

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Sir William Dawson's Address at the Annual Meeting

HELD LAST EVENING.

Presentation of the Various Reports and Election of Officers.

The annual meeting of the Natural History society was held last evening in the museum. Sir William Dawson, president of the society, occupied the chair, and there was a fairly large attendance.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Sir William Dawson, delivering his annual address, said:—On the present occasion I think it may be well, by way of variety, to deviate somewhat from our usual custom, and to make some general remarks on the use and function of a society of this nature in the midst of a busy mercantile and manufacturing community, and in a province in which an interest in science is, to say the least, very scantily diffused. When in 1855 I began the educational work, which I have ever since been carrying on here, I regarded the existence of this society at that time with a small membership, but with some able men in its ranks, and with a very valuable museum, as a great encouragement and aid in the introduction of the study of natural science. In some respects I have not been disappointed. The collections of this society were of essential use to me in all the early days of my teaching here. The lectures and meetings and field days have formed rallying points for our young devotees of natural science. The society was the means of sustaining the Geological survey in its earlier struggles, and it was the agency by which the American Association for the Advancement of Science was invited to this city in 1857, a movement which not only brought together a larger number of British and American and Canadian men of science than any previous assemblage, but which paved the way for the later and more remarkable gathering of the British association in Montreal in 1884. That these enterprises of our society have had a marked effect in the development of science, not only in Montreal, but throughout Canada, no one can doubt. When I look at the long series of our proceedings, extending from 1856, in the Canadian Naturalist and Geologist, and subsequently the Canadian Record of Science, I have another measure of our power for good. The Canadian Naturalist was originally planned and issued by a man of rare power and gifts, the late Mr. Billings. When Sir William Logan wisely invited him to Montreal to take the position of paleontologist to the Geological survey, he became associated with this society, and transferred the infant publication to its fostering care. Through many vicissitudes and difficulties it has continued to be published; and we may point to its volumes as a repository of the natural history and geology of this country, which stands unrivalled as a collection of papers on these subjects, since it includes not merely the original papers submitted to this society, but abstracts and notices of most of the papers and publications on Canada issued elsewhere. No scientific library, in which it is professed to represent the natural history of that great section of North America which belongs to this Dominion, can afford to be without these volumes. By means of them also, and the separate copies of papers everywhere distributed, Canada is very widely known to scientific men abroad, and though we cannot, in detail and magnitude, rival the publications of the Geological survey, I believe we have, with our comparatively slender means, done as much to make the natural resources and productions of our country known abroad. We have besides furnished an early and convenient means of publication to many of the more important of the discoveries of the officers of the survey, as well as to amateur and private workers in natural history fields. The Record of Science appeals to only a small circle of readers in this province, but it is widely known and read abroad. Our regular monthly meetings are, as is usual with societies of this kind, slenderly attended. I feel, however, that that if the real interest of the papers and the discussions upon them was better understood by the public we should have large houses to listen to them. Scarcely any meeting of this society fails to produce some paper or discussion or specimens of great interest to all intelligent persons, and often of vast practical importance. The many valuable suggestions bearing on the advancement of material interests and on subjects important to the health and welfare of the community have originated in this room. A very different statement may be made respecting our annual Somerville lectures. These have always been popular, and have attracted large and interested audiences. More especially in recent years, since the lecture committee, under the presidency of Dr. Harrington, has adopted the excellent practice of providing a connected course bearing on some one subject of general interest, they have assumed an educational and practical function. The course of last year on physiological subjects was of intense interest and of great public value. That of the present session on Climate, and this more especially in connection with the climate of Canada and of the vast districts in the Northwest, now being opened up for settlement, was in another way equally important. The wise benefaction of Mr. Somerville, as administered by this society, has proved a centre and source of mental illumination and has been conspicuous among us as a course of scientific lectures always able and interesting, and entirely free to all, without even the tax of a subsequent collection. In a country like Canada changes are constantly taking place in the indigenous and introduced fauna and flora as culture extends—changes which are soon forgot and of which often no record remains, while rare visitors or occasional natural phenomena or accidentally discovered specimens are continually being lost to science in the hurry of active life. From such losses and untoward accidents our Museum is a means of refuge. It has treasured thousands of specimens which would otherwise have disappeared, has been a place of refuge and safe-keeping to evidences of rare natural phenomena, and has furnished in a form accessible to all classified collections of natural objects of immense value to the scientific student. It would be easy to find in our collections specimens of animals and plants once common on this island or even within the limits of this city, and now locally extinct. It is interesting to see in the old botanical collections of Dr. Holmes, one of the founders of this society, plants credited to swamps on Craig street, and to find skins of wild animals captured in places where no hunter will again find them till Canadian civilization has passed away and the sites of our towns and farms shall have reverted to the original wilderness. So the traveller may see in our cases the rude implements and manufactures of that aboriginal city of Hochelaga which preceded Montreal, and was visited 300 years ago by the intrepid, yet courteous, Cartier, but which has been finally swept away by the encroachments of our streets and terraces of houses. Our collections are relatively small, but in some departments, as in Canadian mammals, birds and insects, they are very complete, and not only afford means of study to the naturalist, but tend to inspire the young with an interest in natural objects. Their value in this respect is also enhanced by the foreign specimens which have been presented to us and which illustrate some of the most strange and beautiful creatures of foreign lands. Such a museum is more

than a mere curiosity shop, it is an actual and arranged presentment of nature, loved and cared for and augmented by zealous and enthusiastic souls, who, actuated only by affection for nature and by public spirit, have devoted time and labor to its maintenance, preservation and extension. The report of our honorary curator, Mr. Mason, (to whom he paid a high compliment), shows many important donations in the past year and a large number of visitors. Our library is perhaps the least advanced part of our equipment. Still we have a large number of valuable and rare scientific books, more especially the publications of societies abroad, and some of which are not accessible elsewhere in this city. Much has been done of late years by our honorary librarian, Mr. Beaudry, and library committee in enlarging our library and binding its numerous periodical publications, but the society has always lacked the means to develop its work sufficiently in this direction. In the last session the society has well sustained its work in the reading and in the publication of papers. I may mention among these the interesting resume by Dr. Wesley Mills of the work of the American association in 1887, and papers by him on interesting physiological subjects, the papers by Mr. Drummond on the Prairies of Manitoba and the geographical and geological distribution of North American plants; those of Prof. Penhallow on Physiological Botany; that on Fossil Sponges by Dr. Hinde and myself; those on Cambrian and Siluro-Cambrian fossils by Mr. Matthew and Mr. Ami; Dr. Rae's interesting notes on mammals and birds of the Hudson's Bay territories, and an important contribution on Water Analysis by Mr. McGill, and on the climate of the Northwest by Mr. Ingersoll. A number of other subjects, however, occupied our attention at the monthly meetings, and will be found in the Record of Science. By way of practical conclusion, I need not hesitate to affirm that what the society has done with very slender means might be largely increased if more ample resources were provided, and that both our fellow citizens and the provincial Government are called upon to lend us their aid. It has been well remarked that in societies of this kind the actual work is done gratuitously by scientific laborers who ask for no public recompense, and that all that the state and the general public are called on to do is that smaller part which consists in affording means of publication. No work for the public benefit is so cheaply and economically accomplished as that of scientific societies, and it is for this reason that such societies are so liberally subsidized in all civilized countries. The benefits flowing from the operations of the great scientific societies of the mother country are of incalculable public value and not to be measured at all by the aids which they receive. In this country in our more limited sphere it is the same; and the useful work of a society like this is limited only by the resources placed at its disposal. In the winter of 1856-7 I had the honor to deliver the introductory course of the Somerville lectures and as the audience of that evening has mostly passed away, I may be excused for quoting some sentences at the conclusion of this address. The subject was Natural History in its educational aspects, understanding by education that most practical and useful of all arts which develops men and women fitted to occupy useful and honorable places in the world and to minister not only to their own comfort and happiness, but to those of others:

"Natural history, rising from the collection of individual facts to such large views, does not content itself with merely naming the objects of nature. A naturalist is not merely a man who knows hard names for many common or uncommon things, or who collects rare and curious objects, and can tell something of their habits and structures. His studies lead him to grand generalizations, even to the consideration, in part at least, of the plans that from eternity existed in the infinite mind, and guided the evolution of all material things. Natural history thus rises to the highest ground occupied by her sister sciences, and gives a mental training which in grandeur can not be surpassed, inasmuch as it leads her pupils as near as man may approach, to those counsels of the Almighty in the material universe, which are connected, at least by broad analogies, with our own moral and religious interests.

"It follows from the preceding views that the study of nature forms a good training for the rational enjoyment of life. How much of positive pleasure does that man lose who passes through life absorbed with its wants and its artificialities, and regarding with a 'brute, unconscious gaze,' the grand revelation of a higher intelligence in the outer world. It is only in an approximation through our Divine Redeemer to the moral likeness of God, that we can be truly happy; but of the subsidiary pleasures which we are here permitted to enjoy, the contemplation of nature is one of the best and purest. It was the pleasure, the show, the spectacle prepared for man in Eden, and how much true philosophy and taste shine in the simple words, that in that paradise, God planted trees 'pleasant to the sight,' as well as 'good for food,' and other things being equal, the nearer we can return to this primitive taste, the greater will be our sensuous enjoyment, the better the influence of our pleasures on our moral nature, because they will then depend on the cultivation of tastes at once natural and harmless, and will not lead us to communion with, and reverence for merely human genius, but will conduct us into the presence of the infinite perfection of the Creator.

"I have sought to magnify the office of this society, on educational grounds alone; but I cannot conclude without reminding you that natural science has its utilitarian aspects. All our material wealth consists of the objects of natural history. All our material civilization consists of such knowledge of these things, as may give us mastery over their uses and properties. Such knowledge is every day finding its reward, not merely in the direct promotion of the happiness of its possessor, but in enabling him to add to the comforts of our race, or to diminish the physical evils to which they are exposed. Into this subject, however, I cannot now enter; and this is the less necessary, since the minds of nearly all intelligent men are sufficiently alive, at least, to the utilitarian value of the natural sciences."

THE COUNCIL'S REPORT.

Mr. John S. Shearer submitted the report of the council, which shows that the session just closed has been a most instructive one although the progress of the society in membership had not been equal to that of the previous year. Twelve new members had been elected. The library had received considerable attention and was now in a fairly satisfactory condition. The Provincial Government granted the Society last year \$400 in place of \$800 promised by the Hon. Jas. McShane. This reduction in the amount promised, upon which the Society greatly depended, interfered with the efforts of the editing committee, who are deserving of highest praise for the manner in which they have issued the Record of Science. A committee was appointed to draw up a petition and forward it to the Hon. Honore Mercier, the provincial Premier, asking the Government for the renewal of the original grant to the society of \$1,000. The petition was duly forwarded and acknowledgment of its receipt had been sent by the Premier stating that it had been handed to the Rev. Cure Labelle, deputy minister of agriculture and colonization, for his consideration and attention. The matter is, therefore, still in abeyance. The annual field day had been held on June 4th last at St. Jerome. The usual course of Somerville lectures, six in number, were delivered last winter to large and appreciative audiences. For some years efforts have been made to collect funds to erect a monument to the late Rev. Jas. Somerville, the founder of the Somerville lectures, in Mount Royal cemetery, but nothing was accomplished until last year, when the Rev. Dr. Campbell, Mr. A. Macnaughtan and the chairman of council succeeded in collecting sufficient funds from members of the society and others for an appropriate monument with inscription.

The report of the Editing committee shows that some arrangements have been initiated outside of the Dominion which it is hoped will aid in increasing the circulation of the Record of Science. In the report of the curator, Mr. A. H. Mason, much increasing interest in the objects of the society is evidently shown. The donations to the museum during the session have been of considerable interest and value, comprising a collection composed of native spears, war clubs, dresses, mats, bequaths, stones, etc., from the Samoan islands, bequeathed by the late Mr. George J. Bowles and presented by his son. It is estimated that up-

wards of 1,000 persons have visited the museum during the session.

The reports of the library and other committees were submitted and adopted.

THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS

was then proceeded with, with the following result:—

- President—Sir Wm. Dawson.
Vice-presidents—Sir Donald A. Smith, Messrs. Edward Murphy, J. H. Joseph, Dr. Harrington, J. H. R. Molson, J. S. Shearer, Rev. Dr. Campbell, Geo. Sumner and Dr. J. B. Edwards.
Members of council—Messrs. A. T. Drummond, Joseph Benrose, Samuel Finley, Dr. Hingston, W. T. Costigan, Dr. T. W. Mills, M. D., J. S. Brown, M. Bressette, and Dr. Lapthorn Smith.
Honorary Curator—Mr. Alfred H. Mason.
Honorary corresponding secretary—Prof. Penhallow, B. Sc.
Honorary recording secretary—Mr. A. H. Holden.
Treasurer—Mr. P. S. Ross.
Librarian—Mr. J. A. U. Baudry.
Before parting Mr. Mason suggested that in future the meetings of the society be called according to the new method of calculating time, and that they be convened to meet at 20 o'clock instead of 8 o'clock.
The suggestion was adopted and the meeting adjourned.

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a Universal Exhibition in 1851, and another in 1862; and England confessed that during that time French artistic workmanship had caught up to and surpassed her own, and that certain manufactures requiring artistic work were destined to fall away from her unless her Schools of Design could be put on a par with those of France. She had indeed, the grace to generalize still further, and apply to all manufacturing work the same rule. Technical schools have made great progress since the latter date. The advance of trades-unionism, and of socialistic ideas the reverse of comforting, aroused a still stronger impulse in the minds of those who governed the nation, and in fact in the minds of all who could think at all. They saw great masses of workmen held by the most impracticable ideas at the nod of the worst men of their own class, or still oftener, of men who had the least possible claim to rank as workmen—noisy idlers, whose whole energy naturally found its way into mischief-making. Workingmen were beginning to look on those who furnished them their daily work and paid them their daily wages as their necessary and natural enemies, simply because their thrift, intelligence or enterprise had made them into organizers of labor. All possessors of means, however honestly accumulated, were to be treated as robbers from those who had not the capacity or self-denial to accumulate. The whole existing order of things was in their minds necessarily wrong, but sure to be set right by the complete overturning of it. These notions it was found almost useless to reason with. To the darkened mind of ignorance, the person who would attempt to argue the point was against the workingman, and his natural enemy. When the suffrage was gradually extended, so as to include many of these ignorant classes as voters, the need of general education, which would make every man more intelligent and most men more energetic and thrifty, was at last acknowledged, and clerical vested rights and rustic pig-headedness had both to give way before the absolute necessity of bringing up a generation of citizens who could be reached by reason, and the majority of whom would, by their own thrift, become defenders instead of assailants of the rights of property. But here came in a difficulty. The laborer who could make a few pence a week out of the work of his children, and who needed the few pence very much indeed, naturally objected to send those children to school. Among the manufacturing classes this objection was less hard to deal with. The Factories' Act prohibited the employment of children under thirteen, so that these were better at school than not, and mechanics soon got to see that the sacrifice paid, as the child's labor was worth so much more on account of the education. Among rural laborers the difficulty has been very great indeed. This obstinacy, however, is likely to have one good fruit at least, and that is an effort so to shape the education given in rural districts as to make it evident, even to Hodge's comprehension, that it is worth all it costs him. In old times, as soon as the young scholar had learned to decipher his catechism, he was set immediately to work at *hic, hęc, hoc*, or something else equally unpractical. Nothing is more conservative than pedagogic tradition. The same lesson that Parson Hugh Evans taught in the days of the Merry Wives of Windsor, was still taught within the memory of living men everywhere in the three kingdoms as the rudiments of all knowledge, and is probably, in many places, taught still. Much is being now said about introducing technical education into the agricultural districts. It is well remarked that an education which is destined to be protracted and liberal can afford to select its subjects simply as mental gymnastics, but the more brief the training is to be, the more specific it must be. The sailor boy who is only going to be a few odd months at school altogether, must spend those largely in learning navigation; and in like manner, the mechanic or farm laborer, who has not many seasons of schooling to prepare him for his whole life, should be, during that time, brought sufficiently into the presence of the truths and facts which belong to his particular calling, that it may not remain forever in his dull mind an insoluble mystery what his school lessons had to do with his life. The very opposite of this rule seems largely to guide educationists, namely, that if technical education is ever reached at all, it is to be added as an extra after a good solid foundation of general training has been laid. Yet it must be evident to all that it is the person of broad culture who can make the application of his reading for himself, while the boys and girls whose schooling opportunities are small need to have it done for them. Of course it would be simple nonsense to talk of teaching the rudiments of all trades in all schools, there are localities where almost all the children look forward to a common mode of life; and, just as in the seaport villages of Nova Scotia navigation is taught as a matter of course, so in very many schools should the outlines of agriculture be required as part of every teacher's work. This necessity was perceived twenty years ago by the promoters of McGill Normal School, and that institution has, we believe, sent out, during all the time since, no teachers that have not gone through such a course of agriculture as should enable them to act as teachers of it in the country schools. It was largely owing to the broad views and earnestness of Principal Dawson that Lower Canada was put, long ago, in a position to secure for herself what the wise men of England are now declaring to be necessary for their own farming people, and to him we owe a text-book prepared specially for the requirements of this climate. But we have not our affairs managed for us as the working classes in England have, by men who study the needs of the country as a whole. The demand has to come from the farmers themselves, and it has not come from them as yet. Government in enlightened countries might be looked to to stimulate the supply of such a lack by the offer of suitable prizes and the making of certain school grants dependent on the introduction of such practical training, but we must not look for the most progressive enlightenment in the machinery of the Education Department of the Province of

Quebec. It is to the farmers themselves we appeal. We have not room to add practical suggestions as to how the subject should be introduced into schools, further than one or two hints, by way of example, taken from English pamphlets. If pictures of animals are hung on the school-room walls, let there be among them those of well-bred farm animals suited to the country. If there be maps, let there be one of the township in which the children live, or a plan, however rough, of the school district, with the character of the land displayed on it. Such pictures and plans would interpret to them others in which they take no interest, simply because they convey to them no ideas. Agricultural primers should also be used, such as would teach children what is precisely meant by such words as clay, sand, and loam. How manure feeds plants, and how the necessities of the plant are to be ascertained. A very little of something practical would be better than nothing, and would serve to give a thirst for more. We doubt much if the simplest primer that could be devised would not give many grown-up farmers useful hints about things with which they have been dealing all their lives, but the principles of which they do not understand.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

Canada, or at least Ontario, has long stood high in comparisons between her school system and those of other countries, but she will have to look to her laurels. She has demanded and secured general education simply because the Puritan element prevailed in her settlement, and Puritanism always demands education as the groundwork of liberty, while clerically ruled peoples have, as a rule, acquiesced in ignorance. Old world encumbrances being got rid of, people were free to do just as they wished, and they have just as much education, and just as good as they, on the average, want, and no better. Had the peasant population of the old world had to wait for this priceless boon of education until it should be developed by a demand for it among themselves, they might have had to wait a long while. In one country after another, and in England by no means the first, the ruling classes have been forced to the conclusion that the safety and wealth of the nation depended on the cultivation of the minds of the people, and they have resolved that the people shall have education whether they want it or not, or more correctly, that the people's children shall have education whether the parents want it or not. This conclusion has been reached by various processes. The abstract idea that education is good, and therefore to secure it is the part of good government, might bring about great changes in Teutonic lands, but John Bull is never set in motion by mere theory. He is controlled by facts which affect him personally. England had

31707 Dawson

CONVOCATION AT M'GILL Of Graduates in Law and Applied Science.

Addresses by the Vice-Chancellor and Others.

The annual Convocation of the McGill College Faculties of Law and Applied Science took place on Saturday afternoon, when there was a large attendance of the general public and students of the faculties.

After prayer the Dean of the Faculty of Law, Mr. Trenholme, read the following list of graduates:—

- FACULTY OF LAW. Results of sessional examinations. The following gentlemen, in order of merit, have passed all the examinations and fulfilled all the conditions necessary for proceeding to the degree of B. C. L. 1. John M. Ferguson, St. Anicet, Quebec.

The following gentlemen, in order of merit, have passed the sessional examinations of the second year: 1. Ronzo H. Clerk, B.A., Montreal; 2. Francis Topp, B.A., Montreal; 3. Charles A. Barnard, Montreal.

The following gentlemen, in order of merit, have passed the sessional examinations of the first year: Messrs. Kneeland, Girouard, Harvey, Henderson, Doherty, Lemieux, Dunlop, Vipond.

HONOR AND PRIZE LIST. John M. Ferguson—First rank honors, first rank general standing, and Elizabeth Torrance gold medal.

Robert A. Dunton—First rank honors and second prize. Henry Fry—First rank honors. Dean's prize—John M. Ferguson.

SECOND YEAR. Ronzo H. Clerk, B.A., first rank honors; first rank general standing; first prize general proficiency. Francis Topp, B.A., first rank honors and second prize. Chas. A. Barnard, second rank honors.

FIRST YEAR. First rank honors and first prize, W. Kneeland; second rank honors and second prize, D. Howard Girouard.

STANDING IN VARIOUS CLASSES—THIRD YEAR. International Law and Insurance (Prof. Kerr)—1, Ferguson and Dunton; 2, Reddy and Fry.

Roman Law (Prof. Trenholme)—1, Ferguson; 2, Dunton. Municipal Law (Prof. Archibald)—1, Ferguson; 2, Dunton.

Legal Bibliography (Prof. Lareau)—1, Ferguson; 2, Dunton. Civil Procedure (Prof. Hutchison)—1, Ferguson and Dunton; 2, Fry and Budden.

Civil Law (Prof. Robidoux)—1, Ferguson and Dunton; 2, Budden. Commercial Law (Prof. Davidson)—1, Ferguson and Dunton; 2, Fry.

SECOND YEAR. International and Insurance Law—1, Clerk; 2, Topp. Roman Law—1, Topp; 2, Clerk. Municipal Law—1, Clerk and Topp; 2, Barnard.

Legal History—1, Clerk; 2, Topp and Barnard. Civil Procedure—1, Clerk and Topp; 2, Barnard.

Civil Law—1, Clerk; 2, Barnard. Commercial Law—1, Clerk; 2, Topp.

FIRST YEAR. International and Insurance Law—1, Henderson; 2, Lemieux. Roman Law—1, Henderson and Girouard; 2, Doherty.

Municipal Law—1, Kneeland; 2, Henderson. Legal History—1, Harvey; 2, Dunlop and Lemieux.

Civil Procedure—1, Kneeland; 2, Girouard and Doherty. Civil Law—1, Doherty and Girouard; 2, Henderson.

Commercial Law—1, Girouard; 2, Harvey and Kneeland.

After the Vice-Chancellor had performed the ceremony of "capping" the graduates entitled to the degree of B.C.L., Mr. Fry, one of them, delivered the valedictory address, in which the valedictorian remarked that he felt proud of the McGill Law Faculty, and that despite the contrary reports its merits were not fully recognized.

Reference was made to the death of H. Kerr, Q.C., and the irreparable loss the faculty had sustained through his death.

ledge of the law. Because I say quite the reverse, that the advocate ought especially to be learned in the law and in the practice and fairly eloquent, more a logician than a rhetorician, and more a man of business and judgment than of great and long discourse." After judicial training, good judgment and business habits were essential to success. The practice of the law should not be pursued solely for gain. He did not say that the lawyer might not take rewards for his work. It ought to bring him gain and honor among his fellow men, but the dues must be the incident of his services. They should come by themselves and not by much seeking. If in the act of plying this art the counsellor make the fee the one object of his desire, no matter how much it might increase, it would be a poor sordid thing. On the other hand, if kept in its due place, it would be like the honorarium of the Roman jurist-consult and the English barrister. Having fully qualified themselves for the practice, nothing should draw them away from it. Neither journalism nor politics should divide their time or attention. A client would be more likely to entrust his case to a counsel who devoted his time to his profession, than to one who was mixing in all sorts of issues. The lawyer who allowed his mind to be distracted from strictly legal business, by engaging in any other work, cannot concentrate his mind and give his undivided attention to intricate legal proceedings, the thorough knowledge of which is of the utmost importance in his client's interest. So much was this the case that it was very doubtful if it was desirable that a civil lawyer should engage in criminal cases. The criminal practice was at times very exciting, and possessed the whole mind and attention not only during a lengthy trial, but sometimes for days afterwards. A repetition of such experiences would soon unfit the practitioner for the steady work, hard study and the regular routine that characterized the practice of the civil law. A word of warning was given to avoid the coloring of a client's case. The word of an advocate should at all times be equivalent to his writing. Because they were young men just entering the profession they should not suppose that the duties which devolved upon them were therefore light or of little consequence. Unless they accomplished something early in life it would perhaps be too late. Last year they had deplored the loss of one of the Governors of the university. This year death had removed another of their Governors, Mr. Justice Mackay, and had also taken away their Dean, Professor Kerr—both ardent and fast friends, who had done much for legal education and the proper administration of justice in the Province.

In conclusion, it was pointed out that a knowledge of the law was of advantage to everyone, whether they intended to practice or not. How many of their legislators were sent to Parliament and the Legislature to frame and enact laws for the people who had no knowledge even of the general principles of law. As everyone should be his own doctor to the extent of knowing his own health, so everyone should be his own lawyer to the extent of knowing the scope and bearing of the contract he enters into.

GRADUATES IN APPLIED SCIENCE. The list of the graduates in applied science was now read out as follows:—

GRADUATING CLASS. Arthur Lennox Drummond—Lansdowne Silver Medal; prize for summer report; certificate of merit in designing, steam engine, hydraulics, machinery and millwork, and mechanical work. Edgar Sydney Montgomery Lovelace—British Association gold medal; certificate of merit in designing, applied mechanics and hydraulics. Mark Willard Hopkins—Certificate of merit in applied mechanics and designing. Alfred Joseph Tremblay—Certificate of merit in Astronomy. Arthur Edward Childs—Certificate of merit in practical construction; prize for summer report. Aubrey George Eneas—Certificate of merit in practical construction. Charles Herbert Macnutt—Second rank honors in natural science.

PASSED SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS. Civil Engineering (advanced course) in order of merit—Edgar Sydney Montgomery Lovelace, Mark Willard Hopkins.

Civil Engineering (ordinary course) in order of merit—E. S. M. Lovelace, M. W. Hopkins, Alfred Joseph Tremblay. Mechanical Engineering (advanced course)—Arthur Lennox Drummond.

Mechanical Engineering (ordinary course) in order of merit—A. L. Drummond, Arthur Edward Childs, Robert Forrest Ogilvy, Aubrey George Eneas. Mining Engineering (ordinary course) in order of merit—Charles Herbert Macnutt, Francois Xavier A. Roy. Practical Chemistry (ordinary course) in order of merit—William Joseph Hamilton, Charles Langlin Walters.

THIRD YEAR. Allan Wilnot Strong—Prizes in applied mechanics, descriptive geometry, surveying, mathematical physics and mathematics. James Preston Tuplin—Prizes in mechanical work and machinery and millwork. Peter Lawrence Naismith—Prize in experimental physics. Milton N. Hersey—\$25 prize for summer report; prize in practical chemistry. George Morse Edwards—Prizes in theoretical chemistry and zoology.

PASSED THE SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS. Civil engineering (advanced course) in order of merit—Allan Wilnot Strong, John Holden Antliff.

Civil engineering (ordinary course) in order of merit—A. W. Strong, Peter Lawrence Naismith, John Holden Antliff, Malcolm C. McFarlane, Murdy John McLennan, George Kyle Addie.

Mechanical engineering (advanced course)—James Preston Tuplin. Practical chemistry, in order of merit—George Morse Edwards, Milton N. Hersey, Andrew Young.

SECOND YEAR. Edward Ernest Stuart Mattice—Prizes in mathematics and mathematical physics. G. Sinclair Smith—Prize in descriptive geometry. Percy Norton Evans—Prize in experimental physics. Orrin Rexford—Prize in materials.

PASSED THE SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS. Civil Engineering (in order of merit)—Edward E. S. Mattice, Charles Herbert Ellicott, Orrin Rexford, Albert Howard Hawkins, William Simeon Denison.

Mechanical Engineering (in order of merit)—Peter Whiteford Redpath, G. Sinclair Smith, George W. M.oney. Practical Chemistry (in order of merit)—Percy Norton Evans, Sidney Calvert, Arthur E. Shuttleworth, Robert Henry Jamieson (ager).

FIRST YEAR. E. A. Stone, prizes in mathematics French and German. John Edward Schwitzer, prize in practical chemistry. William H. H. Walker, prize in general chemistry.

PASSED THE SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS. In order of merit—E. A. Stone, William Henry Hamilton Walker, Thomas Henry Wingham, William Jardine Bulman, Abraham Bowman Clemence, Percy Howe Middleton, John Edward Schwitzer, William Russell, Hugh Yel-

verton Russell, Henry Martyn Ramsay. Sir William performed the ceremony of "capping" the above gentleman also, amid the applause of their comrades, after which Mr. Drummond read a very humorous and "catching" valedictory to the great amusement of his comrades and even of the grave professors on the platform, who even so far forgot their dignity as to heartily applaud on one occasion when Mr. Drummond made a witty remark about the care which would have to be bestowed upon the "sweet girl graduates" in the laboratory should they go in for engineering. The study of applied science was, in the opinion of the valedictorian, one of the hardest courses in the curriculum of the university; and to those who did not believe he recommended a partial course as a means of dispelling the idea.

ADDRESS TO GRADUATES IN SCIENCE.

Mr. Hannafoord, the Chief Engineer of the Grand Trunk, delivered an address to the graduates of the above class. He remarked that when he first knew the City of Montreal, thirty years ago, the University of McGill extended to the students a course of engineering, limited in its application, whilst now its Faculty of Applied Science offers to those desirous of obtaining both a theoretical and technical education largely increased advantages. The graduates from the University of McGill should in the future be found not only on Canadian works, but also occupying important positions in other countries, because the training they receive at the University enabled them to master the theoretical side of the profession with a fair amount of the practical knowledge, if they were serious in their application. The relief and assistance afforded by models to illustrate the various studies was very great, because it operated directly on the mind and was stronger than argument. To those of the graduates who were about to seek their livelihood by the practical application of the learning they had received, he would say that they had much yet to learn, and which could only be acquired by the pursuit of the profession day by day and year by year. The work in the field and in the office had to be learned by experience, and their contact with skilled workmen would often teach them what is not to be obtained in any other way, and that although their University had endeavored to teach them practice as well as theory, yet the examples of every-day life could alone afford the great objects of technical knowledge. He would therefore advise them to apply everything to their own instruction, and realize that they must have practical experience to grapple with the difficulties that would offer themselves. They should commence by associating with some practical work. They should bear in mind that some of the most eminent engineers of modern days had not the advantages of a University education, but the workshop or the field brought out that genius that possibly a higher grade of learning would not have developed so readily. Hence, although they possessed this advantage, their future course of learning must be obtained by realizing as far as possible the value of skilled and other labor, and of the worth of the materials employed. They should keep in condensed form the cost of every work on which they might be employed, item by item. Let them employ the designs of mechanics to their own knowledge, and they would find that the practical mechanic has more margin of safety than they in theory consider necessary. He was aware that all could not obtain both a college and a workshop education, but he placed the value of practical knowledge so high, that he should like to see associated with McGill University a workshop in which the industries in both iron and wood could be worked at by the students, and where they would have the benefit of the experience of practical mechanics. He would also like to see established a course of outdoor engineering where the student would be instructed in field work. This might take a year or more at college for the student, but he would take away with him greater experience and knowledge. He therefore ventured to hope that in the near future the College would be endowed by some liberal donor, so as to establish a building wherein the students can learn the duties of the workshop and be taught the value of skilled labor. It should never be lost sight of that practical work in the shop could be understood much more readily than the theoretical learning. He referred to practical teaching because his experience taught him that young engineers, those just emerging from college life, were often deficient in what pertains to practical knowledge; and even the use of the ordinary engineering instruments is not sufficiently understood so as to enable the young engineer to accept a position of importance on a survey. Another very important qualification was to be a good draughtsman. This, experience alone could accomplish. He hoped to see all these practical usages carried out at this University, the result of which would be that graduates would be well grounded in the knowledge of the profession and qualified to take positions of trust when they left college. Graduates should not be over confident, and should bear in mind that their profession has many aspirants and that they could not settle down like those of the law and medicine and be sure of customers, but they might have often to spend a lifetime in making the fortunes of others, and devoting their knowledge for the benefit of those who would succeed them.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS. The Vice-Chancellor, Sir William Dawson, followed with the closing address:—

In closing this session of the Faculties of Law and Applied Science, and in prospect of the fact that we expect to hear on Monday address, from His Excellency, our visitor, and from the Chancellor of Bishop's College, I shall mention a few matters relating to the past session, and which have a special appropriateness at this meeting. Since the meeting of convocation in April of last year, we have sustained heavy losses by death.

The staunch Christian, probity, pronounced literary and artistic tastes, and clear logical mind of the late lamented Judge Mackay, made him one of the most eminent and useful members of our governing body. Dr. Kerr, the late Dean of the Faculty of Law, was a man not only of the highest legal standing, but of broad general culture and of earnest and beautiful character. Mr. Baynes, so long familiar to us in public gatherings, was a fine type of the Christian English gentleman, ever full of thoughtful and active interest in the college and all its members. All these men have passed away from among us, and I confess these and other losses of recent years are beginning to make me feel like a lonely survivor of times passed away, and that we also, the survivors of to-day, are the morituri for to-morrow. But the University is ever young, and new men are coming forward to take the places of the old.

Our classes in the past session have been large, and we have again the happiness to chronicle a session without any breaches of discipline and characterized by honest work. In the three meetings of convocation, which close the session, we shall have given 102 degrees

in course, a larger number than in any previous year, and including for the first time a graduating class of women.

We have not to announce any great benefactions; but one of unusual character is expected to be referred to at the convocation on Monday.

In the University Lecture, at the beginning of the session, I had to complain of some hindrances in the way of our professional faculties. These are not yet removed; but I believe that important steps have been taken in this direction, and that to some extent at least relief will be given without going beyond the limits of the Province of Quebec. The questions involved have been discussed, and are better understood; and we have satisfactory assurances from several quarters of the improvement of the conditions of entrance into professional study, and in regard to the recognition of our academic courses of study and our degrees. In the Faculty of Law we are glad to have a man so able and efficient as Prof. Trenholme to take the place of Prof. Kerr, and an element of strength and progress has been added in the appointment of Prof. McGown. We hope next session to secure better lodgings for the faculty and that it may take a new lease of life.

The Faculty of Applied Science has increased in its number of students, and the efficiency of its course in a practical point of view, and in relation to the professions of engineering and surveying and of mining, chemistry, and other scientific arts, is becoming better understood. New and suitable rooms are being provided for it in the east wing and will probably be ready for occupation at the beginning of the session. It is to be hoped that this new provision will soon be followed by the erection of workshops for mechanical engineering and enlarged drawing and model rooms.

We invite our friends to the meeting of convocation on Monday; but we do so with some fear, owing to our limited space, while important considerations prevent us from leaving our own buildings on an occasion so important as that of bidding farewell to His Excellency, our visitor.

The gathering broke up.

NEW FELLOWS.

