

The Canadian Spectator.

VOL. II.—No. 46.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1879.

\$2.00 PER ANNUM.

ZION CHURCH, MONTREAL.

REV. A. J. BRAY, Pastor.

SUNDAY, 16th NOVEMBER.
Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
The Pastor will preach at both services.

MANITOBA AND THE NORTHWEST.

Farming Lands FOR SALE.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

Have very large tracts of land in
THE GREAT FERTILE BELT FOR SALE,
and now offer

500,000 ACRES

in the
TOWNSHIPS ALREADY SURVEYED.

They own two sections in each Township, and have in addition large numbers of farms for sale on the Assiniboine Rivers.

Splendid Prairie Farms, Grazing Land and Wood Lots.

Prices range from \$8 to \$6 per acre, according to location, &c.

Terms of payment remarkably easy.
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Chickering, } Squares,
Dunham, } Uprights,
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New and Second Hand Pianos for Hire.

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Christmas and New Year Presents.

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JEWELLER,

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FANCY GOODS, STATUARY, BRONZE AND SILVER WARE.

Complete assortment of New Goods.

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PATENT

LITHOGRAM!

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ONE HUNDRED IMPRESSIONS can now be taken from "One Original."

After a series of experiments, conducted at great cost, and involving much labour, "Jacobs' Lithogram" has been so completely perfected, that it is not alone more durable, but so altered in construction and thickness that the patentee of this wonderful labor and time saving apparatus is enabled to offer "a Guarantee" with each Lithogram sold, providing the directions furnished are complied with. Postal Card, Note, Letter, Legal and Folio Sizes. Prices respectively \$2.50, \$5, \$7, \$9 and \$12. "Special Sizes made to Order." A liberal discount to the Trade.

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

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16th to the 30th November Next.

both days inclusive.

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WOOL,
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200 BARRELS CHOICE WINTER APPLES!

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FOR SALE CHEAP.

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Corner St. Lawrence & St. Catherine Sts.

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(REGISTERED.)

An elegant preparation for the hair. Just the thing for people who take daily baths. Keeps the head free from Dandruff; promotes the growth of Hair; does not alter its natural colour. For daily use in the family.

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The great popularity which this old and well-known household requisite has acquired has led to numerous imitations, and stores have been flooded with a lot of rubbish which may well be christened Concentrated Lies, and numbers of dealers, who ought to know better, palm off this stuff on their unsuspecting customers, who think they are getting the genuine article, and only find out their mistake when too late. In order to avoid disappointment, see that the words "GLASGOW DRUG HALL" are stamped on the lid of each tin of the Genuine Lye.

J. A. HARTE,
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SILVER-MOUNTED BRIARS,
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Patients are admitted on the certificates of two medical men. Terms from \$6.00 to \$10.00 per week quarterly in advance.

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AND
CLENDINNENG'S STOVE FURNITURE,

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Against all Comers.

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SULTANA HALL STOVE.
THE FIRST-CLASS

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Prepared under **BARON VON LIEBERT'S** Process.

GUARANTEED PURE AND STRONG.

THE ADVANTAGES of LIEBERT'S GERMAN COMPRESSED YEAST over all other Yeasts are as follows:—

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- 5.—Bitterness, acidity, ropiness and heaviness in the bread are unknown to its users.
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The Manufacturers guarantee it absolutely free from all harmful ingredients.

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"God forbid that I should glory save in (the doctrine of) our Lord Jesus Christ."

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Sculptured Stone, Pre-Christian Crosses, Druidical Cruciform Temple, Ancient Egyptian Praying, with a cross in each hand, etc.

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TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

GOLTMAN'S TAILORING HOUSE.

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

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

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

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LOWEST CASH PRICES.

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THE CANADIAN DISTRICT TELEGRAPH CO.

HAS NOW

IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION

A TELEPHONE EXCHANGE,

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COMMUNICATE INSTANTLY

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- White X. Envelopes at.....1.25 per M
- White XX. Envelopes at.....1.50 per M
- White XXX. Envelopes at.....2.00 per M
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- White Extra Superfine Envelopes at.....2.50 per M

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ALSO AT
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Medals awarded LONDON 1861, PARIS 1867, CENTENNIAL, PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

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Protect your horses from the wet and cold.

WAGGON COVERS (all sizes.)

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

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MR. THOMAS CRATHERN calls attention to his present stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES,

which has been carefully selected and purchased for CASH. The acknowledged advantage of purchasing at the EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE is that all goods are of the best quality and found to be faithfully represented.

N.B.—Families returning from the Country and Sea-side will find it to their interest to give him a call.

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Great progress has been made in our Knitting and Crocheting Department. There are over thirty hands employed with orders. Considering that this branch of our business is but six weeks old, you will doubtless see the gigantic strides taken.

G IANT STRIDES.

Try a pair of S. Carsley's long-legged Stockings and stride for yourselves.

SIX WEEKS OLD

an infant. S Carsley's Knitting and Crocheting Department is an infant of six weeks old. We consider that at two years it will be an adult of gigantic size.

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Buy Gloves at S. Carsley's.

Buy Wool Jackets at S. Carsley's.

Buy Stockings at S. Carsley's.

Buy Fascinators at S. Carsley's.

Buy Clouds at S. Carsley's.

Leave your orders for all kinds of Wool Goods at S. Carsley's.

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Unbleached Linen Huckaback Towels reduced 10 50 each

400 dozen strong All-linen Bath Towels only 10c each.

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Good strong All-linen Barbers' Towels, only 10c each, or \$1.20 per dozen.

Heavy Unbleached Linen Huckaback Towels, only 11c each.

Extra large, heavy Linen Towels, 14c each.

ROLLER TOWELLINGS, 3½c YARD.

At S. Carsley's you can buy strong Linen Roller Towelling 3½c yd.

Real Russia Crash Towelling, 8c yd.

Loom Huckaback Towelling, 14c yd.

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Good Checked Glass Towelling, 10c yd.

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STRIPED COTTON TICKING, 8c YD.

Strong Striped Cotton Ticking, 11c yd.

Double fold Striped Linen Ticking, 10c y l.

S. CARSELEY,

393, 395, 397, 399 NOTRE DANE ST.

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Hundreds of pairs of White Blankets to select from, both Canadian, Scotch, American and English makes, all full weights, all perfect, all cheap. All our White Blankets are full weights and perfect goods, and are marked to be sold at the right prices.

CARRIAGE RUGS.

Just arrived, a splendid lot of Railway and Carriage Rugs.

STILL MORE.

Just received, another lot of new Winter Dress Goods.

We have now on hand the largest and best selected stock of new Dress Goods in the city, all of the latest novelties, and at prices to suit every intending purchaser.

READ THIS.

- New Colored Persian Cord, 13c.
- New Black Persian Cord, 15c.
- New Russia Homespun Cloth, 28c.
- New Black Matelasse Cloth, 48c.
- New Colored French Poplin, 33c.
- New Black Brocatelle, 75c.
- New Figure Cashmere, 33c.
- New Black Scotch Homespun, 24c.
- New Pompadour Silk for Dresses, \$1.
- New Stripe Homespun, in all shades, 45c.
- New Double Warp Empress Cloth, 37c.
- New Scotch Winceys, in all shades, 6½c.
- New All-Wool Worsted Serges, 25c.
- New All-Wool Black Cashmere, 50c.
- New Colored French Merino, 35c and 48c.
- New Indian Serges, in all shades, 22c.
- New Black Velveteen for Dresses, 45c.

NEW FLANNELS AT S. CARSELEY'S.

Ask to see our Fancy Check Angola Shirtings, only 12c per yard.

Good Strong Check Wincey Shirtings, only 17½c per yard.

Special lot of Heavy Union Fancy Flannels, only 25c per yard.

ALL-WOOL FANCY FLANNELS, 22c YD.

Heavy Twilled Fancy Striped Flannels, 33c per yard.

Our Fancy All-Wool Shirting Flannels at 37c, are extra fine value.

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393, 395, 397, 399 NOTRE DAME ST.

The Canadian Spectator.

VOL. II.—No. 46.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1879.

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THINGS IN GENERAL.
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MUSICAL.
CHESS.
&c., &c., &c.

THE TIMES.

MONEY UNUSED.

M. Thibaudeau shaking the dust off his feet against wicked Terrebonne because Dr. Prévost had yielded to some influence more powerful than the Liberal purse or anything else that was of the Liberal party and refused to oppose M. Chapleau, was a sight for the gods. Terrebonne must be a political paradise or the other extreme of that for M. Thibaudeau to leave it in such ghastly haste and humour. The man in whom the Quebec Liberals trusted to run M. Chapleau hard, if not out, declared he would not so much as stand, and—exit M. Thibaudeau with \$4,500 in his pocket, for which he could find no use in Terrebonne. The thing was unique. For the first time in the history of the Province of Quebec, money was taken away from a county when it had once been brought into it.

Was Dr. Prévost bought by the *bleus*? Some say yes, and some say no, and some are in doubt about the matter. Up to this time Dr. Prévost has held a reputation for honesty, and it is difficult to believe that all at once he would sell his party and himself for a money consideration. It may very well be that he saw how costly and hopeless the struggle would be, or that he was unwilling to enter upon a contest with the man who has won such early distinction. The thing that casts most suspicion upon him is the fact that the Conservatives are loud in their praises of his integrity; they say, "No, no, Dr. Prévost would not sell his politics." That is the most effectual method they can adopt if they desire to ruin the man's character.

THE MAIN QUESTION.

But we must be careful that in the swirl of election excitement we do not lose sight of the main issue, which is whether we are to acknowledge that the members of the Legislative Council are our actual rulers or not. The present change of ministry has been brought about by them as thoroughly as if they had dismissed one Government and elected another. Having stopped the Supplies so as to give M. Chapleau a chance of buying up a few members, there is no reason in the world why they should not in a month or more from now refuse assent to some other measures until the coalition Government shall give way to one made up entirely of the *bleus*. An appeal to the people would bring about some sort of popular settlement of the matter, but that is denied by the Lieut.-Governor. And it comes to this, and nothing less, that at present we are governed by the irresponsible Council, and not by the responsible Assembly. I can understand newspapers supporting this unconstitutional iniquity when they have an eye to advertising and printing patronage; but how men calling themselves British, and crediting themselves with a knowledge and love of British Constitutional Government, can advocate it, is something I do not understand. It is thoroughly French, but it is just as thoroughly un-English.

The only thing we can do now is to make strenuous efforts for the abolition of the Council. The thing was an anomaly at its birth—an experiment afterward—a failure now. The day for an oligarchy

has gone by. Let the Liberals of the Province of Quebec get up a petition to the Imperial Parliament for the removal of this governmental absurdity, and they will certainly succeed. It was never intended that such power as that which they have so wickedly exercised should be invested in their hands, and freedom-loving Englishmen would put an end to their office at once, if the case were laid before them. Whether M. Chapleau and his Cabinet exist or not, the Quebec Council should be snuffed out.

ENGLISH POLITICS.

The stumping period has arrived in England, and both parties are putting forward their best speakers to lead, or mislead, the British electors. Lord Salisbury made his bow to a Manchester audience, and then proceeded to show how wise, how good, how strong the Conservative Government had been, and how much it still deserved the confidence of a majority. He vindicated with facts and fictions and sophisms all they had undertaken and done, even to the renting of Cyprus, that unfruitful, unhealthy, and worthless island, which Turkey was not sorry to be rid of. But the Marquis of Hartington and Mr. Bright, following soon after, declared that the foreign policy of the Government had been unwise and unsuccessful, and that domestic affairs had been wholly neglected. Mr. John Bright—who is still the "man eloquent," with "natural force unabated"—asserted that had Mr. Gladstone and the Liberals been in power there would have been no war between Russia and Turkey, threatening as it did to involve almost the whole of Europe—no Afghanistan war, and no Zulu war, with its attainer of trouble and shame.

No unprejudiced person can read the great speeches of the great men I have named without feeling that the best of the argument has been on the side of the Liberals. Lord Salisbury's speech was brilliant, as everybody knew it would be; but he had to defend so many failures and sins, on the part of the Government, that the task was too much even for him. An argument was introduced by him for the protection of Turkey against Russia which has not been advanced by any leading British statesman for many years past,—viz., that however rotten and vile the Turkish Empire might be England must give it countenance and support if English interests demanded the existence of Turkey. Lord Hartington and Mr. Bright had easy work, and found a sympathising audience when they denounced the immorality of such a policy. England is in sorry plight if she is reduced to such pitiful straits that she must use any tools she can find, and make friends with the devil, to accomplish her ends. The moral sense of the people must, and will, revolt against such a crooked policy, and turn out a Government which has the audacity to declare in effect that it is necessary to do evil that good may come.

The difficulty with the Liberals is that they are not ready with a policy which they can declare. Lord Hartington gloried once more in the security from foreign invasion which "the silver streak" affords, and reiterated the need which exists for more attention to home affairs; but the people cannot help being aware of the fact that they have interests outside of Great Britain proper which involve relations with other powers. While England holds the Suez Canal, Egypt must be looked after, and France will have something to say about Egypt; while England holds India and some parts of Asia Minor, Russia must be reckoned with. More attention to domestic affairs is imperative, but there must be some kind of foreign policy; and if the Liberals decide that in the future it shall be less "spirited," they must show to the ordinary reason that it will be more safe.

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

Perhaps we shall have more definite explanations as to what the Liberals propose when Mr. Gladstone delivers his speech to the electors of Midlothian at the end of this month. The public confidently expect a programme from him then. More especially are they looking for a revelation of the way out of the present financial difficulty. That is the trouble which presses most heavily upon them now, and if Mr. Gladstone can succeed in awakening again their enthusiastic belief in his fiscal ability and policy he will be as never before "the people's William."

JOHN BRIGHT ON A ZOLLVEREIN.

