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## THE TIMES.

A great deal of excited feeling has been roused by the action of the Montreal 65th Volunteer Regiment in turning last Sunday afternoon into a time for drill and manoeuvre practice, shooting, &c. The members of the 65th are, I believe, exclusively Roman Catholics, and they have the answer to criticism thus: 1st. There is nothing prohibiting it in the Queen's regulations; 2nd. Being Catholics, the Church which we acknowledge has not opposed regimental practice, or any other such thing in the after part of the Sabbath day—for we give the morning to worship; 3rd. We were scrupulous not to interfere with the peace and comfort of the Protestant part of the city and went to Logan's farm, which is away from everybody who could take offence at our proceedings; and 4th. Why should the Protestants expect us to regard the Sabbath as they do, when they do not regard our sacred days? Ascension day is as sacred to us as the Sabbath can be to the Protestants, but on that day the Protestant Volunteers practised precisely as we did last Sunday, without ever thinking that we might deem such things an outrage on our religious sentiments. Do not the Protestants generally believe that "what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander"?

Yes, I think they do, and on the whole the men of the 65th have fairly good ground to parade their reasons upon. But the fact that the Queen's regulations do not prohibit Sunday practice goes for nothing. There must be several other things possible to men which are not provided against in the Queen's regulations. Do those regulations anywhere declare and affirm, in the name of Her Most Gracious Majesty, that an officer in command of a regiment shall not march his men at the double quick into the river? or that the Volunteers shall not be permitted to shoot down their officers when they feel inclined for a little sport? or that they shall eat a particular kind of food before going to drill? I think not. Our Roman Catholic friends must remember that the "Queen's regulations" for Volunteers go upon the assumption that the Protestant form of religion pertains among all British Volunteers, and upon them there is no need to impress the sacredness of the Sabbath. There are no Volunteer regiments in Ireland, I believe, and Great Britain has no French colony, so that the regulations were made for Protestants.

And that is, perhaps, the best answer to the other arguments I have quoted. If it comes to a simple question of rights and religion, I should say that the Catholics with their views of Sunday and feast days and fast days have exactly the same right to practice on Sunday afternoon as Protestants have to do the same thing on any Catholic holiday. The fact is that this, like many other things, is rather a question of expediency than of rights. If the Catholics persist, I would say let them have their own way, and make no fuss about it. But I would advise them not to persist. This is a British colony, and a Protestant country, and it would be well for Catholics to put themselves under that idea as much as possible. This is no question of individual rights, and conscience, and creeds, but of sentiment, and in such a matter the general opinion of the country should rule. If the Catholics determine to use Sunday afternoons this way we may soon

have those about us who care for neither the Catholic nor Protestant idea of Sunday, but will insist upon their right to blaze away all the Sunday long. And as a people, we cannot afford to disregard the old injunction to "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy."

A warning note has just come from France. The Senate, by a large majority, has passed the first reading of a bill which provides for the repeal of the law of 1814, which rendered obligatory the celebration of Sundays and holidays. France has tried this before—in a much more sweeping manner—but it proved a disastrous failure. The Sabbath was made for man; it is an institution which grew out of the needs of man's nature, and no people can outlive its destruction. History has told us plainly enough that the observance of the Sabbath is imperative, if humanity would maintain its body and soul. Just now it looks as if, in France, body and soul are once more to be put at imminent risk. Communism is lifting its head again, and its look is threatening. Strikes are taking place in almost every manufacturing town, and disorder appears to be assuming an organized form. It is not at all certain that the army will be powerful enough to cope with this monster rising, and the rulers of France ought to learn that they have need of moral as well as military force in order to good government.

I suppose the question of making Montreal a free port is shelved for the present, although the city aldermen have appointed a special committee to consider the communication addressed to them by the Board of Trade. Special committees, as a rule, move slowly; in fact, they generally mean an adjournment of the question. The Government has promised to look into the matter next year, and meantime matters will be allowed to go from bad to worse. We can ill afford this delay, for the state of affairs is growing desperate. We may shut our eyes to the fact, and talk of general depression and the natural slowness of a healthy return to prosperity, if we like, but the truth is that Montreal is undergoing a very sure, if not a very rapid process of decadence. We are failing to hold our own in the competition with Boston and New York, and the western trade is gradually drifting away from us. At last it dawned upon the minds of some of our business men that we might divert traffic to our harbour if some of the disabilities were removed. But the Harbour Commissioners raise the query: why was this not done before? and the Government insists upon making it a part of a great question and consideration affecting the two Provinces of Quebec and Ontario; and the aldermen are ruled by Mr. Allard's opinion "that the French-Canadians are as competent to serve on the committee as any others." The fact is that we have such a division of interests that the welfare of the whole can never be looked at in a fair and practical manner. We are a disintegrated people; each section preying upon the other; Ontario and Quebec have but little in common, and Toronto would rather favour Boston or New York than Montreal. The Province of Quebec is divided against itself; sectionalism is rampant and bitter; a little free criticism upon a Frenchman or French institution raises the cry it is because it is French and not English, and anything proposed by the French-Canadians is sure to be suspected because of its origin; East and West are supposed to be hostile, and when even a public abbatoir is proposed, the question is sent spinning about, is it to be at the East end or at the West end?

Some bold step is required, something radical and unique to save Montreal, and, pending the fusion of the races, which is a work of time and sober sense, nothing has been suggested better than that Montreal be made a free port. I hope the French-Canadians who have been elected to the aldermanic special committee will show that they can entertain a regard for the welfare of the city as a whole.

I want to call the attention of the Government to a piece of gross iniquity which is being perpetrated by their agents in Great Britain. Almost every day I am applied to by immigrants asking for employment. Generally they are respectable men who have held positions as clerks and first-class mechanics, and men in a small way of business in the old country. When I enquire why they came here, the invariable answer is, that they have heard lectures by emigration agents, and read glowing accounts in the newspapers as to the abundance of work to be obtained in Canada. They tell me that no discrimination is made as to the kind of labourers needed, but all are urged to come. Now this is a shame and a sin. Instead of needing more clerks, and such like, we could well afford to ship several hundreds to some other part of the world. We have no place for book-keepers and educated men without means, and emigration agents ought not to be allowed to persuade men to come here, who, besides being bitterly and disgracefully deceived, instead of enriching do actually help to still further impoverish the colony.

Here is a case in point. A man has come to me to ask for help. He had a comfortable situation in the city of Gloucester in a hardware house; a Canadian emigration agent lectured for two nights in the town hall, who depicted this colony as a sort of El Dorado to which all might and should come, sure of finding ready employment at a high rate of wages; his story was believed, many threw up their situations and started for Canada—my applicant among the rest. He paid his passage here, accepting no help; went direct to Toronto and spent all the money he had in trying to get a situation. His money gone, the emigration agent in Toronto furnished him with a pass to Kingston, renewable to Montreal. He tries to get work at Kingston and fails again, having to pledge his clothes in order to live meantime; leaves for Montreal, where he arrives with just five cents to buy a cracker and a bit of cheese. And what then? He is not above doing anything, but there is nothing for him to do. He would cut wood, but nobody wants to have wood cut; he would shovel snow, but the snow is gone; he would do ordinary office work, but we can get a boy at three dollars per week to do it just as well; he could run a store, but has got no money; he could manage a business, or edit a newspaper, or superintend the general working of the Grand Trunk, or anything else, but unfortunately there is no particular demand for men in those quarters. What is he to do? I know not; but I know that the man is cursing the folly that induced him to believe the emigration agent; and I know that we are impoverishing and embittering the lives of hundreds of people, and that the Government ought to put a stop to this system of lying on the part of their agents.

Dr. Dawson has published in pamphlet form an article he wrote for the *Princeton Review* in answer to the theories advanced by Prof. Hæckel, the great apostle of Monism. The work was well worth the doing. Dr. Dawson's arguments are purely critical and destructive, and they are, perhaps, the best work of the kind he has done for some time past. To my thinking he not only criticises, but destroys the monistic theory of evolution, and the pamphlet should be read by all who in these days call themselves "Free-thinkers" and "Rationalists" and what not.

The *Witness* has been taking a fresh turn at its old tricks. It published some very flippant and foolish remarks, and also some very grave criticism on the P. M., M. Dugas, as to the lack of order in his own court. But after awhile the *Witness* discovered that errors had been made, and undeserved reflections had been indulged in on M. Dugas, and then, having some sort of an axe to grind, it came out with a leading article saying it did not mean this, and should not be understood to say that, and if other journals had been foolish enough to believe its reports it hoped they would correct their own impressions, and modify their utterances, &c. If among "other journals" the *Witness* mentally included the SPECTATOR, I beg it to accept my assurance that I did not take my impressions from, nor base my remarks upon the reports in its columns. I have long had a profound distrust of reports in the *Witness*, and now I have the testimony of the Editor to show that I am right in my opinion. I am sorry that the late revival did not reach to the *Witness*

A writer to the *Star*, signing himself "Fair Play," says he has caught the CANADIAN SPECTATOR napping, because I wrote "try and make it plain." The sentence reads: "It would be well for the daily papers to take this matter up and try and make it plain to employees that they had better work and wait patiently, and not try to force matters." It is a bit clumsy, I confess. The word *attempt* would have been better in place of the second *try*, but "try and make it plain" is by no means incorrect; custom has sanctioned the phrase. The second objection taken by "Fair Play" is to the words "in close proximity with." He is right; it should be "proximity to," but this Editor only "napped" over that as a proof-reader; it was written by a Toronto contributor.

"The injury to the ear caused by the sleigh accident to the Marchioness of Lorne, on Feb. 14, is much more serious than it was thought to be at the time. Every sudden or loud noise that the Princess hears brings on severe pains and inflammation in the ear. She will shortly return to England."

This is most distressing news to us, and probably accounts for the fact that the Princess did not visit the House much after the accident. But how does *Truth* get to know all these things? The Canadian Press appears to be entirely ignorant of them.

Two extraordinary documents have just been issued in the form of pastorals, one from each of the Roman Catholic Archbishops of Quebec and Ontario. The first, from Archbishop Taschereau, in condemnation of Sunday excursions, and other violations of the Sabbath and feast days, is remarkable for its timeliness and good sense. A very prevalent evil, to which young people are more especially exposed by Sunday rollicking, is uttered with a boldness and frankness quite refreshing in these days when the pulpit only dares to hint delicately at the most popular forms of vice. Reading the pastoral one finds it hard to regret that over a certain class of minds the clergy have such great influence, and it is impossible to disagree with the Archbishop when he says of these pleasure excursions on Sundays, that they "ought rather to be styled journeys of sin, of disorder, and of malediction."

But Archbishop Lynch of Toronto is by no means so likely to command public respect for his pastoral. He addresses the members of his church on the subject of Infidelity in general, and Infidel lecturers in particular; forbids his flock to give the latter a hearing of course; scoffs at the young men who are so easily carried away, and then endeavours to comfort the faithful by loftily promising to preach in absolute demolition of all infidel arguments. This would be cheering but for the fact that the letter bears on the face of it evidence that the Archbishop is promising what he cannot perform. It is too pompous to convey the impression that the writer is a man of culture and power; His Grace tries to put on airs of theological infallibility, and fails. And I venture to predict that he will fail when he undertakes the work to which he is now pledged, for he is as far behind the age in theology as Col. Ingersoll is in atheism, and that is saying a great deal, for the Colonel is considerably antiquated.

The Prince of Wales has made a most commendable effort to wipe from Mr. Gladstone's mind any memory of past possible slights, for he has called upon the new Premier and declared that he had no sympathy with the hostility which exists, or is supposed to exist, in certain high circles. The Prince assured Mr. Gladstone that the Court should stand aloof from all the political struggles of the parties and manifest an equal friendship for all. The Prince of Wales has made a good move and it will be thoroughly appreciated, for while Mr. Gladstone is a man of somewhat quick temper—as every earnest and sensitive man must be—he is not the man to remember a slight or prolong a difficulty.

