in the spring of 1837 ?

*Ans.*—It is unnecessary to give at length the causes of the agitation which had been growing for years, but it is sufficient to say the trouble in 1837 was in a great measure brought about in consequence of the adoption (by the British House of Commons) of 10 Resolutions proposed by Lord John Russell in March, 1837, by which the British Government manifested a change in their previous policy towards the malcontents and Radicals of Canada, in consequence of which the hopes of the political leaders were discouraged, the hands of the Executive strengthened, the demand for an Elective Council refused, and the Governor-General empowered to draw from the Treasury £142,000 to pay the expenses of the Civil Government, as the House of Assembly, during the antecedent five years, had voted no Civil List.

These Resolutions virtually amounted to a suspension of the Canadian Constitution, and when the tenor of them became known in Canada, much agitation ensued, especially among the population of French descent.

54. What was the immediate cause of the resort to arms by the *habitants* near Montreal in 1837 ?

*Ans.*—The "Sons of Liberty" and the Doric Volunteers had a skirmish in the streets of Montreal, November 7th, 1837 ; but the immediate cause was the arrest, by Colonel Ermatinger, of two inhabitants of St. Johns, named Desmarais and Davignon, on the 16th November, 1837. The Colonel had with him 18 cavalry, and the party while returning to Montreal was attacked and several were wounded. The affair took place near Longueuil.

Also Lord Gosford's proclamation of December 5th, 1837, proclaiming martial law, and offering rewards for the apprehension of the patriot leaders.

55. Which is the oldest incorporated town in Ontario?

Ans.—Toronto (founded by Governor Simcoe in 1794), incorporated in 1834.

None of the questions have received a greater confusion of answers than this; but we believe that Toronto is the correct one. In Bouchette's "British Dominions in North America," Kingston is given as the oldest incorporation, but it appears Kingston was not incorporated until 1838.

56. When did Lower Canada pay the Civil List from the Revenue of the Province?

Ans.—The House of Assembly having, in the year 1810, made a voluntary offer to vote the necessary expenses of the Civil Government (the Governor, Sir J. Craig, was to apprise the King of this voluntary pledge and promise to pay), was not formally called upon to do so until the year 1818, when, in the session of the Legislature which commenced January 7th and ended April 1st, 1818, the amount necessary to be provided (£40,263) was voted after a long debate, and Lord Bathurst instructed the Governor, Sir John C. Sherbrooke, to accept it. (Christie's "History of Lower Canada," vol. i., p. 298; vol. ii., p. 301.)

N.B.—In 1819, and during a number of succeeding years, the money required for the Civil Service was not provided from the Provincial revenues, owing to the differences between the Legislative Council and the Assembly as to the principles upon which the Appropriation Bill should be passed. In the session of 1825 the House of Assembly having for that year gained its object, provision for the civil expenses was made, but in the following session was refused. The questions at issue were not finally settled until the Union of the Provinces in 1840-1, from which time a permanent Civil List of £75,000 was provided for by the Constitution.

57. Which is the oldest building in the city of Quebec, and what incident is connected with it?

Ans.—The oldest building of which reliable record exists at Quebec is the house at the N.W. corner of St. Louis and Garden Streets, owned by Mr. Glackmeyer, M.P. This gentleman (aged 86) has in his possession a deed of transfer in Nov. 30 1674. It is the house which (in 1759) was occupied by *Arnoux* the surgeon who attended General Montcalm on his deathbed. Montcalm died in this house and was laid out there and carried thence to his grave in the Ursuline Convent Chapel. It is also believed that here Montcalm held his last Council of war. And also that the Articles of Capitulation (of Quebec) were signed there, the Chateau St. Louis being too much exposed to the guns of the English during the siege to admit of its being used as theretofore for official purposes.

58. Which is the oldest town in the Dominion?

Ans.—Port Royal (now Annapolis) N.S. founded by Poutrincourt in 1604. (Ferland, vol. i., p. 68; Edition 1861.)

The name was changed to Annapolis (in honour of Queen Anne) in 1710 by General Nicholson, when captured by the British.

The oldest incorporated town in the Dominion is St. John N.B., having been incorporated in 1785, as the City of St. John—governed by a Mayor, six Aldermen and six Assistants.

NOTE.—Quebec was founded by Champlain July 3rd. 1608; Three Rivers was founded in 1617-18; Montreal, May 18, 1642.

59. When and by whom was the first cargo of coals shipped from any Canadian port?

Ans.—The first mention of coal being found in Canada is 1654.

In 1677 the French Government paid a bounty or royalty of 20 sous on all coal shipped to Nicholas Denys, who had a grant of Cape Breton; he took coal from there to France, and great quantities to New England 1677-1690. This was only coal found on the surface, as anything like regular mining was not commenced till 1720, when cargoes were sent from Cow Bay to Boston. Annals of Canada. Coal Fields of Cape Breton, p. 47, London, 1871.

