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THE TIMES.

It is a mistake to imagine that society is making rapid progress in the matter of common morality and that the Church is setting the example. On the contrary, we are getting worse and worse, and the church is helping on the retrograde movement. A short time ago Bishop Sweatman, of Toronto, refused to be present at a non-sectarian meeting because it was held at a Presbyterian Church. In Montreal, so-called "Reformed Episcopacy" set up a cause a year or two ago—soon there came about the familiar "split," and now St. Bartholomew has churches, each claiming to be the real and proper "St. Bartholomew;" one has held a Synod and chosen a "Bishop," and the other puts out an official manifesto declaring that it claims to be one thing, but is in reality another thing. That is to say, Christians are not only wanting in the first and fundamental principle, Christianity, but in their very church life and work they charge each other with dishonesty. Is this the way to crush infidelity and evangelise the world?

And here are illustrations of the manner in which our press is helping on the good cause. The Montreal correspondent of the Toronto *Globe*, Mr. Harper, a very young man who has very limited means for acquiring information, sends a sensational bit of news to the effect that Zion Church is to be sold to satisfy the claims of Mr. T. M. Taylor, who holds a mortgage upon the building. There is not much fault to be found with the poor young correspondent, for he has not the *entrée* to circles where correct information may be obtained, but an official of the Church, a gentleman thoroughly versed in every detail sends an authentic and authoritative statement to the *Globe*, but the Managing Director, who has lately learnt such great lessons under peculiarly trying circumstances, refuses to give it insertion. That is to say, the *Globe* will give currency to an utter and absolute falsehood, when it comes from a "correspondent," and, on being better informed, declines to give the truth. The plain English of which is, that the *Globe* is first of all an advertising rag—and then, a medium through which "correspondents," like Mr. Harper, of Montreal, can vent their ignorance and spleen. And yet, the *Globe* calls itself a *newspaper*. Mr. Gordon Brown has learnt the familiar lesson, "be true to party" well, and with amazing humility has brought himself to black Mr. Blake's boots; I would recommend another lesson to him: "Be true to Truth."

The Montreal *Witness* has fallen into the same error. A letter was written and sent by the Colonial Missionary Society in London anent Zion Church affairs, of which letter the inspirers were malignant and the writers ignorant. This letter was at best a piece of saucy impertinence, based upon conceit and misinformation—which fact no one knew better than the Editor of the *Witness*. To save his conscience, he declined to publish it as a letter, but accepted it as an advertisement—which proves to a demonstration that his sense of morality is under the lordship of dollars. The man who brings it to him feels that he is being used as a mere cat'spaw, and bargains that the pious Editor shall not "give him away." "Good," says the pious Editor, "pay your money, and I will keep your secret." The dollars are paid, and the secret is kept, and the people go on believing in the *Witness*. Poor people.

I may as well state here the truth about the matter of selling Zion Church property, of which there is so much talk pro and con. Owing to the short-sighted folly of those who used to hold office, debts were put upon the building to erect other churches, then they took to quarrelling, and dividing, and sub-dividing, and now the faithful few who remain, along with the many who have joined them, propose to sell the building to save the Church proper—that is, the organization, the body of believers—whereas, the persons who write anonymous letters, and induce members of the Colonial Missionary Society to pen and publish false statements and foolish protests, desire to sell the Church proper—that is, the body of believers, and get hold of the building. Unfortunately these tactics are not practised for the first time in the history of the Christian Church, and they bring great discredit upon us and do infinite harm. If we, who profess to call ourselves Christians, could practice a form of religion only somewhat approximating to the teaching of Jesus Christ about mutual love and helpfulness for just one year, we should do more to change the face of society and destroy the power of infidelity than we do now by our polemics in a whole decade.

Mr. Mercier put his motion for the abolition of the Quebec Legislative Council in the form most desired by the Government; for the motion could be spoken against and voted down without forcing a declaration from the majority as to their real mind in the matter. Mr. Mercier proposed to go to Her Majesty to ask for power to abolish the Council, and M. Chapleau and his followers took the very and only reasonable ground, that Her Majesty, or the Imperial Parliament can have nothing to do with such legislation. Why do our Quebec M.P.P.'s talk so much about *thrones* and *majesties* and things Imperial? One would think that they have been born and bred in the atmosphere of a Court. They get five hundred dollars per year—which is more than most of them are worth, even if they were to give all their time to the work of legislation, and they carry their heads and talk as if they had Germany or France to rule. Why could not Mr. Mercier put a plain motion forward to abolish the Council?

I should like to hear what M. Chapleau could say in favour of the Council. It is perfectly well known that he has no sympathy with that dotting and decrepid body of political octogenarians, but they helped him into office awhile ago—by the sheer fleshy weight of them they succeeded in barring progress, and only moved to let M. Chapleau pass to office. It would be difficult for him to assume the rôle of general abolitionist toward them now, but it is quite possible that if Mr. Mercier had made a straight motion and forced the issue upon the question "to be or not to be," that M. Chapleau would have consented to kill them off.

To abolish the Council would bring about a very considerable saving to the Province. Exactly what we want just now, and in the interest of economy as important as was the appointment of Mr. Senecal as General Superintendent of the Quebec and Ottawa Railway. We are quite sure that our Province does not in any way require the dull wisdom of the Council, for Ontario has prospered without the help of a kindred institution, and grave doubts are entertained in many quarters whether even the Dominion Parliament might not affect a saving in money and lose nothing in power, by releasing the Senators from any further obligations to serve their country in that particular capacity.

I am glad to see that Mr. Ferrier insists upon the Senators engaging in prayer before entering upon the day's work. Even oftener than once in the day would not be amiss; and if the Senators took it in

turn to lead the devotion it would be better still, perhaps. I hope Mr. Ferrier will keep this well before his political *confreres*, for they are greatly in need of such exercise.

When the news of Mr. McNamee's committal to jail for ten days for contempt of Court on Tuesday flew through the city, a great many people said: "Serves him right." I have a profound respect for the dignity of the law, and a proper horror of the crime of compounding a felony, but I have also a profound respect for personal rights. Undoubtedly Mr. McNamee did grossly insult the Court and fling rash epithets at certain law officers; but there is something to be said for Mr. McNamee. The loss of \$15,000 is beyond a joke for any man, and if his first care is to get it back no one can wonder at it. But in this case the loser has been treated in some quarters as if his anxiety about it was only food for fun. The Crown took up the prosecution of the supposed robbers, but did not consult the man robbed, and treated him as if he had no sort of interest in the matter.

At last the Crown Prosecutor treated him as exactly on a par with the prisoners, and charged him in open Court with collusion. That is a grave charge and should not be lightly made, and as it seems to me, Mr. Mousseau did this part of his work in a somewhat rough and offensive way. Lawyers make a mistake if they imagine that they can say what they like, no matter how defamatory of a man's character, so long as they say it in Court. They do not lose their personality in that of their client. Mr. Mousseau should not have made such a statement until he was fully prepared to bring forward facts to substantiate it. That was the moment, I think, for the exercise of power and the display of dignity by the presiding magistrate. If he had listened to the objection raised by Mr. McNamee's lawyer, and compelled M. Mousseau to file an affidavit, and gone to work to sift the charge of collusion, the subsequent disgraceful scenes would never have happened. The case was about to be adjourned, and the last words of the Crown Prosecutor were flung at the man who had lost the money, branding him as a criminal of the worst kind; could it be expected that an "ordinary citizen," not making much pretence to Sainthood, would not lose his temper and self-control? I think not, and most of us imagine that citizens are to be protected as well as law-officers of the Crown. M. Mousseau called Mr. McNamee hard names and did not prove his words—of course it will be said that he was not bound to furnish evidence there and then, but I want to show the provocation—and Mr. McNamee called M. Mousseau hard names and did not prove his words by a statement of facts, which was certainly a mistake on one, if not on both sides. The question is, Who was the first offender, and who had the first demand upon the magistrate's protection? I am not a lawyer, and can speak only as a layman and may be wrong.

Mr. Desnoyers confessed that Mr. McNamee's violence had caused him to lose his head, and that on cool and mature reflection he had come to the conclusion to convict Mr. McNamee for contempt of Court; but rumour has it that Mr. Desnoyers' reflections were helped and his decision decided by the lawyers, who had started a petition to the Quebec Government to remove Mr. Desnoyers from office. This, it seems to me, was rather precipitate on the part of the lawyers, and shows that they are quite as capable of losing their temper and their head as Mr. McNamee or Mr. Desnoyers. They surely might have waited to see what the Judge of Quarter Sessions would do to vindicate the majesty of the law.

I congratulate M. L. H. Frechette, our French-Canadian poet. He has taken honours at the French Academy above all competitors. The message from M. Camille Doucet, Secretary of the Academy, reads:—

"Your poem, *Fleurs Boreales*, and your sonnet, *Les Oiseaux de Neiges*, have been crowned by the French Academy over all competitors."

That is ample honour; but better still, it carries two thousand dollars as a prize. Poetry begins to pay, written in Canada, and valued outside.

SIR,—In your editorials of the 5th instant, you say:—"I am glad to see that it is proposed to form a Sanitary Association in Montreal." Every householder and tenant, will, doubtless, re-echo your words.

I will suppose that the Association is formed—good—but the question will remain, what practical benefit can result from its formation? The ready answer is, NOTHING, unless adequate funds are supplied to carry out its recommendations.

What can the Association recommend for good, if it is in ignorance of the conditions required for the proper drainage of the city?

You say:—"Montreal is situated so as to command every advantage which sanitary science can desire, and yet it is one of the worst drained cities on the continent."

In making that statement you do so without knowledge of the subject. Montreal has been pronounced by some of the most eminent civil engineers not only of Canada, but of the United States, as a city very difficult to drain; one of these engineers says it is the most difficult. These engineers are all practical men in their own especial calling—they are neither theologians nor politicians. Upon subjects connected with Church and State they never venture an opinion in public, and they wisely abstain from topics which they are not competent to discuss. These engineers who have been consulted by our Civic Government can give the most unqualified denial to the statement that "Montreal is one of the worst drained cities on the continent;" they would, I think, rather say, and that with truth, that it is one of the best drained cities in America, taking into consideration its topography and its contourage.

I am ready to admit that the drainage is not perfect, and that it is capable of improvement. In admitting this, I say that, without a preliminary survey and the collection of proper engineering data, nothing can be done to remedy the existing defects.

In the City of Boston, about four years ago, a Sanitary Association was formed, which after a careful study of their duties, represented to the City Council the necessity for a preliminary survey, and the desirability for getting sound information towards a complete system of sewerage and drainage. The City Council, in answer to the representations of the Sanitary Commission, ordered the surveys to be made, and paid the cost of them, which amounted to about \$40,000, and since have expended nearly \$1,500,000 for drainage.

Will the proposed Montreal Sanitary Association recommend an outlay of even \$10,000 for a preliminary survey? Will the Corporation of the city of Montreal vote such an amount for such a purpose? Will the citizens consent to be taxed to the extent of \$375,000 to perfect the drainage of Montreal, even if such a consummation were possible?

Without a very considerable outlay nothing can be done to materially improve the drainage of the city. The Road Committee, though by no means infallible, is at times in thorough earnest. It has recommended the complete drainage of St. Catherine, Crescent and St. Sophia Streets and other important thoroughfares, but it has been met with the continual and stereotyped phrase of the Finance Committee—NO FUNDS. It has also had to encounter the opposition of the proprietors of houses who build them to rent them, not to live in them; in fact, the proprietors say to the Road Committee and the Health Committee: "You may build the drains, you may construct immense sewers, provided we are not assessed to pay for them."