John Bright has lost none of the old force of oratory which used to sway men so powerfully, but then neither has he lost any of the old bitterness which used at times to mar his magnificent speeches. It was almost painfully apparent in the Manchester speech when he dwelt on his favourite theme of Free Trade vs. Protection. Free Trade is Mr. Bright's fetish, which he has worshipped long and passionately. According to his mind, for one to harbour the thought of anything else is for one to give proof that he is capable of a most astounding folly. A British Zollverein is no more to his thinking than hard and fast Protection, and he denounces both with words of anger and scorn. But all the political economists of Britain are not so sure of their ground as Mr. Bright; they are willing to allow that experience must go for something, and that Free Trade, while perfect as a theory, and good as an expedient, under certain conditions, may prove a costly ideal under certain other conditions. The *Times* said correctly enough, "The doctrines of Free Trade are as certain as those of gravitation." So they may be; but the diversified homogeneity of the commercial world finds that under some circumstances the law of gravitation must be resisted. Why would it not be possible—even practicable—to have a British Zollverein, so that all Her Majesty's subjects may have Free Trade among themselves?

Senator Macpherson introduced this subject to the consideration of Canadians some time ago, and gave it as his opinion that an "Inter-British Trade," that is, a system which should discriminate in favour of British products would raise the prosperity of this country and the whole British Empire. The subject is a great and important one, and is already forcing itself upon the attention of the impoverished landowners and farmers, as well as of the mercantile classes of England. *Truth* has discussed the matter in a reasonable way to this effect:—

"Political economy is not an exact science with certain axioms capable of universal application. Circumstances must modify its conclusions. We are free-traders, and the Americans are protectionists. To be the one or the other is not a question of principle, but of expediency. As free-traders we are not thriving; as protectionists the Americans are thriving.

"Protection simply means that a country is desirous to build up various industries, and that the community collectively taxes itself with this object. You do not pay a tax to any particular individual, but you enable individuals to have a large range in the choice of the business in which they shall invest their money, time, and intelligence. The fundamental idea of protection is, that a country should not put all its eggs into one basket, and that, before seeking to supply others, it should be self-supporting. The fundamental idea of free trade is, that each country should have some industry for which it is particularly fitted, and that it should exchange the products of this industry against the products of foreign countries. Admitting that it be desirable that each separate nation should devote itself to one separate industry, the cardinal error of free trade is, that it assumes that all the inhabitants of the globe will have the sense to adopt it.

"Where an empire is sufficiently large it should limit free trade to all its component parts. It must be admitted that we committed a great fault in not welding together the British Empire by confining our free-trade theories to within its vast expanse. The question is whether we cannot go back, do now what we ought to have done years ago, and establish a British Zollverein? Most of our colonies are producers of food; we, on the other hand, are producers of manufactured goods. We give no advantage to our colonies by any discriminating duty between food produced by them and that produced by foreigners. They, however, go still further, and in some cases actually keep out our manufactured goods by high protective duties. A domestic congress should be held at which we and our colonies are represented, and the outcome should be a Customs league. In this way we should obtain a preferential market for our goods, and the colonies would obtain a preferential market for their produce. It may be said that we should in this way increase the cost of our food. But when food has fallen to a certain price, there is no object in reducing it still lower. Let, for instance, 48s. a quarter be accepted as a fair

price for wheat. It can be imported, or rather I should say it will be imported soon, from Canada at 28s. per quarter, with a profit. A duty, therefore, of 10s. per quarter might be levied on foreign wheat, without any great hardship to the consumer. In cases of bad seasons, or whenever wheat rules above 38s. per quarter in England, the duty might temporarily be taken off. What would be the consequence? Our colonies and we should form integral parts of one Empire, united by that strongest of all bonds, self-interest, whilst the Empire would be self-supporting. We might then make advantageous reciprocity treaties with foreign countries, and we should not, as at present, offer great advantages to those who decline to treat us as we treat them."

When Lord Beaconsfield will decide to try the issue between the two parties at the polls none of the politicians can tell, but it is not difficult to understand that many M.P.'s are in no particular hurry about facing the uncertainties and expenses of an election. Mr. Powell has just published some rather startling facts and figures to the effect that "the recognized expenditure at the last general election ran from £2,000 to £7,000 a candidate in any contested division, and it may be taken that the average cost to a man who stands for a county seat is from £4,000 to £5,000. It is well known that there are often subscriptions raised towards these expenses, but the expense operates in many counties so as to make it very difficult to find a candidate to fight. Country gentlemen think twice before embarking on a career which involves spending £4,000 or £5,000 every four or five years besides about as many hundreds every year. Here legislation may and ought to come to the assistance of candidates."

OPTIMISM.

According to the speech of the great Earl at the Lord Mayor's dinner, things are as promising and pleasant as things can well be. It is a huge mistake to imagine that there are any difficulties in the way of Great Britain in the prosecution of her foreign and domestic policy. The Indian finances can give no trouble, for the price of silver is rising. The miseries of the Irish tenants will soon come to an end, for Her Majesty's Ministers are pledged to "watch Ireland with anxiety suitable to the situation." There is no occasion for alarm concerning anything which has happened, or may yet happen, in Afghanistan, for the North-Western frontier has been greatly strengthened, and British influence is fully established in Central Asia. The result of the war in Southern Africa is most important, for the Colonists have been taught the art of self-defence, and the happiness of the natives is to be increased. The peace of Europe will certainly be preserved, for the power and advice of England will be felt in the councils of the continent. When all this optimistic balderdash was rounded off by a Latin quotation, and the prediction was made that the speaker would be there in triumph at the next Lord Mayor's dinner—what more can the people of England want? Trouble with Russia! shame on account of what was done in Zululand! crimes in Afghan: neglect of domestic legislation! they are not to be thought of. *Imperium et Libertas*—that is the new motto. Hurrah!

REDTAPE.

Here is a pretty specimen of the reverence we pay to redtapism. The woman Kennedy, convicted of wilful murder, and condemned to execution by the Judge, was lodged in the Montreal Jail. The sentence was afterward commuted for that of penal servitude for life in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. But the authorities who made out the new sentence were ignorant of the fact that at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary there is no accommodation for condemned of the female order, so the woman had to be sent to Kingston. But the majesty of officialdom must be respected, and Kennedy had a drive to St. Vincent de Paul and back again—nearly thirty miles—before she could turn her steps toward her future home.

The *Gazette* in stating that Mr. Eneas McMaster, of Scottstown, has written some letters to the papers, describes him as "afflicted with the scribbling itch"; might he not fairly retort that the Editor of the *Gazette* has for many years been afflicted with the same disease in a most malignant form?

DEAR SIR,—Will you do me the favour to correct the impressions of our friend "Hugh Niven" on my short note? It was the letter of your Teacher

correspondent that was being criticised, and not the SPECTATOR'S editorial remarks, which I even believe had at the moment of writing been passed over by

Critic.

"Critic" is right. I did not write the article on "The Teachers' Convention" at Quebec, although I have no objection to assume the full editorial responsibility for anything contained in it; but many of my friends will hardly believe that I do not write every word that appears in the SPECTATOR,—music, chess, poetry, and all the rest are charged to the score of the Editor. I really write what I sign—nothing more.

A PLEA.

A great deal of discussion is going on in the daily papers just now about the lack of proper supervision on the part of our monetary institutions. It has been brought about by the recent revelations of the embezzlements committed by Mr. Dempster, Agent for the Molson's Bank at Ingersoll; and the charge is, first, that shareholders do not sufficiently look after their Managers, and second, that Managers do not look after their country agents as carefully as they might do. Both counts may or may not be correct, but there is another phase of this question, which critics and commentators do not appear to have noticed. Mr. Dempster held an important position demanding integrity as the first condition, ability next, and then almost insisting upon certain costly appearances in society. His salary was \$1600. I do not mean to say that bank managers are too well paid, for I am certain that if they did not fairly deserve all they get the amount would soon be cut down; but it may be safely said that if bank managers deserve from ten to twenty-five thousand dollars per annum, bank agents in such places as Ingersoll ought to get more than sixteen hundred per annum. To underpay a man in such a position of trust is to offer a premium to fraud and embezzlement. If I were a Director of a Guarantee Company I should regard the salary offered as being almost as important an element in the risk as the character of the person for whom the security bond is asked.

A PITY.

I see that the Y. M. C. A. Convention appointed the second week in November as a time set apart by the churches severally, and Y. M. C. A.'s in particular, for prayer on the behalf of young men. The idea is good, and therefore right. Not that the God of Infinite Knowledge and Love needs any urgent reminder that young men are in danger every day, and can only withstand evil when helped with a power greater than their own—but the young men themselves, and those who have their interests at heart, must be constantly recalled to a sense of duty and danger, and if a week of special prayer will make them more thoughtful and more receptive, by all means let us have it.

Had the Convention stopped there it would have done good and approvable work, but it did not stop there. A resolution was passed, adopting the suggestion that clergymen be asked on the Sabbath to preach a sermon to young men on the text: "The moral young man weighed in the balances and found wanting." I wonder where they found that text, or that sentiment? Certainly they did not find it in the Bible. They seem to have forgotten that it was Belshazzar, the young *roué*, that was thus "weighed and found wanting," or, rather "numbered, weighed, and divided." He was in no way a "moral young man," and I confess I do not see where the analogy comes in. The subject as announced is simply a travesty of Scripture. We cannot afford to denounce, or sneer at, or undervalue morality in these days. We have achieved a fatal success in our effort to divorce morals and religion—and in this age of avarice and debauchery, and scepticism, the mere announcement that moral young men, when, "weighed in the balances," are found wanting, can do nothing but harm. We have work enough on our hands to preach to those who are not moral, and it is evident that a little more practical common sense imported into Y. M. C. A. Conventions would be a clear gain to the community.

NEIL WARNER.

I must say a word for poor Neil Warner—he deserves it. He was on the stage a very competent, and in many respects a very accomplished actor. Goody-goody Montreal liked the man, but held up their hands in unrestrained horror at his calling, which was supposed to be in the middle of the broad way to perdition. They advised him

to give up his perilous mode of living; and at last he gave it up and started as a teacher of elocution and a public reader, for both of which he is unquestionably splendidly adapted. But almost at once, as he tells me, the ardour cooled down. There is not much appreciation of elocutionary graces in Montreal, so pupils were scarce. Mr. Warner was popular and much in request when churches and other charities wanted to make money and asked his gratuitous service; but when he wanted to make a trifle to keep some bodies and boots in repair, his friends were scarce and scarcely to be found. He read to about fifty last Tuesday, and by three nights' readings just managed to cover most modest expenses. Sundry ecclesiastics have suggested his return to the stage. The world is peculiar—and so is the church.

I am sorry that the volunteers have taken to the "go as you please" to raise money. Volunteer concerts and dramatic representations of field exercise are not the most praiseworthy things in the world, but these walking matches are not at all dignified.

Speaking of walking: They say the Directors of the Montreal City Passenger Railway are encouraging that healthy exercise in a most laudable manner. People wait a little for a car—then walk on and on, until they have got too far to need a ride when the car overtakes them. That is a very good idea of those Directors.

But some others say that those who control the C. P. R. want to encourage our very capital system of cabs. The cabmen are delighted, and on every hand are providing better cabs.

Mr. R. B. Angus left Montreal on Monday night in so quiet a manner that his many friends in the city were prevented from tendering to him their farewell, and the expression of the hope that in his new home and career he will command the friendship and esteem of people as he has done in Montreal. It is always a loss to be felt when a city loses a valuable citizen, and it is a still greater loss when he is so able a man as Mr. Angus has proved himself to be. The only mitigation of it is in the fact that the shareholders of the Bank of Montreal have happily chosen a successor worthy to fill the important position he has vacated.

An earnest friend who is philanthropically disposed sends me the following clipping from the *Witness*, and some remarks based thereupon which deserve attention. We are much too reckless in this matter of railway crossing, and the general public have a right to expect that those who are responsible shall have more regard for human life:—

"The neighborhood of Mile End on the Occidental Railway has been fruitful in accidents, and, to-day, another must be added to the record—this one resulting in the death of Louis Ethier, a wood-cutter, sixty years of age. Yesterday forenoon, about nine o'clock, as Ethier, who was hard of hearing, was driving across the track over the more easterly crossing at Mile End he was struck by the Laurentian train from Ste. Therese and instantly killed, although it came out at the inquest that followed that the officials on the train had given the customary warning. Mr. Scott, the superintendent of the road, had that fact clearly brought out at the investigation, and the verdict exonerated the officials on board the train. The family of deceased, though in poor circumstances, are grown up. The Superintendent, however, remitted to them this morning the sum of twenty dollars to cover funeral expenses. In view of the large number of accidents at these two Mile-End crossings, including that resulting in the death of the late Mr. John Notman, gates should be placed at both points. Mr. Scott stated that he has recommended to the Government that gates should be erected at both places immediately."

I address the Editor of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR, and I say to him: Let me beseech you not to pass over this national wickedness any longer. At the beautiful Thanksgiving Service this morning we have been praying:

"O MERCIFUL GOD, at whose bidding the earth withholdeth her increase, or again rendereth her fruits in their seasons; give us grace that we may learn alike from Thy mercies and from Thy judgments our entire dependence on Thee for the supply of our daily bread, and being fully persuaded that whatever blessing we receive at Thy hands is designed for our trial, as well as for our comfort, may we give Thee of that which is Thine own, by contributing to the maintenance of Thy Holy Church, and the relief of the poor and the afflicted, the widow and the orphan, to the glory of Thy name, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

The plain question comes up: "Are we hypocrites in these solemn acts of worship?" Well, there are very many who are far from hypocrisy in their worship, as we certainly believe; but the other alternative is forced upon us. We are a poor, disorganized and thoughtless and timid people in matters practical, and whose sympathy with its Government or representative and managing power is weakened by political dissensions. We have to change all this, and may as well begin with stopping this shocking—yea, wicked—destruction of life at the level crossings of the public railways, as with any other point in life protection. It is quite as urgent as any can be.