The first cargoes of coals were shipped from Cape Breton to Martinique and Guadaloupe, by ships from Rochelle in France. La Hontan, vol. iii., p. 71, says, "Some ships took cargoes of coal from Island Cape Breton to Martinique and Guadaloupe, where it was used in large quantities for sugar refining." This was in the 17th century.

60. When was iron first smelted in Canada?

Ans.—October 15, 1737, at the St. Maurice forges, Three Rivers.

Hocquart reported October 12 that his forges at Three Rivers were completed and the furnaces would be lit on the 15th of the same month—"et que le harnais de la forge serait bientôt pret a faire du fer." The same mine had been known and worked in a manner from the time of Talon, or about 1667. The forge was in operation until 1858, when operations were stopped on account of scarcity of ore and charcoal. In 1831 as many as from 250 to 300 men were employed.—Ferland, vol. ii. (edit. 1865), p. 449; Geology of Canada (1863), p. 686.

61. Give name, correct spelling and origin of the name of the town opposite Hochelaga.

Ans.—LONGUEUIL. It is so spelt by the first Baron de Longueuil, appointed Governor of Montreal in 1747,—vide his signature "*Longueuil*." The signature of the Baron in 1694 exists in the archives of the Parish of Boucherville. It was the residence of the first Seigneur Charles Lemoine, who was created Baron de Longueuil, and from whom it takes its name.

It is sometimes spelt erroneously "Longueil" and "Longeuil," &c. There is a town in Normandy, "Longueuil," whence the Baron came.—Faillon, vol. iii., p. 351.

It may be presumed that the meaning of the word is "long-island—longue isle"—but Bouchette states that the Seignior was granted January 26, 1700, to Sieur Lemoine de Longueuil. The word is of Norman origin (same as Lagauchetiere), and is a compound word, made up of *Long* and *Veuil*, a corruption of "veil," meaning therefore "long-sighted."

62. Who was the first settler within the limits of the town of Sherbrooke?

Ans.—David Moe, in 1800, was the first settler within the limits of the (old) town of Sherbrooke. The limits of the present city are not the same.

Gilbert Hyatt was probably the first to settle inside the present limits. He erected the first mill there about 1803. Samuel Terrill is also given as one of the first settlers. See History of the Eastern Townships, by Mrs. Day.

The Townships of Ascot and Oxford are the "town" of Sherbrooke. The city of Sherbrooke is comprised of parts of Ascot and Oxford. David Moe, and Gilbert, Abraham and Cornelius Hyatt came into Ascot in 1794-5. Moe and the three Hyatts came together, and were the first settlers in the now "town" of Sherbrooke. Gilbert Hyatt was the first settler in the "city." In Bouchette's *British Dominions*, p. 309, he says:—"Hon. W. B. Felton, the proprietor of large tracts of land, was the original promoter of the settlement of that district."

TRADE—FINANCE—STATISTICS.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

| COMPANY.                              | 1879.        |               |            |            | 1878.      |           | Week's Traffic. |           | Aggregate. |         |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|------------|---------|
|                                       | Period       | Pass. & Mails | Freight    | Total      | Total      | Incr'se   | Decr'se         | Period    | Incr'se    | Decr'se |
| Grand Trunk.....                      | Week Oct. 25 | \$ 65,032     | \$ 155,198 | \$ 220,230 | \$ 188,629 | \$ 31,601 | ....            | 17 w'ks   | \$ 169,978 | ....    |
| Great Western.....                    | " 18         | 42,124        | 7,749      | 112,873    | 90,345     | 22,528    | ....            | 16 w'ks   | 7,954      | ....    |
| Northern & Hamilton & North Western.. | " 22         | 6,405         | 21,101     | 27,596     | 22,374     | 5,222     | ....            | 17 w'ks   | 46,240     | ....    |
| Toronto, Grey & Bruce                 | " 18         | 2,377         | 5,866      | 8,243      | 6,752      | 1,491     | ....            | "         | 6,897      | ....    |
| Toronto & Nipissing..                 | " 14         | 1,572         | 3,419      | 4,991      | 4,149      | 842       | ....            | "         | 1,893      | ....    |
| Midland.....                          | " 11         | 2,038         | 8,174      | 10,212     | 6,967      | 3,245     | ....            | "         | 9,264      | ....    |
| St. Lawrence & Ottawa                 | " 18         | 1,423         | 1,462      | 2,885      | 2,022      | 863       | ....            | fm Jan. 1 | 13,361     | ....    |
| Whitby, Port Perry & Lindsay.....     | " 21         | 617           | 1,542      | 2,159      | 2,155      | 4         | ....            | "         | ....       | 1,228   |
| Canada Central.....                   | " 21         | 2,416         | 5,478      | 7,894      | 6,048      | 1,846     | ....            | 17 w'ks   | 14,247     | ....    |
| Intercolonial.....                    | Month Sept.  | 57,599        | 55,228     | 112,827    | 117,903    | ....      | 5,076           | 3 m'nths  | ....       | 54,605  |

Q., M., O. & O. RAILWAY (WESTERN DIVISION).