Again, Sir, there is a proverb with which you must be familiar:—it's an ill bird that dirt its own nest." It may not, probably, have occurred to your mind that by inferring that the city of Montreal is a very dirty ill conditioned city, full of pestilential vapours, a very cess-pool, you are tending to drive away all strangers and visitors and thereby injuring the shareholders of our railways and steamboats, the proprietors of our hotels, the trade of our shop keepers and all others from whom our newspaper editors and proprietors derive their revenue by advertising.

Thomas D. King.

The result of the Chicago Convention is a surprise to almost everybody. Grant had played his game long and well; with a thorough knowledge of the American people he had so persistently tickled them just where they most like to be tickled, that it is a wonder to find him now flung aside and all his labour lost. Ever since he left the White House he has been scheming how to get back; all the travel and popularity-hunting tended that way, and although his two terms were fruitful in all possible vices, and he had proved himself incapable of filling the office efficiently, except in the interest of his friends, it appeared at one time as if he had succeeded and would occupy the White House again for an indefinite period. But wise counsels have prevailed, and the third term idea is effectually crushed.

The strange thing about it is that the man probably better fitted to fill the office than any other in all the States has been nominated by the Convention. Mr. Garfield has established a reputation for honesty and ability, of which his friends are justly proud, and if he be elected by the popular vote, it will assure for the United States a term of just and able government, so far as the President can influence the political affairs of the people.

It is not unlikely that the Presidential election may turn out well for Canada, for Garfield is an avowed friend of better commercial relations between the two countries.

Mr. Gladstone has certainly made a bad start in the work of government. The letter to the Austrian Ambassador—although by no means such a disgrace and disaster as the Tory Press tried to make it, was nevertheless a mistake. Then came the Bradlaugh mess, in which Bradlaugh has succeeded in making himself appear mean and contemptible. That was to have been expected, but the broader questions arise out of it; shall parliament permit an avowed atheist to take the oath? or admit him without his taking the oath? or, abolish the oath and ask of all members a simple affirmation? The first answers itself. It would be an insult to the British people to allow the man to take what they regard as a solemn oath making appeal to that which is highest and deepest in man, and what he regards as having no moral significance or power of binding.

But it is a settled fact that Bradlaugh must be admitted to Parliament, so that they must either make an exception in his case or pass a law that members shall not be required to take an oath in the name of God. The latter course would unquestionably be the better. All members of the House should be on an equal footing, and be under precisely similar obligations as to the faithful discharge of their duty; and as it is a purely political body it would be just as well for all practical purposes if the oath were abolished. For after all, oaths be they never so solemn in the wording are not found to be very binding. An honest man will tell the truth and do his duty without swearing in any name, and a rogue will lie and a rascal will deceive in spite of a thousand oaths. How often did certain of the United States Cabinet officers, members of Congress, and Senators, swear to support the constitution while they were secretly aiding the fast rising rebellion in the South? On the 20th of December 1848, Louis Napoleon became President of the French Republic, and swore "in the presence of God and before the French people" to "remain faithful to the Democratic Republic" and "to fulfil all the duties which the constitution imposed" upon him, but the solemn oath bound him to nothing, and never held his eyes and heart from his own interests for a single hour. It is notorious that sworn witnesses will lie, and sworn officers will prove corrupt, and on the whole it appears as if the balance of reason is opposed to oaths.

Sir Bartle Frere is another stumbling block in the way of Mr. Gladstone, and why he does not recal that whining, canting hypocrite is past finding out. Sir Bartle is the author of the Zulu war, which was a most inglorious and unprofitable affair from beginning to close, and why he should be maintained at his post as a reward for the mischief he has made is what the English radicals, and some others, cannot understand.

But Mr. Gladstone's policy toward Turkey is well calculated to succeed and bring him honour. Mr. Goschen is a man of great financial ability, and he is empowered by the Imperial Government not simply to act as Ambassador, but to overhaul the finances of the Sublime Porte, and compare Sultanic promises and Pasha practices as to the internal reforms, and insist that the latter shall at least approximate to the former. This time business is meant; no more brilliant hints to the Turk that English arms will protect him from the Russian, but the introduction and application of those practical politics which if acted upon four years ago would have prevented the Turco-Russian war. The Turks are already frightened at the outlook, and well they may be, for it is more than likely that the end of their empire in Europe is nigh.

Meantime Russia appears to turn her attention and apprehension westward, for she is fortifying her western frontier with great haste. Every possible preparation is being made to resist a German invasion; great citadels and forts and magazines are being built all along the line, the whole to be ready by the spring of 1882. These are serious premonitions and quite mysterious. What cause of quarrel can be found by either nation against the other is not plain, and but for our knowledge of the fact that the devil still lives and has a great deal to do with politics, we might venture to say that Russia is indulging in foolish alarms and gigantic extravagances. EDITOR.

TORONTO AND ABOUT.

Now that the "church scandal" has subsided, it appears the legal profession is the next important body to be shocked, one of their great men having become involved in a dispute disgraced himself and the profession by employing the most wretched witnesses the city could produce. I am given to understand the chief of the witnesses received \$50 to give the names of some of the worst characters about town to witness for our "learned friend." As an actual fact I saw this lurid wretch dressed in his Sunday suit, with a gold watch and chain, surrounded by half a dozen abandoned men, smoking and drinking opposite the Osgoode Hall, waiting for three days for the case to come off. The vestibule of the Court of Chancery was filled with tobacco smoke, and the stale odour of bad whiskey, in consequence of the presence of these men. Half a dozen times the police attempted to move the gang, but the jovial company simultaneously produced their subpoenas, flaunting them in the face of the representatives of the "peace" who, frightened, dared not compel the enforcement of the law, the men steadfastly refusing to move on. There is something peculiarly sorrowful in the fact of a man in an exalted position openly stooping to demean himself and the profession by such disreputable proceedings. If this thing had been done in a corner the public would never have known through the columns of the SPECTATOR of such a case, but such not being the truth, no language can be severe enough to censure such conduct.

Mr. Capriol, the moving spirit of the Huron and Ontario Canal, denies that there is anything mysterious about the affair. I may be mistaken, but it certainly has that appearance; for twelve months we hear scarcely a word about it, and yet the canal is to make a nation of Canada. I fancy this canal will be about as much real benefit to Canada as the Erie Canal is to Chicago.

"The largest travelling Circus in the World." Such is the flaming title of the startling advertisement of Forepaugh's great circus. Why are the proprietors of these circuses permitted to hawk around their frightened animals as they do? Where are the representatives of the Societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals? The exhibition of these miserable animals in their cramped cages is indecent and shocking, and a great slur is cast upon society in patronizing such cruelty. How can these exhibitions be other than cruel? The frightened beasts are trotted through the streets in their heavy iron cages, tossed from side to side at every jolt of the springless car, poked at with the sticks of curious visitors, and in fact are made to lead lives a thousand times more cruel than the worst treated street-car horse. Certainly the thing should not be permitted, and it is astonishing that any so-called moral paper can stoop so low as to advertise and eulogise every travelling menagerie that happens to pass this way.

In conversation with one of the city fathers lately I asked if he knew the disgraceful condition of the back streets; he smiled incredulously, and remarked that, as far as he knew, the streets were comparatively clean and neat. I told him of a street where the houses had no gardens in front of their doors, and where all the slops and vegetable parings and other refuse were thrown indiscriminately before the houses. I told him of a dozen thickly populated streets where all the sewerage was thrown before the doors. I told him of a dozen green pools in the city, from which a most disgusting and sickening odour emanated. I told him I had seen about seven dogs dead in the bay together near the water works wharf. I inquired if anything was to be done about keeping the tadpoles out of the supply pipe of the water works for the city from the reservoir. To all of my remarks, the answer was "Ha! hum! Just so!" "I have about as much as I can do to attend to my own business without going too deeply into these matters." Half the aldermen of the city have no business in the Council; they have as much as they can do to attend to their own business, and as for attending to the work of the city, "why, my dear fellow, that's out of the question."

There has been about enough strife and bickering between the Chairman of the "Board of Works" and the City Engineer lately to last a year. The people are tired of it. The taxes are heavy, and nothing has as yet been done to show a return. No new sidewalks; no new roads; no talk about block pavement; nothing said about the work of reclaiming the island, which is fast destroying the harbour; in fact, utter inaction. The streets, though some of them are vastly superior to what they were two months ago, are dirty and offensive; and as far as local improvements of any sort are concerned, either contemplated or commenced, the city might almost as well have no Council at all.

I think I never saw Exhibition buildings worse arranged than those of Toronto. There is no sort of symmetry of arrangement; the buildings hide each other and appear to have been thrown into their present position on purpose to confuse. I cannot see that so many large exhibitions in Ontario during the year are beneficial; every county has its fair; and gives its premiums; if one great central exhibition were to be held in the same place every year, offering generous prizes for agricultural implements and products, and doing away with band competition, and horse racing, bicycle and children racing, the thing would have a tendency to benefit the community, and would encourage emulation, of which there is a great lack.

Still another manufacturer wishes to move his workshops and stores to Toronto. I would much prefer he stopped where he is; this moving of forces creates a false activity; one place is made lively at the expense of the other, business in general being not at all improved. There are several villages around Toronto almost depopulated within the last five years through this cause.

In common with a very large number of citizens I hope the curious report that J. Beverly Robinson is to be appointed Lieutenant Governor of Ontario is unfounded; not that I know anything particular against the "city solicitor" but I certainly never heard anything in his favour.

There appears to be a possibility of Mayor Beatty becoming a candidate for west Toronto. Mr. Beatty, though this is his second year of office, does not fill the position very happily; this however is no reason why he should not become a candidate for member of Parliament, for I am strongly of the opinion he would make a much better M. P. than Mayor.

The question has been pertinently asked "why are incompetent men almost invariably placed in responsible government positions?" There is some talk of placing a lawyer to fill the office of Collector of Customs for the Port of Toronto. A lawyer no doubt is a very good man in his way; but, as a rule, a man who is constantly dabbling in law, whose office is to practice at the bar, is of no service to fill a responsible position other than the vocation he has been studying for. Surely the lesson the government ought to have learned through the late defalcations should be a warning in placing men in authority who know next to nothing about the positions they are supposed to occupy. If report be true the Toronto Custom House collectorship is soon to be supplied by a man whose experience in financial matters is of the most meagre description.

The Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway wants money. All railways always want money, but they do not always get it. And yet this Company does a good business; the traffic is considerable in both passengers and freight. The Company not only wants money but demands it, threatening the villages and corporations with closing the line unless the bonuses in large amounts are forthcoming. The villages are powerless; the line is constructed; it would be ruination to the villages to close the line, and so they dumbly comply and hand over the bonus. I trust when the appeal is made to Toronto (if they try it again) for help, the cry will be unheeded; and, judging from past experience, such is likely to be the case, both as regards the request and the refusal.

Queen City.

TRADE—FINANCE—STATISTICS.

In accordance with the promise already announced, an increased space in the SPECTATOR is devoted to commercial news, and it shall be steadily kept in view to "nothing extenuate, nor ought to set down in malice." Our intention is, in "plain, unvarnished" words, to review from week to week the trade of the Dominion, and place on record items of interest, especially giving prominence to the commerce of the Port of Montreal. We shall put all figures we may give in as concise a form as possible; nevertheless, we shall aim at rendering them so intelligible that "he who runs may read."