Theda.

EDITOR.

THE WICKEDNESS OF POVERTY.

It is wicked to be poor. Of course this is only a work-day sentiment. We have something better for Sundays. In church we avouch the blessedness of poverty, and accept with fervour all the fine things that can be said about it. But then that is poverty in the abstract. Picturesque poverty—long-ago poverty mellowed and tempered with the halo that ages of faith have cast around it—is the sort of thing we associate with beatitudes. That is a very different thing to the actual poverty of the day—the sordid, loud, clamorous, and altogether unlovely poverty that forms the dry-rot of the community, which would be so sound and wholesome without it. And if on Sunday—when it does not intrude itself in church, but hides away far from us its infectious loathsomeness—we half admit that real poverty may be cousin-german to Scriptural poverty, that impression does not survive Monday morning. The dawn of that practical day is quite enough to dissipate any sentimental notions, and then we admit—or at least act in a manner which is an admission—that the rich are the salt of the earth, that to “get on” is the true Kingdom of Heaven, and that it is wicked to be poor.

There is so little credit in blinking the true state of the case, that I have no hesitation in putting it thus frankly. In fact it is better to do so, because we put ourselves in a ridiculous position by claiming credit for our Sunday sentiment and acting on our work-day one. In our heart of hearts we all know and on week-days all admit, that poverty is a curse. We have, now even, a misgiving, amounting to an unexpressed conviction, that the poor—certainly the very poor—must have done something to bring this curse upon them. It is hard to believe that poor wretches who have hardly bread to eat, and do not know where to lay their heads from night to night, are as virtuous and exemplary as “carriage people” who wear purple and fine linen, and fare sumptuously every day. We readily accept the surroundings of the wealthy as indications that they deserve well of Providence, and have been treated accordingly. On the other hand, it is so hard, so very hard, to believe in undeserved misfortune and sheer ill-luck; and so we come to feel indignant with people for being poor, since, as we think, they could have helped it if they liked, just as people can help being wicked in other and less offensive ways.

It is perhaps a little odd that people should like to be poor; but “we can’t go into that.” There they are, in hundreds and thousands, all over the land, and very troublesome and annoying they make themselves. And that it is wicked to be troublesome and annoying, no person of well-regulated mind can doubt. These wicked people may be divided into two classes—those who contrive to eke out a bare existence through their own efforts and the assistance of friends, and those who have gone over the edge and dropped plump into the abyss of pauperism. Among the former there are degrees of wickedness. They are not all equally bad. Among the latter of course there are hardly discernible shades of difference. To be a pauper is to have reached the lowest depths of turpitude, and to have to be treated accordingly.

Opinions differ as to the measure of criminality which attaches to being a poor relation. It is undoubtedly very wrong. On that point no one who has poor relations ever entertains a doubt. Even Charles Lamb, who wrote an essay on him, could not, with all his kindness of heart, help letting us see how hideous an object he is. He calls him a “a frog in your chamber, a fly in your ointment, a mote in your eye—the one thing not needful.” The female variety he regarded with especial disfavour. You may pass the male relation off as “a character” who dresses meanly and affects poverty; but “in the indications of female poverty there can be no disguise. No woman dresses below herself from caprice.” Hence her garb, which is a compromise between a gentlewoman and a beggar, inevitably betrays her—and you—to the scorn and contempt of friends, and here again a tendency to poverty is most reprehensible.

Poverty is the bane of true friendship. That quality which has become so much maligned as a sham and a fraud owes half its ill-fame to those who abuse it by becoming poor. How frank, open, and unrestrained is the intercourse between friends of equal means! But how can friendship flourish in an atmosphere in which one of the parties to it is afraid to unbend or to give vent to the generous sentiments of the heart for fear of stimulating a request for the loan of a trifle until Wednesday week? The first clear duty of a friend is not to become poor; but if his innate depravity carries him away in that direction, then the solemn obligations of friendship should induce him to take himself and his poverty off—to the kingdom of Prester John, or to any other community in which poverty is a favourable credential, sure to secure him a hearty welcome.

From observation I am inclined to believe there may be—outside our own circle, and so not at all likely to make appeals to us—such a thing as *virtuous poverty*. There is not much of it, you may be sure; but when I read about “deserving cases,” and hear good people talk of “poor clients” of theirs, I am amazed at the calamities which can befall unfortunates possessed of every virtue under the sun. In these “cases”—the doctor’s term “cases” is used, I suppose, because the people are socially and pecuniarily out of health—one meets with miracles of industry and endurance, of exceptional cleverness combined with supernatural cleanliness, always a piety that is exemplary and an

instinctive tendency to “know their stations, bless the squire and his relations,” and all that sort of thing, which makes one half believe in the possible—if very occasional—association of poverty with virtue itself! Such cases merit relief; only don’t let us make any mistake. They are not the cases which it is eminently Christian to relieve. I suspect that the noble Pagan was ready to give when he saw there was desert and gratitude. The relief of the undeserving and the ungrateful is the Christian characteristic.

In these degenerate days when Knights are in fashion, we are bigoted to Orders. Men, like watches work the better upon jewels. Man is, at the best, a puppet; and is only put into dignified motion when pulled by Blue or Red Ribands. Now, as few, indeed, of us can get stars or garters, let us have Orders of our own. Let us with invincible self-complacency ennoble ourselves.

With all our worst carelessness towards the Order of the Golden Fleece, we never felt for it the same pitying contempt we feel towards an Order worn by many—not at their button-holes, not outside their breasts, but in the very core of their heart,—the Order of the Golden Calf. It is a glorious community. What a look of easy triumph they have! With what serene self-satisfaction they measure the wide distance between mere paupers—the Knight of the Order of Nothing—and themselves!

A most fatal honour is this Order of the Golden Calf. It is worn unseen in the hearts of men; but its effects are visible; the disease speaks out in every atom of flesh, and throbs in every muscle. It poisons the soul; gives the eye a squint; it blunders and deafens the wearer to the glories and harmonies ministrant to poorer men.

At this moment great is this Order throughout the land! Tyrannous its laws, reckless its doings. It is strong, and why should it be just? To be of this Order is now the one great striving of life. They alone are men who wear the jewel—wretches they without it. Man was originally made from the dust of the earth; he is now formed of a richer substance; the true man is made of gold.

The true dignity of honest, virtuous poverty has not yet been fully acknowledged, although the nineteenth Christian century has almost filled its course.

Let the poor man take heart, the Order of Poverty against the Order of the Golden Calf; will it not be a merry time when men with an open look, shall not be ashamed to confess that they are poor? When they shall be to the world, what they are to themselves? When the lie, the shuffle, the bland, yet anxious hypocrisy of seeming and seeming only, shall be a creed forsworn? When Poverty asserts itself, and never blushes and stammers at its true name, the Knights of the Golden Calf must give ground. Much of their strength, their poor renown, their miserable glory, lies in the hypocrisy of those who would imitate them. They believe themselves great, because the poor, in the very ignorance of the dignity of poverty, would ape their magnificence.

And so, in the mind of wisdom, is poverty ennobled. And for the Knights of the Order of the Golden Calf, how are they outnumbered! Let us, then, revive the Order of Poverty. Ponder, reader, on its antiquity! For was not Christ himself Chancellor of the Order, and the Apostles Knights Companion?
Quevedo Redivivus.

THE OLD MASTERS.

It is sometimes as difficult to decide on the genuineness of an old picture, as it is to estimate the years of a fashionable dame, who has attained to what the French call—“a certain age.” The skilful application of rouge and powder, of puffs and padding, of false hair and false teeth, will at a distance often give the glamour of youth and age. And, on the other hand, a skilful imitation in form and colour, upon a worm-eaten panel, or, an old piece of canvas, super-added with sundry coatings of varnish, duly blistered, patched, and smoked, have not unfrequently enabled the vast army of Chattertons in pictorial art to impose worthless imitations of the the old Masters, as originals, even upon Connoisseurs. The late Sir Charles Eastlake, who was one of the highest authorities, of the early Italian school, was himself deceived in a bogus Montegna (if we remember the name aright) which he bought for the National Gallery. Mr. Ellis, an intelligent and appreciative patron of English art, did not discover till 1871, that the picture which he most admired as a Turner among the half dozen Turners he possessed, had never been painted by Turner. Sydney Cooper told the writer, that his pictures were sometimes so cleverly copied, that he had to communicate with those who purchased the originals from him before he could with certainty arrive at a decision. We once brought a small marine sketch to Montague, the painter, for authentication, and after some hesitation, he called for the assistance of his wife, whose sharper eye assured us that it was a counterfeit. In the Louvre there is said to be a Madonna of Raffaele which high authorities pronounce to be only a good copy; and many similar illustrations might be advanced, if it were necessary.

In view of the ability and frequency of these frauds, the owners of valuable paintings, especially by the Old Masters, rarely offer them for sale, and judicious purchasers will not buy, without seals and documents sufficient to establish their genuineness. We have seen the back of small panels nearly covered with

the seals of the various families through whose hands they had passed; and sometimes a parchment attached by a cord to a seal, giving the history of the picture from the time it had left the painter's easel.

When, therefore, a collection, professedly of the Old Masters is presented without any documentary pedigree, it would appear not unreasonable to suppose that it would be received by connoisseurs with considerable caution.

As there are at the time of our writing, around the walls of our Art Gallery and for exhibition, several paintings claimed for the old masters, and among them the alleged productions of Raphael, Rubens, Rembrandt, Correggio, Palma il Vecchio, and others, it may reasonably be inferred that as their genuineness is thus endorsed by the Art Association, the Council has investigated and satisfied itself that they are what they profess to be—at least, we submit, the members and the public are entitled to expect as much at their hands. For it can scarcely be supposed they would for one moment permit pictures to be exhibited on the beautifully-tinted walls of their building as genuine of which they had any doubt.

It was therefore with anticipated delight we last week wended our way to the Gallery to see these treasures. We cannot say the anticipation was completely realized. The effect they produced was not unlike that upon the Devonshire boy after his unexpected elevation by an angry bovine—he was, he said, "awfully taken aback"!

We are fond of Rubens, although he is charged with representing most of the women, in his pictures, like bawds. Whatever may be his faults, he should be forgiven, if it were only for those two immortal works in the Cathedral of Antwerp. Who that has studied art, has not felt how far below their conception of Christ crucified, are nearly all the representations of the great Masters? But who that has seen the Raising and the Descent from the Cross, by Rubens, has not felt that in these, and these only perhaps, have been realized the divine expression, uttered amid "His agony and bloody sweat,"—"Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." In our four or five rambles among European Galleries, it has therefore been to us a source of pleasure to give especial study to his works, especially those in the Louvre and the Pinakothek of Munich. We are therefore under the impression we could at any time recognize his work; but, the *Ahasuerus and Esther*, in the Montreal Art Gallery, does not enable us to see his handicraft therein. If it be a Rubens, how is it he has committed inaccurate drawing of the hand of the King which holds the sceptre? Why does he here depart from his usual faultless drawing in the disproportionate size of the calf of the leg to the kneeling page? And why are the colours destitute of the richness and mellowness which time has left on all his other works? We humbly submit these questions for the solution of the Art Council. It may be added, that we have seen in Europe (where, we cannot at present recollect, as our books are not at present accessible) another painting, of the same subject, claimed for Rubens; and as he is not known to have duplicated any of his works, we may say, with the canny Scotch Laird, when requested to toast his loyalty to King George, in 1745* :—

"Who's the Pretender, or, who's the King,
God bless us all, that's quite another thing."

Our attention was next directed to a picture claimed for Rembrandt. In a letter which has appeared in the *Gazette* from a distinguished Art Critic, we notice that he calls it—"Isaac blessing Jacob"—and he praises it with his usual eloquence. But it will be news to the Art-world to learn, that Rembrandt ever painted that subject. He left, at his death, a list of all his works. That list may be found in any of the standard biographies of his life. In the most recent, that by John W. Mollett, we have searched in vain for a painting in which Isaac and Jacob are represented together. Further criticism of this picture may be therefore deemed superfluous.

The picture which most deserves attention is that claimed for Palma il Vecchio, *Jupiter in Judgment*. It bears traces of originality. Palma the elder, like Palma il Giovine, belonged to the Venetian school, where they occupy a secondary rank. Palma il Vecchio is not a great painter; he is not to be compared with the maestri of Venice, Titian or Veronese, but his works are distinguished by warmth of colour, delicacy of outline, and graceful composition. They lack, however, both strength and originality. He painted with great facility, and his works are to be found in almost every European Gallery. His style is comparatively easy of imitation, and his pictures have therefore been very frequently copied.

We also saw a landscape claimed for Ruysdael. The scene is a familiar acquaintance. We have even met it more than once in the windows of some of the well known establishments of the Messrs. Attenborough in London.

There is also a Teniers, *The Bowlers*, which has been copied, we may say, a hundred times; and a Cherub, by "Raphael"—so the frame states. This Raphael is painted on a worm-eaten panel, and sundry seals thereon, of attesta-

tion we suppose, have been almost wholly removed. Who, it may be asked, is this Mr. Raphael? Can it be meant for him who is known to the world as Raffaele Sanzio? If it be so, then the contrast of "Hyperion to a Satyr" is not greater than it is to the cherubs at the base of his greatest work, which occupies a room by itself in the Dresden Gallery, *The Madonna di San Sisto*. The group of cattle by Jordaens has an engraving resting above it, placed there, we presume, to show that, though crude in execution, the drawing is much superior to that in the painting of which it is professed to be a copy. There are about a dozen others; it is unnecessary to describe them, for they all, so to speak, speak for themselves.