Return of traffic for the week ending October 23rd, 1879, and the corresponding week of 1878:—

|   | Passengers. | Freight and Live Stock. | Mails and Sundries. | Total.      | Per Mile per Week. | Miles Open. |
|---|-------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Week ending Oct. 23rd, 1879..                       | \$3,492 29  | \$1,952 17              | \$198 25            | \$5,642 71  | \$41 18            | 137         |
| " Oct. 23rd, 1878..                                 | 3,112 43    | 1,456 12                | 149 85              | 4,718 40    | 36 29              | 139         |
| Increase.....                                       | \$ 379 86   | \$ 496 05               | \$ 48 40            | \$ 924 31   | ....               | ....        |
| Aggregate Traffic From July 1st to Oct. 23rd, 1879. | \$61,536 22 | \$27,927 70             | \$3,369 14          | \$92,823 06 | \$45 16            | 139         |

BANKS.

| BANK.                  | Value of Shares. | Price Bid per \$100 Oct. 29, 1879. | Selling Price per \$100 Oct. 28, 1878. | Last Dividend Rate per annum. | Equivalent of Dividend, based on price of Stock. |
|------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|
| Montreal.....          | \$200            | \$142                              | 152%                                   | 10                            | 7  |
| Ontario.....           | 100              | 72½                                | 77                                     | 6                             | 8½   |
| British North America  | 50               | ....                               | ....                                   | 5                             | ....   |
| Molson's.....          | 50               | 73                                 | 86                                     | 6                             | 8½   |
| Merchants.....         | 100              | 87½                                | 93                                     | 6                             | 6½   |
| Toronto.....           | 100              | 118                                | 134                                    | 7                             | 6  |
| Commerce.....          | 50               | 118½                               | 111                                    | 8                             | 6½   |
| Eastern Townships..... | 50               | 98                                 | 104                                    | 8                             | 8½   |
| Quebec.....            | 100              | ....                               | ....                                   | 7                             | ....   |

Prices of Montreal Stocks at three periods of six months apart:—

| BANKS.                              | Oct. 28, 1879. | April 28, 1879. | Oct. 28, 1878. |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Montreal.....                       | 140½           | 140½            | 152½           |
| Ontario.....                        | 73½            | 98              | 77             |
| Consolidated.....                   | 5              | 46              | 71             |
| Peoples.....                        | 60             | 53              | 70             |
| Molson's.....                       | 73             | 78              | 86             |
| Toronto.....                        | 17½            | 110             | 134            |
| Merchants.....                      | 87             | 83              | 93             |
| Eastern Townships.....              | 98             | 100             | 104            |
| Commerce.....                       | 118½           | 104½            | 111            |
| MISCELLANEOUS.                      |                |                 |                |
| City Passenger Railway.....         | 82             | 83              | 80             |
| Montreal Telegraph.....             | 86             | 105             | 115            |
| Richelieu & Ontario Navigation..... | 38½            | 45              | 53             |
| City Gas.....                       | 123½           | 109             | 120            |

\* Bid; no sales.

Prices of New York Stocks at three periods of six months apart:—

| COMPANIES.                     | Oct. 28, 1879. | April 28, 1879. | Oct. 28, 1878. |
|--------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Western Union.....             | 103%           | 105%            | 98½            |
| Lake Shore.....                | 201%           | 71½             | 70½            |
| Pacific Mail.....              | 35             | 14½             | 16½            |
| Erie.....                      | 38½            | 26½             | 12½            |
| Ohio & Mississippi.....        | 23½            | 14½             | 7½             |
| North West.....                | 86½            | 58½             | 42             |
| do preferred.....              | 104            | 90½             | 74½            |
| St. Paul.....                  | 73½            | 39½             | 32½            |
| do preferred.....              | 98½            | 80½             | 67½            |
| Michigan Central.....          | 92             | 81½             | 70½            |
| Jersey Central.....            | 78½            | 44½             | 29½            |
| New York Central.....          | 131            | ....            | 112½           |
| Delaware, Lackawanna & Western | 87½            | 57½             | 51½            |
| Delaware & Hudson.....         | 80½            | 45½             | 46             |
| St. Joseph.....                | 33½            | 18½             | 14½            |
| Rock Island.....               | 148            | 130½            | 115½           |
| C. C. & I. C.....              | 16½            | 8               | 5              |
| Toledo & Wabash.....           | 59½            | 37½             | 19½            |
| Union Pacific.....             | 90½            | 79½             | 66½            |
| A. & P. Telegraph.....         | ....           | 35½             | ....           |
| Exchange.....                  | 4.81½          | 4.67            | 4.83½          |

The *New York Produce Exchange Weekly* of October 24th, states that the wheat crop of the United States for 1879 is estimated at 425 million bushels. The consumption of 48 million population, plus the amount required for seed and other purposes, is placed at 250 million bushels, leaving 175 millions for export, comprising 160 millions for Europe and 15 millions for other ports.

