

The Canadian Spectator.

VOL. II.—No. 35.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1879.

\$2.00 PER ANNUM.

ZION CHURCH, MONTREAL.

REV. A. J. BRAY, Pastor.

SUNDAY, 31st AUGUST.

Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

DUNHAM LADIES' COLLEGE.

SITUATED IN A BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHY LOCALITY, this large and commodious building, with its spacious class-rooms, young ladies' parlour, and lofty bedrooms, has been built to accommodate eighty boarders.

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Vice-President:

VENERABLE ARCHDEACON LINDSAY.

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

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

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

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Greek, Latin, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Drawing and Singing, in class, per term, each... 3.00
Private Singing lessons, per term... 6.00
Painting, per term... 6.00

The scholastic year is divided into four terms of ten weeks each. Opening term of second session—Sept. 1st, 1879. Applications to be addressed to

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Dunham College, Dunham, P.Q.

McGill University, MONTREAL.

SESSION 1879-80.

THE CALENDAR OF THE UNIVERSITY for THIS SESSION is now published and contains all necessary information respecting

THE FACULTIES OF ARTS, APPLIED SCIENCE, LAW AND MEDICINE. SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS. MCGILL NORMAL SCHOOL. UNIVERSITY SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

Copies may be obtained by application, post-paid, to the undersigned.

W. C. BAYNES, Secretary.

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(PRESBYTERIAN.)

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For which, apply to

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ASSIGNEES & ACCOUNTANTS,
66 & 68 ST. JAMES STREET.

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ASSIGNEES, ACCOUNTANTS
and COMMISSIONERS,
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JEWETT'S FILTERS,
WATER COOLERS,
WATER COOLERS
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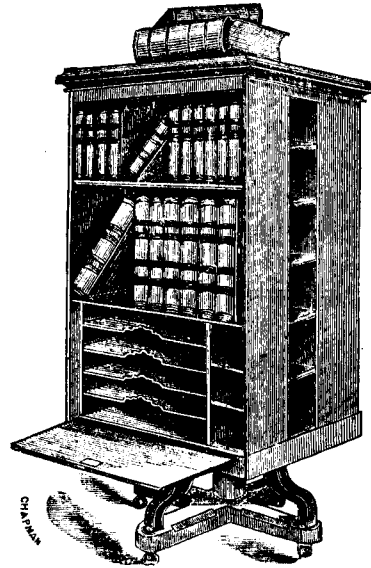
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PLUMBING,
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EUARD & MACDONALD.

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"GOOD NEWS,"

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REARRANGED.

Admission to non-members, 25c.

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S. ENGLISH,
Secretary.

Insolvent Act of 1875 AND AMENDING ACTS.

In the Matter of

RICHARD PAUL JELLYMAN,

Formerly of the Village of Lachute, now residing in
the Parish of Lachine, District of Montreal,

An Insolvent.

THE INSOLVENT has made an assignment of his estate to me, 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 FRIDAY, the TWELFTH day of SEPTEMBER, A.D. 1879, at ELEVEN o'clock in the Forenoon, to receive statements of affairs, 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, Aug. 23rd, 1879.

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RULERS,
PRINTERS,
LITHOGRAPHERS
AND
ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

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James Sutherland's old stand.

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD

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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.

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FOR INDIGESTION,
CONSTIPATION, PILES, LIVER COMPLAINT,
&c., &c., &c.,

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Specially suitable for the hot weather.

Town and Country orders promptly filled.

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400 NOTRE DAME STREET,

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The New Tariff is nearly 10 per cent. advance on these goods, yet I am selling my present stock at old prices:—

Manilla Envelopes at... \$0.75 per M.
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White X. Envelopes at... 1.25 per M.
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White XXX. Envelopes at... 2.00 per M.
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MARRIAGE LICENSES issued by

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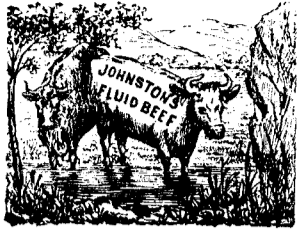
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(the flesh-forming or nutritious elements of meat), and that in a form adapted to the most impaired digestion. It is prescribed by every Medical Man who has tested its merits. Sold by Chemists and Grocers. Tins, 35c., 60c. and \$1.00.

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Brass Founder and Finisher.

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Comprising, in part,
Chandeliers, Brackets,
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Portable Lights, &c. &c.
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The manufacture of complete sets of Submarine Armour is a speciality, and full lines of these goods are always in stock, Air Engines, Helmets, Rubber Dresses, &c., &c.

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Of all descriptions, made to order on the shortest notice.
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ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY.

Eagle Foundry—34 KING STREET, MONTREAL.

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This famous stove, made by CLENDINNENG,
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and MONTREAL, CANADA.

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| Total Risks, over - - - | \$90,000,000 |
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| Investments in Canada, over - - - | 900,000 |

This well-known Company having

REDUCED THEIR RATES

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

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

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SYMINGTON'S PREPARED PEA SOUP

IS EASY OF DIGESTION, PERFECTLY WHOLESOME,

REQUIRES NO BOILING,

and, owing to the scientific treatment of the Flour, never causes any unpleasant feeling after eating; being highly nutritious, it is especially

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DURHAM CORN FLOUR.

EXCELLING ALL OTHERS IN LOWER SPECIFIC GRAVITY AND GREATER PURITY.

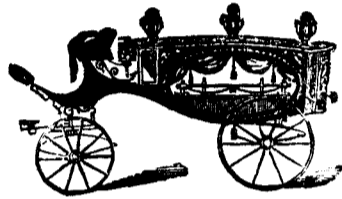
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IS THE REPORT OF

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Use only the Genuine. Insist upon your Grocer supplying you with this celebrated brand.

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LARGE AND COMPLETE,
ONE of the FINEST BATHS in the WORLD.
Hours:—Gentlemen, 6 to 9 a.m.; 2 to 11 p.m.
Hours:—Ladies, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.
Open Sunday mornings for Gentlemen.

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New designs in FLORAL, STRAW, WILLOW and WIRE BASKETS, suitable for presents.
BOUQUETS, CUT FLOWERS, SMILAX and LYCOPODIUM WREATHS and DESIGNS made to order.

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

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No. 52 BONAVENTURE STREET.

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ART METAL WORKERS AND FOUNDERS
IN BRASS AND IRON.

Gates in Wrought and Cast Iron.
New and elegant designs for

CEMETERY LOTS,

Roof and Boundary Railings.
WORKS: 84 to 90 WELLINGTON ST.

WATER FILTERS,
BEST IN USE.

MAY BE CLEANED OR RENEWED
WITHOUT DAMAGE.

WATER FILTER & COOLER COMBINED.

GEO. R. PROWSE.
224 ST. JAMES STREET.

COAL OIL AND GAS STOVES.

No Heating of Room, Perfect Sad-Iron Heater, no Dirt, no Ashes, Cooking Quickly for 1d per hour.
Call and see them in operation at

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NOTMAN & SANDHAM,
PHOTOGRAPHERS TO THE QUEEN,
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BRANCHES AT TORONTO AND HALIFAX.

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BOSTON, Mass., ALBANY, N.Y., AND ST. JOHN, N.B.

Medals awarded LONDON 1862, PARIS 1867,
CENTENNIAL, PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

A SUCCESSFUL ENTERPRISE.

A Walk Through Carsley's.

A SPLENDID STOCK.

HOME MANUFACTURES ENCOURAGED.

THE VALUE OF ADVERTISING.

No one who reads the papers can have failed to notice the unique advertisements appearing daily, in relation to Mr. Carsley's dry goods establishment; indeed, we might almost venture to say that the instructive and often entertaining paragraphs concerning the goods to be obtained at "393 and 395 Notre Dame street" are as much read as any other portion of the paper's contents, by lady readers especially. With them, Carsley's advertisement is often the first thing sought for, and the avidity with which its contents are devoured, and notes made for next day's purchases is the truest proof of the value of advertising. A *Gazette* reporter recently paid a visit to Mr. Carsley's store, and was conducted through the whole establishment, a sketch of which will no doubt be of interest.

One thing with which every visitor to Carsley's is particularly impressed on entering is the busy air of the establishment. "Cash here!" is the familiar cry which greets one's ears, as the energetic little cash boys flit to and fro with change, or the payment of a purchase, and the long counters, even at this season, when the retail dry goods trade is always dull and depressed, are crowded with customers, from the little daughter of the hard-working seamstress, sent to "Carsley's" for the small and cheap necessities of her avocation, to the richly dressed *grande dame*, whose luxurious brouche awaits her in the thoroughfare outside. As an instance of contrast in prices, the writer was shown the materials for a good Print Dress, costing in all but 60c! and then a piece of Ponsou's or Bonnet's gros-grain Silk at \$3.50 the yard. Of course the range of prices is equally comprehensive in every article to be found in the heterogeneous mixture composing the stock: Kid Gloves which, at 35c a pair, allow no one an excuse for the display of dirty digits in public, are side by side with the 8-button Jouvain or Alexandre of the fashionable belle; and like contrasts greet one at every step. After inspecting the splendid stock of Ribbons of all kinds, Hosiery, Ties, Cotton and Woolen Dress Goods, and other articles far too numerous to mention, our reporter was conducted up a broad flight of stairs to the second flat, where are located the

MANTLE AND COSTUME

departments, under the efficient charge of Mr. McKay. Judging from the magnificence discernible in even what now remains of the immense stock—the best criterion of which is the way the goods have sold,—the display at the beginning of the season must have been a gorgeous one. Mantles in all sorts and shapes, from the costly silk at \$75 or \$100 down to the humble \$3 or \$5 Jacket, are side by side with rich Matelasse, Cashmere, Vicuna Cloth Jackets and Sacques, whose empty boxes piled above the fixtures attest the number sold. Here are also to be found Costumes at values equally comprehensive in assortment. A specialty of this department is the stock of Ladies' *Robes de Nuit*, the very appearance of which must offer a temptation to their fair wearers to don them and woo on pillows of snowy whiteness, the drowsy god of sleep. The great majority of these elegant goods, Mr. McKay informed our reporter, were of

CARSLEY'S OWN MANUFACTURE, and compared with similar goods of imported makes, the verdict is undoubtedly in favor of the home article, both for durability and style, while in real monetary value there can be no comparison. In this department alone are employed some 50 or 60 hands who are kept

CONSTANTLY BUSY.

Shawls of all makes, Shetland, Paisley, Cashmere and exquisite French *faulle*, form another leading feature of this part of the trade, and when the stock is complete their value must amount to a large sum. Casually glancing *en passant* over the array of Bathing Costumes, Water-proof Mantles, Felt Skirts, all of Carsley's own make, we ascend to the third flat and find the

DRESSMAKING

department, which, like other manufacturing portions of Mr. Carsley's vast establishment, provides employment for a large number of work-people. Another ascent, to the fourth, brings the visitor to the

SHIRT AND COLLAR MANUFACTORY,

where, under the superintendence of Mr. Scott, are turned out daily large quantities of the well-known "Carsley's Shirts"—guaranteed to fit—a phrase seen on every advertising space in town, and one, moreover, the truth of which many a grateful mortal has proved thoroughly. Here the shirt undergoes the various stages of making, from the cutting out, which is done in quantities of three dozen at a time, until after passing through the hands of the stitchers, the washing and drying rooms, it is starched and glazed by expert ironers, and emerges neatly folded and ready for the wearer. This department affords constant work to some 15 or 20 women and girls, and is another instance of the wisdom of encouraging

HOME MANUFACTURE.

On the fourth flat, also, is to be found the **WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT**, comprising every article necessary to country merchants, many of whom prefer to buy their stocks from Mr. Carsley for cash, to selecting them from the stores of the jobbing houses in town.

Descending to the lower flats and passing through the Tweed, Blanket, Carpet and Curtain departments, each displaying evidence of a

LIVE BUSINESS,

the visitor reaches again the first flat. In the basement below this again is stored the reserve stock of Staple Goods, such as Winceys, Canton Flannels, Cottons, &c., in large quantities.

One of the secrets of the success of this popular establishment is the perfect system observable in every detail of its management. Carsley's is no place for disorder or careless work; notwithstanding the immense amount of business—and all for cash, it must be borne in mind—the thorough manner in which everything is done by every person connected with the store is discernible in the most trivial matters; in short, Carsley's is one of the best managed places of business to be found anywhere, and will, without doubt continue to maintain its well-earned popularity as

THE CHEAPEST PLACE

in the city for dry goods. Alterations are now going on in the premises next to No. 393, which will shortly be completed, and when communication between the two is opened and the extra accommodation added to the present store, it will double the size of the already vast establishment. *Gazette.*

The Canadian Spectator.

VOL. II.—No. 35.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1879.

\$2.00 PER ANNUM.

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THE TIMES.

IF M. Chapleau and his friends on the Opposition side of the House would work for the Province, with only half the ardour they are now displaying in the endeavour to turn M. Joly and his colleagues out of office, they would really deserve well of the electors. But, as it is, we have to endure the moral pain and financial penalty of a scandalous party fight for power. Will M. Chapleau, and those who act with him, try and reckon up what their petty votes of "no confidence" are costing the already over-taxed inhabitants of this most unfortunate Province? They may think that a policy of worrying is worthy of men who undertake the governance of our political affairs; they may imagine that they are winning their way to public confidence; but they are mistaken, and time—perhaps only a brief period of it will be required—will interpret the true situation for them. Then they will see that in this blindness of rage they have played the fool exceedingly. M. Chapleau was perfectly right in gathering all his forces to try issues with M. Joly on a vote of no confidence, but that once settled, he should have allowed the work of Government to go on. There is neither dignity nor wisdom in the policy of obstruction they are pursuing. A snatch triumph would not help them in the least, for their majority would necessarily be less than that which the present Government commands, and an appeal to the country would be more than likely to tell against them.

IT would add considerably to the strength of M. Joly's position and the peace of his mind, if he would in some way harden his skin. A politician in these degenerate days should have the hide and horns of a bull; the nerves should be all hidden away under great scollops of fat, so that light blows and stinging creatures cannot do much harm. I am speaking of the mere politician, of course—the man who has to make money enough by politics to live, or who cares only for the honour and glory of office. But M. Joly is not that. He has a conscience toward which he tries hard to maintain a friendly attitude—he has moral principles for personal guidance, and seems bent on following them—he will not sink the man to the office. He is right, and is winning the esteem of right-thinking people, but it makes his position difficult and painful. I could name gentlemen for his place who would soon have an increased majority; for there are sundry at Quebec who have not at all an extravagant idea of their own value. But M. Joly will not meet even the modest demands they make, so he must suffer while working. I hope he will not harden his heart; but he might, with advantage, be a little less sensitive.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD is, at last, happy. He is a Privy Councillor. The *Globe*, however, is not exhilarated, for "these hands are not clean," and no member of the "great unwashed" should, in its opinion, be granted high dignity or place of honour. Can the *Globe* have forgotten that virtue is ever its own reward, and seldom gets any other in this *be-Knighted* Land?

MANY people are asking why and for what M. Fabre has been sent to Europe? Some seeming to think that he has just gone on a

picnic at the expense of the Government. Not so, however; he has real business in hand. Readers of this journal will remember that I announced the failure of Sir A. T. Galt to make arrangements with the French Government for the more advantageous importation of light wines to Canada. They intimated to our messenger that such things were done through their consuls. A second attempt is to be made, with M. Fabre as the Canadian representative. It is hoped that a Frenchman will get a hearing and a chance of success.

And I join a large number of persons in wishing M. Fabre success. Sir Leonard Tilley is a conspicuous teetotaler, but his policy threatens to turn Canada into a whiskey-drinking country. The imposition of such enormous duties on all imported light wines will make it impossible for any but the wealthy members of society to buy them. Those who are not rich will drink some kind of stimulant, and if they cannot afford to buy a comparatively good and wholesome light wine, they will be driven to the use of bad whiskey. If Sir Leonard would reduce the duty on light wines and put it on whiskey, some practical good would be accomplished.