A "happy thought" has just suggested itself. There are many original pictures by the Old Masters in this city. We have unfortunately incurred the undying hatred of some of the fortunate owners because of our lack of appreciation; we have even had an angry fist flourished in our face because we declined to recommend some of them for exhibition. They comprise Nicholas Berghems, Claude Lorraines, Sir Godfrey Knellers, Sir Peter Lelys, and Gainsboroughs! Now we respectfully suggest that the Council should collect and exhibit them, together with the collection they have now on hand, and they might add that Verbeekhoeven on their walls, but *not* the excellent example of that master bequeathed by Mr. Gibb. The collection would surely claim the merit of novelty; it would draw large crowds, and the price of admission should be doubled. We trust they will be duly grateful to us for this suggestion. And if some doubting Thomas among the spectators should have the temerity to question the originality of any picture, let him be soothed with the following maxim from Goethe: "We know accurately only when we know little; with knowledge, doubt increases."

Juan Mahpop.

THE FINE ARTS IN MONTREAL.

It is not only a rare, but a fortunate occurrence, that the lovers of art, and those interested in the fine arts, in all their branches, will shortly have the opportunity of examining some of the works of the Italian and Dutch masters of the sixteenth century in the City of Montreal. The names of Raphael, Correggio, Palma il Vecchio, Rembrandt and Rubens being associated with pictures and paintings at the Gallery in Phillip's Square brings on a fit of *Risus Sardonicus* with the ignorant and credulous art critics, and with a class of skeptics who must have either ocular proof or written testimony that the picture exhibited was painted by the artist whose name is attached to it. There are others again to whom Nature has given entire inability to conceive any beauty in the works of Rembrandt and Rubens, though their talents have left them without rivals, because in the one artist, his heads and fingers are seldom of elevated form and refined feeling, and too often harsh and coarse; and in the other, there is an absence of those gaudy and harsh colours which dazzle the eye. Then there are others who may be called doubters, unbelievers, detractors, who think that Bacon wrote *Shakspeare*; Prince Rupert wrote *Milton*; William Cobbett, or Thomas Paine wrote *Burke*; or, "Magnis Componere Parva," that Lord Derby wrote Earl Beaconsfield's wondrous tale of *Alroy*.

These two classes had better not look at the exhibition of the works of the masters of the sixteenth century alluded to, but content themselves with gazing at the *mediocre* of the "loan collection," and with the faculty of allusion imagine that they possess genius and soul, colour and harmony, light and shadow, truth and precision, and all the higher excellencies which are to be found in the pictures in the galleries of the Stadthouse and Dusseldorp.

Without authoritatively pronouncing that these pictures by the Italian and Dutch masters are genuine, yet I am seriously inclined to think they are so; and, by comparing them with the known copies in the lower lobby of the Art Gallery, I do not see any reason to doubt their originality. From all internal and external evidence, and despite the doubt that has been so freely thrown by some connoisseurs upon their authenticity, and their absence from catalogues, which are rarely, if ever complete, I iterate my belief in their genuineness, though I may not be willing to class them with the *chef d'œuvres* of the European Galleries. But, whether copies, or paintings in imitation or after the style of the artists to whom they are accredited—or original pictures by other artists—the fact remains that they are meritorious works of art, and demand the suffrage of people of taste.

In this communication I shall not attempt to convey to the reader any idea of that excellence, the sight of which afforded me so much pleasure; again, I do not wish to anticipate the verdict of the Council of the Art Association of Montreal, to whom the pictures are entrusted.

I can only say that our Art students ought to have the opportunity of studying these pictures, because in them they may learn the art of colouring and composition, and a skilful management of light and shade. I also believe that the proper study of them will be as profitable to the young artist as the going to a grammar school would be to a boy who wants to learn the English or Latin languages.

To write all that may with truth be written upon the clearness and brilliancy of colour in the *Ahasuerus holding out the golden sceptre to Queen Esther*; the force and freshness in the landscape by Ruysdael; the peculiarity

* His speech was thus paraphrased :—

"God save the King, God save our faith's protector,
I see no harm in blessing the Pretender;
But who's the Pretender, or, who's the King,
God bless us all, that's quite another thing."

of manner in Rembrandt's *Isaac blessing Jacob*; the beauty and dignity of *Jupiter sitting in Judgment*, with the immortal gods and goddesses "bestriding the lazy-pacing clouds and sailing upon the bosom of the air," by Palma il Vecchio; the soft and delicate execution of the *Head of Christ*, by Raphael, and the solemn repose in the *Madonna* by Correggio; to write all this would be, to those who have not seen the works of these artists, mere hyperbole or exaggeration. Neither is it any exaggeration to say that these six pictures alone, if studied, would do more to elevate the public taste than the combined exhibitions and teachings of all the artists, connoisseurs and amateurs in Montreal.

Thomas D. King.

[With reference to the genuineness of the paintings referred to, or the comparative merits of the artists, the SPECTATOR expresses no opinion, especially as the question rests for the decision of the Council of the Art Association. I merely insert the articles as furnished by both gentlemen, so that both sides may have a hearing.—ED.]

A GLANCE AT SUCCESS.

Seeing that all are striving after success, and striving so industriously, and yet so many come short of their aim, it might be worth while looking into the cause of this failure.

Every trade, profession and calling is crowded with men who never seem to succeed or to accomplish much, and never rise above mediocrity. The men are often talented, and the calling one affording much opportunity for distinction and success, and yet there is failure—surprising failure.

Of course in many instances circumstances over which a man has no control have to do with the misfortune—such as a certain education, or the want of it; ill health, limited ability, and the impossibility of exercising a choice for an occupation, and many other cases.

Yet for the general failure there are accounting causes which might be investigated with good results, leading to the suggestion of remedies. With many people it is the lack of judgment in choosing an occupation; with many the refusal of advice from experienced friends who understand the subject; but with most men it seems to be a want of concentration and perseverance.

Men do not often enough work at one thing thoroughly and steadily, starting at the beginning and becoming acquainted with the subject in all its bearings and aspects.

The desire of people is not so much to excel in any one thing as to dabble in many. The time appears to be passing away when men would devote themselves to an object—a work or study—and follow it out as far as they were capable, making all things secondary to this choice.

Now-a-days a man tries this to-day, that to-morrow, and the other later on, and seems to have no definite life-object.

Young men are at a business or profession, and when taken to task for want of attention to it, coolly tell you that they are only at it for a time, and have not yet made up their minds as to what they shall pursue in life, and they want to know a little of this, that and the other in the meantime. Students at College will try to distinguish themselves by taking a score of extra subjects in their course, instead of devoting themselves to what will fit them best for their intended occupation in life. Men are trying to learn and do a little of everything, and are not anxious to waste what they consider their great energies and talents on one object.

It is to this undecided, erratic style of work that much lack of success may be attributed. People are getting to be too superficial—too fond of surface-culture, while fundamentals and principles are neglected.

There are a score of new sciences, studies and accomplishments springing into life every year, and the idea seems to be to keep up with all these. The desire is good, but the trouble is, that in the effort men find they can barely afford time for smatterings of things in general, and never can devote themselves properly to one thing.

We are most of us born with a talent or aptitude for some calling, and by following this out and developing our peculiar faculties for the same, are more certain of success than by adopting any other line of life. By neglecting to make one occupation our choice, and endeavouring to know and perform what lies in the province of others, we get mere inklings and smatterings of affairs, succeed in nothing, and settle down into irksome mediocrity, disgusting our friends and ourselves. Through this petty ambition to hold forth upon everything, we destroy our chances of shining perforce of our cultivated individuality—the chance of distinction by the thorough training of natural talent. Jack-of-all-trades is called a clever fellow, and is often of good service, but he seldom amounts to much, and accomplishes little in the long run.

We have not got so much brain that we can afford to diffuse it over many subjects and then be successful. What we have to do is to make up our minds as to what we are cut out for and then to stick to it, making that work or study in its perfection our ambition, and all other objects secondary. We have got to commence at the very beginning—at the very foot of the ladder, and to follow the thing out, thoroughly satisfied that patience and perseverance will tell in the end.

We want men who will devote themselves to a science, a business or profession, and by so doing leave it in a more advanced and perfected condition than that in which they found it. Of course there is nothing like being imbued with the spirit of the age—being open and liberal to all improvements; but do not let us forget the main end for what is secondary.

Superficiality and miscellaneous acquirements will not make a "name" or a "fame" for us; but by the choice of a work, and the concentration of our energies upon it—the manful struggling after its accomplishment—we make life a success and a satisfaction to ourselves, our friends, and the world.

Guy.

PLEASURE IN GRIEF.

"Men who wear grief long
Will get to wear it, as a hat, aside,
With a flower stuck in it."

In reading the above lines the writer was much impressed with the sarcastic truth conveyed by them. It is difficult to describe Grief and Pleasure, except as opposites. Kant says that pleasure is a consequent of pain, and that we are compelled by a physical stimulus to escape from our present state. In thought, man is always dissatisfied with the actual, is always looking forward from the present to the future, and is unable to continue in the same state. What is it that causes this but pain? This statement of his is probably true, and this state of mind may be reverently regarded as having been beneficently ordered by Divine Providence in order to urge us on to better thoughts and better deeds. We instinctively feel the scant enjoyment there is in human pleasures, which soon cloy upon us so much so that we neither seek a higher ideal or make the pursuit of pleasure our occupation, thereby removing from pleasure its essential idea. Pleasure may be said, curtly, to be the liberation of pain; hence we always commence with pain.

Again, what one may consider pleasure is not so considered by another. Some are happy and joyous in adversity, whilst others in the midst of earthly prosperity are discontented. "For pain has its pleasure, and heaven its hell." A French couplet runs thus: "My mourning pleases me; it stands in place of the one whom I mourn." This brings us more directly to that rather paradoxical phase of mind in which there is pleasure in grief. We have all witnessed the grief of wives for the loss of husbands—of children for the loss of parents—and a holy grief it is when not carried to extremes. When carried to an extreme, however, this grief actually becomes a luxury, and we can see many instances of it in everyday life, where widows and others must certainly nurse their grief with a great deal of pleasure, and make a show of it "with a flower stuck in it," thereby giving an almost indubitable proof of its insincerity. They flatter themselves that their hearts are more tender than those of other people, and become conceited in their grief; nothing pleases them more than to see that their grief is noticed by others. Each year brings around the date of the sad event, and the tears gush forth ostentatiously, and they are immensely pleased with themselves in thinking that they have such fine feelings.

It may seem irreligious to criticise this "holy grief," but when we consider the uselessness and sham in it, we will arrive at a different conclusion. This indulgence in grief, no matter how great a pleasure to the bereaved ones, is most assuredly a positive annoyance to their acquaintances. It generally renders them unfit for the ordinary pursuits of life, makes them unpleasant companions, as a chance word may cause a gush of tears, and is morally wrong, being a mental rebellion, so to speak, against the decrees of Providence. No fault can be found with a proper respect for and remembrance of the dead; but we must not forget that, in case of loss, our duties are augmented toward the living. It is generally those persons who have nothing else to do that indulge in this luxury of grief. It betrays either a weak or else an unoccupied mind. Persons whose worldly circumstances do not give them time for this pleasure in grief, generally chasten their suffering in work. Is their grief less sincere on this account? Is not their shut much harder than that of persons whose circumstances permit of their shutting themselves up in their closets and indulging in useless lamentations? Is not grief more poignant when associated with hardship and starvation?

It is a crying shame to see widows and others with ample means wasting their time in senseless tears when mortal frames are being blighted and withered by hunger, and human souls are growing in spiritual darkness. Usually the extravagance is carried still further by the erection of splendid monuments, vaults, etc. In this connection, a pertinent query will be of use, namely, Does this expense benefit the departed soul? The answer that it does not can hardly be disputed. Of what use, therefore, are these extravagant monuments? Merely to show the world that we want them to think that we feel more grief than does the poor person who has placed perhaps only a wooden cross. The world is not deceived by it, however; it admires these granite columns and marble vaults as works of art, but not as evidences of more intense grief. On the other hand, there is no excuse for the neglect of these memorials of the dead; but when culpable extravagance is exhibited in a totally different direction, it is proper and befitting that a claim should be made for memorials for the living.

Omega.

A THANKSGIVING SERMON.

A Sermon preached in Zion Church by Rev. Alfred J. Bray, November 6th, 1879.

"Let the people praise Thee, O God."—PSALM lxxvii. 8.

I am not an advocate for an undue parade of piety at any time. Religious sentiments are too deep and sacred, too intensely of the heart and mind and soul for vulgar show. But there are special times when as individuals and as communities it is right and seemly for us to make public show of our faith in God's unfailing Providence. Ever since I have understood anything intelligently of politics in their relation to ecclesiasticism I have been opposed to the exercise of any control by the State over the Church, but I would not like to shut the State as Government, as the administration of laws, out from all public and official suggestion to the Churches. So I am glad that we have been called upon by the Government of the Dominion to set a day apart for general and public thanksgiving to God for the bountiful harvest we have reaped. It shows that we are possessed of a conscience, that we have a sense of God and of our dependence upon Him for bread and water; we say to all our Government, to all branches of it, to political, to civil, to judicial, for one day let the mill cease to grind, breathe a space, and acknowledge the Supreme Governor and Government of all worlds. It would be quite easy to scoff at this idea as to a day of thanksgiving being appointed by Government, by calling up all the sins real and imaginary of which Government may have been accused, but for my own part, I would prefer to hail with gladness this feeble expression of faith in God. It is not a very strong, nor a very intelligent form of religion that consecrates just one day in the year to giving thanks for a good harvest; it is just as if a man should crowd the grace before and after meals of a year into one prayer. But that one prayer would be better than no prayer at all. Feast days, and fast days, and religious festivals of all kinds denote a state of immaturity in the people upon whom they are enjoined. When they were instituted by Jehovah for the Jews, it was because those Jews were mere children in religion; but for the feast days and fast days, festivals and solemnities, they would have forgotten all about their God and their duty—their great deliverance would soon have become a tradition. By the regular coming of festivals they thought of God; of the obligation which they were under to live right before Him; the conviction that God was their Invisible Ruler was kept alive within them. That was not a very high state of moral sentiment. Still it was a moral sentiment, and although it needed constant reminders, although it had to be forced into consciousness and action by external rites and ceremonies, it was the beginning, the germ of that sublime condition predicted, when no man shall say to his neighbour know the Lord, but when "all shall know Him from the least unto the greatest." So we should rejoice when, for once in the year, Government speaks, saying—"Let all the people praise Thee, O God."