The question of making Montreal a Free Port has been very freely discussed of late, and it looks as if we were to be deluged with pamphlets on this important subject. The name Free Port is rather a misnomer—it should be Free Harbour. There can be no doubt that it is very important that shipping should be attracted here as much as possible—as the harbour is closed for at least five months in the year to sea-going vessels—which doubtless makes the wharfage charges, &c, heavier than if the harbour were open the whole year. In other countries commercial improvements of an important character are under the control of the Government, and are not left to the care of a single municipality; and it is a pity that political consideration should be allowed to enter into the question as to whether the Harbour Debt and Lake St. Peter deepening should be assumed by the Government. Steamship and other ocean freight requires a certain amount of handling here furnishing employment to many and cheapening rates of freight on shipments to foreign countries, and this should be developed to the utmost extent. On the contrary, through winter-freights on the Grand Trunk pass here in winter on their way to Portland without any *direct* benefit to any class, though they tend indirectly to benefit the country. The lowering or entire removal of harbour dues will necessarily cheapen goods, and will therefore benefit all importers in Ontario or elsewhere. For some time past large quantities of goods for Ontario have been seen by the writer at Albany—and in the middle of summer. This should not be, and anything which will tend to obviate this state of things cannot fail to benefit the country at large. This is, therefore, a national question, and must and will be considered as such. All political, personal or local jealousies must be frowned down.

Business in the harbour still continues active, and if the present improvement continues we may look for a very satisfactory record at the close of the season of navigation. The shipment of cattle promises to form an important item in our trade; the numbers from the opening of navigation to 5th instant, per Messrs. R. Reford & Co.'s lines of steamers alone, are—

	Cattle.	Sheep.
To Glasgow	1154	....
" London	721	540
" Bristol	416	670
" Southampton	90	....
Total	2381	1210

During the past week the "Buenos Ayrean" left port with the following heavy cargo: 86,126 bushels grain, 6,621 sacks flour, 1,300 barrels flour, 2,204 bags oatmeal, 3,207 sacks oatmeal, 1,108 pkgs butter and cheese, 394 head cattle, and 847 sheep. The "Buenos Ayrean" has the largest capacity of any ocean steamer that ever left the port.

Some attention is at present being directed towards the San Blas route. This route has hitherto received the least notice from explorers, for the reason that the chief idea has been to find a low depression in the Cordilleras, which at the same time would afford a sufficient water supply at the summit level to maintain a lock canal; and it also was held that only a short tunnel was admissible. A canal by the San Blas route would be only one-sixth of the length of that by Nicaragua and about one-half of the Panama, being only $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles of actual cutting, and five miles of river navigation in the bayous, which at high water has a depth of thirty feet. There would, however, be tunnelling for seven miles, of which about half a million cubic yards would have to be removed at a cost of ten dollars a yard, while the remainder at two dollars and a half per cubic yard would raise the cost of the whole tunnel to sixty-five millions of dollars,—this would give a tunnel on the scale of 168 feet high and 100 feet wide. The seventeen miles of open cutting, largely in earth, on the San Blas route, need only be compared with an equal length on any one of the other routes; of this length all but six miles will vary from the sea level up to forty feet above it. It is stated that the whole work could be completed as quickly as on the other routes, and that American engineers consider the San Blas route the only feasible sea-level route. Such a canal would be entirely free from flooding rivers, and would only require one barrier to keep back the tide on the Pacific side, which would not involve the niceties and dangers of lift-locks, and by means of which the canal could be readily cleared from silt. Moreover, the harbours at both ends of the proposed San Blas Canal are, we are assured, better than can be found, or perhaps made, on any of the other routes.

The estimates for the British Civil Service and Revenue Departments for the year ending 31st March, 1881, just published, show a total of £15,432,442 as against £15,155,522 voted in the corresponding period of 1879-80. Thus there is an increase of £296,920. In class 1, which comprises the cost of maintaining Royal palaces, parks, Houses of Parliament, courts of justice, science and art buildings and public buildings of various kinds connected with the Government, a net increase of £13,594 occurs. The second class of expenditure, which includes the expense of maintaining the great departmental offices of state, discloses a net advance of £3,110. The Local Government Board needs, it is reckoned, £23,494 more in 1880-81 than it required in 1879-80. On the other hand, the sum deemed requisite for the Mint, including coinage, is £30,400 less. The estimated requirement for the administration of the law, the maintenance of prisons, police, reformatories, and industrial schools, and criminal lunatic asylums, show a net increase of £104,016. Class 4, which embraces the cost of public education, science, art, &c., is also augmented by £114,303. Again, there is a net increase of £22,370 in the next class, confined to the estimated necessities of the diplomatic and consular services, grants in aid of the colonies, &c. Another net increase of £26,049 appears in the sixth class, which comprises superannuation and retired allowances, merchant seamen's funds, pension, &c., and pauper lunatics. Finally, in class 7, which is constituted of the heads "Temporary Commissions" and "Miscellaneous Expenses," there is a net increase of £13,478. The statement of the estimates for 1880-81, compared with grants for 1879-80 in the revenue departments, and the packet and telegraph services, shows as follows:— Customs, £970,677—1879-80, £967,258; Inland Revenue, £1,846,032; Post-office Packet Service, £710,468, £766,725; Post-office Telegraph, £1,210,736, £1,115,195. In these departments there is, therefore, a net increase of £72,230.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

COMPANY.	1880.			1879.		Week's Traffic.		Aggregate.		
	Period.	Pass. Mails & Express	Freight	Total.	Total.	Incr'se	Decr'se	Period.	Incr'se	Decr'se
*Grand Trunk.....	Week June 5	\$ 59,163	\$ 120,561	\$ 179,729	\$ 135,574	\$ 44,155	....	23 wks	\$ 614,040	....
Great Western.....	May 28	41,623	55,121	96,744	74,031	22,713	....	22 "	261,447	....
Northern & H. & N.W.	" 31	12,636	21,125	33,761	28,432	5,329	....	22 "	91,728	....
Toronto & Nipissing..	" 31	2,058	2,395	4,453	4,080	373	....	22 "	3,601	....
Midland.....	" 31	2,431	3,479	5,910	7,462	1,552	....	22 "	33,739	....
St. Lawrence & Ottawa	" 29	1,291	1,133	2,424	2,081	343	....	1st Jan.	1,141	....
Whitby, Pt Perry & Lindsay.....	" 31	665	1,380	2,045	1,433	612	....	"	9,114	....
Canada Central.....	" 21	2,255	6,190	8,445	4,876	3,569	....	21 wks	17,532	....
Toronto, Grey & Bruce	" 22	2,093	5,087	7,180	6,479	710	....	21 "	18,259	....
†Q., M., O. & O.....	" 23	7,301	3,685	10,986	4,223	6,763	....	20 "	62,030	....
Intercolonial.....	Month April.	52,278	116,844	169,122	107,137	59,985	....	4 m'ths	152,943	....

*NOTE TO GRAND TRUNK.—The River du Loup receipts are included in 1879, not in 1880; omitting them the week's increase is \$48,355, aggregate increase \$710,436 for 23 weeks.
 †NOTE TO Q., M., O. & O. Rv.—Eastern Division receipts not included in returns for 1879.

BANKS.

BANK.	Shares per value.	Capital Subscribed.	Capital Paid up	Rest.	Price per \$100 June 2, 1880.	Price per \$100 June 2, 1879.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Per cent. per annum of last div. on present price.
Montreal.....	\$200	\$12,000,000	\$11,999,200	\$5,000,000	\$136¼	\$133¼	4	5.81
Ontario.....	40	3,000,000	2,996,756	100,000	77½	60	3	7.74
Molson's.....	50	2,000,000	1,999,095	100,000	83½	79	3	7.19
Toronto.....	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	500,000	..	..	3½	..
Jacques Cartier.....	25	500,000	500,000	55,000	72	32	2½	6.94
Merchants.....	100	5,798,267	5,518,933	475,000	93¼	75½	3	6.43
Eastern Townships.....	50	1,469,600	1,382,937	200,000	..	..	3½	..
Quebec.....	100	2,500,000	2,500,000	425,000	..	..	..	..
Commerce.....	50	6,000,000	6,000,000	1,400,000	122¼	105¼	4	6.52
Exchange.....	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	75,000	..	..	..	..
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Montreal Telegraph Co.....	40	2,000,000	2,000,000	171,432	95½	102¼	4	8.38
R. & O. N. Co.....	100	1,565,000	1,565,000	..	39	41	..	..
City Passenger Railway.....	50	..	600,000	163,000	95	78	5	5.26
New City Gas Co.....	40	2,000,000	1,880,000	..	122	115	5	8.20

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

*Clearances of Flour and Grain from Montreal for Europe for the week ended June 1st, 1880:—

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Peas, bush.
Steamer Texas, Liverpool, (12,392 bush. oats).....	393	6,559	56,539	..
Steamer Circassian, Liverpool, (8,257 bush. oats).....	..	26,644	6,641	15,061
Steamer Waldensian, Glasgow.....	..	..	44,925	9,727
Steamer Ontario, Liverpool, (15,741 bush. oats).....	..	..	69,121	5,067
Steamer Orchis, Glasgow, (7,475 bush. oats).....	..	..	41,346	12,137
Steamer Thames, London, (9,656 bush. oats).....	..	..	25,993	8,857
Steamer Toronto, Liverpool.....	..	32,267	49,196	25,313
Steamer Effective, Glasgow.....	1,845	56,002	3,399	9,856
Steamer Dalton, Havre.....	..	46,309	..	401
Steamer Lake Erie, Glasgow, (17,453 bush. oats).....	..	..	29,891	9,996
Steamer Nestorian, Liverpool, (10,061 bush. oats).....	..	26,069	20,843	9,980
Total June 1, 1880.....	2,249	173,841	347,261	106,395
Total May 25, 1880.....	1,214	133,969	201,415	77,669
Total June 3, 1879.....	1,670	179,148	415,759	110,515

*From New York Produce Exchange.

THE FRENCH PROTESTANT PEOPLE IN MONTREAL.

The efforts of Protestants to evangelize the Roman Catholics in this country who are of French origin have now been carried on during a spiritual winter of nearly fifty years, and during this long time the ice of error, of prejudice and of sin has bound many a mind and soul, but now the Spirit of God is apparently, like the warmer sun of spring, influencing our fellow-countrymen towards the higher and holier Christian doctrine and life of the Gospel. The old worn-out system is being slowly given up, and many, both in sentiment and by personal adhesion to Protestantism, are manifesting their conviction of the vast superiority of the latter system as an exponent of the only infallible guide for fallible men—the Bible.

I propose to present to the readers of the SPECTATOR a few facts which I have ascertained relating to the condition spiritual, moral and material of the French Protestantism of this city. For order's sake I will speak first of our fellow-countrymen of the Evangelical faith in their different denominational attachments.

We have in the first place the Church of the Redeemer (Anglican) of which Rev. J. J. Roy is pastor. The church edifice is situated in the western part of the city on Chatham street, about midway between St. Bonaventure and St. Joseph streets. It is a very neat, though unpretending building, capable of seating about 400 persons. There is a day-school connected with it, taught by the pastor's brother. The Sunday-school and Bible-class are taught for the present in the forenoon. There is no library in connection with this Sunday-school, but the pastor allows his Sunday scholars, his church members and adherents to make use of a library in his own house. On Wednesday evening there is a religious service with preaching, and on Saturday evening a prayer-meeting, in which latter service several members of the church take part, by presenting oral petitions to God. There is also a temperance society meeting once or twice a year, the members of which are total abstainers. We were much pleased with a Sunday evening service which we attended in this church. The pastor to begin with gave out a hymn chosen from a selection, entitled "Cantiques pour Reunions de Priere dont Plusieurs Traduits du Recueil de I. D. Sankey." (Hymns for Prayer-meeting, several of which are translated from the collection of I. D. Sankey.) The ordinary Anglican evening service was then read, followed by a very practical sermon and finished by an oral prayer of two or three minutes in duration. The Anglican Prayer-book, translated into French, was to be seen in several pews, with its evangelical articles of religion and its unevangelical expressions of "prêtre" (priest), its "cet enfant est nouveau-né, régénéré," &c., (this child is born again, is regenerate), in the baptismal service and other unfortunate expressions, all of which must be serious stumbling-blocks to Roman Catholics evangelized, for instance, by the thoroughly Scriptural Scripture-readers of the Bible and French-Canadian Missionary Societies, and who might prefer the useful Episcopal Church government and liturgy, the practical preaching of its ministers and the intense and joyous church life of its members. The congregation is regularly organized, with two church-wardens and other officials. The mission is administered by a Sub-Committee of the Colonial Church and School Society's Committee, of which Committee and Sub-Committee Bishop Bond is President and Rev. Canon Evans is Secretary and Superintendent. We need not refer to the life and labours of the Right Reverend President of the Committee, as your columns have already contained biographical sketches and references to this gentleman, whose "praise is in all the churches." Of the past history of Canon Evans we have not been able to obtain any facts. We notice in connection with this Committee that no French Protestant's name is to be found upon it. Is this not a serious omission? Is it not possible, for instance, to find one or two of the French Episcopal clergy with sufficient wisdom and knowledge to enable them to be useful thereon and with the necessary humility to prevent them from being spoiled by the dignity thus conferred upon them.