As all our bank charters run out in 1881, it is to be hoped that the Government will take some preliminary steps during the next session of Parliament for the improvement of our banking system. Late events have made it evident that very much of the inflation and consequent disaster were due to the mode of banking in vogue. Government could very well regulate matters so as to make a host of small banks impossible, by deciding that a charter shall only be granted when sufficient capital is subscribed—say four or five millions of dollars as a minimum.

AND at the same time could not something be done towards putting an end to this miserable system by which banks issue their own notes? A person travelling with Canadian bank notes can never be sure that they will not be worthless at the time he wants to use them. Why not adopt the English system, and let us have Dominion notes only? It would be safer and pleasanter to the general community and put a stop to the practice some banks have had of making extraordinary efforts to put out and keep out their notes.

THE impending changes in the directorate and management of our leading financial institution, the Bank of Montreal, cause a good deal of discussion and some slight trepidation among the timid. It is not detracting one iota from the well-earned confidence reposed in the previous management to maintain the opinion that the positions vacated may be equally well filled. No well conducted bank is the product of *one* courageous heart and brain, but of many. Add to these an infusion of fresh energy, guided by the collective experience of all the Bank's officers, and we shall have little cause in the future to feel less justifiable pride than in the past in the success of our greatest Canadian financial undertaking.

THE United States are all ablaze with politics. The papers are full of the coming State elections, and travelling America can talk of but little else. As next year is the Presidential year, party lines will be drawn with a closeness and stringency, it is said, almost equal to that attending a Presidential election. And this close drawing of party lines so often—bringing out all the worst passions of the worst members of the community as it does—is what thoughtful, peace-loving men are getting tired of. Greenbackers, Democrats, Republicans and sundry, wage most ruthless war among themselves; personalities are indulged in with perfect freedom, until some De Young shoots a Kalloch, and then there is wilder excitement, ending, probably, in a

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

riot. If government by party is necessary, it is one of those necessary evils, which all good men and true should strive to reduce to a minimum, as to number and size.

BUT, heated politics notwithstanding, commercial prosperity is fast returning to the United States. Almost every industry shows an improvement, while the crops promise to be more than ordinarily good.

IN painful contrast to that are the reports from Europe. I see that the Oldham calico weavers have suffered a reduction of five per cent. upon their wages, not only without striking, but without any serious remonstrances. As Oldham has often been the scene of some of the most bitter and uncompromising battles between labour and capital, this submission is significant; it means that the hardness of the times is so patent that none can deny it; and it means also that the operatives have grown wise enough to take in the situation and make the best of it.

IT is estimated that the grain crop in Great Britain will be a third below the average, making a loss of twenty-five million pounds sterling to cultivators. The deficiency in the potato crop will cause a loss of fifteen millions sterling, and there will be a further loss of three millions sterling in beans, peas, and rye, making a total loss of forty-three millions sterling. But how can anyone represent the fearful misery this will entail upon millions of our people? The outlook is gloomy indeed, and one calls to mind with pain and shame that when Parliament was prorogued a few days ago, the Queen was made to refer to England's peaceful relations with all European powers, to possible Turkish reforms, to troubles and loss of lives in Africa, but not a word of sympathy, was Her Majesty prompted to utter, with her starving English subjects. The fact of commercial depression and consequent misery was ignored. It was not the Queen's fault—she has a woman's heart, as every Englishman knows. The speech was prepared for her and read for her, and the Earl of Beaconsfield declared from the first for a "spirited foreign policy." Commerce depressed and crops bad; what can such things weigh, in the mind of a great statesman, against a "scientific frontier" and "peace with honour"?

BUT it is gratifying to find that the English people are becoming tired of the great Earl's glittering phrases and grand Oriental ways. They have begun to wish that statesman would look after home affairs, and attend to finances. Mr. Gladstone's honesty and ability are just what they must have, and he is too great and too good to deny himself to his country at the time of his country's need.

I HAVE special pleasure in calling the attention of my friends to the fact that what I have all along said about the conduct of Lieut. Carey, when the Prince Imperial met with his death, turns out to have been absolutely correct. The sentence of the court-martial has been reversed, and the Duke of Cambridge has felt it his duty to write a letter to Carey reviewing the circumstances, and declaring that after the surprise of the reconnoitering party by the Zulus, "resistance was impossible and retreat imperative." What a waste of sentiment there has been over this? Women wept and men wailed over the dreadful cowardice of an English officer; poor Carey was tried at the bar of public opinion, and condemned before he could utter a word; he would have been killed a hundred times over if public wrath and newspaper gnashing of teeth could inflict bodily harm on any one; and now, the Commander-in-Chief of the British Army wipes out the verdict of the court-martial, hands Carey's sword back to him, and tells him in the ears of all Europe that he has done his duty as a man and a soldier.

THE Earl of Beaconsfield owes Lieut. Carey an apology, for he characterised the death of the Prince as a "needless and cruel slaughter," and animadverted in strong terms upon the conduct of those who had allowed it. What he said pointed to Carey, of course, but the Duke of Cambridge has, in effect, told the Earl that he judged hastily and wrongly. But the Earl scored a point at the time, and that has always been the main thing with the present Prime Minister of England.

London gossips have it that our Governor-General is to have a stepmother. The story goes that a marriage is soon to take place between the Duke of Argyle and the Honourable Mrs. Anson, widow of Colonel Anson, daughter of Bishop Claughton, and niece of Lord Dudley, one of the richest peers in Great Britain.

FRENCHMEN are well up in the art of saving money, and according to accounts in the press are making great progress. They say that the deposits for the seventeen years before the war show a very marked increase in the material prosperity of the country, their annual progression being about 30,000,000 francs. After the war the deposits fell suddenly from 720,000,000 francs to 515,000,000 francs in 1872; then they began to rise gradually to 535,000,000 francs in 1873, and to 573,000,000 in 1874. At this date successful efforts were made to propagate the system of savings banks, and the deposits rose to 660,000,000 francs in 1875, to 769,000,000 francs in 1876, to 863,000,000 francs in 1877, and to 1,010,000,000 francs in 1878. Thus, in the space of four years the deposits have augmented 437,000,000 francs. No deposit is allowed to exceed more than 1,000 francs; when this sum is exceeded, the savings bank purchases *rentes*, which it delivers to the depositor. The reason for this is that the Government pays a higher interest than the ordinary rate on the money in the savings banks.

THERE are sundry things in which travelling Americans excel any people I have ever met, viz: Capacity for eating; skill in using the knife to convey food to the mouth and not cutting themselves; skill in using the fork with the right hand; power to imitate a moderate-sized thunderstorm when they talk; inward supply of saliva, and power of constant and loud expectoration; the strength of their teeth, which in many cases remain imbedded in the gums after years of continued effort, in public and private, to pick them out. There are other remarkable things about them, but the above have impressed me most.

OUR Post-office Department might make some changes with advantage; e.g., I had a letter from a Government official notifying me that a letter addressed to me was lying at the office; but, as the sender had omitted to put on the necessary stamps, I must send three cents' worth of postage to get it. Here is a delay of at least three days before I get the letter; it has cost the Government a printed circular, the time of a clerk, &c. How much more simple and easy it would be if we had the English system? There the carrier takes the letter to the person addressed, but does not deliver it until the postage is paid. Red-tapeism is an expensive luxury. EDITOR.

MR. ANGUS AND THE BANK OF MONTREAL.

An event resulting in one day in a decline of seven per cent. in the value of Bank of Montreal stock—a commodity deservedly considered as secure as any monetary investment can be in these times—is not without some degree of importance in its bearings on the financial interests of Montreal and of the Dominion. Not that such a depression in the money market was justifiable in the light of the succeeding period of restoration, any more than was a simultaneous onslaught on the other banks, which was produced by the same cause,—namely, the resignation of Mr. R. B. Angus of his position as General Manager of the Bank of Montreal. But the incident tends to illustrate on what a precarious tenure bank stocks and other "securities" are held during this, we trust, the close of the long period of commercial distress from which we have been and still are suffering. The slightest rumour, the most improbable and exaggerated report once set afloat is fanned by the breath of the noble army of busybodies, like a flame by the four winds of heaven, till a temporary panic sets in, to the great detriment of the whole community. To be sure the announcement did at first sight appear startling that a tried and trusted official was about to leave the helm with which he had so long and safely piloted our largest financial ship, at a moment, too, when breakers were visible all around, and many weaker vessels were lying stranded on the shoals of insolvency. We are convinced, however, that such alarm is entirely superfluous, as it is not the intention of Mr. Angus to finally sever his connection with the Bank of Montreal till after the lapse of a considerable period, probably some months, during which time he will doubtless devote his whole attention to the work of handing over to his successor the legacy of an indisputably solid institution, and—regarding his individual office—an inheritance of an unblemished reputation, and the example of one who has deservedly achieved more than ordinary success in life.

Mr. Angus entered the service of the Bank of Montreal in 1857 at a salary of \$600 per annum. The fact that he now gives up \$25,000 a year should be a stirring lesson to all our young men, demonstrating, as it does, that close attention to duty, combined of course with a share of talent, does still, as always, in due time find its merited reward. In 1861 Mr. Angus was appointed second agent for the bank in Chicago, which city he left two years later, to fill a similar position in New York. After a year at the latter place, he returned to Montreal as Assistant Manager to Mr. E. H. King,—a gentleman

who had entered the bank's employ in the same year as himself. One year later he became Local Manager, and was elevated in 1869 to the position of General Manager,—a post which he has ably filled during the succeeding period of ten years to the present date.

In conversation the other day with a prominent banker of this city, the latter assured us that he himself would not accept the position of General Manager of the Bank of Montreal, even should he be offered \$50,000 a year for so doing. The continual care attendant on such a responsible position would, he did not doubt, carry him, if he attempted to bear it, to an untimely grave.

We do not hesitate to ascribe the greatest praise to one who has done so much to sustain the character of the Dominion in the eyes of the world for so long a period as twenty-two years of arduous service. In dealing with men's credits, as a bank manager does, the most scrupulous integrity and impartial fairness alone can stand the daily fiery trial to which his duties subject him. The law of banking and the law of the land hedge him round with stereotyped rules and regulations handed down from time immemorial, while the apparent exigencies of the hour appeal with harassing persistence and force for the benefit of his decisions. A refusal of discount may make a life enemy; a short-sighted and injudicious granting of it tends to entail disaster and loss of personal reputation. It is a good principle that, which declares that the failure of a banker is, of itself, sufficient evidence that he has acted dishonestly; and, similarly, that his success bears witness to his moral worth. Of course the customers of a bank have a right to expect and claim such services as those we have been speaking of, but do they always get them? They have the indisputable right to demand the constant exercise of cautiousness and circumspection, with an undeviating adherence to the purest good faith and strict regard to truth in setting before the public periodical statements. But stockholders and depositors are not always treated so frankly and fairly by those to whom they have entrusted their funds as has been the case here. It is pleasant to be able to award praise where praise is due, more especially when such a striking contrast is brought into view by the disgraceful exhibitions afforded by the Consolidated, Ville Marie, and kindred institutions, that previous to their downfall had been long propped up by a system of misrepresentation and concocted statements.

That Mr. Angus longs for comparative relief from heavy brain-work is not at all surprising. His intention to resign has for some time been known to a few who were in a position to receive such a confidence; consequently, the charge of abruptly deserting the bank in troubled times must fall to the ground. We repeat our assurance that Mr. Angus will not actually take his departure from Montreal until he has thoroughly cleared the way for his successor. We would indeed be willing to hope for a reconsideration of the question of resignation, and the commencement of a further period of usefulness and success; but, though the requisition signed by bankers and merchants with that end in view must have been gratifying in the extreme to Mr. Angus, no less than to the Directors, we see very little prospect of such a desirable conclusion being reached.

The matter of a successor to the General Manager is at present involved in some uncertainty. We understand, however, that a probable choice will be that of Mr. C. F. Smithers, the agent of the Bank of Montreal in New York. This gentleman entered the service of the Bank of Montreal in 1858, being attached to the head office. He resigned his position in 1863, but subsequently, in 1869, accepted the New York agency. Mr. Smithers is universally regarded as a banker of sound practical experience, somewhat too conservative, perhaps, in his business habits and opinions. His long connection with the institution he may now be called upon to conduct, together with the qualities we have mentioned, seem to invest him with requisite qualifications for filling successfully such an important office.

It cannot be denied that the material prosperity of the Bank of Montreal has been temporarily retarded by the long continuance of a commercial depression which has shaken the foundation of business throughout the civilized world; but it is equally certain that the slight access of ill-fortune which may have latterly attended its enterprises will be rapidly counterbalanced by renewed life and vigour coming with the return of a general prosperity, the dawn of which we already perceive on the other side of the border, and which ere long must make itself perceptibly felt in the Dominion.

The public need be under no apprehension as to the future running of the entire complex machinery of the Bank of Montreal and its numerous branches. Mr. Buchanan, the Manager, will doubtless be as ably assisted as in the past by Messrs. Clouston and Macnider, gentlemen who are already well and favourably known in Montreal financial circles.

In conclusion, we would express an opinion that few, if any, men, either here or abroad, occupy so high a position as to afford to despise the lesson taught by the gentleman whom we are principally writing about to-day. The state in which the retiring manager relinquishes the bank's affairs leaves no room for doubt that during his long career, the principle which has guided his decisions has been, not what would render him popular, or tend to achieve a passing fame, but what was right, what was wisest and what was best.

OUR NORTH-WEST.

No. II.

And now we proceed to consider a few more of "A British Immigrant's" furious onslaughts on the Prairie Province. We are told that it is "a region bleak and treeless, where the settler is forced to make fuel of the corn raised in summer to keep his family from freezing in winter." Now, I find that many others besides "A British Immigrant" labour under a false impression in regard to the prairies of the Canadian North-West. They have read of travellers journeying for weeks over the great plains of the Western Territories of the United States without meeting with wood, of their being obliged to kindle fires of buffalo chips, and possibly instances have been brought to their notice of settlers being obliged to burn corn for fuel during the winter months; and because this is the case in the vast ocean-like prairies of Kansas, Nebraska, and Western Dacotah, they at once jump to the conclusion that it must be so in our own North-Western possessions. Now, any one who will take the trouble carefully to study the map of Manitoba and the Surveyor's report may find out for themselves that this is not the case. In the matter of timber, the Province of Manitoba and the Canadian North-West bear about the same relation to the United States territory as does some inland lake, dotted thickly over all its surface with wooded islands, to the infinite expanse of the open sea. In further confirmation of this statement, I would point the readers of the SPECTATOR to a certain Government regulation which provides that every settler holding 160 acres of land shall be entitled to at least 20 acres of woodland. Again, I would call their attention to the fact that the regular price of good dry wood in the Winnipeg market is \$4 a cord, and that during the summer months the best oak can be bought at \$5 a cord, as betokening anything but a dearth of fuel throughout Manitoba.

As a matter of fact there is not a single one of the principal settlements in the Province of Manitoba which is not well supplied with wood. There is a range of townships commencing at the Township of Dundas and running for a distance of over fifty miles to the Township of Ossowa, in rear of the Portage la Prairie, and every one of the settlements in this range has an abundant supply of timber in its rear. The Pembina Mountain district, extending from east to west nearly a hundred miles, has oak enough growing along the slopes of the hills to supply that whole section of country with fuel for a hundred years to come. The Little Saskatchewan district has access by the waters of the rivers to immense timber forests on the slopes of the Riding Mountains. The settlements lying east of the Red River are thickly interspersed with belts of timber. Altogether I can assert from a personal observation extending over the whole Province that this ground of complaint against Manitoba is utterly without foundation. As to the settlers being obliged to burn corn for fuel, this is sheer nonsense. Such a thing was never seen or heard of in the whole history of the Canadian North-West. It is true the Mennonites use straw instead of wood, but that is because, from the peculiar construction of the Russian stove, they can thus make productive use of what would otherwise be wasted.

