

# The Canadian Spectator.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1878.

\$2.00 PER ANNUM.

VOL. I., No. 49.

ELLIOT'S DENTIFRICE—THE BEST IN USE—FOR TEETH AND GUMS.

**ZION CHURCH, MONTREAL.**  
 Pastor, REV. A. J. BRAY.  
 SUNDAY, 8th DEC.,  
 Subject for evening discourse:—  
 ANTHEM—O taste and see how gracious the Lord is.—*St. John Goss.*

**CHARLES ALEXANDER,**  
 387 and 391 Notre Dame Street,  
 WHOLESALE and RETAIL CONFECTIONER.  
 Everything of the best quality.  
*Luncheons as usual.*

**NORMAN'S**  
 ELECTRIC BELTS and INSOLES  
 are superior to all other curative agents; they give immediate relief in all nervous diseases. No charge for consultations or circulars.  
 A. NORMAN,  
 4 Queen street East, Toronto.

USE LADY CLARK'S DENTIZONE,  
 For cleansing and preserving the Teeth and Gums.  
 Each box contains a bottle of Lady Clark's Dentizone and a box of Dentizone Powder. Price 50 cts.  
**JOHN LEWIS & CO., CHEMISTS,**  
 VICTORIA SQUARE.

**WINDSOR BAZAAR,** Corner of PEEL Street.  
 First-class assortment of Toys, Stationery and general Fancy Goods, Wax, China and Unbreakable Dolls, Purses, Work Boxes, Combs, Brushes, Berlin Wool and Lady's Fancy Goods. MISS LETTON,  
 1423 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

**FURS!  
 FURS!  
 FURS!**

I HAVE now received my full selection of Furs, and will sell them at the lowest possible price.  
 Ladies Silk Mantles, trimmed with Sea Otter, Silver Fox, &c., very low.  
 Ladies furnishing their own Silk or Cloth can have them cut and fitted in the latest styles.  
 All alterations must be sent in at once, so as to guard against disappointment.  
 NONE BUT PRACTICAL HANDS EMPLOYED ON THE PREMISES.  
**M<sup>C</sup>D. SIMPSON,**  
 297 NOTRE DAME STREET.

**Elliot's Dentifrice,**  
 THE BEST IN USE.

The testimony of the highest dignitaries of the State, the Church and the Bar, Officers of the Army and Navy, authorities in Medical Science and Dental Surgery and the Learned Professions, all unite in declaring that

**Elliot's Dentifrice**  
 IS THE BEST IN USE.

The recommendations of the above will be found on the wrappers around each box.  
 The demand for ELLIOT'S DENTIFRICE has constantly increased since its first introduction to the public, 33 YEARS AGO.  
 Each box contains THREE TIMES THE QUANTITY of ordinary Dentifrice.  
 It is the most economical as well the most efficient, at the same time most agreeable

**TOOTH POWDER KNOWN.**  
 It is never sold by the ounce, and only in boxes.

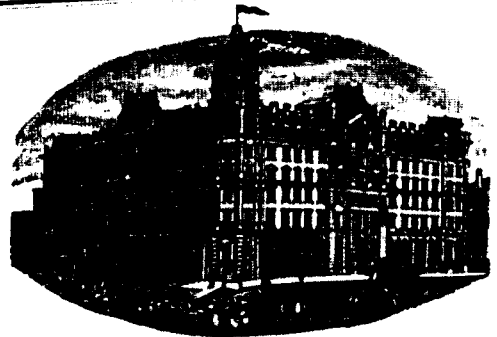
**Elliot's Dentifrice,**  
 THE BEST IN USE.

**EVANS & RIDDELL,**  
 PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS  
 EDWARD EVANS, Official Assignee,  
 Western Chambers,  
 No. 20 ST. JOHN STREET.

**LIGHT!! LIGHT!!**  
 LAMPS, CHANDELIERS, PENDANTS.  
 Handsome display of finest goods, with all latest improvements.  
 PRICES LOW.  
**FRED. R. COLE,**  
 LAMP AND OIL DEPOT.  
 98 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET.

THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE,  
 THE OLD ESTABLISHED  
**Cooks' Friend Baking Powder,**  
 PURE,  
 HEALTHY,  
 RELIABLE.  
 Manufactured only by  
 W. D. McLAREN,  
 55 and 57 College St.  
 Retailed everywhere.

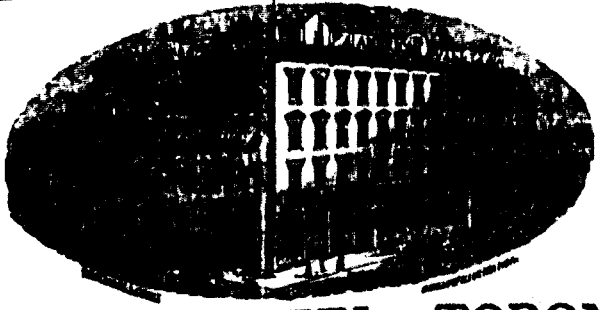
Established 1845.  
**WILLIAM ELLIOT,**  
 Successor to W. D. McLAREN & Co.,  
 IMPORTER AND DEALER IN  
**CHOICE GROCERIES,**  
 Corner St. Lawrence & St. Catherine Sts.,  
 MONTREAL.  
 Agent for the Portland Kerosene Oil Co.



**THE WINDSOR HOTEL, MONTREAL.**  
 This Hotel has special advantages for the comfort of guests: with spacious parlours and promenades. Its location is high, which insures pure air, with views of the River and Mountain.  
 Has a room for commercial men at 117 St. Francois Xavier Street.  
 Rates \$2.50 per day, and upwards.  
**JAMES WORTHINGTON, Proprietor.**



**THE QUEEN'S HOTEL, ---TORONTO, CANADA,**  
 MCGAW & WINNETT, PROPRIETORS.  
 Patronised by Royalty and the best families. Prices graduated according to rooms.



**AMERICAN HOTEL, TORONTO.**  
 Reduced the Rates so as to meet the Times.  
 Seventy-five Rooms at \$2.00, and seventy-five at \$1.50.  
 Incontestably the most central and convenient Hotel in the city, both for commerce and family travel.  
 Three minutes walk from the Union and Great Western Depots; and first-class in every respect, except price.  
**GEORGE BROWN, Proprietor.**

**CHRISTMAS GOODS.**

We would respectfully invite intending buyers to call and examine our stock before making their purchases elsewhere.  
 TIN and MECHANICAL TOYS, in endless variety. DOLLS, in Wax, China, Rubber, &c. GAMES and BLOCKS, a fine assortment.  
 Fancy Goods, Work Boxes, Desks, Cabinets, Jewel and Dressing Cases, China and Glass Ornaments, and a large assortment of other goods, suitable for the Holiday trade, at  
**H. A. NELSON & SONS,**  
 91 to 97 St. PATRICK STREET.  
 TORONTO HOUSE: 56 and 58 FRONT STREET WEST.

**FURS!  
 FURS!  
 FURS!**  
 SEAL CLOAKS, 40 ins. to 40 ins.  
 SILK GARMENTS, Fur lined, trimmed and untrimmed,  
 HATS AND CAPS, latest styles,  
 MUFFS AND BOAS,  
 SEAL & PERSIAN LAMBCOATS,  
 GAUNTLETS, GLOVES  
 AND MITTS,  
 BEAR ROBES AND  
 Other Articles too numerous to mention.  
 Also, Silk and Pullover Felt Hats of the latest styles in great variety.  
 Prices satisfactory.  
 Orders promptly attended to and executed, at

**A. BRAHADI'S,**  
 249 NOTRE DAME STREET, 249  
 (Corner of St. Lambert Hill).

**FRENCH LECTURES**  
 On the Fine Arts, by PROF. MANSART, every  
**TUESDAY, at 4 o'clock p.m.,**  
 At BUTE HOUSE, (Mrs. Watson's School) 844  
 Sherbrooke street, in front of McGill College.  
 Entrance, 25c. Cards of one dollar for five lectures can be obtained at the stores of Messrs. Dawson, Grafton, Ashford, Hill, J. B. Rolland, Rivard, Van Buren, at Bute House, and at the house of Mr. Mansart, 19 McGill College Avenue.  
 The next lecture will be held on 3rd December.  
 Subject—"La Danse."

**THOMAS RUSSELL & SON'S**  
 CANADIAN BRANCH HOUSE  
 is now  
 No. 9 KING STREET,  
 WEST TORONTO.  
 Where their celebrated  
 WATCHES are sold directly  
 to the public, under Guarantee  
 Cards from the Liverpool  
 House.  
**T. RUSSELL & SON.**  
 ROBT. CUTHBERT,  
 Manager.  
 No. 9 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

**GEO. BOND & CO.,**  
 SHIRT AND COLLAR MAKERS,  
 Shirts made to order, and a good fit guaranteed.  
 415 NOTRE DAME STREET  
 Opposite Thompson's Hat Store.

**NESTLE'S MILK FOOD**  
 Is composed of the best Swiss Milk, Wheaten Bread-crust and Sugar, and is as perfect a substitute for the mother's milk as can be produced.  
**FOR DYSPEPTIC ADULTS**  
 It is also largely used, and with great success.  
 IN POINT OF ECONOMY it is the cheapest food in the country to the consumer. The cost of milk is saved, as only water is required in preparing it.  
 For sale by all the leading druggists and grocers. A pamphlet giving analysis and full particulars sent to any applicant.

**THOMAS LEEMING & CO.,**  
 P.O. Box 1067. MONTREAL, CANADA.  
 SOLE AGENTS.

**MARRIAGE LICENSES**  
 Issued at Office of TAYLOR & DUFF,  
 Official Assignees and Accountants,  
 155 Notre Dame street.

REYNOLDS & VOLKEL, 427 NOTRE DAME STREET, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FINE FURS.

FOR LADIES' SEAL SACQUES, GO TO REYNOLDS & VOLKEL, 427 NOTRE DAME STREET.

For Ladies' Fur lined Circulars and Mantles, Go to REYNOLDS & VOLKEL, 427 NOTRE DAME STREET

**ENVELOPES.**

MY STOCK is now complete in all the grades, colours and sizes required, and I would call attention to a few lines and prices as below:—

Cheap Manilla	Envelopes at \$0.75 per M.
A very fair Buff	0.90
A very good White	1.10
A very fine Amber	1.25
A very fine Cream Laid	1.50
Extra fine Cream Laid	2.00
Superfine Cream Laid	2.25
Extra Superfine Cream Laid	2.50

JOHN PARSLOW,

Stationer and Account Book Manufacturer,  
47 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,  
MONTREAL.

ALBERT J. ULLEY,  
CANADA BRUSH WORKS.

18 and 20 LITTLE ST. ANTOINE STREET,  
All Brushes from this establishment bear the mark and are warranted.

No connection with any other factory or shop.  
OBSERVE THE ADDRESS.

JOHN GARDNER,  
DISPENSING CHEMIST,  
(From LONDON, ENGLAND.)  
1307 St. Catherine Street West.  
Sole agent by appointment for Cheavin's

**RAPID WATER FILTERS**

Henry Swain,

209 ST. JAMES STREET.

**FINEST VIRGINIA CUT PLUG.**

MACMASTER, HALL & GREENSHIELDS

Advocates, Barristers, Etc.,

No. 181 ST. JAMES STREET,

MONTREAL.

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

FAIR, WALKER & FAIR,  
ACCOUNTANTS & ASSIGNEES.

No. 115 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET.

JACKSON'S CHAMOMILE PILLS are the best remedy for Indigestion and Habitual Constipation.  
Price 25c per box. Sent by post to any address for 28c. Prepared only by

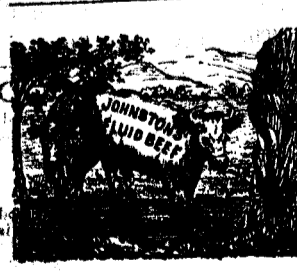
H. F. JACKSON,  
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMIST,  
1369 St. Catherine Street, Montreal.

ROYAL HOTEL,  
T. F. RAYMOND, Proprietor,  
ST. JOHN, N.B.

ST. LAWRENCE DYE WORKS,  
31 BLEURY STREET, MONTREAL.

JAMES M. MACDONALD,  
Silk and Woollen Dyer, Scourer, Hot Presser, &c., &c. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Dyed. Kid Gloves Cleaned. Established 1862.

BOUQUETS, CUT FLOWERS & FLORAL  
Decoration for Parties, Weddings, and Funerals.  
Funeral Flowers Elegantly Preserved.  
BOSTON FLORAL MART,  
1251 St. Catherine Street, corner Victoria Street,  
MONTREAL.



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

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

(the flesh-forming or nutritious elements of meat), and that in a form adapted to the most impaired digestion. It is prescribed by every Medical Man who has tested its merits. Sold by Chemists and Grocers. Tins, 25c., 50c. and \$1.00.

CRESTS AND MONOGRAMS.  
STAMPING FROM DIES.  
1,000 IMPRESSIONS IN BRILLIANT COLOURS on Paper and Envelopes for \$2.50, at Scott's Die-Sinking and Engraving Offices, 570 and 572 1/2 Craig street.

1818-ESTABLISHED-1818.

**SAVAGE & LYMAN**

Begin to inform their numerous friends and the public that they will open on the

2nd of DECEMBER, AT No. 219 ST. JAMES STREET,

(Between Messrs. Brown Bros. and McGibbon & Baird's.)

An entirely NEW STOCK of modern and fashionable JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, BRONZES, CLOCKS, SWISS and AMERICAN KEYLESS WATCHES, SILVER-WARE of the most artistic designs, ELECTROPLATED WARE of the newest patterns, FANS, SPECTACLES, EYE GLASSES together with the LATEST NOVELTIES, suitable for

**CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.**

N. B.—The Watch Department will be in charge of an eminent Horologist, whose skill and ability is a sufficient guarantee to secure the confidence of the public.

Special attention given to orders for Jewellery, Medals and Presentation Plate.

MR. THEODORE LYMAN will be happy to see his friends at the above address.



PATENTS.  
CHARLES LEGGE & CO.,  
SOLICITORS OF PATENTS.  
(Established 1859.)  
162 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

ORIGINAL  
**D'ISRAELI'S TONIC BITTERS**

NOW

**EARL BEACONSFIELD'S.**

A SUPERLATIVE TONIC, AND DIURETIC AND ANTI-DYSPEPTIC  
REMEDY.

Sold in enormous quantities in Scotland, where it has been recommended by the Medical Faculty for upwards of twenty years.

PREPARED BY  
**JAMES DALGLEISH, J. & R. DALGLEISH & CO.**  
EDINBURGH,  
SCOTLAND.  
SOLD BY  
At their Dominion Office,  
102 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST.,  
MONTREAL.  
P. O. Box, 550.

NOTHING GENUINE UNLESS BEARING THE AUTOGRAPH  
OF THE MANUFACTURER,  
**JAMES DALGLEISH.**

GENUINE NEW YORK  
**SINGER SEWING MACHINES**  
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.



Buy only the  
GENUINE.  
Beware of  
COUNTERFEITS.  
None genuine without  
our Trade Mark stamped  
on the arm of the  
Machine.

THE SINGER MANUF'G. CO. SOLD IN 1877  
**282,812 MACHINES,**  
Being the largest number of Sewing-Machines ever sold by any Company in a single year. Machines sold on monthly payments.  
**THE SINGER MANUF'G. CO.,**  
281 NOTRE DAME STREET,  
MONTREAL, P.Q.

DR. CODERRE'S EXPECTORATING  
SYRUP, for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, &c.  
Dr. CODERRE'S Infant's Syrup, for Infantile Diseases, such as Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Painful Dentition, &c.  
Dr. CODERRE'S Tonic Elixir, for all cases of Nervousness, General Debility, and diseases of the skin or blood.  
These valuable remedies are all prepared under the immediate direction of Dr. J. EMERY CODERRE, M.D., of over 25 years experience, and are recommended by many leading Physicians.  
For sale at all the principal Druggists,  
For further information, we refer our readers to  
**Dr. J. EMERY CODERRE, M.D.,**  
64 St. Denis Street,  
MONTREAL.

WINGATE'S GINGER WINE.  
A SPLENDID BEVERAGE.  
TRY IT.

NOTMAN & SANDHAM,  
PHOTOGRAPHERS TO THE QUEEN,  
17 Bleury Street, Montreal.  
BRANCHES AT TORONTO AND HALIFAX,  
ALSO AT  
BOSTON, MASS., ALBANY, N.Y., AND ST. JOHN, N.B.  
Medals awarded LONDON 1861, PARIS 1867, CENTENNIAL, PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

**WEEKLY TEST.**

Number of purchasers served during week ending Nov. 30th, 1878	4,646
Same week last year	4,130
Increase	516

**MONTHLY TEST.**

Number of purchasers served during month of November, 1878	21,798
Same month last year	18,559
Increase	3,239

**CHEAPER THAN EVER!**

**EXTRAORDINARY CONSIGNMENT OF BLACK GOODS.**

An English firm having sent us out an immense shipment of Black Lustrés to be realized on immediately, we have decided to retail them by the yard at wholesale prices.

**REALLY ADVANTAGEOUS.**

Country merchants and families will find it to their advantage to call and select from the largest, best assorted and cheapest stock of Black Alpacas ever offered in the market.

BLACK ALPACAS,  
BLACK LUSTRES,  
BLACK BRILLIANTINES,

from 8c upwards.  
Good and serviceable Black Alpacas, warranted rock dye and regular width, at 8c, 9c, 10c per yard.  
Splendid quality Black Lustre, warranted rock dye and silk finish, at 12 1/2c, 15c, 17 1/2c per yard.  
Superior quality (black) real Alpaca, warranted reversible and rock dye, at 20c, 25c, 30c per yard only.  
Extra quality Black Alpacas and Lustrés, warranted reversible and very wide, 40c, 50c, 60c per yard only.  
All-wool Black Cashmere, for 38c.  
Black Cashmere, double width and twilled on both sides, warranted rock dye and good colour for 38c only.  
Good Black Cobourgs, at 13c and 18c only.  
Good Black Persian Cords, at 18c, 21c, 25c, only.  
Good Black French Delaine, at 26c only.  
Good All-wool Black Serges, at 35c only.  
Good Black Paramatta, at 35c only.  
Good Black Italian Cloth, at 16c only.  
Good Black Russell Cord, at 18c only.  
Good Black Lustrés, at 8c, 12 1/2c, 15c only.