Turning now to Russell Hall (Presbyterian), of which Rev. Charles A. Doudiet is Pastor, we find from a report published in the *Presbyterian Record* of August last that there were then 124 families, more or less, connected with this Society. This church is a regularly organized congregation of the Presbyterian body, being represented in Presbytery in the usual way. It has eight elders and four managers or members of a temporal committee. The day-school, at present containing twenty-two pupils, was formerly much larger. There is a Thursday evening prayer meeting, with a small attendance.

The next church which we will consider is L'Eglise du Sauveur (the Church of the Saviour), also Presbyterian. This congregation is now served by Rev. A. B. Cruchet, who has quite recently been appointed to its pastorate. Mr. Cruchet was born in the village of Ramsay, in the county of Joliette, where his father was then a farmer. He studied first at the Evangelical School of Pointe-aux-Trembles and later at the Montreal Presbyterian College, from which latter he graduated a year or two ago. He was soon after appointed Minister of the English and French-speaking Presbyterian congregations of New Glasgow, from which place at the end of last year he removed to Montreal. There are about forty-five families now in connection with this

church. The weekly meeting, nominally a prayer-meeting, is really an ordinary service conducted by the minister, for the members thereof do not take part even by oral prayer, and certainly not by exhortation. The same may be said of the gathering at Russell Hall, where that painful operation, commonly called a Presbyterian prayer-meeting, is performed every Thursday evening. The Sunday-school in connection with L'Eglise du Sauveur has now about twenty pupils. The teachers have a prayer-meeting at the close of the school, and a meeting for the study of the lesson held on a week day. There is a small day-school also.

The French Presbyterian Mission is administered by the Board of French Evangelization appointed by and reporting to the General Assembly, the Chairman whereof is Rev. Principal McVicar, the Secretary-Treasurer being the Rev. R. H. Warden. The Chairman, who is one of the leaders of the Free or High Church party of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, is too well known to the Montreal public to require much notice from my pen. He is a profound believer in long confessions and long countenances, in short (half) truths and in short tempers. He is, however, also a profound theologian and a clever administrator. He disagrees with his brother administrator of the Methodist Mission, hereinafter referred to, on questions of church polity and doctrine, but agrees with him in his insufficient knowledge of the language of the people, a mission among whom he administers. Rev. R. H. Warden, who also does not understand well or speak fluently the language of his would-be converts to the Presbyterian Church, has the reputation of being one of the best business men of the Canadian Presbyterian Ministry. He is a native, we believe, of Scotland, but educated largely in Ontario, where he has lived most of his life. He is a graduate of Knox College, Toronto, which he served also for some months in collecting funds for its endowment. He had previously been pastor of two churches. After closing his engagement with Knox College he removed to Montreal, where he fills his present position in connection with French evangelization, and is otherwise employed by his denomination.

We now advert to the Baptist congregation, worshipping on Sunday afternoon and Thursday evening in the new New Jerusalem Church, near the corner of Dorchester and University streets. This congregation, consisting of twenty families, fifteen living in the city proper and five at Point St. Charles, is served by Rev. Theodore Lafleur, and Rev. A. L. Therrien. The former gentleman, whose eloquent voice has occasionally been heard on our public platforms, has just returned from a visit to Europe. Mr. Lafleur is not only pastor of the French Baptist Church in Montreal, but is also one of the principal administrators, if not the principal administrator, of the Grande Ligne or Baptist French Mission. Mr. Lafleur, although pastor of a Baptist Church, administrator of a Baptist Mission, and President of the French Canadian Branch of the Evangelical Alliance during its sessions in this city in 1874, is not in strict accord either with Baptist doctrine, or with the basis of the Evangelical Alliance as formed in London in 1846, in as far at least as the doctrine of eternal punishment of the wicked is concerned, as he, we believe, holds the annihilationist view on this point. There are no Sunday or day schools in connection with this church. We notice in the annual report for this year of the administrators of this mission that they intend to erect a building for church purposes. Is not this a mistake? Are there not enough of partially filled French Protestant churches in the city, not to speak of the twenty-five too many English Protestant churches?

Rev. A. L. Therrien the assistant minister, was born in the Province of Quebec. He was educated altogether at the Mission school Grande Ligne. His first charge was that of St. Pie. He subsequently, we believe, removed to Burlington, Vermont. He was appointed to the Montreal church about a year ago. The Grande Ligne mission as administered by a committee of the Baptist body, of which Rev. A. H. Munro, Pastor of the St. Catherine street congregation is President. Mr. Munro was educated, if we are correctly informed, principally in the Maritime Provinces, where his first ministerial charges were undertaken. He then removed to Toronto, and subsequently to Montreal. Mr. Joseph Richards, Secretary-Treasurer, is an Englishman by birth, who came to Canada several years ago. He has apparently prospered in business, and is a leader of his denomination. He has taken an interest in the Young Men's Christian Association, but has eschewed politics, for which his fluency as a public speaker eminently qualified him. Rev. A. L. Therrien already referred to is the Recording Secretary.

We now come to the French Evangelical church, Craig street (Methodist), of which Rev. Louis N. Beaudry is Pastor and Rev. Mr. Grenier assistant. According to a "general" statement signed by the Pastor of this church dated 19th December last, there are 130 families visited by the missionaries of this church, 143 names of the membership roll, and 135 pupils on the roll of the Sunday school. There is a weekly teacher's meeting for the study of the lesson. There is a day school also. This mission is administered by the chairman of the French and Indian District, Rev. John Borland, who, we believe, is a gentleman of good administrative ability, an excellent preacher, and a thorough believer in the divinity of the mission of Methodism. He does not, however, understand perfectly or speak fluently the language of the people whom he is desirous of adding to the church of Wesley. There is a committee appointed by the General Conference of the Wesleyan body which aids Mr. Borland in managing his mission.

(To be continued.)

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

The attention paid to meteorology, in all ages and by all nations, has been directed chiefly to their means of foretelling the changes and character of the weather. With this object, coincidences between certain kinds of weather and the phenomena presented by the clouds and various other objects in nature, together with the actions of different animals, have been observed and recorded. These have been presented by the observers as certain indications of the coming weather. Within the tropics the return of certain kinds of weather is periodical. In these climates, then, all that is necessary is to observe the prevailing weather during the different seasons of the year. But, though such observations may assist much in enabling us to predict within a few days the commencement and termination of the rainy season, the information is not so precise as to let us foretell with certainty the exact day; and even in hot climates, although we may say that during the rainy seasons the general character of the weather will be wet for days and weeks together, yet it is only guess work to say that it will rain at any particular hour of a certain day, and during certain portions of a day be fair. As we recede from the tropics, periodic returns of the same kind of weather are less regular. However, in all climates there is more or less similarity in the weather occurring at certain seasons. For short periods say twenty-four hours, the variations in the atmospheric pressure, as shown by the barometer, seem so far the most practical for foretelling the weather, as these changes are much connected with the changes of weather.

An impression prevails that at the changes of the moon the weather is likely to change. But really no good reason can be assigned for changes of weather at any period of her age or at one phase more than another; but the slightest perceptible heat, as shown by the most delicate thermometers exposed to it, is communicated to the earth by the moon's rays. Consequently they can have no influence in changing the weather from warm to cold, or from cold to warm. Indeed, though the moon's changes happen at the same time over all the earth, changes of weather are by no means the same even in places not very distant from each other. To ascribe wet weather at one time and dry at another, and opposite kinds of weather in places not very far apart, to the changes of the moon or to any other period of her age, seems really to be attributing opposite effects to the same cause. To the moon's changes are generally ascribed all alterations of the weather occurring within two or three days thereafter. In any climate, with so much latitude in point of time, coincidences must be observed; and so, in fact, any period of her age may be chosen, and it will be found by nice observation that changes of weather will occur as frequently at one phase of the moon as another. Let any one who has access to a detailed record of the weather compare its changes with the changes of the moon and he will quickly satisfy himself that this time-worn idea, convenient as it is for our daily statement of the coming weather for the benefit of our friends, is indeed a myth—has no foundation in fact. An unusually cold winter may be expected to follow a cloudy and wet summer, a considerable amount of the solar heat being interrupted by clouds and also carried off from the earth by evaporation. During winter the temperature of the atmosphere must certainly be influenced by the retrocession of solar heat absorbed during the previous summer. Much rain in the autumnal months, and a prevalence of northerly winds during October and November, by increasing the evaporation from a moist soil, will of course carry off much heat from the earth's surface which would otherwise tend to mitigate the cold of the following winter. Hence the temperature of the winter would be lower than usual.

Some hold that after a limited number of years the same succession of weather recurs and is repeated periodically. If the cycle system has any reality in it, the length has not yet been ascertained, as no two writers seem to agree on this point. Nine years, or some multiple of nine, has been held to be the period of the cycle. Thus nine, eighteen, thirty-six and fifty-four have been tried by different persons. About 1835 a small publication was issued in Great Britain in favour of the cycle of 54 years; it was entitled "A Manual of the Weather," and undertook to foretell the character of the weather for the succeeding year. This Manual, amongst of course the mistakes arising from attempting to prognosticate with too much minuteness, made many hits, and for many years it had a large sale.

One great difficulty, of course, is to get data 54 years old to make comparisons with, and the truth of the idea or its falsity can only be got by comparing some very marked years with those supposed to correspond with them. In Great Britain and a portion of the adjacent continent of Europe, the summer of 1826 was the driest and warmest, and produced the earliest harvest that has occurred during the present century. If the cycle of 54 years has any reality in it, the present year in Great Britain should be correspondingly hot and dry, and the harvest should be very early, with a fair amount of grain. It was noted that the straw produce was very short and deficient. In many cases it had to be pulled by hand, as it could not be cut with the reaping hook. The great desideratum of the meteorologists of fifty years ago, observations taken over large tracts of country at the same hour and even the same moment, has

now been obtained, and though there can be no doubt of the value of some of the tables made up by the observers, yet so far as predicting the coming weather their success has not been very striking. The old couplet has it

"Larger boats may venture more,
But little boats should keep near shore."

In weather prognostications, however, the larger boats, even with all their means and appliances extending over half a continent or more, seem not to venture beyond twenty-four hours of foresight. And it must be admitted that the language of the prophets has somewhat resembled that of the oracles of old,—it might be read in more ways than one by those who are anxious to believe in its correctness.