Again, we are told that the Canadian North-West is "bleak." Certainly no one who had ever travelled over the prairies in winter time would be inclined to deny this, especially if he had been obliged to face a Manitoba "blizzard"; but perhaps your readers will allow me to suggest an advantage which may fairly be taken as a set-off against this count in the indictment. The pioneers of settlement in Ontario and Quebec had to carve out a home for themselves in a very wilderness of forest; they had to spend long years of wearing toil with axe and handspike ere their farms assumed anything like the appearance of cultivation; they grew old before their time in their daily struggle to push back the ubiquitous bush and to get even a fair-sized "clearing," and it is only in the present generation that any considerable proportion of the farms throughout Ontario and Quebec are becoming entirely clear of stumps and stones. Now in the North-West this is all different. In two years from the date of settlement a farmer who has commenced with sufficient capital to give him anything like a fair start can have a farm as attractive in appearance, as fertile in productive power, and as easy to till as the oldest settled homestead in the Niagara or Newcastle districts. He has no trees to fell, no stumps to pull out, no stones to flatten; so that it is no wonder that he can more easily bring a hundred acres under crop in *two* years than an Ontario pioneer could in *twenty*. Surely *this* consideration may in some respect be allowed to atone for the necessary bleakness of the Canadian prairies.

And again, we are told that the North-West is a "hyperborean" region. Now there can be no doubt that in that part of our country the thermometer *has* got a trick of getting away down into the forties, and even of sometimes getting uncomfortably near the fifties; but I think nearly every one who has ever spent any number of winters in Manitoba will assure us that in that intensely dry climate forty below zero is not felt as severely as twenty below zero would be felt in Ontario and Quebec. Nor does our winter last for six months, as a "A British Immigrant" would seem to imply. It rarely commences before the middle or end of November, and always breaks up about the beginning of April, thus leaving only about four months and a-half of winter,

instead of six months. Nor is the farmer during that time by any means restricted to indoor occupations. During the time of sleighing he has his hay to draw in from the hay marsh, where it was stacked when cut in the month of July; he has rails to draw in for new fencing, or logs for new buildings; he has wheat to draw to mill or market; he has wood to haul to the city for sale, and he can fill up his spare moments with the feeding of thirty or forty cattle which during the summer months can wander on the prairies and grow fat without the slightest care or trouble being exercised over them by their owner. Surely with all this to do the winter months cannot prove *altogether* an idle time.

Having thus treated of the various charges against the North-West contained in the pamphlet to which I referred in my first article, I shall hope in No. III. to present to the readers of the SPECTATOR some considerations as to the value and prospects of the North-West, which may, perhaps, induce them to take a somewhat more cheerful view of the future of Canada than that advanced by the able writer to whom I have had occasion so frequently to allude, and from whom, at least as far as the North-West is concerned, I am obliged so widely to differ.

Canadian.

MODERN PROGRESS AND THE TRADE QUESTION.

The discussion between Protectionists and Free Traders is not always confined to the main question: Which of the two systems is the best for any particular country, or for the world in general? A point frequently recurring in debate is: Which of the two is gaining or losing as the years roll onward? which of the two is destined to be the victor in the strife? Looking for it that there will be a survival of the fittest, which of these two opposing systems is likely to be the survivor when the other shall have been crushed out and shall have passed away? On which side are the most remarkable forces and products of modern civilization working? Let us name, for example, the steam engine, the ocean steamers, the locomotive, the telegraph, the printing press, and then ask: Are these working in favour of Protection or of Free Trade? Upon the answer to be given to this question much depends; for, as I have before stated, if it be shown that the current Free Trade assumption be true, and that the chief factors going to make up modern progress are working in favour of that system, then is Protection surely doomed to extinction, like the strange animals of far-back geological ages. On the other hand, if it be shown that these characteristic influences of our time are working in favour of Protection, then we already see the handwriting on the wall giving warning that Free Trade, however fondly cherished by a band of able and resolute supporters, is marked out for swift decay and inevitable extinction. Free Traders scarcely deign to argue this question of fact at all; they assume it is a matter of course that they are sailing with the stream, and that on the vast moral current of modern progress their system is being carried forward in triumph. That this assumption should come out in Free-Trade speeches is nothing new, for with the orators on that side it is always recurring; but the fact that Mr. Blake in his recent speech dwelt somewhat upon this favourite view of the Free Traders is worthy of notice. He did not deal much with details, but dwelt more upon general principles, and he appeared to rest with much confidence in the conclusion that, come this year or next year what may, the *general* working of modern progress must be in favour of Free Trade. Those who think with him admit present victories for Protection in Canada, the United States, France, and Germany, and a slight stirring up again, even in England, of a question that yesterday was supposed to have been settled there once for all. But all this is merely the temporary backward sweep of a single wave, which itself is part and parcel of the advancing tide. In a few years after this, if we take actual measurement, we shall see that the Free-Trade tide has been rising, not falling, as appeared to unskilful eyes. Great and widespread commercial depression has made the people of many countries uneasy and discontented, and they have rushed eagerly for the quack remedy of Protection, through which it was promised them that relief would come. Soon, however, they will discover their mistake, and will reject the nostrum with which they have been imposed upon. Meanwhile the steam engine and the telegraph (let us take these two as standing for modern improvements generally) are constantly and powerfully working in favour of Free Trade as a system. Such is the view of the matter which Free Traders delight in, and we note that so able a man as Mr. Blake, when giving reasons for his belief with regard to the main question, appeared to find none so sweeping and so conclusive as this one.

Human progress has been by some writers distinguished into these five stages,—the savage, the pastoral, the agricultural, the commercial, and the manufacturing. A people who have learned agriculture are more advanced than they who depend upon their flocks and herds only; and commerce is certainly an advance upon agriculture, though it may not safely supersede the latter, or attempt to stand apart and on its own bottom. It appears just as certainly that manufacturing, which is named last of the five stages, is an advance upon commerce. Savages the world over are eager to "trade" for guns, beads and looking-glasses,—articles the making of which is beyond their power. They

can buy these things, and they quickly learn the use of them, too; but as for *making* them, that is a stage of progress to which they cannot attain. If ever they do attain to it, then they have ceased to be savages, and are become civilized men. Semi-civilized peoples, of inferior development, may ride on railway trains, and may have knowledge enough of money matters to pay their proper fares; but they cannot build a locomotive, or produce a steel rail—these are products of the highest civilization only. Let us take a glance backwards at the various stages of progress through which these provinces have passed. In the early days the clearing of the forest, the raising of crops and the making of roads employed the whole energies of our working people. The dwellers by the sea, Britons as they were in their turn for maritime affairs, naturally took to building ships, to sailing them, and to fishing. Then everything sold in the stores was imported, and the custom carding mill was considered about as great an advance in manufacturing as it was worth while to attempt. Duties of from 2½ to 12½ per cent. were levied, for the sake of revenue only; such a thing as Protection for the development of home manufactures had not yet entered into Canadian heads. But the demand for protection came at last, and, mark the fact, it came with the progress of the country. When the country was as yet far behind its present position, there was no talk of Protection in these Provinces, any more than there is now in Jamaica, or in Brazil. Only in a progressive country, or let us say in a country that *has* progressed to a considerable extent, does the demand for Protection arise at all. At Rio, or even at the Cape, among our own people, with whom progress has not yet reached the manufacturing stage, you will hear nothing of Protection; but you will hear much about it in Paris, Berlin, New York and Montreal. That England is the first commercial and manufacturing nation in the world is admitted, but who comes next? France, Germany and the United States are, of all great nations, the nearest to England in commercial and manufacturing development, and there are certain materialities of modern civilization in which one or the other of them is in advance even of England. Account for the fact that these three great nations, standing in the very front of modern progress, have all adopted Protection. It is no mere coincidence that we have here, but real cause and effect. Protection is wanted by the most progressive peoples on earth, because they want to progress still more. A non-progressive people have no "hankering" after Protection, any more than a savage has for the exercise of a demonstration in Euclid. An unambitious people, content to stay where they are, do not agitate for "protection to home industries." Does not the light of facts seem to show that Protection and progress go together, that they are going on the same track, and in the same direction?

It is an argument with Free Traders that the world will be best served by division of labour, not between individuals, for that is conceded, but between nations. England should manufacture cotton and iron for all peoples; France should devote herself to the production of silks and wines, while the United States should drop manufacturing altogether, and be content to remain the granary and provision store of Europe. But national ambitions will not be thus confined. France wants to manufacture cotton, and the Americans will not content themselves unless Pittsburg be as smoky as Sheffield. And now we are coming to a bit of philosophy, but of an extremely hard and practical kind. Let us name again these wonderful modern agencies, the locomotives, the ocean steamers, the printing press, and the telegraph. What one grand characteristic is it that pervades them all, giving them one common, general action and tendency? I answer that they are above all things agencies of *diffusion*. Their action is to spread and scatter, to convey, to send to the ends of the earth what would otherwise have remained localized, confined to particular places only. Exactly so, some Free Traders will say, the ocean steamship is a means of diffusion, most certainly, it renders it possible, and even convenient, for the Illinois farmer to exchange his corn for Manchester cotton goods, or Birmingham hardware. This is to be admitted; we see that the locomotive, the screw propeller, and the compound marine engine have cheapened immensely the cost of carrying merchandise over long distances. If this were all, the prospects for Free Trade might be passably good. But it is not all; there is something else to be observed that greatly alters the case. It is not only *products* that are diffused, but also the labour, skill and capital which create the products. There are instances. The discovery of the Bessemer steel process in England is followed, almost immediately, by the establishment of the manufacture on the Continent of Europe, and in America, and already there are in the United States Bessemer furnaces enough to make steel rails for the whole Union. The manufacture of nitro-glycerine and its compounds, at first the specialty of one or two, did not take long to spread to many countries. Scientific associations, scientific periodicals, "trade" journals, and the daily and weekly press quickly make known to the civilized world this or the other new discovery that turns up. The steam-engine, the printing press and the telegraph are great diffusers. A hundred cities to-day wait for the intimation that the electric light has been made an economic success; were this ascertained for a fact, Montreal, and even Melbourne, far away on the other side of the globe, would not be long behind London and Paris in utilizing it. The power of climate has to be acknowledged; we know that the highest civilization must keep its seats within the temperate zones. Within these zones, how-

ever, natural conditions favour its spread, and these are immeasurably reinforced by the great mechanical diffusers just mentioned, aye, and by the whole large class of material improvements which they represent. Now, is this tendency of the materialities of civilization to diffuse themselves, to stop just at the commercial point, and not go on to the manufacturing stage? Such is the fond dream of the Free Traders, but a more foolish fancy was never indulged in outside of lunatic asylums. The progressive people, who this generation are content to buy abroad certain requisites of civilization, will next generation try to make them at home. Here is where Protection comes in, to co-operate with the rising ambition of progressive nations. To suppose that Protection will not eagerly be seized upon, as the means to a well-understood and much-desired end, is to suppose that progress itself is to cease its spread over the world. But it will not cease, the pressure of individual, local and national ambition is guarantee enough for that. Let us put it briefly thus. A progressive people desire to manufacture as well as to import. They have this ambition; they would not be progressive if they had it not. Protection offers them the means by which their efforts may be sustained; will they not seize upon the opportunity? Meanwhile the steam-engine, the printing press and the telegraph, outdo the hundred arms of ancient fable, in spreading and diffusing everywhere, within limits already indicated, the various works and capabilities which go to make up what we call modern progress. Do Free Traders begin to see that they are fighting against this destiny of *diffusion*, and that Protectionists are actually working with it, having the steam-engine, the printing press and the telegraph on their side? This is but "touching the fringe of a great subject," more anon.

Argus.

THE ANGLO-SAXONS.

When an editorial writer on the Anglo-Saxons ventured, in a recent issue of this journal, to express concurrence in the general correctness of statistics by which an evening contemporary endeavoured to shew that the people of the Dominion are habitually called by the wrong name, it was supposed that part of the subject had been disposed of. The contemporary, however, appears to have had something more to say in the matter, and has said it.

Doubtless with a commendable desire to remove any lingering doubt, the statistics are now supplemented by the argument, that if the countries whence came the people who chiefly colonized Canada are Celtic, Canada must also be Celtic.

An induction so obvious leaves no choice—if choice could be desired—than again to concede acquiescence. But the argument, however safe in itself and beyond the reach of controversy, may nevertheless have an unpleasant tendency to attract the attention of people of an enquiring turn, who, not being quite satisfied with the "very great exceptions," nor by any means clear as to the supposed preponderance of the Celtic element, might take it into their heads to suggest embarrassing questions, and object to the off-hand disposal of countries "speaking generally," and after the manner of ethnological writers.

To be sceptical is sometimes supposed to be clever, and when clever (!) sceptics begin it is not always easy to say where they may end. Nevertheless, as most things are said to have a limit, even theirs might be found in the ethnological dogma that Gaul was first peopled by Celts. Crushed by the Romans, who waged a war of extermination, overrun by the Franks, and again by the Normans, these Celts had a hard time of it, and were it not for their friends the ethnological writers they might never have been heard of.

To be told that the Franks were from Germany, and gave the name France; that the Normans were of the same race as those ruthless scamps who had the very *un-Celtic* habit of burning monasteries and murdering the monks; that travellers in Lower Canada are given to fancying themselves in Normandy, and that the Saxon Lowlanders in Scotland greatly outnumber the Celtic Highlanders and Islanders thereof, would not be encouraging to people who, being non-readers of the *Post* and the *SPECTATOR*, might feel inclined to say, "We are Celts."

It is not likely their possible opponents would have it all their own way. If the Celts disappeared from some places, if they were chased to the mountains in Wales and to the Highlands in Scotland, they are by millions in Ireland, and who could say that in that country they have not had a troublous time? Danes, Normans, Henry VIII., Oliver Cromwell, penal laws, confiscations, famines, fevers and obstructionists; and after all that "thratment," there they are to the fore with their amazing tenacity. Brave, warm-hearted, intellectual, wholly unselfish, they go on prospering and to prosper if let alone and in their own way.

But over and above all that has been said, the clever men alluded to might point to the facts that the Dominion is an English colony; that it was long, and is now partially, defended by an army called the English Army; that its coasts are guarded by a navy called the English Navy; that its Governors are appointed by a Government called the English Government; that within its borders the English laws, language, tastes, habits and habit of thought prevail; that the Anglo-Saxons have filled, now fill, and are likely to fill, several pages in the world's history; that the Marquis and the orators and the others

probably said "We are Anglo-Saxons" in a general—perhaps in an ethnological sense, and that it would be easy to find a worse designation than Anglo-Saxon.

All that could be said is, that although it might be nice to say we are Saxons, or nicer to say we are Celts, it is safer to say we are Canadians.

But the primary feature of the article in the contemporary of the 19th appears to be a defence of its statement, that certain celebrities in the Dominion are Celtic in their origin. Enquiry is also made as to its means of judging, if not by "names and pedigrees of old families," something is said about Saxon heads, and scientific hatters, encounters with O'Neills and McCarthys, and the authority of the historian being taken for fact, all of which is supposed to mean that when the evening contemporary said the celebrities are Celtic, the evening contemporary was right.

It was because the "names and pedigrees of old families" were consulted that the evening contemporary was found to be wrong; that its habit of assigning a Celtic origin to bearers of O and Mac is sometimes an erroneous habit, and that instead of the Marquis of Lorne's family being "one of the most purely Celtic in the British Empire," it is one of the least so; in fact, is not Celtic at all.

Not confining its admiration to imaginary Celtic celebrities in the Dominion the evening contemporary looks abroad, and taking in "the new Austrian Premier," Viscount Taaffe, declares him to have sprung from the ancient Hibernian Chiefs.

To gaze upon Europe generally and claim the great ones as belonging to what is called the "proud historic race," need concern no one in particular; but when the evening contemporary says "we must fall back on the historian for anything like truth," the historian is consulted with surprising, if disappointing result.

The Abbé MacGeoghegan informs his readers that "the Taaffes of Ireland are originally from England," that "one of the family espoused the cause of Queen Elizabeth against the Catholics of Ireland," and was given "the estate of MacDonough."

This record, from authority so respectable, is not of a character to be expected from one of a "proud historic race," nor, in the sense understood, as highly qualifying for admission to its ranks.

Having fallen back on the Abbé, he further states that the Browns, the Nugents, the Butlers, and the Lacys, whom the evening contemporary associates with the Taaffes as also of the ancient race, are Anglo-Normans. Leaving out the mythical period, the Hiberno-Celtic heroes may not have been many, but should not be passed over in silence. It would be gratifying to know who they were, and what they did for mankind besides killing them. Men with the Saxon, or Norman, or Danish taint should be kept out, and nothing admitted but the blood pure, ancient and gushing, so that for once it might not be said "he is of English descent." There are Anglo-Norman-Irish, Anglo-Irish and Scoto-Irish in dozens, but the genuine Mac's and O's are wanted, care being taken against interlopers like the Mackenzies.