The people of Ireland may well be grieved at the departure of the Duchess of Marlborough from the Vice-Royal Castle. She has wrought for them with a true woman heart and energy, and will long be remembered by those on whose behalf she so bravely fought famine with charity. The bestowal of the order of Victoria and Albert upon her by the Queen is in every way, a graceful tribute to her work, and if anything more were needed to prove the tenderness of her

affection and the strength of her will the following farewell letter which she addressed to the Irish people would do it:

"It is now four months since I appealed to the English nation for aid to avert the famine threatening those parts of Ireland which, in consequence of the bad season, had suffered the almost entire destruction of their crops and turf. The answer to my appeal came at once in the immediate remittance of large sums of money, including contributions from Her Majesty the Queen, the royal family, the Lord Mayor of London and the mayors and public bodies of the great cities from every part of England. High and low, rich and poor, old and young, all hastened to send me subscriptions, accompanied by expressions of the deepest sympathy, pity and sorrow. While the poor Irish were in their dire need England did not hesitate a moment. The stream of charity flowed on uninterruptedly. I have received a sum of about £112,000, and I have thus been enabled, with the assistance of my committee, to supply food, clothes and potato seed to those districts which were most in want. There remains an unexpended balance of nearly £15,000, which I propose to leave in good hands, to be appropriated among the most destitute until the next harvest, which will, I trust, with God's providence, bring you plenty, and prosperity. I wish to explain this to you, in order that you should know that England loves Ireland and is ever ready to help her in her hour of need."

Those who imagined that the change of Government in England meant the destruction of great and glorious Jingoism, and a poor nerveless, supine policy of shopkeeping, must be rapidly undergoing a change of mind—if they have ears to hear and eyes to see. Evidently Mr. Gladstone means not exactly "gunpowder and glory," but business at home and abroad. Only a few weeks have elapsed since the Earl of Beaconsfield was dismissed from office by the nation, and already the Liberals have taken in hand the work of Government most vigorously. Austria, feeling aggrieved at Mr. Gladstone's strong language in denunciation of her aggressive tyranny, intimated a desire to receive some words in explanation, or modification, from the newly-elected Prime Minister of Great Britain, but got for answer that he had spoken only what he understood to be the policy of Austria, and if she has changed her policy he is glad, but intends to see to it that Austria is held to the letter of the Treaty of Berlin, and will require the ultimate evacuation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. That was the only apology Austria got, and it could hardly have been satisfactory, whatever the Tory Press may attempt to make out of it.

Matters must go hard with Turkey during the next few years. Already the Sublime Porte is ignominiously bankrupt, and its prospects are anything but hopeful. Mr. Goschen replaces Mr. Layard, and will talk to that piece of imbecile corruption, the Sultan, in a very different manner from that to which he has grown accustomed. He will have to keep his promises and carry out internal reforms; he will have to rule with at least a show of justice, and abandon the slave trade, and govern his greedy, lustful pashas, and reduce his harems, in order to reduce his extravagance—that is to say, Turkey will have to reform itself out of Europe, if not out of existence.

The following items are from the London *World* :—

"House o' Commons best club in London?" said Sir Charles Jingo. "Possibly at one time. But now they're such a rowdy set, that I really think I shall take my name off." His constituents, however, saved him that trouble, for they took it off for him."

"Two of the most remarkable Irish elections were those in Roscommon and Sligo. In the former county the O'Connor Don, a wealthy, generous, and intellectual local landed proprietor, was ousted by a comparative stranger, Mr. J. J. O'Kelly, formerly of the *Herald*, who happened to travel from the United States in the same steamer as Mr. Parnell. Mr. O'Kelly, who will be a bone in the new O'Connell's tail, is worthy of a better fate. He is a sturdy young gentleman of good manners and education, considerable pluck, and a large experience of the world. He has roamed on the plains with the United States troops, and enjoyed the happiness of having been arrested by the Spaniards as a suspected *filibustero*, and having escaped a firing-party by a 'shave' in Cuba a few years ago. He is nephew to John Lalor, the sculptor, who is to be accredited with one of the groups at the base of the Albert Monument in Hyde Park. In Sligo, the Hon. King-Harman, whom all his neighbours freely admit to be a 'very good sort,' has to give way to one Mr. Sexton, a sub-editor on a Dublin weekly paper. As Mr. Sexton is an *employé* of Mr. A. M. Sullivan's brother, a new M. P. for Westmeath, and Mr. A. M. Sullivan publicly declared that he could not sit for the same county as Mr. Philip Callan, it is likely Mr. Sexton will have gracefully to retire in Mr. A. M. Sullivan's favour."

"A certain noble lord, whose name shall be unmentioned, went over to Galway the other day with designs upon the borough. To conciliate the sober-minded he paraded the town with a monster silver temperance medal, assertively displayed on his manly breast. 'God help us!' cried the fish-wives of the Claddagh, 'what an abs-tay-mious gentleman he must be!' But the conducting agent of one of the candidates had in his pocket a report of the appearance of a certain noble lord, for drunkenness and unparliamentary language and conduct, before a Westminster police-court, and asked him how he thought it would look in large type as an election poster. His lordship did not offer himself for the borough."

A remarkable thing about the late English elections is that not a single Roman Catholic has been returned to Parliament. And yet the religious question was nowhere raised; Jews were elected; the literary secularist, John Morley, was not challenged as to his religious creed; Bradlaugh, the avowed infidel, carried Northampton—to say nothing of Labouchere and several others who at least think freely. Probably the general absence of Catholics from the English majority has no significance, but it is peculiar.

Another new feature in those elections was the decisive evidence given that the people are no longer under the dominance of the mysterious "we" in newspaper leading articles. An age of common sense has dawned. They have learnt that "we" may and generally does mean an obscure journalist who has little or no influence in either public or private society. "We" had its day, and almost every writer used it; but at last men of character and ability began to separate themselves from the crowd of irresponsible newspaper writers and to use the first personal pronoun; then we had the ludicrous sight of Gladstone and such men writing "I," and Lawson of the *Telegraph* and such men writing themselves down as "we," and the people said, this imposition shall rule us no longer, the editorial "we" is a pretence. I hope that idea will spread far abroad and obtain an influence in Canada.

A correspondent sends me the following :—

SIR,—I venture to think that those brilliant and agreeable compliments paid to one another by our enlightened representatives at the close of the session would have been sweetened considerably if the members could have congratulated themselves as a body upon having done something for the public safety in connection with the railways. What is wanted is now pretty generally understood by this time, and would be fully determined if we could have discussion in Parliament. We wait session after session for this, while the people perish—not in multitudes; but a high-toned government should be jealous of every life. It is only that sad "previous question" that is troubling the country. "Shall we trouble ourselves about it?" We cannot blame our legislators very violently. The outside pressure is not yet of a very compulsory character—and the advertising journals nearly everywhere are not unacquainted with the reason why. We have to except the *Globe* and the *Witness*. Anyhow, these accidents are continually occurring. Writers for the press are bound to retain their equanimity, and the body of the people care nothing for their own safety or that of their fellows until it comes home to them in the shape of a father, wife or brother. If Sir John was too much occupied, Mr. Trow might have put the House in remembrance—for he has taken some little interest in the question. The three principal heads of requirement are :—

1. The abolition or adjustment of level crossings.
2. Provision for the safety of the brakemen, both in applying brakes and coupling cars.
3. Penalties for getting on or off trains while in motion.

There are other points deserving notice, but these are the principal.

It bodes well for San Francisco that Kearney is in jail and Mayor Kallach indicted upon the gravest charges. The people have recovered their senses, and vulgar, violent sedition is doomed. Kallach owes his present position to his good fortune in getting shot, but he appears to be unfit to fill any position which demands even a modicum of personal integrity. If the charges preferred against him are true, he has been guilty of receiving payment from at least five persons as a reward for appointing them under the city government. And still worse, the indictment states that he has been guilty of the vilest possible treachery against the peace and order of the city he is sworn to protect. The citizens of San Francisco have an opportunity now for clearing themselves from the ill fame which has so long attached to them.

EDITOR.

## TORONTO AND ABOUT.

The death of the Hon. George Brown has fallen upon us like a pall, and the city is filled with a profound sorrow. The flags flying at half-mast last Sabbath told of the decease of Canada's pet statesman, and the melancholy succeeding the knowledge of his death was felt by all creeds, both rich and poor. The Hon. George Brown is dead, and, like D'Arcy McGee, has come to that by the hand of an assassin, and like him also his name will long be remembered in Canadian history as the foremost man of his day; but, all honour to the dead, his day has long since passed, and the power he once wielded had not been his long before the people of Canada changed their Liberal Government and adopted the National Policy.

The suggestion of Mr. Langevin, supported by Mr. Blake, to thoroughly survey the Toronto harbour, is a suggestion that should be acted upon, as a "harbour of refuge" so disgraceful as that of Toronto can scarcely be conceived. Year after year accumulations of sand and lake stone find a lodgment in both the entrances of the harbour, until an elaborate system of dredging is necessary every season, and that constantly for the entire summer. The Government is dilatory in this matter; at every session of the House the question is broached, commented upon, and passed over as a matter of slight importance. This evil of an unsafe harbour is so patent to all, and is of such long standing that the patience of the good citizens of Toronto is nearly worn out; the suggestion of Mr. Langevin, however, seems to have put new life into the drooping spirits of the people, and we are looking forward with new interest for the erection of substantial breakwaters, something, we hope, after the fashion of those of Cleveland.

The question that appears to engross public attention more than all others in Ontario at present is the future destiny of Canada; we are anxiously looking out for an able article in one of our most influential journals upon this subject. True, the Toronto *Telegram* publishes any amount of anonymous communications upon the subject, the "Canadian Monthly" occasionally has an article, or paper, upon Imperial Federation, and the *Globe* sneers at all; but, as yet, no paper, weekly or daily, has attempted to give any sort of advice or suggestion upon the matter worth a moment's consideration. I heard the "Political Economy Club" of Montreal discussed pretty freely the other morning, and the suggestion was thrown out that such a club be inaugurated in Toronto; certainly the necessity for such a club is very evident, for the ignorance displayed by Torontonians in discussing the National Policy, National Currency, Annexation, Federation and Independence is something astonishing. To read the *National* of this city upon the currency question, the credulous must necessarily come to the conclusion that all that is necessary to make times good is for the Dominion Government to issue some twenty or thirty million dollars of irredeemable paper money and the hard times have passed away; if the times get hard again, let a few more million of dollars of worthless paper be sent upon the country—the times are improved.

The Ontario Government professes to befriend the emigrant, and for that purpose the emigrant sheds were erected. In my walks through them lately I could not help marvelling upon the disgusting appearance of the place, men, women and children hustled together like dogs, breathing the most fetid atmosphere, lying and resting on the dirty floor in every posture of discomfort. As I watched the shivering men and wretched women cooking their meagre fare of gruel (the gift of some charitably disposed individual), I thought to myself the Government might spend a few thousand dollars in providing accommodation for the poor people they have enticed to their doors. I enquired of a cowed Irishman "How long have you been here?" "A week, sorr." "Cant you get work?" "No, sorr, they are going to send me and me wife and two children to Brantford to-morrow, sorr." And so I found it, however much the Government of Ontario may smooth the matter over, the emigrants are imposed upon; they are kept here in the vain hope of procuring employment, and are then shifted to London, Sarnia, Brantford or away to Manitoba, as the case may be, in the fruitless search for work. I have a man employed now who was to have been sent out of the city in the vain effort to get something to do. Of course the Government cannot be supposed to find

work for every labourer who comes to the country, yet surely there should be some sort of discrimination used in enticing these men here and paying wastefully thousands of fares in shifting emigrants from town to town. I rather think the good farmers of Ontario see this too, and they very strongly question the wisdom of spending a first amount of \$500,000 on Parliament buildings when the money could be employed to much more advantage.