Meteorology is not as yet among the exact sciences. The astronomer demonstrates to the most uninitiated the truth of his predictions by the nicety with which he foretells the coming eclipse, so that at the very second every one can verify the matter for himself. But as yet the words of the highest authority stand true: "The wind bloweth where it listeth and thou hearest the sound thereof, but thou canst not tell whence it cometh nor whither it goeth." And it must be within the observation of all who have noted the weather of the past winter, that whenever there was any striking peculiarity, any sudden and unlooked-for change, any heavy snow-storm, any remarkable falling of the thermometer, the prophets of the Meteorological Bureau knew at least no more than, if even as much as, an intelligent observer given to note the signs of one day or evening with the view of guessing the possibilities of the next. To go no further back than the 11th and 12th April, when in Montreal we had really a most remarkable snow-storm and the thermometer falling within a few degrees of zero, what did the Bureau say of it? Certainly nothing to give us the slightest idea of what did actually greet the eyes and feelings of our citizens as they looked out and walked out on that Sunday morning. And so it may be said of a great part of the winter weather. Then there have been within a few weeks past cyclones and tornadoes in the more central parts of the continent working a fearful destruction of life and property, and during the past and present week in our own Dominion. Within hundreds of miles of the locality of these storms there is no doubt that

"That nicht a bairn might understand
Some one had business on his hand."

We hope these meteorological gentlemen knew there was something in the wind even though they might not know what. The Bureau must certainly wake up. Its tables, as issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, manifestly involve, whether very usefully or not, a frightful amount of work in the way of figures, but until it can demonstrate the weather of the future a little better than it has done hitherto, we cannot avoid thinking of the words of Falstaff or one of his friends: "That is a mighty deal of sack to a hap'oth of bread."

The possibilities of meteorology are very great. Its field, our atmosphere, is larger than the earth and broader than the sea. Within that field there are manifestly mighty powers, and it may be that considering what it is that gives motion to the many viewless winds it may discern the law which, equal to the law of gravitation and along with it guides our planet and all the others in their course through the heavens. It would not be a little matter for Canada were that discovery made by the observers in our Dominion.

Caleb Read.

TRUE WOMEN.

Lord Byron has put the following touching lines upon the lips of one of his most unhappy heroines:—

"Man's love is of man's life a thing apart;
'Tis woman's whole existence. Man may range
The court, camp, church, the vessel and the mart,
Sword, gown, gain glory, offer in exchange
Pride, fame, ambition to fill up the heart,
And few there are whom these cannot estrange:
Men have all these resources—we but one,
To love again and be undone."

We find Sir Richard Steele, in the *Tatler*, saying: "A man that is treacherously dealt with in love may have recourse to many consolations. He may gracefully break through all opposition with his love or explain with his rival, to urge his own constancy or aggravate the fault by which it is repaid. But a woman that is ill-treated has no refuge in her griefs but in silence and secrecy. The world is so unjust that a female heart which has been once touched is thought for ever blemished. The very grief in this case is looked upon as a reproach and a complaint, almost a breach of chastity. For these reasons we see falsehood and treachery are become, as it were, male vices, and are seldom found, never acknowledged, in the other sex. This may serve to introduce Statira's letter, which, without any turn of art, has something so pathological and moving in it that I verily believe it to be true and therefore heartily pity the injured creature that writ it." We find Donne saying, in two odious lines:

"The poor, the foul, the false, love can
Admit, but not the busied man."

Dr. Johnson wrote: "He will forget it first, for he has many things he must think of, while she has many things she may think of." The Latin writer

Ovid, in his *Remedia Amoris*, states that the occupations of men are their protection against love-melancholy. I am sure we would also find the same sentiment in Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy*; so I am warranted in stating that a man will forget a love-disappointment much sooner than a woman, and I think Byron in the above-quoted lines has more truthfully and gracefully given the reason therefor, when he says that love is "a woman's whole existence." A woman will sacrifice everything, even herself, for the one whom she loves; whereas man in his sacrifices is, with few exceptions, unwilling that these sacrifices should be made, as Artemus Ward says, by any except his wife's relations—he will sacrifice all these without flinching.

Many and heroic are the examples of maternal love—it is unnecessary to dilate upon them. I wish to speak of those women who form the real force in the world, and who are yet but little before the world. In attempting to fix some permanent elements in female human nature, apart from love, one is obliged to admit that all scientific calculations or deductions fail, as these are oftentimes upset by a change in the fashions or in Mrs. Grundy's code. There is one certain class which every intelligent person has doubtless observed, even in what is called "good society"; this is composed of women who have taken care of their own children, are fond of their husband's society, can stay with him and be happy. They manage to have their household arrangements in as perfect and unimpeachable order for the family circle as for invited guests—they are frankly hospitable, cheering every one with a genial smile, and do not "go in" for æsthetic "posturings of Ariadne," or "Whistlerian symphonies," or "pictures of Nausicaa," intended to represent beauty and showing only nudeness. These absurdities they abhor, and in true and kind simplicity render their houses more charming by their happy welcomes and pleasantly sincere smiles. They take a real pride in their children and believe that, by giving them plenty of fresh air and exercise, the "poetry of motion" is not interfered with, nor that they are rendered less able to perform Beethoven's sonatas. Their sons are taught to believe that it is just as necessary to develop brain-muscle as biceps, and that wearing an eye-glass, and lisping in one's speech, and saying gloss for glass do not necessarily evidence astonishing genius—or that if they do, genius is not a desirable quality.

In the homes of these true women, one does not hear idle gossip; society scandals do not form the chief topic of conversation; "Ouida's" novels are not considered the only books from which a "flow of language" can be obtained; on the contrary, one soon knows that sentiments of honesty, true affections, modesty and knowledge are sought after and obtained in channels totally different from fashionable novels or leading "religious dailies." The daughters are, when they reach marriageable years, aided in their love-matches by the mother's good counsel, and perhaps, sometimes a few elementary forms of "feminine duplicity" are brought into play—but never are these arts resorted to, except as a proper and befitting aid to the daughter. And why not? When some estimable but modest man is "hanging fire," why should he not be made to "pop"? The sons' interests are advanced by all obtainable influence—used unsparingly. The facts of this life are accepted, and true women, without hypocrisy or unfairness, take the world as they find it, and reason that "the greatest good to the greatest number," like charity, begins at home. These are the true women, and there may be no heroism in them, but there is true love—" 'tis their whole existence." Their love is all for their husband and children—not a sickly, sentimental school-girl romance, but an active, working and beneficial love, the lasting effects of which but few can follow. Longfellow has said:

"As unto the bow the cord is,
So unto man is woman—
Though she bends him she obeys him,
Though she draws him yet she follows—
Useless each without the other."

If these lines are true, how much depends upon man, and how sacred unto him ought to be a woman's love. By the truth and holiness of love we may live and enjoy—not merely exist, but live; and then may be realized by all the happy life. To the true woman I may apply the following lines:

"Oh God! if souls unsoiled as these
Need daily mercy from Thy throne—
If she upon her bended knees,
Our loveliest and our purest one,
* * * * *
Must kneel and pray for grace from Thee,
What far, far deeper need have we?
How hardly, if she win not heaven,
Will our wild errors be forgiven."

Geo. Rothwell.

SELF-HELP.

There is no truth more worthy of being continually presented to the young and established in their hearts than that the very best kind of help is self-help. We are all inclined to exaggerate the importance of the help to be obtained

from others, and to underrate that which comes from within. Conscientious parents and teachers undertake to do so much for the children, that there is but little left for the children to do for themselves. They form and direct their minds, guide and control their actions, mould and shape their destinies so largely, that the young insensibly acquire the habit of leaning upon the strength and judgment of others, and do not develop the power of standing upright in their own. The same thing may be observed in relations which have other inequalities beside those of age. The poor lean against the rich, the idle and shiftless against the industrious and provident, the awkward and slow against the bright and enthusiastic. Those who are conscious of inferiority, instead of being spurred on to extra exertions, seem to take it for granted that some one else is to make up their deficiencies, and what they cannot, or think they cannot do for themselves, they have a right to expect others to do for them.

Now all this has a show of justice, and involves a principle which society can never afford to lose. Sympathy, that great bond of social union, demands that burdens shall be shared, sorrows relieved, weakness assisted, incapacity led. The spirit of human brotherhood teaches us all to help one another, and he who learns not its lesson forfeits all its blessings. But the mistake we make is in imagining that the only way to do this is by continually bestowing something upon others. We are just now beginning to appreciate that almsgiving is the very poorest kind of benevolence, more frequently injuring than benefitting the recipient. But we have not yet learned to extend this truth to other beside pecuniary help. Whatever is done for people has a tendency to weaken their power to do it for themselves. The mother who makes herself a slave to her children's wants, supplying by her incessant labour that which they could easily obtain by their own, does injustice, not only to herself but to them. She withdraws from them the natural stimulus to exertion, deprives them of the healthy influence of industry and encourages within them a willingness to be dependent. The teacher who smooths away all difficulties for his pupils, solving their hardest problems, and allowing his own thinking to take the place of theirs, is really enfeebling their mental powers, instead of developing them, and forfeiting the best ends of their education. In the same way, when anyone, pitying an unpractised worker takes his task out of his hand and does it for him, the relief he gives is temporary and insignificant, while the injury he inflicts on his self-reliance is permanent and considerable.

Many persons think that the law holds in its grasp all moral responsibility—that as are the wisdom and power of the government, so will be the character and value of the people. It is true that these two usually correspond, but it is rather the government that is made from the elements of the people than the people from the government. No government can rise in moral status much above the average of the nation over whom it rules, and its chief strength lies in the perfect liberty which it accords to each individual to work out for himself whatever is in him. All patronage, all favouritism, all gratuitous charity is enervating in the extreme, while that government which merely removes barriers, withdraws hindrances, and clears the way for self-reliant effort will, of necessity, be the strongest, its power lying in the ability, independence, and character of its people.

To encourage in every way self-help, should then be the aim of all philanthropy, of all education, of all domestic training, of all national rule. Individual independence of thought and action is the finest product that benevolence can produce. It is a shallow and mistaken idea that the spirit of helpfulness necessitates the spirit of dependence. He who is selfish in his kindness, who thinks much of the thanks and gratitude he is to win, may prefer to offer gratuities, and to make dependents; but the truly generous man who has the good of others sincerely at heart, will rejoice so to direct his efforts as to enable them to help themselves, and to taste the sweets of independence. Let us not only encourage self-help in others, but value it for ourselves as the most precious of all things. It is a habit easily acquired to look to almost anything outside of ourselves for strength and happiness. We lean upon parents, teachers, friends, systems, opportunities, promises, anything sooner than upon our own resolute purposes, patient perseverance, unflagging industry, and unswerving honesty. We depreciate our own power, and exaggerate the ability of others to assist us. Yet the fact is, that no one, however able and however willing, can do for us one tith of what we can do for ourselves. They can but open doors for us, we alone can enter. If we are ever to amount to anything in our lives, it must be through individual determination and action; if we are to have any mental power, it must be through individual thought; if we are to attain any moral elevation of character, it can only be through the patient and earnest culture of the individual conscience. So long as we lean upon some one else's wisdom or strength or superiority, so long as we depend upon fortunate surroundings, or advantageous openings, or good influences to procure for us what our own undaunted energy and industry ought to win, so long shall we remain feeble, wavering, and useless members of society. But when we begin in earnest to help ourselves, waiting for no breath of fortune to waft us upward, and for no strong arm to bear us onward, then we come to realise how full and rich is life, and how large are our capabilities for filling worthily the part in it assigned to us.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

“MORS JANUA VITÆ.”

Modern scientific Sociology is largely impregnated with the idea that man possesses a dual life—dual at least as regards its phenomena, if not its essence—a twofold organism, is not only an animal with a material organism, but also a mind with a mental organism. In this Sociology is in agreement with Biblical teaching which sets forth plainly, not that man possesses a soul, but is a soul, living in a material body temporarily, to enable it to communicate with the external world of “effects” by which it is at present surrounded.

Science seeks from matter to ascertain the quality, and thereby the inherent possibilities, of the cause of the phenomena it is able to observe in the external organism of man or Nature; While religion asserts that she has a knowledge of these mental or spiritual causes which will enable her to assign at once its cause to each effect observable in matter. Such aims and such truth however can only be predicated of a true science and a true religion.