There was a long time between the Norman arrival in Ireland and its complete subjugation in the reign of Elizabeth. During most of that time the English were confined to the pale. Who were the great ones in the rest of the Island? What did they do for art, science, agriculture, or anything for which men should be grateful?

POSSIBLE PROSPERITY.

There are good times yet in store for Canada. Her resources are by no means exhausted; and if we do not worry all the energy and enterprise out of ourselves by dwelling perpetually on the hardness of the times, we shall be able yet to take hold more vigourously than ever of these resources; by developing which we shall find and found a real prosperity.

The natural resources of this country are not in trade. It is only when a nation has utilized to the full all the materials within her borders, and attained to the highest known perfection of her times in manufacturing these into forms of usefulness, that she can find her amplest resources in a trade, not only in her own commodities, but in those which she gets in return for them, interchanging these again with other countries. Great Britain is in such a position now; and so her trade has become to her *the* resource of all resources. It is not so yet with Canada. Canada does not yet *produce* enough to enable her to command a trade.

Yet, judging from statistics, we have striven more eagerly, and longed more deeply even than Great Britain, to make of ourselves "a nation of shopkeepers." To put it hyperbolically (and hyperbole is always a graceful figure of speech), every one of us longs to have goods to sell, but nobody wants to buy unless *certain* of the immediate sale of the thing bought to some other victim. If the strength of the statement be rather staggering, one thing at least is certain, that statistics show clearly it has enough foundation in fact to make it only a "lie with circumstance"—that is hyperbole.

Mercantile Agencies are good for something, although not for the purpose for which they are supposed to be valuable. They are useful as Trade Directories and Statisticians, and may continue to live, if in that way they serve

usefulness. All wholesale traders are familiar with one or other of these business directories; and it is almost marvellous that a glance at the imposing list of traders in every small village in the Dominion there displayed has not long since made the shrewd and thoughtful among capitalists in trade sell out, while still they had capital, to seek a sphere of usefulness both for their enterprise and capital, either in some other country or in some other direction in this.

There are said to be twenty thousand traders, large and small, in the Dominion to a population of scarcely four millions; or one trader to every two hundred, of men, women and children. Allowing five to each household, this gives each trader the trade of forty families to support himself upon. It is doubtful if the average income of each household is above \$500; and certainly their average expenditure on food and clothing cannot exceed \$300. By far the larger portion of this is spent for the rudest necessities of life, which are largely a *direct* trade between farmer and consumer, in the country districts at least, and is never handled by the trader at all. Still, granting that there are not more than 10,000 of these traders engaged in dry goods, groceries, hardware, fancy goods, millinery, or general store keeping, it would be a liberal estimate to allow out of the eighty families' income \$100 per annum from each for these luxuries. This would yield a possible maximum annual turn-over of \$5,000 to each trader. Can there be much money in an average trade of this extent? In so far as there are large monopolists of trade in every trade-centre, this estimate must sink immensely in many cases. How can there be the possibility of anything but failure for very many? No wonder the competition for trade has been keen to agony, and profitless even when attained.

Voluntarily or involuntarily many must seek other outlets for their powers. Nor have they far to seek. There are vast tracts of land not farmed at all. There are still vaster tracts badly farmed. There is room for both capital and energy in farming. The Lower Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are specially fitted by climate and situation for stock farming. Pasturage is rich and abundant; shipping facilities can be readily attained—it is no fault of Nature's if they are not; root crops of all sorts are specially successful there also. Only energy and capital are wanting to ensure large success. Yet that section is but sparsely peopled, and their young men so proverbially desert the land before manhood is fully upon them, to seek employment and advancement elsewhere, that these Provinces are viewed as "the happy hunting ground" of the matrimonially inclined. For the world has not yet attained that purity and chivalry which makes it easy and safe for the gentler sex to go out into other lands to seek employment and gratify a righteous—at least, if not a noble—ambition denied at home. Yet there is work enough for both men and maidens if the capital that is positively wasted on trade operations there and elsewhere were employed in the development of natural resources. These Provinces are perhaps the finest part of Canada—rich in soil, and minerals of all kinds. There is iron in great abundance; and simply because there is no compulsory demand from abroad for the raw ore or "pigs," are we to let this resource lie useless? A combination of capital, with ability and brains to work it, applied to the products of these mines, might make us manufacturers for a fourth part of the world, and vastly enrich by genuine skilful hand and brain labour the whole Provinces. Wooden shipbuilding is dead or dying. Why should we not build *iron* ships superior even to the celebrated Clyde-built vessels? We only want inventive talent, enterprise, perseverance and capital to do this. We have the natural resources. The *least* difficulty is the capital. It is that rarer power—skill and the practical application of it—which we lack.

Of course this is Utopian. Well, be it so. There is another Utopian scheme. If our conclusions be right as regards the superabundance of traders, might it not be possible for us to cure this evil voluntarily rather than by the suffering which involuntary liquidation always inflicts? Why should not the few undoubtedly strong wholesale firms buy up the assets of their weaker brethren, on condition that they shall go out of business for a stated time. Several, perhaps even many, would gladly cease the warfare if they could be *honestly* relieved of debt and retain only a moiety of what they still *show* as capital. Retail traders might follow the example set. Then the capital so *retained*, saved from being squandered in a vain and hopeless competition, might either separately or by voluntary combination be employed in farming, or mining and the manufacture of the products of the mine, as already hinted at.

Such a course will come, is coming, *involuntarily*, if not of free choice. But if men would but see it, look facts rationally in the face, which there are indications at present they incline to do, and plan out to themselves a life of *usefulness* to the nation as a whole from the will to serve and not to hinder progress, this magnificent territory of ours will enter on a glorious and long-continued era of prosperity.

This result we have been trying to bring about by a "National Protective Policy" of sheer selfishness and isolation, extremely feebly carried out. It is in vain to halt between two opinions. Eighty per cent. duty on all manufactured goods would *force* us to manufacture for our local needs. Nothing less

will. These needs, however, would only increase in so far as we developed our natural resources in grain, lumber or minerals and fostered immigration of the productive classes. The present "protection" afforded is utterly futile, and makes us the laughing-stock of other nations.

The truth is we need no protection except from our own folly or listlessness. We should scorn as much to ask it against the American or British manufacturer, as one manufacturer here would to ask it against a neighbour manufacturer. The sickly sentiment of "Argus" in his criticism of the Hon. Ed. Blake's speech crops out in his illustration of the poor crushed Canadian hardware manufacturer whom a degenerate American has persecuted into lowering his price from \$5 to \$2.50. This is childishness. Is it not a fact that competition between rivals *within* a country is constantly productive of like results? Is Government, therefore, to step in to regulate the prices of all commodities, and give to every one a monopoly of his special trade that the monopolist may benefit at the expense of the consumer? Surely this is folly. Is the folly any less when each nation tries to monopolize its own trade and struggles to legislate (as though the thing were *possible*) against all competition of nation with nation in usefulness and perfection of manufacture?

But, Canada is not wholly a nation of self-seekers. There is true grit, true courage in many of her sons who are not so childish—so unmanly—as to fear competition from any source or any nation. Confident in her own strength—that strength and capacity which God has given her—to do honest labour so well directed that it shall be second in usefulness and beauty to none, she knows that she can only perfect such work, not in the calm and stagnant atmosphere of a forcing-frame, but amid the storm and tempest, as well as the sunshine, side by side with the "tares" of reckless and useless competition till the harvest comes, when her growth and strength have ultimated themselves in full fruition. Till then we must let the tares and the wheat grow together, nor attempt to do evil that good may come—to become more and more selfish that when we have got all we can to ourselves we may be able to compete *generously* with others. No *real* wealth can be so attained—no real strength so developed. It is always as fictitious as the glittering soap-bubble of childhood days, which a breath created and a breath dissolves again. Let us rather "put away childish things," and be *men*.

Spero.

FOREST DESTRUCTION.

A timely and forcible article in the August number of the *Canadian Monthly*, from the pen of P. S. H., Halifax, on the subject of Forest Destruction, will be read with much appreciation by all who have their eyes in any degree open to the danger to which the prosperity of our country is exposed from this cause. It is time that public opinion generally were more alive to it; for although much harm has been already done, much may yet be averted by timely and vigorous action, and by the pressure of all the influence which an enlightened public opinion can bring to bear upon it.

A shrewd European writer truly says that the "universal curse of an old civilization is the reckless destruction of the original forests." Ours is not yet an old civilization, yet the mischief which has already been done in this way is not easily calculable. Noble timber, one of the priceless ornaments of a landscape, destroyed beyond possibility of replacement,—valuable property utterly wasted, and a climate in some places already deteriorated,—are now the unwelcome accompaniment of a still *new* civilization. But an intelligent nation like ours must not let the havoc go on with open eyes; it must spare no pains to check the progress of this most injurious destruction.

The writer of the article referred to analyzes the various causes which have contributed to the demolition of so much of our "forest primeval." The first settlers, absorbed in the one idea of "clearing" their land, looked upon all trees as their natural enemies, and cut down unsparingly, leaving to their descendants the task of trying to retrieve the destruction to some extent by laboriously planting young trees for shade and ornament to replace the stately old forest monarchs which might far better have been left where it was not necessary for agricultural operations to remove them. Not only did the settlers clear their ground with the axe, however. Fire was used with still more disastrous effect, and we can all recall recollections of country roads through dreary wastes of burnt forests thus wantonly destroyed, leaving, of all their stately beauty, only charred stumps and here and there a dismal black skeleton to sadden and depress any sensitive imagination. Far from making the "wilderness to blossom as the rose," these early settlers, by what we cannot but call their reckless folly, have left to future generations a parched and barren wilderness where they found all the exuberant verdure and fertility of virgin nature. For even where the land was really *cleared*, and not left a confusion of blackened stumps and branches, this process of *burning* off the timber, and so calcining the surface-soil itself, ruins the permanent fertility of the land, though the stimulus of the ashes may increase it for the first two or three years. When these were past, the burning-over process was again resorted to in order to "clear" new land, and by this wasteful means whole tracts of our valuable forest-land have been recklessly spoiled of what might have been a source of national wealth for ages to come.

But if the supposed necessities of the early settlers in the hard struggle for the necessities of life must somewhat extenuate the wrong they thus did to the country, no such excuse can be pleaded for the authors of the destruction still going on. P. S. H. notices the amount of unjustifiable destruction caused by the lumbermen of Canada, who, in the hope of making large profits in a most precarious occupation, are pursuing an over-crowded occupation, to "the manifest ruin of each other, to the vast over-production of timber in our markets, and to the obvious and not remote total destruction of the sources of production." P. S. H. believes, that "upon the whole, the exports of the products of the forests of British North America have cost the producer more than he has actually received therefor," and considers the action of those who represent the lumbering interest of Canada as simply suicidal. Surely this is a case in which our Legislature may well interfere and protect the most obvious interests of the country by husbanding these invaluable resources for the time when their value shall have increased a hundred fold, provided we have not first allowed ourselves to be recklessly robbed of our richest heritage.

But the most inexcusable cause of destruction of all is one which is daily, during the hot and dry summer months, bringing about the utterly aimless destruction of large tracts of forest land, ruining some of our finest natural scenery, and endangering, often destroying the property and the lives of hard-working farmers. How often do we read the item of news with too little concern: "Large bush-fires raging in—county or township!" How often are our clear summer atmosphere and pure summer sky veiled in a smoky pall, representing the wanton destruction of thousands of dollars' worth of Canada's most valuable treasure! "Wanton," we say, and the expression is not too strong. Every right-minded person will agree with P. S. H. that language is too weak fitly to characterise the selfish recklessness of the man who leaves his camp-fire smouldering where a light breeze may soon fan it into a conflagration, or tosses the match with which he lights his pipe down among dry leaves and timber without a look to see what has become of it, when all experience tells him that he may thus become the culpable agent of destroying an indefinite amount of beauty, of property, and even of life. As for the man who wilfully sets fire to the woods, whether from malice aforethought or childish love of mischievous "fun," he should be classed with such human fiends as barn-burners and common incendiaries, and should be stowed away, out of the reach of doing further mischief, in the penitentiary for life. It is true, as P. S. H. says, that the crime of forest incendiarism is one most difficult of detection; but Government might do something at least to repress it, by imposing severe penalties, which might at least act as a deterrent to those not capable of being influenced by other considerations. It is quite time that some active legislative means should be taken to protect those rapidly decreasing forest resources, in which should be stored up, with a wise care, provision of warmth, of locomotion, of commerce and manufacture, for future generations, as well as refreshing parks and breathing grounds for our people in all time to come.

There are still other reasons, of which P. S. H. takes notice, why our forests are an invaluable possession, and any extensive destruction of them would be a national calamity. Their presence, as every schoolboy ought to know, in precipitating rainfalls and preserving and distributing moisture, is a preventive at once of droughts and devastating floods. P. S. H. says he has not "the means of ascertaining whether or not the partial denudation of the forests of Canada hitherto has as yet produced any material effect upon the quantity of its rainfall." The present writer knows of districts of country in which the wholesale denudation of forests has very perceptibly reduced the rainfall, and subjected the country to withering droughts. Yet even *there* proprietors of such woodland as is left will, through greed of a little personal gain, continue to cut down the almost inestimable timber that remains. Some of our prettiest river scenery is fast becoming spoiled by this means, and it seems to be forgotten that there are many bits of woodland which, from their beauty, might be a "joy for ever," which are yet unfitted for any other use. Take, for instance, a bit of river-bank well known to the writer, which has been, unlike the rest of the shore, stripped of its natural adorning of trees, leaving a patch of barren, unsightly common, on which nothing can be made to grow. It is, to the most slightly observant eye, a blot on the fair landscape, and must for ever remain so. Yet how many more such blots will disfigure our fairest scenery, through the stupidity or the cloddish selfishness of proprietors, unless our Legislature interfere in some way for *this* most legitimate sort of *protection*! In Germany, beautiful scenery is rightly considered a public possession, and not even proprietorship of the land gives a man the right to disfigure it. In Canada, where the appreciation of the beautiful is not nearly so widespread as in Germany, we stand still more urgently in need of such protection for preserving our beautiful scenery, so much of which depends on *foliage*, intact, for future generations.

As has been noticed, forests are a material safeguard against floods. In a thrilling description of the late destructive inundation at Szegedin, in Hungary, which recently appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine*, this or other disasters of a similar kind are traced to their source in the denudation of forest lands, which act as so many reservoirs, holding the water in their shady and porous recesses

till it becomes gradually distributed as needed, and forms the running streams which make the difference between a well watered country and a dry one. Take away our forests and we shall not long possess our fishing streams, and the water instead of running in its quiet, natural channels, will be suddenly spread over the country in the shape of floods, while even our "water privileges" will soon become seriously circumscribed. As for the fishing privileges, P. S. H. says that "experience has already taught the lesson, in Canada, that even what have been recognised as valuable fish streams cannot always continue to exist as such when the neighbouring forest is cut away." And he further "points the moral by referring to the desolation which forest destruction has spread like a blight over what were some of the richest and fairest portions of the earth.

It is earnestly to be hoped that our rising generation may be educated into a value for and appreciation of the beauty and use of our forests which is too much lacking in the present. We should, with P. S. H., be glad to see Canadian children impressed with the same reverence for trees and care for their preservation, which the children of Holland feel and show in regard to their canals. Teachers might do much to cultivate a sentiment of respect for trees, and all who can influence public opinion in this direction, should, as patriotic men and women, endeavour to use their influence in behalf of the preservation of the greatest glory of our forest land.