The exports from Atlantic ports, including Montreal, from July 1 to October 18, 1879, have been 66,799,787 bushels of wheat and 1,963,140 brls. of flour, including 1,288,146 brls. for Europe.

Recapitulating the foregoing and reckoning flour at its equivalent in wheat, in bushels, and the aggregate exports have been:—

|   | Bushels.   |
|---|------------|
| From Atlantic ports, July 1 to October 15.....  | 75,633,017 |
| From San Francisco, July 1 to October 16.....   | 6,748,888  |
| From Portland, Oregon, July 1 to October 1..... | 197,964    |

Total..... 82,580,769  
Including about 15,000,000 bush. old crop of 1878.

The magnitude of this export movement is not fully comprehended when expressed in million bushels as above. Loading 400 bushels in a freight car, 60 feet long, and the foregoing amount of wheat would require for its carriage 266,452 cars, and these extended in a continuous train would reach over a distance of 2,346 miles, and loaded in ships of 3,000 tons burthen would require a fleet of 825 ships for its transportation. This export of wheat has brought into the country in exchange for it, in gold or its equivalent, more than a hundred million dollars.

Musical.

VOICE CULTURE.

How frequently do we find persons possessed of good Baritone voices vainly endeavouring to master Tenor songs; or Altos straining their vocal organs to the utmost in the attempt to sing Soprano.

Most singing teachers have to spend a considerable time in undoing the injury caused by the injudicious use of the vocal organs, and at times are really puzzled to know what the original voice was like, so changed does a voice become by constant misuse.

The expense of a thorough training in voice-culture, of course necessarily deters many from learning how to use their voices properly. First-class teachers generally command high prices, and none other should be employed for beginners; but we think that, without undergoing an extended course, all amateurs would be the better for having their voices tried and "placed" by a teacher.

H. M. S. PINAFORE.

The "Pinafore" fever has taken hold of our amateur vocalists, and, with laudable energy, they have undertaken to give a presentation of this irresistible production in the Academy of Music early next month on a scale never before attempted here.

- JOSEPHINE..... MISS ZIPPERA MONTEITH.
Little Buttercup..... Miss Mary Maltby.
Cousin Hebe..... Fraulein Heise.
Ralph Rackstraw..... Mr. Donald Campbell.
Sir Joseph Porter..... Mr. George Holliday.
Boatswain..... Mr. W. L. Maltby.
Captain Corcoran..... Mr. G. L. DeZouche.
Dick Deadeye..... Mr. J. A. Rennie.

We hope this new departure will prove the inauguration of a new state of affairs, and that we will have, if not a local operatic company, a local chorus and orchestra equal to the performance of the grand works of Weber and Wagner, none of which are ever performed by travelling organizations; If so, Montrealers will owe another debt of gratitude to Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan.

THE EMMA ABBOTT GRAND ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.

This splendid organization, the finest English opera company in existence, includes, besides the eminent prima donna, the names of nearly all the best artists in America, such as Miss Marie Stone, Mrs. Seguin, Tom Karl, William Castle, Macdonald, Ryse, &c. Mr. Florio is the conductor.

- Monday evening..... Paul and Virginia.
Tuesday..... Mignon.
Wednesday..... Bohemian Girl.
Thursday..... Chimes of Normandy.
Friday..... Faust.
Saturday..... Trovatore.
Wednesday, Matinee..... Chimes of Normandy.
Saturday..... Paul and Virginia.

Sale of seats will open on 1st November at DeZouche's.

THE "WEBER" PIANO.

The New York Piano Co. having procured one of Weber's new "Concert Grands," engaged Mr. Lavalley to give a recital in Nordheimer's Hall, on Wednesday afternoon, for the purpose of exhibiting the instrument.

Chess.

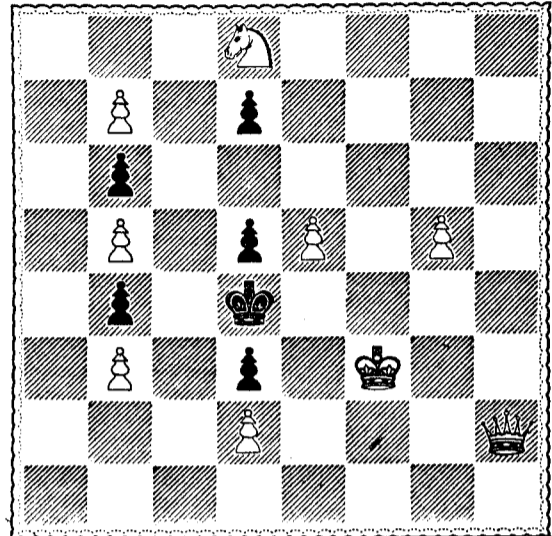
All Correspondence intended for this Column, and Exchanges, should be directed to the CHESS EDITOR, CANADIAN SPECTATOR Office, 162 St. James Street, Montreal.