**S. CARSLY,**

393 AND 395 NOTRE DAME STREET.

**EXCELSIOR RUBBER STAMPS**  
For Banking and General Business Purposes, Marking Clothing, Printing Cards, &c.

SELF-INKING POCKET STAMPS,  
RUBBER PRINTING WHEELS,  
RUBBER DATING & CANCELLING STAMPS,  
RUBBER COATS-OF-ARMS,  
RUBBER CRESTS, SEALS, AUTOGRAPHS,  
MONOGRAMS, FANCY INITIAL LETTERS, &c.

Stamp Ink a Specialty.

MANUFACTURED BY

**C. E. THOMPSON,**  
240 ST. JAMES STREET.  
P. O. Box 1273, Montreal.

**For First-Class STEAM ENGINES,**

BOILERS AND PUMPS,  
SAW MILLS, SHINGLE MILLS,  
BARK MILLS, SHAFING,  
PULLIES, HANGERS AND GEARS,  
PATENT HAND AND POWER HOISTS.

Address  
**GEO. BRUSH,**  
**EAGLE FOUNDRY, MONTREAL.**

ALSO AGENT FOR

Warrick's Patent Universal Steam Engines.  
Waters' Perfect Steam Governor.  
Fitzgibbon's Patent Tube Bearer.  
Heald & Sisco's Centrifugal Pumps.

**Registry.**

CENTRAL REGISTRY OFFICE FOR SERVANTS.  
Fruits, Flowers, &c., always on hand.  
J. SMITH, 52 St. Antoine Street.

**MUSIC LESSONS.**

Piano	\$8.00
Piano (beginners)	5.00
Singing	8.00

Per Term of Ten Weeks.

Pupils qualified to teach the works of Beethoven, Mendelssohn, etc. Singers qualified to fill the highest positions in church or concert hall.

Apply to  
**DR. MACLAGAN,**  
31 VICTORIA STREET.

# The Canadian Spectator.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1878.

\$2.00 PER ANNUM.

VOL. I., No. 49.

## CONTENTS:

THE TIMES.  
THE TRADE DEPRESSION.  
FISHERIES AWARD.  
THE OMNISCIENT JENKINS.  
CANADIAN CELEBRITIES.  
WEST INDIES TRADE.  
NEWS SUMMARY.

SECOND ADVENT OF THE PAST.  
A LEGEND OF ARGYLL.  
WITTICISMS.  
MODERN LITERATURE.  
CORRESPONDENCE.  
MUSICAL.  
&c. &c. &c.

## VOLUME I.

Of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR will be completed at the end of December, and the publishers venture to ask for the continued support of those who so generously helped the paper into life by sending in their names as subscribers. The publishers have to confess that mistakes have been made, but then it was the

### FIRST YEAR OF LIFE,

—a time of experiments and consequent changes. It was soon found that the prospectus could not be carried out in the matter of having every article signed with the full name of the writer, for the majority of those whose thoughts and judgments are worthy of being put into print objected—some on grounds of modesty, and some on grounds of business; but in every other respect the publishers affirm that the contract has been kept, and a good deal given that was not promised. The SPECTATOR has been

### FREE AND INDEPENDENT,

—non-partisan in all matters political and ecclesiastic; and whatever blunders may have been made were misfortunes fallen upon in the way of honest walking. In that endeavour—to conduct honest and truthful, as well as good, journalism—the publishers will continue.

It is proposed in future to give week by week a digest of the better class of British and American magazines; the News Summary will receive careful attention; and the musical world will have fair and honest criticism of concerts, &c. In order to carry out these extensions and improvements,

### The Editorial Staff has been enlarged,

a Managing Editor having been appointed. Thanks are herewith tendered to the many contributors who have written the year through for the love they bear the SPECTATOR and the public. Thanks are also given to the multitude who have sent kind and cheering letters of approval and appreciation. The value of the SPECTATOR is so well known

### AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM

that nothing need be said on that score, except that the publishers will always endeavour to return to their patrons good consideration "for value received."

### OUR AGENTS ARE:

<p><b>MONTREAL,</b> C. ASHFORD, 676½ Dorchester St., G. &amp; W. CLARKE, 238 St. James St., DRYSDALE &amp; Co., 232 St. James St., FISHER &amp; Co., 125 St. Frs. Xavier St., M. FITZGERALD, 41 Beaver Hall, J. L. GURD, 1317 St. Catherine St., J. T. HENDERSON, 191 St. Peter St., HENDERSON &amp; Co., 121 St. Lawrence- Main St., MISS LETTON, 1423 St. Catherine St., CHAS. MCADAM, 46 St. Radegonde St., PETER MURPHY, 574 Craig St., J. M. O'LOUGHLIN, 243 St. James St., F. PHELAN, (News Counter) Ottawa Hotel, E. PICKEN, 11 Beaver Hall, L. E. RIVARD, 614 Craig St., W. W. ROSSER, 113 Bleury St., HENRY ROSE, 244½ Notre Dame St., MRS. M. STEPHENS, 132 St. James St.</p>	<p><b>CORNWALL,</b> MRS. JAMES. <b>NEWMARKET,</b> G. C. MORTIMORE. <b>OTTAWA,</b> A. COLE. <b>QUEBEC,</b> <b>TORONTO,</b> (Subscriptions)— J. M. CARTER, 114 Bay St., (Advertisements)— J. A. RICHARDSON, 4 Toronto St. For sale at all the News Agents.</p>
---	--

THE PUBLISHERS.

## THE TIMES.

The grand reception is now a thing of the past. So far as the Marquis of Lorne and H. R. H. the Princess Louise were concerned it was a great success. The Marquis spoke fairly well; his answers to the many addresses were good considering the number of them, the sameness of them, the tameness of them, and the short time he had in which to prepare his replies. The manner in which he allowed himself to accept invitations and then carried out his programme was creditable to himself, and proof of his desire to please all parties. Whether he will please all parties remains to be seen; for these are early days. If he will carefully praise all parties he will be sure to please them—not else.

The Princess had all hearts before she came; they are still in her keeping. We loved her for what she would represent; we love her for what she is. H. R. H. will easily make herself Queen of Canada—Queen, that is, in our social and domestic life. She has it in her power to exercise a great and good and lasting influence upon the whole community—and it looks as if there will be no encouragement given to the wild extravagance, and imbecile flunkeyism so many of us feared.

The Montreal people were also a success; that is, they crowded the streets, and, after a little time wasted in a wondering stare, warmed up to the point of enthusiasm. When they took the horses out and laid hold of the ropes to drag the carriage up the hill they gave proof of their gladness and loyalty. It was a sight worth seeing, and will do good as a set off to the coldness and disloyalty of some of the people. The Fenians may form an idea what kind of a reception they would be likely to get if they were to proclaim themselves in the streets.

But, with very few exceptions, all our red-tapeism was a failure. The most notable exception is the work done by the officers of the Grand Trunk Railway; that was good, and deserves the gratitude of the whole city. For of course the Corporation failed; it could do no other with such a man as Mayor Beaudry at the head of it. The need for keeping order along the route seems never to have entered into the head of the officials, and the crowd had matters in its own hands. Sometimes those matters were used in a free and uncomfortable way, as the Marquis and Her Royal Highness must have felt once or twice. The illumination of the new City Hall was the poorest thing to be seen on the streets; two dozen of Chinese lanterns artistically arranged would have made a better shew.

Along with some friends I took a cab that had two good lamps and went in search of the torchlight procession, but we failed to find it. I have not met with anybody who did. Has it been found yet?

But we did meet the students of McGill College, and they were behaving like students who are gentlemen, and not at all like rowdies, as a correspondent to the *Witness* has affirmed.

It was somewhat of a misfortune that the reception should have fallen on, or near, St. Andrew's Day; for it gave the thing a Scotch appearance, or at least made the Scotch element a little more prominent than it would otherwise have been. Large numbers of our French-Canadian fellow-citizens held aloof, not exactly understanding matters, and not exactly appreciating the situation perhaps, or comprehending the enthusiasm of some portion of the community when St. Andrew and a son of Argyll came along together.

Either the Scotch are still as cautious as ever, or the depression in securities is far greater than is generally known. Preaching on St. Andrew's Day, Mr. Green wound up a very capital sermon with these words: "Like apples of gold in pictures of silver is a word fitly spoken;" "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord." "The security is unquestionable. Brethren, invest largely." "The President," says the newspaper account a little farther on, "reported that the collection amounted to \$60.49."

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children Teething, and all Infantile Diseases.

But then Mr. Green told us in the same sermon that, being Scotchmen, they must admit that "facts are things that winna ding, and mauna be disputit." Was the "fact" in this case that the money had gone on the arch and the ball?

But to the minds of many the most painful part of the whole proceedings was that which related to the Sabbath services. That day at least should have been left to the newcomers as sacred to thought of God and manhood's life that is apart from all officialdom. But the indecent haste to secure the attendance of the Marquis and Her Royal Highness at church on Sunday which sent an invitation by telegraph—the deputation—the announcement in the newspapers—the "Show your tickets" of the police in charge of the doors—the audience rising to its feet to honour those who in that house and before that altar were but fellow-sinners and fellow-worshippers—the gorgeously draped pews—the new Prayer Books so grandly bound—the large staff of officiating clergymen, and the prolonged service, all formed a most pitiful and painful episode. Let us have enthusiastic loyalty—as much shouting in the streets as we can get up; but, gentlemen, the Sabbath—even in Montreal—should be devoted to the worship of the Lord of Heaven, and not to sinful man, though he be an aristocrat, and the husband of the Princess Louise, and the Governor-General of our Dominion. Read the Epistle of St. James in the light of last Sabbath's flunkeyism; read the story of Christ's dealings with the high and mighty of His time; or, for the matter of that, read the sermon which the Bishop elect preached on the occasion, and which was admirable in tone, and which in the intense earnestness and meek piety displayed must have been a terrific rebuke to those who had gone to the house in a spirit to worship their fellow-mortals.

*Memento mori.* There are some queer people in this world. A friend tells me that on the night of the illumination, when all the world was jostling all the rest of the world—that is, the Montreal world, which in its own estimation is not small—and craning its neck to look at very costly but very monotonous decorations, he saw a man and wife, rustic, not long married, spell-bound in front of the window of a—coffin shop.

To the Editor of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR:

SIR,—I have carefully noted your remarks in reference to certain statements made by me at a meeting of the Finance Committee. I admit the language I used was strong. I thought then, and I do now, that it was necessary that public men have at times to both say and do things that are not only unpleasant to themselves, but seem very unreasonable to those who do not know the circumstances.

I do not like Corporation Investigations; in my memory their odor is bad—as far as I know they do two things—first, they afford an opportunity for venting private spleen; secondly, they usually end by a general whitewashing. If I had time, and could get a competent committee, free from religious, national or sectional prejudice, I might, perhaps, accomplish some good by an investigation. At present, however, it is impossible. I am at the City Hall now almost every day, sometimes going down at 10 a.m., and several times within the last two weeks I have come away with Mr. Robb, City Auditor, at 6 p.m. I am associated with Mr. Melancon, and we are examining all arrears due the city; some of those go back for 20 years and odd; in many cases there are disputed points, and in hundreds of cases there have been lawsuits, which for one reason and another have been put off. I am making an effort to settle every outstanding claim that can be settled. Citizens of every class have been before us; we try to settle on the basis of equity. The City Attorney and City Auditor report on every case. I think there is a good 6 months' work in the job, but if I live, and am supported, I will put the Arrears Department of city matters on a different basis.

Then, appointed with Mr. Ald. Grenier, and Mr. Ald. Childs, I am working on the foot-path dispute question. Many citizens have good cause of complaint for charges made against them in re foot-paths. Our committee purposes examining each claim and settling upon the merits, as the law is evidently arbitrary, and under its sanction very great injustice could be done.

The above duties are extra to my ordinary ones as an alderman, and they are a tremendous tax on my time and brain. I was induced to take hold of them because many of our best citizens applied to me to see if I could not obtain justice for them; in order to do this one must hear both sides of the question. Now, my dear Mr. Editor, I think on the whole that I am doing better work for the citizens in my present course than if I were to take up the investigation business.

WM. CLENDINNENG.

Montreal, Nov. 27th, 1878.

That is all very well so far as it goes, but to my thinking it is not satisfactory. Statements involving serious charges against men's personal reputation should not be made unless he who prefers the charges is prepared to bring proof. I believe Ald. Clendinneng is a good business man, and that he is working hard in the Corporation on behalf of the city; but then, personal character is not a thing that even public men can afford to hold in small esteem. It too frequently happens among us that a man's private character is thoughtlessly assailed, and it is quite time to learn the value of individual rights. There is no need for the Alderman to be at the head of an Investigation Committee; he should not even be on that Committee, but appear before it to give evidence. I still hold that Mr. Clendinneng is in

honour and justice bound to follow up his charges or withdraw them. Mr. G. W. Stephens has challenged him to produce proof; the challenge must be accepted, or Mr. Clendinneng will allow public judgment on himself to go by default.

It is hardly within the range of reasonable dispute that the flagstone contract—whether the price was moderate or not—was a wasteful and extravagant proceeding. Not only were good foot-paths replaced, but miles of unnecessary flagging was done, and some of the stone is now lying in large quantities about the streets unused—like Mr. Mackenzie's steel rails. When public money is spent unnecessarily, it of course suggests that somebody has had a profitable contract. The Mayor's strictures on the City Auditor and Treasurer were imbecile, and would suggest softening of the brain if we didn't know that such a thing is physically impossible. But there has been wrong doing somewhere; can Mr. Clendinneng tell us where?

The *Church Times*—an English organ of the extreme Ritualistic party in the Church—looks with supreme contempt upon all, or nearly all, the Episcopalians of Canada. It can see no good thing in the denomination, and roundly scoffs at Dean Bond and those who elected him Bishop and those who opposed his election. Here are some specimens of brotherly speech: "It would probably have been difficult to find in the whole Dominion of Canada a man more thoroughly unfitted for the post. Dean Bond is not merely a furious and persecuting bigot, but he is a man of narrow understanding and scanty education." I know but little as to the understanding and education of the Bishop-elect, but I am quite sure that the man who wrote that would be all the better if he had some of Dean Bond's common sense and courtesy and piety of tone. The truth is, the *Church Times* is angry with the Episcopalians—clergy and laity alike—in Canada because Ritualism is neither "high" nor strong, and is not likely to be. The party, of which Provost Whitaker is the head, has gone as far as it will dare to venture; but of it the *Church Times* says: "Such sham and thoroughly un-Catholic High Churchmanship as that represented by Provost Whitaker and his friends has not vitality or strength enough to contend on equal terms with another form of Protestantism which is more in earnest, and so it must go the wall if it will not take up the bolder and honester line of what is called Ritualism." Yes—it has gone "to the wall"; but if it should "take up the bolder and honester line" it would get pitched over the wall—that is the trouble.

President Hayes has issued his message, and the Houses of Congress have entered upon what is hoped to be a short session. But the members of Congress have some important work before them. The Silver law will have to be dealt with, greatly altered, or perhaps repealed altogether. The vexed Greenback question will have to be discussed, and the friends of inflation and believers in the "fiat money" creed—although smarting under the disasters which the late elections brought upon them—will hardly be content to sit in silence while a law is passed to redeem and then cancel every greenback. There is the matter of the election frauds and violence in the Southern States to be discussed also, which will lead to the difficult and dangerous "Southern question." The general demand that some change be made in the Navigation laws—so as to admit to registration any vessel, whether built or bought in the United States or anywhere else—cannot well be ignored. Add to all these the question of Custom House duties and patronage, which it is rumoured will come before it, and it is difficult to see how the members of Congress can hope for a short session—unless they are prepared to work a miracle upon themselves in the matter of putting restraint upon their own tongues.

In Great Britain they cannot see the end of their troubles yet. The little war with the Afghans has gone on briskly enough. It can hardly bring glory to Britain if it end where it has begun, that is with the Afghans. But not many believe it will end there. Russia has given proof that she does not want another war just yet, but it seems certain that England cannot hope to have things all her own way in Afghanistan. If to punish the Ameer is all that is sought after by this war, there will be no occasion for Russia's interference; but if that is to be succeeded by a scientific carving of the "haphazard frontiers," then it looks as if Russia will have at least reasonable excuse for taking action.

The gravity of the position impressed all the members of the Cabinet except the Earl of Beaconsfield, who was anxious to carry on, and extend, his personal government. But in spite of the Prime Minister's opinion, Parliament has been called together to discuss the situation, and the discussion is likely to be more than ordinarily hot and strong. The old question will be debated once more—how is Russia to be met? with threats and challenges, or in an amicable and generous way? All are agreed as to the end—all are anxious to secure "British interests," but the manner of the thing is what they cannot agree about.

EDITOR.

## THE TRADE DEPRESSION.

It is now nearly three months since our general election, and if all the bright prospects then predicted for Canada have not turned out Dead-Sea apples, at least the revival of trade, &c. &c., promised to us still "looms in the future." The sugar refinery is not yet open, the "manufacturers" have met, and although some of the trades appeared a little recalcitrant, they have agreed upon a "platform," which at least one irreverent newspaper declares beforehand as inoperative, or impossible to be put into practice, and so the months wear on, and trade is still "bad"; one journal in the exuberance of its loyalty said that now our new Governor General had arrived things would come right—*nous verrons!* For ourselves, we have no faith in any royal road to prosperity, nor do we believe that this or that statesman can give us right off a return to better times; as many reasons might be given to account for the general depression which has now hung over every branch of trade for so long, so we believe that it will take time to bring about a return to the good times of some four or five years since.

If Canada stood alone in the suffering from "bad times" we might possibly be inclined to regard it as the result of bad legislation, and so throw the blame on Ministers, but when we see that the depression has been spread world-wide, we have to look further and seek for causes.

In the United States, in England, in France, in Germany, during the past five years, this stagnation of trade has been severely felt, and although the discipline has been sharp, let us hope that when the improvement arrives, it will have worked a thorough cure, and that the foundation may have been laid of a more stable and well-balanced prosperity.