Modern science does not deny, yet cannot prove by present attainments, the reality of a future life. Modern orthodox religion while insisting upon the reality of such future life fails entirely to prove its possibility from the phenomena or faculties of the material body. The one has faith only in “the seen.” The other has faith only in “the unseen” and refuses to acknowledge any truth in “the seen.” A deadlock to progress would thus seem to be inevitable, and it would be were “orthodoxy” our only guide, or the ascertained facts of science the all of truth.

There is no condition so hopeful for an individual, or an age, as that in which begins to be realized how extremely little is known. Not more than twenty (20) years ago this nineteenth century was up lifted with a high sense of its marvellous and unexampled progress in knowledge of all the arts, and all the sciences, and in the spread of gospel light and liberty. To-day it has sobered down a little; for discoveries antiquarian, scientific, aye, and (hear it ye orthodox!) religious, and demonstrating how little we know and how far behind the first ages of the world we are in the higher branches of wisdom. In mechanics, statics and dynamics we have discovered nothing. We have only more extensively applied, in a wider usefulness, a very few rays from the ancients' scientific sun; and from these, closely observed in their workings in nature, our boasted science is derived; while on the vital question of the dual nature and future existence of man we are to-day, as an age, ages behind them. Egyptian hieroglyphics reveal to us with unerring certainty that the ancient science and the ancient religion prevalent then were entirely at one, and did perceive the complete analogy and correspondence that exists between “things natural” and “things spiritual,” between “the seen” and “the unseen,” between the animal soul or life of man with its organism and the spiritual soul or life with its spiritual organism.

If we may accept the well-known antiquarian, W. H. Benade, as any authority, we will find that to the ancient Egyptian “death was the passage from natural to spiritual life, and burial was resurrection. During his earthly career man is a spiritual being in a material body. The spirit ‘Khou’ (from a root meaning to shine or be bright) is clothed in a garment or investment of pure light, and is at liberty to move in all spheres, and to act on all elements. Khou enters into a less refined substance called ‘Ba,’ which is still spiritual. Khou assumes this form in order to come into matter, but is still too pure to be united to matter. It then unites with ‘Nivou’ (signifying breathing); this permeates the veins, mingles with the blood and pervades the whole body. Thus there is first Khou; this clothes itself with Ba; this again with Nivou; and this lastly with the body, or Khat. Man has the body, or Khat, Nivou and Ba, in common with beasts, but beasts do not possess Khou. Ba would seem to be the spiritual body in which Khou, the spiritual man ‘made in the image’ of God, lives; while Khat is the animal material body in which the animal soul, Nivou, dwells; for when the internal, Khou, is freed from the body it appears in its original covering of light, the form Ba, as a living spiritual man. The resurrection is the withdrawing of the spiritual body from the material body. The day of burial is spoken of as the ‘day,’ the day of light. This day followed the resurrection, as is described in the ‘book of the dead’ which ought more correctly (if we are to convey the meaning in which, from the above, we must perceive the Egyptian used the word ‘death’) to be described as ‘the book of the living.’”

It is far from a proof of the absence of inspiration in the Scriptures extant in this age, to find that so much was known in the early ages of the world of what is set forth in the plainest language in the Divine Word. And yet orthodoxy still clings more or less tenaciously to the resurrection of man's present material body as the express teaching of Holy Writ, and strengthens itself for conquest over that physical science which proves it impossible, by an appeal to St. Paul's 15th chapter of 1st Corinthians. How it would startle St. Paul to find his glowing metaphors so interpreted to suit the self-derived materialistic views of a man-made creed orthodoxy.

Eminent preachers in these modern times have indeed given up this resurrection of the body. They can, and do perceive, without much study, that it

is a scientific impossibility, and contrary to all the order of nature. And so they do catch something of the apostle's meaning, not by, but in spite of, the creeds they have been taught. They find in Nature that no form of life exists materially without appropriate organs by which to act and manifest its quality. Man's animal will or passions have an animal body in which to find exit to, and influence upon, material surroundings. Yet, man is also a spiritual being. Their religion, their experience of life, the teachings of the Divine Word, convince them that man is not chiefly, or only, an animal. He has spiritual life as well as animal. The corollary to which is that spiritual life must have a spiritual body in which it lives and moves, governing the animal life and animal faculties with which he is provided. This is logical, but time-worn theology says—no, it cannot be. It is too good to be true. Man must wait untold centuries till a spiritual body is prepared for him. St. Paul did not mean to say "there is a spiritual body and there is a natural body," but, there is a natural body, therefore there will be (some day or other) a spiritual body manufactured for him out of the wreck of this material world, when it has run its course. Theology reckons nothing of the eternity of spirit dependent upon the non-eternity of matter. Yet poor mis-read St. Paul has done his very best to lead the carnal mind gradually up to the idea that there are different degrees of life. He says, "all flesh is not the same flesh. There is one flesh of man, another flesh of beasts, another of fishes, another of birds," &c. Each has its appropriate form in which to manifest and use its life. "There are also celestial bodies, and bodies terrestrial"—heavenly bodies and earthly. So also is the resurrection of the dead. "If (the man) is sown in corruption (amid the things that are corruptible) it is raised in incorruption (amid things not corruptible but everlasting; it is sown in dishonour, it is raised in glory; it is sown in weakness, it is raised in strength; it is sown a material body, it is raised a spiritual body." What could more prepare the mind—by analogies drawn from the workings of nature in the adaptation of forms to the quality of life they are intended to contain and manifest—for the reception of the truth that there is; that there exists here and now, a natural or material body, and a spiritual body, the latter within the former complete each in every part, the one the organ of the interior life or will of man, the other of the exterior animal will or life. When the glove of matter is drawn off from the spiritual hand, is it any less a hand? Men who have suffered amputation of hand or limb, and still survive, will tell you that they feel as though the hand was still there; and this not only for a time, as if from long habit of use, but all the years of their earthly life thereafter. This is perfectly natural. The spiritual frame within does not feel itself deprived of the spiritual hand or limb by which it formerly animated and moved at will the material covering of clay. It is only deprived of the means by which is reached and acted upon matter. Does the blind man who has become blind by accident, or been born blind, cease to see intellectually? And when that most ingeniously contrived and perfect pair of spectacles, the physical eyes, through which the spiritual eye within looks out upon the world, have perished, does intellectual or spiritual sight cease? or does it retain the same quality of sight adapted by its still more delicate organism for use in a higher sphere of life? Remembering what St. Paul has laboured to teach, that each degree of life has its appropriate form and organism by which to manifest itself and find a path to usefulness, it seems clear as day that if man is a spiritual being, gifted not alone with the life of the brutes that perish, but with eternal life, he must have within him an organism adapted to that life as well as an organism of matter adapted to a life amid matter. St. Paul goes on to "show us the mystery." "We shall not all sleep; we shall all be changed, in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trump. For the trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall be raised, incorruptible, and we shall be changed," &c. When the summons to the other world is heard the change is instantaneous, "in a moment." The last breath of earthly air is immediately succeeded by the inhaling of a purer atmosphere by the spiritual lungs. The spiritual faculties wake to consciousness in their present spiritual covering adapted to their future spiritual existence. Such is the order of our being, "first that which is natural, afterward that which is spiritual. The first man Adam was made an animal life, the last Adam or quickening (life giving) spirit. The first man is of the earth, earthy: the second man is the Lord from Heaven" in whose image the spiritual man within us is made even though that image be blurred and partially effaced by transgression of natural and spiritual law. "As we have borne the image of the earthy we shall also bear the image of the heavenly."

Those living in this material world are our special care. The dead removed from our sight to the other world are at once surrounded with the affectionate tendance and help of those who have preceded them. If we can trust our loved ones to the care of friends in this world surely we can more fully trust them to the tender ministry of the good and gentle, the wisest and most helpful of those who have passed through this world of ours and attained unto "the resurrection and the life beyond." Their works *do* follow them. Kind, gentle and helpful here, they will be more powerfully so there. This is the immortality brought to light by the Gospel.

Spero.

THINGS IN GENERAL.

FASHIONABLE WOMANHOOD.

"Shifting as the sands, shallow as the rainpools, drifting in all danger to a lie, incapable of loyalty, insatiably curious, ill as a friend and ill as a foe, kissing like Judas, denying like Peter, impure of thought, even where by physical bias or politic prudence still pure in act, the woman of modern society is too often at once the feeblest and the foulest outcome of a false civilisation. Useless as a butterfly, corrupt as a canker, untrue to even lovers and friends, because mentally incapable of comprehending what truth means, caring only for physical comfort and mental inclination, tired of living, but afraid of dying; believing, some in priests and some in physiologists, but none at all in virtue; sent to sleep by chloral, kept awake by strong waters and raw meat; bored at twenty, and exhausted at thirty, yet dying in the harness of pleasure rather than drop out of the race and live naturally; pricking their sated senses with the spur of lust and fancying it love; taking their passions as they take absinthe before dinner; false in everything, from the swell of their breast to the curls at their throat; beside them the guilty and tragic figures of old, the Medæ, the Clytemnestras, the Phædra, look almost pure, seem almost noble."—From *Moths*, a novel by "Ouida."

POST-CARDS.

Had post-cards been in vogue in Mr. Pickwick's day, depend upon it even that philosopher, with all his intelligence and liberality of view, would have hesitated to inscribe on a post-card the immortal words—"Chops and tomato sauce." He would have written Mrs. Bardell a letter rather than have confided to the postman the order for luncheon. It has been the fashion to laugh at Mr. Gladstone because of his free and unrestrained use of post-cards. Why? They have afforded a ready means of replying to questions of an open and public nature, and it is well in a man of his position to do what he can to break down a piece of snobbery involving a ridiculous prejudice. If for no other reason, the busy man should be thankful for post-cards since they enable him so often to send a *message* when he would otherwise have to write a *letter*. There is no discourtesy in replying to a question "Yes" or "No" on a card, by which nobody save the recipient is the wiser, whereas if you once sit down to write a letter, it involves inevitable surplusage, such as inquiries after wife and family, and all the rest of it—generally a waste of time, since these inquiries are not expected to be answered.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND CLIMATE.

The flat nose of the African and his large nostrils, result from the necessity of inhaling larger drafts of tropical air to produce the same degree of vitality, because of its greater expansion, the increased exercise giving the nostrils increased expansion, or a larger nose. The curling of the African's hair, though universal on his continent, is common in every country of the globe. Perhaps this has its scientific solution in the fact that the curls deflect the rays of the tropical sun, thus preventing their more severe penetration into the brain. In the transmission of light, it is a law that every intervening object with which a ray comes in contact bends and diverts it in another direction. Heat curls every kind of hair, and that which is provided in nature for the protection of the brain from injury by the rays of a tropical sun is a created endowment, and which by degrees in time becomes naturally transmissible and inherited. The skull of the African, with its peculiar thickness, affords another feature of protection to the brain. It is evident that it is the outdoor exposure of the working classes that makes the skin blacker. It must also be remembered that it is not the skin alone of the *men* of Africa which manifests deep colour; but it is true of the birds, beasts, fish, and reptiles, and also of plants. Another fact in relation to this phenomenon is, that everything grows less deeply coloured as we approach the polar regions. There the white bear is found, and nowhere else; while the black bear lives and is native to almost every other climate.—*Phrenological Journal*.