The bricklayers of Toronto are talking of striking, the carpenters and plasterers are also disaffected, and presently there may be expected a lively (?) time in the building trade of the city. I inquired of a bricklayer why he intended to strike; his answer was, that as the Parliament buildings were to commence immediately the demand for labour would warrant a strike. I informed him his services would not be required for fourteen months yet. The prospects of building in Toronto at present are dull, and how these men can be so foolhardy as to think of striking now is astonishing.

Toronto architects are generally incensed over the condition attached to the competition of the proposed new Parliament buildings. Seventeen of the profession met last Thursday to discuss the merits of the suggestions to architects and the conditions annexed thereto. There is to be a premium given to the selected best design of \$2000, the second premium is to be \$1,000, and the third \$500, after which the Government, or Mr. Fraser rather, proposes to purchase any other submitted design for \$400. The premiums in no case to be paid unless the design be up to the standard, the cost of the building not to exceed \$500,000 exclusive of fencing and improvements to the grounds. By this arrangement it is possible for Mr. Fraser, who is the sole judge, to discard all designs from receiving premiums, and may purchase the best plan, which possibly might exceed the \$500,000, for \$400. Again the Government proposes to make the architects tender on the superintendence of the building and if an architect's percentage is not low enough he may not have the overseeing of his work. Mr. Fraser's pamphlet of instruction enables him to procure forty or fifty designs from the leading architects of the Dominion and the States, and as he is the sole judge, he may reject all of them, from which he can select the best for \$400 and give the superintendence of the same to the government architect. The plans are to be sent in by the first of August; the architects decidedly objected to this, and requested that the time be extended to the first of December, there will be time enough then to receive estimates before Parliament meets. The resolutions adopted by the meeting of architects are about as follows:

That a uniform rate of 5 per cent. on the outlay be adopted by all the architects competing.

That the selected competitor shall undoubtedly have the superintendence of the works.

That the time for submitting designs be extended to the first of December.

That perspective drawings may be shaded (the conditions prohibit shading or colouring to the elevations, perspective, or geometrical).

That a copy of these resolutions be sent to all the architects in the province and Montreal for them to sign and return to Toronto, which together with a list of Toronto architects shall be forwarded to Mr. Fraser for his guidance (?).

I do not expect Mr. Fraser will pay a great deal of attention to these resolutions; but if he does see fit to extend the time, I fancy the chances in favour of the non-erection of the buildings will be considerably increased, as there is a decided feeling against the erection of the same throughout the province. It is to be hoped, therefore, for the sake of Ontario, that the time will be extended.

How comes it that the "Chronicle" of Quebec is so ill-informed in Ontario matters? Speaking of emigration and population it says "it is no wonder Ontario is *trebling* its population and making material strides in prosperity, while the province of Quebec stands still or retrogrades and literally allows the golden opportunity to slip through her very fingers." It will be news for Ontario to learn that she is *trebling* her population. I should like to know where this appears to the best advantage, for from Ottawa to Sarnia the population has positively been at a stand still for some years back; there is scarcely a village in Western Ontario that has made any increase within the past five years, and as for *trebling* her population through emigration that idea is too far fetched except for anything beyond the columns of the "Chronicle,"

Queen City.

## THE LATE HON. GEORGE BROWN.

It is with unfeigned regret that we record the death of the Hon. George Brown after several weeks of lingering suffering. The outrage which led to his death lends a tragic interest to the melancholy event. It is a sad reflection that he was brought to his end by the pistol of a miserable fellow to whom he had given no cause of offence.

We can scarcely realize at a glance how great a void in Canadian politics the death of Mr. Brown creates, a void which probably no other man can exactly fill. Apart from the *Globe* newspaper and the great influence which the deceased senator wielded through its columns, hundreds to-day little know the important part he has played in the political history of Canada for a generation past. Few can fully estimate the state of things which prevailed when the *Globe* was first started, or the need of such a vigorous and outspoken assailant of vested rights, as Mr. Brown proved himself to be. He was for many years the leader of the Reform party in Upper Canada, and he took part in every great political event during his active and busy life, and he may in some sort be regarded as the promoter and framer of the present system of Confederation under which we live. He was something of a statesman and his name will stand associated with many important public measures and changes in the history of Canada. He was a vigorous political writer and a powerful public speaker, and his prominence in the politics of Canada early pointed to him as a candidate for Parliamentary honours, and after an unsuccessful attempt he was returned as member for Kent and Lambton in 1851, from which date to the day on which he received the wound which has proved fatal, he was an active politician, and his history becomes a portion of the history of Canada.

Although a sort of Warwick, as a maker and un-maker of ministries, he was himself not very successful in office. In 1858 he was called upon by Sir Edmund Head to form a ministry, which Mr. Brown undertook in conjunction with Hon. (now Sir) A. A. Dorion, the affair was very short-lived and Mr. Brown resigned, checkmated by what may be called the obstinacy of the Governor, but it cannot be questioned that Mr. Brown's course through the trial was strictly honourable and constitutional. Subsequently in 1864 he joined the Ministry of the day, but resigned in consequence of a disagreement with his colleagues on the question of a Reciprocity Treaty with the United States.

Mr. Brown had no prestige to start with, no hold upon the country to which he came almost a stranger; in short, no adventitious advantages whatever. A Scotchman by birth and training, he became a patriotic, loyal Canadian. He had a firm faith in the future of the country, and toiled hard to promote its best interests. He looked upon annexationism with contempt. He had no untimely independence bearings, and was not to be caught by the advocacy of a Zollverein or Commercial Union. He was in fact a thoroughly robust Canadian of wholesome sentiment in regard to his country. When his mind was not warped by party prejudices, he took broad and comprehensive views of public matters generally, being for the most part free from whims and hobbies.

Whether in or out of Parliament Mr. Brown was always active and his influence was felt everywhere. He was exceptionally gifted with a sound mind and body, and an indomitable will and perseverance. When he put his hand to the plough his heart never failed him nor did he look back. He was from first to last the very embodiment of conviction and duty. Clear-headed, clear-sighted and resolute, he was a giant among his fellows. He was an unsparing enemy to what he deemed to be intolerance and wrong, and the vigilant exponent and champion of what he deemed to be right.

He had certainly strong prejudices but that, if a fault at all, was the fault of a sterling character. He was decidedly aggressive in disposition and true to his convictions. This in public made him at times unpopular, but he out-lived all that, and now that he is removed, no more sincere mourners over his sad fate can be found than amongst the ranks of old-time antagonists. Canada can ill afford to lose such a man; more faithful servant she never had. He served his country with great singleness of purpose, and success. He has left a mark perhaps more distinctly than any public man during the past thirty years, and Canadians of all nationalities may well be proud of him. The political party with whom he acted for so many years will especially miss his counsel and guidance, and his loss happening so soon after the death of his old friend and colleague, Mr. Holton, is well-nigh irreparable.

Outside of his public and newspaper life, Mr. Brown was a sociable and pleasant man. Agriculture was the amusement of his few leisure hours, and his Bow Park farm was especially famous for its cattle; in everything which he undertook, he was earnest and thorough, and in this branch he also served the country well, taking the utmost interest in every effort to improve and advance its agricultural status.

Whatever Senator Brown's failings, whatever his mistakes, he will for ever occupy an honoured place in the annals of Canada, as a man who, in the main, deserved well of his country by strenuous and often successful labour in her behalf, for his life has been a long struggle in the interest of honest government, of popular freedom and Colonial development.

## GOVERNMENT TRADE LEGISLATION AND ITS EFFECTS.

Three legislative measures distinguish the present Government, and demonstrate it the most oblivious to its proper functions which this Dominion has ever enjoyed. These three acts are, the attempt to produce prosperity by decreasing liberty of action, liberty of choice of commodities, freedom of trade; the effort to produce solvency by enacting insolvency a legal impossibility; and last, but by no means least, the attempt to force a loan by weakening its own claims to credit.

It was deemed safe to send forth the first two in the naked simplicity of their intrinsic ugliness, without even a cloak to cover them, because they appeal so directly to the blind selfishness of the individual; but the third it is attempted to render "sweeter than honey" to that same selfishness by deft allusions to the safety secured to the currency by an indirect government guarantee, which, it is insinuated, is "better than gold." The one query which demands answer is: if so, why not issue gold and let Government retain in its vaults that precious paper currency of whose extraordinary value and usefulness its party organs are so fully convinced?

We seem approaching rapidly that acme of civilization,—a "paternal government." By the "N. P." it says what and where we shall buy. Native manufactured goods, it says, are the best for us. Poor, dear little children, we don't know ourselves what is good for us; but our papa government does, and if we don't do as he says we shall be punished with a fine varying from 20 to 45 per cent. according to the nature and enormity of the offence. The best of the joke is that the more we transgress this law the more money our paternal government obtains wherewith to make ducks and drakes on Pacific Railway nonsense. It all goes into the paternal pocket, and thus emerges "all for our good." And, cruelest joke of all, when we have thus paid away all our pocket money either on fines for buying things we do want, or in the purchase of articles we have little use for, the second paternal law meets us with a sarcastic smile and forbids—forbids us absolutely—to become insolvent, says we must pay our debts. We must make bricks without straw. Defrauded (it is not too strong a word) of our just and natural liberty to make money in whatever honest way we can without restriction, we are yet supposed by a legal fiction to be fully able to pay our debts.

There is a very real kind of suffering experienced by honest traders at present. The agony of anxiety is almost greater than they can bear. Suppose an honest trader has fully one hundred cents on the dollar, but not much more, that he finds trade dull, especially if he must sell for cash, and his indebtedness to those who supply him is getting somewhat overdue. Under the present law the creditor who first "pushes" him, sues and gets judgment, can seize all his assets, sell them at the greatest possible disadvantage, and still get clear himself, but nearly all his other creditors will thus be left out in the cold. The more honest the trader is the more this knowledge tortures him; and, if pressed, ten chances to one he is easily convinced by the threatening creditor that it is wisest and best in the interests of all to give said creditor a chattel mortgage upon his stock for the amount of his claim and pay him off gradually. The existence of such chattel mortgages soon becomes known to the wholesale trade generally, who have their regular methods of obtaining such information, and it kills his credit everywhere. He cannot do what he promised and hoped to perform. The chattel-mortgage is foreclosed; the stock sold at a frightful sacrifice. He is ruined; others lose their whole amount, and still the trader is harassed with a burden of debt from which there is no escape, though he give up all but the clothing he wears. His sense of justice is outraged. Instead of sharing his assets equally with all to the last dollar he possesses, as he could do under the Insolvent Act, he has been the means of defrauding his more considerate creditors and best friends for the benefit of his most inconsiderate and least forbearing creditor. Is it any wonder that where trade is not free, the market both for buying and selling naturally so very limited, and the alternative of failure so harsh, unjust and wholly destructive, that there should be an exodus of those who are traders by profession and training. "Let them go," say some, "they are not producers of great value." Are they not? The profit on every article a trader buys or sells, if it be an article of use to the community, is a clear product, an absolute gain in wealth to the land he lives in. Throw open the commodities and the markets of the world to the trader and he becomes one, at least, of the most useful men a nation can have, because he disposes of its products and brings in others in exchange. If he can do this on foreign credit and foreign capital, greatly accreting the power of his own, he performs a very great service to any country whose capital is still slight, and he will always use native capital and native credit if it can be obtained at equal or less cost than foreign, while the more cheaply the capital which he uses as his tool can be had, the greater the gain, the more effective the service he can perform. As a young country we can ill afford to lose our traders or our trade.