The time has gone by when nations can indulge in the luxury of contemplating with tranquil satisfaction the misfortunes of their neighbours. A wider knowledge of the causes of national prosperity, and also, perhaps, a larger and more generous international sympathy, have brought all civilised countries to feel that in commerce, at any rate, what the political dreamers call "the solidarity of the peoples" has become a vital reality. When one member is injured the whole body suffers. The jealous rivalries of politics do not affect this strong material relation. Of no countries is this law of mutual dependence more plainly true than of the great Anglo-Saxon communities which stand at the head of the world's commerce. The unparalleled prosperity of England antecedent to the present "hard times" was stimulated by the feverish activity of trade and speculation in the United States. About the end of 1873 the collapse came; the venturesomeness and improvidence of the prosperous years that followed the Civil War entailed its penalty of stagnation and suffering, and the revival has been hindered by errors in policy and popular follies. An inconvertible paper currency and a recurrent demand for its inflation, joined with a protectionist tariff and a passionate feud between labour and capital, have retarded the inevitable reaction, but the Americans confidently believe it is coming at last.

The waste of capital in the United States and elsewhere when it seemed as if capitalists would never tire of lending, worked incalculable mischief both to borrower and lender. It has been the proximate cause of half the trouble which has ensued. States and municipalities, corporations and industrial enterprises of every sort, had the free handling of what seemed a limitless supply of borrowed money, and in handling it great numbers of unscrupulous men levied toll for themselves and their favourites. The augmentation of wages which naturally resulted from a spasmodic and febrile increase of employment pushed still further by the ambition of politicians and local schemers desirous of acquiring a cheap popularity. How all this revel of extravagance reacted upon production and the rate of wages we need not recall. All our commercial interests are still suffering from this unhealthy fastness of living; the hope remains that though so much has been wasted there may be yet something left to show for the expenditure of capital, and that many of the enterprises rashly undertaken may survive under new management, and that railways, mills and other undertakings in which the money has been spent may again rise with a renewal of business.

Whilst passing through the unprecedented trial which trade has undergone, it was almost natural that men should look for some help from legislation, and so protectionist ideas have been once more brought to light, occasionally in unexpected quarters, for we hear of them again even in free trade England. Many people believe that their respective trades would gain by protection, which they clamour for accordingly, although they may disguise their demand; but they are not unanimous, each one speaks for himself. Farmers think of the price of bread and meat, and the protection they want is against the articles of food imported. Manufacturers, on the other hand, declare that duties on the necessities of life are, of course, out of the question, but we must prevent our being inundated by foreign manufactures. All they agree in is that something must be done by Government to support them—to give them an advantage in the industrial struggle they would not otherwise possess, and to save them from the law of competition and the duty of trusting to their own exertions alone in a field which should be as free as possible, so far as legislation can make it. Pitiably as this expression of opinion is, it is inexpedient to ignore it, although nothing seems more improbable than that any responsible statesman should risk the ridicule and failure if he were to attempt any such legislation. The peculiar character of these protectionist doctrines may be traced to the opinion that other countries, notably the United States, have prospered by means of protection, and are well satisfied with that policy. Some particular industries may have been abnormally developed, but no greater mistake can be made than looking at special industries when dealing with a general question. The whole field must be surveyed, and when this is done, whether we consider the growth in imports and exports, or the increased consumption of articles of coarse luxury by the masses, we find no parallel to the advance of free trade England. Trade is no doubt seriously depressed in England at present; factories are shut up and workmen out of employment; but then trade has been depressed in the United States and Germany, and elsewhere. There is nothing to support the notion that protectionist countries prosper more by protection than do free trade countries, but there is much presumptive evidence to the contrary. The constant cry for more protection is like the cry of a patient for

a noxious drug, the administration of which allays his malady for a time and then leaves him in a worse state than before. The cry is a sign of the badness of the patient's condition. In the United States, moreover, the evils of protection have been so deeply felt that, along with the demands for more protection, there has been developed a movement of some importance in favour of free trade. The patient is beginning to be tired and suspicious of his Protectionist stimulants, and turns to more radical cures. When we find a politician like Mr. Bayard, a probable Democratic candidate for the Presidency at the next election, declaring himself a Free Trader in an elaborate address, we may be quite sure that American satisfaction with the Protectionist régime is by no means universal or profound. It would indeed be strange if the American people were satisfied. Considering on the one hand the number of industries, such as ship-building and ship-owning, which Protection in America has either killed or damaged, and on the other hand the obvious plunder of the American masses by a few New England manufacturers, which is the real effect of the tariff, there is little cause for surprise at Free Trade opinions having lately been diffused with rapidity in the United States, although they may yet have to acquire a majority of votes.

The real support of Protection in every country is always the manufacturer or producer in some particular trade, who sees that he will have a better market if foreign competition is hindered or wholly kept out. Protection has no root in the realities of trade, and breaks down against the facts whenever any practical measures come to be proposed.

The question of capital and labour, and the wages of the working classes, forms an important element in the discussion; there is only one rule for wages, and against it we must all contend in vain. It was formulated years ago by Mr. Cobden: "If three masters are running after two men, wages will rise; if three men are running after two masters, wages will fall." A discontented portion of the working classes in different places have tried to disturb society, and to enforce wild Socialistic remedies for evils that gradually exhaust and heal themselves. Even the workmen will have been benefitted by the reduction of wages, if it has taught them once more the almost forgotten lessons of frugality, patience, steadier work, and longer hours of labour.

We have said that we believe it is of little use looking to legislation to better the condition of affairs. It reminds us of the fable of the waggoner calling upon Hercules to aid him in lifting his cart out of the rut. The opinion of intelligent men, and all experience, seem to teach us that if a meddling policy be avoided, the revival of commercial and industrial activity will come about in a natural way, not by leaps and bounds, but by equable and sure progression.

It is obvious, however, that the Protectionist policy of our American neighbours has forced this question upon our consideration in Canada, and the depression in trade has induced us to catch at any help, or seeming help, out of our troubles. The opinion of the people was so unmistakably expressed at the polls in September last, that we are probably committed to a trial of Protection, if only as an experiment.

## THE HALIFAX FISHERIES AWARD.

Mr. Evarts in his despatch of September 28th, 1878, addressed to John Welsh, Esq., American Minister in London, says:

"This Government conceives that the fishing rights of the United States conceded by the Treaty of Washington are to be exercised wholly free from the restraints and regulations of the Statutes of Newfoundland, now set up as authority over our fishermen, and from any other regulations of fishing now in force, or that may hereafter be enacted by that Government. It may be said just participation in this common fishery by the parties entitled thereto may, in the common interest of preserving the fishery and preventing conflicts between fishermen, require regulation by some competent authority. This may be conceded, but should such occasion present itself to the common appreciation of the two Governments, it need not be said that such competent authority can only be found in a Joint Convention that shall receive the approval of Her Majesty's Government, and of our own. Until this arrangement be consummated, this Government must regard the pretension that the legislation of Newfoundland can regulate our fishermen's enjoyment of the Treaty right as striking at the Treaty itself. It asserts an authority on the one side and submission on the other which has not been proposed to us by Her Majesty's Government, and has not been accepted by this Government."

In answer to this, Lord Salisbury in his reply to Minister Welsh under date November 7th, 1878, says:

"In pointing out that the American fishermen had broken the law within the territorial limits of Her Majesty's Dominion, I have no intention of inferentially laying down any principles of international law, and no advantage would, I think, be gained by doing so to a greater extent than the facts in question absolutely require. I hardly believe, however, that Mr. Evarts would in the discussion adhere to the broad doctrine, which some portion of his language would appear to convey, that no British authority has any right to pass any kind of law binding Americans who are fishing in British waters, for if that contention be just, the same disability applies *a fortiori* to any other power and the waters must be delivered over to anarchy. On the other hand, Her Majesty's Government will readily admit, what is indeed self-evident, that British sovereignty as regards these matters is limited in its scope by the engagements of the Treaty of Washington, which cannot be modified by any municipal legislation."

The pretension made by Mr. Evarts in effect is the following: The United States and Great Britain by Arts. 18 and 19 of the Treaty of Washington virtually renounced their respective rights of sovereignty and jurisdiction over the maritime territories specified in these articles *quoad* the kinds of fishing therein mentioned, so far as the subjects or citizens of the other contracting party are concerned.

There is no pretension that statutes or laws in force in such maritime territories on other subjects than the fisheries do not apply to the foreign fishermen, but merely that the British regulations *quoad* fishing do not affect

Finest Dressed Skins, in Seal, Sea Otter, Silver Fox, Mink, Otter, Persian Lamb, &c., for Special Orders, at REYNOLDS & VOLKELS, 427 NOTRE DAME STREET.

American fishermen in the British maritime territory as specified in Article 18, and the United States regulations *quoad* fishing do not affect British fishermen in the United States maritime territory specified in Article 19.

The principle of international law recognised by Great Britain and the United States is that a State exercises over its maritime territory as full and complete sovereignty and jurisdiction as over its land territory.

Lawrence's Wheaton, p. 320.

1 Phillimore, Int. Law, § 333, 2nd ed.

1 Twiss, Law of Nations, § 159.

"The right of jurisdiction civil and criminal over all persons and things within the territorial limits, which is incident to a State relatively to its own subjects and their property, extends also as a general rule to foreigners commorant in the land."

1 Phillimore, § 333.

Certain exceptions to this general rule are recognised.

Foreign sovereigns, ambassadors, and their suites, public armed vessels and armies in their permitted transit through foreign territory are regarded as extraterritorial.

Woolsey, Int. Law, § 64.

Exemption from local jurisdiction has been granted to foreigners from christian lands resident in certain non-christian countries, by virtue of treaties vesting in certain functionaries of foreign Governments exclusive civil and criminal jurisdiction over the subjects of the States appointing such functionaries.

Woolsey, § 65.

But between Christian States it seems to be admitted that, where subjects of the one are permitted either expressly by treaty or impliedly through custom to enter into the territory of another State and there trade, such foreigners so trading are subject to the operation of the laws in force therein, and that the State does not by giving liberty to foreigners to trade within its limits, relinquish its right to bind them by laws thereafter to be passed regulating such trade.

To entitle the State to which foreigners belong to maintain the pretension that by such permission to trade the State granting renounces the right to regulate that trade *quoad* foreigners, it must be shewn that such renunciation is express, it cannot be implied from the presence in a treaty of words granting the liberty to trade.

The sovereignty of the State granting a liberty to fish or trade to foreigners in its territory in common with its own subjects is not in the slightest degree impaired by such concession. The liberty given is to share in a right possessed by each of its subjects; it is not a right transferred to another State. The persons entitled to avail themselves of such liberty are themselves the subjects of another State, and cannot pretend to exercise any sovereign power in the territory wherein they are licensed to fish or trade.

The very words "shall have in common with the citizens of the United States the liberty to take fish of every kind," &c., show that nothing in the nature of the right of sovereignty over the territory mentioned in Article 19 of the Treaty of Washington was intended to be conveyed by the United States to Great Britain.

Thus Vattel, B. 1, c. 22, § 273, says: "In the same manner, rights ceded by the proprietor of anything are considered as ceded without prejudice to the other rights that belong to him, and only so far as they are consistent with these latter, unless an express declaration or the very nature of the right determine it otherwise."

But it may be urged that the liberty granted by Arts. 18 and 19 of the Treaty of Washington are in the nature of international servitudes, and as such vest in each of the contracting parties certain sovereign rights in the maritime territory of the other.

International servitudes are considered by the authors as one of the most complicated questions of International Law. In Great Britain and the United States but little has been written on the subject. In Phillimore's International Law there are but seven paragraphs treating on the subject, and in but few of the other works is there even any reference to it. By the German writers it is treated of at greater length, but even they seem to consider it as unsettled in the extreme. Thus Bluntschli, § 353, says: "Ou donne le nom de servitudes internationales à toute restriction conventionnelle et perpétuelle apportée à la souveraineté territoriale d'un état, en faveur d'un autre état ou exceptionnellement aussi en faveur d'une corporation ou d'une famille placées sans la protection spéciale du droit international."

On ne peut appliquer ici qu'avec prudence la théorie des servitudes prédales; car il ne s'agit pas de questions dépendant de la volonté ou du caprice de simples étrangers; il s'agit du bien des peuples. La sûreté et l'indépendance des états est tout autre chose que l'inviolabilité de la propriété foncière; les restrictions apportées aux premières ont des effets très-différents de ceux des servitudes privées."

Kluber in his work, "Droit des Gens Moderne de l'Europe" (Ott's Ed.) says § 138: "1. Pour qu'un droit puisse être réputé servitude *publique*, il est nécessaire que les deux parties contractantes soient des Etats indépendants. 2. Il est également essentiel que celui auquel le droit appartient soit, quant à son exercice, indépendant de l'Etat chargé de la servitude. 3. Toute servitude publique est *réelle*, de côté et d'autre. 4. Les servitudes peuvent avoir pour objet, non seulement des droits de souveraineté, mais aussi des droits régis par les lois civiles pourvu que la servitude accorde en même temps la souveraineté pour l'exercice de ces mêmes droits. Au contraire, les droits privés soumis à la souveraineté du pays, qui appartiendraient à un souverain étranger, ou à l'administration financière d'un état étranger, p. e., des fonds de terre, rentes, droits de pâturage, etc., ne constituent jamais des servitudes publiques. 5. Les droits, même régaliens, et les immunités qui sont concédés par le droit public intérieur à certains sujets ou à certaines classes de sujets, ne peuvent pas non plus être considérés comme servitudes passives de l'Etat."

Heffter, "Droit International Public de l'Europe," § 43, says: "A côté des servitudes naturelles, on rencontre des servitudes positives consenties librement par les Etats (*servitudes juris gentium voluntariae*) elles ont pour objet l'établissement d'un droit restrictif du libre exercice de la souveraineté territoriale au profit d'un Etat ou d'un particulier étrangers. Autrefois elles étaient

d'une application plus fréquente, surtout en Allemagne, qu'elles ne le sont aujourd'hui.

Ces servitudes ont pour objet exclusif des droits souverains ou régaliens, et généralement le domaine public, non le domaine privé de l'Etat, ni la propriété privée de ses regnicoles, bien que celle-ci puisse se trouver indirectement atteinte par une servitude semblable."

Taking for granted that the liberty to fish granted by Acts 18 and 19 of the Treaty of Washington created international servitudes *quoad* fishing in favour of foreigners in the maritime territories therein described, it is submitted that the sovereign power of the United States and Great Britain to regulate the mode of fishing in the said maritime territories was never thereby renounced by, much less made common to, both powers.

"Les traités constitutifs des servitudes internationales s'interprètent d'après le sens clair et strict des termes y employés. Il n'est pas permis de tirer de la concession d'un droit de souveraineté une induction en faveur d'un autre; et dans le doute c'est seulement le droit le plus faible qu'il faudra admettre."

Heffter, § 43.

"6. Une servitude ne peut être fondée que sur un titre spécial. Donc la règle ou la présomption est toujours en faveur du gouvernement du pays. 7. Toute servitude étant une exception de la règle, elle s'interprète par les principes de l'interprétation stricte."

Kluber, § 139, continuation.

"On doit, dans le doute, présumer toujours en faveur de la souveraineté complète d'un état, et interpréter dans un sens restrictif les droits exceptionnels que confère la servitude reconnue."

Bluntschli, § 358.

"The entire liberty which each State naturally possesses over its own property cannot be curtailed upon presumption. The *jus in re aliena* is a derogation from the general principle of law, and requires, as a special and extraordinary right, the strictest proof of its existence."

1 Phillimore, § 282.

It would seem from the expressions made use of by Mr. Evarts that he admits the power to make the regulations resides in the State to which the maritime territory belongs, but that the exercise of the power is restricted in such a manner as to prevent any regulation being made without the consent of the other contracting party.

(To be continued.)

WILLIAM H. KERR.