I need not dwell on the greatness of the occasion we have for giving thanks to God. We have had a good, even a bountiful harvest. The skies were favourable, giving sunshine and rain in due proportion, and at the time when needed. No blight came to destroy the half-ripened fruit—no diseases sprang upon it to dash our hopes when they were highest; but promise grew into fulfilment, and the harvest is gathered in. That has been a great gain to this country—to this continent. It has lifted a little that horrible cloud which we had got to call "depression," and out of which come such disasters. We believe that a better day has dawned. After a long period of almost unchequered misfortune, we have the promise of better times. Had the harvest been poor, and not good, it is frightful to imagine what widespread suffering would have resulted. For the abundant supply on this continent has supplied the lack in Europe. A great lack there is, as you know. The crops were spoiled by storms in nearly every great corn-producing country; but, by the beneficent law of adjustment, while they have money to spare for corn, we have corn to spare for money.

It is not a little significant, I think, that we have had to fall back upon this grand old-fashioned idea of looking to harvests for prosperity. For a young country the pursuit of agriculture must be the best possible national policy. It may well be questioned whether in many quarters there has been too much of manufacture and commerce—the old and primitive way of getting a living has got to be considered dull and slow. The world wants excitement in its work—wants to risk something, to be ever playing a game of chance—to have scope for the play and freak of fancy. So commerce has been turned into a huge system of speculation; and manufacture, instead of waiting upon wants, and then ministering to them, is busiest of all in creating wants that wares may be disposed of. The Government we have cannot be charged with the political sins of modesty—but that Government would not, could not be bold enough to call upon the nation to give thanks to God for the changes they have made in the tariff. Whether those changes have wrought us any substantial good, is yet, and will be for some time to come perhaps, a debatable question. The harvest, we are sure, has prospered us in some measure; it has given a new hope to us, and hope means inspiration—so that it is likely enough that there will be a change for the better all along the line of our commercial and industrial affairs. That is the old order—the fruits of the earth first—agriculture first—enough to live upon—then more than enough, and something

to spare for luxuries—then barter—then manufacture. But a people's life has its basis in agriculture—that is the root-soil which must feed and foster everything else that may spring up—that is the ever-running stream under which you must put your mill-wheel if you would have it turn long.

I know how it is that men crowd together into cities so—they are gregarious—they are fond of the stir and bustle of a multitude—there is great fascination in whatever is speculative—man is a gambler by the nature of him; but I do wonder that men do not see and understand more of the attraction there is in the calm busy life which agriculture imposes. I wish in this new country we could foster a love for the quieter and safer work by which bread can be got. When I see so many keeping themselves in respectable beggary—when I see men struggling to live by a miserably small trade, having to cut and carve and manipulate to the verge, and often beyond all that can be called honest—when I see young men hanging about the streets, or imploring for office work—copying, reporting, amateur music engagements, and such like respectable things—I do wonder that the instincts they have—inherited from the first man who was a farmer—and the sense of shame they have, do not suggest work and life in simple but profitable agriculture. There would not be the same excitement of society—there would not be many of the sources of enjoyment and self-culture we have in the city—but, then, so neither would there be the craze we now suffer in business—the constant dread of failure—the ever-deepening fever of avarice, and the constant crash of disappointment on the head and heart. Commerce is a great and noble institution—it is the pioneer as well as the complement of civilization—it brings the scattered and isolated together, holding them in a community—it has its charms—it has its present and ultimate good—but it is not the only way in which a man may live, and live well. Especially now is it full of every sort of danger, mental, moral, spiritual. That great pivotal phrase, around which the world of human life should spin, "I believe you," is put outside of its pale, and general distrust is bred of it. I dread the thought of boys of mine putting all that men can hold sacred in character in so great peril by entering the business life of the world. In agriculture there is less excitement—less chance of making a great fortune perhaps, but also less chance of bankruptcy—less chance of dishonesty ruining the moral nature—less chance of hell.

Since the Government has called upon us to publicly speak our gratitude to the great Giver of all good for the harvest, it may fairly be inferred that Government is fully aware of the great advantage which must accrue to the country from a zealous and prudent promotion of agriculture. I mean now not in degree, but in extent. And I would suggest a way in which that could be done. It is evident that we do not need more manufactures here; we do not need more stores and stalls, any more than we need more, or quite so many, churches and ministers. We want farmers. England has a surplus population, and we have a surplus territory. Each would be the better for a clearance of dead stock—or, if you like it better, non-producing real estate. Government in Great Britain should join Government in Canada to obviate the mutual difficulty. Carrying out the scriptural injunction, "Lie not one to another," but each endeavouring to promote the true interests of the people, great and general good would be the result. Our Government should circulate in Great Britain authentic and authoritative statements upon which those desiring information could rely. Emigration agents command no confidence whatever; they are not trusted at all, and as a rule they get all the trust they deserve. There should be more integrity put into our attempts to people the land. I would say to the Government, Let us try and get a good name for honesty; let us speak of things as they are, not in a way to flatter ourselves and befool other people; not as if every Province is a sort of paradise a little out of repair; not as if a man has merely to poke the prairie a little with the end of his stick to induce full eared corn to heave from the soil; but as it is—room for millions who are willing to rough it at first and to work hard after the roughing it is over,—a land in which industry may fairly expect a fair reward. There is a style of advertising known as puffing; it is usually resorted to by small traders and quack medicine men, and sometimes it is done by men high in political office, and sometimes by men low in Government pay. Give us honesty and we shall prosper; withhold it, and we shall not. Hold out false promises, and you will defeat your own ends; for though many may be attracted at first, speedy disappointment and distrust will drive them away again. Honesty is the best policy in this matter.

Speaking of that leads me to broaden the thought a little. Government has called upon us to raise our hymns of praise to God for His mercies—and we respond—you and I, and multitudes of others. We believe in a national religion; in the glad recognition of God by the people; we are sure that sincere praise is the very essence of religion; that it is the articulation of the deepest, truest sentiment of our human nature; prayer is good, but praise is better; prayer is the wail of a child in pain and want; praise is the hymn of an angel, worshipping before the throne; prayer is the sob of a sinner, but praise is the shout of a saint. And Government has said, "Let the people praise Thee, O God, let all the people praise Thee." A splendid text for a splendid sermon on honesty, and trust in God. There is no work, perhaps, so simple, and that commands such proportioned results as this culture of the soil. There is scope

for the exercise of skill, but not much for mere wit and scheming. You cannot play many tricks with nature. You may steal a march upon her once and again, but she takes her revenge at the last. And you must *trust*—you must trust. Do all you can to help the soil; then sow the seed and wait. Sunshine and rain are not at your command—and yet, this work which is, and must, be done in faith, fails less often than any other kind of work. In business we try to cover all the ground with our own ingenuity and watchfulness; we pick up every end of every thread; we keep hold of every wire; we want to have one hand on the base and one on the apex of life. And the more we succeed in compassing the whole, the more do we blunder and fail; in our arrogant command of fortune we often call up misfortune. Carry that into commerce; that is, do a man's rightful work and leave the rest to God. What harvests you would get, and what a glorious thanksgiving day very soon. Hard work, and trust in God? What great moral victories we should achieve that way? True, work in politics and faith that God will tell us how to govern ourselves and each other for peace and righteousness! What a harvest of great, pure principles we should soon be reaping and strong with joy. Well it is worth while for us on this thanksgiving day to set our hands and hearts to do this work. That would be to live and work along the lines of the divine thought and law. God is working in that direction. Upstart, bold iniquity triumphs for a day, but right work and strong faith get the blessing in the end. We must remember that. We are laying the foundations of a nation here. And we cannot lay those foundations on the slimy bog of corruption. Commercial inflation—poverty putting on the pretence of wealth—political games, and grabs, and scandals, see how they all disappear! and more yet will disappear—our energy and integrity, unless we fill up the Serbonian morass of our politics and commerce. Build on rottenness, and the whole fabric will sooner or later collapse; but build on the firm foundation of honesty, and cement it together with faith, and it will stand though storms rattle on the roof, and floods beat wildly at the base. Government has said, "The harvest has been good, give thanks to God, O ye people, praise Him." And we answer back, "We give thanks to God that He has crowned the year with loving kindness," but *you* remember, and act upon it: "It is righteousness that exalteth a nation, and sin is a reproach to any people." We shall not attain to it, or even nearly approach it all at once. We have conflicting elements to subdue and harmonize; the memory of old world evils to blot out; we have newly-fledged ambition trying its wings with unreasoning rashness; we have honour without dignity, but a people, as an individual, must work its salvation out stage by stage. We can begin; we who are Christians are in solemn duty bound to work hardest and best, and pray our mightiest that all the people, ruled and rulers, shall strive after righteousness—righteousness as the basis of all our institutions—as the motive of all our work—as the inspiration of all law—as the strongest tie which binds man to man; then shall we be exalted; then shall this become a great nation, and the people will sing their lofty hymns of gratitude to Him who is worthy to be praised, and to be held in everlasting remembrance.

THINGS IN GENERAL.

THE EVANGELICAL MOVEMENT.

Few things reflect more clearly the deeper devotional feelings of an age than its hymns, and in hymns the last part of the eighteenth century in England was particularly rich. The names of Toplady, Cowper, Madan, Newton, and Charles Wesley will at once occur to the reader. All these were ardent Evangelicals, and all of them were members of the Anglican Church.

The application of other tests will, I think, lead to similar results. Perhaps the greatest step, in connection with religion, for improving the condition of the poor in the last century was the creation of Sunday Schools, which then for the first time appeared and spread rapidly over the land, and it is notorious that of all the sections of the clergy the Evangelicals were by far the most active in creating them. The great crusade against slavery and the slave trade, which was the most conspicuous sign of the appearance of a religious spirit in politics, was led and chiefly supported by Evangelical laymen. In the older religious societies it is true, as Mr. Gladstone has alleged, that the new party had little weight, but nearly every fresh departure, nearly every new organization which grew up in the religious world, was mainly due to them. The Church Missionary Society, which was established in 1799; the Religious Tract Society, which was established the same year, and which followed in the steps of a tract society that had been founded by Wesley seventeen years before; the British and Foreign Bible Society, which was established in 1802, were all distinctly Evangelical. The dissenting religious societies which arose at this period were almost without an exception Evangelical, and they were largely supported by Evangelical churchmen.

The society for the Reformation of Manners was not indeed an Evangelical society, but it owed its origin to Wilberforce. The Association for Securing a Better Observance of Sunday consisted chiefly of Evangelical members, and Evangelicals were prominent in nearly every effort that was made to improve the condition of prisoners, and in different ways to disseminate religious

education through the land. They were still, no doubt, a minority among the clergy. They had to encounter much of the old inertness, a strong spirit of conservatism and routine and they were very obnoxious to the Tory Governments which then administered ecclesiastical patronage; but they had already become not only the most rising and energetic party of the church, but also the pre-eminent source of religious activity in the nation. As the most religious minds in the first struggle of the Reformation gravitated almost invariably to the side of Protestantism, as in the first days of Puritanism it attracted to itself by a natural affinity nearly all the strongest religious enthusiasm that was around it, so in the closing years of the Eighteenth Century it had become almost certain that an Englishman of exceptional devotion and religious self sacrifice would find his way to the Evangelical party. And in this sense that party may, I think, be truly said to have been the leading, if not the "dominant," religious influence in the nation.—*W. E. H. Lecky.*

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The general rate of increase has been remarkably steady since the commencement of the century, shown by the following table:—

1790	3,929,827	1840	17,069,453
1800	5,305,925	1850	23,191,876
1810	7,239,914	1860	31,443,221
1820	9,638,131	1870	38,558,371
1830	12,886,020	1880 (estimated)	50,858,000

Between 1790 and 1860 the rate of increase was from 32 to 36 per cent., but between 1860 and 1870—the years of the war—it fell to 22½ per cent. Two points are very remarkable throughout the States—first, the extraordinarily rapid increase of the large cities; second, the persistent migration of population westward. New York, the population of which in 1860 was 813,669, reached the figure of 942,292 in 1870, and is now over a million. At the time of the revolution of 1776 the cities of Boston, Baltimore, and Philadelphia contained from 20,000 to 30,000 inhabitants, whereas at the last census they had respectively 250,000, 267,000, and 674,400. Chicago, at the beginning of this century a small village, is now a city of 300,000; and St. Louis, which in 1834 was only an Indian trapping station, now contains 310,000 inhabitants. The other cities possessing over 100,000 are Cincinnati, 216,000; New Orleans, 191,000; San Francisco, 149,000; Buffalo, 117,714; Washington, 109,000; Newark, 105,059; Louisville, 100,753. The gravitation westward of the population has been most marked. In 1800 the centre of population was in the longitude of Washington; in 1840 of Pittsburg; in 1870, of Cincinnati; and next year it will probably be found at Indianapolis. In connexion with this migratory feature, the population statistics at the last census of the western Territories are of interest—viz.:—Arizona, 9,658; Colorado, 39,864; Columbia, 31,700; Dakota, 14,181; Idaho, 14,999; Montana, 20,595; New Mexico, 91,874; Utah, 86,786; Washington, 23,955; Wyoming, 9,118.