It would not be difficult to demonstrate that the three Acts named, viz, the "N. P." the abrogation of the Insolvent Act, and the currency inflation scheme, are steps in the downward path which succeed each other, as end, cause, and effect. The N. P. is an attempt to shut out foreign capital and

foreign credit as contained in foreign goods and commodities of every kind. This is the "end" held in view. The partial cessation of foreign credit, on the renewal of which in ever-varying forms so much of our Trade depends, is the last straw which breaks the back of many a merchant tottering on beneath a load of over-trade which he could only hope gradually to reduce with safety to himself and others. He cannot reduce it so suddenly as required by the "N. P." Thus Insolvencies spring suddenly to light both in expected and unexpected quarters, till, hoping to stem the tide with a pitchfork of legislation, the Government legally puts an end to insolvency. It so strikes another death-blow at foreign credit. Foreigners can't find time or money to indulge in all these eccentricities of chattel-mortgages, registered judgements, and preferences; and even if they could they know the native creditor is pretty certain to get the best of them. The Foreigner therefore seeks other fields of investment where his interests are afforded something like equitable consideration. Thus we are thrown still more upon our own resources. Our bankers, knowing this full well, look carefully to securities. They are well aware of the effect. They see they must deal with actual values of securities here, within the Dominion, and can no longer depend on the continuation of foreign credit to recover their loans. Here we have the "cause" of the general demand for more money wherewith to buy goods for cash to supply our needs. Government seizes on the prevailing outcry, and tries to create more money for its own wants and those of others by watering the currency, and legally appropriating to its own uses the actual wealth of our banks and our people. Such is the "effect"—an embryo "rag-baby."

It is needful to retrace our steps. As a nation we are young yet, and can still do so. Recent errors are teaching us a wisdom which is conspicuous by its absence in our teachers. Already Montreal is waking to the advisability of erecting herself into a free port, and thus inviting ships of all nations. This is only a step towards free trade and direct taxation. It is no more an advantage to us to keep ships from our ports by taxing them than it is to keep goods and credit away by making both costly. The increased revenue derived from such a source can, in the nature of things, be only temporary. We gradually thereby slaughter the goose which lays the golden eggs; or rather send her flying elsewhere to lay them. Our energies were better employed in slaying the cause of the evil, *i. e.*, the spiff of "party" and class legislation which infests with its fetid breath the atmosphere of our politics. Absolute government by majorities is not freedom. It is mob-law. The mob may be a respectable one or a disreputable; but its influence is mob law all the same. Freedom rests, not on votes of majorities, but on the Divine right of man to use his faculties to the full so long as he does not infringe upon a similar liberty for others. Any majority-vote which aims at these natural and intrinsic rights is tyranny and oppression. However much the "party" may triumph the community must suffer if the majority achieved by it is used to deprive the minority of freedom to exercise their faculties honestly in trade with any or every nation. To vote with party may be noble, but to vote only for such measures as are just and equitable towards the whole community is nobler far. No man should sink the higher nobility in the lesser aim of mere fidelity to a party which lives only to dominate the rights of others by means of a majority vote.

Such a resolve faithfully carried out would have sunk the Scott temperance act, the "N. P.," the repeal of the Insolvent Act, and the banking and currency bill. Yet these sum up the whole of the active legislation of the "party" at present in power. The record is unpleasant. It will be altogether most wholesome when it is at an end and we can look back upon it with a less redolent shame from the heights of experience we shall ere long attain.

"Excelsior."

### THE POLITICAL DESTINY OF CANADA.

BY JAMES LITTLE.

(Continued from our last issue.)

These are some of the chief arguments against Annexation which I find running through an article headed Canadian Nationality, which the *Canadian Monthly*, of Toronto, thought important enough to publish in its February number. It is from the pen of Mr. William Norris, of that city. He writes a very readable essay, and it is not his fault for not finding common sense arguments when none exist. But surely he ought to know that in the event of Annexation there would be no "their" and "our" in question. We would be States of the Union with all the privileges and rights enjoyed by the other States comprising it. He, like the *Globe*, appears to think it would be to the interest of the older States to do all they could to abuse and injure us. Did they do so with Louisiana, Texas or California? He is evidently unacquainted with commercial matters, or he would see that it would be Portland, Boston and New York that would suffer, and not the Canadian seaboard, and his knowledge of the political geography of the United States must be limited when he thinks the east controls the west and north west in trade arrangements, as the reverse is the case. Were Canada a part of the Union, Montreal would in a few years become a summer shipping port second only to New York.

But, supposing we were independent, how long would it be before the Eastern States would bring on a conflict on the fishing grounds, and in that case, how long would our independence last? Just so long as they could despatch one or two war vessels to take possession of the Lower St. Lawrence. That is all they would require to do, without firing a shot on land or water, to force us into the Union if they desired it.

Were Mr. Norris a native of this Province, and his name a little less Hibernian, I should be inclined to take him for a lineal descendant and representative of the first Norman colonists for whom the Parisians composed the prayer, "O Lord, we Thy chosen people do not ask for wealth, only do Thou place us alongside somebody who has it." He would be placed alongside the United States to get access to their markets and every other good thing they have to share, and perhaps repay them with abuse.

The *Globe* appears to agree with Mr. Norris that nothing would be gained by annexation. It wants to know "how the interests of Canadians would be advanced by annexation?" And it is the *Globe*—the leading organ of a great party, the leading political journal of the Dominion—that wants the information.

Would Canadian interests not be advanced by sweeping away the battalions of custom officials who block the free interchange of the products of both countries, on both sides of the line, and that at an enormous cost?

Would Canadian interests not be advanced by having a market free from duties and all obstructions alongside of them, for their farm produce of every name and nature, and their lumber of all descriptions, (rough, dressed, manufactured, &c.,) without having to pay one-quarter to one-half their value in duties to a foreign nation?

Would Canadian interests not be advanced by the manufacturers of all kinds of wares and textiles having a free market of fifty millions of consumers, and sharing in all those the States opened up abroad?

Would it be no advantage to have our lake craft, which are rotting in our harbours or wearing out pursuing a losing business, profitably employed in the trade of the western lakes?

Would it be no advantage to have our ocean vessels partake in the coasting trade from the eastern boundary of Maine to the Gulf of Mexico, and thence to and from all parts of the world under protection of the American flag?

Would it be no advantage to have our shipwrights profitably employed in building lake craft and a commercial marine for the Union, which in respect to wooden vessels they could construct cheaper than any other country?

Would it be no advantage to have the wheels of our whole industries, which have so long remained blocked, set in permanent motion, and our people share in the wealth and prosperity of the most prosperous and progressive nation on earth?

Would it be no advantage to have an inflow of American capital to develop our vast mineral resources, build up manufacturing industries, and improve our cities, towns, and villages?

Would it be no advantage to have our waste lands in Ontario and Quebec occupied by American farmers, who would know how to work them?

Would it be no advantage to have our crushing burden of taxation taken off our shoulders, by making over our North-west Territory to the States in payment?

Would it be no advantage to stop the exodus and save the country from depopulation?

Would it be no advantage to be protected from all foreign aggression, and our people secured in peacefully developing the great resources of the country, many of which remain hidden in the bowels of the earth—unexplored and out of sight?

Would it be no advantage to have the liberties of the people secured, and themselves freed from the cost and loss of keeping an army, which both of our political parties have for years been engaged in organizing—withdrawing our young men from peaceful industrial pursuits to learn military gun handling and sword exercise, field evolutions in camping out, target practice to ascertain at what distance they could shoot down their fellow men, with batteries of artillery, schools of gunnery, royal military colleges for the scions of our aristocracy, and imported lieutenant-generals to take command? Our army of volunteers now number 40,000—about double the regular army of the United States, and it is just announced by the Press that "a scheme has been drawn up, with the approval of the Canadian Government, for the establishment of an army reserve to consist of 10,000 men drawn from the Dominion militia, who will be liable to serve in the Dominion, England or abroad in the event of Great Britain being involved in war." A navy and a naval reserve are, I find, also favourably mooted by the Press. Has the Government totally lost its senses? Has the Press gone mad? It would look like it. The people are crushed down with a load of taxation, the country is in a state of bankruptcy, and in the face of this the Government approve of further burdening them with the cost of a standing army of 10,000 men drawn from the producers of the country—and the Press pats them on the back; and for what? To meet Gen. Sherman with his five hundred thousand veterans of the late war, who, if

a conflict should arise between the States and Canada, would sweep over the country from one end to the other as he did over the South, and with much less opposition? No; but for no other earthly purpose that can be truthfully stated than to bring the country under military rule, to establish Jingoism, get up a titled aristocracy, support non-producing politicians, court toadies and loafing drones at the expense of the country's toilers. Can any other rational inference be drawn from our whole military proceedings?

I have now given some of the measures by which Canadian interests would be advanced by annexation. But the *Globe* demolishes them all with the knock-down argument that "we should be cut up into all manner of States and Territories and put under the dominion of the United States' laws." Monstrous! who could stand such outrages? Would it not be utter ruin to us to be cut up into so many States, each of which would give us as much control in their Senate as is possessed by the State of New York, with a population equal to that of the whole Dominion? No doubt they keep the shears sharpened for Texas and California in good order, till Canada is annexed, so as to make a national cutting up bee of them all together.

But Mr. Norris the independence advocate before referred to, says "England would never permit annexation unless forced on her by a long and disastrous war;" but she would burden her people with the cost of protecting us after cutting loose from her, shutting her out of our markets, and flinging the United States tariff in her face. Very likely. What interests would England have in Canada, if independent, more than in the United States, to induce her to engage in a long and disastrous war with fifty millions of people, the most of them of her own blood, to prevent annexation? why, of the two States, Independence and Annexation, if left to choose, she would hold up both hands for Annexation, a consummation that is looked for by her statesmen, publicists, and all in England who give any thought to the subject; and it may now be set down as indisputable that under no circumstances, whether Colonial, Imperial Federation, Independence or Annexation, would the people of England suffer their Government to go to war with the United States on any question of ours. That day is past. They begin to see that she committed a great blunder in not handing over Canada to the United States at the close of the Revolution. She would have saved untold millions of money had she done so. She would have had no war with them in 1814, with the barbarism of burning down their capital, the slaughter of her Army at New Orleans and her rule on the oceans disputed. There would have been no underground railway to run off Southern negroes into Canada, which was the chief cause of bringing on the war between the North and South, and throwing three hundred thousand of England's workers in cotton out of employment, during that war. She would have retained the American market for her manufactures, as there would have been no necessity of increasing the duties on importations as they were compelled to do, to meet their war obligations; and she would not now be met with American competition in her manufactures abroad, as she is doing, even to the driving her out of the Chinese market, as complained of by her own Consul in that quarter. She would not have had fifteen millions of dollars to pay for the Alabama depredations, and above all, she would have had the friendship and perhaps the direct support of the American people in all her foreign undertakings. No, Mr Norris, no war is to be apprehended between England and the United States, no matter what change we may make, or are forced into in our political relations.

"But will we not be the first nation on the continent, thirteen or fourteen States occupying what is now an unbroken solitude?" So asks the same gentleman, and "will we not have a Dominion more extensive than half a dozen European kingdoms,—a Dominion whose illimitable dimensions alike confound the arithmetic of the surveyor and the verification of the explorer? Are we not the owners of half a continent, and, in the magnitude of our possessions, in the wealth of our resources, and the sinews of material might, the peer of any other power on earth?" So discoursed the Earl of Dufferin to the Manitobans in an after-dinner speech. But did these rhapsodists make any forecast of the sort of people who are to occupy these "illimitable dimensions"? I fancy not. Let me tell them—by business men and traders whom our ruinous policy has made bankrupts—by farmers staggering under a load of taxation, and shut out from their natural market (the United States)—by Englishmen forced to expatriate themselves, and the most un-English of any—by Irishmen, the pupils of O'Connell and the followers of the lesser agitator Parnell, all bursting with hatred to England and all connected with her—a few Scotchmen to fill the offices, and a heterogenous mass of foreigners of all nationalities, with a sprinkling of ever-moving Yankees to leaven the lump—nearly all forced from their native countries to better their condition, and find the means of living, no matter where. Talk to such men about loyalty to the Throne, and if they understand your language they will be likely to ask you what the Throne did for them—they will tell you they intend to confine their loyalty to themselves and those depending on them for the future, and when they see their fellow countrymen, on the other side of an imaginary boundary line, exempt from the taxation which presses on themselves so heavily—and flourishing under republican institutions—how long will it be before they bid allegiance to Colonial dependence or Canadian nationality

good by? They will, of course, wait till the Government has expended all the money it is able to borrow in building Pacific and Colonization Railways for them, and they are furnished with an outlet for their grain and cattle by the Hudson's Bay, which will make them independent of the Eastern Provinces, and enable them to give the go-by to Ontario and Quebec. By that time they may consider themselves strong enough to take the shaping of their destinies into their own hands, which they are sure to do sooner or later, and he is but a shallow reasoner who calculates on any other result.