## THE OMNISCIENT JENKINS.

Not Edward of that ilk this time, but a person whose vast knowledge and critical power would make even the Member for Dundee confess that there are more things in earth and heaven than his philosophy hath dreamed of. The doings and sayings of some of the "gentlemen of the press" who for the past week have been keeping Canada informed about the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess, give proof to the full that old-fashioned loyalty still seems to live—even in Montreal, notwithstanding free advertisements and plutocratic vulgarity: so the chronicler of small beer is with us always to delight Canadian Mrs. Malaprops with his nice "derangements of epitaphs." On this occasion he has excelled even that most excellent being himself. Promotion to the rank of "special correspondent"; temporary admission to a "social circle"—as he would call it—of whose ways and ideas he had heretofore about as much knowledge as of those of the inhabitants of the moon; intercourse with aides-de-camp, railway managers, Cabinet Ministers, and the Marquis's servants; fellowship with a real New York *Herald* reporter—that incarnation of reportorial ambition; champagne and cigars *ad libitum* from admirers; and all this was too much for him. Hence the extraordinary flow of what he imagines to be descriptive writing, remarkable for its abundance of adjectives and absence of grammar, its extraordinary portrayal of the customs of society and arrant vulgarity. Of course the public wants to know all that is going on, and the public must be humoured, or papers would not be sold; and it is idle to pretend that this rubbish does not imply a demand. Indeed it may in justice to the reporter be said that his ignorance is wisdom compared with that of many of his readers, who are quite ready to take all he says as true history, and to believe that they are really reading just such a description as men of the class of the English "special"—gentlemen, trained writers, and acute journalists—would furnish. But we should be sorry to think that Canadians as a rule are content with the crude thoughts, cruder language and flippant conceit of our local Jenkinsons. We have enough ignorance and vulgarity among us; that is never plainer than at festive times like last week, when a loyal and hearty welcome has to struggle out of a mass of curiosity and snobbery, jealousy and bad breeding. But in all the absurdity and bad taste that have been displayed since the Princess put foot on shore at Halifax, nothing has equalled the accounts in the daily newspapers. To begin with, we had much highflown writing in histories of the Campbells and lives of the Marquis and Princess. This would have been well enough, and we could have made allowance for good intentions and limited means of information of the writers, had they but taken some little pains to spare us the agony of unconnected sentences and misspelt names in every second line. Their intimate personal relations with the Royal Family and the House of Argyle may also be condoned, in spite of the studied carelessness of the manner in which the allusions are intended to convey the compiler's own connection with the aristocracy. Few of us have anything but a second-hand knowledge in this respect, and all of us have our little varieties. It is better, too, that people should know something about their future rulers than nothing; and the loyalty that finds expression in ungrammatical gush is not therefore to be totally despised. It is when he gets to details that the Canadian Jenkins is most repulsive, although to say the truth also very amusing in his profound ignorance. When we are told that the Princess looked "pinched and petulant" it is not hard to understand that no aspersions upon her temper are meant, but that the absence of a dictionary has led the reporter into an incautious alliteration. And again, this opinion was formed without the opportunity for cool reflection which another correspondent

enjoyed, who saw the dinner given by General MacDougall through "a narrow aperture in the screen," by the kindness no doubt of the "genteel waiters" who were "darting to and fro in wild excitement" under perfect control, nevertheless, of "full-informed director-generals, with the left gloved hand on the hilt of a sword and the right waving with gestures not unlike a musical director" who controlled all this wild excitement, which it seems after all was but "the studied movement of the subordinates." This favoured reporter had the chance of admiring "the beautiful diadem which sits upon the most luxuriant hair ever seen," and which we suppose was covered with "diamonds sparkling to the value of many thousand dollars" more than that of another lady "whose presence charmed every social aspect of the reception," and her back hair—the reporter looking through the key-hole. It is a pity that after such unrivalled opportunities of judging we have no such subtle analysis of the Princess's character as of that of the Marquis. He, everybody will be glad to know, "is not the person we expected." But then "our own reporter" had thought of him "only as a person of rank," though charitably enough to prevent "our preconceived opinions" from being unfavourable. Still there is a sense of relief in knowing that our Governor-General is not after all a mere "miserable, grovelling Earl," though we are still left in the dark as to whether his "clothes are only silver and his underclothing pewter," a subject we should have thought that would hardly have escaped such an observant critic. However, the Marquis is "a nobleman of tact," another point in which we might reasonably expect a valuable opinion. At this "banquet," notwithstanding its resemblance to the "stage of a theatre" and the distraction of the senses by "bouquets, ornaments, crests and monograms, plate and viands" of the choicest kind, "all mixed up together in a most refreshing sight," there was "order everywhere, and no restraint." The guests seem perfectly at home and are chatting freely. Strangest of all, "General Sir Patrick is in the best of spirits." And this is at a dinner where "all the guests are of distinguished rank"! Verily we feel grateful for this glimpse of a world where people are at their ease, and should be thankful that the waiters were more "genteel" to this correspondent than was a bluff Sergeant of Engineers to the reporter of another paper. This ignorant non-commissioned officer had never heard of the power of the press nor the weight of the formula, "the public demands information," and actually ordered the "pressman" to get out of the way. The glories of the trip to Montreal, when the reporters travelled in the same train with the "Vice-Regal party," and discovered that the Princess liked mutton chops; the rhapsodies and wild medley of words called forth by the proceedings here, we must reluctantly pass over.

We have taken one correspondent as a type; for it is only fair to say that the *confrères* of the gentleman who peeped through the screen at Halifax were by no means behind him in the absurdities which a love of fine writing, united to an imperfect social and literary education, is sure to beget.

## CANADIAN CELEBRITIES.

## NO. IV.—SIR FRANCIS HINCKS.

DUKE. Whom have ye here?  
WATCH. A grey old man, my lord.  
DUKE. What hath he done?  
WATCH. Why he hath cracked the crowns  
Of these dull-pated clods; whom now we found  
Withstanding him with fists and shrieking words:  
While he had caught him up a three-legged stool  
And, swaying it around his head, had laid  
A brace of clumsy numskulls prone. Ave, eye!

DUKE. The grey old man hath vigor in his arm:  
And Ætna's pent-up fires with n his eye.  
Mark ye how, even now, their blaze shoots out?  
Ware ye your handling of this caged lion!  
Shall we not clap him 't the pillory?—  
Men swear he is not honest: that he loves  
To filch their lawful gains of usury,  
And fob them in his own fat, greasy pouch.  
I dare be sworn they falsely swear. That face  
Is not the visage of a fustianing knave.  
They do but envy him his sharper eye  
And keener Lombard touch. An' ye do stock  
This grey old man for fools to gaze upon,  
See that none stone the hoary head; or mire  
The clear white face: and if the vulgar mob  
Would egg him, as he stocked and helpless stands,  
See that their eggs be sweet:—not rottened.  
Do him but small despite. It well may be  
That they who loudest howl should places change.

[Old play: 'Ye knyghte and ye Graff' :—1578.]

Grey as he is—a veteran of over seventy years, Sir Francis Hincks is still a prominent public man. His portly form and fine white head still fill and grace the chair at a festival, or face the public from the lecturer's desk. Few living men have been more than he interwoven with the political history of Canada, although for a long time he was absent from her shores. And few living men have come in for a larger share of popular odium; although there is singularly little of act or fact upon which the odium can attach itself, beyond the usual stock charges of corruption which are flung about so recklessly upon the Canadian air. Sir Francis seems to have been fated to form the exception to the proverbial rule that "men will praise thee when thou doest good unto thyself." He has done well for himself; by shrewdness and tact, by business knowledge and enterprise, by sagacious forecasting of political events, and—its may have been—by a judicious utilization of special sources of information. But for all this, men do not speak well of Sir Francis Hincks. Even now, when the busy life which has been spent hither and thither in two hemispheres, is drawing towards a close, he finds not abundantly the *otium* or the *dignitas* which should mark the declining days of an active and serviceable public life. This is undoubtedly largely due to himself; in that he does not altogether withdraw into the quiet and privacy of public life; but continually re-descends into

the arena of controversy and action. The old "brave" cannot contentedly lay down the tomahawk, or cease the war-whoop. Now and again his cry rings out amid the shoutings of the Canadian tribes: and, not content to sit in his wigwam and count the scalps taken in his youth, his still active hand lifts the knife ever and anon, and the old warrior "goes for" another trophy to add to the string at his belt.

Like his great contemporary—Mr. Gladstone—inaction is impossible to Sir Francis Hincks; while everything else seems possible. From the presidency of an Art Association, he hastens to take the chair in the bank board-room, or ventures into the stormier precincts of a joint-stock company's business meeting to defend or enforce some vigorous policy. Or we see him take the platform; and with equal energy present at length a historical retrospect, from which he proceeds to draw an unpalatable inference which runs directly counter to the popular passions of the day. Or he rushes into print; to tilt with a foe who has set pen in rest to unhorse him. No matter how young or vigorous that foe may be, the first blast of defiance brings as its instant echo the answering horn of the aged knight, who rushes to the fray to do or die. Anon, he is called to counsel on the finances of a nation: anon, he is found presiding jovially at a public dinner. Ready, apt, quick, courageous, the strong old man is not to be despised.

Some one has said that Genius is a capacity for hard work. If this definition were entirely and exactly true, Sir Francis Hincks would be a Genius. But it is not the whole truth. Genius is that: but it is something more. And the lack of this other quality keeps Sir Francis below the rank of Genius. A genius is a man who is larger than his own self. When the iron casket which contains his soul is once unlocked, the MAN evolves and enlarges. He bulks and spreads beyond the petty confines of himself. Alas! for him, if he be by any cajoling narrowed down to shut himself again within himself! The lock will soon be turned upon the Genius: and the smallest mortal will not be afraid to dance upon the lid of the chest. That noble subordination of self to the whole breadth of humanity, which is the constituent and sign of Genius, Sir Francis has hardly attained.

The retrospect of the life of Sir Francis Hincks carries us back to the middle ground of Canadian history: when this century was in its greenest youth. Of an old family—originally from Yorkshire, but settled in Ireland— young Hincks was well and practically educated. An elder brother had entered the church; but Francis already shewed the busy restlessness which was foreign to the pursuits of his father and brother. He signed articles with a merchant: thus serving an apprenticeship to trade and finance which has served him well in after life. Desiring to find a field for his talents, the young Irish merchant sailed away to the West; passing enquiringly from point to point. The West Indies were visited: Demarara also: but none of these would do; so he turned North and took a survey of Canada. His preliminary voyage is significant as having mapped out the whole after-life of the future Sir Francis Hincks. He was afterwards to govern in those very Indies; in that very Demarara; in that very Canada: and these places were to comprise the scene of his many wanderings. But the time was not yet. He returned to Belfast; was married; and having doubtless laid his plans while abroad, came out to Toronto, and at once entered into business in a shrewd and business-like way. Educated men who were also apt to speak and apt in affairs, were not too plentiful in the early days of Little York; and Hincks soon established a reputation which placed him in high commercial positions connected with Banking and Insurance. But he must also be an Editor! Can no man succeed in Canada without a Newspaper? Francis Hincks had an object in starting the *Examiner*. It was not editing for its own sake, but to help him into Parliament: into which he stepped in 1841; and after that not much was heard of the paper. A few years later another round is reached, and we see Mr. Hincks Inspector General of Upper Canada: and on Baldwin's withdrawal from office, who so fit for Premier as the rising Financier? There was plenty of scope for business ability in those days in the Government: not wisely or too well had the finances of the country been administered; and the Hon. Francis Hincks by the exercise of his acknowledged ability, made his administration a success. His views were large, but his methods circumspect. A ready debater, he yet said only as much as he wished to say. This was the palmy period of Hincks's connection with Canada. His course was wise and patriotic, though it did not pass without criticism and abuse. The charges which are the reproach of our Canadian life were abundantly poured out upon him. He was said to have used his office for personal profit; Mayor Bowes's name was mixed with his in a property-selling scandal; other transactions at Point Levis were denounced; and his popularity waned and waned. Different classes were aggrieved in different ways: some disapproved of the Municipal Loan Fund under which a large indebtedness had accrued. True, the country had been developed and improved in roads, bridges and harbour facilities; but these things did not pay an immediate dividend in tangible cash. Others did not like Mr. Hincks for his action in regard to the Clergy Reserves. At first he favoured the restriction of the Fund to the Church of England. Further on he allowed this, but withstood the secularization of the Fund, and its application to education. Then, wise with time, he sailed with the irresistible current of popular feeling, but too late; for "it swept him to the bottom." Yet, says the historian, "happy if every colony had as wise and patriotic a governor."

Hincks resigned: and, following the even more unpopular Lord Elgin, returned to England: turning his back on the ungrateful colony. But Lord Palmerston had balm and wine for his wounds; and from the inhospitable North sent him to govern—first the Windward Islands, and later—British Guiana. Behold him now at the top of the tree! "Sir (Francis) now, he lives like other folks." But wonderful to relate, he did not satisfy everybody, even in the sultry easy-going sugar country. Perhaps he was too energetic for the planters. Perhaps he was 'down upon' some of their little games with the revenue. Perhaps he had a mercantile side to his life still; and became in some sort a rival. Certain it is that although Sir Francis did some useful things, the press of Georgetown has not even yet ceased its attacks upon him.

The year 1864 witnessed the return of Sir Francis Hincks to Canada where he has since resided, with short intervals of visits to Britain. Great changes had passed upon Canada, and greater were to come. The stirring events of

the American Civil War were transpiring: raids and counter-raids were the order of the day. Confederation came to consolidate and strengthen the country; and soon after the aid of Sir Francis was sought to consolidate and strengthen its finances. His re-accession to power and influence was the signal for a howl of fury from his old political antagonists. All the weight of the *Globe* fell on his devoted head. But it did not seem to hurt him; and he quietly pursued a task which was congenial to his tastes and powers.

The record of Sir Francis while Minister of Finance under Sir John A. Macdonald is one which is creditable alike to his intellect and morality. He had to face many difficulties. The currency of the country was in a disturbed and abnormal condition. So little had been the metallic circulation in Canada that the moneys of the United States had freely passed in all transactions. But when the silver and copper money of the States was driven here over the border by the greater cheapness there of the legal-tender 'greenbacks,' the harder money accumulated in Canada till it became a 'silver nuisance.' This nuisance was intensified by the fact that the silver was below its nominal par in gold; for which our own paper money was exchangeable. Speculators quietly replaced the full-value Canadian paper by the less value American silver, and it is not too much to say that the course of trade was dis-arranged. The banks tried in vain to arrest the evil by the system of special deposits; and it was only effectually removed by the wise action of the Finance Minister in demonetizing the depreciated foreign silver and replacing it by a temporary issue of national paper of fractional value, which was called in when the danger had passed. Other action of Sir Francis Hincks to regulate the position of the banks and to issue certain Dominion notes, has stood the tests of time and criticism, and is now generally approved.

Private business speculation has always been a favourite pursuit with Sir Francis. The busy active brain finds its pleasure in the mere conduct of these operations; apart from the question of pecuniary results. With these operations the public has no concern, except as any of them may come under notice in the courts of law or in the public newspapers. One of these latter has been the occasion of much comment; but as the affairs of the *Graphic* Company are in a sense *sub judice*, that comment will not be repeated here. Very 'graphic' accounts of the stormy meetings of directors and shareholders were given at the time, which have already been hinted at. Time will doubtless demonstrate the good faith and good management of Sir Francis in these transactions.

Later still, our knight has been before the public as an earnest deprecator of Orangeism, and of the religious animosities which are supposed to be kept alive by that shadowy organization. While it may be a question as to the wisdom and policy of the zealous defence of Romanism to which Sir Francis Hincks has committed himself, there can be none as to the courage with which he has encountered the odium of many of his own creed; and there should be none in regard to the honesty of his convictions, or the sincerity and patriotism of his motives. It may be that too much has been already conceded to Rome: it may be that it is wisest to maintain peace and social harmony and leave ecclesiastical errors to be ground to powder "exceeding small," by the inexorable grinding of the "mills of God," slowly though they work their grist. But again and again, for these and similar offences, has our good knight stood in the pillory and faced the mud-throwing of bitter and infuriated opponents. Not often has he had credit for sincerity of motive: not always fresh have been the eggs with which he has been bespattered. But he is used to these things: and quietly wipes off the soil, which after all leaves no stain, and so holds on his way: except where he sees a chance to give as good as was sent. Then he can throw right out from the shoulder; and with right good will. It is not probable that he will be again active in political life, but in a green and hale old age the country may long have the advantage of his ready counsel and of his long and varied experience.

GRAPHITE.

### WEST INDIAN TRADE.

During the stay of a fortnight, about four years ago, at Bridgetown in Barbados, about twenty vessels, ranging from 125 to 250 tons each, arrived there, either from Boston or Baltimore. They were all laden pretty much alike. About one-third of every cargo consisted of ice, and on this were laid quantities of beef, carcasses of mutton, boxes of cheese and eggs, tinnets of butter, barrels of flour, with more or less "sundries," which consisted chiefly of apples, preserved milk, salt fish, &c. On deck of the larger vessels, a few horses and other live stock were carried, and the cargoes were usually sold at auction within forty-eight hours after their arrival.

It may not be generally known that in the West Indies, as in all tropical and semi-tropical countries, there is no grass. They are therefore entirely dependent upon other places for the articles we have enumerated. The number of vessels which arrived during our stay were not, we were told, beyond the usual average for the rest of the year. In the other islands, notably in Jamaica, St. Thomas, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Trinidad, similar cargoes, and of a similar proportion in number to the respective population, were, and are still, we understand, annually received.

It was often asked why Canada did not compete for a portion of the trade. In the article of ice it was believed these Provinces usually produced an abundant crop. Our cheese and butter are believed to be not inferior to that produced by Brother Jonathan; and our fish were pronounced superior to his, and were brought there, more or less, in every cargo. They added that boots and shoes were reputed to be cheaper here than in the States, from which their supply chiefly came, and that in window blinds and sashes, doors, furniture, sewing machines, and in beef and mutton, we could more than compete with the United States at any West Indian port. Our flour, we were told, did not suit them. Our cereals, it was said, had a tendency to become speedily sour during their hot season. Their "staff of life" had therefore to be grown in a latitude south of Pennsylvania.

Intensely loyal to Great Britain—"plus Arab qu' un Arab"—they would prefer commercial intercourse with another British colony rather than with the States, all other things of course being equal. They asked why the Canadian

Government did not aid in promoting this trade, by subsidizing a line of steamers between them and us, and by a re-adjustment of our tariff on sugar, molasses, and other West Indian products?

To these enquiries, it was replied that the conduct of the then Government furnished, perhaps, another illustration of the truth of Chancellor Oxenstern's dictum, that the world was often governed by little wisdom. Why or wherefore the late Government made no effort to cultivate the trade we were unable to say. But if it be true, as it is so reported, that the present Government are about to make an effort to this end, they deserve encouragement from the public, irrespective of race or party. And the first step to the success of this effort must be speedy and regular mail communication, by the establishment of a line of steamers, sailing from Montreal in summer, and from Halifax in winter, and calling at least at Jamaica, St. Thomas, Barbados, St. Lucia, Trinidad, and Demerara. The second step must be in a re-adjustment of our Tariff, to the end of promoting return cargoes, without which no intercolonial trade could be profitable. With these desiderata, it may be reasonably believed the merchants of the Dominion and of the Antilles would quickly establish a large and mutually profitable interchange of trade. The articles we chiefly cultivate and manufacture are those the West Indies are unable either to grow or make, and they have hitherto supplied the lack from places where they are actually dearer than here, and we have, notwithstanding these advantages, been unable to reap them from the want of quick and regular communication, and by a tariff which practically excluded return freight. Our government should be therefore warmly supported in any effort to remove these impediments, and no paltry feeling of party prejudice should withhold approval.

There are other considerations of importance though they may be regarded as of less importance than that of trade. A closer and larger commercial intercourse, between the sixty islands composing the West Indies and ourselves, would be of no mean assistance towards creating that bond of federative union which may become a necessity to our integrity at no remote period. And in this age of travel for "fresh fields and pastures new," the Creole would, with better facilities than now exist for reaching us, frequently avail himself of the opportunity, either to enjoy what to him would be the greatest of natural novelties,—namely, our frozen rivers, and our mountains of snow, or to enjoy the curative properties of our winter climate. While we, on the other hand, would find on their beautiful sea-girt isles relief from pulmonary ailments, and everywhere objects to gratify, in a very high degree, a love for the beautiful in nature. "In the wide world over," there are few places more lovely, and yet comparatively less visited by the tourist, than the British West Indies. They have attractions as marked and distinct of their kind as the Italian lakes and Alpine mountains. During our winter the climate in the Antilles is rarely warmer than here in June or September, except in the valleys. During these so-called winter months is their harvest season. There is no rain then; the sugar-cane becomes ripe, and is made into sugar; the other fruits are in their prime, the greater part of their flora is in bloom, and their gorgeous and infinite variety of palms appear most luxuriant. Viewed from the calm and pellucid Caribbean Sea, these beautiful islands appear like

"Larger constellations burning, mellow moons, and happy skies—  
Breaths of tropic shade, palms in cluster, knots of Paradise.