Previous to the public convocation, the election for fellowship resulted as follows: Medicine, T. Rodger, M.D., re-elected; arts, F. W. Kelley, B.A., Ph.D., re-elected; law, J. S. Hall, B.A., B.C.L., re-elected; applied science, Jeffrey H. Burland, B.A.Sc., re-elected. The only contest was in applied science, and Mr. Burland was re-elected by a majority of 120, the vote being: Jeffrey H. Burland, B.A.Sc., 155; J. F. Torrance, B.A., B.A.Sc., 35.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

KERRY VS. MERCHANTS BANK.

The case of Dame Catherine Kerry against the Merchants Bank was specified Saturday by Mr. Justice Tellier. The plaintiff had been appointed executrix to the late Dame A. H. Graham, who had left the sum of \$1,400 in the Merchants Bank. The money was placed to the credit of the executrix, but the authorities in the institution refused to deliver it up to her, contending that she was only entitled to the interest. She entered proceedings against the bank, who deposited the money in court. Judgment was in favor of the plaintiff.

MR. DUNHAM AND HIS CREDITORS.

A meeting of the creditors of Mr. Dunham, lessee of the Balmoral Hotel, has been called for this week. The liabilities exceed \$80,000, of which \$15,000 is due Messrs. Liggett & Hamilton and Mr. E. Hamilton for rent, and \$15,000 to the Landon Furniture Company. The name of Mr. W. W. Ogilvie, proprietor of the property, does not appear on the list, as the building is rented by the above named firms and sub-let to Mr. Dunham. There are some thirty creditors in all, the majority of whom are Montrealers.

REFUSING AN INJUNCTION.

The Hon. Judge Mathieu Saturday morning decided the long pending case of Napoleon Poudette vs. the Ontario & Quebec Railway Company. Poudette some time ago sold to the company, defendant, a certain strip of land in the parish of St. Lazare for the construction of a new railway line. Poudette, who has a mill in the neighborhood, claims that the company in drawing up their plans, have allowed to fill up a certain creek which supplied his mill with the necessary water. Through his counsel he took a writ of injunction to compel the company to place the creek in its former condition. The company pleaded that they had never done any injury to the creek in question, that instead of so doing they caused numerous improvements to be made which, instead of reducing the water power of the mill, must have increased it. Poudette nevertheless sues for \$1,000 damages, but the Court in deciding the case held that the company's plea, under the circumstances, appeared to be more justifiable than the pretensions alluded to by Poudette. Therefore, the injunction, as well as the action for damages, should be set aside with costs against Poudette. An appeal will be made.

ALL ABOUT A DEED OF TRANSFER.

Andy Maloney is being sued for some real estate which, it is alleged, he refuses to give up to the owner.

Susan Lindsay, the divorced wife of John Dewitt, plaintiff, in her declaration states that in 1885 she became engaged in lawsuits, which, had they gone against her, would have entailed considerable costs. She was living on intimate terms with Maloney, who persuaded her to make a pretended transfer to him of some real estate on St. Constant street, as it would be better protected in the event of the lawsuits being decided against her. She did so, believing it in her own interest, and signed a deed of sale which represented that the property had been sold to Maloney for \$2,000. She further adds that since then he has often promised to sign a deed of retrocession, but has always failed to do so. She now asks the deed of transfer be declared null and void, and that she be declared the sole lawful owner of the real estate. She also asks \$500 damages.

THE LATE HON. MR. WHITE'S WILL.

The last will and testament of the late Hon. Mr. Thomas White was filed in Court Saturday. The will is dated June 2nd, 1885, and the executors are Mr. William White, advocate, of Sherbrooke, and Mr. John Macfarlane, merchant, of this city. Mr. White leaves the whole of his plate, pictures, books, and furniture to his wife, the same to be accepted by her in lieu of dower and all other matrimonial rights. Mrs. White is also to have the usufruct of the residue of the estate. The property itself of the estate remits to the children surviving Mrs. White, and is to be divided share and share alike. In case of the death or incapacity of one of the executors, Mr. Richard White is entrusted with the care of appointing another.

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WARD. st agreed to run again ived many assurances sed to him that they If he had staid out ll Committee on Wed- t the Perrault contract, much more favorable to

contractor, who will enter the lists independ- ently. Mr. Lavigne has served the city for some years, but is not generally credited with having any particular views on public matters, not having as yet made his maiden speech. He has always voted (silently) for monopoly on both the C.P.R. and Butchers' Stall questions. He is against the water tax reform. He is very confident of election and so are his opponents. The fight will be very interesting to the behold- er. Mr. Laberge wishes to regain the seat from which he was disqualified and ousted once be- fore. He is preparing for the fray, and will not be disqualified this time, for he paid up his full arrears of taxes due the city on Thursday last. During the six months which he served in his original term his attendance record was as follows: Out of thirteen or fourteen meet- ings assigned he was present six or seven times. He is working hard for his election. His opin- ions on the general subjects are well-known, as he does not hide his light under a bushel. Mr. Lavers, is a contractor, who is new before the public in the search for municipal glory. Our reporter was unable to see him for the pur- pose of catechising. He is confident that in the fight between the other two the bone may fall to his share.

ST. ANTOINE WARD. In this Ward, Mr. David Brown has been prevailed upon to stand for election in place of Ald. Greene, retiring. A petition numerously signed by some of the most prominent men in the city has made it an apparently easy matter for Mr. Brown to accept, there are twelve peti- tions in circulation and the first one had fifty- four names attached.

OUR GEOLOGICAL MUSEUM.

Shall it be Removed?—Ottawa Van- dalism. On Thursday last a STAR reporter visited the Museum of the Geological survey to take a fond look at the interesting and instructive collection which the Government (the Govern- ment only knows why) has decided to remove to Ottawa. The museum being a Government in- stitution, of course there was some little difficulty in gaining admission. It may not be capable of geological demonstration, but it is a fact duly recognized by Shakespeare and cordially en- dorsed by our reporter that

"Man, dressed in a little brief authority, Plays such fantastic tricks before high Heaven As make the angels weep."

The door of the treasure-house was opened by an individual whose bump of curiosity was ab- normally developed, a relic probably of the mammoth age. His zeal in the pursuit of knowledge was intense and his policy non-com- mittal.

"I want to see Professor Selwyn."

"What for?"

"I want to have a little conversation with him."

"What about?"

"I'll tell him that."

"Well, he ain't here."

"Can I see some of the other officials?"

"What for?" and so on *ad nauseam*, our reporter in the long run being of course de- feated, but consoling himself with the time- honored reflection, "It's nothing when you are used to it," having enjoyed a similar experience twelve months ago. Upon a subsequent visit our representative was received with a little more civility, and there- fore was quite prepared to learn that the Pro- fessor was within.

Very few of the specimen cases have as yet been stripped of their contents, although the work of packing has been going on for the past two months. The removal is really an enor- mous undertaking. Few people have any idea of the extent of the collection, and as the Pro- fessor plaintively laments "he cannot send a man in with a shovel to clear out the speci- mens." To preserve the classification and to prevent damage, great care has to be exercised in the packing.

"Why the Government, in its wisdom or lack of wisdom, should have seen fit to undertake this removal," was the subject of our reporter's interview with Professor Selwyn. During the course of conversation the Professor said that he had made all the remonstrance that he thought becoming in him at the time the idea was first started. The idea at Ottawa seemed to be to get all the departments located there for the easy access of Parliament and the Government. It had been represented to Sir John A. Macdonald that the Museum could be moved with perfect safety in a very short time—a few weeks—and that it would cost but very little to transfer it and re- place it in Ottawa in proper position; whereas, the truth is that it requires the full force of the office from November 1st to May 1st to properly pack, remove and again display in the cases, drawers and cabinets prepared to re- ceive them. The special grant necessary for this transfer and the cost of fitting up the new building with the fittings thrown away here, on account of their being useless there, would greatly enhance a year's open work in the field if they might but have it. As it is, the department will lose April, if not May, out of the short season in which it is possible for them to work out doors. The work will be late in commencement and unsatisfactory in the amount accomplished. Petitions are coming in from all directions to have certain localities especially surveyed. It is impossible to attend to the work, except in a systematic, regular way. Since the manner of granting the appropriations has been changed from the original system of apportioning the moneys for five years' work at once, the work has been much hampered. No plan can be made out until the appropriation is made. This is usually one of the last things ac- ted upon, so that the work is started late and the programme is hastily made up. If the delay of moving were not to be met, and the appropriation was granted early in the session, more might be accomplished during the open season. It is a serious matter to break up the system here and reproduce it again intact. More or less damage to the specimens is un- avoidable. It will be a moral impossibility to move many of the larger specimens, which are now imbedded in plaster against the walls, without loss or breakage. By removal the de- partment will either lose or be obliged to pur- chase the collection of books, pamphlets, &c., of the late Sir Wm. E. Logan, which have been and are of the greatest benefit to the institution, forming as it does part of the complete chain which holds the present system in place. Publications of the Royal Academy of Natural Sciences, the Geological Society and similar works of early dates, some of which are no longer in print. Many of which cannot be duplicated except at very great cost. If these are taken away, they are lost to the educational institutions of our city, as they are not found in any library either public or private in this Dominion. The list of visit- ors shows a good average attendance of college students, who pay regular visits by classes, when in pursuit of the studies connected with the collection. How- ever successful the Redpath Museum may be in the future, it will be a long time be- fore its collection in a general sense will equal that of the Survey. And it will probably never be so thoroughly Canadian in character as is this one. Other schools will have more or less delicacy about going as students to the Mc- gill collection, and the interest will languish and the science lose many good working students in consequence. It seems that there are a hun- dred reasons against renewal, where there is one for the change. Commercially, educationally, in point of numerous attendance and therefore the extent of the good which the survey is in- tended to do; these as well as all other *bona fide* reasons require our retention of the collection. citizens of Montreal, teachers of any of our schools, public or private, clergymen, scientists and students, go to the museum at once. Look at its collection and see what you think of its re- moval. Make it your business to see and re- lize what it is we are to lose and then join us in a prolonged no-o-o-o! which shall ring through our city, alarming the municipal officers, our representatives in Parliament, and the Govern- ment itself, until they shall give us a hearing, wherein we may prove our right to the retention of the collection in our midst, or else make them show superior reasons why it should be stolen from us.

PUBLIC OPINION ON THE SUBJECT. To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—I am glad for one to see that you have again taken up the question of the removal of the Geological Museum from this city. Thanks to THE STAR, last year when the question was raised, the generally recognized organ of the Government here took much the same position, and finally published a semi-official statement that the commercial metropolis of Canada would still retain her museum, and though headquarters were to be at Ottawa, yet duplicates were to be kept here, and as far as was at all possible, to be constantly added to, so as to keep the collection intact and available for reference to those entrusted." Now, it appears that faith is not being kept with this city, and I trust many others will take advantage of your request and protest against the removal. Lumber and minerals are the most probably largest interests in the Dominion which require care and foster- ing. The former must sooner or later be ex- hausted, but our irons, gold, phosphates, and many other minerals require to be fostered in so far as to afford means of informa- tion and study at the most convenient point, and certainly that is not Ottawa. Contractors and politicians flock there to seek for fat jobs, but where but in the large mercantile city of Montreal are investors from a distance more likely to seek for information as to our mineral wealth? There are many other questions I would like to raise, but I shall wait a day or two as I am sure others besides myself feel the importance of your remarks. The professions generally, so-called, are over- crowded, and we see either in Europe or the United States capital in- vestors and men making fortunes by searching out the mineral wealth and develop- ing the country, and here we stand still, and not only so, but purpose to remove the only means of giving the required information to a point that will, to a great extent, prevent its being of any value. Let those interested here and through the province at once protest, and, I am sure, with your aid, we will retain our Museum.

Yours, &c., CANADA.

LAND LEAGUE.

Indignation Meeting.

A meeting was held last night, at the Me- chanics' Hall, by the Montreal Branch of the Irish National Land League, to consider and protest against the arrest of Michael Davitt, and to express indignation at the recent actions of the British Government in relation to Ire- land. Mr. Carroll, President, occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance.

Moved by Mr. E. Purcell, seconded by Mr. H. J. Cloran, and resolved, "That we heartily and cordially endorse the action of the Irish members of Parliament in defence of the liberty of their country, and pledge ourselves to aid and sustain them by our sympathy and material support in every step they may con- sider it necessary to take in maintenance of the rights of Irishmen to live in comfort and free- dom of the land which God has given them."

Mr. Purcell in moving the first resolution affirmed that the present British Government had favored peasant proprietorship when in opposition, but had since succumbed to Tory influence. Gladstone had not proved himself the great statesman he had been thought to be, and would live to regret the day when he in introducing the Coercion Bill betrayed the trust reposed in him. The Land League had the support of this entire continent, and the days of the prosperity of the great landlords were numbered.

Mr. Cloran in seconding the resolution spoke of the labors of Michael Davitt and the sacrifices of Parnell, in behalf of Ireland.

Mr. J. C. Fleming after reading a letter he had just received from Mr. Brennan, the Secretary of the head branch of the League, acknowledging the receipt of £80, moved a second resolution:

"That the arrest and the expulsion of the Irish members from the Imperial House of Commons is an outrage upon the people of Ire- land, whose faithful representatives they are, which will have the effect of bringing the British constitution into contempt not only in that country but all over the world."

He affirmed that the British constitution was a farce. Parnell had shown them that, and Michael Davitt and the Presbyterian clergy- man, the Rev. Mr. Nelson, who had been taken by the collar and expelled from Parliament would say the same. What had the British constitution done for Ireland? (A voice— Nothing). During the eighty years that Ire- land had been governed by the Imperial Par- liament there had been one notable famine and four others, one rebellion and several insurrec- tions, and the *Habeas Corpus* Act had been sus- pended at least fifteen times.

Mr. Brown of the *Irish World*, seconded the resolution and read the Coercion Bill as pub- lished in the *New York Herald*, saying that the Bill was for the destruction rather than for the preservation of property. He did not be- lieve the English and Scotch were enemies of Ireland, but only the English Parliament.

Capt. Kirwan then moved the third resolution: "That it is the opinion of this mass meet- ing of the citizens of Montreal, that the arrest of Michael Davitt is unjustifiable, and is be- sides a paltry and cowardly concession to the landlords of Great Britain and Ireland, and further that the immersion in an English Bas- tille of such a pure and true Irish patriot, will have the effect of creating profound dissatis- faction in the breasts of his countrymen."

He referred to the abolition of landlordism in Prince Edward Island and other parts of Canada, in France, Belgium and Russia, and asked why could not the same thing be done for Ireland. His opinion of English politics was that very often an Englishman, who was a Liberal in every thing else when coming to an Irish question became a Tory of the strongest type. It was not love of Ireland that made the English Parliament pass the Land Bill, that made the Liberal party stay the passing of the Coercion Bill, that caused the arrest of Michael Davitt, but it was a feeling of shame and fear of the opinion of the world.

Mr. E. Guerin, in seconding the resolution, described the career of Michael Davitt, what he had done for Ireland, and what the Irish na- tion owed him.

The fourth resolution was moved by Mr. C. J. Doherty and seconded by Mr. J. P. Whelan. "That the action of the Imperial Govern- ment in introducing the Coercion Bill now before the House of Commons meets with our unqualified disapproval; that as free men, not less than as Irishmen, we protest against it as an endeavor to pervert the Parliament estab- lished to protect the liberties of the people into an instrument in the hands of the Government to close the mouths of those whom the people have chosen to speak their will."

All the resolutions were carried with great enthusiasm, and the meeting broke up with three cheers for Michael Davitt and the same for "Old Ireland."

Real Estate Sales.

Business in real estate was not so brisk this week as last. The prices received, however, are fair.

Mr. Potter sold the corner property oppo- site St. Patrick's Church, Nos. 89 and 91 St. Alexander street, brick shop and dwelling, with wooden houses adjoining Nos. 26 to 30 St. Bernard street, to George W. Craig for \$4,160; the estate of the late Mrs. Baillie, Nos. 77 to 81 Murray street, for \$1,500, and commutation about \$150, and the usual ground rent (\$12 per annum) extra, to Jas. Dineen; dwelling No. 7 Wood Avenue, off St. Cath- erine street, of Mrs. J. F. Macfarlane, for \$4,300, to W. H. Clare.

A. Bourbonniere & Co. sold property No. 163 St. Elizabeth street to Trefle Nantel for \$2,460.

"Guff."

The rapidity with which slang engrafts itself into the English language is a source of wonder to all who have given the subject the least thought, and a source of anxiety to those who desire to preserve it intact in the pure and simple form, but how it is effectually to be kept out is a problem, to which no satisfactory solution has as yet been given. It is not many months since the verb "to Boycott" had never

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horses" are becoming prevalent. It is almost certain that Mr. Beaudry will oppose him, and if he does not, Mr. George W. Stephens will probably do so. In the event of a vacancy in the West Ward by the resignation of Ald. Nelson, if Mr. Stephens should contest the Mayoralty, Mr. Ayer is spoken of as a candidate. Mr. McLaren is also named in this connection. Mr. Ayer is a very desirable gentleman for municipal honors, but has heretofore refused them when proffered.

Lapierre vs. O'Brien.

Evidence was taken at enquete in this case to-day. Lapierre having leased a farm with dwelling house from Thos. F. O'Brien, stored a quantity of potatoes in the cellar, which were damaged by frost, owing to the bad condition of the cellar. The action is brought to recover the value of the potatoes. For the defence a receipt is produced for \$80, said to have been given by Lapierre in settlement of this claim. It bears a mark said to have been made by Lapierre, who cannot sign his name, and is witnessed by one Gougou, who admits that he signed as a witness, but who says he never read the receipt, though he saw it was for \$80. The enquete is going on.

Mysterious Disappearance.

On the 31st January last Mr. Narcisse Turcot dit Hurbain, residing at 432 Jacques Cartier street, left his home in the evening without acquainting his wife or family about his intentions. He did not return, but his family did not feel much uneasiness about him as they surmised that he had gone to the country to see his brother. In a week or so, as he did not return, his brother was communicated with, but the intelligence was received that he knew nothing of Narcisse. The family became very much alarmed and communicated with, but nothing has been learned as to his whereabouts. Foul play is suspected. He was dressed in a habitant coat, dark pants and imitation lamb cap when he disappeared.

The Stipendiary Magistrates and the late Government.

The Recorder argued his case at great length before Mr. Justice Rainville yesterday, taking the ground that the Joly Government had obtained from the Legislature a statute which empowered them to abolish the Magistrates' Courts, but that this statute did not give them the power to dismiss the Stipendiary Magistrates. He said the jurisdiction of the Stipendiary Magistrates was different from that of the Magistrates' Courts, and far more extended; that, in fact, the jurisdiction of these Magistrates was, with the exception of a few offences, as extended as that of the Court of Queen's Bench, while the jurisdiction of the Magistrates' Courts was restricted to minor offences. He argued that the late ministers had exceeded their powers. Mr. MacLaren took an exception *declinatoire*, on the ground that the defendants ought to have been sued at Quebec. The Recorder replied that in their individual capacity they could be sued in this district. The case was taken *en delibere*.

The Old Story.

Maxime Brousseau, a man hailing from St. Isidore, early last evening entered a brothel kept by a widow named Delima Belanger, at 5 Dubord street, with a bottle of whiskey in one pocket and a cat-skin purse and \$20 in another. He came out several hours afterwards drunk, minus all three articles, except, perhaps, the whiskey. After becoming sufficiently sober and discovering his losses, he lodged a complaint with the police, and officers Robinson and Chausse went to the brothel at midnight and arrested the proprietress Belanger, and two inmates, Adela Lafebvre and Mary Hughes. About four o'clock this morning Moise Bastien, barber, Dubord street, and Alphonse Arcand, laborer, Beaudry street, were also arrested, having been identified by Brousseau as two parties present in the brothel on the evening before. The five came up before the Police Magistrate this morning, and finding evidence against him from every quarter, Bastien confessed the crime and was committed for trial at the Queen's Bench. The other four were discharged.

Agrarian Outrages in Ireland.

Between January 1, 1880, and November 30 of the same year, there were 1,718 cases of agrarian outrages reported to the police in Ireland; of these 73 offenders were convicted, 1,645 offenders were made amenable but not convicted, 47 offenders are now awaiting trial, and in 1,481 cases offenders were neither convicted nor made amenable. Of these offences eight were murders, and in two only the offenders were convicted; 176 were cases of arson, and in no single case was a conviction obtained; and 851 were cases of intimidation, only two offenders being convicted. During 1880, according to a Parliamentary return issued on Saturday there were 10,557 persons evicted from their holdings in Ireland. Of those 1,021 were readmitted as tenants, and 4,996 were readmitted as caretakers. From another return just issued it appears that on the 31st December, 1880, there were 153 persons in Ireland under personal police protection, and that 1,149 persons were specially watched over by police to protect them from outrage.—British Whig.

A Perilous Position.

A Geneva correspondent writes: "A few days ago a workman employed on the St. Gothard Railway, near Sisikon, had a marvellous escape from a terrible and, as it seemed, inevitable death, or frightful bodily injuries. Together with a number of his companions he had been drilling holes in the face of a perpendicular rock, a portion of which it was desired to blast away. When the holes were filled with dynamite it fell to his lot to fire the charge. After waiting till the shouts of the others apprised him that they had reached a place of safety, and lighting the mesh which served to explode the cartridges, he essayed to make good his own escape. In order to accomplish this—for it was now too late, and would have been extremely perilous to take the way his comrades had taken—he attempted to ascend by means of a rope placed there for the purpose, to a spot where he would have been out of danger. He seized the rope and began to mount, but it had been so wetted by a shower of rain which had fallen shortly before that, although he struggled with the frantic energy of despair, he only succeeded in mounting a few feet. His comrades saw, but could give him no help. The mesh was growing shorter every moment, and the explosion was now an affair of a few seconds. It came, the earth shook, the great rock trembled at its base, huge stones flew through the air, and for several moments everything was hidden in a cloud of dust. When it cleared away and the navvies issued from their hiding place to look for the remains of their comrade, they found him quietly slipping down the rope. Not a hair of his head had been injured."—Irish Times.

Montreal Horse Market.

In this market the largest amount of business for any one week during the year was transacted last week. At the beginning of the week there were twenty-one American horse dealers in town, and a large number of steeds changed hands in an incredibly short time. A better class of horses were offered for sale than has been known for some time, and the prices asked were not at all exorbitant. One buyer from Philadelphia bought ten mares for stock raising purposes, and was so pleased with his purchases that he intends coming back next week. One hundred and eighty-four horses were entered at the American Consular office for shipment since our last. The following are the buyers now in town:—B.P. Hoyle and Patrick Hoyle, Ledger, Warren Co., N.Y.; W.C. & G. Smith, West End, N.J.; David Harrison, Bloomsburg, N.J.; W.S. White, Catskill, N.Y., and W.S. Folson, Biddleford, Me. The last named gentleman bought a car load. The following is the statement of the week's shipments to the States: Feb 4th, 7 horses, \$440; 3 do, \$192.50; 8 do, \$370; 3 do, \$192.50; 16 do, \$41; 217. Feb 5th, 20 do, \$1,901; 2 do, \$215; 10 do, \$1; 295; 9 do, \$1,180. Feb 7th, 21 do, \$1,851.50; 8 do, \$830; 2 do, \$1,220; 10 do, \$938; 10 do, \$942.50; 8 mares, for breeding purposes, \$975. Feb 8th, 18 do, \$1,414; 10 do, \$1,185; 10 do, \$1,160; 11 do, \$1,005.

Wholesale Provision Market.

The provision trade was moderately active to-day as far as the home market was concerned, but shippers appear to be out of the market for the present. Both butter and cheese have been in better request within the last few days, but sales have been only in small lots. The highest bids in the market for the New York butter market: Most of the home distribution continues on local account, though some signs of interest continue to be manifested by out-of-town customers, especially from the Eastward. Exporters were rather indifferent, and we could hear of no new negotiations of any importance for the day. About former quotations are retained, but the figures are to some extent nominal, and the position does not show any great amount of strength there, we quote as considered the most desirable goods. Here, at all extra-creamery, 26c to 27c; Townships, 20c to 22c; Morrisburg, 20c to 22c; Brockville, 19c to 21c; Western, 18c to 20c; Kamouraska, 16c to 17c; 10c to 20c. Cheese: 13c to 15c, September, per lb, 13c to 14c; medium, 12c to 13c. New Canada Mess Pork is steady at \$18 to \$19.50 and ship cases at \$17 to \$17.50.

Six O'clock P.M.

Evening Telegrams.

AMERICAN.

GREAT SNOW STORM.—KANSAS CITY, Feb. 12.—The first snow storm this winter and the greatest known in this section for years is raging in the mountains of Colorado, New Mexico and on the plains. All Western Railway traffic is abandoned.

FROM OTTAWA. [SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE STAR.] VACANT SEATS.—OTTAWA, Feb. 12.—Four seats are now vacant, in the Commons but no writs have yet issued.

STORM.—Driving storm of sleet and hail is now prevailing. THE ESTIMATES are again promised for Tuesday.

PERSONAL.—QUEBEC, Feb. 12.—The Hon. Mr. Chapleau returned to town this morning.

THE WEATHER is rough and blustering, but not very cold.

THE LAND LEAGUE.—Mr. Costigan, M.P., has been invited to address the mass meeting to-night, under the auspices of the local branch of the Land League.

FROM TORONTO. LUMBER.—TORONTO, Feb. 12.—Large shipments of lumber have arrived in the city during the week.

THE CITY ASSESSORS return the population of the city officially as 77,034.

A YOUTHFUL DEFAULTER.—A young man named Patrick Roach, of this city, was arrested in Chicago upon a charge of defrauding his late employer here, Joseph Steinhart, a ticket scalper, of a considerable sum of money. Roach had with him a respectable young girl, named Annie Behar, whom he induced to go by promising to marry her in Chicago. He is 19 and she is 18 years of age. He is held until a Canadian officer can be placed in charge of him. GOLDWIN SMITH AND THE LAND LEAGUE.—The Globe this morning represents Goldwin Smith as addressing to the Land League here a letter expressive of the heartiest sympathy with the league. It does not give the letter. The Mail does. The letter says nothing whatever about the principles of the league, but earnestly deprecates obstruction, violence and menace, advising the friends of Ireland to wait quietly for the appearance of the Government Land Bill.

L. O. L.

The annual meeting of the L. O. County Lodge, of the County of Russell, was held at Eastman's Springs, on the 1st instant, when the following officers were elected:—W C M, Bro George Forde, re-elected for the 6th time; W D C M, Bro W H Lowrie; W C Chap, Rev Bro Thomas Garrett; W C Sec, Bro A F Graham, re-elected; W C Treas, Bro R A Bickerton; W C D of C, Bro W McRostie, re-elected; W C Lecturer, Bro W Elliott. The next annual meeting was arranged for the same place (Eastman's Hall), and the semi-annual meeting in the Orange Hall, Bearbrook.

At a meeting of the Loyal Orange County Lodge, of the County of Carlton, held at Bell's Corners, on the 1st instant, the following members were elected for the current year:—W C M, Bro F Clemow; W D C M, Bro John Dawson; W C Chap, Bro Garland; W C Sec, Bro W H Lewis; W C D of C, Bro W Cherry, W C Lecturers, Bros John Bradley and Henry Bennett; W C Auditors, Bros F Tonis and A Bradley.

ACTIONS FOR SEPARATION.

Conjugal Infelicity. Evidence was taken this morning in the Enquete Court in the case of Ellen Beaufoy vs. Arthur Baylis, for separation de corps et biens. The plaintiff undertook to cross examine defendant against himself. Mr. Bates objected that it was illegal under articles 123, 186 and 193 of the Civil Code. After a long argument, Mr. Justice Jette maintained the objection. The plaintiff alleges ill treatment and want of the necessaries of life. The defendant pretends that his wife drinks to excess. Mr. McCorkill is the plaintiff's counsel.

Julia Paquette, who is hardly out of her teens, has, through her counsel, Mr. Auger, instituted proceedings against her husband, Alfred Couture, shoemaker, for separation de corps et biens, on the ground of drunkenness, infidelity, &c. An action of the same nature is taken by Marie Esther Valiquette against Leon Gobier, trader, for alleged ill treatment. Mr. Auger for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Maclaren & Leet for the defendant.

THE O'BRIEN RECEIPTS.

Hard Swearing—The Plot Thickens. The evidence was closed in the Knox-O'Brien case yesterday, and the argument will be heard on Monday. The most important witness yesterday was Hadley who, when asked if the signature on the receipt for \$11,000 was his, replied that he could not swear that it was not; but he had never received the money and he had never written such a receipt. The receipt is not for money directly received, but purports to be an acknowledgment by Hadley that he had received the \$11,000 from Mr. Ramsay. This acknowledgment bears the signature of John Conway as witness. On Conway being placed in the witness box, he swore that he saw Hadley sign this receipt or acknowledgment in O'Brien's office. Dr. Baker Edwards' opinion is that the handwriting in this receipt or acknowledgment is O'Brien's; it has never been submitted to examination under the microscope as it was only produced at the trial. Mr. Ramsay's office boy, whose name is Johnson, was examined, and contradicted Fitzgerald's evidence. Fitzgerald swore that he saw O'Brien pay the \$18,000 to Mr. Ramsay, and Johnson says that, from the place where Fitzgerald sat, in Mr. Ramsay's waiting-room, he could not have seen Mr. Ramsay at his desk, where O'Brien says the money was counted. Mr. Wynn, law clerk, was examined, and swore that the receipt looked as if written by O'Brien. It was elicited in evidence that Conway held some property at Mount Royal Vale which he received when he went bail for O'Brien. Fitzgerald, the driver, who was examined on Friday, also holds some property at Mount Royal Vale, which he got from O'Brien, and on which he does not remember when he paid anything.

Rack Renting in America.

Old Bob Keyworth is one of the hardest landlords in Galveston. Jim Groce lives in one of Keyworth's houses and is a very good tenant, while the landlord has never yet had a dollar's worth of repairs done to the house. Not long since Jim went to Keyworth and told him: "I want you to have that house painted. I am paying \$20 a month, and you ought to have it done." Keyworth refused, so Groce had it done at his own expense. As soon as the painting was over old Keyworth raised the rent to \$25 a month. "Why do you raise the rent?" asked Jim. "On account of the improvement," replied the old man; "you know the house has just been painted, and a newly-painted house is always worth \$5 more than a shabby-looking one."—Galveston (Texas) News.

A Life Saving by an Old football.

Under this heading "an old football club captain" has written the following letter to a contemporary:—"Sir,—As an old football player, I have read with contempt onslaughts which have been made on the game. I was crossing Fleet street (London) the other day, in one hand holding an umbrella and in the other a parcel of pictures. The wood pavement was wet and slippery, as it was raining fast. I had carefully avoided two Hanson cabs, and saw an open space to cross, when suddenly, and without the slightest warning, my foot slipped, and I fell just in front of a heavy four-wheeled railway van pulled by two horses. As I fell I saw the wheels within a few feet of and coming exactly over where I was, the road being much too slippery for the driver even to turn his horses. Instinctively I adopted an old football dodge which has often obtained a touch-down just over the goal line. I lowered myself over, in fact just as one has to do when

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Sales of flour to ds 50 Middlings, \$3.60 FLOUR AND GRAIN 32 1/2; extra superfine extra, \$5 to \$5.50 strong bakers', \$5 middlings, \$3.50 to Ontario Bags, \$2.47 1/2 MEAL Oatmeal, cornmeal, per bbl, \$5 (nominal), \$1.20 to \$1.19 to \$1.24; per 32 lbs; rye, \$5 to 61c; ashes, \$4.50

RECEIPTS TO-DAY

flour, 998 bbls; ash 235 rolls; tobacco, 6 hogs, 19. Wheat in Chicago April. Receipts, 1. do. Corn about ste 41 1/2c to 41 1/2c June. ments, 77,000 do. P \$15.00 April, and lar At New York No. 2 for April.

New adve

CUNARD

The Cunard Steam NEW YORK and L L BOR. The "BOTANIA" ary 16th. The "BATAVIA" uary 23rd.

VICTORIA

STREET, 1 ONE DAY BOARDERS—A a month. Good Rooms for regu Six Tickets for a doll

CHILDREN

WANTED By a family returning to WALES TERRA

HOUSE

West of Bleury street, 1 ment or self-contained, 1 on "Advertising Clerk,"

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month. 274 St. Ge

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Brick Houses, No. 394 eight rooms, B. & C., villa in good order. Rent \$12 per 364 St. Lawrence street.

TO LET—A, with P or part of front, with P 254 and 256 St. James street, able tenant. Possession 1st A street.

TO LET—S House. 497 Sherbrooke

TO LET—Saloon and License. Address. C

Ask for it and Take No Other. Ask your dealer for Ogilvie's Patent new process Hungarian Flour, which is of a higher quality than any other five grades that a trial will ensure. It is made in the best mill in the world, and is milled on the back of the stone, or some other warm place, where it is milled, and you will be surprised at the difference. It will make in either bread or cake. Some good cooks see a lot of difference in the quality of the time and regard it a great secret. Obtainable from all dealers, or direct from OGILVIE & CO., Glencora Mills, And 88 FOUNDLING STREET, Montreal.

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VOL. CX. NO. 280

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1881.

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P.S.—A number of second hand safes in stock.

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Modern Improvements, newly furnished throughout, excellent cuisine, one of the most comfortable and convenient hotels in the city.

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CAR LOCKS AND SEALS.

16 ST. JOHN STREET,
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Page 6—Presbyterian Missions; Montreal Elections; Mining in the Eastern Townships.
Page 7—Marine News.
Page 8—Financial and Commercial Reports.

EPILOGUE OF THE LATEST NEWS.

The President of Mexico is very ill.
Gold exports from Russia are increasing rapidly.
The Emperor William's health is declining rapidly.
A Westmanth county farmer has been shot for paying rent.
Oxford University Union Society have refused Oscar Wilde's poems.
There are rumours of the possible transfer of the Papal See to Salzburg.
A destructive gale passed over Great Britain yesterday. Two people were killed in Glasgow.

A Berlin despatch reports that Strouberg has secured the concession for the Euphrates Valley Railway.

The Marquis of Londonderry's retail venture in the coal trade in London has proved very successful.

Letters have been received from Lieutenant Barry, of the Jeaneau search expedition, dated up to the 16th ultimo.

A flying column 500 strong assisted the civil authorities in carrying out evictions on the estate of Col. Tottenham, M.P., in county Leitrim.

Duff, sentenced to be hanged for the murder of a policeman in a street riot, had his sentence commuted to penal servitude for life.

It has been reported £100 a week to cater for suspects confined in the different jails in Ireland and they have now resolved to go on prison diet.

Extensive army reductions in Russia have created much distress amongst the dismissed officers, who, it is feared, will join the ranks of the Nihilists.

The court of enquiry into the loss of the steamer "Duff" found that the vessel was too deeply laden and the master showed want of judgment.

Dominion News.
FROM OTTAWA.

Movements of Ministers—Civil service meeting—Assault case—Shanty wages—The Saguayny cable—The Ottawa Agricultural Insurance company—Personal.

OTTAWA, November 22.
Hon. A. P. Caron, Minister of Militia, and Hon. J. H. Pope, Minister of Agriculture, leave for Toronto this evening.