AMERICAN OPINION ON ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Prose style is dying or sleeping in Great Britain; the countrymen of Milton and De Quincey must cross the channel, if they would seek for living models of the literary as for the dramatic art. Literature takes its inspiration from the multiplication table, the newspaper supplying at wholesale the words, phrases, and witticisms with which the authors clothe their borrowed thoughts. Suggestions, intimations, and adumbration of the literary art are seen, but they are crushed under mountains of every-dayisms. What everybody will read within twenty-four hours, what nobody will read after twenty-four hours, is the motto that rules the best periodicals in Great Britain; each issue washes out the preceding; the monthlies follow each other with haste, like waves beating upon the shore, and, like them, are quickly lost in the sea of forgetfulness everlasting. Science, which in its highest phases is but poetry and philosophy in harness, is, in Great Britain, better than its literature; but, in nearly all the great realms of science England would starve were she not kept constantly nourished at the breast of Germany. Outside of the circle of men of pure genius, like Crookes, the scientific men of England feel that they have reached

the highest possibilities when they have given popular lectures on what Germany discovered from five to twenty-five years ago. The profession of medicine—a part of science—lies near the bottom of the middle class, buried under successive strata from royalties and nobilities through the church, the army, the navy, the bar, and successful trade. The descendants of Young and Newton and Harvey are organising to drive a part of experimental physiology from the empire. As literary art declines in England, the oratorical art seems to rise. Even speakers of but little fame are, many of them, easy and flowing, at times rapid as well as clear in their utterances; so much like Americans that only peculiarities of speech suggest the land of their birth.—*Journal of Science.*

THE UNEQUAL DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH.

There is no more prominent characteristic of human society than the unequal distribution of wealth and happiness, an inequality which has prevailed in all ages and in all lands. Every effort after a community of goods has proved limited, temporary and futile.

Of this condition of things there must be some better explanation than such as would simply refer it to accident, to human imperfection, wrong doing or caprice. or would speak of it as an evil which though of such long duration, and of such firmly established character, is in reality temporary and is in a process of elimination, which will finally lead to its extinction. We may well conclude that that which has always been, and that, notwithstanding the suffering and sorrow and manifold evils of which it has been the fruitful source, must rest upon foundations of the deepest character. No explanation of it, will prove satisfactory but that which will refer it to a principle of the Divine Government, to the essential nature of man and to some abiding element in the constitution of human society. And if this be true, as it undoubtedly is, the unequal distribution of wealth and happiness of which we speak, is not to be regarded as a real and necessary evil. On the contrary, in itself and in its true nature, it is a good. There is no harm in the accumulation of wealth, on the part of individuals, even though it be in vast proportion, provided such accumulations be acquired in a perfectly legitimate manner and be used wisely and well under a due sense of the grave responsibilities and obligations which the possession and control of such wealth necessarily involve. There is herein an agency for an incalculable amount of good, both for the individual himself and society at large. Alas! that which was designed for human welfare, and which in fact has so greatly contributed to it, should have so frequently, by bursting the bonds of proper control, proved itself such a terrible agency for destruction, like the gigantic forces of nature, which man has subdued to his service, when they tear asunder the bands by which they must be restrained.

There is great evil in the unequal distribution of wealth, as it now is and always has been, because of its terrible exaggeration. The trouble does not lie in the simple fact of inequality, but in the great extreme to which the inequality has been pushed, necessarily resulting not only in the over enrichment of some and the impoverishment of others, but also in heaping upon some that to which they have no right and in depriving others of that which they need and which in equity belongs to them. This gross and harmful exaggeration in the unequal distribution of wealth has arisen from uncontrolled ambition, from immoderate greed, from all forms of corruption in business, from misappropriation of funds, from acts of criminality endless in variety, from wild and reckless speculation, from efforts to live at the expense of others rather than by honest toil, from idleness, from the stern demanding of mere legality instead of equity, from the cruel oppression of the poor, from thoughtless and mean spirited selfishness, from the withholding of relief from those to whom it is due, and from the pauperizing of multitudes by indiscriminate and misdirected charities.—*Penn Monthly.*

GLASS FOR SLEEPERS AND RAILS.—The sleepers to which we referred some time ago as undergoing a trial on one of the Metropolitan tramway lines, have proved so useful that it is proposed to make the rails themselves of Siemens' hardened glass, and by making rail and sleeper in one to overcome the principal difficulty of the Tramway Companies.—*Echo.*

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.—There is a very large demand for lithographic stone in the United States, and the supply has until recently been chiefly from Germany. Now, however, Canada will probably contribute a considerable share in this trade, for the quarries of Marmora yield a stone which is quite as suitable for lithographic purposes as that obtained from Germany. It has been tested by practical lithographers, who say that its closeness of grain and general adaptability for the purpose will enable it to be used by lithographers with complete success.

TRUSTEE and HEIR.—It is related that a certain wealthy man not long ago made a will leaving his large property to a trustee for his son. Subsequently he called the boy in, and reading it to him inquired if he could suggest any improvement. "Well, father," said the boy, "your intentions are right, but as things go nowadays, it seems to me it would be to my advantage if you would make the other fellow the heir and transfer the trusteeship to me." The old gentleman thought the matter over and concluded to cancel the trustee clause of his last will and testament.—*Ex.*

LOWEST ON THE LIST.

The cold, wet day—the windy street—
The open gates of Trinity—
Whom do the College Fellows greet
With such rude mirth and mockery?
Poor Oliver! We know thy face,
So shy, so plain, so void of grace.

"Last on the list"—through taunts and sneers,
He stumbles to his garret room;
And for an hour his lonely tears
Give its poor walls a deeper gloom.
Then smiles return—this cheerful lad
The "knack of hoping" always had.

He took his flute, and of his woe
He made the saddest, sweetest strain;
"I am so dull, and plain, and slow,
No honours I may hope to gain;
No skill have I in anything,
Unless like some wild bird I sing."

And so the cheerful, kindly heart
Spoke to the world in native song;
Soft smiles and tears from thousands start.
Sweet singer, who could do thee wrong!
By all beloved, thy very name
Is spoken tenderly by Fame.

Now, if through Dublin you should stray,
Stop at the gates of Trinity:
There a grand statue stands to-day,
To that poor lad, who wearily
Passed through the gates, a scorn and drudge,
"Last on the list"—as men could judge.

And if through London, do not fail
The Temple's solemn yard to seek;
Brave knights lay there in carven mail,
Who never feared a lance to break
With mortal man—that mighty line
Who fought and bled for Palestine.

They are forgotten, and none know
Their names, or deeds, those Templars brave;
But ask a ten years' lad—"Where blow
The grasses over Goldsmith's grave?"
This singer more than nobles dear—
And he will say, "I know, sir. Here!"

"Last on the list"—but time is just;
And in Life's trial gold is gold.
Although the hand that wrote is dust—
His songs live on, his tales are told.
Highest in many a heart sits he
Who lowest stood in Trinity.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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

All communications to contain the name and address of the sender.

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

To the Editor of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR.

SIR,—It was not my intention to notice Mr. T. D. King again, but as he has, in the last paragraph of his letter, thought fit to give me the lie direct, I cannot pass it over. And I now beg emphatically to maintain the truth of my statement regarding the picture by Coleman, and the Wedgwood plate, notwithstanding Mr. King's denial.

I did not, however, mention all the circumstances connected with the plate; had I done so, it would not have redounded to Mr. King's credit, his gratitude, or his honour.

J. W. Gray.

June 8th, 1880.

Musical.

NUISANCES.

People who, for a variety of reasons, have little or no opportunity of hearing music in their own homes, are compelled to submit to many annoyances in order to hear it in public places. The important preliminary of selecting a desirable seat having been attended to, and, indeed, every detail having been satisfactorily arranged, one has only to go to the concert-room a few moments before the hour when the entertainment ought to begin, and to settle himself for an evening's enjoyment. He hopes to hear a delightful programme, given with the utmost perfection of execution by the best artists, and there is nothing to mar his fond anticipations or to indicate the dreadful ordeal which he is destined to pass; for, unless he is a very experienced concert-goer, he does not remember the thorns which surround the rose, and which have often and again wounded his nerves and lacerated his feelings. Well, our friend—in the Arcadian frame of mind to which we have alluded—goes to his concert joyful and expectant, and he leaves the hall a sad and disheartened man. In two short hours he has been subjected to annoyances and nuisances amply sufficient to ruin his disposition and sour his temper for the remainder of his natural life.

The ardent lover of musical sounds is snugly ensconced in his secured place, the gas is turned on, and the performers are momentarily expected to appear, but now comes nuisance No. 1: a delay occurs, and sometimes fifteen minutes have dragged their weary length along before the stage door is flung open. The first number upon the programme has been fairly begun, and our patient hearer begins to hope—in a subdued and not too sanguine way—that he has at last reached "clear water." Mistaken thought. His long array of afflictions has only commenced. The inevitable late-comers now come tramping in (their only chance of attracting other people's attention is by annoying them), and in the rustle and confusion consequent upon their entrance all enjoyment of the solo, quartet, or whatever it may be, is utterly destroyed. (Did it ever occur to the readers of this article that these tardy persons are sure to have reserved seats in very prominent sections of the hall, and always in the middle of a row?) These individuals having finally subsided, the ever-present restless element asserts itself. There are always a few people who, although they have perhaps been concert habitués for many years, are never quite certain that some other seat would not suit them better than the one which they have selected. These restless ones are of two classes,—those who do care whether they disturb and annoy others, and those who do not care anything about it. These latter blunder about, bumping against the seats, hitting innocent people in the back, and altogether manifesting the recklessness which is noticeable in a "bumble-bee" on a July afternoon. The former, who have some consideration for poor humanity, are strenuously careful to tiptoe above (always in creaky shoes), often fretting one to the very boundaries of desperation. Many of these exasperating persons really like music in their way (albeit nine-tenths of them could not, by any human possibility, distinguish a concerto from a coal-hod), but their conduct is terribly annoying to those who are content to sit quiet and decently, and to listen to the performance of the programme.

There is also the "wiggler" (of either sex), who is entirely unhappy and miserable if the performers cannot be seen as well as heard. The softer sex furnishes the greatest number of specimens of this class. She moves her head abruptly in one direction, and then spasmodically in the other; cranes her neck at almost impossible angles, and simulates—with great fidelity to nature—the contortions of the unfortunate victims of St. Vitus' dance. She always sits directly in front of you, and her fidgetiness drives you almost to distraction, but "what are you going to do about it?" You cannot say anything, and you may thank your stars that there are not two of these "wrigglers" together. The bobbing of heads and general squirminess are then unendurable.

There is also the *mutterer*, who will comment—to his companion—in a low, but perfectly audible and soul-harrowing tone, upon everything in or out of the programme. When he doesn't mutter he whispers, and each infliction is worse than the other, Hibernically speaking. To this class belong—curiously enough—many able musicians, and one does not expect such behaviour from them, but one gets it all the same. The writer attended, a few weeks ago, a recital given by a pianist of fine ability. A well-known pianist of this city kept up a continual gabble during the entire programme, to the intense disgust of nearly all who had the misfortune to sit near him. It would perhaps be invidious to intimate, or even to mildly hint, that this person was envious of the performing artist, but it certainly looked very like it. The writer also remembers a concert (last season) at which an admirable pianist played a very difficult and ungrateful solo, but played it exceedingly well. A well-known piano virtuoso (*et proterea nihil*), whose salient characteristic is force and turbulent vigor, left the room just before the beginning of the solo, and returned—by a singular coincidence—immediately after its completion.

Another nuisance—of a more quiet variety—is the man who has evidently been dragged to the concert by his wife or some other female relative and who ostentatiously reads a newspaper in order to manifest his utter indifference to and manly contempt for the programme, the artists, the audience, and music in general; he may not invariably rustle the paper (although the annoyance frequently assumes that active and aggressive form), but there he is with his journal before him, a picture of sullen or patient discontent—to use such a paradox. An especially aggravating case of this sort occurred at one of the Wilhelmj concerts.

Another nuisance is the gentleman who will persist in making his way from the stage anteroom to his seat and *vice versa* several times during the evening. There appears to be no particular reason for his so doing; he is neither "sister, cousin nor aunt" to any of the performers, but he always makes this exhibition of himself, and is consequently an annoyance to the eye. He is to be found at every entertainment.