Droops of heavy perfum'd flower, hangs the heavy fruited tree,  
Summer isles of Eden lying in dark purple spheres of sea."

The hotels, it must be confessed, are somewhat deficient in comfort, and we know no better fields for an enterprising Southgate or Worthington than at St. Thomas, or at Port of Spain in Trinidad, or at Hastings in Barbados. But this lack is largely supplied by the unbounded hospitality of the Creole.\* A letter of introduction is enough to procure for the bearer a hearty welcome to their tables, and a bed.

JOHN POPHAM.

MILK AS FOOD IN SICKNESS AND HEALTH.—Dr. Crosby, of the Bellevue Hospital, pronounces milk an article of diet which all persons may use, under nearly all conditions. There are those who say that they cannot take milk, that it makes them bilious, &c., but he declares that this is not true. A person who is sick may take milk with the greatest possible advantage, because it contains, in a form easy of assimilation, all the elements essential for maintaining nutrition. It is the natural aliment of the young animal, and certainly answers a good purpose for the old animal, provided it is used properly, and not poured into a stomach already overfilled, as though it had in itself no substance or richness. New milk, he does not hesitate to say, may be taken, as far as disease is concerned, in nearly every condition. Perhaps it will require the addition of a spoonful or two of lime water. The addition of a little salt will often prevent the after feeling of fullness and "wind on the stomach," which some complain of. If marked acidity of the stomach is present, then perhaps a little gentian may be requisite to stimulate the stomach somewhat, and it may be necessary to give it in small quantities and repeat it often: but ice-cold milk can be put into a very irritable stomach, if given in small quantities and at short intervals, with the happiest effect. It is used in case of fever, which formerly it was thought to "feed," and when scalded it has a desirable effect in summer complaints. But it is as an article of diet for people in health, and who wish to remain in that happy condition, that milk should be most appreciated. For the mid-day lunch of those whose hearty meal comes at night, or for the supper of those who dine at noon, nothing is so good. The great variety and excellent quality of prepared cereals give a wide choice of food to use with milk. Bread, with berries in their season, or baked sweet apples, boiled rice, cracked wheat, oatmeal, hulled corn or hominy, taken with a generous bowl of pure cold milk, makes the best possible light meal in warm weather for children, and for all adults who have not some positive physical idiosyncrasy that prevents them from digesting it. The men of the firmest health and longest life are the men of regular and simple habits, and milk is a standard in such a diet.

\* I use the word "Creole" in the West Indian sense. It there means a native white, without any admixture of negro blood.  
J. P.



NEWS SUMMARY.

COLONIAL.

A pair of ostriches at a recent sale in South Africa brought over \$1,400, while the average price per pair at the sale was \$1,000.  
 In the last Kaffir war in South Africa, one large tribe was kept back from fighting against England by the influence of the German missionaries.  
 Sir Michael Hicks-Beach intends to send a commission to Malta to inquire into the state of education in the island. There is probably no population in the world in a grosser state of ignorance than the lower class of Maltese.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ten years hence the London *Times* will be one hundred years old.  
 The Prince of Wales' Indian collection is to be exhibited in Edinburgh.  
 English counterfeiters have of late turned their attention to Russian bank-notes.  
 The Liverpool Police Force has lost a valuable member by the death of Inspector Carlisle.  
 Lord Devon has been appointed to succeed Lord Chichester as President of the Ecclesiastical Commission.  
 The number of vessels at present under construction in the Clyde ship-building yards is 78, compared with 118 in August, 1877.  
 Within the last year Queen Victoria has given \$25,000 to the temperance cause. Four members of the royal household are total abstainers.  
 The subscriptions already received or promised for the extension of the buildings of University College, London, amount to upwards of £14,000.  
 The Most Rev. Bishop McCabe, auxiliary bishop of the Diocese of Dublin, has been chosen by the priests and canons of the Diocese for the archiepiscopal chair, rendered vacant by the death of Cardinal Cullen.  
 Sir William Armstrong has given \$100,000 worth of land to the town of Newcastle-on-Tyne for the purposes of a public park, and Sir Richard Wallace has presented Ipswich with \$25,000 to found a school of art and free library.  
 The magnificent recreation ground of Epping Forest, 6,000 acres of greensward and noble timber, within half an hour's rail of the poorest districts of London, is now secured to her citizens forever, mainly through the public spirit of the Corporation.  
 The house in which John Knox, the great Scotch divine and reformer, lived and died, is yet standing in the Old Town, Edinburgh. Extending over the entire front is this inscription in large Roman letters: "Lufe God abufe all, and yi nychtbour as yi self."  
 A strike is imminent in the pottery trade of North Staffordshire. The majority of employers refuse to enter into the usual Michaelmas contracts with the men unless the latter agree to a reduction ranging from five to ten per cent. on the terms of last year's contract.  
 Four Prime Ministers have within the last hundred years refused the Garter—Viscounts Sidmouth and Melbourne, Mr. Pitt and Sir Robert Peel. Pitt, however, accepted it for his brother, the second and last Lord Chatham, who had no personal claim whatever to the distinction.

The Scotch Banks have a certain authorized issue of notes—that of the City of Glasgow having been about £73,000. If more notes are issued than are prescribed by law, then for every one-pound note so issued there must be a sovereign in gold put into the coffer of the bank.  
 For the third time within thirty years the tower of the parish church of Week St. Mary, North Cornwall, England, was on Saturday night, November 9th, struck by lightning and destroyed. A massive basement stone was thrown twenty yards from the tower, and all the corner stones were dislodged.  
 Sheffield, like Birmingham, has begun to realize that however desirable Free Trade in the abstract may be, one-sided Free Trade is a delusion. In 1872 Great Britain exported only the hardware and cutlery to the value of £5,089,000. In 1877 her exports were worth only £3,335,000, a decrease in five years of nearly 35 per cent. In 1872 she exported 41,000 tons of unwrought steel; in 1877 only 24,000 tons, a decrease of 43 per cent. In 1872 she exported 945,000 tons of railway iron; in 1877, not a thousand tons. These figures, though they apply to the trade of the whole country, give one a clear view of the decrease of the trade of Sheffield, the great centre of that branch of industry.

UNITED STATES.

The American Pharmaceutical Association meets in Indianapolis next September.  
 Angell, the defaulking secretary of the Pullman Car Company, was passing in Lisbon as an Englishman, under the name of Seymour, when arrested.  
 The Massachusetts State Board of Health in 1871, addressed a circular letter to all the representatives of U. S. Government in foreign countries, asking what amount of crime is produced by drink. Prussia answered 75 per cent.; Ireland, nearly all the crime; England, two-thirds to three-fourths; Scotland, three-fourths; Holland, 75 to 80 per cent.; Ontario, 98 per cent.  
 East Liverpool, Ohio, is warmed and lighted by its natural gas wells, one of which has been running for 20 years and sends out as strong a stream as ever. The gas gives out flames that rival the electric light in brilliancy, and it costs so little that at the lamps in the city streets are kept burning day and night. It is used in private houses and factories alike, and cooks a steak or heats a furnace with equal satisfaction.  
 The American Minister for Agriculture has recently stated that in the extensive caverns of Texas enormous masses of guano are deposited. The quantity is estimated at 20,000 tons, and the quality is said to be superior to that of fish guano. Its origin must be looked for in the immense numbers of bats which inhabit these caverns. It is also reported that in the Indian Ocean several guano islands have been discovered, so that the threatened exhaustion of guano deposits need not be feared for some time to come.

FOREIGN.

A horrible massacre by Turks is reported from Macedonia.  
 The Turkish dollar has depreciated in value till it is now worth only 31 cents.  
 Germans report that Bismarck weighs 243 pounds, a gain of 43 pounds in four years.  
 It is stated at Constantinople that the English Reform scheme is to be tried experimentally in Sanjacks of Syria and Biussa.  
 The Russian budget shows that the revenue for 1878 amounted to 549,000,000 roubles, and the expenditure—more than half of which went to the army—to 1,014,000,000 roubles.  
 The first street railway in Rome now operates successfully from the Porta del Popolo, at the entrance of the Villa Borghese, to the old bridge of Ponte Molle on the Tiber, a distance of nearly two miles.  
 As the British frontier has advanced in Western Asia, so has the Russian frontier. The separation now is a country of about a breadth of 200 miles, with an average elevation of 10,000 feet, with passes of 12,000 to 13,000 feet.  
 New firmans have been obtained by Herzmuzd Rassam for exploration throughout the whole of Mesopotamia and the hitherto unexplored field of North-Eastern Syria. This is the region which once formed the seat of the Hittite kingdom.  
 The members of the Imperial family of Japan show a sincere desire to promote the industries of their country. The Empress takes great interest in silk-spinning, and not long ago the tea shrubs growing in the garden of the Imperial palace at Akasaka were picked in the presence of Her Majesty the Empress Dowager by one hundred girls, all of whom, for the

occasion, were dressed alike in holiday clothes, and were regaled with cakes and tea at the close of their labors.

Whalers recently returned from Behring's Straits report the occurrence of volcanic eruptions on Amukta, Chegula and Umnak, three of the Aleutian Islands. On Unalashka an earthquake destroyed the village of Makushin on the 29th of August.

The kingdom of Prussia annually expends the immense sum of \$18,000,000 for its educational interests. Last year 56,050 teachers were employed. It is stated that at least 8,000 more teachers are needed. The average salary paid to teachers is \$250.

The law in the canton of Zurich, Switzerland, which until lately confiscated the property of girls for the benefit of their brothers, has been amended. A newspaper there says that the male peasants consider themselves ruined because their sisters are now to share in the family property.

The rage for exhibitions has now spread even to Central Asia. The latest news from Tashkend states that an agricultural and industrial exhibition is about to be made for it at Samarcand, and the Government has promised gold and silver medals to the exhibitors, as well as honorary caftans!

One hundred and two societies, 28 newspapers, and 88 books and pamphlets have been prohibited in Germany since the promulgation of the anti-Socialist law. In northern Germany there is but one journal of Socialist propensities left; in central and southern Germany there still remain 11. All these have changed their names since the new law, and try to conceal their bias.

The Russian Government lately gave its sanction to the proposal for founding a new university in Sibiria. Tomsk is the town chosen for this new seat of learning. At present the donations for this establishment amount to 230,000 roubles. The *Russische Review* suggests that the year 1882, the third centenary of the Russian possession of Siberia, would be the right time for opening the new university.

RELIGIOUS.

Mr. Spurgeon's health is again variable, and he has probably seen his best working days.

A society is being formed in London to carry out the reprinting of the old works of early Presbyterians.

There were only three native Christians in China twenty-seven years ago. To-day there is 12,000.

Rev. S. G. McFarland, of the Presbyterian mission to Siam, has been intrusted by the king with the charge of a Christian college for the education of youth in the Samese and English language, to which the king has given a large endowment.

The Duchess of Sutherland, who has long been a member of the Crown Court Scotch Established Church, London, of which the well known Dr. Cumming is pastor, has left, it is stated, and united with an extreme Rationalist Church in the West End.

The Wesleyan Methodists and the Primitive Methodists in Ireland, who have been separated 62 years, have just reunited. In 1816, the year of the division, the one included 25,000 members; it now numbers even less, there being but 26,000.

In Scotland, after the first of January, persons may be married without proclamation of banns, by giving seven clear days' notice at a register's. The cost of this is half a crown if the parties reside in the same parish, and five shillings if in different parishes.

Father Gavazzi expects that in 1880 there will be 300 congregations of his church in Italy. In 1878, there was but one evangelical church member in Italy. In 1872, there were 100 congregations, 10,000 communicants, and 30,000 hearers in the chapels every Sabbath.

The Evangelists' Association connected with Mr. Spurgeon's Metropolitan Tabernacle devotes its attention especially to the evangelization of London. During the year just closed it has supplied 82 chapels, established 30 evangelistic services, and conducted in all 1,084 services of various kinds.

The *Journal de Commercio*, of Rio Janeiro, contains an account of the visit of the Emperor and Empress of Brazil and their suite to the American Presbyterian Mission School at Sin Paulo. Their Majesties were very much struck with the proficiency of the scholars, and declared to Rev. Mr. Howell that it was the best school of its grade of scholars that they had ever seen.

ART, SCIENCE AND LITERATURE.

Among the novelties of the Paris Exhibition is a drill which bores square holes—an invention of a Londoner.

Leon Lewis, the famous novelist, is about to begin the publication of a new literary paper of a character similar to the *New York Ledger*. It is to be issued at his home, Penn Yan, and he has established for the purpose a model printing establishment.

Lady Anne Blunt, Byron's granddaughter, is about to publish "Winter Residence Among the Bedouin Arabs." Lady Anne and her husband, formerly in the British diplomatic service, have been admitted by the Arabs to the most friendly intimacy, lived with them in their tents, &c. Lady Anne has a touch of eccentricity about her.

Whose is the best translation of Dante's "Inferno"? Some years ago Prof. Lowell told his class in Italian that Dr. John Carlyle's translation of Dante's "Inferno" was in his judgment the best. It is a prose literal translation, the text of each verse being given, with explanatory notes. Of metrical translations Mr. Longfellow's is probably the best.

We have seen it stated somewhere that Napoleon I. was the deviser of that system of book-keeping known as "double entry." Is that so? The double entry system is of much greater antiquity than Napoleon. It was in use among the Italian merchants in the 15th century; the earliest known treatise on the subject being by Luca di Borgo, published at Venice in 1495.

"Old Hundred," a tune which will endure as long as there are Christian hearts to ascribe praise to Him "from whom all blessings flow," is, says an American contemporary, compiled from four old Gregorian chants, probably by Franc, who furnished the music for the Geneva Psalms, published in 1564. It was known originally as the "One Hundredth Psalm" in that collection. Hence its present title.

An interesting experiment has been made to determine whether the head waters of the Danube found their way through subterranean passages into the Aach. Some fluorescein was placed in the waters of the Danube, and in three days the splendid green color and golden reflections were quite distinct in the waters of the Aach. Ten kilos of fluorescein had coloured at least 200,000,000 litres of water.

Europe has about 14,000 newspapers and periodicals, of which only about one in fourteen are Roman Catholic in tendency. Great Britain and France have the same number of Romanist journals, forty two, but in Britain it is forty-two out of 2,500, and in France forty-two out of 2,000. Of North America's 8,500 journals only 113 are Roman Catholic, while in South America only eleven out of the 1,000 newspapers represent the dominant religion.

LAW, MEDICINE, &c.

The question of women medical practitioners is not yet settled in Russia. On the 25th of October last the right of women who had completed a course of medical training to practise medicine in the empire was brought formally under the consideration of the Sanitary Council attached to the Ministry of the Interior. After prolonged discussion, the Council unanimously resolved as follows: "Although the right to practise medicine by the female students of the medical faculty has not to the present been recognized by the legislative authority, having regard to the evidence now submitted by the professors, that these students are fully competent to exercise the medical profession, the Sanitary Council will itself endeavor to obtain from the Government the authorization necessary for them to enter upon practice."

GENTLEMEN'S FUR CAPS, IN SEAL, SEA OTTER, PERSIAN LAMB, CANADA OTTER, ETC., AT REYNOLDS & VOLKEL'S, 427 NOTRE DAME STREET.

Furs Cleaned, Dyed and Made Over in Latest Styles, at REYNOLDS & VOLKEL'S, 427 NOTRE DAME STREET.



# FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.



THE PROMOTER AND PERFECTOR OF ASSIMILATION.  
THE REFORMER AND VITALIZER OF THE BLOOD.  
THE PRODUCER AND INVIGORATOR OF NERVE AND MUSCLE.  
THE BUILDER AND SUPPORTER OF BRAIN POWER.

Fellows' Compound Syrup is composed of ingredients identical with those which constitute healthy blood, muscle and nerve, and brain substance, whilst life itself is directly dependent upon some of them.

By its union with the blood and its effect upon the muscles, re-establishing the one and toning the other, it is capable of effecting the following results:—

It will displace or wash out tuberculous matter, and thus cure consumption.

By increasing nervous and muscular vigor, it will cure dyspepsia, feeble or interrupted action of the heart and palpitation, weakness of intellect caused by grief, weary, overtax or irregular habits, bronchitis, acute or chronic, congestion of the lungs, even in the most alarming stages.

It cures asthma, loss of voice, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance, epileptic fits, whooping cough, nervousness, and is a most wonderful adjunct to other remedies in sustaining life during the process of diphtheria.

Do not be deceived by remedies bearing a similar name. No other preparation is a substitute for this under any circumstances.

## For the Effect Produced by Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites

In diseases of the lungs, the inventor is permitted to refer to the medical gentlemen of St. John, N.B., whose signatures are attached hereto.

WILLIAM BAYARD, M.D.  
EDWIN BAYARD, M.D.  
THOMAS WALKER, M.D.  
JOHN BENNYMAN, M.D., Ed.  
DR. JOHNSTON, L.R.C.S., Ed.  
GEORGE KNATOR, M.D.  
W. H. HANDING, M.R.C.S.  
J. D. WHITE, M.D.  
T. W. CARRITT, M.D.

I, AARON ALWARD, Mayor of the City of St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, having examined the letters of Drs. Earle, Addy, Clay, Jacobs, and Chandler, and also the signatures attached to the foregoing permit of reference, hereby certify that I believe them all genuine. I can also testify to the high therapeutical value of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, and consider it deserving of attention by the profession generally.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal of Mayor at the City of St. John, this sixth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

Great Seal

## Dr. S. Jacobs on Aphonia, or Loss of Voice.

ORANGE STREET, St. John, N.B., 1869.

MR. FELLOWS,

SIR,—I am bound to award the palm of merit to the preparation of Hypophosphites discovered by you. I had occasion to use it myself in a case of Aphonia, which would not yield to regular treatment, and am happy to say it proved to be all you claimed for it, having acted with expedition and entire satisfaction. I feel called upon to publish the fact, that the profession may avail themselves of a remedy in your "Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites."