Montreal, Nov. 1st, 1879.

PROBLEM NO. XLV.

By Mr. J. G. Finch. From The Field.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. XLII.

This Problem unfortunately admits of more than one solution. The author's commenced with Kt at B 2 to Q 3.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. XLIII.

White. B'ack. White. Black White.
I Q to Q R 3 K to Kt 4 2 Q to K B 8 Any move 3 Q to K R 6, mate
If K to Kt 2 2 Q to K 7 (ch) K to R 3 3 Kt to K 8 mate.

Correct solution received from W.H.P., J.W.S. ("The mates are very pure"), T.M.J.

GAME NO. XLI.

MR. SHAW'S CORRESPONDENCE TOURNEY.

SCOTCH GAMBIT.

Table showing chess moves for White and Black in the Scotch Gambit, including moves like Kt to Q 2, Q to Q 6, P to Q 3, etc.

NOTES.—(a) This move, suggested by Fraser, is inferior to the following continuation adopted by Vienna in the celebrated game by correspondence with London a few years ago: 5 Kt to Kt 5—B to Kt 5 (ch), 6 B to Q 2—Q takes P (ch), 7 B to K 2—K to Q sq, etc. Black (London) finally won, but the defence was tedious and not easy.

- (b) Driving the Black Queen to a better square. We should have preferred Q Kt to Q 2.
(c) An unfortunate move, which loses another pawn.
(d) Black has now two Pawns ahead and a good position. With the view of simplifying matters, he might have played Q to R 3, threatening the exchange of Queens. The move actually made leads to a very spirited combination, and Black plays throughout in fine style.
(e) The most forcible way of pursuing the attack.
(f) It is evident that White cannot take the Kt P.
(g) If Q takes B, White loses his Queen.
(h) K to Q 3 is no better, as Black would likewise win back the exchange after a few moves.
(i) Although Black consented to a draw (we believe for want of time), he has clearly a won game.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

ERRATUM.—In Game No 40, between Messrs. Barnes and Delmar, published in our column of Oct. 25th, an accidental mistake was made in the score sent us; Black's 54th move should read Q to Kt 4 ch. This, of course, prevents White K from reaching Q B sq. and renders our editorial note futile.

THE FIFTH AMERICAN CHESS CONGRESS.—The Prospectus issued by the Committee of Management is a most encouraging document, and gives evidence of a determination on their part to leave no stone unturned to make it a great success. Already considerably over \$1,000 has been collected, and the assertion in the Prospectus that the First Prize shall not be less than \$500 will be easy of fulfilment.

As regards the piano, we must say that it was as fine an instrument as we have ever heard in either Europe or America; from the lowest note to the highest, the scale seems perfectly equal, and from a subsequent personal inspection, we can say that the touch is all that can be desired. We are informed that Mr. Weber is constantly improving the tone of his pianos; we do not see, however, that there is now much room left for improvement.

**NEW YORK  
WEBER PIANOS**

TO THE MUSICAL PUBLIC.

MONTREAL, 14th October, 1879.

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

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

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

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

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

**Opinions of Musical Celebrities.**

Arabella Goddard says:

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

The Judge on Musical Instruments at the Centennial says:

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

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

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

Christine Nilsson says:

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

The *New York Tribune* says:

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

Wholesale and Retail Agents for the Dominion,  
**NEW YORK PIANO CO.**  
183 ST. JAMES STREET,  
MONTREAL.



**REGULATIONS**

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

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

**PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that the following provisions, which shall be held to apply to the lands in the Province of Manitoba, and in the Territories to the west and north-west thereof, are substituted for the Regulations, dated the 9th July last, governing the mode of disposing of the Public Lands situate within 110 (one hundred and ten) miles on each side of the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which said Regulations are hereby superseded:—

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

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

- "(1) A belt of five miles on either side of the railway and immediately adjoining the same, to be called Belt A;
- "(2) A belt of fifteen miles on either side of the railway, adjoining Belt A, to be called Belt B;
- "(3) A belt of twenty miles on either side of the railway, adjoining Belt B, to be called Belt C;
- "(4) A belt of twenty miles on either side of the railway, adjoining Belt C, to be called Belt D; and
- "(5) A belt of fifty miles on either side of the railway, adjoining Belt D, to be called Belt E.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. "The above provisions, it will, of course, be understood, will not affect sections 11 and 29, which are public school lands, or sections 8 and 26, Hudson's Bay Company's lands.

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

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

Lindsay Russell,  
Surveyor-General.