Hon. J. A. Mousseau, Secretary of State, will be unable to attend the Toronto convention, owing to the recent death of his father-in-law.

Sir Hector Langevin, Minister of Public Works, will also be prevented from attending the convention, on account of indisposition.

A general meeting of members of the civil service was held this afternoon, to take into consideration the advisability of asking the treasury-board to grant a bonus to the permanent and extra clerks of the service.

A committee of five was appointed to memorialize the treasury-board on the subject.

Owing to the scarcity of lumber this season wages have increased considerably, with from \$12 to \$20 a month is paid to shanty hands, \$20 to \$22 to log makers and \$35 to cutters.

The cable which has just been laid across the mouth of the Saguenay River, under the superintendence of Mr. Gibson, is an experiment, being armored with phosphor bronze wire in place of the ordinary iron wire, and is the first cable of the kind ever laid.

The phosphor bronze wire is supposed to be imperishable, being copper wire treated with phosphorus, and is a reproduction of the bronze of the ancients. The advantages of the phosphor bronze armor are that it is non-corrosive, and is claimed to be equal to steel wire in strength, thus enabling the cables to be made much lighter, while virtually imperishable.

The Department of Marine and Fisheries sent instructions to-day to their agent at Montreal to have the lights on Lake St. Louis immediately removed into winter quarters.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Ottawa Agricultural Insurance Company which was held this afternoon, it was decided to authorize the directors to apply to Parliament to wind up the Company.

Hon. C. P. Brown, Minister of Public Works, Manitoba, left to-night for Winnipeg. The case of James Keely, charged with assaulting James Brooks, son of Mr. Brooks, of Sherbrooke, came up to-day. Mr. Brooks failing to identify the prisoner, the case was dismissed.

FROM QUEBEC.
FRANCE—The political contest—Short weight broad—Weather—Arrest.
QUEBEC, November 22.
Le Courrier du Canada replies in a vigorous article to the attacks of the Chronicle upon Mr. Senecal, and charges Irvine with being their authority.

Mr. Joseph Robinau, proprietor of St. James Hotel, Three Rivers, arrived in town this morning. It appears he recently learned that a young man was travelling in the cities of Montreal and Quebec getting goods and forging his name to a large sum of money. Mr. Robinau last evening received a telegram from Mr. Lalibert, furrier, of this city, stating that a certain young man was ordering a considerable amount of goods in his name, and asking if all was right. Mr. Robinau answered by immediately coming to Quebec and having the accused arrested. The investigation is going on in the Police Court before Judge Chauveau.

The progress reports submitted with regard to Mr. Carbery's candidacy in Quebec West, are of the most encouraging character, and tend to show that it will be successful

by a large majority. An important meeting is to be held in the County of Megantic to-day, to bring out a strong candidate in opposition to Mr. Irvine. In Montmorency the Conservative candidate, Mr. Desjardins, is sure to be returned, judging from the popularity of his candidature in all the parishes of the county.

The police seized 42 loaves of bread this morning from a baker from Stadacona village. This is about the fourth time the same party has had his bread seized for short weight.

The weather has set in very cold to-day. It is freezing very hard, but there is not yet enough snow for sleighing.

A man named Audebert, from Montreal, was arrested here last night on a warrant charging him with being implicated in a row some weeks ago on board a steamer of which he was pilot.

Mr. Bishop, organist of the Anglican Cathedral, left for the West last night to procure a new organ for that edifice, for which it is understood that all the funds have been subscribed by a member of the congregation.

Hon. Mr. Chapleau has arrived in town, and election meetings are now held here nightly, both in the centre and west divisions. To-night the friends of Dr. Hinfrey, Liberal candidate in the centre, held a public meeting in Victoria Hall, which was addressed by Messrs. Irvine, D. A. Ross, F. X. Lemoine, the candidate and others.

Mr. Methot, M. P., has broken his arm by falling from a horse.

FROM TORONTO.
Cattle shipments—Retracted—Foundry business—Selling her child.

Toronto, November 22.
A Toronto firm intend shipping several carloads of cattle to Manitoba this week.

Captain Mullet, of Chicago, was called a "dead beat" by an evening paper a short time ago. On his return to Toronto he threatened to sue the paper for libel and the complimentary paragraph. The action has been stopped.

The old Canada Car Works at the back of the Central Prison are being converted into a foundry by Messrs Hunter and Inglis, of Hilda's. They will employ 125 hands.

A drunken mother has sold her daughter, aged 7 years, to a family living in the east end of the city for \$50. The mother is addicted to drink.

The city seems to be full of Conservative delegates to the Convention. There must be more than 600 present.

The clergymen express a determination to fight down the social evil by legal means or call for the removal of the officials.

In reference to the contested policy of the steamer "Duff," the Commercial Union explains that they have only paid one of the bills its seventh interest, amounting with costs, to \$5,000. If the other six bills to recover they will have to fight them to the Privy Council in England, as did the one whom they have paid.

NOVA SCOTIA.
Marriage of the Bishop of Newfoundland—Public works interrupted.

HALIFAX, N.S., November 22.
There was a large gathering at St. Luke's Cathedral to-day of persons desirous of seeing the marriage of Right Rev. Llewellyn Jones, D.D., Lord Bishop of Newfoundland, with Miss Elizabeth Allen, second daughter of Lieut-Governor Archibald.

The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Nova Scotia, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Hill, of St. Paul's. The bride's dress was an ivory white satin train, over a Spanish lace petticoat, orange blossoms at neck and sleeves, a wreath of orange blossoms and myrtle, and tulle veil, completely covering the dress; pearl necklace, brooch and earrings, the gifts of the bridegroom's sister. The bridesmaids were Miss Mary Archibald, sister of the bride, Miss F. Binney, daughter of the Bishop of Nova Scotia; Miss Lena Henry, daughter of Justice Henry, of the Supreme Court of Canada. They wore dresses of ivory white gauze, trimmed with Spanish lace and water lilies, hats—Spanish lace, trimmed with dark green, and trimmed with water lilies. Each carried a basket of lilies and wore a gold bracelet, the gift of the bridegroom. A large number of beautiful and costly articles were presented to the bride.

Sir Charles Dupper is inspecting the works of his department in and about Halifax.

NEW BRUNSWICK.
Woodstock relief fund—Navigation closed.

ST. JOHN, N.B., November 22.
Subscriptions are being taken up for the relief of the sufferers by the Woodstock fire. \$300 has been collected here, and as much in Fredericton.

The weather has been very cold and stormy to-day. The steamer Empress, which was to cross the Bay this morning, but was obliged to put back to Digby. The St. John River froze over to-day, and navigation has absolutely closed.

QUEBEC.
Pilot drowned.

FATHER POINT, Q., November 22.—A young pilot named Phillippe Lavoie was drowned on Sunday by being washed from a schooner that was bringing him to his home at St. Luce.

ONTARIO.
Mails behind time—Mayoralty contest—The new cotton factory—Bodies recovered.

KINGSTON, November 22.—The mail trains are from one to three hours late nearly every day. Very frequently the Eastern mail, which ought to arrive here shortly after 4 p.m., is so late that it is not distributed at 6.30, when the post office is closed, which is a serious inconvenience to business men here.

The Mayoralty contest this year is going to be a pretty stiff one. The candidates, Mr. Gaskin, outside manager of the Montreal Transportation Company, and Mr. McRossie, lumber merchant, are both Conservatives.

Mr. McRossie was defeated last year by the present Mayor, Mr. Pens.

The large new tandem 250 horse-power engine for the Kingston Cotton Mill has arrived, and will be placed in position as soon as possible. Three car loads of cotton have been received from Memphis. Half a dozen looms have been put in position.

A despatch from Ganoque says a steamer went yesterday to search for the bodies of the eight unfortunate persons who were drowned in the capsizing of a small boat in Est Bay on Saturday. All were recovered with the exception of that of a baby, and taken to Clayton. They will be buried to-morrow at Omar, near Fisher's Landing, N.Y.

The Conservative Convention.
AN IMMENSE GATHERING.

First Day's Proceedings.

THE BANQUET TO SIR JOHN

WHAT THE NATIONAL POLIOY IS DOING FOR THE COUNTRY.

Toronto, November 22.
The aspect of the Conservative Convention is of a most imposing character. Over 1,000 delegates are in attendance. Sharrbury Hall was not large enough to contain the whole of the delegates coming in from the quarters of Ontario.

Mr. James Turner, of Hamilton, was called to the chair.

Among the principal incidents of the day was the reception accorded to Sir John Macdonald. The whole audience rose en masse to welcome him, the acclamations lasting for several minutes. Sir John was evidently much touched by the welcome he received. His speech, which was of a preliminary kind, was in his usually happy strain, and was loudly applauded.

Mr. J. B. Plumb, M.P., Niagara, moved the resolution appointing the committees. In doing so he made some happy points. His remarks were well timed and well received.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Thos. White, M.P. for Cardwell. His speech was full of excellent material, and left a sound and useful impression on the meeting.

Mr. W. R. Meredith, M.P.P., leader of the Conservative section of the Ontario Legislature, was hailed with enthusiasm; his remarks were delivered with fluency and force, and found their way to the hearts of the delegates, and when he laid down the principle that the party must be united on all issues, local as well as federal, it was most heartily responded to.

Mr. Tasse, M.P. for Ottawa, felt his way to the sympathies of his audience, in declaring that there was no bigotry of religion, of race or of locality in the Conservative ranks.

Sir Alexander Campbell, Hon. D. L. Macpherson and Hon. Mr. Gibbs spoke effectively from a senate standpoint, and Mr. Adam Brown, Mr. Joseph Hawkins, Hon. Mr. Robert, Mr. Walsh, M.P., Simcoe, and Mr. Robertson, M.P., Hamilton, added their quota to the information, instruction, encouragement and enlivenment which had been reached, the delegates separated, to meet again at 9 a.m. to-morrow. Meanwhile the committee of resolutions will meet in order to prepare business and reaffirm the principles of the Convention to-morrow.

The banquet to Sir John will be an immense affair.

Sir Leonard Tilley is here, accompanied by Lady Tilley. He is on his way from London, whither he went in connection with negotiations incident to the copyright question, now so much talked of in diplomatic circles. Sir Leonard is looking very well, and speaks most cheerfully of the progress and industry of the country is making under the management of Sir John Macdonald. Should he speak at the banquet to-morrow, he will be able to produce facts and arguments sufficient to confound opponents, and to convince all candid men that a policy peculiarly fitted for the needs and necessities of Canada has been firmly established by the Liberal-Conservative Government of Sir John Macdonald.

IRISH AFFAIRS.
DUBLIN, November 22.—It is understood that the political suspects in the jails of Ireland have been ordered to go upon prison diet. The expense of catering for them is now £400 a week. The prisoners will no longer permit to be used for this purpose the money subscribed by America.

Mr. Labouchere says that the Irish law officers have been told to drop the case of a visit to the Land Court in Merrion street might be recommended to any philosopher desirous of witnessing the practical dispensing of the greatest amount of happiness to the greatest number.

Yesterday a flying column of five hundred military and police assisted the civil power in evictions on the estates of Mr. Tottenham, M.P., at Killybegs, County Leitrim. The police also dispersed a private meeting of the Ballyfarman branch of the Ladies' Land League in Roscommon County.

LONDON, November 22.—A Dublin despatch says it is believed Egan's announcements in regard to the receipts of the Land League are exaggerated.

Dr. Duffin, November 22.—Duff, a butcher, recently sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Constable Daly in a street affair, has been respited, and his sentence commuted to penal servitude for life.

A farmer, named Green, has been fatally shot near Moate, county West Meath, for paying rent.

THE MISSING SCHOONER
P. P. DORR.

BUFFALO, N. Y., November 22.—All has been learned concerning the missing schooner P. P. Dorr which will be known until the bodies of her unfortunate crew be taken to wash up on the beach. The Dorr sailed from Toledo for this port nine days ago, and should have reached here three days ago.

Her crew numbered seven—Capt. Peter Duffin, Jr., and the mate, James Reno, of St. Catharines, Ont., where he leaves a family; Michael Rooney, of Toledo; James Blackley, of Detroit; John Peterson, of Kingston, and two others not known here. Capt. Duffin was one of the most popular young sailors on the lakes, and was highly esteemed for his ability and integrity. He was but 30 years old, and left a wife and a son about five years old. Mrs. Duffin had been ill for some time, and the terrible news of her husband's death was so great a shock to her that it was thought she would not survive it.

A report was current this morning that she was dead, but this proved incorrect. She is recovering, but is still very weak. Captain Duffin was a member of the People's Mutual Benefit Association, from whom his wife will receive an insurance of \$600. Last night some lumber which is recognized to be from the Dorr's cargo was

washed ashore opposite the Michigan street bridge on the Lake beach. A large raft of oak timber has been adrift on the Lake for a week, having broken away from a tug, and it is thought by some land men that the Dorr collided with this raft and was wrecked. It is considered a very singular case indeed for a light lumber-laden vessel to disappear so entirely as the Dorr has done.

Midnight Despatches.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, November 22, 1 a. m.—Lower Lakes: Fair, warmer, east to south winds during the day with falling barometer.

ENGLAND.
Arctic exploration.

LONDON, November 22.—Dr. Rae, the well-known Arctic explorer, in a letter to Nature to-day, criticizes Mr. Hartman's theory that in order to reach an advanced position within the unknown area, it is necessary to follow the coast line trending northward with a western aspect. He says so far as a western aspect is concerned, experience has taught exactly the reverse. The German Government has asked the Reichsrath for 300,000 thalers, in order that the fatherland may join France and England in a proposed international Arctic expedition. Gen. Moltke has given his opinion respecting the practicability of aerial navigation. He declares that it is only a question of time and of the invention of the proper motive power.

The loss of the SS. Clan Macdonald.

LIVERPOOL, November 22.—The Court of Equity into the foundering of the steamer Clan Macdonald on October 20th, and consequent loss of life, and the vessel was too deeply laden and the master showed want of judgment.

Disruptive gale.

LONDON, November 22.—A severe gale prevailed in England, Scotland and the south-east of Ireland last evening. Many houses were unroofed in the counties of Waterford and Wick. Part of the Caledonian Railway was washed away at Dundee. Great damage resulted from the gale in Folkestone harbor and vicinity.

LONDON, November 22.—Later details of the storm show that on the banks of the Firth of Forth large stretches of the sea wall were blown away and the breakwater destroyed. At Blackpool the promenade was destroyed. The storm was the fiercest known at Queenstown for thirty years.

Much damage was done by the gale in Glasgow. Chimneys and roofs were wrecked. Various casualties to shipping are reported.

Oscar Wilde's poems.

The poems of the aesthete, Oscar Wilde, have been refused acceptance by the Union Society of Oxford University.

The new departure in the coal trade.

The agents of the Marquis have to engage other steamers than his own to carry coal.

Herbert Bismarck's mission to London.

PARIS, November 22.—Gambetta's organ, the Paris, published a sensational telegram to-day from London, stating that Bismarck's son Herbert had arrived in London on a secret mission, to offer England the possession of Egypt, to the satisfaction of France, and guarantee that no power having interests in the Mediterranean sea be permitted to go beyond diplomatic means of resisting annexation.

Germany jealous of Anglo-French alliance.

LONDON, November 22.—The Daily News Paris despatch says the interpretation put upon the alleged mission of Herbert Bismarck to London is that Germany, vexed, if not uneasy, at cordial relations between France and England, is trying to transform the alleged mission into a political plot, and the two great powers have taken regarding Egypt.

The Solway disaster.

LONDON, November 22.—The report that the men who escaped in a boat from the burning steamer Solway had been picked up on the Irish coast proves untrue.

The Scott-Simpson libel case.

LONDON, November 22.—The Scott-Simpson libel case; £1,500 damages, was awarded plaintiff.

SCOTLAND.
Extensive fire.

AYA, November 22.—Sixteen houses burned here, thirty families homeless.

RUSSIA.
Sedition.

BERLIN, November 22.—In consequence of the appearance of seditious proclamations in military schools the St. Petersburg police have been ordered to search suspicious places.

Gold exports.

The export of gold from Russia increases rapidly.

Army reductions.

BRUSSELS, November 22.—It is stated that Gen. Vanovers, Russian Minister of War, is much concerned in consequence of the army curtailment by which many officers are reduced in circumstances. The Minister of War expressed a fear that these officers would go to swell the ranks of the Nihilists, and asked the Minister of Finance to find employment for superfluous officers, but the request has been refused. The creation of a number of extra posts in the Caucasus will probably be authorized to provide for dismissed officers.

ing the establishment of a minor state of siege in Berlin, Hamburg and Leipzig, because of the undiminished continuance of revolutionary propaganda, attempts to seduce soldiers from allegiance, the abolition of regicide and the vilification of Christianity, by social democrats.

ITALY.
The Holy See.

LONDON, November 22.—Leo XIII. if he should leave Rome, will, it is rumored transfer the Holy See to Salzburg.

TURKEY.
Christians massacred—Anarchy in Macedonia.

VIENNA, November 22.—Turkish officers and soldiers massacred a Christian family at Luca, carried off 10 boys, and a child, and £200. Anarchy is reported throughout Macedonia.

FRANCE.
M. De Normandie's dismissal.

LONDON, November 22.—A correspondent at Paris says that M. De Normandie's sudden dismissal from the Governorship of the Bank of France has created much surprise, such an occurrence being, it is affirmed, without precedent in the annals of the bank.

The Government's Tunis policy.

PARIS, November 22.—In the Chamber of Deputies M. Gambetta stated that the policy of the Government relative to Tunis was based on the order of the day moved by him adopted on the 9th inst., declaring that France was resolved loyally to observe the treaty with the Bey. All future measures would be submitted to the Chamber for approval. He would submit on Saturday fresh credits for the expenses of December. He declined to say anything in approval or disapproval of the financial acts of the late Cabinet.

TUNIS.
Lively times along the coast.

TUNIS, November 22.—Advices from Susa state that fighting continues all along the coast. The village of Shebban was wrecked and is in possession of the insurgents.

MEXICO.
Dismissal of the President—Cabinet changes.

CITY MEXICO, November 22.—The President is very ill. Yesterday he vomited blood. To-day he is unable to get up. The Minister of Finance has resigned, and his resignation has been accepted. Trevino will be succeeded by Marjorio. There are many rumors of important changes in the Cabinet and foreign missions.

UNITED STATES.
The Gulton trial.

WASHINGTON, D.C., November 22.—Seavill resumed his argument to-day. He called the jury's attention to the plea set up by the defence and discussed at great length the growth and changes of public opinion upon the subject of insanity and its treatment by the courts when set up as a defence in criminal cases. He cited numerous cases and rulings in several noted ones, where insanity was set up. He claimed that the plea of insanity having been set up by the defence the burden of proof rested with the prosecution.

Financial affairs quieting down.

BOSTON, November 22.—All fears of further financial trouble are dispelled. Business in the stock market is going on as usual. The flurry, however, caused many conservative operators to sell from the tone of activity of the market largely depends to become slightly apprehensive, and leave speculation alone for a time. It also caused a tight money market. The Second National Bank yesterday called in about \$1,000,000 outstanding funds on the plea of demand from New York.

Murder of an orphan.

NORTH TRAY, Vt., November 22.—It is in the town of Potton, just across the Canadian border, that an orphan boy named Sweet, William Peters and wife, who took him from an asylum. Both have fled.

Come to grief.

must know more, must be better informed on a multitude of subjects, must be able to go beyond the groove of their own language and of the habits which were enough for the last generation. The gloomy feature of the situation is that English clerks, as a rule, have not realized the necessity of the case, and that they are being elbowed out by foreigners who can speak three or four languages, can adapt themselves more readily to the shifting conditions of modern trade, and can live on a pound a week. The German clerk in MR. BESANT'S novel takes the trouble to explain that he and his compatriots are ambitious besides. They do not mean to live on a pound a week all their lives. They mean, when they have made sure of their ground, to trade for themselves in our markets, and many of them do so already. Well, it remains to be seen whether the Englishman, when he has realized the situation, will not be able, as of old, to hold his own. But to do so he must copy his rival in his virtues, intellectual and moral. He must cultivate self-denial and courage. He must learn to use his eyes, his ears, his brain to the best advantage. It is here that public and semi-public authorities can help him by setting to work upon the re-organization of our secondary school system, if that can be called a system which is as yet a chaos. One of the first reforms which should be taken in hand, as soon as England and Scotland have succeeded in obtaining their rightful share of the attention of Parliament, is the reform of the Education Office.

A FINANCIAL PLETHORA. (*The Times*, Saturday, Dec. 1.)

Party warfare in the United States offers at present a strange spectacle. It is not the less comic that all the combatants seem profoundly in earnest. Democrats and Republicans of various colours and denominations are worrying their several brains to discover how not to be so excessively solvent. The State is many millions a year richer than it wants to be, and the difficulty is to find a convenient, or the least inconvenient, vent. To Americans of the genuine native spirit a temporary satisfaction will be that the embarrassment is at any rate peculiar. They love to be exceptional, and a surplus on the actual scale is unique in financial and national history. Prussia before 1870 used to do a little better than make two pecuniary ends meet. The result was effected by not letting the disbursing right hand know what the saving left hand was doing. A little here and a little there was levied beyond the absolutely necessary. Pfennigs and thalers were hoarded in secret cellars against an anticipated militant summons. At most the amount was not enormous, according to American standards. Whatever it was, the accumulation went on almost by stealth. At Washington there never has been any concealment. All the world has been informed that the Treasury was overwhelmed with money and had mines of molten silver. It has continually been gasping for breath in the midst of its superabundant riches, though it has struggled manfully to squander. At length it is abandoning the effort in despair. It has determined to go into liquidation, turned upside down; and all the vultures of financial metaphysics are hovering over its sick bed. Never was there such an experience. Citizens of an effete old world cannot be expected to understand the mournfulness of it. With a covetous envy, which must appear irony to perturbed Transatlantic financiers, the philosophers of the National Association for the Preservation of Agriculture and Our Other Industries talk of magnificent American surpluses. They exult in such triumphs of protection, and hold them up as an incentive for British emulation. If they only knew, their praise is poison to the professors of similar delusions across the ocean. They are playing the part of the starving beggar to the jealously admiring Alderman. There is not an American protectionist who would not be rejoiced to reduce his glorious surpluses to a shadow. The competition of the moment throughout the Union among conflicting politicians is which can bore the quickest and biggest hole in the public chest. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S antagonists are careful above all to guard themselves against a charge of love for splendid surpluses. They have their own plan for depleting the Treasury, and they insist that it is every whit as thinning and exhausting as that which has been sprung upon them.

Proposals as yet received from the PRESIDENT'S Republican or Democratic-Protectionist adversaries show, it must be admitted, little inventiveness. An annual incumbrance of a superfluous score or more millions is not to be written off by an insertion of jute-butts and oriental grasses on the free list. MR. BLAINE harps on the well-worn theme of tobacco. He seems to have heard of LORD PALMERSTON'S success in sinking money on Channel harbour works, and emulously hopes that the fortification of the Atlantic seaboard might be similarly fruitful in expenditure. If a good few yearly millions were thus swallowed up, the whisky tax could be rescued from extinction. He will have to throw more than the tobacco duties to the free-trading wolves if he is to rival MR. CLEVELAND'S scheme. As the single essential question with him and his followers in the existing crisis is how to rid the Treasury of a plethora without encouraging native covetousness for cheap foreign goods, perhaps they might be disposed to entertain the overtures of LI HUNG CHANG. The famous Viceroy was visited a twelvemonth ago by a United States General on behalf of a syndicate. GENERAL

WILSON and his syndicate, like others of his countrymen, desired a concession for the construction of Chinese public works. LI does not wish that foreign syndicates should have the control of Chinese roads and telegraphs; but he was perfectly ready to avow to the General that the Empire must have such things. The question, he remarked, was where to find all the money to pay for them. He should be glad, he intimated, if the United States Government would lend for the purpose some of the silver piled up in the State repositories. He had heard that it amounts to hundreds of millions of dollars, and that new houses of iron and steel have to be erected to hold it. There the Republican managers have the way they have been seeking for the extrication of American finance from its cruel dilemma. Any port is welcome in a gale. Evidently, from the protectionist point of view, America does not supply occasions enough for the indispensable waste pipe to carry off the constant tax supply. China could absorb the whole, and leave the lender as soundly tax-ridden as ever. The one doubt is whether it be necessary for the troublesome BLAND dollars to travel quite so far, should this class of idea be adopted. Blood is thicker than water; many British spending agencies might be prevailed upon to lend the American Treasury a helping—that is, a borrowing—hand. The London School Board wants assistance for its projected superannuation fund. Washington could cast the entire fund into its pension list and never feel it. The Birmingham Liberal Club seems to be about to be wound up from lack of income. A trifle in BLAND dollars would set that right. The Royal Agricultural Society would like to set up a weekly journal, except for the expense, which would be nothing to the American surplus. If American financiers require a vaster outlet for spare cash than such petty enterprises, the City of London might oblige them. The Court of Common Council begins to feel the necessity of looking into its expenditure. It has positively appointed a special committee of inquiry, and a member of the Court declares the state of the Corporation's finances will compel it to practise economy without much delay. To escape so sad a necessity it would possibly agree to cooperate in the relief of the American sufferer by the contrary malady. These are mere haphazard instances of remedies for the American difficulty, which respect religiously the right of the American taxpayer to go on paying half as much again as his Government with all its skill can succeed in spending at home. The catalogue could, if it be desired, be infinitely lengthened without actual resort to appeals to the benevolent in our advertising columns. Perhaps, as the circumstances are urgent, the British Fisheries Commissioners might be instructed to offer to reopen the Alabama investigation. The award could easily be cancelled. Though the restitution of the few millions would not go far towards emptying the iron and steel tenements crammed with coin which haunt LI'S fancy, it would be a beginning.

LI asked his acquaintance whether some of the savings could not be employed in increasing the poor pay of American diplomatists in China, or elsewhere. The objection is that this is a sensible use of the money, and the supporters of the American financial system have an instinctive dislike for common sense. An infusion of common sense might sap and wreck the whole edifice. If common sense were allowed to have the smallest concern in the matter, the American people would not endure to pay money in taxes which its Government confesses it does not need and would rather not have. Common sense protests against a state of things which sends the enterprise of the country into European bourses, entreating loans of millions which the State clutches and converts into coins no longer current. Protection in the United States is perishing of its own inordinate success. While it has harassed the consumer, it has so surfeited the Public Treasury that a Secretary to the Treasury must be tempted to regard defaulting collectors as the only real friends he possesses.

THE CRUISE OF THE SUNBEAM. (*The Times*, Thursday, Dec. 15.)

LORD BRASSEY reached Portsmouth yesterday in the Sunbeam, after a cruise of some 36,000 nautical miles. This latest voyage of a yacht in which the public long ago learned to take a peculiar interest has been saddened by the death of LADY BRASSEY, to whose vivacious chronicles that interest was mainly due. Thousands felt on reading the melancholy news as if they had lost a personal friend, and sympathy for LORD BRASSEY was wider and more keen than is often excited by domestic bereavement. But the voyage just concluded has interest of another kind for the nation at large. It was undertaken in order that LORD BRASSEY might ascertain by personal observation the condition and requirements of the ports and coaling stations upon which this country depends for its control of the sea, for the protection of its commerce, and, in the long run, for its very existence. It was a patriotic idea thus to employ leisure, wealth, and official experience in forming an independent judgment upon important national questions; and although, for reasons wholly unconnected with coaling stations, however closely connected with the end for which they exist, we cannot wish for LORD BRASSEY any early opportunity for the official use of his observations, we may venture to hope that the Admiralty will not be backward to profit by an experience which he will undoubtedly be ready to communicate. We publish wo

the spirit of integrity and good will are beyond dispute, possesses also the force of character and the political capacity which are needed to extricate France from her present difficulties. For the moment public opinion in Paris is probably less concerned with political forecasts and intrigues than with the personality of AUBERTIN, the would-be assassin of M. FERRY, and the results of the WILSON trial. AUBERTIN seems to be one of those half-crazy egotists from whom any absurdity is to be expected, and to whom any wickedness is possible, if only it can be made to minister to their colossal vanity. Such men would be contemptible enough in a healthy condition of society, but they are rendered dangerous in France by the sympathy and vicious incitements of Communards and Anarchists. Our own experience shows that Sovereigns and public men are always liable to the attacks of fanatics and madmen; but it also shows that such attacks are regarded with becoming horror and indignation by the general community. In France, on the other hand, the political assassin is sure of encouragement and sympathy in certain quarters. When the crime of a reckless egotist like AUBERTIN is publicly applauded as the discharge of a duty, its significance as a mark of social demoralization altogether eclipses its individual character.

The WILSON affair, which by overturning a President has alarmed Europe and thrown France into confusion, has now reached an almost ludicrous ending. The Court has dismissed the charge against M. WILSON for lack of incriminating evidence. It holds, indeed, that the original letters addressed by M. WILSON to MADAME LIMOUZIN were destroyed by M. GRAGNON, the Commissary of Police, and that M. WILSON wrote the substitutes which were produced at the trial. But the Court further found that the original letters were destroyed without malicious intent and without M. WILSON's knowledge, and that the fabrication of the substituted duplicates did not warrant an accusation of forgery, inasmuch as the contents were similar and the signatures the same as those of the originals, so that MADAME LIMOUZIN was in no way prejudiced by the substitution. No explanation seems to have been offered of M. GRAGNON's motive in destroying the letters, and his conduct is severely censured by the Court, as is also that of M. WILSON in co-operating in the substitution of the fabricated duplicates; but it was held that such acts, however irregular and morally culpable, did not fall under the penal code, and therefore the charge was dismissed. Thus the conclusion of this deplorable incident is about as unsatisfactory as everything else connected with it. It is a pitiful story of political intrigue and sordid mystification. It is even now impossible to understand what M. WILSON can have expected to gain by conniving at a substitution so clumsy as to be almost certain of detection; nor, unless some material portion of the case presented to the Court has been intentionally suppressed, is it easy to conjecture why the original letters should have been destroyed. Had they been accidentally destroyed, or had M. GRAGNON lost them through carelessness, it would have been easy to require M. WILSON to disclose their contents, subject to correction by means of the evidence of MADAME LIMOUZIN. As matters stand, however, the mystery remains as profound as it was when the substitution of the fabricated duplicates was first detected. It is not worth while to attempt to fathom it, perhaps, and now that the political intrigues to which it gave rise have succeeded, it is probable that no one in France will care to revive a scandal which is already half forgotten. M. GRÉVY has suffered heavily for his attachment to those traditions of family concord and solidarity which form so characteristic a feature of the social organization of France. He has not known how to fall with dignity; but Frenchmen should not suffer themselves to forget the single-minded fidelity with which he watched over the interests of France in many a crisis during the last nine years.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION. (*The Times*, Thursday, Dec. 15.)

It must be admitted that a great deal of attention is now being directed to the technical and commercial education of the people of England. The law of self-preservation has begun to operate with unmistakable force upon our men of business, as well as upon the class which is actually engaged in education. The sufferings of the trading classes during the past ten years have had the natural effect of stimulating an inquiry into causes, and the deficiencies of our commercial education have naturally been found to be among the most serious of them. The Conference called by the London Chamber of Commerce is a significant symptom of the interest awakened by this subject. After a first meeting three weeks ago it was resumed yesterday, under the presidency of Mr. TRITTON, the Chairman of the Chamber, and after a number of interesting letters had been read there were speeches from SIR JOHN LUBBOCK, MR. MUNDELLA, and others. In the evening, at the rooms of the Society of Arts, an elaborate paper was read by SIR P. MAGNUS, whose authority on these matters is recognized. A curious proof of the diversity of opinion which still exists on all educational methods may be gathered from a comparison of the letters laid before the Conference with each other and with the speeches made. LORD BRAMWELL, for example, desires to reform education by disregarding *minutiae*. He says that he got no

good out of the Latin verses which he wrote when a boy, and that nobody could get good from "a knowledge of the names of those who killed THOMAS BECKER." We should, for our part, venture to doubt whether some of LORD BRAMWELL's remarkable keenness of mind is not to be accounted for by the drilling which his Latin verses gave him—by the habit of twisting, turning, and adjusting thoughts and phrases which that old-fashioned exercise implies. And certainly, with regard to his second illustration, we should regard it as a very odd kind of history which ignored *minutiae*, even though they are of such a kind as the names of the murderers of BECKER. These things may have no more direct relation to the work of the counting-house or the factory than have the precise measurements of the zoologist. But SIR JOHN LUBBOCK desires to see zoology included in the subjects for the Oxford and Cambridge Commercial Certificate. It is evident that he thinks that measurements and *minutiae* may have some educational bearing on the practical utility of a clerk or an artisan. The truth is that, if we are to arrive at any agreement as to sound educational reform, we have to bear in mind the real nature of the problem. What is wanted is an education which shall at once train the mind and be in direct relation to the daily needs of life. Latin grammar trains the mind, but it has nothing directly to do with the shop or the warehouse. French commercial correspondence does not exactly train the mind, but it has much to do with the shop and the warehouse. We want to discover something which satisfies both conditions.

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK, as the mouthpiece of the London Chamber of Commerce, yesterday proposed a rather sweeping resolution, with a view to making the study of modern languages and elementary science practically compulsory in the secondary schools of the country. His proposal is to address the Civil Service Commissioners and the Universities on the subject. He would demand from the former that in all their examinations they should put French and German on an equality with Latin and Greek; and from the latter that neither a degree nor a local certificate should be granted except to persons acquainted with one modern language and the elements of science. There can be no doubt that he is quite right to go to the top of the scale if he desires to carry his reform in education. Relatively few as are the students of the Universities, it is these bodies that fix the standard and the character of education, first in the public schools and indirectly in the second-grade schools throughout the country; and where they do not exert much influence the Civil Service Commissioners do. The answer of these latter to those who complain that Greek has at present twice as many marks as German is that boys at school spend twice as much time on Greek as on German. SIR JOHN LUBBOCK maintains that this is not so much a cause as an effect. The schools adapt themselves to the examinations much more than the examinations to the schools; and if the examiners were to place German and Greek on an equality, the schoolmasters, he thinks, would follow suit. As to the Universities and the public schools, one is tempted to welcome any change which would put some check upon the shocking waste of time of which public school education gives such innumerable examples. The real difficulty lies in the teachers. Men will teach what they have learned themselves; public school masters have learned classics; and they stick to the privilege of teaching them lest their occupation should be gone. SIR PHILIP MAGNUS, the Director of the City and Guilds of London Institute, dealt with schools of a lower grade in his elaborate paper read before the Society of Arts; but his burden is much the same as that of SIR JOHN LUBBOCK. He regards all the recently improved opportunities for technical instruction as likely to be thrown away unless commercial education, in its wider sense is fully developed, and unless the mass of the middle class youth of the country can be trained to become good business men. Assuredly there is need of such training; the fact will only be denied by those who fail to reflect upon the vast changes which have passed over the methods of trade during recent years. Many of the details of SIR PHILIP MAGNUS's scheme are more than questionable, but we agree with many of his principles, and with many of his objections to schemes already before the country. We think with him that the proposed University certificate is likely to be too expensive. An examination fee of 25s. or 35s. is too much for the class of ordinary clerks to pay. We agree, too, that subjects like the Technical Instruction Bill, which will doubtless be reintroduced next Session, are most difficult to treat except in relation to the general educational system, and that what is wanted is a general and statesmanlike attempt to organize the whole of the middle-class education of the country.