One means of doing this must, of course, be the planting out of young trees, and to this end the destruction of young timber should be most carefully avoided. Yet, even our very loyalty threatens to work mischief in this particular! It is to be regretted that in our cities and towns, and even in our villages, loyal or political demonstrations so often take the form of building arches composed of quantities of young evergreens, and the adorning of the streets with rows of rootless trees. If this rather childish fashion could only be superseded by the planting of *permanent* trees *with roots*, it would be considerably for the improvement of the places in question. But certainly the sacrifice of thousands of young trees to make arches for a day or two's decoration is a custom which were better honoured in the breach than the observance. As Lord Dufferin has left an impress among us of his regard for our old historical monuments, his much-esteemed successor might do us a further benefit by discouraging a system which threatens to make still farther havoc in our fast diminishing woodlands.

One other cause of injury to the attractiveness of our woodlands must be noticed, the havoc made among its beautiful and innocent denizens, feathered and furred, by idle loungers who find a base pleasure in firing off powder and shot at any living thing which they think they can kill with impunity. We have few enough song-birds in many parts of Canada; yet these loafers—one cannot call them by a better name—go on recklessly destroying every one they can cover, apparently neither knowing nor caring how their ruthless puff-puff, for mere idle amusement, mars the enjoyment of all within hearing who love to watch our pretty birds and squirrels in the enjoyment of the forest life to which they add its crowning attraction. We want a more healthful, a nobler sentiment cultivated in our youth, in this matter also, unless our forests are to become in no long time, a silent lifeless wilderness. Could not our Government afford a sufficient number of *rangers*, in much frequented localities, for the protection of both our song-birds and our game from the indiscriminate slaughter of reckless and selfish pleasure-seekers. *Fidelis.*

OUR SUMMER RESORTS.

No. VII.

After leaving the Bay of Chaleur, or Chaleur Bay, according to Admiral Bayfield, and bidding farewell to the red sandstone cliffs of Cape Despair, pursuing a northerly course, and supposing the departure to be break of day, and a glimpse of Table Roulante, or Mont St. Anne, or Mont Percé be obtained about sunrise, the beholder will never forget the scene. On the right, Bonaventure Island, with its high perpendicular cliffs of red sandstone, their colour heightened by the morning sun, and their ledges and fissures dotted with an innumerable number of gannets and snow-white gulls, making an imaginary mosaic, rivalling in beauty the enamelled walls and tessellated pavements of the Cathedral of St. Mark. On the left, the celebrated Percé rock, with its natural doorway, rising like a fortress out of the sea to a height of nearly 300 feet, and remaining to this day much like it was when Jacques Cartier visited it in 1534. Here between the Rock and White Head is the Bay of Percé, on the shores of which is situated the town of Percé, inhabited since the 16th century by a race of hardy fishermen. Here, as at Tadousac, the spiritual wants of these early toilers on the sea were not neglected, for, in the "Chronicles," we learn that Bishop Laval in 1673 founded a mission, entrusting it to the Recollet Fathers, who erected a chapel at Percé—another at Bonaventure Island, which was called *St. Claire*. These chapels were destroyed by fire by some English adventurers in 1690, who attempted to seize on Canada, and who pillaged and sacked and burnt the houses of the defenceless inhabitants. A new church at Percé now occupies the place of the old one, but the interior, like the church at

Ha-Ha Bay, is far from completion—the old cry, poverty of the people, which alas, is too visible in all these cod-fishing districts from Paspebiac to Cap Rosier, despite the Princes of *Gaspesia*, Messrs. Robin and Le Boutillier. The town of Percé, notwithstanding its beautiful situation, will never command a name as a summer resort. Compared with Arabia-Deserta, it is Ossa to a wart, but Mont Percé, though it rises to a height of 1,230 feet above the sea, and from its summit there is a view which language cannot convey to the eye any more than the eye can convey to the ear the divisions of sound—the roaring surf, and the wild outcry of the gulls and cormorants on the neighbouring rock when engaged in a fight for their respective territories—yet there is an ancient and fish-like smell, a dead putrid cod-head effluvia wafted even to the top of the mountain, which would make one sigh for those perfumes extracted from the aromatic herbs growing in the oases of the land of the Bedouins. For miles you “nose” fish, whale and seal oil; there’s no escape, unless by putting out to sea in the “*Miramichi*,” for all the sailing-boats are tainted with a fishy odour, and the “*Chronicles*” say that “well-to-do houses in some localities have a fishy smell.” The churches are not proof against it. Not many years back, the R. C. Bishop, visiting the chapel on a fishing station, on entering, exclaimed to the pastor, ‘Is the chapel used to dry and cure cod-fish? The smell here is positively dreadful!’ ‘No, my lord,’ the pastor replied; ‘but at the news of your approach my parishioners had the floor carefully washed with soap. Unfortunately the soap was made from fish oil.’”

From the top of Mont Percé, which can be seen at sea from a distance of forty miles, there is a picturesque view, and though it lacks the sublimity of the views obtained from the summits of the granitic mountains on the Saguenay, yet it borders upon grandeur, with its hill and dale, mighty woods and verdant valleys, in all the pleasing gradations of perspective. From this mountain there is a gorge or highway which winds round the hills, edged by forests and overhung by hoary cliffs, leading to Mal Bay, which is about five miles wide by four miles deep. On its south side there are magnificent cliffs nearly 700 feet in perpendicular height above the sea; a fine broad, sandy beach extends across the head of the bay, and encloses a shallow lagoon. It is a delicious place for bathing, and a capital one for camping out in calm weather. The river Mal Bay, in which are to be procured both trout and salmon, flows into this lagoon. From Mal Bay there is a road, but not a very good one, to Douglstown, a fine harbour at the head of Gaspé Bay, in which, on the 12th of August, 1860, at sunset, the Royal squadron, consisting of the “*Hero*,” the “*Ariadne*” and the “*Flying Fish*,” anchored, and on the following morning His Excellency the Governor-General welcomed H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to Canadian waters, and a royal salute was fired from a battery situated in front of the house of Mr. Le Boutillier, and the people cheered most lustily. In the month of July, 1534, shouts of joy arose from the crew of Jacques Cartier when they planted a cross on the sandy point at the entrance to the harbour, and took possession of Gaspé in the name of Francis I. of France, not, however, without an energetic protest being then and there made by a great Chief, clad in a bear skin, and standing erect in his canoe, followed by his numerous warriors.

The town or village of Gaspé or Gaspé Basin, as it is called, is prettily situated on a plateau overlooking the bay, and is destined at no very distant day to become one of the most frequented of our Laurentian watering-places. It has a number of good stores, many handsome private residences, a Protestant and a Roman Catholic Church; it can boast of a collector of Customs, a harbour master, an American Consul; but it lacks a good comfortable hotel. It is in direct communication with Quebec and Montreal by means of the Gulf Ports Steamer *Miramichi*, than which there is no more staunch, fast and worthy sea-boat plying the waters of the St. Lawrence; it has a telegraph station, and it has a genial, hospitable and well-informed people, so that the visitor need not lack society. The sea-bathing is good; the air is balmy and is not subjected to the vicissitudes of temperature so common to the villages on the north shore of the river. Added to these qualities, there is good yachting and boating, spearing for lobster, and bobbing for mackerel, while the true disciples of Isaac Walton may indulge in salmon and trout fishing to their hearts’ content.

The scenery in the neighbourhood is very beautiful, the roads are tolerably good, but the water high-ways are better and more pleasant. The artist will find in his rambles many admirable studies infinitely beyond the contracted bounds of the photographer’s camera. Here he may see Nature in her full dimensions and enjoy the contemplation of her in all her simplicity and grandeur; under all the varieties of light and shade, sunshine and storm, morning and evening, he would find an inexhaustible fund of entertainment, while the great volume of Nature expanded before his eye would banish the littleness of life and naturally impress his mind with all that is lofty and great, and he will be bound to confess that the Bay of Gaspé with its environs is a most charming and enchanting country, and its beauty may possibly draw from him the apostrophe of the enraptured bard,—

“Visions of glory, spare my aching sight!”

Thos. D. King.

LIVING.

A tree lives when the machinery for obtaining the elements of its existence from the soil (the sunlight and the rain) is in good working condition—when the absorbents in the thread-like fibre of the roots take up the moisture from the ground and the innumerable cells in the trunk and limbs bear it away into the slender twigs and leaves, pushing the buds into flowers, and a new growth of wood. There is nothing above or beyond this in that existence. Cultivation can only make each tree perfect of its kind, but not change the one into another.

An animal lives when it fulfils, in like manner, all the requirements of its being. Ask a bird what it is to live, its answer would be, “for me to live is to be a bird.” Ask the eagle what it is to live. He will turn his eye toward the sun and rise up into the air till lost in sight; or, perched on some old tree that overhangs the lake, or the frightful precipice, he will utter a wild defiant scream. Question the canary in its cage on the same subject; ruffling its feathers and hopping from bar to bar, it will pour out in liquid strains of music its life, which makes it plain that its life is to sing.

For a man to live is to be a man—not a vegetable, nor a bird, nor a sheep, nor an owl, but a man with all the word implies.

A mere animal existence is not living. All there is of birds and beasts is in the physical structure, but the body of the man is only the house he lives in. Not even a refined physical life is being. Wealth may provide us with better habitation, and furnish us with more comforts and luxuries, but physical life is the same whether housed in a log hut or marble palace. The difference between those who live in stately mansions and those who live in hovels is not enough for record.

What does life mean? What was intended in the creation of man? What is man? A living man is an immortal truth, a truth that breathes, thinks and feels—a truth that is immortal because it is above and beyond all that can live and die in this world.

The theory is every where. Our friend will discuss theories and creeds and systems with us by the hour. The book is full of good advice. Our beliefs are all right. But a man who knows men in the street—who makes bargains with professors of religion instead of talking the Bible with them—a man who has found out that there are plenty of praying rogues and swearing saints in the world, above all, who has found out, by living into the very pith and core of life, that all the truth there is in the world is in man and men of every-day life—not in books, sermons and professions—will demand to see the life and truth, with far more confidence in what we are than what we seem. There is no truth in the world but that found in the streets, in the fields, behind the counter, or in the domestic circle. All there is in the church is found in good deeds, not in the creed. It makes no difference how beautiful the speech or heavenly the sentiment, the test of life and being is found when we trade with our neighbour, or when the cart strikes a stone. True manhood cannot be hammered to pieces or melted in the hot furnace.

A true human life plans and works for the good of others—for the degraded and the poor, and every man knows that our definition of living is true. We feel at home in living the good and the beautiful. We feel free amid fields of flowers. Every pure thought and tear of sympathy points upward, not downward. A wrong principle offends us, while a truth is as musical love. We are more at home with a living author and in the picture gallery of a real artist, than we can be in a palace filled with fashion. He who speaks a truth is always heard. That tone thrills the generation.

To be men is to be alive. A living man grows in truth, justice and law. Acting deprives him. He has no time for mere pretense and profession. We cannot have too much intellectual ability and culture; but it is not the intellectual giant who is the most alive, it is the men of fervour. Live men do not stop to explain theories or discuss creeds, but build life into a practical form to make the world better.

Men who stand still are dead. Those who have wealth and live without a care, may have a pew in a fashionable church, but they are not living the life of men. The body is alive, well clad, and well fed, but the man is dead.

Discouraged men are dead. Like soggy driftwood, lodged on the banks of streams and rotting into ruin, they have not received decent burial.

Nations, institutions and churches, that never put forth anything new, whose strength is spent in warding off storms and nursing their sickly systems—all people, the foundation of whose existence begins to crumble and where from between the stones the moss begins to grow, and in whose temples we hear only the hooting of owls, or the melancholy tones of old men chanting the praises of the buried past—churches that are more zealous in being orthodox than in carrying bread to the hungry, and nations that are engaged in repairing Chinese Walls against the encroachments of new ideas, are dead, and the best place for them is in the grave.

There is nothing so sublime as life—nothing so magnificent as living. To feel the thrill of life is pure bliss. What is common to the body, is of but little comparative importance, but giving grand truths that are stronger and more enduring than time, a living practical existence is sublime beyond conception.

But to exist and not live is a degradation. We can never equal the birds in plumage or the leaves in colours, nor nature in taste, but we can be men. We can make life sublime. But to be a brute, to live a mere animal existence is a degradation.

Every life should be an original, though required to notice every conventional role of fashionable life—original, not in the sense of being awhile like others, but in mockery,—every thought and act our own. In all society we find a large majority of the people led by the tinkling of the bell of custom—men and women who are the fashion-plate patterns of modern life—living illustrations of propriety who have been taught to move with the same motion, speak in the same tone, think the same thoughts, sing the same songs; but to live is to be a living man.

We reverence such men. They always stir up the sluggish soil and keep the whole community on the move; they force us to think, they arouse us into feeling, they make us ashamed of our smallness and lead us into new and broader fields.

To live! What a grand conception! There can be nothing so great and good and grand as life, and a life worth living then is sacred. The most degraded is a miracle.—*Grand Rapids Evening Post.*

WHAT IS PRAYER?

If it is understood that prayer is simply *begging*, and that the attitude of the Being to whom it is addressed is so full of personal dignity that He will not give unless his creatures humiliate themselves to ask, and beg, and pray, then it is useless to discuss further what prayer means, and why the true prayer of a sincere heart is the actual means of life.

There *are* men and women—and not a few—who are able to see two sides to this question, and find both almost equally puzzling. For instance, to such, if they be fathers or mothers themselves, it would seem a most grievous insult, inflicting a deep wound within, to have *their* children daily cluster around them to beg them earnestly to be so good and kind as not to forget to give them their dinner to-day; or, after that meal had been provided and eaten, overwhelm them with profuse thanks. And, as rational men and women, it puzzles them perhaps still more to understand why they should seek that Infinite Love should alter the laws of Infinite Wisdom to gratify the idle whim of *their* feeble, finite intellect, because it wants a short cut to some end which they know right well *can* only, and *ought* only to be reached by conformity to the laws of that Infinite Wisdom which is written plainly on all their surroundings, as well as within their own being and constitution.

Yet we are taught by our Lord God and Saviour to pray, and to pray *without ceasing*. Nay, more; He showed His disciples how to pray, and impressed still more plainly by His life what constant prayer is. The Lord's prayer is not only a phraseological copy. Like all our Lord's words, it is both truth and life. *His* words *are* spirit and life.

If any one will read attentively this Lord's prayer, he will perceive that before he dare utter it with any meaning he must feel that God is *everything* and man but as *nothing*—yet *of* Him; for is He not "Our Father"? In that very name is implied, that while we are *of* Him, yet we are not, as it were, fragments of Divinity, but separate individualities capable of becoming god-like by His sustaining care. If it were not so, where would be the use of *our* petitioning that "His kingdom may come and His will be done," if our will or life is to have nothing to do with the process? No! man has the tremendous power and responsibility of individuality. He is a *son*—not a machine—even though he ask for bread sufficient for the day.

That petition for daily bread seems to many the greatest puzzle of all; for is not Nature and Nature's Creator ever bountiful? Men have only to *take* and eat; that is, where civilization has not improved (?) on the natural sources of supply by complicating them. Yet this petition is the very centre and keystone of our Lord's prayer. These words too are spirit and life. He Himself, our Father in Heaven, *is* the bread of life. If a man eat of Him he shall live. And He is Love; hence, when we have taken *this* daily bread of love to man and love to God, and appropriated it into the quality of our life, we *can* say "forgive us our debts; for we also forgive every one that is indebted to us," (Luke xi. 4.) for we will then have come into that law of love which harbours no thought of forgiveness, but only of service in usefulness. We will then not be "led into temptation," except in so far as that is needed to "deliver us from (our inherent or derived) evils." We can then see clearly that in Him is the source—the one and only source—of dominion over self, which is properly "His kingdom," find "power" to serve others, and "glory" in the resplendent results that must follow when the Divine Life is allowed free course in all the thoughts, words, and deeds of men.

But more than this, our Lord's prayer is not only thought, not only truth, it is *life*. To every thought in it is attached a deed. The idea of a father implies the answering care and love of a son. Because our Father is in Heaven, we must be able, we must have powers within us to rouse ourselves, by His aid, to that *state* also. *That* is work to do; and He can and will help

us in it. He has done so not alone by precept, but example. If we are to hallow all His *name* implies, as embodying His whole character and Being, we can only surely do so by cherishing and developing that image of Him in ourselves which constitutes Him our Father. If "daily bread" be His love, His life, we must assimilate this to our will, our love, our life, to give it nourishment; and if we do not daily expend on others the strength such food gives, by loving, willing, living for others, we can have no appetite for further supplies. The road to forgiveness is by forgiving and loving others. The way to flee temptation is to drive out evils by this very strength which this Bread of Life gives us. To lay down self and selfish love is to yield to Him the kingdom and the power and the glory.