(To be continued.)

## ELECTION NOTES.

Amongst the squibs and *jeux d'esprit* arising out of the General Election in England we note the following:—

THEATRE ROYAL, WESTMINSTER.

Sole and Responsible Proprietor, Mr. JOHN BULL.

Mr. Bull has the Honour to announce to the Nobility and Gentry of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, that

TOTALLY REGARDLESS OF CONSEQUENCES,

He has engaged an entirely

NEW COMPANY,

And he will shortly re-open the above popular Place of Amusement with an original Farce, full of absurd situations and unexpected effects, entitled

A LIBERAL GOVERNMENT,

OR

PEACE! RETRENCHMENT!! AND REFORM!!!

In consequence of the great predominance of Stars in this unrivalled combination, it is not possible to announce the full cast (many of the principal parts having to be scrambled for), but the part of the

PRIME MINISTER

Will be undertaken on alternate Evenings by

LORD DERBY, LORD HARTINGTON, and Mr. W. F. GLADSTONE.

The FOREIGN SECRETARY (on this occasion only),

Mr. JOHN BRIGHT,

Mr. PARNELL has kindly intimated his readiness to look after the FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Much to the surprise of everybody, Mr. Bull has succeeded in engaging the valuable services of

Mr. BRADLAUGH,

Who will deliver his celebrated argument to prove that to be a Tory is almost as wicked as to believe in the Bible and not to believe in Bradlaugh.

In the course of the season Mr. Bull will introduce his celebrated performing Lion, when several highly amusing experiments will be tried upon him by various members of the company. Lord Derby will commence by carefully cutting his claws and pulling out his teeth, in order to render him perfectly harmless. N.B.—The audience are respectfully requested to observe the comical expression of the noble animal's face while the operation is being performed.

MR. GLADSTONE will bring forward his highly-trained RUSSIAN BEAR, which will be muzzled for the first time for six seasons. This curious animal will play several diverting tricks upon the Lion, whose tail will be sat upon by Mr. JOHN BRIGHT, to prevent it from wagging. Various members of the company will come forward to make the Lion swallow all kinds of indigestible articles; amongst others

LOCAL OPTION, HOME RULE, and the TREATY of BERLIN.

It is expected that the contortions of the unfortunate animal will prove very entertaining, more especially to foreign spectators, but should he prove unruly he will be immediately chained and

SENT for EXHIBITION to ST. PETERSBURG.

Several valuable presents will be given away during the season, amongst others

CYPRUS, GIBRALTAR, and INDIA!

Mr. GLADSTONE will exhibit his great feat of strength, and will lift down in one hour the weight and power of England from the high pedestal on which it was placed by Lord Beaconsfield, after six years' arduous labour. This extraordinary feat speaks for itself.

In consequence of the extreme goodness of the times there will be

NOTHING TO PAY

During the run of above piece.

A WAIF.

To be sold, immediately, a valuable Policy of Assurance belonging to the British Empire, together with the freehold of certain property known as Constantinople (a desirable investment for Russian capitalists), the island of Cyprus, the Rock of Gibraltar, and the copyright of a national song "We don't want to fight." No really liberal offer can be refused as the advertiser has no further need of them. Address, "Lord B., care of House-keeper, Downing-street, W."

NO-TORY-OUS.

The most no-Tory-ous county in England,—Durham, which has returned Liberals, 13; Conservatives, 0.

PRIDE.—"My brethren," said Swift in a sermon, "there are three sorts of pride,—of birth, of riches, and of talents. I shall not now speak of the latter, none of you being liable to that abominable vice." If we add to our pride, what we cut off from less favourable faults, we are merely taking our errors out of one pocket to put them into another.



## EACH HIS OPINION.

At first sight it may seem almost superfluous advice to tell a man that he ought to have opinions on the creeds, politics, and institutions of the day; but yet, when a man is asked suddenly for his opinion on some every-day topic, some common-place subject, it is surprising how often he has to confess he has not given the matter thought, and beg off expressing himself.

This state of things was considered commendable in a man at one time, when it was deemed well for people to look to Church and State authorities as the only men to have opinions, and accordingly they trusted their politics to the king and his minister, and their creeds to the priests, contenting themselves with performing certain duties and swearing to certain beliefs in a mechanical sort of way, without knowing the why or wherefore. Men would leave hearth and home to fight almost anybody anywhere without a good idea whether the cause was just or unjust, the war necessary or unnecessary, content so long as the king willed it so. A doctrine had but to be asserted by some famous Professor, or Doctor, and the *ipse dixit* among students and disciples would have the weight of a Papal fulmination.

Orthodoxy ruled with a rod of iron, and brave was the man who dared ask leave to analyze the orthodox pill before swallowing! Gradually, however, very gradually, people, feeling the rule of orthodoxy irksome, rebelled. Robe and gown, clerical cravat and legal wig, began to lose the mysterious awe and impressiveness they were wont to inspire, and men recognized the fact that these dignitaries gathered their knowledge and acquired their information by sheer study and perseverance, and that they were not endowed or imbued with ready-made wisdom and infallibility.

Men who were searchers after truth grasped the idea that borrowing and inheriting opinion was not so worthy of them as patiently and studiously forming it, so based on evidence and fact that they could assert and argue from it. These truth-seekers were the men who became the lights of their times, never distinguishing themselves by orthodoxy and following the fashion; they made their names and won their fame by taking the dogmas and teachings of the day, analyzing, dissecting, and probing them to the core;—then, in the face of Church and State, judge and doctor, showing up what was rotten, and rejecting it. They had to suffer a hot time of it, these early heretics; they got lots of kicks and abuse, but they knew they had founded their opinions on rocks and were content to wait; for, though *veritas odium parit*, it still wins the day. As time rolled on, the spirit of personal investigation grew stronger, and it became easier to break away from dogma and conventionality in all subjects. The few who had judged for themselves gradually grew to be the many, and in every department of life there stood up men who, by the assertion of their independent, honest convictions, worked out the great revolutions in religion, politics, and science to which this age owes so much.

And now, in these days of cheap education, publications and travel, when we have every opportunity to think and form opinions for ourselves, it is our duty so to do—it is both privilege and duty to personally investigate the topics of the day, and arrive at honest, concise conclusions, not merely general ideas. In politics it is not sufficient to uphold such a party, but we must have decided views regarding the policy and various actions and bearings of that party. It is not enough to feebly acquiesce with such authors and writings, but we must have positive opinions regarding them. It is not enough to admit that the Press is beneficial, but we must have our convictions as to what are its duties, and what its abuses—what it may put before the public, and what it may not. Especially in our religion is it of importance that we be not satisfied with owning such a church or creed, but we must have our convictions as to the merits of the laws and government of that church, and the formula and doctrines of that creed.

On this subject of all subjects, it is imperative that we have decided opinions; for, until a man has decided whether he is responsible to God or merely to a self-made standard of morality, he cannot untrammelled give attention to the decision of other subjects. Instinctively a man speculates on that subject, and the sooner he decides the subject the better. If our beliefs cannot stand the test of fair argument and logic, however painful and humiliating the discovery may be, the sooner we see it and abandon them the better. We find it hard parting with pet doctrines and theories at the time, but feel glad we saw the error when we look back.

On many subjects it is hard to form decided opinions without much study and investigation, but we must not grudge the time and trouble, for duty to ourselves and fellows demands it, though friend and foe may resent our conclusions. We must still expect much intoleration—expect to find opinion forbidden on many subjects, as there has been a family creed on the matter, or because fashion and conventionality are against it. Especially on religious affairs men will dogmatise and dictate on their petty second-hand hear-say knowledge; but I have yet to learn that *doubt* is depravity, or that honest scepticism on any subject, be it religion or science, is not better than weak acquiescence in orthodoxy for the sake of comfort and peace. Let us fairly and squarely look at all subjects and questions that bear on the welfare and advancement of mankind, investigating and thoroughly scrutinising them as

we would a cash-book, and then, with our opinions well founded, assert them manfully, be we in a majority or minority.

Lastly, let us treat others when uttering their opinions as we would have them treat us—not discharging tirades of ridicule and scorn on conclusions we think weak and wrong, but for the sake of truth, arguing earnestly and pointing out the error, that we may gain our fellow and strength on the side of truth.

Guy Ross.

## RECOLLECTIONS OF TRAVEL.

## No. I.

Who does not recollect Interlaken? Who ever went to Switzerland for a long or short excursion and did not “do” Interlaken? Describing it would be alike useless to those who did or did not visit it. Those whose fortune it was to spend longer than a day or two there, it will be a scene for ever before their mind’s eye—a longing once more to behold “the Jungfrau and its glaciers, the glowing of the Alps at sunset. The summer heat, the expensive and overcrowded hotels, the dusty promenade with its crowds of beggars you may forget, (you meet those as well out of Interlaken) but Lake of Thun and Brienz the Heimwehfluh, the mountain park of the “Rugen,” never! and so it ought to be, a traveller ought to bring home a treasure of recollections, of scenery, agreeable incidents and interesting acquaintances made, a store to last him for life.

It is the fate of American travellers, who must combine pleasure with business, to overdo sight-seeing, to try to see in four weeks what ought to be seen in four months, and in most cases they bring home but a mass of confused ideas, and as souvenir a collection of photographs, and a file of paid hotel-bills; one about as valuable as the other.

It was my fortune for several summers to spend July and August on this delightful spot, on that retreat on the foot of the “Rugen,” the hotel Jungfrau blik. Rambling on those wooded hills I made an acquaintance of a more than passing nature, an acquaintance whose interesting personal history, whose high intelligence, thorough knowledge on all topics, lent to my sojourn at Interlaken an additional charm. I was thus accosted by an old gentleman, who enjoyed at those parts the soubriquet, “The Philosopher of the Mountain,” but fear not that I will introduce the reader to some goblin of the Alps and into wonderful crystal caverns à la Andersen’s tales, still my friend’s history has quite a romantic touch. My interlocutor, an old German nobleman, Von Rappard, resided in a most lovely retreat on this Mountain Park, in full view of the grandest Alpine scenery of the world, with glaciers on the one, the lakes on the other side. Meeting him oftener, the casual acquaintance grew into intimacy, and soon I learned in all its details the thrilling history of his eventful life. In 1848, engaged in the rebellion in Wurtemberg, condemned to death, he fled to Switzerland, his entire property confiscated; too proud to play the part of political martyr and mendicant, he quickly resolved to strike a new path, to support his young family. Assisted by his wife he worked hard and assiduously to prepare specimens for the microscope; these he disposed of, all over the Continent, chiefly in Paris. Many a year this nobleman by birth and by nature worked, assisted by his, as noble, wife, in this interesting vocation; earning enough to live at ease, surrounded by all that nature and art combined make life valuable. Later on a general amnesty restored to him an ample fortune, and he is now passing his winters in Rome, Florence, and his summers—“*beatus ille qui procul negociis*”—at his retreat at Interlaken.