It is certain that during the past thirty years the system of trade has been entirely changed. Railways, fast and spacious steamships, and above all the network of telegraphs which now covers the world, have transformed the conditions under which men do their business. Competition is infinitely keener than of old. It is more difficult to get customers, and much more difficult to keep them. Men have to go further afield for their markets, and to offer a greater variety and a more readily adapted supply of goods. All this implies the necessity of greater skill, knowledge, and energy not only on the part of the chiefs of commercial houses, but on that of their subordinates. A merchant's office must be better manned than of old if it is not to founder. Clerks

Commercial Education

MCGILL NORMAL SCHOOL.

Annual Public Meeting and Presentation of Prizes.

THE PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

Eighty-nine Successful Candidates—Addresses by Sir William Dawson, Hon. G. Ouimet and Others.

The annual public meeting for the presentation of prizes and diplomas in connection with the McGill Normal school was held yesterday afternoon, when there was a large attendance of pupils, their friends and interested spectators. The Hon. Mr. Gedeon Ouimet, superintendent of education of the province of Quebec, presided, and among those present on the platform were Sir Wm. Dawson, Dr. Robbins, Dr. McGregor, Prof. Johnson, Mr. J. R. Douglass and the Rev. S. Bond. The Rev. Mr. Bond opened the proceedings with prayer, after which Mr. Fowler and two of his lady pupils rendered the "Marche de la Fete" on the piano and violin.

THE PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

Principal Rokius then read the annual report, which showed that eighty-nine successful candidates for diplomas, six academy diplomas of the first class, seven of the second class, thirty model school diplomas and forty-six elementary school diplomas were awarded. Seventy-nine of these were young ladies and eleven gentlemen. In speaking of the qualification of the applicants, he remarked that they would go forth to continue the work of their predecessors with increased efficiency, because the schools now are greatly improved in character, and their preparation is better, and there are increased opportunities in the schools of which they are about to take charge, for education has not been standing still in the Province of Quebec. The whole environment of the teacher is better than that of a quarter of a century ago. Schoolhouses are better; equipment is better; text books are better; salaries are better; the teacher is better regarded; and, above all, he is more strongly supported by the central educational authority. These young teachers cannot be expected to rival at the outset teachers who have added to the training of Normal Schools the no less valuable training of years of subsequent experience; but they ought now to surpass the first endeavors, and in a few years to outstrip the present successes of us who belong to the passing age. Of those before you I can at least affirm that they will strive to do so. He spoke in high terms of the manner in which those who receive diplomas from the school have been accustomed to fulfil their sacred pledge to teach for the required number of years,—he remembering but one in five years who took his diploma, and, without attempting to teach, entered on preparation for one of the other professions. He regretted that such a breach of good faith was practicable. He continued: "I rejoice in the successful lives of our pupils. Very many, after ten, fifteen, twenty years of teaching, are teaching still with pleasure to themselves, and with acceptance by the people. Others, having honorably discharged their obligations to the country by teaching themselves and their country in other employments—public and private." Speaking of the financial condition of the school he said:—"Financially our prospects are improving. Until now we have been very seriously hampered by the heavy demands for superannuation allowances paid out of the ordinary income of the school. During the five years of my incumbency the Normal school has had upwards of \$5,000 less money for the maintenance of its proper work than during the five preceding years under my predecessor. Besides, we have expended on this building what, compared with our resources, is a large sum. This last amount will, I have every reason to hope, be refunded by the Government. I do not ask an increase of the Government grant, although for the maintenance of the training school at Ottawa, containing no more pupils than this school, the Ontario Government expends annually about twice as great a sum as this school costs Quebec. I do not ask an increase of the Government grant, but I do rejoice in the prospect that it will now be all available for educational work, and that the sums necessarily expended by the Normal school on capital account will be refunded. If our hopes in this respect prove well founded, we shall immediately enter upon new fields of usefulness. The Normal School committee will use the money refunded for the immediate erection of a workshop, humble but efficient, in which we will afford our Model school boys means for the development of brain, eye and hand through handicraft. We shall not teach trades; we shall try to develop in ways not hitherto attempted in this city those powers which all children possess, and which in their maturity give men mastery over their physical environment. We believe that man is man, not alone because of his big brain, but because of other spiritual and corporal endowments, notably because of his marvellous hand. Once men held that intellect dwelt in the heart; a generation ago, that it inhabited the brain; we are learning now that as every fibre of this our physical frame is instinct with life, so is it in every fibre the dwelling place of mysterious mind, and that he is most of a man whose every power is most fully developed and nobly guided. I trust we shall have our workshop." He referred to the education which, for twenty-four years, the Normal school had given to the women as distinct from the girls, through its academy class. This had not been abandoned, but would be maintained; but its training in literary and scientific subjects would be handed over to the universities of McGill college and of Bishop's college. He continued: "The doors of both are open to our men, and McGill, by the munificence of Sir Donald Smith, is prepared with other women to admit ours also. The Normal school will still do much for its teachers-in-training of the academy class; it will watch over them, it will furnish tutorial aid, it will assist them by bursaries, and when after two years of instruction amid facilities greater than it can afford, they shall have passed their intermediate examinations, it will award their academy diplomas of the first class." He announced that when the school resumes there will be four short courses by specialists—one on school law by the able and indefatigable secretary of the Department of Public Instruction, the Rev. E. I. Rexford, B. A.; one on botany, by Prof. Penhalow; one on physiology and hygiene, by Dr. Read; and one on chemistry, by Mr. Neville Evans, B. A. Sc. He made highly appreciative references to the loss of two of the staff—Mr. Dawson, teacher of vocal music by the tonic sol-fa method, who goes to a large field of usefulness, and Dr. McGregor, whose labors here began with the opening of the Model school more than thirty years ago, and who for many years, first as instructor in classics and then as Dr. Robbins' successor in the professorship of mathematics, had been a valued member of the Normal school staff, and who retired to the rest of his declining years. He preceded: "I cannot but feel that as the friend and colleague of my earlier years departs he holds up a beaming finger to me. We meet to-day on this platform, Sir William Dawson, who, to the multiplied labors of thirty years ago, added this, that he was the first principal of this Normal school; Dr. McGregor, the first headmaster of the Boys' Model school; myself, the first appointed ordinary professor of the Normal school. We meet to-day, but not as we often met before, in the hope of meeting again, for we shall meet here no more. The night cometh when no man can work. May the sun sink slowly, may the twilight linger long, may the night

be thick with stars for my long tried associate, Dr. McGregor, in that far off western land to which he goes." He concluded by welcoming the new professor, Mr. Parmelee, the present head master of the Boys' Model school, as professor of English, Prof. Parmelee's place being filled by Mr. Smiley. He acknowledged the labors of the Ven. Archdeacon Evans, the Rev. James Fleck, and the Rev. S. Bond in conducting the weekly instruction classes of the school, and thanked the students for their respectful and obedient conduct; the professors and teachers, for their unflinching co-operation; Sir William Dawson, for his constant support and help; the Protestant committee of the Council of Public Instruction, for their wise action on various regulations affecting the school; and the Department of Public Instruction, especially the superintendent, the Hon. Mr. Ouimet, and the English secretary, the Rev. Mr. Rexford, for that mingled courtesy and promptitude which had made all official relations with them a continued pleasure.

AWARDING THE DIPLOMAS.

The prizes and diplomas, a full list of which appeared in yesterday's issue, were then awarded. Hon. Mr. Ouimet presented the fortunate ones with their prizes.

Miss Francis then read the valedictory. She has a fine, clear voice and charming manner, and was received with great attention and apparent satisfaction. She dwelt upon the fact that eight young ladies had this year taken the degree of B.A. at McGill, which had at last been thrown open to her sex. This was due to the efforts and work of the Normal school, which had prepared them for their conquest.

Miss Rhind, in a neat little speech, then presented Dr. McGregor, who is soon to depart for Victoria, British Columbia, with a silver ice pitcher and goblet.

Dr. McGregor, in replying, said, that he had been cautioned in the morning that he had better not be taken by surprise as something of this sort was about to happen, but he was sorry he had been cautioned. Having in view his place of destination, going to live in future among Chinese and Indians, he had an idea that they might present him with a pair of chopsticks and a tomahawk, so that this handsome present had been a surprise after all. (Laughter.) He said that this token of their regard gave him very great pleasure which would be shared by Mrs. McGregor and a lot of little McGregors. He very earnestly thanked them for the gift and resumed his seat amidst great cheering.

Rev. S. Bond then made a few appropriate remarks. He said the teaching profession brought more happiness with it than any other as its results were more immediate and continued year after year. He dwelt upon the position of the teacher in his relation to the public and spoke of the great moral responsibility entailed by the profession.

SIR WILLIAM DAWSON'S ADDRESS.

Sir William Dawson said that, as chairman of the Normal School committee of the University, he had given much attention to its affairs during the highly successful session just completed. He hoped that the Government would be disposed to give the aid required to enable the school to extend its work in the direction of training teachers in kindergarten work, and in the use of tools—objects necessary to be accomplished if we are to keep pace with the requirements of the age. He rejoiced in the more intimate association of the Normal school with the University in the arrangements for transferring the academy class to the latter, which would not only greatly advance the education of the higher class of teachers but enable the professors of the Normal school to give greater attention to the model and elementary classes, and to the practice of teaching in the model schools. We regret to part with Dr. McGregor, who has been connected with the school from the commencement, first as headmaster of the Model school and subsequently as professor, in which capacity a very large portion of the work of the school fell to his share, and he has no small part in the training of a number of our best teachers. It is pleasant to think, however, that he is not deemed to die in harness, but can retire on his well-earned pension, with the hope of enjoying many years of repose and comfort. From his successor, Mr. Parmelee, who has already had an important connection with the school, we expect much, and his appointment will enable the principal to rearrange the work of the school in a manner to increase its efficiency. The university is very desirous to do all in its power for the benefit of the Normal school, and no one has been more so than our venerable chancellor, the Hon. Mr. Ferrier, who is prevented by severe illness from being with us to-day.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

Hon. Gedeon Ouimet then closed the proceedings with an address, in the course of which he said:—"Among the various advantages arising from the change in the time of closing the session of this institution is one of considerable importance to myself, namely, that the change enables me to be present more frequently at the closing exercises of this institution. A few years ago we had to note the retirement of one of the original members of the Normal school staff in the person of Principal Hicks, and more recently that of Professor Darcy, and this year another break is made in the Normal school staff, as you have heard, in the retirement of Dr. McGregor, who has been connected with this institution from its organization. There are few persons in our province who can point to an educational career as long and as prominent as that of Dr. McGregor. In the retirement of Dr. McGregor and the promotion of Mr. Parmelee from the Model school, history is repeating itself, and a former student is following the course of one of the original members of the Normal school staff. I hope Dr. McGregor may be long spared to enjoy the benefits of the Pension fund, which has already proved itself of great value to the teaching staff of the province. While speaking of the pension fund I may say that notwithstanding its chequered history the fund is now established upon a permanent basis, and the teaching staff of the province has acquired through it an element of stability and permanence which it never would have gained without it. Teachers are gradually realizing the importance of this fund and they are finding out that it is not a poor fund for poverty-stricken teachers, but a compulsory insurance of teachers, which entitles them to certain annual grants upon the fulfilment of certain honorable conditions. The fund is now upon a sound financial basis, and I hope that when the good results of the working of the Pension act upon the educational interests of the province are seen, that further Government assistance will be given in order to lighten the demands upon the teachers. I am glad to be able to say that the changes in connection with this institution this year are not limited to the teaching staff. A considerable amount of money has been expended upon these Normal school buildings by the Department of Public Works during the past year with a view to improve their sanitary condition and to render them more suitable for the purposes for which they are used. I trust the changes that have been made will conduce to the comfort of the teachers and pupils and that they will thereby promote the general efficiency of the schools. Another important change has been made in the curriculum of the school, and this is perhaps the most important change of the year. The proposed transfer of the literary training of the academy class to the universities so as to extend that training over two years marks an epoch in the history of this Normal school. It is an indication of the wide influence of the important movement for the higher education of women, which has been inaugurated in connection with McGill university. If this new arrangement is worked out successfully it will not only produce a higher grade of academy diplomas, but it will also enable professors to give more time to the two remaining classes, and also to the supervision

of the practice of teaching in the Model schools, perhaps the most important part of Normal school work, and which was referred to by Dr. Robbins in his address at the inauguration of this institution, over thirty years ago, as one of three divisions of Normal school work. Permit me to refer to one or two points which are more immediately connected with my own department, but which are also of special interest to teachers and friends of education. The consolidated school law of the province, referred to in my address last year, has not yet been placed before the public. The consolidation has been completed, but it was thought desirable that the series of amendments proposed to the law should be incorporated in the revised school law and the issue has therefore been delayed until these amendments are adopted by the Legislature now in session. These amendments are the result of a careful study of the law by the two committees of the council of public instruction and by myself and the secretaries of my department; they go before the Legislature with the sanction of this important council and as a Government measure, and the amendments will, no doubt, be adopted in the form in which they are presented. The changes proposed refer generally to matters of detail, which experience in working the law shows should be modified. These, though important in themselves, are of the very greatest importance to the harmonious and successful working of our school laws. Many doubtful points of the law have been made clear and many unforeseen cases have been provided for, so that the relations and duties of the various persons affected by the working of the school law have been more definite and more easily understood. The two committees of the council of public instruction have been also engaged during the year in revising the regulations which have been adopted by them since their organization and in framing additional regulations concerning matters not hitherto provided for. These regulations have been adopted by both the Roman Catholic and Protestant committees, with the necessary modifications to meet the special requirements of the schools under their respective control, and are now being printed. They will form a pamphlet of about fifty pages, and when bound up with the revised School law they will, together, form a school code which will be a credit to the province and of great service and convenience to our educational work. The proceedings were varied by glees, duets, etc., and were brought to a close with the benediction being pronounced by Rev. Mr. Hansford.

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MR. GOSCHEN ON HEARING, READING, AND THINKING.

On Saturday afternoon, in the Egyptian-hall of the Mansion-house, the Lord Mayor presiding, Mr. Goschen delivered an address to a crowded audience of students attending the lectures of the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching.

The LORD MAYOR said he was extremely gratified that the invitation had brought together, for the first time, so many students from 25 or more centres in the metropolitan district.

MR. GOSCHEN said.—It is certainly unfortunate for me, while it is my intention and my wish to advocate the claims of hearing, in many ways, as against the claims of reading, that I am in a position to make it a somewhat disagreeable process to you on account of the hoarseness from which I am suffering. I want to explain to you how, in many ways, you can derive more satisfaction from hearing than from reading; and it is a bad illustration of my argument that I have to commence by speaking almost like a crow. I am extremely sorry for this drawback at the first meeting when, as president of the society, I have the pleasure to see so many who have come at considerable trouble to themselves to assist at this first general gathering. Let me define what I mean by the three processes named in my title. By hearing I mean taking in intellectual food by the ear; by reading, taking it in by the eye; and by thinking, I mean the form of intellectual activity which sometimes accompanies hearing and sometimes accompanies reading, but which can also be performed separately and which I fear does not always accompany listening or reading. Honestly, I must say I believe there are a vast number of readers who do not allow what I may call the frenzied current of their eyes as they read to be stopped for many moments for calm reflection or thought. And outside the circle of students who are studying under the auspices of our society I expect there are a great many who will not go through the fatigue, the great fatigue, of giving a continuous critical accompaniment of thinking to the words of the lecturers to whom they listen. But of our own students I hope I may think better things. There are two senses in which we may speak of lectures—we may speak of them as regards both the substance and the form. The form of hearing I am thinking of is the listening to lectures, or to sermons, or to speakers. Curiously, the word lecture literally means a reading or a reading out, and you may regard it from two points of view—as to substance and as to form. In substance a lecture is primarily a condensation. It represents the final result of a vast amount of study on the lecturer's part. It is his business to collect from numbers of books dealing with his subject the salient facts and ideas, and to present them in the manner most suitable to his hearers. The lecturer is primarily—and I hope if there are any here they will not object to the phrase—a condensing machine. He condenses for the benefit of his audience the result of his own reading. If the fairer portion of my audience would like a more poetical simile I would say that a lecturer makes a bouquet of flowers of cut flowers, that he arranges them for the benefit of his hearers and students, that he blends their colours and presents the bouquet to them in a perfect form. But—as for my simile—these are cut flowers, and cut flowers fade too quickly. Let us hope that those facts which the lecturer collects and presents in that form to the students, and which they have not gathered for themselves, may not be like cut flowers, liable to fade on the morrow of the day on which those facts have been received. I think I should prefer a more complimentary simile. Let me rather put it that the lecturer is a herbalist who collects the perfume and the strength of a variety of herbs and flowers and condenses them into a phial, where they may be preserved, and whence they can be taken in small doses and in such a manner as to vivify and to strengthen the constitution of those who appropriate the results of their labours. Whatever simile you adopt you will see that it is the one function of the lecturer to bring together, in a short form, that which it would be a great difficulty for you to collect, if you had to do the work entirely for yourself. But I have not only to speak of the lecture as a form of literary work. That is an important point; but I have to establish the claim of the lecturer to be heard rather than read. If we were simply dealing with the matter of intellectual condensation would it not be less troublesome if his lectures were printed and circulated? So far my argument has simply been as to the form of condensation. I have to submit that there are reasons why you should prefer to hear the lecture read or spoken rather than you should read the printed lecture for yourselves. What do you gain by hearing lectures instead of reading them? There are some points which are independent of the lecturer himself. You possibly know this better than I do. There is the stimulus of intellectual companionship. And, again, there is the infectious excitement of large audiences, though I am not sure that the audiences of our lecturers are always large. I am glad to think that they get large audiences at many of our centres. I am sure if I were to ask the lecturers they would tell me there is a certain stimulus put upon them; and I believe a certain stimulus is put upon students when they are gathered together in a large number in the same room. When you are thus gathered together you possibly find your attention more concentrated and yourselves more bound down to the work before you than if you were working in your own room. If, as I believe, there are many here who are engaged during the day in hard work, many who have other occupations besides that of listening to our lectures, it may be good for them that there are certain evenings or afternoons in the week when there is a kind of compulsion put upon them to attend these lectures—a compulsion which they would not put upon themselves, and to which they would not be so obedient if it were simply a compulsion to study generally at a given hour in their own room. From this point of view the hearing of the lecture is advantageous as compared with reading the printed lecture which may be circulated. But, after all, that is not the chief point to which I would call attention as establishing the advantage of hearing over reading in many forms of intellectual study. Beyond those advantages which I have mentioned the spoken lecture has, if the lecturer be a master of his art, other advantages over the lecture that is merely read. In the orally delivered lecture there is light and shade. The voice and the manner of the lecturer will do more than any tricks of style can do. Emphasis is better than italics. The human voice can recall the wandering attention while the printed word has no such means of self-assertion. Do you not agree with me in that? Do you not think there is much that can be put into a speech or a lecture which you can scarcely derive from a perusal of it in print? I know there are people whose intellectual appreciation is so keen and fine that reading affords them a luxurious enjoyment which the finest speech or lecture can scarcely give. Some musical people I am told can read the score of a sonata or of an opera in such a manner that they can in spirit almost realize the full enjoyment of an orchestral performance of their melody. I know not how that may be. But there are some men to whom reading brings so rich a store of intellectual association, such a corona of clear thought that they do not need the inflexion of voice or the change of manner to realize the full force conveyed by every line. These, however, are exceptional men. How great a contrast there is between, for instance, reading the lines of Shakespeare and hearing them read or recited by a fine actor. I appeal to the experience of any man, however intellectual, whether, when he takes up his Shakespeare and reads a passage of ten or 20 lines, he sees the thoughts that cluster around them as vividly as he does when he hears those lines recited by a master of the dramatic art, and whether, when he hears them so recited he does not find that Shakespeare has put into them infinitely more than is ever dreamed of by the reading student of the elements of power and the elements of imagination which only a great actor can bring out. I say, therefore, these are advantages of hearing over reading. But I am not thinking only of great dramatic performances. I say, without fear of being challenged, that when you read you cannot get the whole of that which is spoken. You may get something different. You get certain passages which are in the lecture, sermon, or speech, but there is a vast deal conveyed in emphasis, in what I may call the *tallentando* and the *crescendo* of the speaker, which cannot

be given by any other means than by listening. I remember once hearing an excellent sermon upon the text "How old art thou?" the question put by Pharaoh to Jacob; and the preacher modulated this phrase in every possible way so as to adopt it to every illustration which he gave. Sometimes he put the accent upon "old"—"How old art thou?" At the most striking times he put the accent upon "thou," and, addressing himself to each of his hearers, he asked—"How old art thou?" I would defy the most skillful of the reporters sitting at the table before me so to have reported that sermon as to convey to the readers of it the same ideas which the congregation got from the speaker. The printed report must have been something quite different. Again, let me give you an illustration from the House of Commons. Sometimes apologies are made, and a member says "I accept the apology in the spirit in which it was made." (Laughter.) Now, according to the inflection of the voice, that sentence may be either a genial compliment, or an ironical insinuation, or a ferocious insult. It depends upon the voice, and what could even the reporters, who accomplish marvels in the way of reproducing the most slipshod speeches, do with cases such as that? It has happened to me that a friend who was passing out of the House of Commons said, "I will not wait to hear you speak, I will read you tomorrow." (Laughter.) No, he will not read me; he will read my speech but it will not be mine, because, as I have already explained, there are tones, pauses, junctures, gestures, forms of inflection of mind and of thought, which can be rendered in a speech, but cannot be rendered in a report however able and accurate. And so I contend that listening has those great advantages which I have explained to you over reading. You get more of the man who speaks, and the lecturers, if they are true to their art, will remember this on every occasion. You may say that this applies more to political speeches than to lectures; but I hope I may say, in the presence possibly of one or two lecturers, and I would say it before all, I am not criticizing them; I am only expressing the hope that the lecturers will avail themselves to the full of those advantages which the power of addressing audiences *in vivo* gives them. I would, on the other hand, say to public speakers, I hope that they, like lecturers, pack some thought and substance into their speeches. Let public speakers remember how lecturers work in order to give that condensed substance of which I have spoken to their hearers. This is what public speakers can learn from the lecturers. On the other hand lecturers will vastly increase the interest of their lectures if they remember the power that there is in being able to modulate the voice so as to excite and maintain the interest of those whom they are addressing. The physical advantages of voice and manner may accompany, though not to the fullest extent, the written lecture, even if the lecturer simply reads it; but there is another advantage which the lecturer will have, if he has sufficient self-confidence, if he is sufficiently master of his subject, and ready of speech, to rely for his expressions to some extent, upon the inspiration of the moment. To gain this further advantage he must, to some extent, speak extempore. I am saying anything against the most careful preparation. I believe that phrases may be coined by forethought which no speaker, however able, will be able to coin when standing on his legs. I believe in the most careful arrangement of the subject; but, while I believe in the coining of phrases and in arrangement, I would say the lecturer must not be a slave to either. He should be able to adapt himself to the understandings and to the humour of the audience, to expand if he thinks them slow of comprehension, to illustrate if he finds his dry statement is becoming dull, and to curtail, or to omit—sometimes a very important process—when he finds they have had enough of a particular point. If you compare reading with hearing on the whole you ought to compare like with like—that is to say, a good book with a good lecture or a dull book with a dull lecture. But I am not sure whether there is not some difference in this respect, and while I would rather recommend listening to excellent lectures than the reading of excellent books, I am not sure, if both are dull, there are not some advantages in the book, because, if you find the book intolerably dull, you can put on the pace, and probably you do; but Oh! the pence of sitting out an extremely dull oral performance of any kind, when you cannot apply either whip or spur, but must listen to the end, perhaps standing—as I am sorry to say so many of my own audience are doing. (Laughter.) But when you come to excellence then it appears to me, as I have pointed out, that the lecture has a great advantage. But there is a third advantage which the lecturer has, if he can secure it—that of exciting interest and enthusiasm for his subject by his inspiring personality. This is what many of our lecturers will claim, that many students will acknowledge some lecturers possess—that they inspire by their personality, and that they increase your interest in the subject you are studying. True, a book may do this too; but personal contact is much more likely to do it. Writing that inspires is rarer almost than inspiring speech. There are ten men who can interest you on a subject by talking for one man who can interest you by writing about it; and lecturers have not fulfilled their function unless they inspire the interest and enthusiasm of their hearers. And this is especially the case with our lecturers, because their lectures are not primarily, at least, lectures upon bread-winning studies. When you are studying what I define as bread-winning studies an interest is certainly gained, but when you are studying for purposes of culture then it is of enormous importance that the lecture should be able to excite interest. The amount of time which our students may spend on our lectures is so short that unless they can carry away such interest as will lead them to study on their own account they will not have derived very great benefit from the lectures. What the lecturers have to do, besides conveying information, is to supply students with the means of self-improvement. I think you will see the drift of my meaning if I compare lectures with two forms of charity. The kind of instruction that inspires, which takes you on, which leads you to further study—that is like the charity that not only supplies the need of the moment but which helps the recipient forward to a more independent position; but the mere dry lecture which does not do this but imparts information only is like the dole which satisfies the hunger of the moment but does not help the recipient a bit further; it gives you mental food for the moment, but it does not enable the workman to go forward. I hope our lecturers will be able to supply our students, not with mere doles, but with tools by which they themselves will become workmen in the cause of education and in the cause of culture, and, therefore, in the cause of civilization. (Cheers.) That leads me to the subject of reading. Two or three questions may be asked. How should you read? It is too large and too wide a subject, and I do not know that I should be able to deal with it competently. I will not answer the question as to what to read. Sir John Lubbock has answered that question (laughter), and has supplied a list of 100 books. That list has certainly commanded very considerable assent; but one of the great leaders of thought at Oxford has said that that list had one great fault, and it was this—the list was too long; a hundred books was too many, and he would have cut it down. "What," I think I can hear a large number of my hearers say, "a hundred books too many! Why, we read a hundred books in the course of two or three years." I am sure if we were to put cross-examining questions to many in this room they would say that, including novels (laughter), they had read more than a hundred books during the last two or three years. But then I ask—and this is the point to which I wish to call your attention—How do they read? I wish to call attention to one of the great drawbacks readers have in the present day. It is the mass of books that exists, the constantly-multiplied quantity that oppresses readers. They stand aghast at the quantity of literature they have to face when they begin to read. And I think this is one of the great dangers of our times. It is not the multiplicity itself which is the evil; on the contrary, when the books are good it is an advantage; but the evil lies in this idea, that one must read everything, especially all the new books that come out. "Have you read such and such a book?" is the question constantly asked. "No." "Oh, there is a great deal said about that book; it is a very good book." "Well, I will order it from the library." This is the course that readers constantly take. They do not ask, "How does the book fit into the mass of books you are reading?" and they think they read that good book. I presume they read it in a fashion; but do they think at all of what they read? I would very earnestly put it to the students who are here that it is not necessary to read everything that comes out; but systematic reading will give more enjoyment and secure more profit than this desire to read everything. The attempt to do so resembles the practice which prevails at a German *table d'hôte*, where

you must partake of every dish that is offered and go through the whole course, however long it may be. I would rather say—order your books, as you may dine, *à la carte*, in such quantities as you wish and of such quality as you wish, and do not go through a long list of books merely because it is the fashion to read them. This multiplicity of books, joined to the belief that they are read, has led to an interesting phenomenon. It is that, as people's powers of reading are limited and still they want to read everything, the condensing process is applied in a more marked shape. Formerly we had quarterly reviews which criticized and analyzed books, and many people thought when they had read an article in a quarterly that that was enough, and that they need not read the book at all. The articles in the quarters extend to 30 pages, but 30 pages is too much. So a further condensing process has gone on, and you have now the *Fortnightly*, the *Contemporary*, and the *Nineteenth Century*, which reduce 30 pages to 15 pages, in order that you may read a larger number of articles in a shorter time and in a shorter form. As if this condensing process were not enough, the condensed articles of these periodicals are further condensed by the daily papers, who will give you a summary of the summary of all the reviews. (Laughter.) This appears to me to have a very deleterious effect on serious reading in many ways. It tends to destroy the taste for it. Those who are dipping into so many subjects and gathering information in a summary and superficial form lose the habit of settling down to great works which, while they might not give them so much contemporary information, will do much to lift them out of their daily lives and give them access to the high and noble thoughts which have been uttered by the chief authors of all countries. Ephemeral literature is driving out the great classics of the present and the past. I warn you against this tendency, and I entreat you as students to give some of that time which you have at your disposal to the study of serious works requiring thought. Hurry is another evil connected with reading. As you want to read so much, and for other reasons, you are nearly always obliged to hurry. If the Lord Mayor were to ask those who are always in a hurry to hold up their hands, I think an enormous majority would do so. Now hurried reading can never be good reading. Yet we are all tempted to hurry in reading as in everything, not only because the pace of life is actually greater, but because it is becoming the fashion to be in a hurry. Even young ladies gallop through novels when they have plenty of time to read them perfectly at their leisure. But no one now would acknowledge he is not in a hurry; and though there must be a great many people who have leisure yet they have the hurry of excitement and enjoy it, while others enjoy the hurry of business. And between these two tendencies, the result is that there is nothing but hurried reading; there is no steady reading. This hurry characterizes all the departments of life. We hurry on our railways; we hurry through our telegrams. What is the result of hurrying on the railway? We never see the beauties of the scenery through which we pass; and so with hurried reading, you do not see the beauties of the literature you peruse. And what is the next result? It is that, as you do not appreciate those beauties, the beauties are no longer created for you, style suffers, because readers read too fast to enjoy the style; and beautiful writing is becoming more and more rare. Some men there are who, in reaction against the slovenliness of the writing of the present day, become themselves stylists and literary aesthetes; but that again is rather an exaggeration. Speaking generally first-class style in literature is being weakened and seriously weakened by the extraordinary pace at which everybody is anxious to read. You may say I have said a great deal about how not to read, but I have not said how you ought to read. That criticism would be about as fair as it would be to say, if one had been commenting on the way some people take their food, "Will you say how they ought to take it?" The short answer could be given "Do not bolt your food." Do not bolt your mental food any more than you can bolt it with satisfaction your physical food. Take your time over it. A wholesome appetite occupied on wholesome mental food best thrives. That is the form in which physical nutriment is most advantageous, and that is the form which must be recommended to students. I would say, on the other hand, do not commit the fault, which is sometimes committed in taking your physical food—namely, to pick it too daintily and to leave it uneaten on your plate. That is not a wholesome appetite for food; and it is not a wholesome appetite in reading. Do not pick here and there, but, as I say, take your mental food in wholesome fashion and take it leisurely, without too much hurry. I have endeavoured to point out how hurry may spoil reading; and if hurry spoils reading, I think you will admit that it is even more likely to spoil thought—the most important of the three intellectual processes to which my title refers. As I said, thinking may be carried on simultaneously with both hearing and reading, and it may be carried on as a separate process. Consider it as an accompaniment to reading. There are some persons who disagree with everything that they read. (Laughter.) At all events they think, and so far that is to the good. There is a larger number—a much larger number—who agree with everything they read. (Laughter.) If that agreement is really an intellectual assent as the result of thinking when they are reading, then I have nothing to say against the process. But the largest class of all probably consists of those who read without thinking at all (laughter)—who allow themselves to be carried on, possibly remembering a portion of what they read, but not really carrying on any intellectual process during the operation. But if this is the case when you read, what is the case when you do not read, and when you come to what we call original spontaneous thought? I am sorry to say I think it one of the great faults of the age, and extending almost to all departments of industry and of life, that really sustained and continuous thought is going very much out of fashion, and that people think less and less. That is partly due to the hurry of life, which I have alluded to; but it is also partly due to what I would call mental indolence, because it is very difficult to think. Even intellectual men do not like thinking; they do not like thinking in the real sense of the word. There is negative thinking—criticism. A great many like that very much. (Laughter.) That is not so difficult. You have your material before you, and you begin to work upon it. But the difficulty is to create your material, and there you find a great deal of mental indolence. Men do not like to set to work to think out a difficult problem. That is one of the mental processes which more than any other tries a man. One of the most difficult forms of thinking is to make a plan. Suppose anyone is going to read an essay or to make a speech or to deliver an address or to write a sermon. The great difficulty is to make what I call the backbone of the performance. Many men will enjoy sitting down to write some beautiful passages, and they will enjoy coining some striking phrases; but the great difficulty is sitting down to think out a plan—to make a backbone. I am sure all the clergy and all the public speakers who are here will admit that above all it is essential that in every speech and in every sermon there should be backbone—that you must have the line marked out along which you are going. Of course there ought to be some backbone in the speakers and preachers themselves. (Laughter and cheers.) That is not precisely the point I am upon; I am speaking of the intellectual process. I know there are some Oxford tutors who will never allow their pupils to sit down to write an essay without outlining beforehand settled in their minds what the general form of thinking is to be. What is the ordinary way of drifting from point to point? We do not choose the line of thought; we allow ourselves in that way to be carried down the stream; and then comes a complimentary word in language in which we hide our drifting, and that is the word "suggestive." "This is a most suggestive remark." What does that mean? Not that you are thinking out the problem, but that something is suggested to you from something else—that creation has to come from association, and not from any form of original and spontaneous thought. How many men ever sit down to think out a problem? How many men sit down to think it out to the bottom? How are any of those great social questions which now crowd upon us to be solved? There, again, that superfluity of materials comes into which I have before alluded. Instead of thinking men rush to the newspapers and ponder where they keep their pamphlets, or open the book that has been written by others on the subject. And instead of thinking it out carefully from page to page, a man makes his mind a summary of other men's thoughts and his production a digest instead of a creation. And why? It is so fearfully difficult to think. Really it is a

very strange thing, I have had it upon authority from the first men of the day that they cannot think without the aid of pen and paper or without conversation with others. Some men say, "If I want to think out a subject, I get a friend and I talk to him, and he talks to me, and so we work it out between us." But he does not like to work it out by himself. Why not? If he does, he has to do double work—to think of the objections as well as the arguments in favour of the *pros* as well as the *cons*. So in his indolence he calls in a friend, who has to do the *cons* while he does the *pros*—to submit the objections to a proposition while he may find arguments in favour of it. That is not the way in which the great thinkers of former days have laboured to produce the results which are the heritage of the present generation. If we are to hand down to other generations similar productions of the intellectual force of this day, away with that indolence which is content with the reflex action of other men's minds rather than the original productions of our own. Some men's minds are like flints from which you cannot get a spark unless you strike them against another kind of metal. There are many who cannot work without pen and paper. One of the first statesmen of the day told me that unless he had pen and paper in hand he could not fairly think out a subject. Why not? I suppose it is want of concentration; and the necessity of using pen and paper—mechanical appliances—gives him a stronger impulse than any of the living intellectual forces inside him. This is a strange phenomenon, to my mind not an entirely satisfactory phenomenon, although I am bound to say—and I say it to my shame—I can much better think out a problem with pen and paper than I can without them. (Laughter.) There are some who say they cannot think at all unless they have their friend or pen and paper. I have cross-examined friends on this subject. I have asked—and it is a good test—can you, on a long railway journey, think out a problem on a great social subject? Will you begin to think out that problem when you have before you two hours in a railway carriage? One man has said that if he wanted to write some fine passage in a book he was producing he would get into an express train, because the motion of it helped his thoughts; but he was an exception. Most men have told me they cannot think in these circumstances—I am not speaking entirely of ordinary men; I am thinking of intellectual men—and that when they have finished their daily or weekly paper they then find themselves reading in due course the advertisements, and at last they study Bradshaw rather than embark upon any intellectual problem at all. (Laughter.) This is simply a form of mental indolence; they cannot concentrate themselves and bring their thoughts sufficiently together to do spontaneous work. It partly comes from this, again, that they will not give themselves time; from that they get out of the habit of steady thought, and they will not dwell long upon one subject. Both in reading and in thinking you never get far unless you will have long consecutive *ble-a-ble* with your book or with your problem. People read and think in the same way that they visit their acquaintances and friends. They have an exciting conversation for a few minutes and then the visit is over. If you wish to see a landscape or explore a character you must take time, and it must be done by steady, consistent, and continuous thought. I bespeak, therefore, for reading and for thinking greater deliberation, more careful choice of material, more consecutive-ness and continuity, and, above all, that it should never become necessary to hurry through anything, whether it be lecture, or book, or problem. We of this society hope that we carry into its centres habits of thorough study, of more leisurely study, and study more calculated than the partial study I have described to secure both benefit and amusement. Amusement is not to be found only in scampering, but you will find more intellectual amusement the more you devote yourselves to thorough and continuous exploration. We hope that our lecturers and our courses of lectures may lead you on in this process. We believe in the talents of our lecturers to inspire you with that enthusiasm of which I have spoken, and if their lectures be suggestive—suggestive in a better sense than that to which I alluded—that they may not only be sign-posts pointing towards the direction in which you ought to go, but that they may see you safely started on your journey and take you to wider fields of literature and broader fields of thought. If we shall have succeeded in producing these results we shall believe it has not been in vain that we have founded this society, students of which you are, and the students of which, both present and absent, will, I trust, look to the society as a link which has bound them to some of the most pleasant associations of their intellectual lives. (Loud cheers.)