To *say* all this is nothing, and ends nowhere. To *do* it is to *live*. Hence prayer is constant communion with God—a constant feeding on Him in every state or condition, in every or any position in which we find ourselves. It is to seek towards Him for His will, and join our wills to the stream of His life of Infinite Goodness towards all. This is prayer. There is no other. In so far as words are found to help us in doing this, words are good; and it is right we should talk to God as a man talketh with his friend, for He is our friend as well as Father. We may tell Him our sadness, our troubles, our perplexities as well as our joys and hopes, but we need not necessarily do so either publicly or formally. We are ever in His presence. He is not far from any one of us. To *feel* that He is near *is* prayer. We need interrupt no good or useful labour that we may be with Him in prayer. Nothing so hides God from us as the cloud of idle formalism which is so frequently *called* prayer. Nothing so reveals Him near to us as honest labour for others' good. In a life of usefulness to the world—to the poor, the blind, the sick, and the lame physically or spiritually, for there are spiritual deformities as well as natural—we come ever more and more consciously into communion with Him who, when on earth, "went about continually doing good."

So let us pray, for that is *work* done in constant dependence on ever strengthening love for Him towards others. That is the Lord's prayer and the Lord's life. F.

SIC TRANSIT GLORIA MUNDI.

Like dewdrops sparkling on the spray,
Like an iris o'er a fountain,
Like frost-work 'neath the sun's bright ray,
Like snow-wreaths on a mountain;
So perish all the joys we seek,
So pleasures one by one die,
So fades the rose on beauty's cheek;
"Sic transit gloria mundi!"

The victor suddenly quails, but now
In the glow of his pride and splendour;
And the wreath's still green on his haughty brow
When Death's Angel cries, "Surrender!"
What avail'd it whether to him there came
"Aut cita mors aut Victoria"
On the battle-field, since the doom's the same?
"Sic transit mundi gloria!"

Alas for the hope that with boyhood dwells!
Alas for the heart that plans it!
Like a dream which the morning light dispels,
"Sic gloria mundi transit!"
For the end of all lovely things is quick—
By a swifter process none die—
"Heu, gloria mundi transit sic,
Sic transit gloria mundi!"

Like the sun that shines with undying light
On a rock no waves may shiver;
Like the stars that bejewel the brow of night,
And gleam on a ceaseless river;
So burns the flame of a heavenly hope,
And the storm of fate but fans it—
Which alone with the darkness of death may cope,
"Non coeli gloria transit!"

—Charles J. Dunphie.

The great pain reliever, Brown's Household Panacea, which has wrought such wonders, is a purely vegetable preparation. It cures cramp in the limbs and stomach, rheumatism, dysentery, toothache, sore throat, bilious colic, cholera, colds, burns, sprains and bruises, and all kindred maladies. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

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

THINGS IN GENERAL.

"JUST SET UP IN BUSINESS."

Thomas Hood's first work, a little, thin, mean volume, was published anonymously, having nothing but wit and humour to recommend it. On its appearance Coleridge was delighted with it, and taxed Charles Lamb by letter with the authorship. It was entitled "Odes and Addresses to Great People," and in it appeared the following lines descriptive of Hood's own first venture in life, on leaving school, in a merchant's counting-house in the "city." We believe they are not to be found in any of the later editions of the poet's writings :

"Time was I sat upon a lofty stool,
At lofty desk, and with a clerky pen,
Began each morning at the stroke of ten
To write in Bell and Co's commercial school,
In Warnford-Court, a shady nook and cool,
The favourite retreat of merchant men ;
Yet would my quill turn vagrant even then,
And take stray dips in the Castilian pool.
Now double entry—now a flowery trope—
Mingling poetic honey with trade wax :
Blogg, Brothers—Milton—Grote and Prescott—Pope—
Bristles and Hogg—Glyn, Mills, and Halifax—
Rogers and Towgood—Hemp—the Bard of Hope—
Barilla—Byron—Tallow—Burns and Flax."

CAMP MEETINGS.

It is about time that people should cease amusing and entertaining themselves and others under cover of giving extra attention to religion. We have now before us a poster which, while bearing unmistakable marks of authenticity, would be in good place as a keen satire on the religious summer gatherings so much in vogue at present. When so-called religious services get to be of such a nature as to necessitate or encourage Sabbath breaking it is time to enquire whether they ought not to be abolished. The advertisement to which we refer invites all and sundry to an "Evangelical Camp Meeting" at a certain place in Ontario, describing it as "the attractive spot of the season for pleasure and profit," and directing particular attention to the facts that "special trains will run" from about a dozen stations along a certain line of railway on three specified days, one of which is a week day and the two Sabbath days, and that "a steamer will be in readiness, on the arrival of each train, to take the excursionists down" a certain "beautiful" river to the "evangelical meeting," which, it is stated, "promises to be the most attractive and immense of the kind ever held in Western Canada." The principal attractions set forth are "superb location," "fresh breezes," "blue waters," "nature's temples," "every pleasure and comfort," "boarding hall," "provision store," "baggage room," "book store," "post office," "rare chance to hear the most clever men of the continent," "trifling expense" (including ten cents taken at the gate), "songs of praise" led by "the Indian jubilee singers, thirty-five in number," and to sanctify the whole enormous piece of wickedness and folly, a series of religious services opened by a Bishop.—*Canada Presbyterian.*

EXAGGERATION was defined by Horace Smith to be a diminution by addition, as the word small is made smaller by adding more letters to it. When a man asserts too much, whether in the shape of praise or censure, we take our revenge by falling into an opposite error, and believe too little. The same effect is often produced by that confusion of ideas or terms which is designated a bull. A public speaker inveighing against the rapacity of the clergy, gave it as his decided opinion, they would raise the tithes from a tenth to a twentieth. On the other hand, an intended diminution, by the same figure of speech, may amount to an exaggeration. "I have just met our old friend Daly," said an Irishman to his friend, "and was sorry to see he has almost shrunk away to nothing. You are thin and I am thin, but he is thinner than both of us put together." Did the Hibernian sailor exaggerate or diminish when in describing the weather, he said, "There was but little wind, but what there was, was uncommonly high."

In the English House of Commons, recently, the Home Secretary, Mr. Cross, said "he had seen a paragraph in the papers, stating that the jury who convicted Mainwaring of the Derby murder were equally divided, and a decision was come to by 'tossing.' All he could say at the present moment was that he could not conceive that any persons could possibly be guilty of what he must call such a diabolical and wanton act as that would be. He could not conceive anything more wicked, vicious, or absolutely subversive of the ends of justice, and if any jurymen were proved to be guilty of such a dereliction of duty he should certainly lay the case before the law officers of the Crown to see if they could not get them punished. But he was happy to say that a distinct contradiction of the statement had been put in the newspapers by one of the jurymen, and he hoped to receive official information of that contradiction." It appears, however, that the jury in question did at least decide on their choice of a foreman, by drawing lots.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

To the Editor of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR :

Sir,—The *London (Ont.) Herald* of August 20th does the SPECTATOR the service of copying entire an article in its issue of 16th instant; and with extraordinary fatuity discourses upon it editorially. The *Herald* says, with a sort of bilious malevolence: "With unnecessary malice Mr. Bray calls the article, 'Protection from a Scotch Student's point of view.'" Now, it so happens that Mr. Bray has been absent from Montreal for three weeks, and knew nothing of the matter at all; the entire responsibility rests upon my shoulders. I can assure the *Herald* that the Scotch Student so called himself; he is a real live entity, lives at Stirling, Scotland, and as I thought he expressed his side of the case decently and in order; therefore, with the impartiality which the CANADIAN SPECTATOR has made its platform, I inserted it in the paper. The *Herald*, referring to the writer, says, that "He disposes of the Protection fallacy in one short column (1) although the argument would have been much clearer had the letter been more carefully proof-read,"—then follows a fight about the little words. I have only to say that the letter is *verbatim* as it came from the Student's hand, without any peddling or interpolations.

I only beg to add in my own words, that it appears to me that the *Herald* cannot see the possibility of there being another side to the question than its own sophisms and chop-logic, and I venture to remind it that this Free Trade "literature," notwithstanding its being so disposed of by the *Herald*, seems to bear a charmed life, and resolutely refuses to die. Sir William Draper's answer to Junius may not be *mal-apropos*: "Cease, Viper, you bite against a file." I thank the *Herald* for reproducing the Scotch Student's view. Possibly it is not so worthless after all. A man would scarcely cry out if his corns were not trodden upon.

Sub-Editor, and the Proof-reader referred to.

THE CROCKERY TRADE.

To the Editor of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR :

SIR,—A correspondent, who prefers the signature of "Gloss Kiln" to his real name, indulges in your columns of last week in a tirade of puerile and aimless ridicule of my roughly written remarks on the working of the new tariff in the crockery trade.

Two heads are proverbially better than one, and a flaw may oftentimes be more readily detected by an outside reader than by the author of an article. But the most convincing mode of calling attention to such an error is assuredly by an unassuming statement of the correct facts of the case, and certainly not by half a column of a vituperative and sickly attempt at sarcasm.

I am not ignorant of the fact that amongst other lines, granite and cream-coloured crockeryware have been, and are produced, at the manufactory at St. Johns, P.Q., but in transcribing a portion of the circular addressed by Montreal merchants to Mr. W. B. Simpson, of H. M. Customs here, a slight confusion inadvertently occurred. The insertion, however, of the following sentence, which I now copy verbatim from the above mentioned circular, would have obviated any misunderstanding on the points at issue:—"The body and glaze used in the production of printed lustre and flowing blue wares are of entirely different composition to those of C. C. and W. G. or stoneware, and are in quality a medium between C. C. and W. G. Neither body or glaze have ever been attempted or produced by other than British manufacturers."

I have only to add, Mr. Editor, that I am open to correction at all times, and on any subject; but, for the benefit of your readers, and for fear of exhausting at one effort the deep bubbling springs of "Gloss Kiln's" wit, I should prefer in future to take such correction in a more common-sense form and a little less diluted with flowery and immaterial nothings.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

D. A. Ansell.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

A PRIMARY ARITHMETIC, including oral, slate and written exercises.

A COMPLETE ARITHMETIC, oral and written. Designed for the use of common and high schools and collegiate institutes. By the Rev. D. H. MacVicar, Principal Presbyterian College, Montreal. Montreal: Dawson Brothers.

Messrs. Dawson Brothers have just issued the above useful works. The former includes oral and written exercises and takes the pupil to the end of "Denominate Numbers." The second is based upon a complete arithmetic prepared two years ago, but the order is changed in the present volume, and includes all branches of the subject. Both works are adapted to the course pursued in our educational institutions of the present day, and appear to be really meritorious.

VICK'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY. By James Vick, Rochester N Y.

The numbers of this Magazine for July and August have reached us; it is undoubtedly the foremost of the manuals devoted to floriculture. The coloured illustration of "Abutilons" and a "Lancifolium" lily are the most perfect specimens of the chromo-lithographic art we have ever seen. No department of the cultivation of flowers and vegetables appears to be omitted, and with such a valuable guide, the taste for gardening, and the study of botany cannot fail to be advanced.

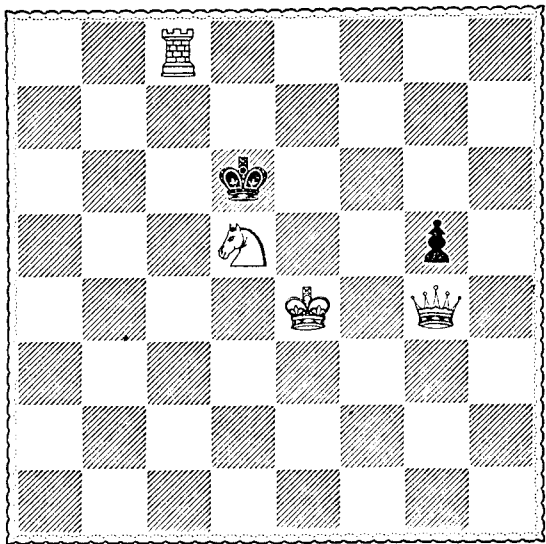
Chess.

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

Montreal, August 30th, 1879.

PROBLEM NO. XXXVI.

By S. Loyd. From the Buffalo Advertiser.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. XXXIII.

| | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| White. | Black. | White. | Black. | White. |
| 1 Kt takes P | K takes Kt | 2 K to B 3 | K takes R | 3 B to B 6 mate. |
| | If K to K 7 | 2 Kt to Kt 3 (ch) | K to K 8 | 3 R to B sq mate. |

GAME NO. XXXIV.

MR. SHAW'S CORRESPONDENCE TOURNEY.

KING'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
| Mr. C. A. Boivin, St. Hyacinthe. | Mr. J. T. Wylde, Halifax, N.S. | 11 B to Q B 2 | P to K Kt 3 | 23 B to Q 3 | Q to B 6 |
| 1 P to K 4 | P to K 4 | 12 Q to K 2 | Kt to K B 4 | 24 Q takes Q | B takes Q |
| 2 P to K B 4 | B to B 4 | 13 P to Q 4 | B to Q 4 (c) | 25 K to B 2 | R to Q sq |
| 3 Kt to K B 3 | P to Q 3 | 14 P takes B (d) | Q Kt to Q 2 | 26 K takes B | R takes B (ch) |
| 4 B to B 4 | Kt to K B 3 | 15 Castles | Kt to R 5 | 27 K to K 2 | R to Q 4 |
| 5 P to Q 3 | Castles | 16 Kt takes Kt | Q takes Kt | 28 P to Q Kt 4 | R to K sq (ch) |
| 6 P to Q B 3 | P to Q B 3 | 17 P to K Kt 3 | Q R to B sq | 29 K to B sq | R to B 4 (ch) |
| 7 P takes P | P takes P | 18 B to K 3 (e) | Kt to Kt 7 | 30 K to Kt sq | R to K 7 |
| 8 Kt takes P (a) | Kt takes P (b) | 19 Kt to R 3 | Kt takes B | 31 Kt to B 4 | R at B 4 to B 7 |
| 9 Q to K R 5 | Kt to Q 3 | 20 R to B 2 | Kt to Kt 5 | 32 Kt to K 3 | R takes Q R P |
| 10 B to Q Kt 3 | B to K 3 | 21 Q to Q 2 | Kt takes R | 33 Kt to Kt 4 | R takes K R P |
| | | 22 Q takes Kt | Q to Kt 5 | Resigns. | |

NOTES.—(a) B to K Kt 5, or Q to K 2, is better.
(b) The correct reply. White cannot take the Knight, on account of Q to R 5 (ch).
(c) A venturesome line of play that ought not to succeed if met with care.
(d) Although the moves made are good enough if rightly followed up, we should have preferred B takes Kt first, with a view to simplifying matters.
(e) This move loses a piece and the game. If White had simply played Q to B 2, Black's attack would, it appears to us, soon have been at an end. The concluding moves are well played by Black.

PUZZLE BY G. REICHHHELM.

(From the Philadelphia Intelligencer.)

In the following (imaginative) game but one exchange takes place, yet after 25 moves both sides are stalemated!

| | | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|------------|-----------------|--------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1 P to K R 3 | P to Q R 3 | 10 B takes Kt | B takes Kt | 19 K to K 2 | K to Q 2 |
| 2 K Kt to B 3 | Q Kt to B 3 | 11 B to B 2 | B to B 2 | 20 Q to K Kt sq | Q to Q Kt sq |
| 3 Kt to R 2 | Kt to R 2 | 12 P to Q R 4 | P to K R 4 | 21 R to K B sq | R to Q B sq |
| 4 P to K B 3 | P to Q B 3 | 13 P to R 5 | P to R 5 | 22 B to K sq | B to Q sq |
| 5 P to Q Kt 4 | P to K Kt 4 | 14 P to Q B 4 | P to K B 4 | 23 K to B 2 | K to B 2 |
| 6 Kt to R 3 | Kt to R 3 | 15 P to B 5 | P to B 5 | 24 P to K 5 | P to Q 5 |
| 7 Kt to B 4 | Kt to B 4 | 16 P to Kt 4 | P to Kt 4 | 25 P to K 6 | P to Q 6 |
| 8 Kt to K 5 | Kt to Q 5 | 17 B to Kt 2 | B to Kt 2 | | |
| 9 B to Kt 2 | B to Kt 2 | 18 P to K 4 | P to Q 4 | | |

Both stalemated!