AN OLD EASTERN CITY.

Like all Eastern cities the interior of Damascus is disappointing. The streets are dusty and narrow, and the effect of the shabby houses and dilapidated walls is rather that of a collection of villages huddled together than that of a large and important city. Our first call was made at an excellent hotel kept by a Greek. Its court-yards, with fountains playing, and with large orange trees shadowing the whole place, looked so enticing, its myrtles and jessamines and marble floors so cool, and its bedrooms so clean and comfortable, that we felt quite sorry it had not been arranged that we should stay there, instead of pitching our tents in one of the far-famed gardens of Damascus. From the hotel we made a progress through the picturesque bazaars. Here they are covered-in buildings, swarming with people in every variety of Oriental costume. Turks, Syrians, Maronites and Druses of the town jostle each other. Now a Bedouin of the desert rides by on a beautiful Arab mare, with his long, pointed lance at rest, followed by other Bedouins on foot and in rags; unsuccessful robbers, possibly. We wandered about for some time, greatly amused by looking at a crowd assembled to await the Prince of Prussia's arrival. At last we sauntered on to our tents, but a great disappointment awaited us in the appearance of the garden in which they had been pitched. Its roses were over, the grass looked parched and dusty, and the Abana flowed low and sluggishly in its bed. But it was too late to alter now, so there was nothing for it except to dress and go and dine at the hotel. We made a droll cavalcade, on horseback, the gentlemen with loaded pistols, and the attendants, who carried lanterns, bristling with weapons. The *table d'hôte* was rather bare of guests to-night, for the diligence which plies between here and Beyrout, and brings the travellers in time for dinner, did not arrive at all, having been required for the Prince of Prussia, as it is the only carriage in all Syria. We returned to the tents in the same melodramatic procession, and had, besides, four soldiers to guard the tents during the night. Friday is the Mohammedan Sabbath, and they make it market-day as well, so that the Bedouins of the desert, who come from long distances, may combine their temporal and spiritual duties comfortably, and do their marketing and go to the mosque on the same day. The streets were even more crowded than last night, with varied and wonderful

costumes, and so closely packed that it was difficult to make one's way through them. In one corner stood a Bedouin Anazeh, of the tribes from near Palmyra, bargaining for a cane to make a spear, his goat's-hair cloak, with its broad black and white stripes, hanging from his shoulders. Another of the tribe, hard by, seemed to be doing his best to sell a horse, while others again rode by with an abstracted air, the graceful mares they bestrode often closely followed by whinnying foals. Groups of Turkish, Jewish, or Christian women made their purchases with quite as much earnestness and gesticulation as housewives nearer home, while their lords and masters lounged near, probably keeping an eye on the domestic expenditures, but apparently only intent on buying sweet-meats from one of the many vendors. There were no Franks except ourselves.—*Mrs. Brassey in Fraser's Magazine.*

THE first Congregational Church in Manitoba was organized at Winnipeg on August 27. It is 250 miles distant from the nearest other church of the same denomination, and one delegate to the council in his round trip travelled nine hundred and fifteen miles.

TRUTH AND ERROR.

Great is the power of Truth ; but greater far
The power of Error. Sum their victories up,
Count o'er their conquests since the earth began
To keep a record of its own misdeeds.
And balance them with virtues, we shall see
Which of the two is mightier conqueror
And fills the greater volume. Easy task :
When every history tells the same sad tale,
And for one page of happiness and right,
Presents a thousand of despair and wrong.

Truth's victories are slow. Those who begin
The glorious battle in her dear behalf
Die off—despairing, some ; and hapless, all—
And leave the harsh inheritance of strife
To those who love them, and to times remote
The dearly bought and tardy-paced success.
They sow, but reap not, nor their sons, nor grandsons ;
But strangers to them garner up their fruits,
Of-times not knowing even the saintly names
Of those who struggled for a thankless world.

But Error's victories are sooner won.
Who fights for her, fights for an easy spoil,
With willing soldiers, valiant in the cause,
And gains the battle, oft without a scratch ;
For Error crowns her generals ere they die,
And blazon's in men's ears with blatant voice
Their bloodiest deeds, until the foolish world
Exalts them—first to heroes, then to gods,
And swears for ever after by their names.

But blessings on the Truth, it prospers still.
And Error, though it lives luxuriantly,
Lives fast, and grows decrepit, and expires.
But Truth ne'er dies. Once let the seed be sown,
No blight can kill it ; neither winds nor rain,
Nor lightnings, nor all wrath of elements,
Can e'er uproot it from the hungry soil.

Error has had her triumphs in the past :
Truth's are to come. In ages far remote
Her light was feeble as a glow-worm's lamp ;
But fed by noble thoughts and valiant deeds,
Fanned by the aspirations of the wise,
Tended by virtuous hearts with patient care,
'Mid cold, and darkness, and tempestuous wrong,
Rose higher, and glowed clearer, until now—
When, like a beacon on a mountain-top,
Seen of the nations, it illumines the world.

Truth was a snow-flake on a precipice
In the far-off cold summits of the past,
Which fell : and, falling, gathered strength and bulk
To fall again more heavily, and roll
Adown the slope of Time. 'Tis rolling now,
Huge as an avalanche ; and in the air,
The whizzing, and the roaring, and the crash
Of its great progress may be heard afar.

Charles Mackay.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

THE GAME OF LACROSSE.

To the Editor of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR.

SIR,—Answer (2) to prize question No. 17 on Canadian History on lacrosse in your issue of the 11th ult., gives the date and place of the first game of lacrosse played here between whites and Indians. I beg to supplement it with the following, which I think will be found interesting to the admirers of our National Game. I have the information from one of our "oldest inhabitants," who himself witnessed the game. It was a match played between the Indians themselves, and my informant says was the first game of lacrosse played in public in the neighbourhood of this city. It was related to me as follows :—

"A public lacrosse match was played in September, 1834, on the St. Pierre Race Course, Lower Lachine Road. The players were the Caughnawaga Indians. It was played in the presence of the late Rev. M. Marcoux (Missionary at the Indian Village of Caughnawaga), the late Rev. M. Dansereau (Curé of Lachine), the late Benaiah Gibb, Esq., E. E. Rodier, Esq., M.P.P., (brother to our late Mayor Rodier), and a large concourse of citizens.

"When the game was over, the Indians elected Mr. Gibb an Indian Chief ; after which ceremony the Indians were entertained at a dinner, or feast, in the 'Pavillion Hotel,' on the St. Pierre Race Course."

Perhaps, Mr. Editor, some of your old readers, contemporaries of that date, may be able to add other details of interest about that game. *E. M.*

PRIZE QUESTIONS IN CANADIAN HISTORY.

74. What is the date of the settlement of Lachine, and from what did it derive its name ?

Ans.—In 1611-12 the site was selected by Champlain, who erected storehouses there, but no progress was made towards a settlement until about 1665-72, when LaSalle first laid it out as a fortified village, enclosed by a high palisade ; within this each settler had a third of an acre. This may be regarded as its first settlement.

In 1669 Dollier de Casson, LaSalle and twenty others started from here on an expedition, and on their return, it is said, its present name (La Chine) was given to it in derision, on account of LaSalle's having proposed to find a passage thence to China. About the year 1678 LaSalle established a post (fur factory) there ; the priests of the Seminary, however, had a mission there and held religious services ten years earlier.

Its progress as a settlement was so far from rapid that in 1815 there were only twenty houses in the place, although it had storehouses, &c. Archives of the Parish ; Curé Bourgeau, Laprairie ; Bouchette, p. 135, edit. 1815 ; Miles' French Regime, p. 189.

75. From what does Sault au Recollet derive its name ?

Ans.—From the fact that Pere Nicholas Viel, a Recollet, and a companion, returning from Lake Huron, were thrown over out of the canoe by the guide and perished in the rapids at that place, in 1625. Referred to in Relations des Jesuits for the year 1626, p. 2 ; also 1634, p. 92, and 1636, p. 91. See Sagard's Histoire de la Colonie Française, pp. 320-322 ; Charlevoix, vol. i., p. 160, and vol. iii., p. 140.

76. What Knight had among his pall-bearers one who had arrested him for treason, and an Attorney-General who had issued a warrant for his arrest for high treason against his sovereign ?

Ans.—There is no record of a funeral of a Knight to whom the question as it stands is applicable.

But the terms of the question are applicable in part to Sir L. H. Lafontaine, *Baronet*, buried on Monday, February 29th (1), 1864, for he had been arrested for treason in 1838 ; but in the list of names of his pall-bearers (Judges Badgley, Mondelet, and Caron ; Messrs. C. S. Cherrier, DeBeaujeu, and L. J. Papineau) we do not find that of the then Attorney-General (Mr. Ogden) nor that of the person by whom he had been arrested in 1838.

The Hon. Sir George Etienne Cartier (also a *Baronet*, not *Knight*) had among his pall-bearers (Messrs. Hincks, Ferrier, Ryan, Latellier de St. Just, A. A. Dorion, Polette ; Judges Meredith and Sicotte ; Sir A. T. Galt, Lieut.-Governor Howland, Sir N. F. Belleau, and Hon. Mr. Archambault) one who had arrested (not Cartier) Lafontaine, though *not* one of Lafontaine's pall-bearers. The conclusion is, therefore, that the question is incorrectly stated.

77. What mayors of Lower Canada were once marched in chains through the streets of Montreal as prisoners, under guard of a detachment of British soldiers, and who afterwards were, in company with a Governor-General, saluted by a detachment of the same regiment who had guarded them as prisoners ?

Ans.—No Mayors were marched through Montreal in chains.

Dr. Wolfred Nelson, who afterwards became Mayor of Montreal, was marched through its streets a prisoner, but not in chains.

The question appears to refer to facts, erroneously supposed to have occurred. It is probably intended to apply to Messrs. Wolfred Nelson and Fabre—both afterwards Mayors—arrested during the Rebellion. To the former it does apply, with one exception—viz., the chains.

One competitor replies : "The Mayors of Chateauguay, Beauharnois, Odelltown, La-colle, and Laprairie ; St. Denis, St. Charles, St. Eustache, and St. Benoit."

78. How did the rebel prisoners escape from the citadel of Quebec ; how did they find their way to their friends in the night, and who concealed them when a reward of £3,000 was offered for their arrest ? What regiment garrisoned the citadel ?

Ans.—The escape of the prisoners, including "Brigadier-General" Theller, "Colonel" Dodge, Culver, and Hall, was effected on a dark rainy night, late in October, 1838 ; having

previously cut through an iron bar with a file given them from without, then by their own clever management—and profiting by the unsuspecting stupidity of the sentry who guarded the door of their prison, and whom Theller had seduced into conversation and smoking a pipe, and next, into drinking some porter drugged with laudanum—contrived to make their exit from the place in which they had been confined. Theller, who afterwards related the particulars, said that, in order to completely stupefy the soldier, he induced him to swallow, besides, a quantity of brandy.

They next succeeded in passing all the guards and sentries, posted at different points between the prison and the place where the half-moon battery and flagstaff were situated, sometimes answering when challenged, so as to deceive the challengers, until they reached the outer wall, above the rock. There an alarm was raised, and some, including one named Parker, were recaptured; but Theller, Dodge, Culver and Hall leaped down from the wall, one of the party breaking his leg in the descent, and another spraining his wrist. There was another descent to effect, and also the outer wall of the ditch to ascend, but they succeeded in passing down the glacis into Des Carrieres Street.

They met two gentlemen and a lady, by whom they were ascertained to be prisoners escaped from the Citadel, but who did not see fit to raise an alarm. Then, in St. Paul Street, they met a Canadian named Michel, who carried Theller on his back to the house of a friend named Baptiste, at St. Rochs, whence assistance was sent to bring Culver and Hall, who had been left behind in the Governor's garden, but those two were afterwards recaptured. Theller was taken from Michel's house in a cart to another place, where his wounded limb was dressed by a "patriot" surgeon, and then he and Dodge were concealed together in a hole under a stable. Prominent among those who concealed them were Hunter, Grace and Drolet.

On November 3rd, Theller and Dodge, disguised as priests, crossed over to Point Levi, and eventually they passed on horseback to the boundary line, and reached Augusta, in Maine.

At the time of the escape, the Citadel was garrisoned by a battalion of the Coldstream Guards, commanded by Sir James McDonnell.—"Quebec as it Was, and Is," by Chas. Roger, 5th edit., 1867, pp. 68-77; Theller's account, pp. 62, et seq.

79. What was the name given at first to the capital of Upper Canada, and what was the origin of that name?

Ans.—The Indian name was originally Toronto. In 1759 a trading post was built at the Humber and called Fort Rouillé, after a French Colonial Minister. It was afterwards (August 27th, 1793) called York by Governor Simcoe, after the soldier son of George III., Frederick, Duke of York, who had defeated the French and thus saved Holland. It was again changed to Toronto on its incorporation in 1834.

80. When was the change made in the name of the capital of Upper Canada?

Ans.—March 6th, 1834. Changed from York to Toronto when the city was incorporated—Act 4th William IV., chap. 33. The celebrated William Lyon Mackenzie was the first mayor. Dr. Scadding's Toronto of Old.

It is remarkable that the name Newark—the name of the earlier capital—was subsequently changed to Niagara; and that of the present capital of the Dominion of Canada changed from Bytown to Ottawa.

81. Give some remarkable events which have occurred at St. Anne's Bout de l'Isle?

Ans.—Doulac or Dollard de Casson's fight with the Indians took place near there. Jeanne le Ber spent many years of self-imposed penance in a room in a tower, which is still in existence.