**Welland Canal Enlargement.**

**NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS**

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

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

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

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

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

Ninety per cent. only of the progress estimates will be paid until the completion of the work. To each Tender must be attached the actual signatures of two responsible and solvent persons, residents of the Dominion, willing to become sureties for the carrying out of these conditions, as well as the due performance of the works embraced in the Contract. This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,  
F. BRAUN,  
Secretary.

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

**VICTORIA MUTUAL  
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,  
OF CANADA.**

HEAD OFFICE, Hamilton, Ontario.

W. D. BOOKER, Secretary,  
GEO. H. MILLS, President.

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Continues to issue policies—short date or for three years—on property of all kinds within range of the city water system, or other localities having efficient water works.

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On Farm or other non-hazardous property only.

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F. C. IRELAND,

CITY AND DISTRICT MANAGER, MONTREAL.

**DUNHAM LADIES' COLLEGE.**

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THE LORD BISHOP OF MONTREAL.

Vice-President:

VENERABLE ARCHDEACON LINDSAY.

The curriculum comprises all the ordinary English branches, with Book-keeping, English Literature and Composition, Scripture, Evidences of Christianity, Geology, Botany, Physiology, Chemistry, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Music (Vocal and Instrumental), Greek, Latin, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Drawing and Painting. French is the colloquial language of the College.

Lecturer on Literature and the Natural Sciences.  
W. D. OAKLEY, Esq., M.D.  
Lady Principal Mrs. W. D. OAKLEY  
Music Teacher Miss M. L. RICE  
Assistant Teachers Miss D. BRANDFORD GRIFFITH  
Miss BRATRICE GRAHAM  
Miss E. G. JONES  
Mathematical Master Rev. R. D. MILLS, M.A.  
Classical Master Rev. T. H. G. WATSON, M.A. Oxon.

The Lady Principal desires to combine the comforts of a refined and happy home with the advantages of high christian and intellectual training. Parents who desire to place their daughters at Dunham College are requested to communicate with the Lady Principal at once, in order that arrangements may be made for their reception in September.

**TERMS.**

For board, washing, English in all its branches, Music and use of Piano, per annum, \$176.00  
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The scholastic year is divided into four terms of ten weeks each. Opening term of second session—September, 1879. Applications to be addressed to

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SUPERIOR PALE AND BROWN MALT,  
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Wm. Bishop - - - 697 1/2 St. Catherine street.  
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C. Maisonneuve - - - 588 St. Dominique street.

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

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

**ALLAN LINE.**

Under contract with the Government of Canada for the conveyance of CANADIAN & UNITED STATES MAILS 1879. Summer Arrangements. 1879.

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| Vessels.     | Tonnage. | Commanders.              |
|--------------|----------|--------------------------|
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| Polynesian   | 4100     | Capt. R. Brown.          |
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| Circassian   | 3800     | Capt. James Wylie.       |
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**FROM QUEBEC:**

|            |                   |
|------------|-------------------|
| Circassian | Saturday, Oct. 25 |
| Sardinian  | Saturday, Nov. 7  |
| Moravian   | Saturday, Nov. 8  |
| Peruvian   | Saturday, Nov. 15 |
| Polynesian | Saturday, Nov. 22 |

**Rates of Ocean Passage:**

|                                   |            |
|-----------------------------------|------------|
| Cabin, according to accommodation | \$70, \$80 |
| Intermediate                      | \$40, \$50 |
| Steerage                          | 25.00      |

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

|              |         |
|--------------|---------|
| Scandinavian | Oct. 25 |
| Phoenician   | Oct. 30 |
| Canadian     | Nov. 8  |
| Manitobian   | Nov. 15 |
| Corinthian   | Nov. 21 |
| Prussian     | Nov. 22 |

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

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

**Rates of Passage between Halifax and St. John's:—**

|          |         |
|----------|---------|
| Cabin    | \$20.00 |
| Steerage | 6.00    |

An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for.

Through Bills Lading granted in Liverpool and at Continental Ports to all points in Canada and the Western States.

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H. & A. ALLAN,  
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Information given and Tickets sold at all Grand Trunk Railway Offices, and at the Company's Office, **143 St. James Street, Montreal.**

**JOSEPH ANGELL, CHAS. C. MCFALL,**  
General Passenger Agent, Albany, N.Y. Agent, Montreal.

**Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co.**



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

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

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

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

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

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

J. B. LAMERE, General Manager. ALEX. MILLOY, Traffic Manager. General Offices—223 St. Paul Street. Montreal, May 14th, 1879.

**OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.**



**FALL ARRANGEMENT.**

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

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

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

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

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

R. W. SHEPHERD, President.



**GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.**

**Western Division.**

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

SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO OTTAWA.

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

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

Express Trains from Aylmer at 8.15 a.m. & 3.35 p.m. Express Trains from Hull at 9.10 a.m. & 4.30 p.m. Arrive at Hochelaga at 1.20 p.m. and 8.40 p.m.

Train for St. Jerome at 5.15 p.m. Train from St. Jerome at 7.00 a.m.