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

THE "MOVE OR NO MOVE" QUESTION.—This interesting incident in the late match played by telegraph between the clubs of Toronto and Seaforth, bids fair to be a *cause célèbre* in the chess annals of the Dominion. Such an occurrence in actual play is unique of its kind, and of so utterly unforeseen a nature, that search is made in vain in Staunton and other recognised text books, to find a rule which will apply to the special feature of the case. Moves in a game of chess may be classed under the following heads, viz. :—Legal, illegal, false and irregular. Staunton gives examples of each in the *Praxis*, but they are all based on the assumption of definitive action, viz. :—The transfer of a man from one square to another. Where no transfer is made, the essential condition of a move fails of fulfilment. Communications upon the subject from some of our prominent players have appeared in all the Canadian chess columns, but, as might be expected, the writers are very diverse in their views. The following, from one of our contributors,—a leading player, and thoroughly well informed as to the laws and customs pertaining to the game,—will be read with interest; he presents, to our thinking, the most common-sense view of the subject we have yet seen :—

"Upon consideration, I feel inclined to differ with the opinions expressed by various writers regarding the 'move' question. Q R to Q 7, the rook being already on that square, can hardly be called a *move*, and if, therefore, the receiver of it had claimed the game because no move was transmitted to him in the time specified, I think, by the rules of the Correspondence Tourney now in progress, that the game would have had to be adjudged to him. The case is one evidently not foreseen by Staunton, and it is useless to apply his rules, as they have no bearing on the matter. If the receiver had submitted the case, say, as follows :—Claiming forfeit on not receiving a move in the stipulated time—or failing this, to inflict a penalty at the discretion of an *arbitrator*, then, I think, the latter, if he took a mild view of the question, and judging by *intentions*, would have been quite justified in insisting upon the 'touch and move' law only, thus deciding the case by *analogy*."

The editor of this column entertains a very "pronounced" opinion on the merits of the case; the naming of the piece by the sender, when writing the message to be transmitted by telegraph, was, he thinks, exactly equivalent to the *touching* of a piece in over-the-board play, and should be treated accordingly. The meeting at Ottawa, next month, of the Canadian Chess Association will afford a very fitting opportunity to discuss the question. As a contemporary very properly remarks :—"We may look upon the members of the Society, as constituting a Canadian Chess-players' Parliament, which will take into consideration all subjects relating to chess play, and the formation of such rules and regulations as will, as far as possible, prevent in the future, all disputes during the progress of a contest."

THE match between Messrs. Potter and Mason, now in progress in London, Eng., and which is exciting very great interest in the chess world, was begun on the 16th June last. The conditions of the match were—the one who won the first 5 games to be declared the winner—after 8 drawn games, draws to count as one-half a won game to each player. The stakes are £10 sterling on each side—the time limit to be fifteen moves per hour, and three games to be played each week, alternately at the London Chess Club and at Simpson's Divan in the Strand. There would appear to be a remarkable degree of equality in the chess strength of the two combatants, to judge from the last reports from the other side of the Atlantic, which give the score as follows :—Potter, 3; Mason, 3; drawn, 7.*

THE match between Messrs. Blackburne and Bird, for a prize given by the frequenters of Simpson's Divan, London, where the games were played, resulted in a victory for Mr. Blackburne. The score stood at the close :—Blackburne, 5; Bird, 2; drawn, 1. Mr. A. Delannoy, writing to the *Ayr Argus and Express*, says :—"In the Bird-Blackburne match we see impulse and fancy against calmness and calculation—imagination against memory; a most interesting struggle. Fortune has declared herself on the side of cool calculation and Mr. Blackburne. But Mr. Bird need not lose heart; his happy inspirations and bold attacks were much admired by all the lookers-on, so that even in his defeat there was a sort of victory."

We have just received intelligence from New York that the terms of a chess match have been arranged between Mr. Eugene Delmar, the victor in the recent contest with Mr. S. Loyd, and Mr. A. P. Barnes. The latter gentleman has achieved a very high reputation in the United States as a player, problemist, and reviewer; he is also not unknown in the Dominion, especially as an annotator, having contributed many admirable analyses of games played in Mr. Shaw's Correspondence Tourney. The conditions of the match are as follows: 1. The winner of seven games to win the match; 2. Draws to count one-half to each after the first four, which are not to count; 3. Time limit, twenty moves an hour; 4. Play on the evenings of each Tuesday and Wednesday; 5. Referee—Captain Mackenzie; 6. Place—The Manhattan Chess Club, New York. Play will probably commence the first week in September. The stakes are not large, \$20 a side (quite enough, however, for a friendly match.—Ed. C. S.) We have been promised the scores of some of the games to be played, which we shall take much pleasure in laying before our readers.

Musical.

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

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

The time is at hand when those who have been for a time rusticiating at the seaside and elsewhere will return to town and resume their musical and other studies. The newspapers are teeming with advertisements of piano teachers who are willing to give instruction in music at rates varying from \$1 to \$10 a month, and in these times of commercial depression we think that, other things being equal, the cheap teachers might reasonably expect the greatest amount of patronage. There are many cases in which cheap labour is to be sought after (as in the sawing of cordwood, for example) where the work can be as well done by one as another, but in matters of art, the best only should be patronized, no matter what the price may be.

It may seem to some rather expensive to give a musician, say, \$2 for a half-hour lesson, when the same thing can be learnt for one-tenth of that amount, but a competent teacher may, even in that short time, correct a fault that might become a habit if not checked in time, or he might give instruction and advice, the price of which cannot be estimated. Many persons spend two or three years in learning the piano or violin with incompetent teachers, and then go to a first-class master *to be finished!* They frequently find that they are in a worse position than if they had never learnt at all, and that they have first to unlearn their crooked and awkward habits, and then to begin over again. In the study of vocal music we, in Montreal, cannot complain much of *cheap* teachers, but there is just as much charlatanism in that as in other branches, perhaps more. Both ladies and gentlemen, unacquainted with the first principles of vocalization, undertake to teach pupils to sing the most elaborate compositions; and, as *high charges* are often taken as a proof of a teacher's ability, these professors of the vocal art sometimes make a handsome living. We would not be understood as under-rating the musicians of this city. We believe there are, in Montreal, many competent teachers of both vocal and instrumental music; indeed, we often smile at those who spend both time and money to acquire in Europe what could be learnt quite as well here for half the money. When a student has learnt all that can be acquired here, the advantages of a sojourn at one of the musical centres is obvious; but there is not one student in five hundred who ever reaches that stage.

It may be asked, how are we to distinguish the competent teachers from the charlatans, many of the former having no collegiate or other distinctions, while some who hold university diplomas as musicians are notoriously incompetent as teachers? We think that in this, as in other matters, people must use their own judgment; they should not be led away by bombastic talk or the mention of famous schools, the outside of which may have been familiar to the professor, but should judge, by *practical results*, whether he is or is not what he professes to be. Compare his pupils with those of other teachers, or, better still, give him a fair trial and test his system practically, and, with common discernment, the pretender can easily be recognized.

THE annual general meeting of the Montreal Philharmonic Society took place at the rooms of Joseph Gould, Esq., No. 1 Beaver Hall Square, on Tuesday evening, the 26th inst., at 8 o'clock, the Rev. Canon Norman in the chair; Arthur M. Perkins, Secretary. The Sec.-Treasurer presented the annual report, which was adopted. The election of officers for the ensuing season was proceeded with as follows :—

President—Gilbert Scott.
Vice-Presidents—Russell Stephenson, Joseph Gould, Rev. Canon Norman.
Secretary-Treasurer—Arthur M. Perkins.
Conductor—F. E. Lucy-Barnes, R.A.M.
Librarians—C. T. Williams, C. T. Woodley.
Committee—Dr. Bazin, Wm. Millar, J. P. Withers, J. P. Scott, Robert Hall, C. C. McFall, H. Macartney, M. B. Bethune, T. C. Stratton.

The meeting was largely attended, and the prospects for next season were considered very encouraging.

THE third of the series of orchestral concerts, under the direction of Dr. MacLagan, will be given in the Rink on or about the 18th September.

* As we go to press, the *Huddersfield College Magazine*, just to hand, announces the score (received by special telegram Thursday, August 14th.) to be: Mason, 4½; Potter, 3½.

PIANOS.

JOSEPH P. HALE.

SKETCH OF THE CAREER OF A GREAT PIANO MANUFACTURER.

INCIDENTS IN THE GROWTH OF AN IMMENSE BUSINESS.

The Many Improvements and Rapid Success of the "Hale" Pianos.

Mr. Joseph P. Hale—like so many of the men whose business ability and mechanical skill have made America what it is, the most progressive country in the world—is a Yankee of the Yankees. He was born in 1819, at Bernardston, Franklin County, Mass., where the Hales had been respectable farmers for several generations. The death of his father, when the lad was in his fourth year, left a large family dependent on his widow, and the young Joseph's first efforts to make himself useful were consecrated to her assistance. Under such circumstances he received only a brief and irregular education, and at the very time when most youths of fourteen are ambitious of little else than a reputation in the base-ball field, he became the mail carrier of the district; no trifling duty, for it involved twice every week a ride of seventy-five miles. For two years he went this round among the rural post-offices, in all sorts of weather. But the post of mail carrier, while a laborious and responsible one, offered no prospects of such a career as J. P. Hale longed for. Confident, energetic and honest as he was, he set out to find his vocation in life; he tried his hand at all the small mechanical industries which he could find in the New England villages, and after some years he pitched his tent in Worcester, a town which had always been famous for its skilled mechanics.

His seven years of apprenticeship, as we may regard it, were now over, his *wanderjahre* were finished, his business life began.

With his success his ambition grew, and occasional visits to New York led him to form the wish of establishing himself where he could find a wide field for his energies. Circumstances drew his attention to the piano trade. His experience as a carpenter taught him something of the cost of both materials and labour. The delicate mechanism of the piano was soon understood by the man who had been so successful as a mechanic in Worcester, and he had a far-seeing eye. He not only saw that some of the old manufacturers were extravagant workmen or loved extravagant profits, but clearly perceived that their system was stifling the trade in its birth. He saw that, beyond the wealthy class who did not care what was paid for a piano provided it bore a fashionable name, there existed a large and constantly increasing body of our fellow-citizens who cared more for what a thing was than what it professed to be; he saw that every day music was more the subject of general attention and was becoming a part of common school education, and that a certain fortune awaited the enterprising man who first offered to the middle and industrial classes a good instrument at a cheap rate. He determined on a revolution which would make a piano as easily procured as a cooking-stove or a sewing-machine.

Mr. Hale came to New York in 1860 with a capital of \$30,000, and, after a brief experience of partnership into which he was beguiled at his first arrival, established himself in a small factory on Hudson and Canal Streets. His trade constantly increased, and necessitated constant removals and additions to buildings. His factory on Tenth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street is one of the most complete in the country. Each room is devoted to a specific part of the piano, and each workman spends his time on one part of the instrument. A new, immense factory will be erected on the river front at 146th Street. It will be eight hundred feet front, fifty feet wide, and eight stories high. Here, under one roof, all parts of the instruments will be constructed, and arrangements will be made for ten freight-cars to run in and load under the roof. When we say that a piano is sent from the factory every twenty-five minutes during the ten working hours of the day, it will be seen what necessity there is for ready handling of the goods.

The secret of Mr. J. P. Hale's success, then, is personal attention to business, strict economy, and cash purchases. A few figures will show to what an extent his trade has developed since 1860. During the first five years he made and sold 2,200 instruments; during the next five years about 5,000, giving a total for the decade of 7,200 pianos. At present Mr. Hale turns out 140 pianos per week, or over 7,200 per year.

Great as this supply is, he could dispose of a great many more per week if he had room to produce them in his present factory. He is generally five or six hundred behind orders.

During Mr. Hale's business career in New York he has never had a note discounted, nor borrowed a dollar.



REGULATIONS

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

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Ottawa, July 9th, 1879.

"Public notice is hereby given that the following regulations are promulgated as governing the mode of disposing of the Dominion Lands situate within 110 (one hundred and ten) miles on each side of the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway:—

- "Until further and final survey of the said railway has been made west of the Red River, and for the purposes of these regulations the line of the said railway shall be assumed to be on the fourth base westerly to the intersection of the said base by the line between ranges 21 and 22 west of the first principal meridian, and thence in a direct line to the confluence of the Shell River with the River Assiniboine.
- "The country lying on each side of the line of railway shall be respectively divided into belts, as follows:—
 - "(1) A belt of five miles on either side of the railway, and immediately adjoining the same, to be called belt A;
 - "(2) A belt of fifteen miles on either side of the railway, adjoining belt A, to be called belt B;
 - "(3) A belt of twenty miles on either side of the railway, adjoining belt B, to be called belt C;
 - "(4) A belt of twenty miles on either side of the railway, adjoining belt C, to be called belt D; and
 - "(5) A belt of fifty miles on either side of the railway, adjoining belt D, to be called belt E.
- "The Dominion lands in belt A shall be absolutely withdrawn from homestead entry, also from pre-emption, and shall be held exclusively for sale at six dollars per acre.
- "The lands in belt B shall be disposed of as follows:—The even-numbered sections within the belt shall be set apart for homesteads and pre-emptions, and the odd-numbered sections shall be regarded as railway lands proper. The homesteads on the even-numbered sections to the extent of eighty acres each, shall consist of the easterly halves of the easterly halves of such sections; and the pre-emptions on such even-numbered sections, also to the extent of eighty acres each, adjoining such eighty acre homesteads, shall consist of the westerly halves of the easterly halves of such sections, and shall be sold at the rate of \$2.50 (two dollars and fifty cents) per acre. Railway lands proper, being the odd-numbered sections within the belt, will be held for sale at five dollars per acre.
- "The even-numbered sections in belt C will be set apart for homesteads and pre-emptions of eighty acres each, in manner as above described; the price of pre-emptions similarly to be \$2.50 (two dollars and fifty cents) per acre; the railway lands to consist of the odd-numbered sections, and to be dealt with in the same manner as above provided in respect of lands in belt B, except that the price shall be \$3.50 (three dollars and fifty cents) per acre.
- "The even-numbered sections in belt D shall also be set apart for homesteads and pre-emptions of eighty acres each, as provided for in respect of belts B and C, but the price of pre-emptions shall be at the rate of \$2 (two dollars) per acre. Railway lands to consist, as in the belts B and C, of the odd-numbered sections, and the price thereof to be at the uniform rate of \$2 (two dollars) per acre.
- "In the belt E, the description and area of homesteads and pre-emptions, and railway lands, respectively, to be as above, and the prices of both pre-emption and railway lands to be at the uniform rate of \$1 (one dollar) per acre.
- "The terms of sale of pre-emptions throughout the several belts, B, C, D and E, shall be as follows, viz.: Four-tenths of the purchase money, together with interest on the latter at the rate of six per cent. per annum, to be paid at the end of three years from the date of entry; the remainder to be paid in six equal annual instalments from and after the said date, with interest at the rate above mentioned, on such balance of the purchase money as may from time to time remain unpaid, to be paid with each instalment.
- "The terms of sale of railway lands to be uniformly as follows, viz.: One-tenth in cash at the time of purchase; the balance in nine equal annual instalments, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on the balance of purchase money from time to time remaining unpaid, to be paid with each instalment. All payments, either for pre-emptions or for railway lands proper, shall be in cash, and not in scrip or bounty warrants.
- "All entries of land shall be subject to the following provisions respecting the right of way of the Canadian Pacific Railway or of any Government colonization railway connected therewith, viz.:
 - "In the case of the railway crossing land entered as a homestead, the right of way thereon shall be free to the Government.
 - "Where the railway crosses pre-emptions or railway lands proper, the owner shall only be entitled to claim payment for the land required for right of way at the same rate per acre as he may have paid the Government for the same.
 - "The above regulations shall come into force on and after the first day of August next up to which time the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act shall continue to operate over the lands included in the several belts mentioned, excepting as relates to the belts A and B, in both of which, up to the said date, homesteads of 160 acres each, but no other entries will, as at present, be permitted.
 - "Claims to Dominion lands arising from settlement, after the date hereof, in territory unsurveyed at the time of such settlement, and which may be embraced within the limits affected by the above policy, or by the extension thereof in the future over additional territory, will be ultimately dealt with in accordance with the terms prescribed above for the lands in the particular belt in which such settlement may be found to be situated.
 - "All entries after the date hereof of unoccupied lands in the Saskatchewan Agency, will be considered as provisional until the railway line through that part of the territories has been located, after which the same will be finally disposed of in accordance with the above regulations, as the same may apply to the particular belt in which such lands may be found to be situated.
 - "The above regulations it will, of course, be understood will not affect sections 11 and 29, which are public school lands, or sections 8 and 26, Hudson's Bay Company lands.