Worst of all is the person (of either sex) who will beat time with his foot—very distinctly—during anything and everything of whose rhythm he has the faintest notion; indeed, he is just as apt to be utterly out of time as to be in it. That subdued thump, thump, beats upon the air in an excruciating manner; you look about you and endeavour to ascertain from whom the obnoxious sound proceeds. If inexperienced in these matters you will in nine cases out of ten single out some strong, energetic-looking man, whose very face looks "thumpy." You were never more entirely mistaken in your life; the real offender is that quiet, modest, timid, clerical-looking individual who is "keeping the time" with a grim persistence and a relentless determination that know not any abatement. You may glower at him, as many do; but you make not the least impression upon his hide. On goes the dreadful "thump," and your misery terminates only when the concert comes to a close.

In the foregoing remarks the writer has essayed to depict some of the nuisances to which a genuine lover of music is almost always subject, and by means of which his life is made a burden to him. But feeble justice has been done to the topic; for no mortal pen is adequate to the task.—*N. Y. Musical Times.*

Chess.

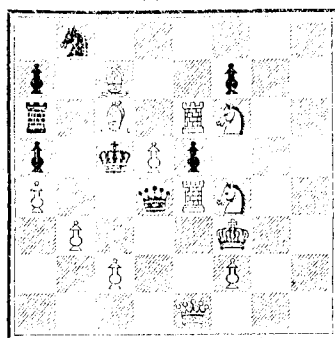
All Correspondence intended for this Column, and Exchanges, should be directed to the CHESS EDITOR, CANADIAN SPECTATOR Office, 162 St. James Street, Montreal.

Montreal, June 12th, 1880.

CANADIAN SPECTATOR PROBLEM TOURNEY.

SET No. 2. MOTTO: *Orange Blossoms.*

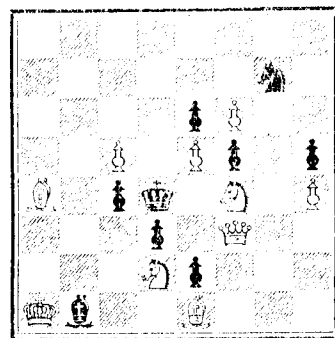
PROBLEM No. LXXXVI.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

PROBLEM No. LXXXVII.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. LXXXII. By Mr. C. Callander. K to B 7.

Correct solution received from:—J.W.S. "A remarkably fine problem; the best I have seen for many a long day." C.H.W. "A brilliant problem."

GAME No. LXIX.

Played in the recent Telegraph Match between Montreal and Quebec.

FRENCH GAME.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. C. S. Baker, Montreal.	Mr. E. B. Holt, Quebec.	1 P to Q 3	1 P to Q 3	23 Q to O 2	Q R to K B
2 P to K 4	P to K 1	12 R to K 5	12 R to K 5	24 R to K 2	B to Q B 3
3 P to Q 4	P to Q 4	13 Q to Q 2	13 Q to Q 2	25 Q R to Q	R to K B 3
4 P to K 5 (a)	P to Q B 4	14 Q Kt to R 3 (b)	14 Q Kt to R 3 (b)	26 P to K Kt 3	R to K B 6
5 B to K 3 (c)	P takes P (c)	15 P takes Kt	15 P takes Kt	27 Q to Q 4	Q to Q B 2
6 K Kt to B 2 (d)	Q Kt to B 3	16 Kt to Kt 5	16 Kt to Kt 5	28 R to Q 2	Q to K B 2
7 B to K 2	B to Q Kt 5 (ch)	17 Q to K B 4	17 Q to K B 4	29 R takes R	Q takes R
8 P to Q B 3	B to Q R 4	18 Kt to K B 3	18 Kt to K B 3	30 Q to K Kt 4	Q takes Q
9 Castle.	K R to Q B 2	19 Q to R 6 (e)	19 Q to R 6 (e)	31 P takes Q	P to K Kt 4
10 P to K R 3 (f)	K Kt to K 2	20 B takes Kt	20 B takes Kt	32 Kt to Q B 2	B to Q Kt 4
		21 Kt takes P	21 Kt takes P	33 R to Q 2	Drawn by consent.
		22 P takes B	22 P takes B		

NOTES.—(a) This move is generally condemned as handing over the advantage of the opening to Black through his next move, P to Q B 4.
(b) B to Kt 5 (ch) is the orthodox move.
(c) If Kt to Q B 3, White would acquire some advantage by pinning the Kt.
(d) He still fears to play Q Kt to B 2.
(e) This is the very best move when the opening is played regularly. 1 P to K 4—P to K 3; 2 P to Q 4—P to Q 4; 3 P takes P—P takes P; 4 K Kt to B 3.
(f) To await developments and prepare a square for the Kt preparatory to opening an attack on the K's flank, where Black evidently soon intends to Castle.
(g) B to B 5 would, we think, have been better, but it might have surrendered a P for the exchange.
(h) This is a remarkable move, and Black's game looks very confined. We doubt whether White makes the most of it.
(i) Playing for a draw, or threatening Kt to Kt 5.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

CANADIAN CHESS CORRESPONDENCE TOURNEY.—We published last week the Final Report of this very interesting contest. It has been not only the first of its kind in Canada, but we cannot recall at the present moment any exactly similar tourney elsewhere. If such has taken place, we shall be pleased to receive the information. The prizes were \$35, \$20, \$15, \$10 and \$5 respectively, the fund being raised from the entrance fees of \$5 from each player and the handsome donation of \$20 given by Thos. Workman, Esq., of Montreal. This last sum was specially constituted the second prize. The successful termination of the Tourney is owing no doubt largely to the care, patience and forbearance of Mr. J. W. Shaw, the Conductor, but must also be accepted as a very marked expression of the general interest which the Tourney called forth. The original intention was that each player should conduct four games simultaneously, but after about six months' play, by the general consent of all players, the number was increased to six games each, and this arrangement contributed to shorten the duration of the Tourney. It seems from Mr. Shaw's report that the Ruy Lopez has been the Opening most in favour with the players. In our article "The Chess World in 1879," published in the CANADIAN SPECTATOR, December 27th of last year, we intimated that this would be the fashionable opening of the future and our prognostications receive additional confirmation from the fact that Messrs. Rosenthal and Zukertort seem almost incapable of playing any other game, so timid are they of the variations of other known debuts. Mr. Shaw informs us that in his Tourney 19 games out of the total of 105 were Ruy Lopez games. Irregular Openings are credited with 13 games, while the Scotch Gambit and Staunton's Opening figure for 9 and 8 games respectively. We cannot agree with Mr. Shaw in his report as to the severity of the penalties for false moves. In over-the-board contests, with the shortness of time at the players' disposal, we can understand the physical act and the volition not coinciding, but in a Correspondence Game there is really less reason for blunders, and their varying degrees render it next to impossible to frame a penalty for each individual case. We tender our thanks to Mr. Shaw for his constant kindness in reporting the progress of the Tourney and the numerous games which he has contributed to this column.

HAMILTON CHESS CORRESPONDENCE TOURNEY.—This contest, similar in all its leading features to the one we have just referred to, has now been in progress for four months, but beyond hearing that an occasional game has been concluded, we have had no report from Dr. Ryall, the Conductor. Among the *ou dits* in connection with it is a rumour that some of the players are overstepping the time limit and have had to be called to order by the Conductor.

WALTER PELHAM'S ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL.—This lively, well-printed and amusing weekly paper, issued at the small price of one penny, with admirable wood engravings, illustrating current events and the leading men of the time, should recommend itself to all households. A serial story, "An Unfortunate Marriage," translated from the French, by Howard Paul; "The Ladies' Column," "Art, Musical and Dramatic," and "The Social Camera," alone render the paper worth five times its price. But the part which most concerns us is the Chess Column, which is most ably conducted. Departing from the usual run of Chess Columns, a series of End Games are introduced of great value. They illustrate the masterly strokes by which eminent players have dismayed their opponents and rescued games which seemed altogether lost. We heartily recommend Pelham's Illustrated Journal to the attention of all chess players.

ITEMS.—Rosenthal vs. Zukertort—Latest score: Zukertort, 2; Rosenthal, 0; drawn, 7. —The Manhattan Chess Club held their annual picnic recently, and it appears to have been a very enjoyable affair. Might not the Montreal Chess Club inaugurate something of the same kind. Ladies, of course, accompanied the excursion, and added to the mating power.



WELLAND CANAL.

Notice to Machinist-Contractors.

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

Plans, Specifications and General Conditions can be seen at this office on and after **THURSDAY**, the 25th day of **MAY** next, where forms of tender can also be obtained.

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

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

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

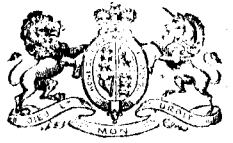
Ninety per cent. only of the progress estimates will be paid until the completion of the work.

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

By Order,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

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



LACHINE CANAL.

Notice to Machinist-Contractors.

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

Plans, Specifications and General Conditions can be seen at this office on and after **THURSDAY**, the 25th day of **MAY**, next, where forms of tender can also be obtained.

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

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

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

By Order,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

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



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Commencing 1st May,

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

JOSEPH HICKSON,
General Manager.



WELLAND CANAL.

Notice to Bridge-Builders.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By order,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

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

WELLAND CANAL.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

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

Tenders will be received until

TUESDAY, the 22nd day of JUNE next.

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

TUESDAY, the 8th day of JUNE.

By order,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

DEPT. OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS,
Ottawa, 14th May, 1880.

LACHINE CANAL.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

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

Tenders will be received until

TUESDAY, the 22nd day of JUNE next.

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

TUESDAY, the 8th day of JUNE.

By order,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

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

Canadian Pacific Railway.

Tenders for Rolling Stock.

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

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

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

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

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

By order,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

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



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

CACOUNA TRAIN SERVICE.

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

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

For further particulars apply to Company's Ticket Offices.

JOSEPH HICKSON,

General Manager.

Montreal, May 31st 1880.



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Important to Shippers of Manitoba Goods.

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

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

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

JOSEPH HICKSON,

General Manager.

Montreal, May 7th, 1880.



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

CHANGE OF TIME.

COMMENCING ON

MONDAY, MAY 3rd, 1880,

Trains will run as follows:

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

(Local Trains between Hull and Aylmer.)

Trains leave Mile End Station *seven minutes later.*

Magnificent Palace Cars on all Passenger Trains, and Elegant Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.

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

All Trains run by Montreal time.

GENERAL OFFICE, 13 Place d'Armes Square.

TICKET OFFICE, 202 St. James Street.

L. A. SENECAI,
Gen'l Supt.



Midland Railway of Canada,

AND

WHITBY, PORT PERRY and LINDSAY R. R.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

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

FAST FREIGHT TRAINS RUN THROUGH TO

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

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

GEO. A. COX,

Managing Director, M. R. of C.

JAS. HOLDEN,

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



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

NOTICE.

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

L. A. SENECAI,
General Superintendent.

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

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

ONE SINGLE FIRST-CLASS FARE,

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

L. A. SENECAI,
General Superintendent.

Montreal, May 16th, 1880.

Ottawa River Navigation Company.



MAIL LINE DAY STEAMERS,

BETWEEN

MONTREAL AND OTTAWA.

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

First-class Fare to Ottawa..... \$2.50

Do. return do..... 4.00

Second-class Fare to Ottawa..... 1.50

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

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

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

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

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

R. W. SHEPHERD,
President.

PATENTS.

F. H. REYNOLDS,

SOLICITOR OF PATENTS,

Successor to Charles Legge & Co.,

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162 ST. JAMES STREET, - MONTREAL.

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FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE PROOF SAFES,

49 St. Joseph Street,

MONTREAL.