A vote of thanks to Mr. Goschen, and another to the Lord Mayor, spoken to by Lord Aberdare, terminated the proceedings.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

TO THE EDITOR. Sir,—The times are so critical, and the Government and the country are drifting into such a position, that it appears to me to be the duty of moderate men, to whatever party in the State they may be attached, to speak out and to say how, in their opinion, the Queen's Government is to be carried on.

We have strong indications that the present Cabinet are divided on the great question of the day, and that the Government may break up at any moment upon the point whether Ireland is to have a separate Parliament or not. If this happens, how is another Government to be formed?

The Conservative party in the House of Commons numbers 251 members. What are the points in difference between them and a large body of Liberal members on the other side of the House?

The franchise can hardly be carried further, except, it may be, by the admission of women to it (which is rather a social than a political question), and the voter has the full protection of the ballot. There is a general agreement that the Church should be reformed in the matters of patronage and the distribution of endowments, but that it should not be disestablished; that county government and local taxation should be put upon a better footing; and that facilities should be given for the acquisition of land by those who are desirous of occupying and cultivating it. The best mode of effecting these objects might be a matter of some consideration and even of discussion, but not such as to cause any antagonism between men acting with the great object of maintaining the United Kingdom.

Do not these considerations show that, if there is not, there ought to be a combination of such men as I have referred to? I say combination rather than coalition, as the latter implies some waiver of opinion upon the one side or the other, whereas under present circumstances that which is required is merely to bring into juxtaposition men who are practically identical in opinion upon the great questions of the day.

Of course, this can only be effected by and through those leaders in whom such men as I have referred to have confidence, and to whom they naturally look for guidance. I for one believe that it is within the power of those leaders, acting together, to form, even in the present House of Commons, a party which would have sufficient power to carry on the government of the country and to maintain the integrity of the Empire. If this be so, I venture to hope that no old party ties or personal connexions will be allowed to interfere with the action in this matter of leading men who have so honourable a duty, but at the same time so grave a responsibility, thrown upon them; and I am quite sure that no consideration for himself will prevent any English statesman from fulfilling the one or accepting the other.

I am your obedient servant, I, Bedford-row, Feb. 26. G. B. GREGORY.

EVENTS ON THE AMOUR.—A telegram from Khabarovka in the Russian papers states that proprietors of land in the Amour region have resolved to construct a line of railway from Baikal to Stretensk. Another message gives the information that the Chinese troops have completely dispersed the marauding bands round the gold mines of Argouli and Jeltunga. They also seized their provisions. All the prisoners were decapitated and their corpses scattered along the road. The Russian workmen hastily quitted the spot, starving and badly clothed.

Smother's Weekly

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WEEKLY EDITION.

LONDON, FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1886.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE IRISH SEPARATISTS. (*The Times*, Wednesday, March 3.)

The probable consequences of Home Rule were admirably illustrated by a debate on a Main Drainage Bill promoted by the Corporation of Belfast, which, by evident preconcert among the Irish members, was made to occupy the time of the House of Commons for several hours yesterday. Mr. SEXTON took advantage of the introduction of this measure to open an attack on the municipal administration of Belfast, where he was a defeated candidate at the general election, and to propose a series of instructions for the Committee stage which would have extended the boundaries, altered the franchise, and remodelled the governing body in the borough. Mr. COURTNEY, as Chairman of Committees, protested against this transparent attempt to deal with matters of public policy under cover of alterations in a private Bill, and on this ground, without asking the House to express any opinion on the controverted points raised by Mr. SEXTON, he moved the previous question. Thereupon the vials of Irish indignation were emptied on Mr. COURTNEY'S head, nor did the intervention of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER tend to allay the tumult. Mr. HEALY, who has now acquired a large fund of experience in grappling with the rules of the House of Commons, and two newly enlisted Parnellite recruits, Mr. CLANCY and Mr. LANE had to be repeatedly called to order. Mr. PARNELL himself, apparently, perceived that his followers had gone too far, and offered a sort of apology, coupled with what he called a compromise, which, of course, amounted to a surrender of the most important points. But it was impossible for the House to recede from the ground which had been taken up by the CHAIRMAN of COMMITTEES and by SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT, and, after an unnecessarily protracted debate, Mr. SEXTON'S proposed instructions were rejected by a majority of 200 against 84. It is superfluous to argue the question whether or not the House of Commons should undertake to determine the distribution of municipal power and the constitution of municipal bodies on an amendment to a main drainage Bill. As Mr. COURTNEY pointed out, it would be as reasonable to propose the establishment of female suffrage or proportional representation when the House is occupied with what is known as private business. But the sharp practice attempted and the violence displayed are not the only warnings against Home Rule furnished in the course of this highly instructive discussion. The Imperial Parliament has never been more bitterly assailed by the so-called Nationalist party than was the Corporation of Belfast, by far the most prosperous and progressive town in Ireland, by Mr. SEXTON and his supporters in yesterday's debate. We do not profess to be able to form a judgment upon the charges advanced by Mr. SEXTON and repelled by Mr. HASLETT. Mr. SEXTON'S successful competitor for the representation of the western division of Belfast; but there is no room for doubt that, if a Dublin Parliament were invested with the authority claimed for it by Mr. SEXTON'S party, and proposed to be conceded as a "measure of peace"

by some incorrigibly sanguine English politicians, it would make short work with "local self-government" in Ulster, or anywhere else, where the results were not agreeable to the Irish masses. We freely admit that Irish railway and municipal business ought to be dealt with locally, by a competent tribunal; but to transfer that business to Private Bill Committees of a Dublin Parliament would assuredly result in disastrous strife and scandalous wrong.

The CHIEF SECRETARY to the LORD LIEUTENANT of IRELAND, the Cabinet Minister who is responsible for the Irish policy of the Government, was not in his place when Mr. SEXTON thus proposed to change the law of municipal corporations in Ireland on an amendment to a private Bill; nor, as it appears, did he take any part in the subsequent debate, which lasted till half-past nine o'clock. Mr. MORLEY was otherwise employed. Though, as he admitted, his present office gives him more than enough work to do, he cannot forget his obligations to the Caucus, and he appeared in the afternoon at the meeting of the somewhat depressed and unsuccessful organization which is known as the "London and Counties Liberal Union," in fulfilment of a promise given in days of "greater freedom and less responsibility." At the banquet in the evening, presided over by LORD RIPON, Mr. MORLEY was not present, but his "wise words" were cited by Mr. SYDNEY BUXTON, one of the many defeated candidates assembled at the feast, in support of the warning to Liberals to be cautious about expressing their opinions on the Irish difficulty, and to pin their faith to Mr. GLADSTONE'S hitherto unrevealed and, probably, undiscovered solution. "Shut your eyes, and hold your tongue" is the counsel which Liberals, of all people in the world, are expected to obey at a momentous national crisis. But this, of course, is only for the common herd. Mr. MORLEY has no hesitation in saying what he wants to say, or in prejudging problems which are supposed to be still awaiting settlement in the Cabinet. We are thankful to him for some of his admissions. The present lull in public opinion, he acknowledges, may be only "the torrent's smoothness ere it dash below;" a general election may not be far distant; we may be on the eve of events which will rend the Liberal party in twain. This is not the language of a man who is very confident of carrying through a dubious and disputed policy, even by an appeal to the blind faith with which Mr. GLADSTONE, after so many unhesitating promises and so many humiliating failures, is assumed to have inspired the country. But Mr. MORLEY, though he does not seem possessed himself by the confidence which he inculcates as a duty on the rank and file of the Liberal party, is as outspoken as Mr. SEXTON himself could desire in his denunciation of LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S visit to Belfast. "I declare to you," he said, "I do not know of any public act in my time that seems to me more deserving to be called flagitious." The object of LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S mission, according to Mr. MORLEY, was "to stir up the flames of civil war in the North 'East of Ireland.'" By what is Mr. MORLEY'S indignation aroused? The movement against Home Rule in Ulster is not the creation of LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, nor has it even been stimulated by his interference. What he has done is to draw the attention of the people of England and Scotland to the fact—a material fact, if there be any such, when we are considering whether the concession of Home Rule will relieve us from the pressure of the Irish difficulty—that there is in Ireland, and especially in the North-Eastern counties, a large, energetic, prospering, and resolute population, for the most part Protestants in creed and of English or Scottish origin, who refuse to be subjected to the domination of a Parliament in Dublin, controlled, as it must be, by the National League. Is the determination of Mr. MORLEY to grant such a Parliament to his Parnellite allies already an established part of the Constitution? If not, in what way can the determination to resist it be described as civil war? Mr. MORLEY, indeed, advances an extraordinary doctrine, truly amazing in the mouth of one who has been an ardent admirer of the large and manly wisdom of BURKE, to support his denunciation of LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL. "Is not law law," he asks, "and is not one law as good as another?" There are "laws," he knows very well, within the "abstract competence," though not within the "moral competence," of Parliament to pass which the most law-abiding of citizens would be not only justified in resisting, but bound to resist. Parliament might pass a Bill of Pains and Penalties against the whole body of Irish Loyalists, or even reduce them to slavery by statute, and the safeguard against these abuses of legislative authority is the knowledge that they would not be endured. There must be practical limits even to the omnipotence of Parliament; "otherwise," as BURKE says, "competence and power would soon be confounded, and no law be left but the will of a prevailing force."

What LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL has done is to remind the people of the United Kingdom, in a striking and forcible way, that one million and a half or more of Irish Loyalists cannot be handed over by a Parliamentary vote, without coercive measures as a supplement, to the mercies of the National League. It is not for us to defend his "versatilities" or those of his party, which, indeed, have seriously crippled their powers for useful service at a great national crisis. We deeply

regret many parts of the Irish policy of the late Government, against which we protested at the time, and which have failed as we predicted. But when the Conservatives and LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL declare themselves on the side of Imperial unity, and ask for aid in withstanding insidious attempts to make a bargain with the enemies of England, no loyal subject of the QUEEN ought, in our judgment, to remain neutral. Mr. MORLEY'S policy is no secret, though he would have every other Liberal hold his tongue. His invectives against LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL for backing up the men of Ulster in their resolution not to submit to a Dublin Parliament show that his aim is still what it was when he spoke at Chelmsford. He stood then, it was admitted, almost alone in his plan of entering into a pact with Mr. PARNELL, and he did not venture to talk of resistance to his policy as civil war. Now, "versatilities" at least as surprising as those of the Conservatives have brought round to Mr. MORLEY'S side a considerable section of the Liberal party. Whether he will prevail in the Cabinet and afterwards in the House of Commons is, as he suggests himself, a matter of doubt; but he is gravely in error if he imagines that a Parliamentary victory will alter the moral and political facts in Ulster. It may be a very terrible thing to say, as LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL has said, that after the so-called Parliamentary settlement "the struggle is not likely to remain within the limits of constitutional action." Mr. MORLEY, however, may remember that the people of the United States, when they saw their national unity endangered, did not recoil even from the horrors of civil war, and sternly rejected schemes of "constitutional compromise," regarding them justly as disguises for political cowardice, weariness, or dishonesty.

LORD SALISBURY AND IRISH AFFAIRS.

(*The Times*, Thursday, March 4.)

LORD SALISBURY addressed a large gathering of the Conservative party last night at the Crystal Palace, and defined the attitude of the Opposition in relation to Irish affairs, on the eve of his leaving for the South of France. His speech, impressive in itself, was the more important on account of the action taken by his supporters in the House of Commons. There the manifest desire of the Irish party in Parliament to avoid bringing to an issue the questions raised by Mr. SEXTON'S notice of a vote of censure on LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL has encouraged the Conservative Opposition to assume the offensive. Mr. HOLMES, the Attorney-General for Ireland under the late Government, will move this afternoon, on going into Committee of Supply, "that this House is unwilling to entertain estimates for the civil establishments in Ireland before it is placed in possession of the policy which HER MAJESTY'S Government intend to pursue with reference to the condition of social order in that country." Mr. HOLMES is justified, according to the practice of Parliament, in seizing this opportunity for challenging the Ministerial policy. Of course, those who desire to see law and order supported in Ireland cannot seriously intend to resist the voting of public money for the Courts of Justice, the magistracy, the police and the machinery of civil administration, but what the resolution substantially involves is the question of confidence in a hypothetical form. The Opposition, in fact, call upon Parliament to refuse Mr. GLADSTONE the means of carrying on the Government, unless and until he is prepared to tell the country whether the National League is to be left in possession of a despotic authority throughout Ireland. We do not know what prospect there may be of obtaining an explanation of his policy from Mr. GLADSTONE, or, in the absence of some light on the subject, of appealing with success to the public spirit of the House of Commons; but the occasion is one on which independent Liberals, like LORD HARTINGTON, are bound to speak out. It must be understood that the question raised by Mr. HOLMES stands entirely apart from that of Home Rule. Mr. GLADSTONE has promised to disclose the results of his meditations and inquiries on the latter question some time before the Easter holidays, and, though the prolongation of a period of suspense and uncertainty is in many ways injurious, the PRIME MINISTER'S hand cannot be forced. But social order, which has been assigned by Mr. GLADSTONE himself the foremost place among urgent Irish questions, cannot wait while the Cabinet is occupied with the discussion of projects for transforming the British constitution into a federal State on the model of Austria-Hungary. At present, social order, so far as it exists at all in the three southern provinces of Ireland, exists only by the grace of the National League and under the limitations imposed by that body. It has been deemed advisable, for the purpose of influencing public opinion in Great Britain, to relax somewhat the extremeness of the League's despotism. Caution has been publicly recommended in the enforcement of boycotting, and the recent reports of the proceedings of local branches have evidently been edited with care. In some cases, we believe, where the payment of rent without preposterous reductions had been refused, the order has gone forth to avoid inconvenient strife, and the money—which, of course, was in hand—has been paid. But these partial mitigations of the pressure under which law-abiding people are living in Ireland—like the task of putting down outrages, for

which Mr. PARNELL selected SHERIDAN, the organizer of the Invincibles, in 1882—only bear testimony to the power which the League has been permitted to acquire, and which, it seems, the Government intend to leave in its hands.

The debate on Mr. HOLMES'S motion will probably reveal to many, for the first time, what is the real situation in Ireland. Mr. MORLEY, who is too much inclined to take his Irish allies at their word and to minimize unpleasant facts, will have some difficulty in showing that social order is not at the mercy of the League. What has he to say about the relentless persecution of the family of Mr. CURTIN? What about the enormous fine—for that is what it amounts to—inflicted on the Cork Steamship Company for refusing to ignore their obligations as common carriers and to assist in boycotting the Defence Union? We strongly advise Mr. MORLEY not to rely too confidently on the statements of the Parnellites, who are now endeavoring to persuade Englishmen and Scotchmen that their agitation has been conducted throughout in a legal and constitutional manner. The correspondence in reference to the courts held by the National League, which we publish elsewhere, may assist the public, and even the CHIEF SECRETARY himself, in forming an estimate of the value of these protestations. We published a few weeks ago an account of a case in which a fine of £600 was extorted by the local branch of the League from a man accused of land-grabbing, and the statement was confirmed in the House of Lords the other day by his landlord, LORD EGMONT. It was at once denied, with insulting violence of language, in *United Ireland*, Mr. HARRINGTON repeated the denial in a letter we published on Saturday, and Mr. DAVITT reiterated it in Dublin on Tuesday; and Separatist writers and speakers have commonly denounced the story as a calumny. It will be seen that our correspondent "WEST BIRON" produces from *United Ireland* itself conclusive evidence of the fact; while his letter, as well as that of Mr. HOUSTON, the Secretary of the Loyal and Patriotic Union, contains a mass of testimony showing that the practice of holding courts, trying charges, and inflicting fines—all, be it remembered, enforced by the sanction of boycotting—is wide-spread and well-recognized. In this and in many other respects, the League is still the dominant power in Ireland, and the influence of its authority is felt in the economical and social analysis that is creeping over the country and menacing its vital forces. Are the Government prepared to allow this process to go further, and at the same time to make no provision against the organized attempt to break down the position of the already impoverished landlords? These are questions to which some answer must be forthcoming to-night, unless Ministers are willing to let the country believe that they are deliberately holding back, so that the crisis may become more and more intolerable, and may then be used to justify a resort to revolutionary remedies.

LORD SALISBURY'S speech was mainly concerned with the Irish difficulty, and in the ambiguous position of the Cabinet he had a topic well suited for his caustic criticism. The policy of Mr. GLADSTONE he likened to a "reversible garment;" one aspect of it is turned to Mr. MORLEY and the Parnellites, and another to the Whigs and the Unionist Radicals. But this is an expedient which cannot long avail to postpone differences on issues of vital importance. Meanwhile the delay and the uncertainty are fraught with peculiar dangers to Ireland, and one point to which LORD SALISBURY drew special attention is as grave as it is delicate. The abnegation of the highest duties of Government in relation to Irish affairs by Mr. GLADSTONE and his colleagues corresponds with the novel assertion of a claim to a dominant political influence put forward by the Roman Catholic hierarchy. The League has passed under the control of the priesthood and is largely administered by priests. This, as LORD SALISBURY reminded his hearers, is a dangerous innovation, damaging both to secular politics and to the interests of religion. But it is especially perilous because the concession, which Mr. GLADSTONE is believed to be ready to make to the Irish Separatists, and to which, at all events, Mr. GLADSTONE'S Chief Secretary is pledged, would give over one million and a quarter of Irish Protestants to the rule of a government of which ARCHBISHOP WALSH and ARCHBISHOP CROKE would be, in truth, the guiding spirits. LORD SALISBURY touched with becoming gravity on the possibilities of such a measure. He satirized Mr. MORLEY'S newborn enthusiasm for strict legality when applied to the position of the Protestants of Ulster, and the assumption that resistance to a policy not yet announced, and certainly not likely to become law without many a struggle, can be censured beforehand as civil war. In the debate on Mr. HOLMES'S motion, the CHIEF SECRETARY will obtain an opportunity of responding to the challenge which LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL threw out, somewhat contemptuously, in his speech at Manchester last night, but he will possibly find it more convenient to take no notice of LORD SALISBURY'S remark, that should the House of Lords reject Mr. MORLEY'S Bill, there may not be so much deference shown to legality. The defence of the conduct of the Conservative Government last summer against SIR HENRY JAMES'S criticisms would be more effective if LORD SALISBURY told us why he did not ask the Liberal leaders for an assurance of assistance in dealing with Irish disorder—a courseless open

The Gazette

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JULY 7.

THE JESUITS' ESTATES.

Our correspondent "U. E. L." has completed his argument, and, in noticing now some points which were not covered by our preceding articles, we cannot help repeating our conviction that the matter is really a simple one, and that a great deal of unnecessary ground has been travelled over.

To quote from the elaborate report of Mr. Dunkin, in the appendix to Mr. Buller's report: "In the capitulation an attempt was made to introduce a guarantee for the continual maintenance of this (Jesuit) order in the province and the perpetual possession by them of their estates. This proposal of the Marquis de Vaudreuil was, however, set aside, and no such guarantee given or implied, either in the capitulation or in the treaty of 1763 by which the country was ceded to Great Britain."

The extensive reading of "U. E. L." has not been well digested. The fundamental error into which he has fallen is this, to quote his own words—"the King of England succeeded the King of France in the sovereignty of these provinces, he succeeded him not only in all his prerogatives but in all his obligations—he accepted the sovereignty of Canada, with all its limitations and modifications, such as it was." This principle of law is, in effect, that by the conquest of a country the civil, criminal and ecclesiastical laws of the conquered country are imposed upon the conquerors.

Canada is an Act of Parliament and not a treaty. The opinions and authorities which "U. E. L." has been reading deal also with a more difficult question, viz: Whether the common law of England was introduced by conquest.

Fortunately, here also, we can tread on the firm ground of an authoritative decision. The question came up in the celebrated case of "Campbell vs. Hall," which arose in Granada, an island ceded to the English Crown under this very treaty of 1763. It was decided by the Chief Justice, Lord Mansfield. He said: "It is not to be wondered at that an adjudged case in point is not to be found. No dispute ever was started before upon the King's legislative right over a conquest. It never was denied in Westminster Hall; it never was questioned in Parliament."

The laws for law-abiding people are the decisions of the highest courts. We proceed then to say that the proclamation of the King, dated Oct. 7th, 1763, until further action was taken, introduced into Canada the English laws; and under it English courts were established. We cited in a previous article the Royal commissions and instructions to the governors, and we would now cite the commission to Chief Justice Hey, September 25, 1766, in which he was ordered to decide causes criminal or civil, according to the laws and customs of that part of our Kingdom of Great Britain called England and regulations of our province of Quebec hereafter to be made.

The establishment of the first (the Jesuits) is not only incompatible with the constitution of an English province, but with every other possible form of civil society. By the rule of their order the Jesuits are aliens in every government. "They are not owners of their estates but trustees for purposes dependent upon the pleasure of a foreigner, the general of their order. Three great Catholic states have upon grounds of policy, expelled them. It would be singular if the first Protestant state in Europe should protect an establishment that ere now must have ceased in Canada had the French Government continued." "It is, therefore, equally just and expedient, in this instance, to assert the sovereignty of the King and to declare the lands of the Jesuits are vested in His Majesty, allowing at the same time to the Jesuits now residing in Canada liberal pensions out of the incomes of their estates."

But, alas for the Act—it is not sound on the Jesuits' estates, and "U. E. L." says it is ultra vires. That is simply legal heresy.

Bulls and briefs may not count for much with some, for whenever they do not approve of them they call them "private opinions" of Popes; but when the King in his Parliament passes an Act, all his loyal subjects obey. We cannot waste time to prove a proposition which is the foundation of social order.

It is made a reproach that we have slurred over the position of the Jesuits at the time of the cession. Let us not do so any longer. We thought we might have spared our readers this; and, first, we would remark that the grant which "U. E. L." cites as their title does not purport to create a corporation. It is to the "Jesuits residing in Canada," who are not separated and erected into a body corporate thereby, nor did they ever hold these lands separately from the Society of Jesus or have succession within themselves. It was proved by the constitutions of the society, which it was compelled to produce by the Parliament of Paris in the great trial of Father Lavalette, that the property of the Society was held in solidarity, and so the General of the Society was made to pay the debts of the Martinique house. We shall not, however, dwell upon this trial. The facts will be found in Ency. Brit., vol. 13, Art. "Jesuits," by any curious reader. We wish specially to invite attention to the legal status of the Society as given in Isambert—Recueil generale des anciennes lois Francaises, vol. 22. At p. 312, Aug. 6, 1761, is an "Arret du Parlement," which orders that pending a trial "de l'abus," then going on, all subjects of the King of whatever condition, are forbidden to enter the said society in any of its grades. All Jesuits are also forbidden to receive foreign members into their houses. Then, at p. 320, follows an "Ordonnance" of the King suspending for a year the execution of the "Arret."

One year later, Aug. 6, 1762, p. 328, is another "Arret," which recites the previous one with much other matter, pronounces "ledit institut inadmissible par sa nature dans tout etat police comme contraire au droit naturel, attentatoire a toute autorite spirituelle et temporelle et tendant a introduire dans l'Eglise et dans les etats, sous le voile specieux d'un institut religieux, non un ordre qui aspire veritablement et uniquement a la perfection evangelique, mais plutot un corps politique, dont l'essence consiste dans une activite continuee pour parvenir par toutes sortes des voies directes ou indirectes, a l'indpendance absolue, et successivement a l'usurpation de tout autorite."

We turn now to the Brief, Dominus ac Redemptor noster. "U. E. L." touches warily upon it. It is dangerous ground, but he quotes Archbishop de Beaumont to the effect that it is nothing but a "personal and private judgment of Clement XIV." It is matter of history that the Jesuits openly denied and resisted the authority of the Brief, but, being suppressed by the civil laws of every Catholic state, retired to Russia, where they found protection. From thence they were banished in 1815 by a ukase which complained of them in strong terms. We would remark here, that on the very lowest ground the decisions of supreme judges make law, and that in the Roman Church the Pontiff is supreme judge. Moreover that Briefs of the same nature—"personal and private judgments" of other Popes had erected the Society. The Bull Sollicitudo—a "personal and private judgment" of Pius VII.—restored the Society on July 14, 1815, and is quoted with approval by "U. E. L.," but he must also accept the sentence in it in which the Pope calls the Jesuits "secular priests" resident for many years in the vast empire of Russia, and once members of the Society of Jesus, suppressed by Clement XIV. of happy memory who had implored his permission to unite in a "body." This Bull is a very short one and while the Pope reconstitutes the Society and abrogates the Brief of Clement XIV., "so far as is contrary to the present order" he does not contradict the strong charges of his predecessor. Our pretension all along has been that after the promulgation of the Brief the Society was dissolved, and its members became "secular

priests," and our view of the status of the Society is in harmony with that of the Popes. Nowhere in the Sollicitudo is a hint that the property of the former order is to be claimed, nor is the disposition of it made by Clement XIV. referred to or modified. With regard to the manner in which the Crown took final possession of the property here, we observe that "U. E. L.'s" citation from the writ of seizure is incomplete. That was dated March 8, 1800, and, after stating the King's right by conquest in 1760 as quoted, goes on thus: "And whereas, of our especial favor, we have been graciously pleased to suffer the late surviving members of the late said order of Jesuits, who were living and resident in Canada at the period of the aforesaid conquest and cession thereof, to occupy certain parts of the said estates, etc., and to receive and enjoy the rents and profits during the term of their natural lives. And whereas, all and every the late surviving members of the said late order of Jesuits, are now deceased, and whereas, since the decease of the said late surviving members of the said late order of Jesuits, we have been graciously pleased to permit the Rev. Jean Joseph Cazot, priest, to occupy divers parts, etc." Then follows the seizure. In following the histories we fell into an error—unimportant, however, as Cazot died the same year. He was not a Jesuit. He was procurator, but the last Jesuit was Father de Glapion. The title which was given by the King to the old Province of Lower Canada was not only by conquest but by escheat. We have seen that the original grant cited by "U. E. L." was by the King of France to the Jesuits in Canada. They enjoyed it until they all died. That they could not add to their number under French law after August 6, 1761, was not primarily the fault of the English Government. The disability existed before the cession. That the English Government likewise prohibited it, is true, and that the Pope did the same, is also true. To assert, therefore, continuity of the former and present order is to underrate the intelligence of the public. The property was unprotected by the Quebec Act and open to the full force of the king's prerogative ecclesiastical as well as civil, whether as vacant from defect of heirs, or vacant from dissolution of corporations by death, or a vacant trust returned to the donor, it would equally have fallen to the King. There was no one else to take it under English or French law. Under the Canon law of Rome it would have fallen to the bishop.

Since this discussion commenced the resolutions and papers have been brought down and debated, and we are glad to observe that any legal title existing in the present Society is distinctly denied. The definite settlement of a mass of property is to be disturbed on the plea of a moral claim. We are informed by "U. E. L." that every transaction relating to it is, and has been, void ab initio. We would point out that the civil and religious rights of the minority rest on no firmer basis, and if the conscience of the majority can overturn, by the retrocession of Laprairie Common, transactions based upon so many public acts there can be no finality in anything. The power of the purse is with the Legislature and they could have made what grant they chose without taking this method of aspersing the memory of a fair-minded tolerant body of men who settled the destinies of this country so that party divisions never coincided with religious creeds. This revolutionary method of reopening dead issues and declaring fundamental laws to be ultra vires is one well calculated in coming years to be a "bitter pill" for more people than Protestants.

We are to have, after all, a detail of the items that make up the ten thousand odd dollars spent upon the Interprovincial conference. If it is true and full there will be some interesting entries made public. Twelve hundred dollars a day, less a fraction, for printing, divided among twenty gentlemen, pays for a good deal of sedate fun. Let the Premier give the real facts and much will be forgiven him in this particular connection. As one of his inspired supporters said, the festivities of that memorable week were a "bigger thing than Bar-num's circus," and the concomitants of such a "big thing" must be too good to hide away in an official pigeon hole.

The end of the O'Donnell-Times libel suit has been very unsatisfactory. In the eyes of the world it was the Parnellite party that was on trial. It was against them the chief evidence of the defence was directed. It was their leader who was chiefly implicated by the letters produced, in so far as the cable informs people in this country. The jury's verdict justifies the "Parnellism and Crime" articles of the Times and all they alleged against the Irish Nationalist party. But until the Times shows to the world not only the condemnatory letters, but the manner in which they came into its possession, Mr. Parnell's enemies even will not accept as unqualified the proof of his authorship. On the authority of a paper less responsible than the Times they would be scouted at once.

Mr. Mercier has had conferred upon him the very distinguished Papal honor of the Grand Cross of St. Gregory the Great, in recognition of his services to the church as a public man. These services, so far as is known, consist of forwarding the Jesuits' incorporation bill—to which there is of itself no serious objection—and the payment to them, or on their account, of \$400,000 out of the public funds of the province for rights that had ceased to exist. The two things have followed each other in such close succession that joining them in the public mind can hardly be avoided, and with the conjunction comes the thought that the taxpayers are to pay heavily for the Premier's distinction.

A couple of "faith cure" workers have met with a check in Toronto. They undertook to cure a case of heart affection and one of deformity by their peculiar methods, first getting a good price therefor. It is to be desired that the lesson administered by

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men were appointed judges: Mr. H. Mackay, Lieut-Colonels Fletcher, Stevenson and Massey, Messrs. R. B. Angus, Frank Stephen, W. W. Ogilvie, Hugh Paton, Angus Grant, W. Angus, D. McGavin, Ewen McLennan and Wm. Wilson. The various committees have set to work with a will to make the games what they are sure to be—most enjoyable and successful.

Concert at Viger Garden.

- To-morrow evening (Sunday), at 8.15 p.m., the City band will perform the following programme at Viger garden:— 1. Overture—"St. Jovet's Roi".....Adam 2. Waltz—"Estudiantina".....Waldteufel 3. Paritone solo—"Serenade".....Chapelle M. T. Talbot 4. Grand selection from the opera "L'Éclair".....Halvey 5. Descriptive music—"The Mill in the Forest".....Michells 6. Bolero—"Leggiero Invisible".....Arditi 7. Original music—"Chinese Patrol".....Langley 8. Grand selection—"Les Mousquetaires au Convent".....Yarney 9. Melody—"The Patoma".....Yardley 10. Gavotte—"Stephanie".....Ozibulka 11. Mexican serenade—"Mandolinata".....Langley 12. Galop—"Infernal".....Zimmerman God Save the Queen.

Fatal Accident at Boucherville.

A melancholy accident occurred on Thursday evening at Boucherville. It appears that Eugene Durocher, aged 22, son of a wealthy farmer named Mr. Narcisse Durocher, was carting some shingles for the summer residence of the Jesuit Fathers, when his horse took fright and made a dash forward. The young man ran at once and jumped at the horse's head, but was struck violently in the chest by the shaft and fell to the ground, while the wheel passing over him. Some of the Fathers rushed to his assistance, but they had hardly time to administer the last rights of the church, when he expired. The deputy coroner held an inquest yesterday when a verdict of accidental death, not otherwise, imputating blame to no one, was returned.

Sailors' Concert.

The sailors' concert was well attended last evening. The programme was furnished by the choir of St. Jude's church. Mr. J. H. Redfern occupied the chair. Each number was well rendered and much appreciated. The choir sang two choruses "Down in a Flowery Vale" and "Good Night, Good Night, Beloved." Mrs. Parratt played two piano solos. Messrs. Dyson, Poole, Leyton and Parratt sang songs which everyone enjoyed; duets were sung by Mrs. Parratt and Miss Kirkman and Messrs. Dyson and Moorhouse. Songs were also given by Messrs. Ferns (steamship Cynthia) and Mr. Patrick Parcell and Mr. Benjamin Bailey, both of steamship Lake Nepigon. A humorous song, entitled "The Irish Schoolmaster," by Mr. Parratt, caused much merriment.

The Papineau Market.

The proposal to raze the Papineau market and turn the site into a public square has evoked a good deal of opposition. One gentleman interested has taken the pains to examine into the basis of the statement made that the market is not a source of revenue to the city, and finds the following to be the real state of affairs: The number of stalls inside the market is 20; of these 19 are rented. The receipts from the stalls in 1887 were \$1,200; the total receipts from all quarters were \$4,712. The average annual net profits for the last ten years have been \$3,674. There were weighed during 1887: Loads of hay 11,580, of straw 2,762, of coal 1,550, and of miscellaneous stuff 3,520, besides from 4,000 to 5,000 loads of material for the city's use. These facts are advanced in favor of the claim that the market fulfills a useful public purpose and should not be abolished.

Detained by Bush Fires.

The Canada Atlantic train from Ottawa and due here at 8.25 on Thursday evening, did not arrive until 8 o'clock yesterday morning, having been detained twelve hours at what is known as "McCully's Siding" by bush fires. These were most destructive in their career, everything being completely demolished along the line; the heat was intense and the smoke suffocating. Part of track was destroyed, and owing to the heat was not repaired until early yesterday morning. The lumber mills near McCully's siding took fire and were soon burned to the ground together with three dwelling houses standing near. Several thousand feet of lumber, 8,000 cords of woods and five freight cars, loaded with lumber, all standing adjacent to the mills, were also totally consumed.