In 1776 a party of about 600 Americans under Arnold retired there, and after being defeated near Vaudreuil by Capt. Forster, who had only one-third the number of men and was encumbered with prisoners taken at the Cedars, Captain Forster proposed a *cartel*, which Arnold readily assenting to, on May 27th an exchange was effected for 2 majors, 9 captains, 20 subalterns and 443 soldiers. Smith's History of Canada, p. 140.

It is said that from the old fort situated there molten lead was poured upon the besiegers. The fort was burnt by the Iroquois in 1671, and by the Americans in 1812.

Thomas Moore is supposed to have written his well known "Canadian Boat Song" there in 1804.

82. What is the signification of the word Toronto, and to what spot or locality was it at first applied?

Ans.—In 1686, Governor de Denonville writes of the "Portage of Toronto" as the other entrance of Lake Huron,—as a passage to Michilimackina." The vicinage of Lake Simcoe, and especially between that Lake and Lake Huron, was then known as the Toronto region. Old maps give Lake Simcoe as "Lac du Toronto"—River Severn as "Toronto River"—Georgian Bay as "Baie du Toronto."—See Sagard, La Hontan, and Dr. Scadding's "Toronto of Old."

Toronto signifies "a place of meeting"; the Toronto region "a well-peopled district." Other significations are given, as "A great many," "The haunt of numerous allied bands," &c.; also "Trees in the water," "Trees growing out of the water," "Oak trees arising from the lake," "Shadows on the water," &c.

83. What Canadian troops of the American colonies took part in the conquest of Canada, and in what battles were they engaged?

Ans.—The following regiments of Provincial troops served:—Babcock's, Fitch's, Lovell's, Lyman's, Pepperel (York, Maine,) Ruggle's, Schuyler's, Whiting's, Willard's, Worcester's, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Corps of Rangers.

In enumerating the above troops, many of the regiments are designated only by the names of their colonels or commanding officers, as was customary in the General Orders issued from time to time by the Commander-in-Chief, or under his authority. See Commissary-General Wilson's Orderly Book of the Expedition under General Amherst, Albany, N.Y., 1857.

The Royal American Regiment, or 60th, of which there were three battalions, was raised in America for the King's service, and not regarded as Provincial troops—it was paid and maintained the same as the regulars of the British Army from the Imperial Treasury. Two battalions of the Royals served under General Wolfe in 1759.

These regiments took part in the following engagements:—

1. Battle of Monongahela, near Duquesne, July 9th, 1755.
 2. Chougui (Oswego), August 1st, 1756.
 3. Fort William Henry, (Fort George), August 9th, 1757.
 4. Siege of Louisbourg, 1758.
 5. Ticonderoga, (Carillon), July 5th, 1758.
 6. Fort Frontenac, August 25th, 1758.
 7. Fort Duquesne, (Pittsburg), Nov. 24th, 1758.
 8. Retaking of Ticonderoga, July 22nd, 1759.
 9. Fort Niagara, July 24th, 1759.
 10. A few Rangers at the Siege of Quebec and Plains of Abraham—and the Royal Americans, as before mentioned.
 11. In 1760 in one or two minor affairs—Fort de Levi, &c.
- General Amherst's plan was to use them as much as possible for post duty. See New York Colonial Documents.

TRADE—FINANCE—STATISTICS.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

COMPANY.	1879.			1878.		Week's Traffic.		Aggregate.		
	Period	Pass. Mails & Express	Freight	Total	Total	Incr'se	Decr'se	Period.	Incr'se	Decr'se
Grand Trunk.....	Week	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	10 w'ks	\$	\$
Great Western.....	Nov. 8	63,265	156,997	219,262	187,757	31,505	.....	18 "	64,633	.....
Northern & H & N W	Oct. 31	36,119	80,161	117,280	88,365	28,915	.....	18 "	56,854	.....
Toronto & Nipissing	" 21	12,771	26,837	39,608	28,994	10,614	.....	18 "	3,628	.....
Midland.....	" 31	1,371	3,693	5,064	3,934	1,130	.....	19 "	17,390	.....
St Lawrence & Ottawa	" 31	2,004	9,851	11,855	7,446	4,409	.....	fm Jan. 1	13,957	.....
Whitby, Port Perry & Lindsay.....	" 25	1,503	1,824	3,327	2,721	596	.....	"	.....	510
Canada Central.....	Nov. 7	512	1,153	1,665	1,746	.....	61	"	.....	.....
Toronto Grey & Bruce	Oct. 31	4,325	8,749	13,074	9,628	3,446	.....	18 w'ks	17,693	.....
Q. M. O. & O.....	Nov. 1	2,576	5,616	8,192	6,773	1,419	.....	18 "	9,835	.....
Intercolonial.....	Month	4,064	2,417	6,481	4,921	1,560	.....	July 1	16,985	.....
	Oct.	55,219	81,350	136,569	135,138	1,431	.....	4 m'nts	.....	53,174

* This is the aggregate earnings for 1879; 1878 figures not given.

BANKS.

BANK.	Value of Shares.	Price Bid per \$100 Nov. 12, 1879.	Selling Price per \$100 Nov. 11, 1878.	Last Dividend Rate per cent. per annum.	Equivalent of Dividend based on price of Stock.
Montreal.....	\$200	\$149 1/4	\$152 1/2	10	6 1/4
Ontario.....	100	75	75 1/4	6	8
Molson's.....	\$ 50	76	84	6	7 1/4
Merchants.....	100	93 1/2	91 1/4	6	6 1/2
Toronto.....	100	122 1/2	123	7	5 1/4
Commerce.....	50	118	72	8	6 1/4
Eastern Townships.....	50	100	100	8	8
MISCELLANEOUS.					
New City Gas Co.....	40	127 1/4	112 1/2	..	..
R. & O. N. Co.....	100	43 1/4	53 1/2	..	..
Montreal Telegraph.....	40	88	116 1/2	..	..
City Passenger Railway.....	50	75	86	..	..

CORN CROP OF THE UNITED STATES.

New York Produce Exchange Weekly shows:—

Year	Millions of Acres under cultivation.	Millions of Bushels Produced.	Millions of Bushels Exported.	Millions of Bushels sent to Great Britain.
1866.....	34	867	14	9
1867.....	32	768	16	14
1868.....	35	906	12	8
1869.....	37	874	8	2
1870.....	38	1,094	10	..
1871.....	34	902	36	17
1872.....	35	1,093	47	20
1873.....	39	932	32	45
1874.....	42	850	34	29
1875.....	45	1,321	30	24
1876.....	47	1,284	69	34
1877.....	50	1,342	74	51
1878.....	51	1,388	90	66
1879.....	53	1,413	*80	..

*From Jan. 1st to Oct. 25th.

The Great Western Railway revenue statement for August and September shows a gross revenue of \$671,000 and a working outlay (including transfers to reserve funds) of \$449,100, leaving a net revenue of \$221,900—an increase of \$12,800 in comparison with that of the corresponding period of 1878.

The Grand Trunk Railway revenue statement for August shows a gross revenue of £145,515—a decrease of £142—and the expenses £116,622—a decrease of £2,402—leaving a net revenue of £28,893, or an increase of £2,260 (\$10,999) compared with the corresponding period of 1878. For the two months ended August 31st the net receipts were £52,630, an excess of £1,816 (\$8,837) over the corresponding period of 1878.

Rapid advances in railway securities are not confined to New York. The Grand Trunk stocks have risen in London during the month of October as follows; Ordinary stock, 7 to 11 3/8—62 1/2 per cent.; 1st Preference, 51 to 60—17 1/2 per cent.; 2nd Preference, 29 3/8 to 40 1/4—35 1/4 per cent.; 3rd Preference, 14 3/8 to 21 1/8—47 per cent. The £500,000 bonds placed upon the London market by the Grand Trunk new line to Chicago have been at once taken up.

The French revenue for the ten months of the present year ending with October exceeds the estimates by 123,000,000 francs (\$22,386,600).

The Paris Bourse states that of 168,000 shares in La Banque Europeenne, which Phillipart announced to be subscribed for, only 63,000 shares are in the hands of the public: 107,333 shares were taken by Phillipart. The Bank is holding against these shares a number of tramway bonds and shares.

Seventy-six boats arrived at Whitehall and cleared into the Champlain Canal on the 11th inst. They were chiefly laden with ore, 500 tons being consigned to Pennsylvania. There was also over 3,000,000 feet of lumber for New York. This is the largest day's clearances for several years. The weather continues mild, and navigation will probably last through this month.

Those having a horse and desirous of a good paying business should notice the U. S. Mop Wringer Co.'s advertisement in this paper.

It Operates Like Magic.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the bowels.

A Terrible Thing is a Pain in the Small of the back; it may come from disordered kidneys, from a cold or a wrench. But in all cases, BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment; well rubbed in, will afford instantaneous relief, and ultimately remove the cause of the trouble.

Musical.

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

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

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

OPERA AT THE ACADEMY.

The first two performances of the Abbott troupe have now become matters of history, and we have no longer to speculate as to the merits of the performers, but merely to select which work to hear them in. Miss Abbott has considerable dramatic talent, and at times sings very effectively; in the heavier parts, however, her voice is not equal to the demands made upon it, her lower register being very defective, and her voice throughout lacking that timbre which we expect from a dramatic soprano.

In modern operas like those performed by this organization two very important features are chorus and orchestra. We have never before heard Paul and Virginia, but fancy that Victor Massé never intended such thin instrumentation, and such feeble chorus singing; as for Mignon, it sounded like another work altogether with the thin accompaniment used on Tuesday evening.

The chorus was good as far as it went, but not half the size it should have been for such a work as "Paul and Virginia." What they will do in "Faust" we cannot imagine, as there are only three or four to each part now, and when divided there will be only two tenors or basses to sing each part in the "Soldiers' Chorus," &c., making it in reality a double quartett rather than a chorus.

MR. COUTURE'S CONCERT.

Mr. Couture has for the past few years criticised so freely every performance given in Montreal, whether by home or foreign talent, that we naturally expected to hear something better than usual at his own concert. Strange to say, we were very much disappointed; the choir was fairly balanced, but at times it got sadly demoralized; and but for the orchestra, some of the choruses would have gone to pieces altogether.

"PINAFORE" NOTES.

"Pinafore" has been revived this season at the "Standard" Theatre New York, also at Chickering Hall, and the Aquarium, and all these places are crowded nightly. Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan arrived from England last week; they were met in the harbour by a fleet of steamboats chartered by the different "Pinafore" companies, who sang, "We sail the ocean blue," "Over the bright blue sea," &c. as a welcome to the world-renowned authors.

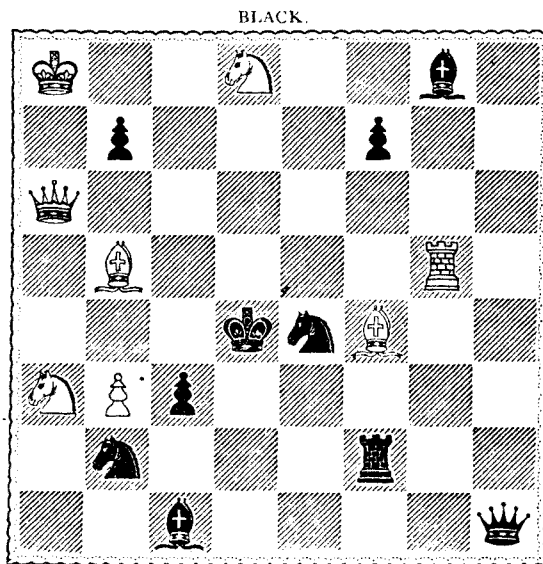
Chess.

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

Montreal, Nov. 15th, 1879.

PROBLEM NO. XLVII.

By M. Aurelio-Abela, of Malaga, Spain. From La Strategie.



White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. XLIV.—By Mr. W. Atkinson.

Table showing chess moves for White and Black. White moves: 1. Q to K 2. Black moves: K to Kt 3, If K takes Kt, If P takes Kt, If P to K 6. White replies: 2 Q to R 5 (ch), 2 Q to B 4 (ch), 2 Q to K R 5, 2 Kt to K B 4. Black replies: K takes Q, K to B 4, P to K 4, K to K 5. White mates: 3 Kt to B 4 mate, 3 Q to K B 7 mate, 3 Q to K B 7 mate, 3 Q to Q 3 mate.

Correct solution received from A.B.S., J.W.S., "A very fine composition. White's reply to Black 1, P to K 6, is especially good." T.M.J., W.H.P.

GAME NO. XLIII.

Played by Correspondence between Rev. F. X. Burque and Mr. C. A. Boivin, of St. Hyacinthe, P.Q., in consultation against Mr. J. W. Shaw, of Montreal.

TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENCE.

Chess game record for Two Knights' Defence. White moves: 1 P to K 4, 2 K Kt to B 3, 3 B to B 4, 4 Kt to Kt 5, 5 P takes P, 6 P to Q 3 (e), 7 K Kt to B 3, 8 Q to K, 9 P takes Kt, 10 P to K R 3, 11 Kt to R 2, 12 B takes P, 13 P takes B, 14 Kt to K B sq (e), 15 P to K R 4, 16 Q Kt to Q 2, 17 Kt takes Kt, 18 Q to K B 2, 19 K to B sq. Black moves: Mr. Shaw, P to K 4, Q Kt to B 3, K Kt to B 3 (a), P to Q 4 (b), Kt to Q R 4, P to K R 3, P to K 5, Kt takes B, B to Q B 4, Castles, P to K 6 (d), B takes B, Kt to K 5, R to K sq, Q to Q 3, Kt to Kt 6, Q takes Kt (ch), R takes P (ch), Q to K 4. White continues: 20 P to Q B 3, 21 Kt to K B 3, 22 P takes B, 23 K R to Kt sq, 24 R to Kt 3, 25 K to Kt sq, 26 Q to Q 4 (g), 27 P takes Q, 28 R to K Kt 2, 29 R takes R, 30 K to B sq, 31 R to K sq, 32 R to K 4 (h), 33 P takes R, 34 K to K 2, 35 K to K 3, 36 K to Q 4, 37 P to Q R 4, 38 P to K 5 (i), 39 K takes P. Black continues: B to Kt 5, B takes Kt, Q R to K sq (f), Q to B 4, Q to Q 6 (ch), R to K 7, Q takes Q (ch), R takes P, Q R to K 7, R takes R, R takes Q (p), R takes R (i), P to K B 3 (k), P to Q Kt 3, P to K Kt 3, K to B 2, K to K 2, P takes P (ch), K to B 2.