Yours very truly,  
S. JACOBS, M.D.

## Dr. Howe's Testimony.

PITTSFIELD, ME., March, 1872.

MR. JAMES I. FELLOWS,

DEAR SIR,—During the past two years I have given you Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites a fair though somewhat severe trial in my practice, and am able to speak with confidence of its effects. In restoring persons suffering from emaciation and the debility following diphtheria, it has done wonders. I constantly recommend its use in all affections of the throat and lungs. In several cases considered hopeless it has given relief, and the patients are fast recovering. Among these are consumptive and old bronchial subjects, whose diseases have resisted the other modes of treatment. For impaired digestion, and in fact for debility from any cause, I know of nothing equal to it. Its direct effect in strengthening the nervous system renders it suitable for the majority of diseases. I am, sir, yours truly,  
WM. S. HOWE, M.D.

## Inflammation of the Lungs.

UPPER SOUTH RIVER, Antigonish, N.S.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

This is to certify that in February, 1873, I had a very severe and dangerous attack of Inflammation of the Lungs, accompanied with a copious expectoration of mucus and blood, exhausting my strength until I was scarcely able to breathe. My physician held out no hope of recovery, and the evidences were that Hasty Consumption would soon put an end to my sufferings, an opinion concurred in by my friends. My attendants were induced to administer Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites, and I am happy to testify that I experienced relief from the very first dose; the effects of the first bottle amazed me, and a very few bottles restored my health completely. I attribute my recovery (under God) to the use of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites. I write and testify to the above, simply, that the proper party may receive due credit, and especially that others who suffer may have knowledge of a sure remedy for like diseases.

(Signed)

Mrs. JOHN MCPHEE.

We, the undersigned residents of Antigonish, do hereby certify the above correct, from the fact that we are acquainted with Mrs. McPhee and the circumstances attending her case.

HUGH K. SINCLAIR,  
JOHN SINCLAIR, J.P.,  
JAMES A. SINCLAIR,  
Mrs. JAMES SINCLAIR,  
SIMON SINCLAIR,  
JOHN MCPHEE,  
HUGH MCNEILS, J.P.

## Testimonial to Mr. Fellows.

We, the undersigned, Clergymen of the Methodist Church in Nova Scotia, having used the preparation known as Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, prepared by Mr. James I. Fellows, Chemist, St. John, N.B., or having known cases wherein its effects were beneficial, believe it to be a reliable remedy for the diseases for which it is recommended.

JAMES G. HENNIGAR,  
Pres. of Conference.  
JOHN McMURRAY,  
Ex-Pres. of Conference.  
WM. SARGENT,  
JOHN A. MOSHER,  
JOHN W. HOWIE,  
STEPHEN F. HURSTIS,  
RICH'D. W. WEDDALL,  
ALEX. W. NICHOLSON,  
CHANSWICK JOST,  
ROWLAND MORTON,  
JOHN JOHNSON.

## Letter from Rev. J. Salmon, M.D.

CHIFMAN, QUEEN'S CO., N.B.

MR. JAMES I. FELLOWS.

SIR,—In the practice of medicine I have recommended your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, and found invariably the following results:—

Greater freedom in the action of the Lungs, increased and more easy expectoration in cases indicated by dry cough, and decided augmentation of tone to the whole nervous system.

I can safely and consistently recommend your invaluable preparation in a variety of cases, especially for Chest diseases, having successfully prescribed it in Bronchitis, Asthma, Debility from Liver Complaint, Debility from Fevers, and Debility from Impoverished Blood.

I am, sir, yours truly,  
JAMES SALMON,  
Practising Physician and Surgeon.

## GENERAL EFFECTS of FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP of HYPOPHOSPHITES.

"IT IS PERFECTLY SAFE AND THE TASTE PLEASANT."

The first apparent effect is to increase the appetite. It assists digestion, and causes the food to assimilate properly—thus the system is nourished. It also, by its tonic action on the digestive organs, induces more copious and regular evacuations. Its effect on the mucous membrane is such that easy expectoration is produced: not only are the air passages easily voided of the secretion already deposited, but its collection is carried on in a healthy manner, while the formation of tubercle is retarded. The rapidity with which patients take on flesh while under the influence of the Syrup, of itself indicates that no other preparation can be better adapted to help and nourish the constitution, and hence be more efficacious in all depression of spirits, shaking or trembling of the hands or body, cough, shortness of breath, or consumptive habit. The nerves and muscles become strengthened and the blood purified.

LOOK OUT FOR THE NAME AND ADDRESS,

# JAMES I. FELLOWS, ST. JOHN, N. B.,

On the yellow wrapper in watermark, which is seen by holding the paper before the light.

Price \$1.50 per Bottle, Six for \$7.50. Sold by all Druggists.





## "A LEGEND OF ARGYLL."

BY OUR SPECIAL LUNATIC.

'Tis the voice of the Marquis—I hear him complain :  
 I doubt if I ever shall slumber again ;  
 I'm worried and wearied—can't rest in my bed—  
 Those eighteen addresses have "gone to my head."  
 I'm dizzy, disgusted, and quite ill at ease,  
 And so is my darling, my Princess Louise.  
 For pity's sake drop it, and give me a rest !  
 Sea-sickness is nasty—swing-beds are a pest,  
 And old Frather Neptune was unsympathetic,  
 While the beat of the engine seemed, at times, quite pathetic ;  
 But the sturdy "Sarmatian" meant me no harm,  
 Hemmed in by her stout hull I felt no alarm ;  
 But here I *am* lonely, defenceless, and weak,  
 Surrounded by beings who all seem to seek .  
 To drown me with oceans of wordiest "wash,"  
 Tempestuous billows, which roar, reel and crash,  
 And pour their cold eloquence over my heart.  
 Is there never a man of you who'll take my part ?  
 And help me to stop this continued effusion  
 Without saying "confound it" and breeding confusion.  
 But speeches, alas ! are not all I've to bear,  
 For these must "play out"—get somewhat more rare.  
 I see I am used as a walking advertisement,  
 And not only just as a pleasing "divertissement" ;  
 For every rank snob that has got him a place  
 As Mayor or Magistrate, with worshipful grace  
 Advertises his greatness by calling on me  
 In grand robe of office, that the round world may see.  
 And it doesn't stop there, but that lever, "the Press,"  
 Advertises itself through my Darling Princess,  
 By welcoming her with an "Evening Edition,"  
 Printed nicely on satin—to suit her position  
 And mental acquirements ; for snobs readily see  
 She cares only for Dress, Fashion, Satin, and me.  
 I confess all this makes me feel sick at the heart,  
 And visions assail me of what kind of part  
 I'm expected to play in the eyes of this Nation—  
 The use they intend to make of my station.  
 I am troubled by dreams of a man, like myself,  
 Who patrolled the streets for so much daily pelf  
 With a board on his breast, and a board on his back,  
 (Of boredom here surely there ain't any lack,)  
 Writ all over, large, with an eloquent stack  
 Of names on the front—of Judges and Mayors,  
 With the Press, on its back—in neat printed layers.  
 And this vision don't cheer me, but maketh me ill,  
 And it reacheth beyond my most prominent skill  
 To find what I've done to deserve the hard fate  
 Of an agent for "Ads" in deplorable state,  
 Who's permitted to place no *check* on the "Biz" :  
 To whom no *cheque* is offered—though certain it is  
 That Newspapers, Mayors, and the Whiskey of Lorne,  
 Lorne ties, Lorne scarfs, Lorne tartans, are borne  
 By my name and effect to a lasting success—  
 Yet nobody thanks me—the more or the less.  
 If *this* be a National welcome ! Oh ! then  
 Let me write it all down with a strong iron pen  
 And, perceiving I'm welcomed because I'm of use  
 Let me make myself useful—never mind this abuse—  
 And labour to bless those who persecute me.  
 Let me show them I braved the billowy sea  
 For *this* purpose—to lead them to loftier heights  
 Where true hospitality hath truer rights,  
 And rejoices in giving forth all that she has  
 Regardless of gain—that can be let pass  
 If usefulness, dignity, helpfulness, Truth,  
 Can serve to give Charity healthier growth.

## WITTICISMS.

"And he is oft the wisest man who is not wise at all."—WORDSWORTH.

A HARD-MONEY enthusiast says he never met a woman in his life that seemed to know anything about coins. He never Numismatics !—*Yonkers Gazette*.

THE time when a man sighs for more response-ability is when the toast-master calls him up.—*Exc.*

WHEN a man builds a house for himself, he departs from the pay-rental roof.—*Newhaven Register*.

MOTTO for a dyer's establishment :—*Morituri Salutamus*, "we who are about to dye salute you."—*Albany Journal*.

IT is well to have faith in everthing, but you want to carefully examine the inside of a chestnut before you trust altogether to appearances.—*Salem Sunbeam*.

For Cuts, wrap up the wound in the blood, and wet the bandage thoroughly with BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. For chills and Fever it has proved very efficacious. It quickens the blood and invigorates the whole system. No mistake about it. For internal and external use. Sold by all druggists.

A neglected Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat, which might be checked by a simple remedy, like BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, if allowed to progress may terminate seriously.

## III.—RECOLLECTIONS OF FIJI.—IN A WAR CANOE TO SEE A MEKI-MEKI.

"The war canoe I can understand, but what a meki-meki is I am at a loss to make out," is, I daresay, the mental exclamation of the reader. In a few words, the meki-meki is the great Fijian dance. The visit of one chief to another results in a meki-meki ; a cannibal feast is not complete without it ; a raid on a neighbouring island is prefaced by a meki-meki, and concluded by another performance of this popular custom. Feast or fast, fight or festival, none are complete without this national safety-valve.

With this preface I will now take the reader on a canoe trip to see the meki-meki performed.

My cannibal friend Maafii, whom I have before mentioned, came to me one morning with the intelligence of a meki-meki that was to come off that evening on the neighbouring Island of Taviuni, and would I go? If so, his war canoe was at my disposal. "Would I go?" I exclaimed ; "I should rather think so." Why, the trip in the canoe in itself was worth the trouble, let alone the meki-meki. Out of our little hut we went, and across the broad beach of yellow sand to the spot where the canoe was lying, half in and half out of the water. A canoe did I say? Rather two canoes ; and such ones ! Eighty feet long, if an inch ; they were about three feet across in the broadest part, tapering to a fine point at each end, and about two-and-a-half to three feet in depth. These canoes were placed about six feet apart and connected together by strong bamboo cross-pieces, on which was built a platform some fifty long ; the ends of the canoes projecting beyond this platform were decked over. On the stage was erected a hut about seven feet high and taking up the major part of the platform ; this hut was lightly built of bamboos, reeds and palm leaves, but yet strong enough for the roof to bear the weight of men, and roomy enough for about fifteen to twenty to stand on. A small mast with a long lateen yard tapering sky-wards, and from which depended a sail made of tappa—a species of fibrous cloth, curiously painted—completed the equipment of this marine curiosity. Each canoe was formed of several trees cleverly and even neatly hollowed out with stone axes, and curiously fastened together, I might almost say laced, with dry shreds of skin and withes. If the reader can gather sufficient from this scanty description, he will have before his "mind's eye" an ordinary Fijian war canoe.

A shout from some fifty of Maafii's followers (for Maafii was a great man in his own country), who were in and about our war vessel, greeted our approach. It being a gala day my dusky friend and his men were all in full dress, a costume hardly adaptable to a Canadian winter, as it consisted of a scanty—very scanty—piece of coloured cloth wound round the loins, the hair stiffened with a white paste made out of lime, a large red hibiscus flower stuck behind each ear, and the whole body brought up to a high state of polish by a liberal use of cocoa-nut oil. To bring the picture more vividly before you, take your footman, if you have one, powder and stiffen his hair well, stain his body with good dark walnut-juice, stick a rhododendron behind each ear, and tie one of your best table napkins round his waist. You will then have Maafii full dressed.

The "Siamese Twins," as I mentally christened our duplicate vessel, having been shoved off into deep water by the admiring crowd, we slowly made our way out of the reef-locked harbour with the aid of six lusty scullers, who, with long oars perpendicularly down through small holes in the platform, propelled the vessel forward by manipulating the oar precisely in the same manner as the sailor uses the scull. Outside the harbour the huge unwieldy sail was hoisted, and the "Siamese Twins" began to move through the water at such a rate and in such a handy manner as to considerably astonish me, remembering what an extraordinary looking piece of marine architecture she was. I think I have made but few trips that were so enjoyable. A sky without a cloud, a deep blue sea, and islands of all shapes and sizes in every direction ; now gliding past one, a mere patch of yellow sand with a few feathery palms waving in the gentle breeze ; then coasting along another of tall hills and deep valleys shrouded in tropical foliage, little frail huts of bamboo peeping out here and there, with an occasional sugar plantation with sturdy little cottages dumped down in one corner denoting the presence of the energetic white settler ; islands in the mid-distance, islands in the far distance, each and all surrounded by its belt of light green water marking the protecting coral reef. Suddenly we observe the deep blue water beneath the canoe assume a lighter color, and on peering over the edge the slowly up-growing coral can be seen springing from the far deep, different kinds of brightly coloured fish dart to and fro and in and out of its weird looking arms and many crannies and fissures ; suddenly a dark looking body slowly rises from one of these fissures, resolving itself as it nears the surface into the dreaded form of a shark, making us draw backward into the canoe more hastily than dignified and producing a desire to know how soon the voyage would be over and whether the canoe was perfectly safe.

But by this time we are arriving at our destination, and amidst the yells of the natives, the drumming of lali-lali's, a species of wooden trough, the edge of which is drummed on with two short sticks, and the chattering of the hordes of children, we land in great style. Maafii having introduced me to the Chief, and having informed him of my desire to see a Meki-meki, we gravely sat down in front of his hut and awaited events. After a few moments of silence a distant chanting announced the approach of a large body of natives, and through the cocoa-nuts came in single file about fifty men and women, each bearing on his or her head some article of food, which, as the bearer past, was cast down in front of us ; some bore strings of green cocoa-nuts, others bunches of yams, others, fowls (oh ! what fowls, they were about the size of good fat sparrows) others again, pigs, ready cooked, wrapped up in leaves and looking ridiculously like cooked infants ; there were also bread, fruit and bananas, and all formed a goodly pile before us. This display originated from an order given from the Chief, as it is a custom that on a visit from any great person an order is issued that every family shall bring some gift, and it will be found that, let the family be ever so poor, only, perhaps, possessing two fowls, they will have to give one. Our worthy donors having all passed, everything was ready for the Meki-meki.

A venerable old and excessively ugly lady approached with her lali-lali, and seating herself in the midst of a group of young girls and men, struck up

her tum-ti-ti-tum; the surrounding group commenced to slowly clap their hands with the accompaniment of a chant, the words of which sounded very much like sa-ma-ou-na-ou, which sentence was chanted over and over again. From between the trees on the right advanced, in fours, a group of warriors with limed hair and coloured cloths round their loins, and profusely anointed with cocoa-nut oil, each held one, and some two war-clubs in his hands, and came forward in a kind of prancing dance; from the left a similar group advanced likewise prancing. When these groups had met face to face they retired back-wards and then again advanced, this time passing each other and waving their clubs. Forming in single line the two bodies again approached, and when passing each other, exchanged clubs; this performance was twice repeated, and the whole of the time the prancing kind of dance was kept up. The old lady here began to quicken speed and the dancers to give vent to their feelings in shouts. Forming in one line about eight feet deep, they advanced in a threatening manner toward us, shouting and flourishing their clubs; when nearly on the top of us they suddenly dropped their weapons, wildly leapt over them and back again, at the same time recovering their clubs and retreating; by this time, what between their overcharged feelings of excitement and exertion they were breathless and streaming with perspiration, while their leader whom, from his ridiculous likeness to the great German Chancellor, I had named Bismarck, was nearly mad with excitement. The orchestra quickened more and more, the dancing became still more frantic, and the yells still more, if possible, ear piercing, until Bismarck with a final diabolical yell and supreme jump fell exhausted, and the collapse of the Chancello: was followed by that of his followers amid the plaudits of the audience and a final tum-ti-ti-tum from the old lady.

The war-clubs used by these people are of a peculiar shape about four feet long and curved like a hockey stick at the club end, this club end is flat on both sides, profusely carved, mostly in a diamond pattern, and covered with lime. Other clubs have their heads carved in the likeness of a pineapple and are named after that fruit. The handles are beautifully worked over with sinnet made from the cocoa-nut fibre, and coloured red, black and yellow, these colours are obtained from clay. After the Meki-meki I was accommodated with a shake-down in the Chief's hut for the night. I should not have mentioned this fact, except from the circumstance of the hut being lighted by a coal oil lamp!! The romance of the day was spoilt, there I had been, as I flattered myself, utterly away from all traces of civilization and in the very marrow of savage life when the whole fancy and picture was blurred by a miserable little Cockney-looking, tin coal oil lamp, procured from a store in the little town of Levutia, the capital of the Fijian group.

R. E. H.

### MODERN LITERATURE.

One need not be a cynic to observe that our literature is slowly but surely approaching the chaotic. There was a time when somebody found leisure to remark, for the benefit of those not well versed in such matters, that of bookmaking there was no end. To-day both the observer and the observation would be superfluous—every body knows what we would convey, and everybody is engaged in extending the happy practice he complains of. If already in Byron's time (and even much earlier, for that matter) it could be said that—

"Rhyme and blank maintain an equal race;  
Sonnets on sonnets crowd, and ode on ode;  
And tales of terror jostle on the road."

we may rest assured that this condition of affairs will be found appreciably augmented seventy years later. And what will it be in another hundred years or so? Who knows where it all will end—and who cares?

Doubtless in the near future the civilized portion of the human race will consist of nothing but poets and prose-ists, and then—to stoop to a somewhat rugged phrase—God help the savages! Man, for want of an audience, tired himself of reading continually what none of his brethren can afford to listen to (being in a similar "fix" themselves), will rush to foreign shores and force the wretched inhabitants thereof to lend their ears, like Marc Antony's countrymen.