"Any further information necessary may be obtained on application at the Dominion Lands Office, Ottawa, or from the agent of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, or from any of the local agents in Manitoba or the Territories, who are in possession of maps showing the limits of the several belts above referred to, a supply of which maps will, as soon as possible, be placed in the hands of the said agents for general distribution."

By order of the Minister of the Interior,
J. S. DENNIS,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
LINDSAY RUSSELL,
Surveyor-General.



RIVER ST. MAURICE.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Repairs of Grandes Piles Dam," will be received at this office until the THIRTEENTH day of NEXT SEPTEMBER, inclusive.

The plans and specification of the work can be seen at this office and at the Superintendent's Office at Three Rivers, on and after the twenty-fifth instant. Printed forms of tender can also be obtained together with printed copies of the specification in English and French at these places and at the residence of Arthur Rousseau, Slide-Master at St. Boniface de Shawengan, by parties tendering, only.

Ten per cent. will be retained of the monthly progress estimates until the completion of the work.

To each tender must be attached the actual signatures of two responsible and solvent persons, residents of the Dominion of Canada, willing to become sureties for the due performance of the work embraced in the contract.

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

By order,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 22nd August, 1879.



AUCTION SALE

OF THE
LEASES OF TIMBER LIMITS.

AN AUCTION SALE OF THE LEASES OF NINETEEN TIMBER LIMITS, situate on Lake Winnipegosis and the Water-Hen River, in the North-West Territories, will be held at the Dominion Lands Office, Winnipeg, on the 1st day of September, 1879. The right of cutting timber on these limits will be sold, subject to the conditions set forth in the "Consolidated Dominion Lands Act." They will be put up at a bonus of Twenty Dollars per Square Mile, and sold by competition to the highest bidder.

Plans, descriptions, conditions of sale and all other information will be furnished on application at the Dominion Lands Office in Ottawa, or to the Agent of Dominion Lands in Winnipeg.

By order,

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

Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, 17th July, 1879.

EVERLASTING FLOWERS! EVERLASTING FLOWERS!—A large assortment of baskets, crosses, wreaths, bouquets, &c., both coloured and white, suitable for decorations, &c.

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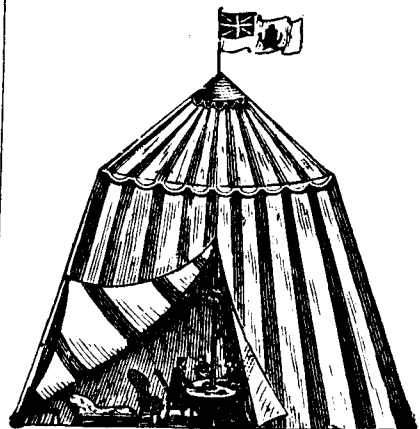
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FROM QUEBEC:

| | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| Moravian..... | Saturday, Aug. 16 |
| Peruvian..... | Saturday, Aug. 23 |
| Polynesian..... | Saturday, Aug. 30 |
| Sarmatian..... | Saturday, Sept. 6 |
| Circassian..... | Saturday, Sept. 13 |
| Sardinian..... | Saturday, Sept. 20 |
| Moravian..... | Saturday, Sept. 27 |

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| | |
|--|------------|
| Cabin, according to accommodation..... | \$70, \$80 |
| Intermediate..... | \$40.00 |
| Steerage..... | 25.00 |

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

| | |
|-----------------|----------|
| Canadian..... | Aug. 15 |
| Corinthian..... | Aug. 22 |
| Manitoban..... | Aug. 29 |
| Lucerne..... | Sept. 12 |
| Waldensian..... | Sept. 19 |
| Phoenician..... | Sept. 26 |

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

| | |
|-------------------|----------|
| Caspian..... | Aug. 19 |
| Hibernian..... | Sept. 2 |
| Nova Scotian..... | Sept. 16 |

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JOHN GALBRAITH, Manager.

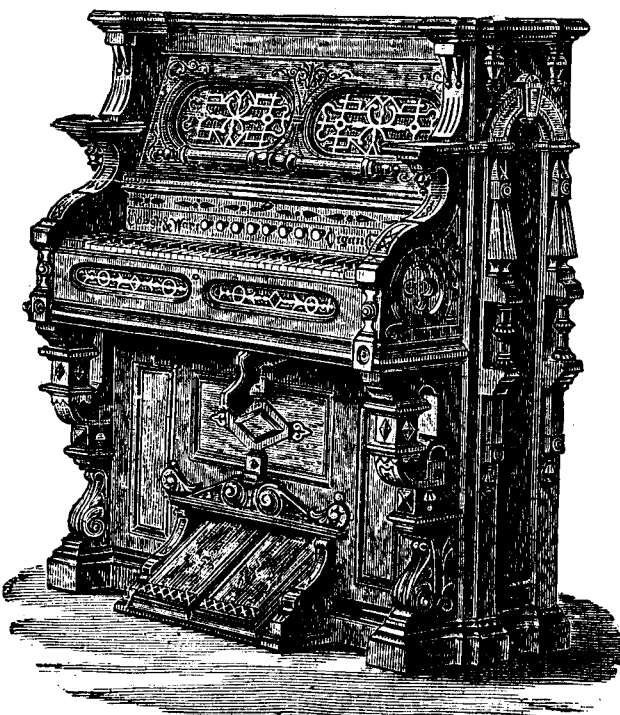
ELOCUTION.

MR. NEIL WARNER is prepared to give LESSONS in ELOCUTION at No. 58 Victoria street.
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Instructions given at Academies and Schools on moderate terms.

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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.

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| Thos. Ferguson | 289 St. Constant street. |
| James Rowan | 152 St. Urban street. |
| Wm. Bishop | 697 1/2 St. Catherine street. |
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Have always on hand the various kinds of
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IN WOOD AND BOTTLE.
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GENUINE NEW YORK SINGER SEWING MACHINES
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Buy only the GENUINE.
Beware of COUNTERFEITS.
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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.

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The RELIANCE is well known for its financial strength and stability, being one of the Offices selected by Her Majesty's Postmaster-General, for Assuring the lives of Post-Office Officials, throughout the United Kingdom. Canadian management; Canadian rates; Canadian investments. Policies issued from this Office.

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CITY AND DISTRICT MANAGER, MONTREAL.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO.
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RICHARDSON & CO.,
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Works at Windsor Mills and Sherbrooke, P. Q.

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

POST-OFFICE TIME TABLE.

MONTREAL, Aug. 28th, 1879.

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

*Postal Card Bags open till 8.45 p.m. & 9.15 p.m.
† Do. Do. 8.15 p.m.

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

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



ESTABLISHED 1850.

J. H. WALKER,
WOOD ENGRAVER,
17 Place d'Armes Hill,
Near Craig street.

Having dispensed with all assistance, I beg to intimate that I will now devote my entire attention to the artistic production of the better class of work.

Orders for which are respectfully solicited.

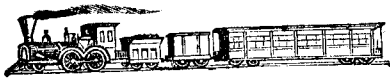
THE CANADIAN ANTIQUARIAN AND NUMISMATIC JOURNAL.

Published quarterly by the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, Montreal.

Subscription, \$1.50 per annum.

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Remittances to GEORGE A. HOLMES, Box 1310.



Q. M. O. & O. RAILWAY.

**FARE REDUCED.
CHANGE OF TIME.**

EASTERN DIVISION.

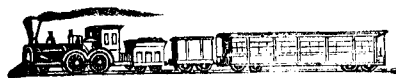
Commencing MONDAY, May 19, Trains will be run on this Division, as follows:

| | EXPRESS. | MIXED. |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|
| Leave Hochelaga..... | 4.00 p.m. | 6.00 p.m. |
| Arrive Three Rivers..... | 7.45 p.m. | 11.30 p.m. |
| Leave Three Rivers..... | 8.00 p.m. | 4.39 a.m. |
| Arrive Quebec..... | 10.45 p.m. | 9.00 a.m. |
| RETURNING. | | |
| Leave Quebec..... | 2.20 p.m. | 6.15 p.m. |
| Arrive Three Rivers..... | 5.10 p.m. | 11.20 p.m. |
| Leave Three Rivers..... | 5.25 p.m. | 3.15 a.m. |
| Arrive Hochelaga..... | 8.40 p.m. | 8.30 a.m. |

Trains leave Mile End 10 minutes later.
Tickets for sale at offices of STARNES, LEVE & ALDEN, 202 St. James Street, 158 Notre Dame Street, and at Hochelaga and Mile End Stations.

J. T. PRINCE,
Genl. Pass. Agent.

February 7th, 1879.



GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

Western Division.

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

SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO OTTAWA.

ON AND AFTER SATURDAY, JULY 19th, Trains will leave HOCHELAGA DEPOT as follows:—

Express Trains for Hull at 9.30 a.m. and 5.00 p.m.
Arrive at Hull at 2.00 p.m. and 9.30 p.m.
Arrive at Aylmer at 10.10 p.m.
Express Trains from Aylmer at 8.00 a.m. Express Trains from Hull at 9.10 a.m. and 4.45 p.m.
Arrive at Hochelaga at 1.40 p.m. and 9.15 p.m.
Train for St. Jerome at - - - - - 5.30 p.m.
Train from St. Jerome at - - - - - 7.00 a.m.
Trains leave Mile End Station ten minutes later.

MAGNIFICENT PALACE CARS ON ALL PASSENGER TRAINS.

General Office, 13 Place d'Armes Square.

STARNES, LEVE & ALDEN,

Ticket Agents.

Offices: 202 St. James and 158 Notre Dame street.

C. A. SCOTT,

General Superintendent,

Western Division.

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



Q. M. O. & O. RAILWAY.

WESTERN DIVISION.

FAMILIES SPENDING THE SUMMER MONTHS in the country are invited to visit the Villages of Riviere Des Prairies, St. Martin, St. Rose, St. Therese, St. Jerome, &c. Low rates of fare, by the month, season, or year, will be granted, and Trains run at hours suited to such travel. The above localities are unsurpassed for beautiful scenery, abundance of Boating, Fishing, and very reasonable charges for Board.

SPECIAL SATURDAY EXCURSION.

On and after SATURDAY, May 31st, Return Tickets will be sold to all Stations at one Single Fare, First and Second-class, good to go by any Regular Train on Saturday, and return Monday following.

On and after SATURDAY, June 7th, Return Tickets will also be sold to Caledonia Springs at \$2 75, First-class, good to return until Tuesday following.

A SPECIAL TRAIN, with First-class Car attached, will leave Calumet every MONDAY MORNING at 4.45 a.m., arriving at Hochelaga at 8.45 a.m., in time for business.

C. A. SCOTT,
General Superintendent.



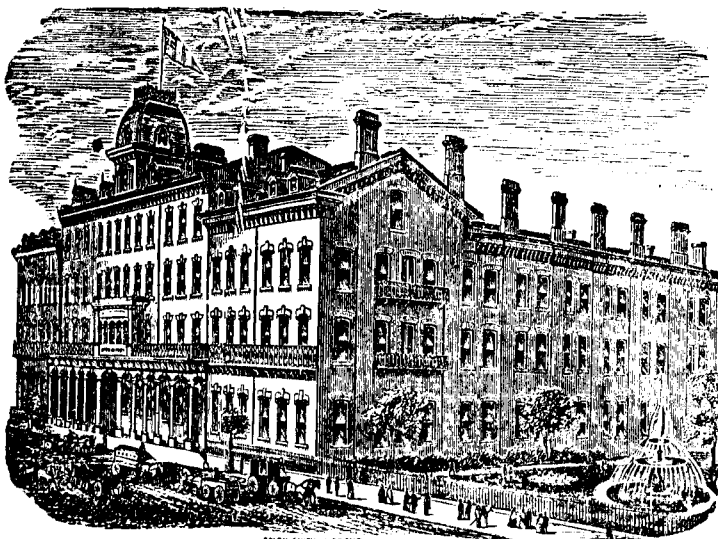
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This Hotel has special advantages for the comfort of guests; with spacious parlours and promenades. Its location is high, which insures pure air, with views of the River and Mountain.

Has a room for commercial men at 117 St. Francois Xavier Street.

Rates - - - - - \$2.50 per day, and upwards.

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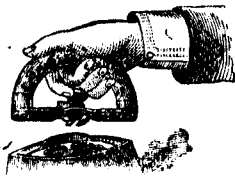


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McGAW & WINNETT, PROPRIETORS.

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&c., &c.,

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Leave Montreal at 7.15 a.m. and 4 p.m. for New York and 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; and Parlour Cars to Day Express between Montreal and Boston.

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7.15 a.m., Day Express, for Boston via Lowell or Fitchburg, also for New York via Springfield or Troy.

For Waterloo, 4 p.m.

4 p.m., Night Express for New York via Troy, arrive New York 7.15 a.m. next morning.

4 p.m., Night Express for Boston via Lowell, and New York via Springfield.

GOING NORTH.

Day Express leaves Boston via Lowell at 8.00 a.m., via Fitchburg at 8.00 a.m., Troy at 7.00 a.m., arriving in Montreal at 8.40 p.m.

Night Express leaves Boston at 5.35 p.m. via Lowell, and 6 p.m. via Fitchburg, and New York at 3 p.m. via Springfield, arriving in Montreal at 8.55 a.m.

Night Express leaves New York via Troy at 4.00 p.m., arriving in Montreal at 8.55 a.m.

For Tickets and Freight Rates, apply at Central Vermont Railroad Office, 136 St. James Street.

Boston Office, 322 Washington Street.

G. W. BENTLEY, Gen'l Manager. J. W. HOBART, General Supt.

S. W. CUMMINGS,
General Passenger Agent.

St. Albans, Vt., June 2, 1879.



Delaware & Hudson Canal Company's RAILROADS

TO

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

Trains leave Montreal:

7.15 a.m.—Day Express, with Wagner's Elegant Drawing Room Car attached, for Saratoga, Troy and Albany, arriving in New York at 10 p.m. same day without change.

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

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Passengers leave by the 7.15 a.m. Train for Lachine to connect with steamer.

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| First class Fare..... | \$2.50 from Montreal. |
| Do Return..... | 4.00 do |
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President.

Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co.



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BETWEEN

MONTREAL AND QUEBEC

Run regularly as under:

The QUEBEC on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and the MONTREAL on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at SEVEN o'clock p.m., from Montreal.

Steamers from Montreal to Hamilton, connecting at Toronto with Steamers to Niagara Falls and Buffalo, and with Railways for all points West, will for the present, leave daily (Sundays excepted) from the Canal Basin, at NINE o'clock a.m., and Lachine on the arrival of the train leaving Bonaventure Station at Noon. And Coteau Landing on arrival of train leaving Montreal at FIVE o'clock p.m.

SOUTH SHORE LINE.

For ALEXANDRIA BAY and Thousand Island Park and CAMPING GROUNDS, leave daily (Sundays excepted), and for Oswego, Charlotte and Rochester, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

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

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

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

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

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

J. B. LAMERE, Gen. Manager. ALEX. MILLOY, Traffic Manager.

General Offices—228 St. Paul Street.

Montreal, May 14th, 1879.

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| Piano (beginners) - - - - - | 5.00 |
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Per Term of Ten Weeks.

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