Sad Accident at Valleyfield.

A very sad accident occurred on Thursday evening on the Beauharnois Junction railway at Valleyfield. Mr. D. H. Dutton, the roadmaster of that district, was walking along the track about seven o'clock, when he was overtaken by an engine pulling some flat cars, and knocked down, the wheels passing over his left side, crushing his ribs and inflicting internal injuries which it is feared may terminate fatally. He was immediately conveyed to the depot, and Dr. Sutherland of Valleyfield, was at once summoned and did all in his power for the injured man. Dr. Roddick was telegraphed for yesterday morning and at once proceeded to Valleyfield. He returned to the city about six o'clock in the evening. He reports that the man when he left was in a very critical condition, and a telephone message received at midnight announced his death.

A Grave Mistake.

A GAZETTE reporter called upon Mr. Jas. Steel yesterday with reference to the sudden disappearance of F. Bonacina, his book-keeper, on Wednesday. Mr. Steel says that matters are all settled satisfactorily with the exception of Bonacina, who feels badly over the result of his neglect of duty. The facts as told by Mr. Steel are: On Wednesday afternoon Bonacina accompanied a friend to the depot to see him off, and when there he was persuaded to get the length of St. Albans and then return by the night train from there. Bonacina agreed to do so, and wrote a note to Mr. Steel explaining matters, and also stating that he had the contents of the safe (meaning the cash) and that he would be back early on Thursday morning. This note did not reach its destination in time to prevent proceedings being taken against Bonacina. Mr. Steel laid information with the police authorities, the result being that Bonacina was detained at Rouse's Point until the arrival of Mr. Steel and Detective Gladu, where everything was explained to Mr. Steel's satisfaction. The money was all returned with the office keys, &c. It is customary not to leave any money in the safe after banking hours, and what is drawn in is generally kept in the possession of the proprietor, manager or Bonacina. The books have been examined for the last month and found all correct.

The Meat Question.

Mr. T. Dubreuil, secretary of the Abattoir company, has sent a letter to the Board of Health stating that slaughtering is being carried on in the city, contrary to the spirit and letter of the by-law, and that, therefore, there is no check upon the slaughtering of diseased animals. The meat from these is sold to consumers, to the detriment of the public health. The secretary requests that all the stock required for the food supply of the city should be inspected before and after slaughtering, or else that the inspectors be removed "from the abattoirs, leaving them free to act as they seem fit, as is already permitted to the wayside shambles." The Health department has replied characteristically that if the Abattoir company will give information where private slaughtering is carried on the parties will be prosecuted, and the reply continues: "With reference to private slaughtering outside the city limits, as we have no power at present to control the meat coming into the city, provision will be made in the proposed amendment to the city charter for conferring upon the health authorities power to deal with the matter. In the meantime the Provincial Board of Health has been requested by our board to take action towards putting a stop to the license with respect to slaughtering

indulged in outside the city by butchers." It should be an easy matter to discover whether private slaughtering is carried on or not by comparing the meat consumption of the city with the amount slaughtered at the abattoir. As for the contention of the health authorities that they have no power, it is absurd. They can prevent the sale of diseased meat.

The Body Recovered.

The body of Frank Ledoux, who was drowned on Dominion day at St. Hilaire, was found late on Thursday evening on the shore of the river, about two miles from the place he was last seen. The body was taken to the village, and brought last evening to the residence of his mother in German street in the city. Mr. E. T. Perry, chairman of the general committee of the Forester's picnic, writes:—"In reference to a paragraph in your issue of Tuesday, 3rd inst., headed 'Sad Drowning Accident,' allow me to contradict the statement that no effort was made to recover the body of the unfortunate Frank Ledoux. Immediately I heard of the accident I detailed three of a committee to use all their energy to recover the body, which, after fruitless efforts, were unsuccessful. Several times through the day Sergeant Wilson sent me to assist, but as the current was so swift it was considered useless to continue the search. At any rate nothing in the way of hooks, etc., were obtainable, and nothing could be done until they were procured. The young man was not drowned at Otterburn Park, but at Belœil."

BY THE WAY.

The facade at the St. Lawrence hall is being improved.

The ladies' of Mountain street Methodist church gave a strawberry festival last evening.

Perbys are equal to any 10 cent package of Cigarettes in the market. Sold for 5 cents.

The town of L'Assomption will shortly be connected with Montreal by the telephone.

Miss Mary Dupuis, a pupil of Longueuil convent, has been awarded the Pope's gold medal for proficiency.

The funeral of the late Lieut.-Col. Poiras, of the 64th battalion, was largely attended at Valleyfield on Thursday.

Smoke B. C. No. 1 Cigarette Tobacco. The steamer South Eastern, now at Sorel, is to be converted into a barge. It has been in service about twenty years.

Judge Armstrong and Mr. Helbronner have completed the printers' copy of the evidence taken by the Royal Labor commission.

Presentation Addresses Handsomely Illuminated.—Cox & Co. Dr. Caisse, of St. Jean Baptiste ward, placed \$47 in an empty cigar box in his sideboard. The money has mysteriously disappeared.

The military camp at Three Rivers was broken this morning. The 85th battalion came up in the Berthier, and will have a street parade to-day.

Received, latest goods for Lawn Tennis, Boating and Summer Resort Lounging Suits, at D. McEntyre & Son, 53 Beaver Hall Hill.

An apprentice named Joseph Charbonneau, aged 15, was arrested for stealing cigars from his employer, Mr. Joseph Goulet cigar manufacturer.

A little girl named Zepherine Lepine, residing on Fullum street, was run over by a butcher's cart on Logan street on Thursday evening and severely injured.

The Health department has taken an action against the Street Railway company for not putting the manure from 400 horses into a "tight box" as required by law.

Smoke B. C. No. 1 Cigarette Tobacco. The steamer Canada will leave this evening for St. Anne de Beaupre with a party of pilgrims under the direction of the Redemptorist Fathers of St. Ann's church.

The Prince of Wales Rifles, under command of Major Butler, had a good muster last evening, and, headed by their brass band, marched through several of the principal streets.

A man named Langevin was killed at Acton Vale station on Thursday evening. He was engaged in coupling cars, when he made a false step and the car ran over him, cutting him in two.

Athletes are equal to any 15 cent package of Cigarettes in the market. Sold for 10 cents.

Mr. Justice Jettie yesterday granted the petition asking that Mr. J. B. Couture, jeweler, an absentee insolvent, be called through the press to meet his creditors at the Court House on the 17th instant.

A lad named George Marshall, aged 17 while working at the file and spring works, Cote St. Paul, fell from a barrel when a file penetrated his abdomen. He was removed in the ambulance to the General hospital.

City people wishing to spend a pleasant Saturday afternoon should visit St. Lambert. The Ladies' Aid society in connection with St. Barnabas hold a strawberry festival in the club house afternoon and evening.

Special attention is directed to the residence in the West End, which is in Mr. Thomas' hands for sale. It is all the advertisement states and is well worth the inspection of intending purchasers.

The Treasurer of the Montreal General hospital acknowledges, with thanks, the receipts of the following sums:—\$16.25, subscriptions of the employees of Messrs. Hughes and Stephenson, plumbers and gas-fitters, and \$10 from Mr. Septimus Fraser.

At 10.54 yesterday morning an alarm from box 54 brought out the western section of the brigade for a fire in the boiler house of Messrs. Gilbert Bros., No. 2866 Notre Dame street. It proved to be only some shavings on fire and it was extinguished before any damage was done.

Beware of drinking water which has not been thoroughly filtered, as it is liable to contain lead lime in excess, sewage or germs of infectious diseases. Mawson's Filters are proven by scientific analysis to be the most efficacious in removing all impurities and safe, simple and easily cleaned. Manufacturers, Mawson, Swan & Weddell Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sole agents in Canada, Evans Sons & Mason.

Derbys are equal to any 10 cent package of Cigarettes in the market. Sold for 5 cents.

It is estimated that over 10,000 Montrealers left the city for the seaside and country during the past ten days, the majority of whom have selected a supply of reading matter from Henderson, the cheap edition bookseller. For to-morrow's reading a good choice can be made from his counters, the "Duchess" last novel, "The Honorable Mrs. Verker," and Jas. Payn's last "The Mystery of Mirbridge." Mr. Henderson says, both are having a very large sale; he also expects a new novel in to-day.

THE PITCHER CASE

Still Proceeding Before the Police Magistrate—Detective Kellert Wants His Reward.

The preliminary investigation into the charge against Chas. A. Pitcher, late teller of the Union Bank of Providence, of bringing stolen money into Canada, was continued yesterday morning. The cross-examination of Detective Kellert was continued by Mr. E. Guerin. He submitted a statement of the bills and moneys found on the accused which covered no less than five feet of foolscap paper. This was signed by High Constable Bissonnette. Witness identified the bills found on the prisoner as the identical ones stolen from the bank, as the prisoner told him that they were the stolen bills. The prisoner also stated that the two notes of exchange found on him had been purchased by money stolen from the bank. Q. Are you aware if the accused had not

private means with which to purchase these bills of exchange? A. All that I know is that the prisoner told me he was drawing a salary of \$2,000 a year, and that having to support a sick wife and pay numerous doctors' bills, his income was really very small." Q. Do you know whether the gold and paper found on the prisoner and amounting to \$149,800 was taken from the bank or received in payment of cheques? A. Accused told me that he had taken them himself from the safe of the Union Bank." Q. When and where did he tell you this? A. On the night of his arrest about nine o'clock at my house, in the presence of one of my aids, Mr. Fruiter. The conversation took place in the front parlor of my house. We were speaking about the wrecking of the bank, when I said, "Why did you not take the safe and bank building out on wheels and bring them here?" The prisoner replied that the safe was a little too heavy. He described it as being round and weighing four or five tons. I asked him how he got into the safe, and he answered that he knew how to work the combination. The prisoner also held that he had stolen a round \$700,000, made up of gold, silver, notes, bills receivable and cashier's cheques, and that he had carried the whole away in a clothes basket so as not to arouse the suspicion of any of the officials. He added, "When I made up my mind to go I thought I would take all or none at all," and "the bank cannot do without the bills receivable, and if they want them back they will have to give me \$150,000 or go without them, which they cannot do." He also said that he had written to a lawyer named Lippen, and, after relating all the circumstances, requested him to inform the bank and tell them that he would turn over all he had for \$150,000. Witness, continuing, said Detective Parker told him that all the cashier's cheques and bonds sent to different banks had been stopped. Witness told Pitcher after his arrest, that statements made by him in reference to private family affairs would be held confidential.

Q. Did you not tell him that if he would confide to you the whole story of the alleged bank robbery you would hold it confidential? A. No, I said that if he would treat me as a gentleman I would treat him as a gentleman and to go ahead and tell me all and not to be afraid.

Q. What did you mean by telling Pitcher not to fear? A. I meant that I had him dead to right. The witness explained this was a detective term which meant that Pitcher was cornered. I told him that he might as well tell me the whole story, as he might as well "be killed for a sheep as a lamb."

The court then adjourned for lunch, and on reassembling Detective Kellert's cross-examination was continued. He deposed that the accused mentioned that he sent \$2,000 to his brother. He also said that he had sent some cashier's cheques to parties to buy bonds and send them to him in London or Paris. He did not mention the parties' names.

Q. Did the accused tell you that he had sent money or valuables to a party named Lippen. A. If I remember right he said he had sent cashier's cheques for \$10,000. Fruiter was present when the accused was searched. Witness could not identify the gold now, but could the paper money from its dilapidated condition. Witness was satisfied that the accused would produce the same bills that were taken from the accused. Was sure the paper was all American money. Accused stated that there was nothing in the bank when he left except some silver. Mr. Fruiter and witness both questioned accused, as we were aiming at the same object. The court then adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock sharp.

Detective Kellert states that the bank authorities will have to pay him the \$1,000 reward offered by them for the arrest of Pitcher. It appears that the detective asked the authorities of the institution for his reward the day after Pitcher's arrest, and that they put off the matter for a day or two. They then refused to hand over the money until both Kellert and his assistant Fruiter had given evidence against the accused. Kellert stated the other day that they could not get out of the payment of the reward for all he had to do was to seize \$1,000 in the hands of High Constable Bissonnette, out of the \$13,000 he found on Pitcher and remitted to that officer. The bank authorities were quicker for they laid a *saisie* revendication on the whole amount yesterday morning.

POLICE MATTERS.

Stealing Coal—Sunday Liquor Selling—A Would-be Suicide—The Recorder's List.

Police Court. In this court yesterday Frederick Singer, for larceny, was sent down for fifteen days. Antoine Lorraine, of St. Martin, was fined \$75 and costs or three months for selling liquor without a license. Edward Trainor, a coal carter, was charged with larceny. It appeared that he was employed at Mr. McCrory's, on William street, and drove a load of coal to a house on Guy street where he sold it. He pleaded guilty and was sent to jail for six months. Charles Reilly, for stealing \$7 from Ed. Russell, was committed for one month. Pierre Gagnon, charged with not providing for his wife, was committed to the Court of Queen's Bench. Elie Maille, for selling liquor on Sunday, was fined \$30 and costs or three months. Eliza Mythe, 19, the young girl who was wanting to poison herself the previous night, was committed to the Court of Queen's Bench. Charles Donnelly, 30, laborer, was charged with being loose, idle and disorderly. It appeared that on the previous afternoon he walked to the railway track beside the Dominion wharf and stripped off his clothes. He then opened the axle box of a car and besmeared himself from head to foot with grease. In this condition he promenade the wharf until he was arrested. His Honor sent him down for two months.

THE COTEAU ST. LOUIS RIOT.

Police Magistrate Dandurand gave judgment in the case of the Coteau St. Louis rioters. He said very serious facts had given rise to the arrest of the seven accused. The quarrymen had blocked a poll wherein voting was going on, and had rejoiced over it, and when the police had arrived in their midst for the purpose of executing a warrant they had been attacked and badly beaten. The reason of this attack upon the police could only be attributed to liquor. He sentenced F. Beaudry, Ed. Perreault and Maurice O'Brien to six months' imprisonment, the former to pay moreover a fine of \$50 or remain six more months in jail. F. Pelletier got four months, F. Vermette and J. B. Rivet two months, and Jos. Racette eight days. J. Raymond was acquitted.

Recorder's Court.

Henry Farrell, 18, plumber, for assaulting John Grabosky, was fined \$20 or two months. Joseph Laroche, 31, laborer, for assaulting R. Wiseman, was fined \$3 or ten days. Philias Nolan, 24, for lying drunk, was fined \$3 or ten days. Joseph Hatch, restaurant keeper, No. 718 Lagachetiere street, was fined \$30 and costs or three months for keeping his restaurant open on Sunday. Mrs. Thomas Hughes was charged with assaulting her stepdaughter by pitching a bucket of water over her. Mr. Hughes said his wife had been drinking hard and asked His Honor to commit her, so she was sent down for one month. At this Mrs. Hughes burst into tears and filled the court with her lamentations, crying to her husband not to send her to jail.

To the Deaf.

A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it FREE to any person who applies to NICHOLSON 30 St. John Street, Montreal.

Hazlett and Potts, who were to barrel it over Niagara Falls on Sunday, concluded it would be too bad to break the Sabbath and their necks on the same day.—Philadelphia Enquirer.

Dry Goods.

SATURDAY, July 7th.

During the July Cheap Sale the entire stock of prints is reduced to prices that must sell them at S. CARSLY'S.

Do not forget to see the line of Best Cashmere Prints at 8½ cents at S. CARSLY'S.

"GREAT" JULY CHEAP SALE!

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, ALL REDUCED.

MEN'S NECKTIES!

have been reduced to wonderfully low prices. MEN'S SOCKS! have been reduced so as to make every single pair a bargain. S. CARSLY.

MEN'S UNDERCLOTHING

has sustained a very heavy reduction in price. MEN'S WHITE SHIRTS

Although they were the best value in the trade they are further reduced. S. CARSLY.

Men's Summer Coats,

have been reduced at clearing out prices. S. CARSLY,

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.

Wall Papers.

JOHN C. WATSON,

MANUFACTURER Latest Designs in all Grades.

AN IMMENSE VARIETY To Select From.

OFFICE AND WAREROOMS: 86, 88 and 90 Grey Nun Street, MONTREAL.

NOTE.--Samples sent to the trade on application. 154

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS TO INFORM those interested in mining properties that he is about going to England and will be glad to effect sales of any properties that are really good, having unequalled facilities of disposing of same.

FRED. J. PENFOLD, Coalbrook, Que., or, Folkestone, Kent, Eng. Cable address, Ouvrage, Folkestone. 145

THE RUSSELL, OTTAWA.

THE PALACE HOTEL OF CANADA. This magnificent new hotel is fitted up in the most modern style. The Russell contains accommodation for over FORTY HUNDRED GUESTS, with passenger and baggage elevators, and commands a splendid view of the city. Parliamentary grounds, river and canal. Visitors to the Capital having business with the Government find it most convenient to stop at the Russell, where they can always meet leading public men. The entire Hotel is supplied with escapes, and in case of fire there would not be any confusion or danger; Every attention paid to guests.

KENLY & ST. JACQUES, PROPRIETORS. FURNITURE.

I beg to announce that I am now established in my New Premises, 1828 to 1834 NOTRE DAME STREET, where I have opened a beautiful lot of our own New Styles of Goods. In every Department I have a splendid Assortment, and my prices, as usual, will be found to be very low. Call and inspect the Stock before purchasing. GEORGE STEWART.

CUMBERLAND RAILWAY AND COAL COMPANY

TENDERS are invited for stores of various kinds required by the Company at Spring Hill Junction, N. S., (on line Intercolonial Railway), during the twelve months commencing August 1st, 1888.

Forms of tender, with full particulars, can be had on application to C. H. Bowen, General Storekeeper, at Spring Hill, N. S., or at the Head Office, Montreal.

Tenders endorsed "Tenders for Stores" and addressed to the undersigned will be received on or before July 20th. ROBERT COWANS, Vice-President, Montreal.

HUGHES & STEPHENSON, 747 Craig Street, Practical Sanitarians.

PLUMBING and HEATING, Agents for Messrs. Oxley, Giddings & Enos, manufacturers of Fine Chandelliers, Gas Brackets, &c., New York, U.S. 153

Suggestions for Classes for the Higher Education of Women

1 Organization

1. An Association of Ladies to be formed, to be called, "The Ladies Educational Association of Montreal". Its object to be the provision of lectures on Literary, Scientific & Historical subjects for the higher education of women, & eventually, if possible, the establishment of a College for Ladies in connection with the University.

2. Members of the Association shall pay an Annual subscription of \$12 & shall receive a ticket for one student or Auditor for all the lectures of the Association.

3. Members to be admitted by vote at any meeting, & a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer & Committee of five to be annually elected, a gentleman not a member of the Association may act as Treasurer.

4. The Annual meeting for Report of Committee & Election of Officers shall be held in the second week of May, & special meetings may be called at any other time by the President or on request of two members.

(2) Arrangements for Lectures.

1. For the present four Courses, say of 20 lectures each, to be provided in each year: two before Christmas & two after.

2. Lecturers to be appointed by the Committee on recommendation of the Principal & of such of the Professors of the University as may consent to share in the work; & to receive a stated remuneration from the general funds, proportioned in all cases to the number of lectures delivered⁺, in addition to such special fees as may be paid for their particular Courses of lectures.

⁺ except in the case of lectures given a distance, or of lectures requiring expensive experiments.

3. The Courses to be, as far as possible, so arranged that a literary or historical Course & a Science Course shall be proceeding simultaneously.

4. Should it appear expedient, two Courses of lectures of shorter duration may be substituted for one of the Courses above mentioned.

5. The Classes shall be open to ladies only, who may attend either as auditors or students. The latter must be not less than 16 years of age, & must attend regularly & prepare for examinations & recitations. On passing a final examination they shall be entitled to Certificates & to be classed according to their standing.

6. In any of the Courses, examinations & recitations may be substituted for a portion of the lectures, under direction of the Committee.

~~7. The fee for tickets to single courses of lectures to be \$5. That for the whole four courses of lectures in any year to be \$15. Classes in Ladies' schools, of not less than six students, may obtain tickets at half the above rates & one free ticket for a teacher. All fees for the whole courses of lectures to be paid into the general fund. Fees for any particular course to be collected by the Treasurers & paid to the lecturer in such course.~~

3. Lectures

It is recommended that the following gentlemen be invited by the Association to lecture:

1. Literary & Historical

Communicate

Prof Galbraith Smith — Cornell University.
— History.

Prof Fiches
or Mr Carpenter

Mr Gill University.
— English Literature

Communicate

Rev Prof. Cornish.

Mr Gill University
— Classical Literature & Philology

1/3. Communicate

Prof. Harey

Mr Gill University
— French Literature

2 Scientific

Dr. Johnson.

Mr. P. L. University.

Natural Philosophy & Astronomy.

Dr. P. P. Carpenter.

Physiology & Hygiene

Dr. J. Bell.

Botany.

Mr. Whitcomb H. P. S.

Zoology

Dr. J. Baker Edwards.

Chemistry

Council

yes.

Principal Hanson is willing to give a general introductory lecture; & in event of any necessity occurring, to give a course on "Physical Geography & Geology" — or on "Useful & Ornamental Minerals"

The Courses for two years might
be arranged as follows;

1871 - 2

(Before Christmas)

* English Language & Literature French
Elementary Chemistry Philology

(After Christmas)

English History
Zoology & Botany

1872 - 3.

Before Christmas

Philology
Physiology & Hygiene

(After Christmas)

French Literature

Astronomy or some branch of
Natural Philosophy

Additional Subjects to be introduced
with or instead of the above.

Logic & Mental Philosophy
Geology & Physical Geography
Mineralogy.

If the Courses were once established,
Classes in Latin, Greek, German,
Mathematics, Elocution & might be
added, or they might be attached
to the Courses of lectures at special
hours.

* Should Prof Fisher's health prevent him from lecturing, Prof.
Carrick might take Philology instead, or Dr Carpenter might take
English Literature.

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Proposed
Suggestion
Sketch for
Ladies.

Extracts relating
to

Protestant Education

in Lower Canada

Notes of Dunkin

W Dawson

ers | many which reads his novels; and
the peculiar turn of his mind. To a
ent
is not an

What debates we had in
a college debating society in those days,
when Dunkin was our premier, our William
Pitt, our "leader of the House."

Herald

Feb 1/81

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BANQUET TO GRADUATES OF MCGILL.

FRIDAY, April 2nd, 1880.

This social reunion was not intended to be public, but was merely a private entertainment given by the Principal, Dr. Dawson, on occasion of the 25th year of his term of office; with the view, as stated in his card of invitation, of renewing old associations, of bringing before the members and friends of the University the results of their labours, of encouraging new efforts and securing more complete unity and co-operation. There are however some features of it in which the members of the University who were not so fortunate as to be present and the public generally may take an interest, and which do not fall within the request made that the proceedings should not be reported.

The invitations were of necessity limited to gentlemen on the lists of the University, and to a few representatives of other institutions of learning. Eight hundred and fifty cards of invitation were issued, beside those to the Graduating Class, about seventy in number. The result was that three hundred and sixty gentlemen sat down to a repast, provided by Mr. Alexander, at six long tables, filling the whole of the William Molson Hall, with the exception of a gallery prepared for ladies. The Hall had previously been decorated by the graduates and students for the Founder's Festival; and these decorations, with some slight changes, remained, while the tables were liberally adorned with flowers. The guests assembled in the library, and were marshalled to the hall in order of University rank and of date of graduation, and when all were seated, the scene presented was one both novel and imposing.

Grace having been said by the Right Revd. Dr. Bond, the Bishop of Montreal, and sufficient time having been allowed for partaking of the refreshments furnished, and for conversation, Dr. Dawson addressed some words of welcome to his guests. The usual toasts were then duly honoured, including that of "the Lieutenant-Governor," who responded very cordially, and addresses were delivered

by representatives of the different bodies and interests connected with the University, and by representative of sister institutions. The topics were naturally those connected with the past history and present state of the University; and the part which its Governors, Principal and Fellows, its Benefactors and its Graduates, had taken in elevating it to its present condition, and in advancing the interests of Education. As to the future, the evening was signalised by the announcement of the intention of Peter Redpath, Esq., one of the governors, to erect a costly and capacious museum building on the College grounds, and that of the Principal to place therein as a gift to the University his own large geological collections, and the further announcement that the Graduates propose to commemorate the twenty-fifth year of the Principal's tenure of office by the creation of a University fund or the erection of a University building to bear his name.

The speakers on points more directly relating to McGill, were the Hon. Judge Day, Chancellor; Mr. P. Redpath, Hon. Judge Dunkin, Dr. E. T. Meredith, Dr. Campbell, Prof. Trenholme, Dr. Johnson, Prof. Bovey, Mr. R. A. Ramsay, Dr. Chamberlin, Hon. Dr. Church, and Hon. Mr. Lynch. The addresses of these gentlemen were replete with reminiscences of the olden time, new to many of the younger auditors, as well as with auguries and projects for the future.

Of the original Board of Governors, under the New Charter, only four members now survive. One of them, Mr. Davidson, has resigned his office, having removed to Scotland. The three others were present; namely, the Chancellor, Hon. Senator Ferrier, and Hon. Judge Dunkin. Of these the senior in appointment is Mr. Ferrier, who was a member of the Board of Royal Institution under the Old Charter, and is consequently the oldest member of the governing body of the University. Rev. Archdeacon Leach, the senior member of the corps of Instructors, was prevented by illness from being present.

Of the graduates present nearly one hundred came from different parts of Canada and the United States to be present at the entertainment, while hundreds of others, unable to leave their homes sent letters breathing a spirit of warm affection for their *alma mater*. Among those present there were many who have attained to high positions in public and professional life. The Lieutenant Governor, Dr. Robitaille, is a medical graduate of 1858. The Hon. Mr. Lynch, his Solicitor General, is a Bachelor of Civil Law and Gold Medallist of 1868. The Hon. Dr. Church, late Treasurer of the province, and President of the Graduates' Society, is a medical graduate of 1857. A large number of other names might be mentioned

of men who in public and professional life, as ministers of religion, members of Parliament and other public bodies, professors and lecturers in McGill College and other institutes of higher learning, eminent physicians and lawyers, workers in practical science and literature, have already made their mark and taken high positions. In looking around on the assemblage, and mentally noting what the men composing it are and have done, it was impossible not to be impressed with the evidence presented of the value and importance of the higher education; and this independently of what was spoken, was sufficient to give to the gathering a great value and significance.

Besides those more immediately connected with McGill, there were present the Rev. Dr. Cook, the Rev. Dr. MacVicar, the Rev. Dr. Wilkes, the Rev. Canon Henderson, as Principals of four of the Affiliated Colleges, on behalf of which Dr. Cook responded. The University of Bishop's College was represented by its Principal, the Rev. Dr. Lobley. Laval University was represented by the Hon. Dr. Chauveau; and the University of Toronto by Dr. Wilson. All of these gentlemen spoke in terms of friendly greeting on behalf of their respective universities.

The Visitor of the University sent the expression of his regret that he was unable to be present, and the Honourable the Superintendent of Education also intimated his good will and his regret that he was unable to attend.

Among the older and more eminent graduates who were unable to attend and sent cordial letters of apology, were Dr. Workman, of Toronto, a medical graduate of 1835; the Honourable Alexander Morris, a graduate in arts of 1849, and formerly one of the governors of the College; the Honourable J. J. C. Abbott and the Rev. Dr. Douglas.

It was stated that the session of 1882'3 will be the fiftieth year of the existence of McGill University, and it is proposed to celebrate this anniversary, and to prepare in connection with it a sketch of the history of the College, for circulation among its friends and graduates.

The evening was enlivened with college songs admirably sung by a choir of graduates. Two of the songs were original compositions; and through the kindness of Mr. G. B. Burland, copies printed on elegantly illuminated cards were supplied to all the guests.

—Montreal Witness.

some general thoughts which a very short study of Canadian land and fresh-water shells, etc., has suggested to my own mind. It has appeared to me that in order to speculate rationally on the geographical range of the mollusca in Lower Canada, we must take into consideration all the physical changes which have occurred since these creatures were first created. In other words, we should study the post-pliocene fossils of the district in question, and institute a careful comparison between them and the recent shells of the country. Knowing the difficulty of access to scientific works in Canada, I have made a short summary of Edward Forbes's famous essay, and have shortly epitomized Mr. Lubbock's paper on the Swiss Pfahlbauten, hoping that attention drawn to the subject, may possibly result in the discovery of works of human art in our Canadian tertiary or post-tertiary deposits.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

FIRST ANNUAL CONVERSAZIONE.

The society having determined to hold an annual conversazione, as a literary, scientific and social reunion of its friends, a committee, consisting of Mr. Stanley Bagg, Mr. Becket, Mr. Robb, and Mr. Rose, with Mr. Leeming, the recording secretary, was appointed to make arrangements, and the meeting was accordingly held in the Society's Rooms on the evening of Tuesday, February 3rd. The following addresses were delivered on the occasion, after which the company enjoyed themselves in examining the Museum and a large collection of works of art, microscopes, etc., furnished for the occasion by friends of the Society.

Principal Dawson, in opening the proceedings of the evening, said:—I have much pleasure this evening in inaugurating a new feature in the progress of this Society—our Annual Conversazione—an occasion on which the members of this Association, with all its beasts, birds and creeping things, announce themselves "at home," and invite their friends to a scientific and intellectual feast, which we hope will continue to grow in interest in each succeeding year, and will remain as one of the permanent institutions of the society and of the city. The last occasion on which we thus entertained our friends was that of the opening of this building, an event of the utmost importance in the history of the society, and which has more than realized the most sanguine anticipations of those who promoted the remo-

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and

val of the Society's collections, and the erection of our new and commodious apartments. Since that time, our collections have been largely augmented; many new members have been added to our list; and our monthly meetings have been amply supplied with interesting communications, many of them marking important steps of progress in the natural history of Canada. We have now connected with this Society, as members and correspondents, nearly all the working naturalists and geologists of British America; and our proceedings, published in the *Canadian Naturalist*, have extended the reputation of the Society throughout the world, and added an immense mass of valuable facts to the natural history of this country. The seven large volumes of our *Naturalist*, and the numbers constantly appearing, now form an indispensable part of the library of every one who studies the natural history of North America. Our labours have also been appreciated at home. The circulation of the *Naturalist* in Canada, and the fact that it is self-supporting, the large attendance at our monthly meetings and public lectures, and the recognition of the Society by the government of the country, as a recipient of a portion of the sums which Canada, in emulation of the liberality of older countries, annually grants for scientific and literary purposes, all testify to this. We all wish, however, that the advantages which we offer were still more largely used. Our philosophy is not of that kind which shuts itself up in pedantic exclusiveness. We regard the study of nature as the common heritage of all, and desire to open up to every one, from the little child upward, its beauties and its uses. Placed as I am at the head of an educational institution in which all branches of learning are represented, it does not become me, on ordinary occasions, to magnify my own special office as a teacher of natural science, or to insist on the reasons which have induced me to prefer in my own case the study of nature to other means of improving my mental powers and rendering myself useful to my fellow men. But here, as an officer of this Society, I may be permitted, without disparagement to other kinds of useful knowledge, to state some special claims of the study of nature. And first I would say on this subject, that the study of nature is eminently fitted to develop all our higher powers. Reasoning on first principles, this is absolutely undeniable, and might be stated still more strongly. Man is the only creature on our globe fitted to comprehend nature, and in his primitive state of innocence it was his

only book; and as among lower creatures, every one is specially adapted to its condition of life, so there is a special adaptation of the powers of man, created in the image of his Maker, to that system of things proceeding in all its parts from the same Almighty mind. Practical experience confirms this inference. What more fitted than natural objects to call forth the exercise of the powers of observation, what to develop a more nice power of discrimination, what to train to all the intricacies of contingent reasoning. The man who has disciplined his mind by the thorough study of any department of nature, who has gathered together and scrutinized its minute facts, who has by careful induction learned from them general truths, who has mastered, as far as our limited intellects may, the plans of the Creator in any portion of his works, has thereby acquired a mental training more godlike in its character than any that can be gained from art or human literature, because he has been following in the footsteps, not of man, but of God. Farther, natural science grasps within itself the essence of many other departments of culture. All the higher literature and more especially the literature of the sacred books and of the more ancient nations, is imbued with nature. All true art has its foundation in the higher art of creation. The principles of mathematical and physical science have some of their highest applications in the mineral, the plant and the animal; and geology presses into its service the results of almost every kind of inquiry as to material things. For this reason, while nothing can be more simple than the mere elements of the knowledge of nature, nothing can be more intricate or abstruse than its higher questions; nothing is more suited to convince a man of his own ignorance, or to prevent him from resting in a limited range of acquirement, or from remaining satisfied with the rude attempts of man to imitate the perfect beauty and adaptation of natural things. Again, the modes of investigation in natural history bear a direct relation to those modes of thought which are most necessary in the ordinary work of life. Observation, comparison, reasoning from cause to effect,—and these in relation to the means by which the Author of nature carries on his vast operations,—are the leading pursuits of the naturalist; and their effect in producing an acute, yet comprehensive style of thought, is conspicuous in the lives and works of all eminent students of nature. Nor is there anything in natural history calculated to engender pedantry or conceit. The naturalist works in

the presence of mysteries of life and structure which he cannot fathom, and which, therefore, teach him humility. He is only the interpreter of that which he cannot imitate; and he is willing, in collecting his facts, to sit at the feet of any one who can inform him in respect to the thousands of ordinary phenomena open to the investigation of every person who observes. Lastly, the revelation of God in nature, like that in his word, is thrown around us in such a way that while a little child may learn much of it, the powers of the highest intellect are tasked in reaching its higher truths, and in correcting the errors in which carelessness and ignorance envelop it. These two great revelations are twin products of the Divine mind: the one the study of man in innocence; the other the safety of man fallen:—and it is true that he who loves God most, will appreciate nature most; he who knows nature best, must best understand its Author. To disparage the study of nature as inferior to any other means of culture, is to evince the littleness of a mind dwarfed by the study of man's doings and blind to those of God, or the impiety of a soul that has no wish to magnify the works which men behold, as the external manifestation of the spiritual Creator.

But I must not follow such thoughts further, and now close by earnestly inviting all who are present this evening, to unite with us in exploring the wonders that are spread everywhere around us in nature, and assuring them that in this matter a little knowledge is not a dangerous, but on the contrary, a pleasant and profitable thing; and that while in Canada, there is scope for many more workers than we now have, there is still more ample scope for all who may desire to understand and enjoy the results of their labors.