Other countries doubtless have their share of this Reign of Learning, but in England and on this side of the Atlantic it has had its surest and greatest development. We need but conjure up the myriads of newspapers, magazines, and periodicals, and glance over the monthly, weekly—even daily—book-lists and periodicals, and see the progress that letters have made among us. Even a to become aware of the progress that letters have made among us. Even a red-hot enthusiast might rub his hands in satisfaction and exclaim: "Was ever such a time as this? such an universal spread of enlightenment—such an universal baptism of Heliconian fire?" Athens and Rome, the centres of ancient civilization and refinement, never dreamt of anything like it in their palmiest days.

If we survey the history of English literature, beginning with Caedmon the Anglo-Saxon, it is just like tracing the Mississippi from its source, which widens gradually and grows in volume, until it reaches the Gulf and finally the Ocean. The nineteenth century may be likened to the Gulf of Mexico in this respect,—succeeding generations to the ocean.

It cannot be said with show of reason that the art of writing has deteriorated, although it has become more volatile. Much of the poetry and prose that have come down to us from the first eras of our literature would find no mercy at the hands of the public of to-day. Some portions of it would be admired, but only for its quaint rudeness, while the rest would be voted downright stupid and fit only for the hardened antiquary. It is true that there are great and shining lights scattered all along the stream—even as far up as Chaucer, Wycliffe, and James of Scotland, when writing was in its infancy: there have been periods in its course compared with the compact brilliancy of which the present dwindles into insignificance—that of Shakespeare and Milton, of Pope and Addison, of Goldsmith and Johnson, for instances: but never before to-day have minor writers been as numerous and maintained so high a standard of excellence. The past ages seem to have concentrated all their energies in producing a limited number of Titans; later days, with America as well as Great Britain at their command, abound in giants and countless legions of six-footers, delightful

Pucks and beautiful dwarfs. Their number is their bane, so far as remembrance is concerned. Many of them, doubtless, would rank as Titans, standing alone, as in the olden time, and not made too common by so many brethren.

There was a time when the student could easily keep up with the accumulated literature of his day, and when old authors were not so generally neglected by the public. But to-day, who can pay the necessary attention to the past, and still continue abreast of the times? Only the most skilled of book-worms. No author, unless he be of the first water, or the happy inventor of a "Pilgrim's Progress," a "Don Quixote," or a "Robinson Crusoe," can count upon a permanent place in the popular affection.

More than half of the poets and writers already live only in the archives of the past, in history and the encyclopædia, and now many tyros and novices in the chase for fame have fallen short of even this distinction!

Some men write for a name, some for the mere pleasure of writing and some for money; others still, and by far the most numerous class, for all these combined, or as much of them as they find healthful. Many, even some of the most deserving, have recognized how small is the chance of perpetuating their memory beyond their own day; of melancholy interest to these are the following words which Barry Cornwall at 76 wrote to a friend:

"I see a great deal—all behind me; but the prospect before me is not cheerful. Sometimes I wish I had tried harder for what is called Fame, but generally (as now) I care very little about it. After all, unless one could be Shakspeare—which (clearly) is no easy matter—of what value is a little puff of smoke from a review? If we could settle permanently who is to be the Homer or Shakspeare of our time, it might be worth something; but we cannot. Is it Jones, or Smith, or —? Alas! I grow short-sighted on this subject, and cannot penetrate the impenetrable dark."

Melancholy indeed then is the outlook for us! cry the youthful Knights of the Quill, resting dismayed upon their lances. Melancholy indeed, unless you prove yourselves Amadis de Gauls and Rinaldos in the lists; or, to speak modernly, Napoleons and Wellingtons among the foot soldiery. The vast, vast majority can hope only for a butterfly existence at best. But even that is generally deemed worth trying for; and fight as hard as you can, and trust to the caprice of time to make you remembered, must be the motto of all.

A time must come when our Westminster Abbeys will not suffice to hold the illustrious dead, nor all the bookshelves in creation their productions. Perhaps this catastrophe to human greatness will be avoided by a mysterious survival of the fittest only among the great, as in the affairs of nature, and the preservation of only the *crème de la crème* of their works. Perhaps the present volcano will exhaust itself before bringing on the threatened event; or the Fates, to parody Gray slightly, may

"Shut the gates of Learning on mankind,"

for a season; or mankind itself may, in sheer desperation, throw off its self-imposed yoke and sit down calmly to survey the past and regain its breath.

Another guesser might suggest the wreck and loss of our language as the ultimate remedy for all our literary ills. Then a new tongue might arise out of its ashes and give a fresh race of poets a chance.

But, whatever the future may bring, let us glory in the present, even to-day when savages may become the only listeners left. As I said when starting out, a man need not be a cynic to make the above somewhat sombre reflections. We can make use of no Malthusian doctrine to regulate the children of the muses; law cannot prohibit them, and should not in a free country. It is pleasant to think that even now there is a poet, or writer, for every few hundred of his countrymen, and that no one need die for want of literary nourishment. As some of the latter-day humorists would say, the next thing we know literature will be as plentiful and necessary as whiskey, and even the poorest will be able to obtain their glass. Well, so let it be. Sound, healthy literature, even from a mere sensual point of view, is a good thing, and as long as the masses are the better for it, let all enjoy the blessing. Perhaps through the gigantic rivalry among the caterers to the public taste they will be sure to get plenty, and the best, if they are critical enough to pick it out.

WILLIAM MILL BUTLER.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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

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

To the Editor of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR:

SIR,—The *Post* of 9th inst. tells us that the Irishmen of Hamilton have set "a splendid example" in the formation of an Irish society embracing all creeds. This is a very gratifying piece of intelligence. Success to the society, may its members be many, and I suggest that copies of Father Graham's "great lecture" on the Irish Famine, published in the same paper, be forthwith forwarded to the society for general circulation. The tone and obvious intent of that remarkable performance are altogether so conciliatory, so characteristic of a man whose mission is to preach peace and goodwill among men—even among Irishmen—that, in connection with the "splendid example" set by the Irishmen of Montreal respecting the formation of that other Irish society on the 12th July last, it could not fail largely to influence such timid Hibernians of the Protestant persuasion as may hesitate about entering the new organization. Perusing Pere Graham they would find their faith designated "an alien and upstart heresy"; their Church in Ireland an "English garrison," and its clergy "clerical scoundrels." The speakers in Exeter Hall elegantly termed "fanatics, blasphemers, and liars." These extracts, from what the *Post* describes as "a faint echo of the living word that fell from the lips of one of the ablest Catholic orators in America," and which the *Post* tells us received "enthusiastic applause

from an audience representing the wealth, culture and strength of the Catholic element in Montreal," are sufficient to show how much, and how happily, the "great lecture" in extenso would contribute to the closing of "the unhappy breach" between Protestants and their Catholic fellow-citizens which the *Post* says it desires to do all in its power to accomplish. The further perusal of Pere Graham would be rewarded by honorable mention of the English people and Government, respecting whom the Irish Protestants are so much in the habit of professing loyalty and affection. There is the usual romance of the great glories that were a long time ago, and the great glories that are to be in a very long time to come, and, of course, England is to fall for ever before another Fontenoy. Irish orators seem to be no more able to keep that famous fight out of their speeches than could Mr. Dick keep King Charles out of his book. England has beaten at Fontenoy. Pere Burke, Pere Graham and other celebrities have given us the poetic fiction of the fight. Will some one give us the facts? I want the facts! On, Fontenoy! On with the facts!

The *Post* asks why cannot Irish Protestants be proud of Owen Roe O'Neil? It seems hardly fair to ask people to be proud of a man who thrashed their forefathers. I can assure the *Post* that although pride could scarcely enter into Protestant feeling respecting that hero, not only Irish Protestants, but Saxons—those favorites of Pere Graham—can, and do admire the military genius of Owen Roe O'Neil and Hugh O'Donnell, as also the literary genius of the lamented McGee. But I do not believe that any rational being could be called on to either admire, or be proud of, a Christian clergyman whose mission is peace, love, charity, but who could debase his undoubted ability to the inciting of hatred between Englishmen and Irishmen.

Montreal, 19th Nov., 1878.

ANGLO-SAXON.

## MUSICAL.

### MECHANICAL MUSIC.

When literature was confined to that small section of luxurious individuals called the "reading public," and the love of antiquated models was considered a proof of taste, it often happened that those persons who really had little or no creative genius would spend their time in spinning verses which were only remarkable from the fact of their adhering strictly to some shape or form, trusting that the ingenuity of the workmanship would compensate for the want of originality of thought. Addison, in his essays on wit, fully exposed the shallow pretensions of these would-be authors; and, as many of his remarks on "false wit" apply so aptly to what may truly be styled "false music," I cannot refrain from quoting a few of his observations.

In the first paper, after mentioning a number of short poems, which were written in the form of an egg, a pair of wings, an axe, a shepherd's pipe, and an altar, he proceeds to say that he would have been happy to present his readers with the translation of some of them had he not found, on examination, that the authors had been much more intent upon the *form* of their poems than upon the *sense* of them. In speaking of the Anagram, he compares it to a mine not yet broken up, which will not shew the treasure it contains till many hours have been spent in search of it; the great object being to find out one word that conceals itself in another, and to examine the letters in all the variety of stations in which they can possibly be ranged. The Acrostic, he says, was probably invented about the same time as the Anagram, though "it is impossible to decide whether the inventor of the one or the other was the greater blockhead."

Any person reading these essays cannot avoid being struck with the similarity between those artificial contrivances in literature and those ingenious mechanical inventions in music, which depend for their success *entirely* upon the accuracy with which they are put together. During the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries we find that composers, anxious to lessen the monotony of the gloomy church music, had recourse to the canon, which was then a puzzle, and bore about the same relation to music that Anagram and Acrostic do to literature. These ingenious gentlemen also devised the *fugue*, some specimens of which were written as to be sung backwards and forwards; and, whilst music was thus regarded as a pleasing game, every person who could invent a new trick received his meed of praise. Notwithstanding the rise of melody, however, and the birth of *true musical genius*, the taste for many of these antiquities was carefully preserved, and thus the *fugue* and *canon*, not merely in spirit, but in form, are still held up by musical gropers in past ages to the intellectual student of the present time.

Now it may be asked how can I be so bold as to deprecate a species of composition which has so long been considered classical. My reply is, that I am bold enough to say what I think on all occasions; and, as I *think* that the cold form of a *fugue* is the *very worst* that can be held before the student during his probationary study, I do not hesitate to *say* so. The ingenuity and industry requisite to produce a perfect *fugue* or *canon*, would produce, with equal success, a poem in the form of an axe; and, as the production of either of these should never be attempted by a man of the highest order of genius, so would I not wish that it should ever become the fashion to compel him to do so.

In speaking of the *fugue* and *canon*, however, I do not wish to underrate the value of the *idea of imitation*, as this must ever be acknowledged as one of the most beautiful effects in composition. All I wish to establish is, that writers of this mechanical music must be content to take their places as studious men who use notes as mathematicians use numbers, whilst the composer, who, knowing and feeling music to be an intellectual and eloquent language, speaks to the *feelings* of the people must ever be considered as the true and heaven-born musician. The time is rapidly approaching when pedantry in music will die, as it has already done in literature; and, by the light of public opinion we shall quickly discover who are the men destined to shed lustre on the art. Industry will then only be considered valuable when allied to genius; and the person who prides himself on the ease with which he can construct *fugues* and *canons* will receive precisely the same praise as the writer who contrived to transcribe the whole of the Old Testament in a full-bottomed periwig, and promised, if the thick kind

of wigs came in again, that he would add two or three supernumerary locks that should contain all the Apocrypha.

The above, from the pen of Mr. Henry C. Lunn, of the *London Musical Times*, will doubtless be interesting to our readers. We think that far too much attention is given to the *letter* and too little to the *spirit* of musical compositions. Even in our leading English universities degrees are conferred, not for the most poetical and refined compositions, but for those which are mathematically and scientifically correct; and though we could not expect that any musician who was ignorant of the generally accepted grammatical rules should receive a degree, still we think it quite as absurd that a mathematician devoid of musical taste or feeling should by any possibility be dubbed a Doctor of *Musica*.

What is required of a candidate for a musical degree? We would expect that the quality, style and poetical nature of his composition would at least have *something* to do with the matter; but no—the candidate (at most universities) is required to write a composition in four or five parts (for a Doctor's degree in eight parts,) the *harmony* to be free from consecutive fifth octaves, false relations and the like, but the *melody* may be the most lugubrious and sickly stuff ever written. There may be neither style, spirit, sense nor meaning in the entire composition; all that the authorities require being an observance of certain *negative* rules laid down by some of the early composers.

To the Editor of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR:

SIR,—The dis-ingenuous reply of Mr. George Wallace ("lessee of the Academy of Music") to what he is pleased to call your "attack" upon him, elicits from a few music-lovers amongst this community possessed of some "bottom facts" a desire for increased light.

It is quite refreshing to me to note Mr. Wallace's zealous defence of Mr. Strakosch's agents for the Kellogg-Cary Concerts in Montreal—Messrs. Hathaway & Pond—when I happen to be aware that these gentlemen neither require nor desire any championship in the premises, and, I am of opinion, would prefer to choose one who was thrice armed by having his quarrel just.

When Mr. Wallace engaged the Kellogg troupe (composed of *forty persons*, he states) contracting on "sharing terms," as it is styled, and issuing all notices, posters, placards, bills, tickets, &c., besides inspiring the press notices and "telegrams," whom but he can be responsible for each and every announcement respecting the performance or *personnel* of the troupe?

A more recent effort, however, of this lessee—*viz.*, the engagement of the "Marie Roze Concert Company"—suggests one more pertinent query. Will Mr. Wallace be good enough to inform your readers why he failed to carry out his Toronto contract with Messrs. Hathaway & Pond, when he discovered that his Montreal speculation showed a balance to the debit?

I have heard some wonder expressed that Sir Hugh Allan should lease one of the most important opera houses in the Dominion to any but responsible and experienced parties. There would assuredly be neither incentive nor security for enterprising managers to visit our city with their artists should the impression go abroad that the venture might be simply a game of "heads I win, tails you lose."

Montreal, with its advancing taste for high-class entertainment in music and drama, requires to be catered for with particular care, and really good amusements are not so abundant with us that we can afford to jeopardise the fleeting opportunities for culture in art which drift in our direction by frightening away any who might be attracted to this growing and beautiful city by vagaries in regard to contracts, or fears of promises as invalid as dishonoured notes.

Yours truly,

DIOGENES.

Montreal, Dec. 3rd, 1878.

### THE GRAND OPERATIC CONCERTS AND THE WEBER PIANOS.

To the Editor of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR:

SIR,—In the last number of your valuable journal your musical critic, while doing justice to the marvellous qualities of the piano used at the recent Camilla Urso Concerts, takes exception to the maker's name being placed so conspicuously on the instrument. And another writer, signing himself "A Musical Subscriber," in the same issue, in a very able and candid criticism of the recent Roze-Mapleson Concerts in the Academy, while characterizing Mr. Pease's performances on the grand Weber used on that occasion as extraordinary, and the instrument itself as fully justifying the great expense of specially importing it from New York, objects to having the advertisement of the maker appear as it did on the programme of the second night's performance. Now I think in Mr. Weber's case the objections are not well founded. It is well known that there is a hostile influence existing against the introduction of the Weber piano to the concert halls of this city, and this hostility appears in various forms. In these very concerts where the troupe brought the Weber instrument with them, thousands of printed biographies of the prima donna, with advertisements of another manufacturer interspersed, were delivered at the houses of our leading citizens, and here and in Toronto were distributed at the very counter where the tickets were sold. If the programmes first printed had been allowed distribution at the doors of the Academy, with the announcements previously circulated, the grand tones of the Weber piano brought out by the masterly execution of Mr. Pease would have been credited to another maker. As it was the audience had placed in their hands a very glowing and pressing invitation to purchase one instrument, while the incomparable tones of another were appealing to them from the stage.

I am informed that Mr. Weber has since refused the use of his pianos at the Academy, and will not allow their use at any concerts in Montreal unless his name appears on the instrument in view of the audience.

Yours faithfully,

H. J. S.

"Sanitary Engineering," Lecture X., by Professor H. T. Bovey, will appear in our next number, which will be the last Lecture before the Christmas vacation.

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

REYNOLDS & VOLKEL, PRACTICAL FURRIERS, 427 NOTRE DAME STREET. AWARDED MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS—PHILADELPHIA CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

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

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

**FAMILIES SUPPLIED.**

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

- Thos. J. Howard - - - - 173 St. Peter street.
- Jas. Virtue - - - - - 19 Aylmer street.
- Thos. Ferguson - - - - 289 St. Constant street.
- James Rowan - - - - - 152 St. Urbain street.
- Wm. Bishop - - - - - 697 1/2 St. Catherine street.
- Thos. Kinsella - - - - - 141 Ottawa street.
- C. Maisonneuve - - - - 588 St. Dominique street.

**WILLIAM E. SHAW,**  
GENERAL AUCTIONEER.

OFFICE AND SALESROOM:  
195 St. James Street, Montreal.  
Best stand in the city.

**John Date,**

Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter, Brass  
Founder and Finisher,  
Keeps constantly on hand a well selected assortment of  
GAS FIXTURES,

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

**DIVING APPARATUS.**

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

**COPPER AND BRASS WORK,**

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

655 and 657 Craig Street.

**CHARLES D. EDWARDS,**

MANUFACTURER OF

**FIRE PROOF SAFES,**

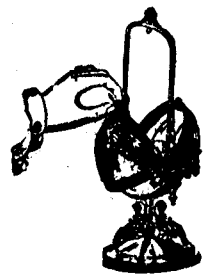
49 St. Joseph Street,

MONTREAL.

**HAMILTON & CO.,**

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,  
105 ST. JOSEPH STREET,  
(Opposite Dupre Lane)  
MONTREAL.

**Electro-Plate.**



A very large assortment  
of the finest quality SILVER  
PLATEDWARE, COMMUNION  
SERVICES, COLLECTION  
PLATES, &c., and a genera-  
lity of the best class of  
ware suitable for presenta-  
tion.

Wedding Presents, &c.  
Having a thorough know-  
ledge of the Electro-Plate  
business, the public may  
confidently rely on the quality of the goods offered for  
sale being the very best.

Prices low. Inspection invited.

SHOW-ROOM, 370 ST. PAUL STREET.

JOHN WATSON, JR.

**GOVERNMENT SECURITY**  
FURNISHED BY THE  
**ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE CO.**

This Company having transacted business in Canada  
so acceptably for twenty-seven years past as to have,  
to-day, the largest Canada income of any Life Com-  
pany save one (and a larger proportional income than  
even that one).