Notes: (a) This move is frequently adopted to avoid the intricacies of the Evans Gambit. It is safe enough and gives rise to many interesting positions. (b) The best reply, though K P gives Black a good attack requiring great care on White's part. (c) B to Kt 5 (h) is the preferable continuation. The move made constitutes what is known as Kieseritzky's attack, which is generally considered as favourable to Black. Max Lange was the first, however, to bring the move into notice, and it was often played by Morphy. (d) The game is so far conducted correctly, but at this point the best move is P to Q Kt 4, constituting Dr. Sahl's counter attack. (e) N 4 to be commended. If, instead, he play 14 Castles—Kt to Kt 6; 15 Q to P 3—Kt takes R; 16 Kt takes Kt, White's position is to be preferred, two pawns and a freer game being ample compensation for the exchange. (f) A stronger move here would, we think, have been Q to K B 5, threatening either R takes K B P, which would be decisive, or the no less uncomfortable move, Q takes Q B P (ch). (g) He dare not take R P. (h) A correct move. (i) We would have preferred retaining our piece to running the increased chance of a draw. (j) A highly interesting end game now commences. (k) If P to B 5, Black can reply K to Q 2. We see no help for White.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

THE Montreal Club has been much pleased by a visit during the past few days from Mr. Joseph N. Babson, of Boston, a well-known problem composer and a good chess player. Mr. Babson formerly edited the Chess Column of the Boston Globe. Besides several off-hand encounters with the best players of the Montreal Club, in which Mr. Babson, we believe, scored a fair majority, one very interesting contest took place with Mr. J. G. Ascher, the former Secretary of the Club, both gentlemen playing without sight of the men. Each player scored one game. Mr. Babson is a strong player, his style being bold and vigorous, yet cautious withal, his end-games showing great resource.

THE Huddersfield College Magazine for Nov. has been received. The promptness and regularity with which this little journal is issued, are not among the least pleasing features that render it one of the most acceptable of the Chess Monthlies. Seventeen pages are devoted to Chess, seven of which are occupied by Mr. Potter's dissertation on his match with Mr. Mason, and the score and notes from Land and Water of the twenty-first and last game. Mr. Potter says: "Mr. Mason has a remarkable ability for remedying any weaknesses in his own position. I should consider him quite unrivalled in this respect." But he does not consider him good at meeting a direct attack. "Essentially and innately a player of the modern school, he has the defects as well as the merits of that school, and particularly is he apt to be thrown off his horse by any out-of-the-way manoeuvre or eccentric diversion by the other side. For all that, I think Mr. Blackburne would find him a hard nut to crack, and I should like to see a match between them."

THE Chess Monthly for November is also received. We will notice it next week.



TENDERS.

Canadian Pacific Railway.
60 FEET SPAN BRIDGE.

TENDERS, addressed to the under-igned, will be received on or before **MONDAY**, the 17th instant, for furnishing and erecting a Single Sixty (60) Feet Span Iron Bridge over Rat River on the Pembina Branch.

Specifications and other particulars will be immediately supplied on a telegram being sent to the office of the Engineer-in-Chief at Ottawa.

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS,
OTTAWA, November 4th, 1879.



Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Additional Building, etc., Post-Office, St. Johns, P.Q." will be received at this office until **MONDAY**, the 24th instant, at **NOON**, for necessary fittings, additional building, and other works required at the new Post-Office, Custom House, &c., St. Johns, P.Q.

Plans and Specifications &c. can be seen on and after **FRIDAY**, the **SEVENTH** instant at the office of A. C. Hutchison, Esq., Architect, Montreal, and also at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, where forms of tender, &c., can be obtained.

No tender will be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and—in the case of firms—except there are attached the actual signature, occupation and place of residence of each member of the same.

The tenders to have the actual signatures of two solvent persons, residents of the Dominion, and willing to become sureties for the due performance of the Contract.

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

By order,
S. CHAPLEAU,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
OTTAWA, 4th Nov., 1878.



Intercolonial Railway.

RIVIERE DU LOUP BRANCH.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, endorsed "Tenders for Cars," will be received at this office up to noon of **TUESDAY**, the 25th instant, for the supply of—

- Four Snow Ploughs,
- Three Flangers,
- Three Wing Ploughs,
- Two First Class Cars,
- Two Second Class Cars,
- Two Smoking and Postal Cars,
- Two Baggage Cars.

Plans, specifications and forms of tender can be had at the Mechanical Superintendent's office at Moncton. The Department is not bound to accept the lowest or any of the tenders.

By order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

DEPT. RAILWAYS AND CANALS,
OTTAWA, 7th Nov. 1879.



Intercolonial Railway.

RIVIERE DU LOUP BRANCH.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Engines," will be received at this office, up to noon of **FRIDAY**, the 5th of **DECEMBER** next, for the Supply of Twelve Locomotive Engines.

Plans, specifications and forms of tender can be had at the Mechanical Superintendent's Office at Moncton. The Department is not bound to receive the lowest or any of the tenders.

By order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

DEPT. OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS,
OTTAWA, 7th Nov., 1879.



REGULATIONS

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

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, October 14, 1877.

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

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

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

"(1) A belt of five miles on either side of the railway and immediately adjoining the same, to be called Belt A:

"(2) A belt of fifteen miles on either side of the railway, adjoining Belt A, to be called Belt B:

"(3) A belt of twenty miles on either side of the railway, adjoining Belt B, to be called Belt C:

"(4) A belt of twenty miles on either side of the railway, adjoining Belt C, to be called Belt D: and

"(5) A belt of fifty miles on either side of the railway, adjoining Belt D, to be called Belt E.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By order of the Minister of the Interior,

J. S. DENNIS,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

LINDSAY RUSSELL,
Surveyor-General.

Welland Canal Enlargement.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

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

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

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

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

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

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

To each Tender must be attached the actual signatures of two responsible and solvent persons, residents of the Dominion, willing to become sureties for the carrying out of these conditions, as well as the due performance of the works embraced in the Contract.

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

By order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

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

ELOCUTION.

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

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

Private Lessons if preferred.

Instructions given at Academies and Schools on moderate terms.

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SUPERIOR PALE AND BROWN MALT,
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Thos. Kinsella 144 Ottawa street.

C. Maisonneuve 588 St. Dominique street.

THE CANADIAN ANTIQUARIAN AND NUMISMATIC JOURNAL.

Published quarterly by the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, Montreal.

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Remittances to **GEORGE A. HOLMES**, Box 1310.

ALLAN LINE.

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

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Vessels.	Tonnage.	Commanders.
Sardinian	4100	Lt. J. E. Dutton, R.N.R.
Polynesian	4100	Capt. R. Brown.
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Circassian	3800	Capt. James Wylie.
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Hibernian	3200	Lt. F. Archer, R.N.K.
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Nestorian	2700	Capt. J. G. Stephen.
Prussian	3000	Capt. Jos. Ritchie.
Scandinavian	3000	Capt. H. Wylie.
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THE STEAMERS OF THE LIVERPOOL MAIL LINE, sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Quebec every SATURDAY (calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland), are intended to be despatched

FROM QUEBEC:

Circassian	Saturday, Oct. 25
Sardinian	Saturday, Nov. 1
Moravian	Saturday, Nov. 8
Peruvian	Saturday, Nov. 15
Polynesian	Saturday, Nov. 22

Rates of Ocean Passage:
Cabin, according to accommodation, \$70, \$80
Intermediate, \$40.00
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The steamers of the Glasgow Line will sail from Quebec on or about each Thursday.
Scandinavian Oct. 25
Phoenician Oct. 30
Canadian Nov. 8
Manitoban Nov. 15
Corinthian Nov. 21
Prussian Nov. 22

The steamers of the Halifax Mail Line will leave Halifax for St. John's, Nfld., and Liverpool, as follows:—
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An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for. Through Bills Lading granted in Liverpool and at Continental Ports to all points in Canada and the Western States.

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H. & A. ALLAN,
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JOSEPH ANGELL, CHAS. C. McFALL,
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Steamers from Montreal to Hamilton connecting at Toronto with Steamers for Niagara Falls and Buffalo, and with Railways for all points West, will for the present, leave tri weekly—CORISCAN on Mondays, ALGERIAN on Wednesdays, and SPARTAN on FRIDAYS—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.

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 Lanoiraie with Railway for Joliette.

Steamer CHAMBLEY, Captain Frs Lamoureux leaves for Chambly every Tuesday and Friday, at ONE p.m., connecting at Lanoiraie with the cars for Joliette

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

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

J. B. LAMERE, Gen. Manager. ALEX. MILLOY, Traffic Manager. General Offices—228 St. Paul Street. Montreal, May 14th, 1879.

OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.



FALL ARRANGEMENT.

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

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

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

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

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

Trains leave Mile End Station ten minutes later.

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(Established - - - 1825.)

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Total Risks, over	\$90,000,000
Invested Funds, over	26,000,000
Annual Income, over	3,750,000
Claims Paid in Canada, over	1,200,000
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.

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

POST-OFFICE TIME TABLE.

MONTREAL, Nov. 10th, 1879.

DELIVERY.		MAILS.		CLOSING.	
A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
8 00	2 45	ONTARIO AND WESTERN PROVINCES.			
		Ottawa by Railway	8 15		
		Provinces of Ontario, Manitoba & B. C.	8 15		
		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		5 00	
8 00		Quebec, by G.T.R.		8 00	
		Eastern Towns, Three Rivers, Arthabaska & Riviere du Loup Ry.		8 00	
8 00	2 45	Occidental R. R. Main Line to Ottawa	8 00		
		Do St. Jerome and St. Lin Branches		4 30	
9 15		St. Remi and Hemmingford R.R.		2 00	
11 00		St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, &c.	6 00	2 30-8	
8 00	12 45	Acton & Sorel Railway	6 00		
8 00		St. Johns, Stanbridge & St. Armand Station	6 00		
10 00		St. Johns, Vermont Junction & Shefford Railways		3 00	
10 00		South Eastern Railway		3 45	
10 00		New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and P.E.I.		8 00	
8 00		Newfoundland forwarded daily on Halifax, whence despatch is by the Packet		8 00	
		LOCAL MAILS.			
11 30		Beauharnois Route	6 00		
		Boucherville, Contrecoeur, Varennes and Verchères		1 45	
11 30		Cote St. Paul	6 00		
11 30		Tanneries West	6 00	2 00	
		Cote St. Antoine and Notre Dame de Grace		12 45	
11 30		St. Cenegeonde	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		7 30	2 30
11 00		Pont Viau, Sault-au-Recollet		3 30	
8 00		Terrebonne and St. Vincent		2 50	
8 30	5 00	Point St. Charles	8 00	15-5	
		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. 9.00 p.m.			
		The Street Boxes are visited at 9.15 a.m., 12.30, 5.30 and 7.30 p.m.			
		Registered Letters should be posted 15 minutes before the hour of closing ordinary Mails, and 30 min. before closing of English Mails.			
		LAJOIE, FERRAULT & SEATH,			
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		PERKINS & PERKINS,			
		ASSIGNEES, ACCOUNTANTS and COMMISSIONERS,			
		60 ST. JAMES STREET.			
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		ALEX. M. PERKINS, Commissioner.			
		TAYLOR & SIMPSON,			
		Official Assignees and Accountants,			
		353 Notre Dame street.			
		MARRIAGE LICENSES issued by			
		J. M. M. DUFF,			
		Official Assignee,			
		217 ST. JAMES STREET. P. O. Box 527.			

**NEW YORK
WEBER PIANOS**

TO THE MUSICAL PUBLIC.

MONTREAL, 14th October, 1879.

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

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

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

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

NEW YORK PIANO CO.,
Agents for the New York Pianos,
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Opinions of Musical Celebrities.

Arabella Goddard says:

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

The Judge on Musical Instruments at the Centennial says:

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

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

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

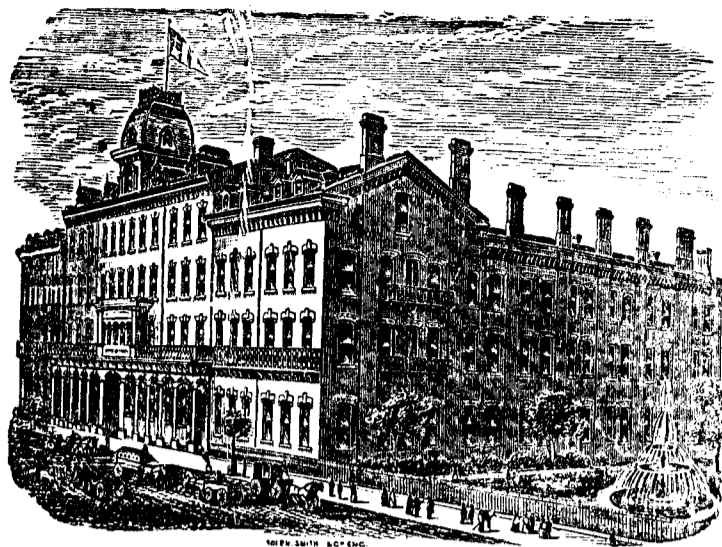
Christine Nilsson says:

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

The *New York Tribune* says:

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

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