Trains leave Mile End Station ten minutes later.

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

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| Annual Income, over         | 3,750,000    |
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This well-known Company having

**REDUCED THEIR RATES**

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

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

W. M. RAMSAY, Manager, Canada.

**Canada Paper Co.,**

374 TO 378 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

Works at Windsor Mills and Sherbrooke, P. Q.

Manufacturers of Writing, Book, News and Colored Papers; Manila, Brown and Grey Wrappings; Felt and Match Paper. Importers of all Goods required by Stationers and Printers.

Dominion Agents for the Celebrated Gray's Ferr Printing and Lithographic Inks and Varnishes.

**CHARLES D. EDWARDS,**

MANUFACTURER OF

**FIRE PROOF SAFES,**

49 St. Joseph Street, MONTREAL.

**BOSTON FLORAL MART.**

New designs in FLORAL, STRAW, WILLOW and WIRE BASKETS, suitable for presents.

BOUQUETS, CUT FLOWERS, SMILAX and LYCOPODIUM WREATHS and DESIGNS made to order.

WILLIAM RILEY, Agent,

1331 St. Catherine Street, corner Victoria Street MONTREAL.

**COAL OIL AND GAS STOVES.**

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

Call and see them in operation at

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

**JOHN H. R. MOLSON & BROS.**

Ale and Porter Brewers, NO. 286 ST. MARY STREET, MONTREAL.

Have always on hand the various kinds of **ALE & PORTER,** IN WOOD AND BOTTLE.

Families Regularly Supplied.

**MACMASTER, HALL & GREENSHIELDS**

Advocates, Barristers, Etc.,

No. 181 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

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

**POST-OFFICE TIME TABLE.**

MONTREAL, Oct. 29th, 1879.

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

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

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

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

**L. LAJOIE, PERRAULT & SEATH,** ASSIGNEES & ACCOUNTANTS, 66 & 68 ST. JAMES STREET.

**PERKINS & PERKINS,** ASSIGNEES, ACCOUNTANTS and COMMISSIONERS, 60 ST. JAMES STREET. ARTHUR M. PERKINS, Com'r and Official Assignee. ALEX. M. PERKINS, Commissioner.

**TAYLOR & SIMPSON,** Official Assignees and Accountants, 333 Notre Dame street.

**MARRIAGE LICENSES** issued by **J. M. M. DUFF,** Official Assignee, 217 St. James Street. P. O. Box 587.

**BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS.**

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

**GOLTMAN'S TAILORING HOUSE.**

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

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

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

**CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.**

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

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

**424 NOTRE DAME STREET.**

**IMPERIAL ROSBACH**

BEST TABLE WATER KNOWN.

*Bottled at the Rosbach Springs, near Homburg.*

Supplied to the Royal Families of England and Germany.

Celebrated for Centuries amongst the Peasantry of the Wetterau.

Splendid Physique and Robust Health result from its use.

As a Table Water, taken either alone or with Wines or Spirits, Rosbach is unrivalled.

**HARTLAUB, SMITH & CO.,**

**455 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL,**  
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE DOMINION.

**STUDENTS' NOTE BOOKS.**

Large and superior stock for the season,  
NOW READY.

**AKERMAN, FORTIER & CO.,**

Manufacturing Stationers,  
Blank Book Makers, &c.,  
**238 ST. JAMES STREET,**  
*James Sutherland's old stand.*

**HORSE COVERS.**

Protect your horses from the wet and cold.

**WAGGON COVERS** (all sizes.)

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

—ALSO—

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

For sale or hire.

Note the address,

**CHRISTOPHER SONNE,**

Saddlery Maker.

**13 COMMON STREET,**

(Near Allan's Wharf,) MONTREAL

**WINDSOR BAZAAR.**

JUST RECEIVED,

New Mottoes, Velvet and other Frames, Chromos, Scraps, Chromographs, Birthday Cards, a full line of English and American Stationery, Autograph and Scrap Albums, large assortment of Fancy Goods suitable for Birthday and Wedding Presents.  
Pictures framed to order cheap.

**MISS LETTON,**

**1423 ST. CATHERINE STREET.**

**THE HOLMAN PAD**

CURES BY ABSORPTION.

A THEORY WELL SUPPORTED.

The HOLMAN LIVER PAD has successfully fought its own battles against custom and prejudice, and is justly entitled to the high position which it now holds in the affections of the people. Any one who reads the papers will scarcely fail to notice that there are many varieties of medicines advertised for the cure of Liver complaints. How important that every sufferer should (before commencing the regular course) investigate their claims and ascertain, if possible, which one fills the bill—if any. This is not a difficult task if you wish to look up the HOLMAN PAD. Does not the testimony of our own citizens become valuable when brought into comparison with that coming from strangers living hundreds of miles away, if living at all? No remedy in the known world has ever approached the amount of overwhelming testimony that has been given in behalf of the HOLMAN LIVER PAD since its first introduction to suffering humanity. Imitations have been, and are now being pushed into notice. We caution the public against imposition. Purchase only the Pad that has earned a splendid record at home as well as abroad.