**NOW ANNOUNCES**

that it will deposit, in the hands of the Government of  
Canada, at Ottawa, the whole RESERVE, or RE-INSUR-  
ANCE FUND, from year to year, upon each Policy  
issued in Canada after the 31st March, 1878. Every  
such Policy will then be as secure as if issued by the  
Government of Canada itself, so far as the safety of  
the funds is concerned.

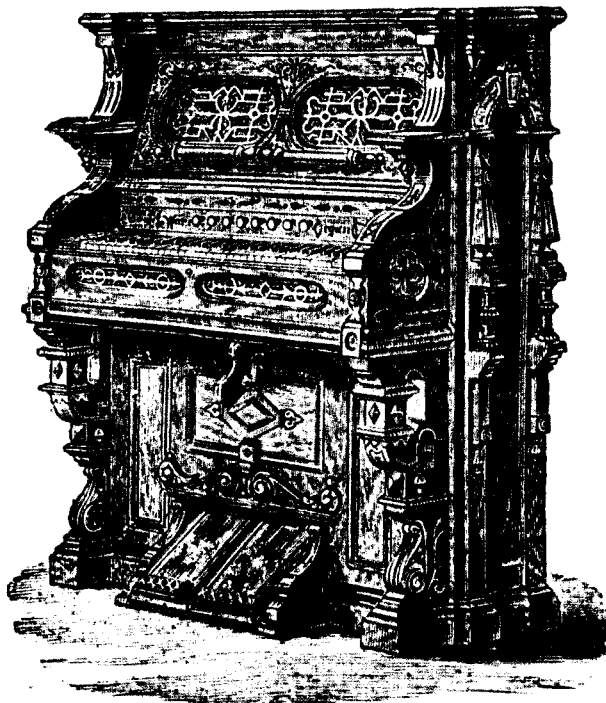
The importance of having even a strong Company,  
like the ÆTNA LIFE, backed by Government Deposits,  
will be appreciated when attention is directed to the  
millions of money lost, even in our own Canada,  
through the mismanagement of Directors and others  
during a very few years past.

Office—Opposite Post-Office, Montreal.

MONTREAL DISTRICT BRANCH,  
J. R. ALEXANDER, M.D., Manager.  
EASTERN CANADA BRANCH,  
ORR & CHRISTMAS, Managers.

**CLOUGH & WARREN ORGANS**

CAPTIVATE THE WORLD.



EVERY INSTRUMENT  
FULLY WARRANTED

PURITY OF TONE  
PRE-EMINENT FOR

Having not only received Diploma of Honor and Medal of Highest Merit at the United  
States Centennial International Exhibition, but having been UNANIMOUSLY  
PRONOUNCED, BY THE WORLD'S BEST JUDGES, AS SUPERIOR  
TO ALL OTHERS.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY.

ADDRESS:

**CLOUGH & WARREN ORGAN CO.,**  
DETROIT, MICH.



**NOW IS THE TIME!**

HAVING decided to go exclusively into  
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, I will  
this Fall sell off my entire Stock of STAPLE AND  
FANCY DRY GOODS, at startling prices. Having  
the best Stock in the West End, this is an oppor-  
tunity seldom met with of securing the best Goods  
at low prices.

BUY YOUR DRY GOODS AT

**THOS. BRADY'S,**  
400 ST. JOSEPH ST. 400.

**T. SUTTON,**

HAIR DRESSER AND PERFUMER,  
114 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET.

Gentlemen favouring the above establishment will  
have their Haircutting, Shaving, &c., properly done  
by experienced operators.

A nice stock of Toilet requisites from the best  
makers to select from at reasonable prices.

114 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET.  
Old Post Office Building

ESTABLISHED 1850.  
**J. H. WALKER,**  
WOOD ENGRAVER,  
11 Place d'Armes Hill,  
Near Craig street.  
Having dispensed with  
all assistance, I beg to in-  
timate that I will now devote  
my entire attention to the  
better class of work.  
Orders for which are respectfully solicited.

**R. C. WILSON,**  
236 ST. JAMES STREET,  
MONTREAL,  
**MERCHANT TAILOR**  
AND  
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTER.

**OYSTERS! OYSTERS!**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.  
L. W. SMITH, 665 CRAIG STREET, corner Bleury,  
AGENT FOR  
**HUNT, BARNES & CO.,**  
CELEBRATED BALTIMORE OYSTERS.

**ROBERTSON & CO.,**  
UNDERTAKERS,  
No. 47 Bleury Street.  
Office Desks and Jobbing a Specialty.

**THE CANADIAN ANTIQUARIAN**  
AND NUMISMATIC JOURNAL.  
Published quarterly by the Numismatic and Anti-  
quarian Society, Montreal.  
Subscription, \$1.50 per annum.  
Editor's address: Box 1176 P.O.  
Remittances to GEORGE A. HOLMES, Box 1310 P.O.

**Canada Paper Co.,**  
374 TO 378 ST. PAUL STREET,  
MONTREAL.  
Works at Windsor Mills and Sherbrooke, P. Q.  
Manufacturers of Writing, Book, News and Colored  
Papers; Manila, Brown and Grey Wrappings; Aft  
and Match Paper. Importers of all Goods required by  
Stationers and Printers.  
Dominion Agents for the Celebrated Gray's Ferr  
Printing and Lithographic Inks and Varnishes.

**ALLAN LINE.**

Under contract with the Government of Canada  
for the conveyance of  
**CANADIAN & UNITED STATES MAILS**  
1878-9. Winter Arrangements. 1878-9.

This Company's Lines are composed of the under-  
noted First-class, Full-powered, Clyde-built, Double-  
engine Iron Steamships:

Vessels.	Tonnage.	Commanders.
Sardinian	4100	Capt. J. E. Dutton, R.N.R.
Circassian	4300	Capt. James Wylie.
Polynesian	4100	Capt. Brown.
Sarmatian	3600	Capt. A. D. Aird.
Hibernian	3434	Lt. F. Archer, R.N.R.
Caspian	3500	Capt. Trocks.
Scandinavian	3000	Capt. Richardson.
Prussian	3000	Capt. R. S. Watts.
Austrian	2700	Capt. H. Wylie.
Nestorian	2700	Capt. Barclay.
Moravian	2700	Capt. Graham.
Peruvian	2650	Lt. W. H. Smith, R.N.R.
Mantohan	2750	Capt. McDougall.
Nova Scotian	2500	Capt. Jos. Ritchie.
Canadian	2500	Capt. Niel McLean.
Corinthian	2400	Capt. Menzies.
Acadian	1750	Capt. Cabot.
Waldensian	2300	Capt. J. G. Stephen.
Phoenician	2500	Capt. James Scott.
Newfoundland	1500	Capt. Mylins.

**THE STEAMERS OF THE  
LIVERPOOL MAIL LINE,**

sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and  
from Halifax every SATURDAY (calling at Lough  
Foyle to receive on board and Land Mails and Passen-  
gers to and from Ireland and Scotland), are intended  
to be despatched

FROM HALIFAX:

Sarmatian	Saturday, Dec. 5
Circassian	Saturday, Dec. 12
Moravian	Saturday, Dec. 19
Peruvian	Saturday, Dec. 26
Sardinian	Saturday, Jan. 2

Rates of Passage from Montreal:

Cabin	\$67, \$77 and \$87
Intermediate	\$45.00
Steerage	31.00

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

Caspian	Dec. 10
Nova Scotian	Dec. 24
Hibernian	Jan. 7

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

Cabin	\$20.00
Steerage	6.00

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

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

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

Patronized by Their R. H. the Prince of Wales and  
Prince Arthur, His Grace the Duke of  
Newcastle, and both suites.

**W. DANGERFIELD,**  
FASHIONABLE HOOE AND SHOE STORE,  
279 Notre Dame Street, and  
1327 St. Catherine Street,  
MONTREAL.

**GEORGE PAYNE,**  
GUN MAKER,  
Dealer in Fishing Tackle and Sportsmen's Requisites.  
Repairs promptly attended to.  
111 St. Antoine St., Corner Cathedral St.,  
MONTREAL.

**JAMES GOULDEN,**  
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,  
195 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET,  
MONTREAL.

**GALBRAITH & CO.,**  
MERCHANT TAILORS,  
No. 378 Notre Dame Street, (Corner of St. John St.),  
MONTREAL.  
JOHN GALBRAITH, Manager.

**MOVING! MOVING!!**  
LEAVE YOUR ORDERS FOR MOVING  
AT  
30 DORCHESTER STREET,  
**SIMPSON'S EXPRESS.**

**FOR SALE.**  
ONE OR TWO BRAND NEW SINGER  
SEWING MACHINES of the best pattern.  
Address, P. O. Box 350, Montreal.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF FUR TRIMMING IN STOCK OR CUT TO ORDER, AT REYNOLDS & VOLKEL'S, 427 NOTRE DAME STREET.

**Insolvent Act of 1875**

AND AMENDING ACTS.

HEDWIDGE B. LANGEVIN, wife separated as to property from Eugene Fenion, Veterinary Surgeon, both of the Parish of La Nativité de la Sainte Vierge d'Hochelaga, District of Montreal, and by the latter duly authorized, Trader,  
An Insolvent.

A Writ of Attachment has issued in this cause, and the creditors are notified to meet at the office of Lajoie, Perrault & Seath, Nos. 64, 66 and 68 St. James Street, in the City of Montreal, on

WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of December, A.D., 1878, at Eleven of the clock in the forenoon,

to receive statements of affairs, to appoint an Assignee if they see fit, and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

C. O. PERRAULT,  
Official Assignee.

Office of LAJOIE, PERRAULT & SEATH,  
Montreal, Dec. 3, 1878.



**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY**  
OF CANADA.

STEAMSHIP "TEXAS,"

Of the Dominion Line, will sail from PORTLAND, Me.,

TO GLASGOW DIRECT,  
ABOUT THE END OF JANUARY NEXT.

For rates of Freight on grain, flour, oatmeal, apples, butter and cheese, apply to JOHN PORTEOUS, General Freight Agent, Montreal.  
Other Steamers for Glasgow will be despatched during the winter, of which due notice will be given.

JOSEPH HICKSON,  
General Manager.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

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

SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO OTTAWA.

Until further notice, Trains will leave HOCHELAGA Depot as follows:—

Express Trains for Hull at 9.30 a.m. and 4.30 p.m.  
Arrive at Hull at 2.00 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.  
Express Trains from Hull at 9.10 a.m. and 4.10 p.m.  
Arrive at Hochelaga at 1.40 p.m. and 8.40 p.m.  
Train for St. Jerome at 5.00 p.m.  
Train from St. Jerome at 7.00 a.m.  
Trains leave Mile End Station ten minutes later.

For Tickets and other information, apply at the General Office, 13 Place d'Armes Square.

C. A. SCOTT,  
General Superintendent.

C. A. STARK,  
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

SHORTEST ROUTE VIA CENTRAL VERMONT R. R. LINE.

Leave Montreal at 4 p.m. for New York, and 9 a.m., 4 and 6 p.m. for Boston.  
Two Express Trains daily, equipped with Miller Platform and Westinghouse Air Brake. Sleeping Cars are attached to Night Trains between Montreal and Boston and Springfield, and New York via Troy; also, between St. Albans and Boston via Fitchburg, and Parlor Cars to Day Express between Montreal and Boston.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL:

9 a.m., Day Express for Boston via Lowell.  
4 p.m., Mail for Waterloo.  
4 p.m., Night Express for New York via Troy, also for Boston via Fitchburg, arriving in Boston 7 a.m., and New York 7.15 a.m., next morning.  
6 p.m., Night Express for Boston via Lowell, and New York via Springfield.

GOING NORTH.

Day Express leaves Boston, via Lowell, at 8 a.m., via Fitchburg 7.30 a.m., Troy at 7.40 a.m., arriving in Montreal at 8.45 p.m.

Night Express leaves Boston at 5.35 p.m., via Lowell, via Fitchburg 6 p.m., and New York at 3 p.m., via Springfield, arriving in Montreal at 9 a.m.

Night Express leaves New York via Troy at 8.30 p.m., arriving in Montreal 12 m., excepting Saturday nights, when it will leave New York at 4 p.m., arriving in Montreal at 9 a.m. Sunday morning.

For Tickets and Freight Rates, apply at Central Vermont Railroad Office, 136 St. James street.  
Boston Office, 322 Washington street.

G. W. BENTLEY, J. W. HOBART,  
Genl. Manager, Genl. Supt.

S. W. CUMMINGS,  
General Passenger Agent.

Montreal, 10th June, 1878.

(First manufactured 1838.)  
**ROWNTREE'S PRIZE MEDAL ROCK COCOA.**

Contains No Starch, Farina or other Adulterant.

Thousands are unable to take Cocoa because the varieties commonly sold are mixed with Starch, Farina or other farinaceous compound under the plea of

rendering them soluble, while in reality making them *thick, heavy and indigestible*, consumers of which are actually imbibing the seeds of

**DYSPEPSIA IN THE BREAKFAST CUP.**

DETECTION OF ADULTERATION. } Fortunately this adulteration may easily be detected, for if *Cocoa thickens in the cup it proves the addition of Starch, Farina, or some other compound.*

Rowntree's Prize Medal Rock Cocoa contains only Cocoa and Sugar, and retains all the original richness of the Cocoa Nib, and is not weakened by admixture with Farina. It is therefore strongly recommended to all who require a

NOURISHING, STRENGTHENING AND GENUINE BEVERAGE.

Made only by HENRY J. ROWNTREE & CO., YORK, ENGLAND, and supplied to the trade by

WM. JOHNSON, 28 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST., SOLE AGENT.

**JOHN MOIR & SON,**

London, Aberdeen and Seville (Spain),

PURVEYORS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

**MOIR'S SCOTCH JAMS AND JELLIES,**

N. B.—Made in the Scotch style—the fruit is not pulped, nor is any pulp added; the fruit thus comes out whole.

**MOIR'S ORANGE MARMALADE,**

**MOIR'S MIXED PICKLES, CHUTNEYS, SOUPS.**

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

**DUKE OF EDINBURGH SAUCE.**

J. M. & S. were awarded the GOLD MEDAL at the Paris Exhibition, 1878, "For the purity and excellence of their Jams, Jellies, Marmalade, Soups, Pickles, Tart Fruits, Table Jellies, &c.," this being the highest award obtainable.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED WITH THESE GOODS BY

WM. JOHNSON, 28 St. Francois Xavier Street. SOLE AGENCY.



OLDEST SEWING-MACHINE HOUSE IN THE CITY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1861.

J. D. LAWLOR,  
MANUFACTURER OF

LAWLOR'S SINGER AND HOWE SEWING-MACHINES.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE . . . 365 Notre Dame Street.  
FACTORY . . . 48 and 50 Nazareth Street.

A call before purchasing elsewhere respectfully solicited.

**PHOTOGRAPHY**

The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has opened a

**GALLERY,**

ON THE

Corner of CRAIG & VICTORIA SQUARE,

Where pictures of all descriptions are made, at reasonable prices.

A trial respectfully solicited.

G. C. ARLESS

**ELOCUTION.**

MR. NEIL WARNER is prepared to give Lessons in ELOCUTION at No. 58 Victoria street.

Gentlemen's Classes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings.

Private Lessons if preferred.

Instructions given at Academies and Schools on moderate terms.

**FRAGRANT**

**TERPSICHORE**

FOR

POWDER,

BALL-ROOM & PARQUETTE FLOORS.

It instantly imparts smoothness and polish. Cannot soil dresses. Is not affected by heat or cold. Will give polish to Furniture.

DIRECTIONS.—Scatter a quantity on the floor, and rub in with Ulley's Floor Brush, made for the purpose. Keep the powder before the brush as it moves forward.

MESSRS. J. BROWN & BRO.,  
HARDWARE MERCHANTS, ST. JAMES ST.,  
AGENTS.

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

HEAD OFFICE, Hamilton, Ontario.

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

WATER WORKS BRANCH

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

GENERAL BRANCH:

On Farm or other non-hazardous property only.

RATES—Exceptionally low, and prompt payment of losses.

MONTREAL OFFICE: 4 HOSPITAL STREET.

EDWD. T. TAYLOR,  
Agent.

**Competent**

**Testimony.**

FROM CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.

CLAREHURST, COLD SPRING,  
June 22, 1874.

DEAR MR. WEBER:

"For the last six years your Pianos have been my choice for the Concert-room and my own house, where one of your splendid Parlor Grands now stands. I have praised and recommended them to all my friends, and shall continue to do so."

Very truly yours,  
CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.

From time to time we shall publish the written opinions of some of the following artists, all of whom have endorsed the

**WEBER**  
**PIANOS**

in the most unreserved manner, viz.: Christine Nilsson, Annie Louise Cary, Carlotta Patti, Julia Rive-King, Ilma de Murska, S. B. Mills, James M. Wehli, Teresa Carreno, Arabella Goddard, Johan Strauss, Pauline Lucca, Emma Albani, Victor Capoul, Italo Campanini, Victor Maurel, Octavia Torriani, S. Behrens, Mad. Camila Urso, Miss Rose Hersee, Mrs. Zeldia Seguin, Sig. Mario, J. N. Pattison, Sig. Ferranta, J. R. Thomas, Miss Drasdil, Mr. Charles Santley, Alfred H. Pease, Sig. Ronconi, M. Arbuckle, William Castle, Miss Alice Topp, Sig. Brignoli, Wm. Mason, George W. Colby, George W. Morgan, and almost every musician of note in the United States and Europe.

**A COMPLETE STOCK**

including all styles of these superb instruments, IN RICH ROSEWOOD CASES, will be found in our Warerooms,  
183 ST. JAMES STREET,  
MONTREAL.

Send postal card with address, and full descriptive catalogues of all our Pianos will be forwarded.

**NEW YORK PIANO COMPANY,**  
183 ST. JAMES STREET,  
MONTREAL.

SQUIRREL BOAS, BLACK AND NATURAL, EXTRA FINE AND LONG, AT REYNOLDS & VOLKEL'S, 427 NOTRE DAME ST.

REYNOLDS & VOLKEL, FURRIERS, 427 NOTRE DAME STREET. LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FINE FURS A SPECIALTY.