Rev. A. F. KEMP next addressed the audience. He said it afforded him great pleasure to be there. Yet he had come there unexpectedly to himself, after rather severe labours during the preceding week; but being a great lover of natural science, he could not shrink from the invitation, and from saying such words as he might be enabled to offer on a subject so deeply interesting to him. Natural science was a most interesting part of human learning: most people liked it: it had a greater charm than most other departments. Amongst children there was a great taste for natural objects. They liked to touch things, and were curious in their inquiries about them. Curiosity was the faculty which in natural science was brought to bear upon nature. Some people,

as they grew old, seemed to lose this; and their inquiry as to anything new, was merely as to its utility, and whether it would pay. But those who retain the freshness and vigour of their youth have higher conceptions of the wonderful things with which they are surrounded. I have a great admiration too for what I may call the scientific method of thinking and reasoning. This method could not be satisfied without seeing, knowing, and thoroughly understanding, if possible, all about the objects of nature that lay within the compass of human apprehension. It was close and searching. It can be satisfied only with facts carefully observed and defined as the basis of its conclusions. If anything were omitted in the inquiry, the conclusions would be all wrong: the induction would fall to the ground, like a house of cards. But when it had got all the facts and their relations to one another it could then by the inductive process reach conclusions which might be regarded as reliable and certain. There was an infinite variety in the departments of natural science. Every taste could thus be gratified. Some loved entomology; but, for himself, he did not like to stick pins into butterflies and other insects. The study of animal life was certainly full of interest, but to him there always appeared to be something rather painful, if not cruel, about it. He preferred that department of natural science which had to do with what they might term, insentient life, or that of the vegetable. It was very easy to undertake, and exceedingly delightful. To its student the mighty forests were open, whose trees lifted their heads to heaven, and if he choose he could turn to the more lowly flowers of the field. Wooing them upon the river's banks, he would be repaid with unalloyed healthy pleasure. I profess to have turned my attention a little in this direction. Dr. Dawson had said, the study of natural science made men humble. Then he (Mr. Kemp) must be so, for his part was to study the humblest forms of nature, namely, marine and freshwater plants, many of which could only be observed by means of the microscope; and he would say, that he had felt true exhilaration of mind, and pure pleasure, when he had been in the field engaged in such pursuits. In that employment, he had roamed amongst the cliffs of Bermuda, and been charmed with the sight of that climate's most brilliant marine flora. "I have sometimes had amusing adventures there. One day I remember, when looking round in the hope of discovering some new species, I saw as I conceived one of the more brilliant red plants gleaming

bright, at a considerable depth in the water; it moved gracefully with every motion of the waves. I feasted my eyes on its beauty, and thought if only I could secure it without injury how glad I would be. To dive so deep and bring it up was not possible for me, so I got a long branch of a neighbouring tree, and up to the knees in water, on a rock near by, I worked till at last I caught it, and with joy pulled up my prize. But what do you think it was? Why, nothing but a bit of a soldier's red coat! (Laughter.) I was very much disgusted you may be sure. But yet it was so amusing that I enjoyed "the sell" amazingly.

"I do not need to go far for the objects of my study. They are everywhere—on the damp soil, the water spout, the pool, the high-way,—in the streamlet, the river, and the ocean. Pools of stagnant water, covered with a green mantle, were no contemptible fields for investigation. They were not unhealthful, and they were filled with objects, than which few were of greater interest. When upon a large scale, they emitted carbonic acid gas, or miasma the little things which covered them fed upon that gas, and absorbed it, leaving globules of pure and healthy oxygen. Some of these plants were exceedingly complicated and curious, and, to his mind, the most beautiful in the vegetable kingdom. Mr. Kemp here exhibited drawings of *Spyrogyra* and *Rivularia*, and explained the structure and growth of these minute plants, which were constantly to be found growing in stagnant pools or on the banks of streams, and were objects of great interest to naturalists. They were exceedingly prolific, and he considered their peculiar manner of propagation as a proof of the permanency of species, in opposition to the Darwinian theory. Little and lowly they were, yet on examining their structure, and studying their economy, we were led into regions of life most wonderful and mysterious exhibiting the wisdom, goodness, and power of the Creator. Whence life came we could not tell; what it was the microscope could not discover. God concealed himself amidst his works, even while he revealed his power and skill in the outward aspects which they presented. In observing even these minute forms of life one could not but feel the truth of the saying: "Canst thou by searching find out God, canst thou find out the Almighty unto perfection?" For the speaker's part, though his special study was, from choice and profession the Bible, yet he felt bound, at the same time, to unfold and read the wondrous pages of creation. He did not believe it possible for a man to be an infidel, whilst

he paid scientific attention to nature. He was glad to see his audience there. The society had left its former humble rooms; and with the occupation of better ones, seemed to have improved in spirit. Let those who were not already members, become so, and begin and prosecute the study of the works of their beneficent Creator.

The CHAIRMAN then rose and thanked Mr. Kemp for his excellent address, saying, that the poet had said, there were "tongues in trees; books in the running brooks, and sermons in stones," but Mr. Kemp had found sermons in stagnant pools.

Selections of music, from Verdi and Donizetti, were then performed by the Band. When these were over, the Chairman introduced the Rev. Dr. De Sola, who said:—

I believe that no member of the Natural History Society will regret that it was decided to hold this pleasant social meeting here, when he looks around and sees how readily and numerously the friends of the Society have come forward this evening, to show their interest in us. And I am sanguine enough to believe that all who have come to-night are friends of the Society, and wish us God-speed in our efforts to promote its objects. And I am also sanguine enough to believe as a consequence, that those days in which the Natural History Society only vegetated, and in which even this vegetative existence was scarcely known to the public, are past, for ever past, without recall. At the same time, I do not forget that though the claims of natural science are becoming better understood, still much misconception as to its ends still exists, and some branches which this institution favors, are even now regarded with suspicion, if not with positive dislike, by many worthy persons who unaccountably fancy that the cause of revealed truth may be injured by them. This is no occasion fully to examine such an objection. We can only say to such timid persons, "Become members of this Society, and judge for yourselves, what powerful support science has given revelation." With reference to this misconception, I may go further and say that had carpenters at holy writ been better naturalists, and possessed greater knowledge of physical science, they had not advanced half the fallacies they have. Thus, if the writer of a recent most crude and unfortunate publication, entitled "A critical examination of the Pentateuch and Book of Joshua,"—called critical,

perhaps, because there is no evidence of fair criticism in it, on the same principle that a worthy son of Erin called himself rich, because his money could not be counted,—if this writer, I say, had only been a working member of the Natural History Society of Montreal, I am sure that at least some of his objections would not have been started, but he would have recoiled at their absurdity. As an example, when he puzzles himself with one of his favorite arithmetical propositions,—“If 600,000 men in London require so much fuel, how much did 600,000 Israelites require in the desert, where trees are few,” a member might remind him that the *genus homo* amidst the fogs, damp and cold of London, requires a little more caloric than the *genus homo* travelling under the burning sun of Arabia—that to cook the bread and beef of old England requires a little more fuel than did the manna, the food of the Israelites, which was melted by the mere heat of the sun. We could also whisper to him a few secrets about animal fuel, such as the Arab even now prepares in the desert, and the prophet Ezekiel refers to. We might say something too of the changes taking place on the face of the physical world,—of Lebanon, now barren and once covered with trees—of the present sterility of parts of Palestine, formerly most productive and prosperous, and show that even the wood-fuel they had was not absolutely required; nay, we might give him a rule-of-three sum in return, and say, if 600,000 persons required so much fuel in Arabia, and so much in London, how is it that the same number of persons in these northern regions of Canada, can find cord-wood enough for their supply, when so vast a proportion of these are needy persons, and have not wherewith to supply their wants from day to day? We will volunteer the reply also. The reply is one which all the researches of this Society into the Eternal's works of the natural order, as well as the holy book gives us, and it is that the hand of God never waxeth short, but every thing, and every one, bears incontrovertible testimony to the infinite power, wisdom and benevolence of the Creator of nature. I trust my reference may be excused. But I desired to employ this opportunity to state my humble opinion that if biblical students and religionists will not avail themselves of the advantages conferred by the study of natural science, there is a certain personage who well knows how to use them, as he has ever used them, for the attainment of his own ends. And I desired to illustrate the needlessness of the alarm of some timid

ones, and to demonstrate the truth that science is the true friend and supporter of religion, and that therefore, this and kindred institutions should enjoy the unbounded confidence of the community.

In inviting an accession of numbers to our ranks, we think that this Society, as pioneer in the development of natural history in this country, as originator of the present Geological Survey of Canada—for this Natural History Society was certainly first to move here—we believe it has some claims on every Canadian. A certain amount of progress has followed on its efforts, an accession of scientific talent has been made; and when I mention the name of a Dawson, a Logan, a Hunt, and a Billings, I think you will conclude with me that we number among us those of whom any Society even in Europe might be proud. We know that in a young community like ours, where nearly all are engaged in those pursuits which leave little time for scientific researches, we need not hope for a very large number able to take an active part in the primary objects of this Society. But this will not always be the state of things, and we should therefore do something for posterity. We can at least lay up materials for instruction, ready for use when they shall be wanted; and if we only do this, we shall be doing an important work, for which coming generations will thank us. But we are in fact doing more than this. The efforts of the members as they are becoming progressively greater, are also becoming better appreciated. The Society is becoming so favorably known that we may hope to see it yet bearing the same relation to all the British American Provinces as the British Museum bears to the mother country. We therefore ask all who can, to come and aid us in realizing our aspirations, which are chiefly those of the original founders of the Society—that of extending the knowledge of Natural History in particular, and of the physical sciences in general around us, so that our labors may redound to the credit not only of this growing city, but of this colony; and above all, that these labors may be additional testimony to the truth that “the hand that made us is Divine,” even the hand of Him whose power, wisdom and benevolence are clearly revealed to us in all that is around.

ORDINARY MEETING, Oct. 24, 1862.

After routine business the following communications were then read and discussed:—

1. A letter from Prof. Hall on the limits of the Catskill Group of New York, showing that a large proportion of the area, more especially in Delaware county, hitherto supposed to be occupied by the Catskill Group, really consists of rocks of the Portage and Chemung Groups.

2. A letter from Dr. Van Courtlandt, on the occurrence of *Gasterosteus gymnetes*, and of a supposed New *Leuciscus* in a lake tributary to the Ottawa.

3. A paper by C. Robb, Esq., C.E., on the distribution of the Superficial Deposits in C.W., and on some phenomena connected with the Mineral Springs of that region; more especially on the fresh-water drift of Upper Canada, and on the local subsidences and peculiar deposits on organic matters produced by some of the Springs.

4. Rev. A. F. Kemp made some remarks on the proposed use of the *Zostera marina* as a substitute for cotton, and on the occurrence of this plant in Eastern America.

Several papers we announced for next and subsequent meetings; and recommendations of the Council in relation to the better arrangement and labelling of certain departments of the collection, were reported by the Secretary, Mr. Leeming, and adopted.

A number of new members were proposed, and the meeting adjourned.

ORDINARY MEETING, Nov, 24, 1862.

Principal Dawson, vice-President in the chair.

L. H. Parkes, Esq., of Birmingham, England, Microscopist, was unanimously elected a corresponding member; and Col. Dunlop, R.A., Messrs. J. E. Pell, J. S. Millar, Alex. Cowan, and H. G. Vennor were elected ordinary members.

After the general business, the following papers were read;

1. On the habits of the pine-boring Beetles of the genus *Monohammus*; by E. Billings, Esq., F.G.S.—After some general remarks on the commercial value of our timber trees, and on the numerous insects which attack them, the author noticed the species of *Monohammus* known in North America, and gave a particular account of the habits of *M. Confusor*, with especial refe-

rence to its ravages on the timber of the white and yellow pine ; and mentioned some very remarkable illustrations of the number of the insects, and the rapidity with which timber is destroyed by them.

2. On a New Crustacean from the Potsdam Sandstone ; in a letter from Prof. Hall to Dr. Dawson—Prof. Hall referred to the paper on the footprints of *Limulus* recently read before the Society, and stated his belief that a new crustacean recently described by him before the Albany institute, but not yet published, answered to the conditions implied in the formation of Protichnites as illustrated by the modern *Limulus*.

3. On the Acton Copper Mines ; by T. McFarlane, Esq.—In the absence of the author this paper was read by Mr. Robb. It contained an elaborate account of the mine and of the bed containing the ore, with its various disturbances ; and entered into the probable origin of the deposit, and the modes of extracting and dressing the ores ; being altogether the most complete and detailed account of this remarkable deposit which has yet appeared. The thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. McFarlane.

The following donations were presented to the Society :—

From P. McFarlane, Esq.—Specimens of minerals from the Giants' Causeway.

From James Ferrier, Junr. Esq.—A pair of *Fuligula albida* ; and fishes for the aquarium.

From Mr. Gavin.—Two specimens of *Coluber sirtalis* (alive).

From Mr. Miller.—Specimens of Copper Ore from the Bruce Mine.

The Dublin Nat. Hist. Review, 6 Nos. ; Proceedings of the Dublin University Zoological Association, 2 Nos. ; Journal of the Franklin Institute ; Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Philadelphia, 6 Nos. ; and several other periodicals and pamphlets were presented by the editors and publishers.

ORDINARY MEETING, Feb. 2, 1863.

Principal Dawson, the vice-President in the Chair. The following papers were read :

1. On the Land and Fresh-water Mollusca of Lower Canada, with thoughts on their connections with the Post-pliocene fossils of the St. Lawrence Valley, and on the general geographical distribution of Animals and Plants in Canada ; by J. F. Whiteaves Esq. F.G.S.

2. On the parallelism of the Quebec group with the Lower Llandeilo of England and Australia; and on some new or little known species of Palæozoic Fossils. By E. Billings, Esq. F.G.S.

3. On the gold deposits of Canada and the manner of working them. By Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, F.R.S.

The following donations were received:

From L. Thomson, Esq.—Specimen of the Trumpeter Swan.

From G. Barnston, Esq.—Specimens of Fishes and Reptiles.

From Mr. E. C. David—Specimen of Wild Rice from the Prairies.

From B. Gibb, Esq.—Horn of African Rhinoceros.

From Mr. J. O'Brien—Specimen of the great horned Owl.

From Mr. Hunter—Thirty-two specimens of the sternum or breast-bone of Canadian birds.

From S. Bagg, Esq.—Bye-laws of the Numismatic Society of Montreal, and a paper read before the Society.

From T. Roy, Esq.—Pictorial description of the *Victoria regina*.

From J. Ferrier jun., Esq.—Japanese work on fishes, with coloured drawings.

From Various Societies, &c.—Proceedings and publications.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF CANADA.

The first meeting of the third session was held in the University Hall, Kingston, on Monday evening, 26th January, Prof. J. R. Dickson, M.D., Vice-President, in the chair.

The Society then proceeded to the election of office-bearers for the ensuing year, when the following were elected:—

PATRON—His Excellency Viscount Monck, Governor General.

PRESIDENT—Very Rev. Principal Leitch, D.D.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—Prof. Litchfield, M.D.; Thos. Briggs, Jr., Esq.; Prof. Dickson, M.D.; Rev. Prof. Williamson, LL.D.

COUNCIL—John Carruthers, Esq.; Rev. W. Bleasdel, A.M., Rector of Trenton; Professor Kennedy, M.D.; B. Billings, Jr., Esq., Prescott; Prof. Fowler, M.D.; M. Flanagan, Esq., City Clerk; Mr. J. Macoun, Belleville; Prof. Hincks, F.L.S., Toronto; Prof. H. Yates, M.D.; Hon. W. Sheppard, D.C.L., Drummondville, L.C.; W. Ferguson, Esq.; J. Duff, Esq.; M. Sullivan, M.D.; Rev. H. Mulkins; Professor Octavius Yates, M.D.; Prof. Lavell, M.D.; Judge Logie, Hamilton; Augustus Thibodo, Esq.; Rev.

Prof. Weir, A.M.; John Watkins, Esq.; J. Creighton, Esq., Mayor;
Rev. Prof. Mowat, M.A.

SECRETARY—Professor Lawson, LL.D.

AUDITOR—Andrew Drummond, Esq.

TREASURER—Professor Murray.

LIBRARIAN—Mr. R. V. Rogers, B.A.

HERBARIUM COMMITTEE—Mr. A. T. Drummond, B.A.; Mr. W. B. Ferguson, Jr., B.A.; Mr. John Bell, B.A.; Mr. Robt. Jardine, B.A.; Mr. John McMorine; Mr. James B. Ferguson, B.A.; Mr. Josiah Jones Bell.

Professor Lawson stated that through the kindness of Professor Caruel, formerly of Florence, now at Pisa, an ample supply had been obtained of living cocoons of the new Chinese silk moth, *Saturnia Cynthia*, which yields the Ailanthine silk, now so successfully raised in France and Italy. The eggs, which may be obtained from the moths in May next, it is proposed to distribute to such members of the Botanical Society as may desire to aid in the experiment of rearing them in Canada. This silk worm feeds on the *Ailanthus glandulosa*, a tree that is quite hardy in Canada. Members desirous of obtaining eggs were invited to send in their names to Professor Lawson, who stated that although there had hitherto been experienced great trouble in unwinding the cocoons, the process of soaking in caustic potash which Mrs. Lawson had found to answer so well with the Canadian *Cecropia* cocoons, was no doubt equally applicable to the new Ailanthine silk. Professor Lawson likewise exhibited samples of cloth made in the Indian prisons from the floss of the Indian silk weed or mudar plant, a material precisely similar to the floss contained in the pods of Canadian silkweeds.

Mr. Rogers, the Librarian, presented the following donations to the Society's Library:—

1. From the Montreal Natural History Society—The Canadian Naturalist and Geologist, from February 1862, to January, 1863.
2. From the American Philosophical Society—Nos. 66 and 67 of their proceedings.
3. From the Boston Society of Natural History—Their proceedings, Vol. 8, pages 1 to 128.
4. Proceeding of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Boston, Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5,—from the Academy.
5. Annals of the Lyceum and Natural History of New York, Vol. 8. Nos. 10 and 12,—from the Society.

6. Treasures of the Deep or Scottish Sea-weeds,—from Mr. Hubbert, Knox's College, Toronto.

7. Observations on North American and other Lichens, by Ed. Tuckerman,—from the author.

8. Physical features of central part of British North America, by James Hector, M. D.,—from the author.

9. Alpine and Arctic plants, by Principal Dawson,—from the author.

10. John E. LeConte, a necrology, by Wm. Sharswood,—from the author.

11. From Robert J. Drummond,—Botanical sketches of the 24 orders of Linnæus; Sir J. Banks and the Royal Society; Linnæus and Jussieu, or the Rise and Progress of Systematic Botany; annual Report of the Natural History Society of Montreal, for 1862; Constitution and By-Laws of Natural History Society of Montreal.

12. From the Geological Survey.—Descriptive Catalogue of Economic Minerals, &c., of Canada, sent to the London International Exhibition, 1862.

Donations of dried specimens were announced from Mr. John Bell, B. A., Mr. Josiah J. Bell, Mr. C. I. Cameron, Mr. John Macoun, Mr. John K. McMorine, Mr. Donald Ross, M. A.

The following communications were read:

1. On plants collected in Canada, by Philip W. Maclagan, M. D.; Berwick upon Tweed.

Referring to the recent establishment of the Botanical Society, Dr. Maclagan observed:—Entertaining, as I always must do, a warm affection for Canada, and my many kind friends there, I was delighted to see that Botany was taking its right place among them. I wish that there had been any movement in this direction during my residence, for I often had to regret the want of some companion to share the pleasure of botanical researches. Pondering in what way I could best show my sense of the compliment paid to me by your Society, I resolved to send you a complete list of the plants I had myself collected, and of which I have specimens, during a residence in Canada extending over twelve years, in the course of which I had been stationed in various parts of the country.

Dr. Maclagan's detailed observations, which were contained in two M.S. volumes, and embraced original information respecting nearly 900 species of Canadian plants will be published in the

Society's annals. A cordial vote of thanks was accorded to the author.

2. On the Physical Character of the East Riding of Northumberland, with a list of the plants of Mr. John Macoun, Belleville. Read by the Rev. Prof. Mowat, M. A.

This was likewise a very valuable paper and will appear in the Annals. Mr. Macoun's list embraced about 800 species. The account of the physical character of the country, and the indications of its former condition, shown by ancient lake-terraces, &c., excited much interest, and the Society's thanks were voted to Mr. Macoun.

3. Account of an Exploration of Gaspé during the past summer, by John Bell, B.A.

Mr. Bell, as one of a party of the Geological Survey, spent the summer in exploring the wild spruce woods of Gaspé, and gave a very interesting account of the vegetation. Mr. Bell has added greatly to our knowledge of Gaspé plants, and obtained some species that had not previously been observed. The Society accorded him warm thanks. Mr. Bell is preparing a complete list of his collections, which were very extensive, and the list will be printed in the Society's Annals.

4. On Ailanthine, the silk yielded by the *Saturnia*, or *Bombyx Cynthia*, with remarks on the *Ailanthus glandulosa*, or false Varnish Tree, of China, upon which the Worm feeds, by Robt. Paterson, M.D., Read by the Rev. Prof. Murray.

In illustration of this elaborate and valuable paper which will be published, the author sent a very interesting series of specimens, which were exhibited to the meeting, showing the eggs, the larvæ in various stages, the cocoon, and the perfect moths, male and female. The Society's best thanks were voted to Dr. Paterson for his communication.

5. List of plants collected in Ramsay and adjoining localities, during 1861-62, by John K. McMorine.

6. List of plants collected chiefly at Fort Garry, Red River Settlement, by John C. Schultze, M.D.

7. List of Plants of Beckwith and Ramsay, C.W., by Josiah Jones Bell.

8. List of Plants collected at Wellington, during the summer of 1862, by John A. Kemp, M.D.

The above lists were laid on the table and authorized to be

printed. The reading of several papers was delayed till next meeting, to be held on the evening of Friday, 13th of February.

The second meeting of the third session, was held on Friday evening, 13th Feby., the Very Rev. Principal Leitch, D.D., President, in the chair. There was a full attendance of members.

Professor Lawson, the secretary, called attention to the proposal of the Home Government, to publish under the direction of Sir William Hooker, the Queen's Botanist, Floras of the colonies of the British Empire, and a communication was read from Judge Logie of Hamilton, on the subject. Application having been made by the Colonial Secretary for the approval and concurrence of the Canadian Government, with a view to the early publication of the Canadian Flora, several of the members expressed strongly their opinion of the importance of the scheme, both in a scientific and commercial point of view, and as affording a most effectual means of making known to Canadians, as well as to the inhabitants of European countries, the nature of the products of our rich Canadian forests, which would stimulate to new branches of industry, and to the development of commercial enterprise.

Dr. Dickson, V. P., moved the appointment of a committee to bring before the Legislature, by petition and otherwise, the importance of Sir William Hooker's proposed publication, and expressed a belief that, if the Government declined to grant the small sum required, persons would be found in Canada ready to raise the amount, in a very short time, by private subscription. Committee: Principal Leitch, Prof. Dickson, Rev. Mr. Mulkins, A. Drummond, Esq., Judge Logie, and Professor Lawson.

The following papers were read:—

1. On the *Selandria Ethiops* and its destructive effects on Pear Trees. By the Very Rev. Principal Leitch, D.D., President.
2. Additional remarks on Dr. Patterson's paper on Ailanthine, by the Very Rev. Principal Leitch, who gave a very interesting detail of the rearing of the Ailanthine Silk Worm in Dr. Patterson's garden at Leith.
3. Poem.—The Pines. By Charles Mair, Lanark, C. W. Read by Joshua Fraser, B. A.
4. A chapter on Fungi. By James Hubbert, Knox's College, Toronto.

The Society then adjourned until Friday, March 13.

Scraps
Lvt Edwin
1888

~~1887
Lvt
Edwin
Scraps~~

Chatteris

Though on many political and social, as well as on all religious questions, we differ greatly from the *Montreal Gazette*, still we have hitherto entertained such a good opinion of the frankness, and honorable dispositions of our contemporary as to believe that he would not allow his veracity, on matters of fact and of historical notoriety, to be called in question. We believed in short that he held himself amenable to the law of honor which compels every gentleman, when the truth of an assertion publicly made by him is publicly called in question, to do one of two things; either to substantiate, or to retract the said assertion.

In our expectations we have been deceived, and it would almost appear as if we had been too ready to credit the *Montreal Gazette* with the honorable sentiments of a gentleman. In our issue of the 13th instant we called in question the truth of, we positively contradicted, an assertion by him made in the *Gazette* of the 4th instant, with respect to the origin and objects of the property held by the Seminary of Quebec and by the Sulpicians of Montreal. To this the *Gazette* has made no reply.

This property the *Gazette* asserted, originated in a grant or free gift made to the above named institutions by the French Government, out of the "common property of Lower Canada;" and therefore argued our contemporary, Protestants have a right to demand an equivalent in the shape of an exclusive State endowment for their educational institutions. To this argument of the *Gazette* we replied by denying the facts on which it was based, and by indicating the sources from whence, and the terms on which the Sulpicians of Montreal and the Seminary of Quebec hold their property; we concluded by requesting the *Gazette* to publish this our denial, with which it would be very easy for him to deal if the historical facts which we urged against him, were mis-stated by us. As no gentleman ever does allow his veracity to be called in question, we of course expected that the editor of the *Gazette* would at once either substantiate the truth of his allegations of the 4th instant, or else like a man of honor would acknowledge that he had been mistaken, and retract them. This

must be bewitched to be able to talk thus, for he certainly bewitches his audience. What debates we had in the Harvard Union, a college debating society in those days, when Dunkin was our premier, our William

APPEL TELEPHONIQUE
PHONE CALL

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRON

however is a mode of procedure that the *Gazette* does not adopt; he has done neither, and on the contrary, its editor follows the course of tactics pursued by the *Globe* and the *Montreal Witness* in similar circumstances, thus betraying either a most lamentable ignorance of, or a still more deplorable indifference to, the laws of honor, and the customs and usages of gentlemen. We know not how it may be with the editor of the *Gazette* and with those with whom he is in the habit of associating; but we take this opportunity of delicately hinting to him that he who allows his honor and veracity to be publicly called in question by one who is at least his social equal—(as we do now call the honor and the veracity of the editor of the *Montreal Gazette* in question)—is not one who is allowed to associate with men who by birth, and education, and honorable conduct, are entitled to the name of gentlemen.

We are the more particular on this point because we see that the untruth broached, and circulated by the *Montreal Gazette* has been taken up and repeated by others, in ignorance we hope of the falsity of their statement; and because we also see that many of our Protestant fellow-citizens, whose movement for obtaining relief in the matter of education, has as yet met no opposition from Catholics, not only reiterate the untruths of the *Gazette*, but base thereon an argument for an exclusive grant, or State endowment for the purposes of Protestant education.— We need hardly assure Protestants that however well disposed Catholics may be to do them full and ample justice with respect to the working of their Dissentient Schools in Lower Canada, any agitation for such an exclusive endowment as that which they are now aiming at, will receive unanimous and most vigorous opposition from all classes of our Catholic community. On this point we will not so much as listen to any terms of compromise, and the threats of the *Gazette* we are prepared to brave.

must be bewitched to be able to talk thus for he certainly bewitches his audience." What debates we had in the Harvard Union, a college debating society in those days, when Dunkin was our premier, our William of the House."

For the *Gazette* passing from false premises, and vicious logic, to threats, menaces our Religious Institutions with spoliation, should the insolent pretensions which he puts forth for exclusive State endowments for non-Catholic educational purposes, be met with opposition from Catholics. This threat, which is more or less perceptible in all that the *Gazette* writes upon the subject, is to be found explicitly held out in its issue of the 18th instant, wherein the writer gives us the first of a series of articles "illustrative of the efforts made at various times to obtain endowments for non-denominational, or Protestant institutions of Superior Education." According to the statements therein contained, supported by quotations from the late Abbe Ferland's biographical sketch of Mgr. Plessis, and whose truthfulness we do not at present impugn—efforts were made in 1787, whilst Lord Dorchester governed the Colony, to establish such a non-Catholic or Protestant Institution for Superior Education, and a similar system of education of a lower or elementary character throughout the Province; but it appears that this scheme to impose on a Catholic community a Protestant or non-Catholic system of education having met with a vigorous opposition from the Catholic clergy, and especially from Mgr. Hubert the then Bishop of Quebec, was abandoned by its originators.

Hereupon the *Gazette* comments as follows:

"But it"—(the aforesaid scheme of non-Catholic education)—"aimed at removing the education of Lower Canada from the exclusive control of the priesthood, and at encouraging the settlement of an educated English population in this country. We may however accept his—(the late Rev. M. Ferland's)—"testimony as to the cause of the failure; and give to the R. C. Clergy of Quebec, and the Directors of the Seminary, the credit of 'smothering in its cradle' the infant cause of English education, or at least trying to do so, in ill-omened imitation of Juno's serpents, and Herod's soldiers. Practically the testimony of the historian gives the Protestants an equitable claim on the French ecclesiastics and the Seminary of Quebec, to the extent of whatever damage may have arisen from the action of these men; a claim which we shall not urge if they will aid us in obtaining justice now."—*Gazette*, 18th inst. The Italics are our own.

Urge away we beg of you, and see what you will make by your motion. Your threats shall not deter us either from giving a patient and respectful hearing to your complaints on the matter of the School Laws; but neither shall they make us yield on the general question of Education to your demand, or induce us to retire one inch from the position nobly and successfully held in 1787 by Mgr. Hubert on the same question, and which position we hold to-day. Our last word is as our first; not one penny of the public funds, not one acre of the public lands will we consent to give for the purposes of an exclusive Protestant education; and never will we cease to insist that, of every grant or endowment made by the State for educational purposes, Catholics shall receive their full share in proportion to their numbers.

To enter seriously into a refutation of the *Gazette's* claims for damages against the Catholic clergy generally, and the Seminary of Quebec in particular, because in 1787 they opposed and defeated a scheme for endowing out of the pockets of French Catholics, a system of English and Protestant education, would be a work of supererogation; until such time at least as the *Gazette* shall have shown that the handful of

English and Protestants in the Colony in 1787 had a natural right to such an exclusive endowment. To set at defiance the threats of our contemporary, and of the party which he represents, against the Seminary, and our Religious Institutions, all that is needed is that Catholics lay aside their foolish and wicked party dissensions, and as one man rally round the standard of their Church and country. We are weak only because we are distracted in our counsels; and if the Protestant press, of which the *Gazette* is an influential member—because the organ of the Ministerial section of the Protestant community, dares already to menace us with spoliation, it is only because it misdoubts our zeal, our disinterestedness, and our power of acting in concert.— Let us undeceive our enemies; let us give them to understand that there are limits beyond which we will not extend our concessions; that there are objects dearer to us than the fortunes of this or that political party. Let us be firm and at the same time just; just to ourselves as well as

to our Protestant fellow-citizens. These complain, perhaps with reason, that in the matter of establishing and alighting their dissentient schools, the provisions of the existing School Law are oppressive to them. Well! these complaints we are most ready to listen to, and we are ready to apply any remedy that in the premises may be required. This, justice to others, requires of us; but justice to ourselves, but Catholic principle, require that here we should stop, and make a final stand. We are asked, now, not merely to do justice to our neighbors, but to assist in building up Protestant Ascendancy; not merely to place our separated brethren on a footing of perfect equality with ourselves, but to take up with an inferior position; not to do unto others as we would be done by, but to accord to a Protestant minority advantages and privileges which we enjoy not, which we desire not, and ask not for ourselves. We do not pretend to have any right to tax them for educational purposes to which they as parents, and therefore in so far as the State is concerned, absolute masters over the education of their own children, are opposed; but neither will we, through fear of consequences to ourselves, or our Institutions, consent to any exclusive endowment out of the common property, to Protestant Educational Institutions to which we as parents are opposed. This is our last word; and no amount of bullying or blustering shall cause us to retract it, or to swerve from the position that we have taken up.

And once again we would remind the editor of the *Gazette* that we have explicitly impugned the truth of his assertions respecting the origin and the objects of the property held by the Seminary of Quebec and the Sulpicians of Montreal. We are still willing to believe that the *Gazette* made these assertions in good faith, and in ignorance of the facts of the case; and in these sentiments we again call upon him, either to retract, or to make good, his allegations of the 4th instant, to the effect that the above named Institutions received their property, or the shares which they now hold, either in whole or in part, as a grant or free gift from the French Government. If the *Gazette* will not comply with this reasonable request, which we now urge for the second time, the candid and intelligent reader will know what terms to apply to one who makes statements concerning his neighbors, and when contra dicted, he will neither retract nor substantiate.

TO THE EDITOR, MONTREAL GAZETTE

SIR,—On looking over the series of papers on the case of McGill College and Protestant Superior Education, which you have done me the favour to publish, I do not find that I have used the expression of which the *True Witness* complains, as mentioned in your issue of yesterday. I believe that it occurred in a previous article not written by me. If, however, I may express an opinion, I would say that, though the expression in question was not verbally accurate, the argument of which it formed a part was perfectly good; and that neither this nor any thing in my papers implies a threat to despoil the Seminaries.

The facts stand thus: The estates of the two great French Seminaries were not given to them out of the Crown lands by either the French or British Government; but they were, at the conquest and subsequently, secured to them by the British government; and this, in the case of the Montreal Seminary, when the legal advisers of the Crown had declared that the title of the possessors was not good in law. Yet the church thus honourably and liberally treated, has used the independence so secured to it, to prevent the British government from giving endowments to superior education in Lower Canada, similar to those given in other colonies. Such, at least, is the evidence of all the documents I have been able to consult, and of Roman Catholic writers themselves. The argument used has been: The endowments of our Seminaries are sufficient, therefore no public endowments are needed. At the same time the other French institutions not so endowed have claimed and received their due share, and, as I believe, much more, of the annual grants for education.

Now we humbly protest that this is unfair, and that Protestants in Lower Canada are entitled to such endowments as would enable them to compete on somewhat equal terms with the French Seminaries and with the Colleges and higher schools endowed out of the public funds in other colonies. We do not demand any share of the estates of the Seminaries. We only ask that the men whose predecessors, according to the learned and accurate Abbé Ferland "strangled in its cradle" the first attempt to obtain endowments for Protestant schools, would take their hands from our throats now; otherwise we may not be able to plead very strongly in their behalf, should the question arise, as it has already arisen in many Catholic countries, whether the overgrown estates of the priesthood might not be beneficially thrown into the "common property," and used for purposes of general education.

Your humble servant,

THE AUTHOR OF "ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE CASE OF MCGILL COLLEGE, ETC."
January 23.

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must be bewitched to be able to talk thus, for he certainly bewitches his audience. What debates we had in the Harvard Union, in these days,

We have been requested to publish the following:—

To the Hon. A. T. Galt, M.A., &c., &c.

MY DEAR SIR,—Allow me once more, on the eve of my departure to England, to address to you a few remarks upon the subject of Education, having reference to some points on which I am told that immediate legislation is intended, and others which are likely to be of importance, as the plan for the Confederation of the B.N.A. Provinces is developed.

An attempt has been made to unite Protestants in asking for a Protestant Superintendent of Education. I have found myself, upon careful consideration, unable to join the movement. In the first place, it goes upon the assumption, which I deem an unhappy one, that the Superintendent of Education will never be a Protestant, under the existing law. There is nothing to prevent him being so, and I hope that the tenure of the office will be given in turns, in due proportion to Protestants as well as Roman Catholics. Then, it at once creates jealousy and division, when union ought to be our aim; and will produce, I fear, something quite different from that wholesome emulation which is everywhere desirable.