The recollection of this intercourse and the hours passed in the circle of this highly intelligent family, conversing freely in four languages, belong to the most pleasant of those bygone days. Never tired to place before me the most interesting specimen of microscopic preparations, and reasoning on its wonders, an incident occurred which will for ever be present before my mind’s eye: He exhibited to me, affixed on glass a part of the genus “*Actinia*” well known to the reader, as the beautiful appearance on the ocean, commonly called “man of war,” so gorgeously to look at, when under the rays of the sun, showing all the colours of the rainbow. The specimen appeared to be a part of those extreme threads, seeming to fly about like loosened ropes from a vessel. To the naked eye it appeared like a strong thread of a spider web, ending in a prominent point. But under the microscope—O wonder!—a chain and an anchor of exquisite shape, each link a model of artistic beauty, not one link resembling the other, but in all the variety each link perfection in itself; and the anchor—behold! the same shape as since oldest times we use for our vessels—an instrument given by Creator, God, Providence, or under any other name, to this inhabitant of the ocean, for a distinct purpose; and men, without seeing the pattern, without being instructed, made same instrument for same purpose! I noticed the old gentleman’s intelligent eye resting on me, wondering what I would think and what my impression would be. “We are the offspring of God,” exclaimed I. Upon which he grasped both my hands, and with all the ardour of youth he said: “Yes, we are the offspring of God! Here before you is the incontestible mathematical proof! The same creative faculty is part and parcel of our very nature! Darwin is wrong when he says ‘Man is an instrument-making animal.’ Man is more: the uncouth stone axe of the

primitive man, to the wonderful appliances of our day, are not invention, not the doing of genius. No: *Creation* is the word, it is creation prompted by the godlike nature within us. The telescope and the microscope are but new eyes, which our own creative faculty endowed us with, and in our days of Atheism our own godlike nature itself furnishes us fit and proper eyes to see Him, the source of all creation. Superficial science and learning may lead us to deny Him, but deep learning will unmistakably bring us back to Him, our All-wise Father. I myself had my eyes opened by the microscope."

Here we were interrupted, being called out to witness one of the sublime sunsets and the glowing of the Alps, and who could not, at such a sight, at such a grand exhibition of the splendour of His creation, but bow down in humility, acknowledging even in the pride of being the offspring of Him, the Creator of all, we are but an atom in His universe.

Wanderer.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR:

SIR,—Allow me to agree with you as far as female physicians are concerned, for if I know anything at all about the matter, Toronto female physicians are becoming "numerous and notorious." I have desired to let you understand that your remarks are appreciated under that score, for the reason that I imagine a journalist does not always know when his comments and criticisms are in unison with the majority.

Permit me, Sir, to subscribe myself your obedient servant,  
Toronto, 9th May, 1880. Alfred Bengall.

### A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR:

SIR,—The touching story of Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure" furnished a quotation in a letter of mine that appeared in your columns not long ago. The words will be found in the 2nd Scene of the 2nd Act. In the SPECTATOR, "perfect" was printed for "forfeit,"—sufficiently vexatious to a writer it must be admitted. In Vienna (if we accompany the dramatist) they had once a rather severe code for certain gross injuries to the social order. For the same offences against God and society Montreal has as yet scarcely found any better remedy than a violent one. They embody the especial sin of well-to-do youth of the stronger and impulsive sex, who in wounding thus their own purity of life and soul, and shutting themselves out from the peace of God, have also felt themselves free to destroy the Divine image in the happiness and the future of poor dependent ones, and the families that have loved and cherished them. The sin is actually excused and even encouraged by many amongst us who ought to know better. The true way to meet it is by paternal exhortations at the critical period of the life of the young men,—the time when they are said to be "going out into the world." I believe there are few domestic duties that are more neglected than this one. The world is always suffering grievously from the drawbacks imposed by timidity and false shame. The promotion of those early marriages, and that settlement of families which are possible in a new and progressive country, will offer elements of healing and preservation of the civic life. A word to the wise ought to be sufficient here. For further study of the New Testament view, following the strict monogamy of Christ's own preaching in the Gospels, see Rom. xiii., 12, 13; Gal. v., 24, 25; Eph. v., 3-14; I. Thes. iv., 3; I. Tim. v., 22; I. Tim. vi., 9-12; I. Cor. vi., 18-20; and other passages of the accepted Epistles.

Disciple.

### THE FUTURE OF THE DOMINION.

To the Editor of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR:

SIR,—As there have been remarks lately made upon the supposed bad state of trade in the Dominion, with the constructive supposition that our Pacific ports can never be found rivalling or approaching San Francisco, Chicago, or Melbourne in their development, by our worthy pessimists, who fancy they have discovered that the taxation of Canada is greater per head of the population than that of the United States, and have not yet ascertained for themselves the notable decrease in the number and amount of business failures in Canada in the first quarter of 1880, will they, I would ask, account upon their theory for the fact that while all the railways of the country, so far as returns have been given, shew a large increase in traffic receipts in the four months of the present year, the Grand Trunk receipts for the week ended May 1st were no less than \$181,138, as against \$155,859 in the corresponding period last year,—an increase of \$25,279, which, excepting \$2,500, is altogether under the head of freight and live stock, and this increased, by the deduction of Riviere du Loup receipts of last year, to \$29,479,—the aggregate increase for eighteen weeks reaching the good round sum of \$520,421.

In view of such facts of the day that is passing, it would really seem to be no very bad plan to await the completion of this one season's operations, before drawing many final conclusions.

Setting aside the relation of the Grand Canada Through Line to the colonization of the North-West country, the idea of the great Spaniard, as

modified in the developments of these later times, will be crowned in the completion that our branch of the Empire may, in the fulness of time, give to it, in the opinion of many students of the age. Canada needs both progress and prestige, and it is in the Canadian Pacific Railway she will find them, without any expenditure that will not be covered by the fruits of progress.

Civis.

### EXHIBITION OF CANADIAN ART.

To the Editor of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR:

SIR,—It is not necessary for me to write a line upon the merits and demerits of the pictures contributed by our Canadian artists, and exhibited at the Art Gallery, Phillip's Square, because it has been universally admitted that the recent exhibition of the Canadian Fine Arts Academy was not only very creditable, but, in comparison with previous exhibitions, manifested a marked advance in the representations of Nature, both in water colour and in oil.

While admitting that some of the pictures were meritorious, and characterized by considerable firmness and sincerity of treatment, vigorous handling, and skill in execution, yet there were others devoid of every quality necessary to the production of a good picture, showing neither invention, nor imagination, nor beauty of composition, nor faithful imitation of Nature.

The praise that I might have awarded to the good pictures, if given by the number in catalogue, name of artist, and subject, may have been galling to some who are engaged in the practice of art—for I cannot call them artists—had their names been omitted from my praiseworthy remarks. Again, had I written truthfully about many of the pictures I must have appeared unkind, which I have no desire to be to men who have been taken under the fostering care of His Excellency the Governor-General, and H. R. H. the Princess Louise, whose illustrious father, speaking at the Royal Academy dinner, on the 3rd of May, 1851, said in reference to artists and their productions:—

"The production of all works in art or poetry requires, in their conception and execution, not only an exercise of the intellect, skill and patience, but particularly a *concurrent warmth of feeling* and a free flow of imagination. This renders them most tender plants, which will thrive only in an atmosphere calculated to maintain that warmth, and that atmosphere is *kindness*—kindness towards the artist personally, as well as towards his production. An unkind word of criticism passes like a cold blast over their tender shoots and shrivels them up, checking the flow of the sap, which was rising to produce, perhaps, multitudes of flowers and fruit. But still criticism is *absolutely necessary to the development of art*, and the injudicious praise of an inferior work becomes an insult to superior genius."

No intelligent reader of the "Montreal Dailies" who has visited the recent Exhibition must be able to resist the truth of the opening paragraph of your contributor "Art," in your No. 18 Vol. III:

"Much has been written, and undue prominence has been given to some of the works, while others of greater merit have been passed by in silence by the daily papers which have criticised the paintings, and in such a manner have they performed the task that we are led to believe that if the arts in Canada require improvement so does that of "art criticism." (*sic*)

"Art," in his criticism has laid great stress upon the "Cattle" by Harrington Bird, "A Cow" by the late A. Vogt, and dwelt much upon the contributions of J. H. Fraser, H. Sandham, and Allen Edson, but has scrupulously avoided any notice of "A Summer's Afternoon (Essex)" in which is introduced a quadruped immortalized by Balaam, lamented by Sancho Panza, and sentimentalized by Lawrence Sterne, but no more like one of the genus *Equus Asinus* "than I am to Hercules."

If "Art" had said as much for the "Donkey picture," No. 69 in the catalogue, as he has for Bird's "immense bull," Vogt's cow, the pictures of Fraser, Sandham, and Edson, after this disparaging style:—"the ass is badly drawn, has an uncouth head and neck, such an animal would prove a novelty in a fair, had it been painted out, and the trees and the sky more carefully rendered, and more atmosphere imparted to the distance, it would be a better representative of nature, and more creditable to the artist's fame, and would have tended more to elevate the public taste, whereas now the less of such pictures seen by them (the public) the better;—the painting, for it cannot be called a picture, lacks breadth of effect, of colour, and of composition;—again it is affected in style, *un style maniere*—not a touch of nature in it." Mr. J. W. Gray would have thought such a sweeping criticism scarcely humane, and would, probably, have sought refuge from such a pitiless storm of defamation by declaring in the columns of the SPECTATOR that the writer had o'erstepped the modesty of criticism, and had, possibly been actuated by either malice, prejudice, or envy.

If "Art" had been taught the mysteries of his profession or vocation as an artist or critic, or his avocation as an amateur or connoisseur, I doubt whether he would have so mercilessly treated works which cost those who produced them the highest effort of their genius.

There were, doubtless, several pictures in the recent exhibition, which for its credit, and that of the artists who painted them, ought not to have been accepted by the gentlemen who composed the "Hanging Committee," who, nevertheless may for their kindness of heart be forgiven for not too strictly regarding the quality of the paintings, and who, for their refinement of feeling, may be commended for not "checking the flow of the sap," by sending "a cold blast over the tender shoots" of our young aspiring artists, which would have been done had their pictures been refused admission.

In conclusion, allow me to express the hope that at the next annual exhibition of the works of Canadian artists there may be more cause for congratulation.

tion in regard to the general increase in quality of the pictures and the number of visitors, and also that the artists may be rewarded by the liberal and extensive patronage of the public, whose duty it is to provide a maintenance for the ministers of art, in order that they may grow and ripen into maturity.

Thomas D. King.

To the Editor of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR.

SIR,—Will you permit me to explain, for the benefit of "Reader" and many others like him who deplore the degeneracy of the Press of the Metropolitan City of Canada, "why it is the daily papers are at present so inferior to many of the dailies issued in the small towns of the States." But first, I must take strong exception to classifying the *Witness* in the same condemnatory terms as the other journals of the city. I do not agree altogether with the principles advocated by your religious contemporary, but I unhesitatingly assert that as a newspaper it is not inferior to any evening journal on this continent outside of New York and Boston. Its local columns are always full to repletion of news grammatically written. It is spicy, without being sensational, and it is almost a phenomenon when any information worth mentioning is omitted from its columns. With telegraphic news, both foreign and Dominion, it is singularly well supplied. The letters of its outside correspondents are always highly interesting, and in a literary point of view will favourably compare with correspondence in papers of far greater pretensions. There are other most creditable features which I might also refer to in giving credit to the *Witness* as a *progressive* newspaper, but I must not unnecessarily trespass upon your space.

In regard to the "arrangement," "type," and "get up," your correspondent is most unjust to the *Witness*. I do not think there is a journalist in Canada or the United States who will agree with "Reader." As I have always heard practical newspaper men, incomparable judges too, eulogise the *Witness* as a model newspaper in all these respects, and after a long experience in almost all civilized countries, and an interested observer of newspapers, I can honestly endorse those views.