MARKHAM, Ont., July 18, 1879.

**HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.:**

DEAR SIR,—Having used Holman's Liver Pad for some time, I have found great benefit from it, and believe it to be an excellent invention.

Yours truly, MRS. JOSEPH RAYMER.

VICTORIA SQUARE, Ont., July 18, 1879.

**HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.:**

SIRS,—I have worn one of your Liver Pads for sick headache, constipation, and a complication of diseases, and have derived more benefit from one Pad than years of dosing in medicine.

Yours truly, HENRY WHITE.

St. ARMAND, Que. June 18, 1879.

**HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.:**

GENTS,—Not long since I was induced to try one of your Liver Pads for my wife, who has been ill for several years with a complication of diseases, one of which was falling of the womb. She has worn one for a month, and she is now better than she has been for years.

Yours truly, JULIEN BRASSEAU.

MARKHAM, Ont., July 19, 1879.

**HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.:**

DEAR SIR,—I take great pleasure in recommending Holman's Stomach and Liver Pad. I was troubled with dyspepsia for five years. After wearing the Pad for ten days I felt a great change, and now I can say I am entirely cured after wearing the Pad thirty days.

Yours truly, MRS. WILLIAM MCCAULEY,

St. ARMAND, Que., April 1, 1879.

**HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.:**

SIRS,—I have received from you, this a.m., by Wright & Co., St. John's, one Holman Liver Pad. In twelve hours it has done more for my father—who has been under the doctor's care for more than two years—than the doctors have done for him in that time. Please send me one more to-morrow night by Express, c. o. d., to

L. G. BURNELL, Agent C. V. R.

SPARTA, Ont., October 23rd, 1879.

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

GENTLEMEN,—Find enclosed \$2.50, for which please send LIVER PAD and one of your PLASTERS to Rev. D. Laing, Sparta, Ont. This is the third Pad I have gotten. I am thankful to be able to say that by its use I enjoy perfect health. I take pleasure in recommending it to others. I want one of your Plasters to apply across the Kidneys. I may be permitted to further add that I have induced several to try your LIVER PAD, and have never known a case where it has not proved beneficial.

I am, Gentlemen, yours respectfully,

REV. D. LAING.

MARKHAM, Ont., July 18, 1879.

**HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.:**

SIRS,—It is with pleasure I express the great benefit I have received from the Holman Liver Pad I bought from you. For upwards of two years I have been a great sufferer from general debility of the system, with pain in the side and back, palpitation of the heart, with severe pains around the heart. I have taken a great deal of medicine from different physicians (among others R. V. Pierce of Buffalo, N.Y.), but without receiving any very great benefit. I commenced the use of the Pad on the 12th of May, and since then the palpitation of the heart has entirely ceased. I am very seldom troubled with any pain, and can do my work and walk a good distance with ease, whereas before I could not. I am now using the second one I got from you, and can recommend the Holman Pad to any one suffering as I have, knowing it has been of great benefit to me.

Yours respectfully, MRS. JOHN B. ORMEROD.

Tens of thousands in this city have been cured by the absorption treatment—a Holman Pad and auxiliaries. They tell you so. Yet you wilfully consent to follow in the old rut—drugs and poisons.—*New York Commercial Advertiser, October 24th.*

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

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

DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE SENT POST FREE.

Child's Pad, \$2.00. Body Plasters, 50c. each.  
Regular Pad, \$2.50. Foot Plasters, 50c. per pair.  
Special Pad, \$3.50. Absorption Salt, 25c. per package.

**BANK OF MONTREAL.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT.

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

**MONDAY, the First Day of December Next.**

The Transfer Books will be closed from the

**16th to the 30th November Next.**

both days inclusive.

R. B. ANGUS,  
General Manager.

**John Date,**

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

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

Comprising, in part, Chandeliers, Brackets, Cut, Opal and Etched Globes, Portable Lights, &c. &c.

DIVING APPARATUS.

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

COPPER AND BRASS WORK,

Of all descriptions, made to order on the shortest notice.

655 and 657 Craig Street.

**George Brush,**

Manufacturer of

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

*Eagle Foundry—34 KING STREET, MONTREAL.*

**SEWER GAS.**

Parties interested in Sanitary Matters are requested to call and examine the effects of Sewer Gas on unventilated lead soil pipe.

**HUGHES & STEPHENSON,**

(Successors to R. Patton.)

PRACTICAL SANITARIANS,  
745 CRAIG STREET.

**Sales of Furniture AT PRIVATE RESIDENCES.**

**W. E. SHAW,**

GENERAL AUCTIONEER,

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

**195 ST. JAMES ST.,**

(Opposite Molsons Bank.)

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

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

Valuations and Appraisals. Cash advances made on consignments.

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

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

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