Before leaving this part of the subject, which is a rather long introduction, I am quite willing to make a concession in one respect to the views of "Reader." I think there is a weak spot in the management of the *Daily Witness*. In a large city like Montreal the public is greedy for news, and looks to the columns of a daily journal for a liberal supply. When it finds, however, column after column filled with "goody stuff" to the exclusion of absorbing news from America, England and other countries, it is naturally disappointed, and the disappointment finds expression in indignant letters like that of "Reader." It is only fair to urge, in defence of the Editor, what newspaper men generally are well aware of, that this "goody stuff" is forced into the daily paper from the necessity of having matter for the Weekly, and not from choice. My own opinion is, however, that the proprietor of the *Witness* would find it to his advantage—although there might be an immediate pecuniary loss—to keep the miscellaneous matter intended for the Weekly entirely free from the Daily. It would immensely enhance the value of the daily paper to city readers by affording more space for important news. As it is at present, the Daily is made subservient to the Weekly, destroying to a considerable extent the character of the former as a news medium.

With regard to the cause of the admitted inferiority of the other daily papers, it is not far to seek. A newspaper cannot be made to prosper and develop into a great organ of public opinion without talent and enthusiasm being employed to advance its interests. For acknowledged talent the other Montreal daily journals will not pay, and some of them are obliged to keep standing advertisements for "country boys" to learn the duties of reporters, and who are rewarded, after proving their unfledged ability, with \$5 or \$6 per week—scarcely a labourer's wages. These are the "beardless boys" referred to lately by a member of the City Council.

Is it any wonder, then, that the matter supplied by such caterers for the reading public of this great mercantile city is the "quintessence of literary weakness"? It is no secret that journalists of brains must either leave Montreal for the great cities of the United States, where many who were formerly attached to our local press are now filling responsible positions at high salaries, or turn their attention here to other pursuits to make a respectable living. There is probably no profession or calling in life that requires such a combination of qualities as a successful journalist. He must be possessed of singular versatility, great experience of men, with a deep insight into character, and an ever-increasing enthusiasm in his work. Without these qualities all the learning in the world will not make a successful journalist.

Another reason for the decadence of the Montreal papers is the absence of men of ability at their head. It requires something more than the knowledge obtained at the counting-house ledger to fit a man for the responsible position of editor or conductor of a great journal, and yet it is not uncommon here to see men placed at the direction of daily papers who have had no training or special ability to qualify them for such positions. It is by no means a matter of surprise to those who have been close observers of the conduct of our local journals to see them making rapid strides towards decadence and senility. A newspaper, to be healthy and vigorous, must be making progress. From the moment its onward march has been arrested, its death-knell has been sounded. It is evident to those who watch the circulation of once prosperous papers in our midst, that they are rapidly descending into the oblivion from which it is hoped some of them, at least, will never emerge.

I agree with "Reader" that a good opening presents itself in this city for a paper like the *Toronto Telegram*—an independent, honest, fearless journal, that is never afraid to strike in the cause of freedom and justice. Money alone will never make a newspaper successful. It requires a clear head and a steady hand at the helm to direct it, with the indomitable courage of the great chief, whose untimely death, at Toronto, this Canada of his—he made it a nation—now mourns.

A Citizen.

TRADE—FINANCE—STATISTICS.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

COMPANY.	1880.			1879.		Week's Traffic.		Aggregate.		
	Period.	Pass. Mails & Express	Freight	Total.	Total.	Incr'se	Decr'se	Period.	Incr'se	Decr'se
*Grand Trunk.....	Week	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	19 w'ks	\$	\$
Great Western.....	April 30	56,881	104,029	161,810	151,916	9,894	.....	18 "	455,515	.....
Northern & H. & N.W.	" 30	34,550	56,664	91,214	74,308	16,906	.....	17 "	194,294	.....
Toronto & Nipissing..	" 21	8,760	20,800	29,560	20,518	9,042	.....	16 "	60,420	.....
Midland.....	" 30	1,308	1,883	3,191	3,375	.....	184	16 "	8,004	.....
St. Lawrence & Ottawa	May 1	2,221	6,395	8,616	4,546	4,070	.....	17 "	21,366	.....
Whitby, Pt Perry & Lindsay.....	April 30	1,753	1,399	3,152	3,142	10	.....	fm Jan. 1	1,883	.....
Canada Central.....	" 30	576	1,523	2,099	1,399	700	.....	"	7,156	.....
Toronto, Grey & Bruce	" 17	3,763	3,428	7,191	7,324	.....	133	17 w'ks	11,407	.....
Q., M., O. & O.....	April 23	2,292	4,838	7,130	5,247	1,883	.....	16 "	10,682	.....
Intercolonial.....	Month	6,506	4,339	10,845	6,197	4,648	.....	16 "	39,210	.....
	April.	52,278	116,844	169,122	109,137	59,985	.....	4 m'ths	152,943	.....

\*NOTE TO GRAND TRUNK.—The River du Loup receipts are included in 1879, not in 1880; omitting them the week's increase is \$14,094, aggregate increase \$534,515 for 19 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 May 12, 1880.	Price per \$100 May 12, 1879.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Per cent. per annum of last div. on present price.
Montreal.....	\$300	\$12,000,000	\$11,999,200	\$5,000,000	\$137½	\$139	4	5.82
Ontario.....	400	3,000,000	2,996,756	100,000	79	63½	3	7.59
Molsons.....	50	2,000,000	1,999,095	100,000	80	77	3	7.50
Toronto.....	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	500,000	127½	110	3½	5.50
Jacques Cartier.....	25	500,000	500,000	55,000	73	34½	2½	6.85
Merchants.....	100	5,798,267	5,518,933	475,000	95¼	80¾	3	6.27
Eastern Townships.....	50	1,160,600	1,382,837	200,000	92	100	3½	7.07
Quebec.....	100	2,500,000	2,900,000	425,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commerce.....	50	6,000,000	6,000,000	1,400,000	121	103¾	4	6.61
Exchange.....	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Montreal Telegraph Co.....	40	2,000,000	2,000,000	171,432	94	103¼	4	8.51
R. & O. N. Co.....	100	1,565,000	1,565,000	.....	39½	41	.....	.....
City Passenger Railway.....	50	.....	600,000	163,000	93½	81	15	5.35
New City Gas Co.....	40	2,000,000	1,880,000	.....	120½	108½	5	8.30

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

A return was issued on the 29th ult., of railway accidents reported to the Board of Trade as having occurred in the United Kingdom during the year ended Dec. 31, 1879. The total number of persons killed on railways during the year was 1,032, and the number of persons injured was 3,513. Accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, &c., caused the deaths of 84 persons and injury to 720. By accidents from causes other than accidents to trains, rolling-stock, and permanent-way, including accidents from want of caution or misconduct, accidents to persons passing over level-crossings, trespassers, and others, 504 persons were killed and 960 injured, 85 of the killed and 705 of the injured being passengers; 444 servants of companies were killed and 1,833 injured otherwise than by accidents to trains, while engaged upon their duties on railways. In addition to the above, 42 persons were killed and 2,315 injured upon railway premises by accidents unconnected with the movements of vehicles exclusively used on railways. These bring up the total number of accidents for the year to 1,074 persons killed and 5,828 injured.

A Parliamentary return, just issued, shows that during the year 1878 inquests were held in England and Wales on the bodies of 2,389 males and 814 females whose deaths were caused by drowning in inland waters; in Scotland on 399 males and 83 females; and in Ireland on 285 males and 84 females.

The question of the export of frozen meat is seriously occupying public attention in the Australian colonies. An official statement just issued shows that there are 6,000,000 sheep and 3,000,000 head of cattle in Queensland. This, after deducting the home consumption of meat, admits of a weekly exportation of 2,000 tons, provided, the necessary shipping facilities were available. Refrigerating works are to be immediately erected, and arrangements made to obtain the shipping necessary for the requirements of the trade. A thousand sheep have have been recently boiled down for tallow at Rockhampton, and cattle are almost unsaleable.

From the 1st to the 24th April the British Exchequer receipts were £5,886,914., as compared with £6,520,298, in the corresponding period of last year. The expenditure has been £7,715,168.

\* The receipts of Live Stock at New York for the last four weeks have been as follows:—

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Swine.
May 3.....	17,935	122	5,740	29,370	33,362
April 26.....	13,611	88	4,800	27,723	34,973
April 19.....	13,575	75	3,850	23,703	39,180
April 12.....	11,669	47	2,199	24,260	36,145
Total 4 weeks.....	55,890	333	16,889	105,056	143,660
Corresponding 4 weeks 1879.....	38,640	194	16,017	86,602	125,232
Corresponding week 1879.....	11,933	75	4,722	23,647	34,002
Weekly average, 1879.....	10,933	142	2,998	20,025	33,089
Corresponding week 1878.....	10,527	25	4,461	24,600	32,966

\*From New York Produce Exchange.

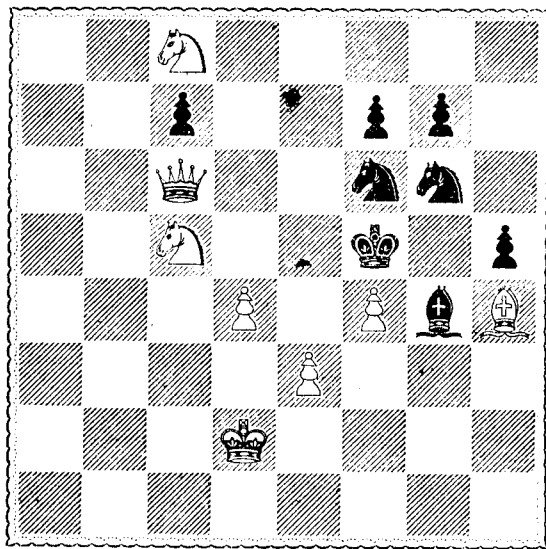
**Chess.**

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

Montreal, May 15th, 1880.

PROBLEM NO. LXXI.  
From *La Strategie "La Nature,"* Problem Tourney. Motto: "Teutare non nuce."

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. LXVIII. By Mr. H. F. Lee.

White. Black. White. Black. White.  
1 B to Q R sq P to Q 3 2 R to Q Kt 2 K to R 3 3 R to K Kt 2 dis mates.

Correct solution received from J. H.; "very old in principle." J. B.: "Mr. H. F. Lee's problem is designed on the idea of the celebrated Indian problem, but is very faulty in construction, because, in its present form, it contains a great waste of force, from which its beautiful original is elegantly free. This is evident, for if you remove White's Queen's and Rook's Pawns, and Black's Queen's Pawn, you can also mate in three moves. Again, if you remove White's Knight, and his Queen's Pawn, you can still mate in three moves, without any plagiarism whatever from the idea of the 'Indian' gem."

[We agree with our correspondent that the problem represents an old idea, but there is no waste of force, for every piece and pawn is required to effect the mate. The variations in the form of the problem mentioned by J. B. certainly do not alter the fact of a mate being possible in three moves, but White has in those cases several moves of his B, any one of which will effect the desired result. The problem is, then, unsound, for more than one initial move constitutes a double solution, and the problem is condemned. Mr. Lee's production is neat, but without variety, and the piece to be first moved is rather evident, though the initial move is not very apparent.—CH. ED. CAN. SPEC.]

GAME NO. LXVII.

Played in the Telegraph Match between the Montreal and Quebec Clubs, May 6th, 1880.

GIUOCO PIANO.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1 P to K 4	10 B takes Kt (b)	11 P to Q 3	B takes B 3	21 P to Q B 3	K R to K sq
2 B to Q B 4	11 P to Q 3	12 B to K 3	P to K R 3	22 Q to Q B 2	P to K Kt 3
3 K Kt to B 3	12 B to K 3	13 P to Q 4	Kt to Q 2(c)	23 R to K 2	R to K 2
4 Q Kt to B 3	13 P to Q 4	14 B takes P	P takes P	24 Q R to K sq	Q R to K sq
5 Castles	14 B takes P	15 Kt to R 2	B takes K P	25 Q to Q Kt 3	Q takes Q
6 P to K R 3	15 Kt to R 2	16 Kt to K Kt 3	Q takes B	26 Kt takes Q	Kt to KB 6(ch)(d)
7 P to Q R 3(a)	16 Kt to K Kt 3	17 Kt takes B	Q to Q 4	27 P takes Kt	R takes R
8 Q Kt to K 2	17 Kt takes B	18 Kt to K B 3	Q takes Kt	28 R to Q Kt sq	R to K 8(ch)
9 B to Q 5	18 Kt to K B 3	19 Kt takes B.	Kt to K 4	29 R takes R	R takes R (ch)
	19 Kt takes B.	20 R to K sq	Q to Q 4	30 K to Kt 2	R to K 7
	20 R to K sq			31 Resigns.	

NOTES.—(a) This seems tame. P to Q 3 or Kt to K 2 would be better.  
(b) This capture is not judicious, as it brings Black's Q B into a raking position. P to Q Kt 4 would have hampered his game very much.  
(c) With the intention, we suppose, of throwing forward the K B P. For this purpose, however, K R 2 will be found to be a better square, as it forms at the same time a powerful defence.  
(d) Correct and neat.

**CHESS INTELLIGENCE.**

**MATCH—MONTREAL versus QUEBEC.**—These old Clubs had a match by telegraph extending over two evenings, commencing on Thursday, May 6th. On that evening twelve players from each Club paired by ballot and play commenced at half-past eight. A time limit for each move of five minutes was proposed by Montreal, but ten minutes seemed to suit the Quebec players better. However, seven minutes were agreed upon, with an allowance of three moves of fifteen minutes each in the course of the game. On these conditions it was impossible to conclude the match in the terms of the original challenge, and at two o'clock in the morning play was adjourned till eight o'clock in the evening of the same day. At that time, however, the game at Board J had terminated in a victory for Quebec, while Mr. Skaife's game at Board B was in such a condition that, so far, the match was a draw. On resuming play on Friday evening, some delay was occasioned by the absence of one or two of the players on either side. The match was ultimately won by Quebec, which has a large and well organized Club, and was therefore enabled to collect twelve players of fair average strength. The Montreal Club is not only a small one, but its strength is confined to some half dozen players, the weaker members being unable to contend with heavier players in a match game. Moreover, the Club laboured under peculiar disadvantages by the absence of two of its strongest players, one of whom has left Montreal, while another gentleman was prevented from taking part through domestic affliction. The game at Board C will be finished between the players, over the board in Quebec. The position is much in favour of

Montreal, but we have not yet ascertained the result of the play. The most perfect harmony and good feeling existed and the Secretaries, Umpires and the Montreal Telegraph Company are deserving of all praise and thanks for their exertions and kindness in carrying out the arrangements.

In the score, which we append, the gentleman whose name stands first had the first move.

BOARD	PLAYERS.	OPENING.	SCORE.
A	T. Workman (M) v E. Sanderson (Q)...	Fianchetto .....	Drawn.
B	Dr. Henchey (Q) v A. Skaife (M).....	Giucoco Piano.....	Won.
C	J. G. Ascher (M) v E. C. Burke (Q)....	Evans Gambit.....	.....
D	A. Lefevre (Q) v W. H. Hicks (M)....	Irregular.....	Drawn.
E	J. Barry (M) v E. E. Sanderson (Q)....	K. B. Opening.....	Drawn.
F	E. J. Brodley (Q) v Dr. A. Howe (M)...	Vienna Opening.....	Forfeited.
G	C. S. Baker (M) v E. B. Holt (Q)....	French Opening.....	Drawn.
H	T. Ledroit (Q) v J. Henderson (M)....	Four Knight's Game...	Drawn.
J	F. Hicks (M) v E. Pope (Q).....	K. Bishop's Opening..	Lost.
K	B. Blakiston (Q) v C. Panchard (M)....	K. B. Opening.....	Lost.
L	J. W. Shaw (M) v C. P. Champion (Q)...	Evans Gambit.....	Lost.
M	F. H. Andrews (Q) T. Watkins (M)....	K. B. Opening.....	Lost.

**Musical.**

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

Notices of Concerts in Provincial towns, &c. are invited, so as to keep musical amateurs well informed concerning the progress of the art in Canada.

**THE QUEEN'S SHILLING.**

The first rehearsal of the combined forces of orchestra and choir was held in the Alexandra Rooms on Friday evening. Lt Col. Fletcher and several officers of the Montreal Brigade being present. There was a very large attendance, many being curious to hear the effect produced by the army of instruments for which the work is scored. The result was more than satisfactory, and Dr. MacLagan received numerous congratulations at the close of the rehearsal, his music (heard by himself for the first time) being not only well written for the different voices, but effectively scored for orchestra and military band.

The libretto is now published, and speaks for itself, giving a large scope for pretty and effective tableaux and interesting situations. From what we have already heard, we predict for the first Canadian Opera a decided success.

**MR. BARNES' FAREWELL.**

Mr. Barnes' farewell concert is announced to take place in Nordheimer's Hall on the 20th inst. Mr. Barnes has done much for music in Montreal, and we bespeak for him a substantial benefit performance.

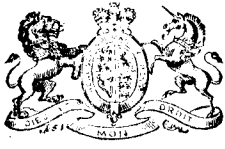
**MESSRS. DEZOUCHÉ & CO.**

Messrs. Dezouche & Co. have purchased the stock and good will of the extensive business carried on for so many years by Mr. Joseph Gould. From our knowledge of the new firm we are confident that the business will be managed with ability, and that the public will be served with both courtesy and promptitude.

**PROVINCIAL NOTES.**

**HAMILTON, Ontario.**—On Thursday, April 29th Mr. W. E. Fairclough, organist of Christ Church Cathedral, gave his second annual concert in the school-room, to a large and appreciative audience. The programme included Schubert's Marche Héroïque in C, op. 121; Theme and Variations, Andante and Scherzo, from Schubert's Quintour op. 114; Ernst's Elégie for violin; Rondo from Weber's pianoforte sonata op. 49; Mendelssohn's song "Suleika" op. 57; and Donizetti's "O mio Fernando" from La Favorita. The solo violinist was Mr. Adamson, and the vocalists were Miss Maggie Barr (soprano), and Miss Kate Davis, of Boston (contralto).

FROM the published list of subjects for competition at the National Eisteddfod of Wales, to be held at Carnarvon in August next, we find that for the best rendering of "See from His post" (Handel's "Belshazzar"), and the last chorus from the "Stabat Mater," a prize of £150 and gold medal is offered. This contest is limited to choirs of not less than 100 and not more than 150 voices. Two other prizes—one of £25 and silver medal, and one of £15—are offered for competition by smaller choirs. Prizes are also offered for solo vocal competitions—soprano, contralto, tenor, and bass. Twenty pounds and medal is the prize offered for the best execution of "Selections from 'Maritana'" by brass bands, and a smaller reward is held out as an inducement to orchestral (octuor) bands to compete in the performance of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March." In the instrumental solo department we find a twenty-five guinea harmonium (given by Mr. G. L. Bauer, London), offered for the best performance on the pianoforte of Sterndale Bennett's "Toccata," by amateurs under twenty-one years, resident or natives of the Principality. Similar restrictions govern the harmonium competition, the prize being a harmonium, value £15, given by Mons. Vivot, of Paris. There is a small prize also offered to children under twelve years of age for piano-playing. Contests on the pedal and triple harps, on the violir, and on the cornet, complete the list in this class. For musical compositions we find £15 and gold medal promised for the successful Motett on Psalm lxii.; prizes are also offered for a Glee and Quintet for strings. We should not omit to state that the whole of the musical subjects, with the exceptions above noted, are open to all comers. The Eisteddfod this year is under the presidency of Lord Penrhyn, and the list of vice-presidents includes the names of the principal noblemen and gentlemen connected with the Principality. The Pavilion, at Carnarvon, built at the expense of £10,000, and capable of accommodating over 8,000 people, is the building in which the competitions will be held; and we are informed that an unusually successful series of meetings is anticipated.



**Canadian Pacific Railway.**  
**Tenders for Rolling Stock.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



**Canadian Pacific Railway.**  
**TENDERS FOR IRON BRIDGE SUPERSTRUCTURE.**

**TENDERS**, addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to noon of FRIDAY, the 15th MAY next for furnishing and erecting Iron Superstructures over the Eastern and Western outlets of the Lake of the Woods.

Specifications and other particulars will be furnished on application at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, Ottawa, on and after the 15th April.

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

DEPT. OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS,  
Ottawa, 1st April, 1880.



**Canadian Pacific Railway.**  
**TENDERS FOR TANKS AND PUMPING MACHINERY.**

**TENDERS** will be received by the undersigned up to noon on SATURDAY, the 15th MAY next, for furnishing and erecting in place at the several watering stations along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway under construction, Frost-proof Tanks with Pumps and Pumping Power of either wind or steam, as may be found most suitable to the locality.

Drawings can be seen and specifications and other particulars obtained at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, Ottawa, on and after the 15th April.

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

DEPT. OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS,  
Ottawa, 1st April, 1880.



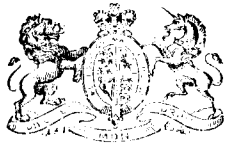
**Canadian Pacific Railway.**  
**TENDERS FOR FENCING.**

THE undersigned will receive Tenders for Wire Fencing to be erected, where required, on the line of Railway in Manitoba. Parties tendering will furnish specifications, drawings and samples of the fence, or different kinds of fence, they propose to erect, and also of the Farm Gates and Fastenings to be employed. The prices must be for the work erected and in every respect completed.

Tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Fencing" will be received up to Noon on Tuesday, the First June next.

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

DEPT. RAILWAYS AND CANALS,  
OTTAWA, 26th April, 1880.



**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 24th day of MAY next, where forms of tender can also be obtained.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



**LACHINE CANAL.**

**Notice to Machinist-Contractors.**

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

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

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

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.



**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.



**Delaware & Hudson Canal Company's RAILROADS**

TO  
**SARATOGA, TROY, ALBANY, BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA,**  
AND ALL POINTS EAST AND SOUTH.

*Trains leave Montreal.*

**7.15 a.m.**—Day Express, with Wagner's Elegant Drawn Room Car attached, for Saratoga, Troy and Albany, arriving in New York at 10.10 p.m. same day without change.

**3.15 p.m.**—Night Express. Wagner's Elegant Sleeping Car runs through to New York without change. This Train makes close connection at Troy and Albany with Sleeping Car Train for Boston, arriving at 9.20 a.m.

New York Through Mails and Express carried via this line.

Information given and Tickets sold at all Grand Trunk Railway Offices, and at the Company's Office,

**143 St. James Street, Montreal.**

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



**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.**

**Important to Shippers of Manitoba Goods.**

**I**N 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.



**Midland Railway of Canada,**

AND  
**WHITBY, PORT PERRY and LINDSAY R. R.**

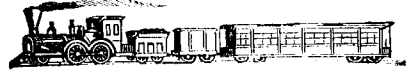
**NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.**

**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, Kilmount, 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.**

**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.....	3.20 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.	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.



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

**NOTICE.**

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

**L. A. SENECAI,**  
General Superintendent.

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

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

**ONE SINGLE FIRST-CLASS FARE,** good to return from HULL and all intermediate stations by first Train on MONDAY MORNING, and from QUEBEC and all intermediate stations by SUNDAY EVENING Train.

**L. A. SENECAI,**  
General Superintendent.  
Montreal, May 12th, 1880.

**PUBLISHED TO-DAY,**

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**COL. R. G. INGERSOLL'S LECTURES,**  
BY  
**A RATIONALIST.**

Price TEN CENTS—to be had at any Book Store.



**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.**

**Commencing 1st May,**

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

**JOSEPH HICKSON,**  
General Manager.