Also, it creates a Department, which will be inferior in some important respects [such as in number] to the Roman Catholic Department, and diminishes the resources, which are available for the payment of Teachers' salaries. It is my own opinion, therefore, in common with very many others, that it would be better to keep the Department, as it is, in the main, and endeavour to attain the object desired by introducing a stronger Protestant element into the Council of Education. I see no solid reason why our Roman Catholic brethren should hesitate to allow even *one half* of the Council to be Protestant: at any rate, I should like to see the Protestant element enlarged, until there would be sure to be always a Protestant body present, as opposed to a solitary individual or even two individuals, (or three) at the meetings of Council. The Teachers' associations of the various districts of the Province might perhaps be allowed to nominate a member to represent their interests at the Board; or, some other method devised, which would secure to us the presence at the Board of a working Protestant element.

At present the members of the Board seem to be named on a strict representation by population principle. Even if this principle be retained, the whole number might be enlarged, until we should be sure to have Protestant members enough present at all meetings to stand by and support each other.

I was much pleased to hear that there is a probability of a different arrangement being made in the distribution of the funds for education; and, that, for the future, different sums are likely to be appropriated to different classes of Educational Institutions: one, *e. g.* for Universities, another for Classical Colleges, another for Academies, &c., &c. It is certainly unfair to adopt the principle of mere number as the basis of division—obviously the higher the Institution, the smaller, relatively to other lower institutions will be the number of its pupils; and at the same time, the salaries of its Teachers ought to be very considerably larger, if you are to secure the services of competent men.

Also, in order to a fair distribution of funds, it ought to be remembered, what a vast number of Roman Catholic Teachers (almost all) are by the rules of their religion tied down to celibacy, and therefore, how much more the same sum is in their hands, practically, than in ours.

If Protestant teachers receive only such salaries as are suitable for unmarried men or women, then, as a matter of course, those Teachers will not look to their present employment as anything more than a passing phase of their existence. They will be always (as a body) young and inexperienced; always changing and uncontin-

It has been already suggested by others that endowment by gift of lands should be made to our Universities, and such other bodies as have a character of permanency well stamped upon them. I should heartily endorse this proposal.

It appears to me also that care should be taken to make our Educational Institutions thorough in the work they do. If our Academies, *e. g.*

must be bewitched to be able to talk thus, for he certainly bewitches his audience. What debates we had in the Harvard Union, during the society in those days,

were fewer in number; if the standard which teachers of Academies should attain were higher; if their salaries were better; if they were arranged with reference to other institutions—one Academy to so many Common Schools—and then some system of subordination and relation of Institution to Institution were established; prizes given at higher Institutions to the best scholars coming from lower, and examination of the schools made from time to time by competent examiners, much would be done to remedy a great existing evil.

And now, Sir, I turn to another class of suggestions, which have been long on my mind.

If our Provinces are to be confederated, why should we not have a *University for all B.N.A.*, to which our existing Universities should stand somewhat in the relation of Colleges (at home) to the University which comprises them. The Universities of the old country are unencumbered with the work of everyday teaching, which is done in the Colleges contained in them. The Universities appoint the standard of examination, the rate of preparatory study, &c., &c., and they examine and classify the candidates, certify whose attainments are sufficient to entitle them to the distinction, of B.A., &c., and classify and announce publicly the names of those entitled to distinction.

This is what we sadly want in Canada. While each Institution continues to name its own standard, not only to teach, but to classify by examination its own alumni, there must be a constant lowering of the standards. Entrust the work I have named to an independent body; let examiners be different men from Teachers, or, at any rate, let no teacher examine his own pupils; let the B.A. examination be, in some respects, less assuming—more thorough, but not so pretending in its range of subjects. *Make the U.A. a real degree, earned by scientific proficiency.* Give due encouragement to merit in the way of prizes and rewards, both in Colleges and in the Universities, and you will produce something worthy of the name of University; something which will tend to raise the name of Canada among the nations. The existing Universities would be ready, I imagine, to join in such an arrangement as I have proposed.

They might, at least, be willing to suspend their charters for a sufficient space of time, to give the plan a fair trial.

The Government, on its part, would support the measure, by giving privileges and immunities with a liberal hand, in professions where such privileges and immunities are annually accorded, to graduates of the B. N. A. University, and to none other.

A proposal very similar to this I had the honor to draw up some years ago. It came before though it was prepared for the eye of Sir Edmund Head, who was pleased to express his hearty approbation of the idea.

I would further suggest the enquiry why should not education be represented in Parliament? The Universities at home have the privilege of sending members to Parliament; and they have, as a manner of course, sent men of mark. Why should not something of the same sort be instituted here? The advantage to the country would be, I believe, very considerable.

And lastly, I would ask, would it not be a graceful and reasonable mark of confidence in our home manufacture [so to speak] and would it not stimulate education of a higher class to make provision that not only such members of Parliament, but the Superintendent of Education should hereafter be *bona fide* graduates of Canadian Universities? In making this suggestion I am altogether looking forward; and have not the remotest intention of alluding to the present occupant of that high and important office, whose ability, learning and zeal in the discharge of his duties is everywhere admitted, and whose equal we cannot always expect to meet, even in the class of men from whom I have proposed that a Superintendent be for the future elected.

The suggestions I have made are, I hope, of a practical nature, as well as important in themselves. My apology for thus publicly laying them before you is, that my speedy departure from the Province for some months will render it impossible to make my voice (feeble as it is at the best) heard in any other way.

I am, dear sir,

Yours truly and respectfully,
JASPER H. NICHOLLS, D.D.
Bishop's College, Lennoxville,
January 23, 1865.

J. J. P.

IT IS CERTAINLY A MISTAKE.

TO THE EDITOR, MONTREAL GAZETTE.

SIR,—My letter has succeeded beyond my hopes in drawing attention to the erroneous parallel attempted to be established between the case of McGill University and that of a proposed R. C. University in Upper Canada. The attempt is certainly a mistake. Allow me now to remove a misconception as to the object of that letter. It was not, and is not, my intention to argue for or against a Roman Catholic University. I desire solely to prevent the claims of McGill University being placed on a par with those of a purely sectarian institution. If the Roman Catholics had said, this or that other church is getting a University of its own, therefore we ought to get one, I would have been silent. But not so; they name the Montreal University, which belongs to no church, in which, though the Governors are Protestants, yet the education is open to all denominations; which, too, is used by all, even by Roman Catholics, (for, as I said before, it has Roman Catholic Students and Professors), and they say that is exactly like what we want, we must have a Roman Catholic University like that, whose claims on the nation will therefore be the same—that is, an exclusive, like an open institution. I deny the possibility of a likeness, unless dissimilarity be similarity, or black white.

The true parallel for our Montreal University is Toronto. Both are really non-sectarian. In fact, an article in one of your contemporaries replying to my letter contains arguments, all of which apply word for word to Toronto University. This proves all that I want, namely, that the analogous cases are Montreal and Toronto, not Montreal and a sectarian University. I have no desire to go beyond this and enter upon the question whether a University ought to belong to a particular church or not. Any such misconception I wish to prevent.

The following statement exhibits my view of the parallel between the two Canadas. In Upper Canada the denominational Colleges and Universities receive Government grants. So also in Lower Canada. Upper Canada has one non-sectarian University well, nay richly endowed. Lower Canada has also one non-sectarian University—but there the parallel ends, for there is no public endowment whatever and the petty yearly grant which the University receives is little more than half of that given to each of the denominational Universities of Upper Canada. Even this petty grant is being yearly diminished by the wonderful operation of the rules by which some of the most elementary schools get a share of the Superior (!) Education fund.

A few figures will mark forcibly the difference of treatment of the Colleges and Universities in the two sections:

DENOMINATIONAL COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.

Upper Canada.

Victoria College (Methodist), annual grant.....	\$5,000
Queen's College (Church of Scotland), annual grant.....	\$5,000
Regiopolis and three other colleges (Ch. of Rome),.....	\$6,800

I take these figures from the estimates for the year, in which Trinity College, Toronto, [Church of England], is not mentioned, although it has a grant, I think.

Lower Canada.

Bishop's College (Church of England), annual grant.....	\$1,500
Morin College (Church of Scotland), annual grant.....	\$400

NON-SECTARIAN UNIVERSITIES.

Upper Canada.

Toronto, yearly value of endowment in 1860 (see Commissioner's Report, p. 188, Bursar's Letter).....	\$72,000
	\$20,000

Lower Canada.

Montreal (McGill University) endowment.....	None.
Amount for year of diminishing annual grant.....	\$2,800

It is to be observed, too, that the Upper Canada grants are fixed sums coming directly from Parliament, whereas in Lower Canada they may rather be called allowances coming from the Superintendent of Education, who reduces them yearly as the number of elementary schools, which are classed with them, increases.

I cannot end without pointing out one aspect of this education agitation which has been hitherto too much neglected, I think, and which Upper Canadians may overlook. The battle-ground is more comprehensive than it appears. The Protestants are in fact, though not nominally, struggling for the cause of English schools in general as distinct from French. Many, if not most, of the Protestant schools, where there is a mixed English and French population, have Roman Catholic pupils simply because of a community of language. I myself know a district in which the Roman Catholics make common cause with the Protestants in all educational matters for this very reason. The same principle applies to the higher education. The Montreal University is as truly the British as that at Quebec is the French University for Lower Canada.

HIBERNICUS.

must be bewitched to be able to talk thus, for he certainly bewitches his audience. What debates we had in the Harvard Union, a college debating society in those days, with our William

PETITION ON BEHALF OF MCGILL COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY. — In view of the pro-
constitutional changes in this country, the au-
thorities of McGill University propose to make
a final effort to secure the attention of the Gov-
ernment and Legislature to what they regard as
its just claims, and for this purpose they have
prepared a memorial fully setting forth their
case, and also a petition in support thereof for
public signature, to which they desire to invite

the attention of all friendly to the higher Pro-
testant education. Their case may be shortly
stated as follows:—

1st. It appears from despatches and other
public documents, that it was the desire of the
Government of Great Britain to promote the
settlement of an educated English population in
Lower Canada, and to afford the means of a
higher English education, by grants of Crown
Lands for the endowment of a University, Col-
leges, and High Schools, of a public and non-
denominational character. After the establish-
ment of the Board of Royal Institution, and the
provision of the McGill endowment, these objects
were sought to be effected through the Royal In-
stitution, and the McGill University, and from
1801, up to the Union of the Canadas, repeated
efforts were made by the British Government
and the friends of education here to realize these
advantages, so important to the welfare of Can-
ada as a dependency of the British Crown.
These efforts were frustrated by influences to
which it is not necessary now to advert; and
while munificent grants of lands for the higher
education were given in other Colonies, and
while the liberal grants of the French Crown to
the old French Seminaries were preserved to
them, no such advantage has been enjoyed by
the English population of Lower Canada. 2d.
The endowment of Mr. McGill was given with
the understanding that such public grants of
land would be made. This appears from the
fact that Mr. McGill proposed to found a Col-
lege in the University what was to have been
maintained by the grants to be given to the Royal
Institution. 3. The McGill University not only
failed to receive the intended grants of land, but
though the oldest remaining in British America
it received no public aid whatever until 1854,
when it obtained an annual grant of \$7,000,
which has, however, been gradually reduced in
subsequent years to \$2,677, though the number
of regular students of the College has increased
from 97 to 300, and though in the passing of the
Superior Education Act in 1856, the hope was
held out by the Provincial Government, in an-
swer to the claims then urged by the University,
that under that Act a great improvement would
take place. Further, though the grant given
through the Royal Institution to the High
School has been continued, it has not been aug-
mented, though the number of pupils has in-
creased from 185 to 286, and it is still burdened
with the education of 30 free government pupils,
whose fees would amount to more than \$1200.

Woods

4th. The McGill University is a public and non-denominational institution, and as such enjoys a large share of public confidence, as evidenced by the large number of students resorting to it, and by the endowment fund of \$60,000 contributed to it by citizens of Montreal, and by the recent completion of its buildings by the liberality of Mr. William Molson, as well as by the endowment of several medals by citizens of Montreal.

5th. The sums placed at the disposal of the Board, whether by the Legislature or by private benefactors, have, under careful and prudent management, enabled it to collect an able and efficient staff of 32 professors and teachers, and annually to extend the most important educational advantages to above 900 pupils, of whom about 300 are regular students in the Faculties of Law, Medicine, and Arts; a result which it may be confidently asserted has not been surpassed by any other institution with similar means.

6th. Notwithstanding the most rigid economy, and the most self-denying exertions on the part of the Governors and officers of the University, its income falls short of the absolute requirements of its work, and does not enable adequate salaries to be given to its officers, or the requisite additions to be made to its library, apparatus and museum. Still less will it permit the provision of Bursaries for poor students, or such increase in the expenditure as is demanded by the extension of the University now in progress by the affiliation of new colleges. So alarming indeed did the depression become in 1863, as to necessitate the withdrawal of the aid formerly given by the University to the High School, and the closing of a very important department of scientific education, the course of Civil Engineering in the Faculty of Arts. These claims have been often urged by the College authorities, and as promises of relief were given from time to time, they have been unwilling to enter into any public agitation on the subject. In the present crisis of our educational affairs, they regard it as a duty to the important interests confided to them, and in which they are not more deeply interested than other members of the community, to lay the case before the public. In doing so they ask that a vigorous effort may be made to settle the long pending question whether the higher Protestant and English education in Lower Canada is to receive any substantial public aid, in fulfilment of the pledges given by the British and Colonial Governments, or whether it is to be understood that the English population of Lower Canada are to be deprived of the advantages in regard to superior education enjoyed in other Colonies, and must depend for this important matter solely on their own exertions. Whatever the result of this application the higher Protestant education as represented by McGill University must be sustained; but it is the duty of the Board of Governors and of the public generally, to leave no proper means untried for securing a favorable result.

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The subject of education is one which must perforce divide, just now, with foreign relations and Colonial confederation, the attention of the religious minorities in Upper and Lower Canada. A committee formed at a public meeting here, rather, it seemed, to hunt out abuses and raise an agitation against the present administration of the education department than for any more practical end, published a report on those abuses, which was in almost every particular, great and small, refuted by the Superintendent of Education through his *Journal*—the only well authenticated evils being shown to arise from defects in the law, not from its mal-administration. We should, perhaps, except the charge of teaching Anglophobia through GARNEAU in his history of Canada, admittedly the best in all other respects, decidedly the best yet written to be read by men of general information and reading, but not a book a loyal man ought to choose to put in the hands of his children to determine the bent of their unformed minds. Since the Committee's report was out, also, we have seen with pain, in a lecture by Dr. DAWSON, that in the first English reading-book for the Roman Catholic schools Anglophobia was in like manner inculcated, and American heroes lauded to the skies. That was a fault very common in Canadian school-books imported from the United States in times past. We had hoped it had been thoroughly remedied ere this. And Dr. DAWSON states that he understands the book he complains of is being reprinted and expurgated of the objectionable matter. The Superintendent of Education showed among other things, in reply to a complaint against the administration of the Superior Education Fund, that out of that fund Protestant institutions received 30.28 per cent, while, according to population, they were only entitled to 14.71 per cent, or according to the number of pupils to 17.42 per cent. Long ago (in 1860) we showed that the Protestants were fairly entitled to a larger proportion per head than the Roman Catholics; but even if we Protestants arrogate to ourselves a superiority of teaching, we could hardly expect a larger additional allowance than this. On the other hand, it should be borne in mind that, out of the common property of Lower Canada, the Sulpicians and the Seminary of Quebec have had large and valuable domains granted to them by the French Government, and confirmed to them by the English, for which the Protestant population has never received any equivalent. We intend to deal more fully with this matter hereafter. Meantime, we propose to call at-

FORWARDED TO THE PROTESTANT

session of the Canadian Parliament. The Committee suggest, 1st, A separate Protestant department of education, with all the powers and functions of the present, in respect of the education of the Protestant inhabitants. The chief objection we see to this is the cost of such an establishment, eating up in management so much of the revenue which should be devoted to payment of teachers. Otherwise it would save a great deal of bickering, heart-burning, and discontent. On this subject Dr. Dawson says in his lecture: —

"The ground for this demand is not any dissatisfaction with the administration of educational affairs by the present Superintendent. On the contrary, I believe it will be admitted that under his management, education has made substantial advances, and the defects of the existing system have been greatly modified, or have been at least smoothed over in such a manner as to rob them of many obnoxious features. But this circumstance makes us all the more uneasy. The power now wielded with tact and firmness, and under the government of United Canada, may produce the most opposite effects, under an officer of different character and without the checks and encouragement afforded by the existing union. I confess that under the present constitution, I should deprecate any division of the Department of Education. It would cause additional expense. It might produce contentions between the departments. The Superintendent of the minority might be a man of little influence, and inferior in all respects to the man who could be secured for the larger office. Without underrating these evils, I still think that under the new constitution proposed, we are bound to demand this change, as giving the only security possible for the unfettered development of our Protestant schools. While linked in any way to the system of the majority, our system will be cramped in its development, it will lack unity, and it will be unable to watch effectually the interests of the smaller Protestant communities, a matter of much importance even to the existence of these communities. It will also want that distinctiveness which alone can give it any

share of the sympathy of our country in other parts of British America. Without this separation the minority cannot form a united body, capable of discussing its own plans and of advocating its own interests, and causes of complaint which the department cannot effectually redress will continually arise. It may be said that minorities have no such rights anywhere, and that the minority in Upper Canada will claim similar privileges. We can urge in reply, that if a cord is to be drawn around the French nationality in Lower Canada, the English within that pale have a right to a similar protection; and that this is not a mere question of greater and less numbers, but of the maintenance of British education in a province of the British empire."

We are certain Dr. CHAUVEAU deserves very high praise indeed for his administration of the department; that almost all the complaints made against him have been founded in misconception or something worse—that they have arisen out of defects in the law or the neglect of the Ministry of the day, not out of his failure in his duty. But can we be sure under the new regime that we shall always secure so good a man?

must be bewitched to be able to talk thus for he certainly bewitches his audience. What debates we had in the Harvard Union, a college debating society in those days, his was our premier, our William

The Committee next propose that all the taxes of Protestant rate-payers, whether residents or non-residents should be devoted to Protestant schools. That would be just as a general principle—the more just because our Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen conscientiously insist that their religion shall be taught in all schools to which they send their children. Of course, the principle must be subjected to some modifications in practice; but in no wise seriously infringed upon. A third demand is that the grants in aid should be divided between the two departments in proportion to the population each represents. On this again Dr. Dawson very justly remarks:—

“This may be regarded as in one respect unjust to the British population, as being on the whole the largest contributors, per head, to the revenue; but then it must be admitted that it is the duty and interest of the wealthy to contribute toward the education of the poor, even if the education given should not be in all respects such as they approve.”

And it is also asked that the formation of Protestant school districts (or minority school districts of any kind, it should be) should not be limited or prevented in any way by township divisions or R. C. Parish boundaries. This is also reasonable. If there is to be a division on a religious basis it should not be disturbed by mere local boundaries; most certainly the authorities of one religion should not impose boundaries made to suit their convenience on people of another faith. Upon some such bases as those proposed by the Committee in their report and by Dr. Dawson in his lecture, we believe the school laws can be so remodeled as to protect the interests of the Protestant minority in Lower Canada, and the Roman Catholic minority in Upper, so that both may enter the Confederation without danger to their educational progress, in the primary schools.

On the subject of University and other superior education some other and farther provision requires to be made.

Garette
May 1885

McGILL UNIVERSITY ENDOWMENT.

Our notice has been called to a Memorial that has been prepared by the Governors and Corporation of McGill University, and upon which a petition to the House of Assembly is being founded, and which we understand is to be submitted to the Protestant population of Montreal to sign.

The Memorial undoubtedly makes out a very strong case, and we recommend it to the perusal of all interested in the subject of the higher Protestant education in this Province; but to those who may not see the document, it would be well to furnish the points on which the Petition and Memorial rest.

1. In contemplation of the probable accomplishment of the proposed British North American Confederacy, it argues the necessity of the present government making permanent arrangements for the support of protestant education in Lower Canada.

2. It lays claim for a special endowment for the McGill University as the great Protestant Central Institution of this Province.

3. It invites comparison both for efficiency and success with all similar institutions in British North America.

4. It enumerates the students enjoying the privileges of a learned education in the University, and those who have entered the study of professions.

5. It details its revenue and expenditure, and has a curious tabular statement, showing that in the very proportion it has gone on increasing in usefulness and augmenting its numbers, the provincial aid has systematically decreased.

6. It gives the balance sheet of the last year, showing that the deficit was so great that it compelled the Royal Institution to give up the engineering school, throw the high school on its own resources, and at once cramped all ability for further progress.

7. It then enters into comparison of the immense grants to Universities in Upper Canada, that had their rise a quarter of a century after the foundation of the McGill University; while it has been made to struggle on with a precarious and slender annual allowance totally inadequate to its necessities.

8. It briefly shows from extracts of state papers as far back as 1801, the recommendation of the Crown to endow the Royal Institution with a liberal grant of Crown Lands, and shows that the will of the late Mr. McGill was founded on the supposed certainty that such would be granted, and that he bequeathed his legacy for the support of one of the colleges naturally supposed to grow up from such endowment.

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must be bewitched to be able to talk thus for he certainly bewitches his audience. What debates we had in the Harvard Union, a college debating society in those days, our William

9. It quotes from despatch from Lord Bathurst to the Duke of Richmond, that without delay His Grace should order adequate buildings to be erected on the estate of the late Mr. McGill, and defray the expenses from funds in the hands of the then Receiver General, but these also from unknown and secret causes were never carried into effect.

10. Lastly, it sums up in brief the importance in the present crisis of immediate steps to relieve an institution struggling for support, while amidst all its adversity it boldly challenges comparison with others in this country, whether in the efficiency, number of its Professors, or in the deserved popularity that throngs its schools with students.

We most cordially recommend that our Protestant friends in Montreal subscribe their names to the Petition, and thereby show the government that not only have we demonstrated our attachment to our noble University by an Endowment Fund, but that we most cordially second the prayer of that Petition that calls on the government before its constitution changes to yield the tardy support so long promised and so long delayed.

The following is the Petition, which is for signature at the Exchange reading room, Messrs. Dawson's book store, at the *Witness* book store and at this Office:—

To the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada.

The petition of the undersigned citizens of the city of Montreal,

Humbly sheweth,

That your petitioners have learned that efforts are now being made by the Governors and Corporation of McGill College and University to obtain from the Provincial Government a permanent endowment for those institutions and for the affiliated High School of Montreal, so as to secure for the former an annual income of not less than twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000), and for the High School of not less than four thousand dollars (\$4000.)

Your petitioners would earnestly support the application for such endowment for the reasons set forth at length in the memorial on the subject submitted by the Governors and Corporation to your Honourable House, and would urge the justice and necessity of making a permanent provision for the interests of Protestant education in Lower Canada, and their conviction that these interests can in no better way be secured than in granting to McGill College the endowment sought for.

Your petitioners beg respectfully to add that they urge the necessity of at once securing the endowment by the Legislature as now constituted, thereby giving them a guarantee for the permanent support of an institution of learning, which has already proved of so great advantage to the cause of education in the Province.

Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Honourable House would take the premises into favourable consideration, and pass an Act providing for the McGill College a permanent endowment to the extent above-mentioned, or to grant such other aid as may be found practicable and just.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

Smetta
July 1865

It is a matter for regret that in framing the scheme for the proposed Confederation, University education was not placed under the jurisdiction of the central government. Thus there would have been better opportunity for keeping the standard of degrees high enough to win respect for them abroad. On this subject Principal Dawson also speaks in the lecture from which we quoted some extracts yesterday, and we republish elsewhere his remarks.

In any case, we hope that the present Legislature of Canada, will not be dissolved without making some permanent provision for the University education of the Protestant population of Lower Canada. The Sulpicians at Montreal and the Quebec Seminary, with their liberal endowments, can afford to undertake the superior education of the French Canadian and Roman Catholic population with moderate legislative grants as now. Protestants only ask to be put upon a similar footing. Doubtless there will still be found those who will cry out that this superior education is a rich man's question, and should be left therefore to individual action, that collegiate institutions should be kept up either by fees or private endowments. But from those we must differ *toto celo*. It has been difficult in some parts of the country to induce the people to support common schools, the education derived from which is of such direct and obviously material advantage. The man who can read, write and keep accounts, will always have a greater number of employments open to him, can almost always earn a greater salary than the man who cannot. If then the masses have so often failed to see so obvious a truth as this, and have required the stimulus of government aid and official urging to induce them to a little self-sacrifice and exertion to procure these advantages for their children and the country, is there not, *a priori* good ground for the fear that the wealthier classes may not be sufficiently impressed with the advantages of the higher education? Nay do not the facts serve to demonstrate this day by day? The wealthy citizens of Montreal, for instance, have done a good deal for our University here, but never enough to keep it from the very verge of starvation or ruin. It may be said, with some justice, perhaps, that, by dividing their efforts, the Protestants of Lower Canada have damaged their chances of success. We have two Universities with four Colleges for less than 200,000 inhabitants, a University for every 100,000, a College for every 50,000, which is decidedly over-doing it. England, with 18 or 19 millions has only four Universities. Ireland with six millions only two. Scotland, where the better opinion has long been that the thing has been overdone, has only four for her three millions, and Upper Canada with her million and a half has as many. The 900,000

Roman Catholics in Lower Canada, have only one, and do not dream of asking for more than two Universities, with about a dozen large colleges to affiliate. For 170,000 or 180,000 we have been so ambitious as to procure two University charters. If these institutions are somewhat impoverished, we have in some measure to thank ourselves for those local or sectarian jealousies which have thus divided our efforts. There are undoubted advantages to be gained from a system of decentralization alike in political or municipal government, in judicial administration and in University teaching. But there are also great advantages in centralization and combination of effort. To be of advantage, University education should be conducted by men of great ability and learning. Such men require large salaries; and the narrow revenues which might support one excellent staff starve two or three into complete insignificance. But it is above all things necessary that there should be a high standard of examination to test the working of colleges, that one University board should control the curriculum and the examinations, and so do away with that tendency to give degrees cheaply for the purpose of winning students and earning large salaries by fees, which has been the bane of the Scottish and American Universities, of which we are in imminent danger here. The result of the most careful thought and long experience of British statesmen has been the founding of the Queen's University in Ireland, with local colleges in the chief towns of the country, thus decentralizing the teaching, but with a single University board prescribing the curriculum and conducting the examinations—thus keeping the standard of learning high. We need here—in this new country—above all things, the refining culture which a great seat of learning ought to impart, which as yet our Universities only partially afford. We have here no aristocracy, but that of wealth—of mushroom wealth, earned in a generation, to be dissipated in the next, retained in no families by a law of primogeniture. If it have not the culture and refinement which learning gives, such a society must lose all tone. It gives itself up to the mere sensual enjoyments which wealth can buy—big houses, showy equipages, sumptuous feasts and extravagant dressing. The patriotism of a people thus placed soon dies; they value their country for the opportunity it affords of making money, and spending it on such objects as these—and for nothing more. The historical glories, the constitutional tra-

ditions—all which appeals to the heart and mind of man, and not to his love of pleasure and show, go for nought with them. A people thus trained must be debased. It has been said "Man shall not live by bread alone;" society cannot safely rest on the low desires and pampered appetites which are fulfilled by meat, drink and raiment. Lacking an aristocracy, which preserves by tradition and by a progress bred of the old maxim "*noblesse oblige*," the glories of a race reared with the refinements which adorn society—attributes which constitute it the capital of the national column—we need that other refinement, that other aristocracy of learning, to lift us out of the mire. And public moneys, or a portion of the public domain, cannot be better applied than by securing here for coming generations the benefits of the highest culture which learning can give. It is not a rich man's question, we would urge again, so much as the poor man's. Rich men's colleges may be supported by fees—poor men's must rest on State aid or endowments; and a University (or a college in it) is only properly fitted to do its work, when provided with scholarships and bursaries to be won by poor lads who have intellect, and love learning, enabling them to live while they learn, as well as with endowed fellowships, giving men leisure and opportunity to attain to the highest culture and to give back to their country as payment the fruits of their researches and patient toil. Until a University has salaries to employ Professors and Tutors of the highest ability and learning, and scholarships and fellowships to enable poor men to pursue their studies for long years without fear of starvation, it is not in a position to give us that element which our society now so grievously lacks. We plead for the youth of the country—specially for our poorer youth. What a University can do for them has been most aptly set forth in a recent article in the *London Times*, written, if we mistake not, by one who won distinction at his University, and has adorned the public life of England.

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What debates we had in the Harvard Union,
a college debating society in those days,

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s. "The University student," says this writer, think t
"if he does but start fair and give himself Virgini
"to the sacred and ennobling influences of the South,
"place, rises rapidly in the scale of which cation.
"heroes, saints, and angels are on the first to Dar
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"the lowest. He becomes greater and wiser events
"and better, day by day, as he ponders, could
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"minds, but a sacred fire is kept up, a pure rush
"leaven diffused, and the country sweetened. the w
"refined, and imbued with what we feel to be All
"immortal and divine. That is the work 1865,
"done at Oxford." for it,

Smeltzer Jan'y 1865

The agitation in Upper Canada for what was dignified by the name of "University reform", but which was in reality a spoliative attempt upon the income of the University of Toronto, has ceased, the agitation having either died of inanition or else because the agitators saw that it was hopeless to expect to share the funds of the Provincial University, and that in continuing their attacks against it they were exposing themselves to more damaging counter-exposures. At all events there are no efforts being made now to destroy the efficiency of an educational institution whose very existence in a colony like this ought to be a source of pride and congratulation to every Canadian. The different Colleges, left to themselves, are once more harmonious, each following its own way the pursuit of academic lore and the training of youth, with no less advantage that by their previous clamor against a kindred institution they drew the attention of the public more closely upon themselves. Trinity College, altogether denominational in character—certainly more so than the Scottish Presbyterian and Wesleyan Methodist Colleges at Kingston and Cobourg—has got an annual government grant added to its income, and the principle seems to have become an accepted one in Canada that the institutions for higher education are entitled to governmental support. Thanks to the foresight and liberality of good King George, superior education has not been neglected in Upper Canada; and although our institutions are devoid of the wealthy foundations and endowments which characterize those of the mother country, and although we have, under our circumstances as a struggling colony, a far less number of rich and public-spirited individuals to bequeath legacies to the institutions of learning, yet the wise liberality of the legislature in seconding the good designs of a worthy monarch, does much to place within the reach of the ambitious youth of this country all the advantages of a University career.

In Lower Canada the University of McGill is now laying claim for a special endowment as the great central Protestant institution of the province, using among other arguments a comparative reference to the grants to the Universities in Upper Canada, and claiming that in 1801 it was the intention of the Crown to endow the Royal Institution (with which the McGill establishment is incorporated) with a liberal grant of Crown Lands. There is nobody in Upper Canada, we venture to say, but wishes well to the noble educational institution of

McGill; but when a claim is made for an endowment in preference to an annual grant, it will arrest attention as likely to lead to a general clamor among all the colleges for the same advantageous permanency of income, and for an outlay so great the country is but ill prepared. The McGill University memorialists represent that owing to deficiency of funds their ability for extended progress is cramped, but while thus appealing *in forma pauperis*, they confess that in view of the probable Confederation of the colonies they wish to take advantage of the opportunities which the intervening period may afford. Under the Confederation scheme as matured at Quebec, the matter of education is to be left to the local legislatures, with an exception in favor of the "rights and privileges which the Catholic and Protestant minorities may possess with respect to separate schools in the two Canadas at the moment of union"; and, as we may suppose, the friends of the McGill schools not unnaturally anticipate that it would be difficult to obtain monetary assistance from the Legislature of Lower Canada, with its small Protestant minority, and large Catholic majority, they seek to secure beforehand the additional income which they desire, and it need not surprise us if they make a vigorous effort while yet they can hope to gain the assistance of Upper Canadian Protestants. We have already said that there is a danger of this application calling into work the injurious log-rolling system of making appropriations; and if it should, it will certainly stagger many friends anxious for the care of Protestant education in Lower Canada, but not disposed for economy's sake to add to the amount of the grants to the Upper Canada Colleges. We know not how urgent may be the need of McGill University, but we know that the Protestants of Upper Canada have a great duty to perform by their brethren in the Lower Province in augmenting their rights and privileges and securing them in the same, and that a great opportunity will present itself during the coming session of Parliament for doing something towards this end. Whether an addition to the income of McGill University and schools is a suitable way in which to improve the opportunity, is a question which commends itself to the people of both Provinces. Upper Canada, we feel confident, will first ascertain the wish of Lower Canadian Protestants, and do that which seems best calculated to secure them from the dangers which the Confederation scheme may be supposed more particularly to expose them.

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James McGill and the origin of his University.

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JAMES MCGILL AND THE ORIGIN OF HIS UNIVERSITY.

BY J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S.

In young and progressive communities, the demands which material things make on the capital and labor of the people are too great to permit much to be done for the cause of literary and scientific culture. Hence, in the neighboring States of the Union, though a few great foundations, like those of Harvard and Yale, date from an early period, the tide of financial prosperity has only recently set in the direction of the Colleges, and no previous period of similar length can, like the last five years, boast of fifteen millions of dollars given to educational institutions. In Canada the stream of this liberality has scarcely begun to flow, and the name which stands at the head of this article is still almost alone in its eminence in this respect. It is, on this account, all the more to be honored, more especially since McGill's bequest can be shown to constitute the real centre and rallying point of English education in the Province of Quebec during the last half century.

James McGill was born on the 6th October, 1744, in Glasgow, Scotland. He received his early training and education in that country, but of these little is known. He arrived in Canada before the American revolution, and appears, in the first place, to have engaged in the North-west fur trade, then one of the leading branches of business in Canada. Subsequently he settled in Montreal, and, in partnership with his brother, Andrew McGill, became one of the leading merchants in the little town of about nine thousand inhabitants which then represented our commercial metropolis. His settlement in Montreal, and his marriage with a lady of French parentage, the widow of a Canadian gentleman, occurred a little before the beginning of this century; and from that time till his death in December, 1813, he continued to be a prominent citi-

zen of Montreal, diligent and prosperous in his business, frank and social in his habits, and distinguished for public spirit and exertion for the advancement of the city. His name appears in several commissions relating to city matters—for instance, that for removing the old walls of Montreal. He was Lieutenant-Colonel and subsequently Colonel of the Montreal City Militia; and in his old age, on the breaking out of the American war of 1812, he became Brigadier-General, and was prepared in that capacity to take the field in defence of his country. He represented for many years the West Ward of Montreal in the Provincial Legislature, and was afterwards a member of the Legislative and Executive Councils.

Mr. McGill is described by his contemporaries as a man of tall and commanding figure—in his youth a very handsome man, but becoming corpulent in his old age. He was a prominent member of the association of fur magnates known as the "Beaver Club." A reminiscence of a gentleman, then resident in Montreal,* represents him, when a very old man, at one of the meetings singing a voyageur's song with accurate ear and sonorous voice, and imitating, paddle in hand, the action of the bow-man of a "North canoe" in ascending a rapid. But though taking his full share in the somewhat jovial social life of that early time, Mr. McGill was always esteemed a temperate man. The remembrance of another contemporary represents him as much given to reading and full of varied information; and it is certain that he cultivated and enjoyed the society of the few men of learning from the mother country then in the colony. There are, indeed, good reasons to believe that his conferences with these gentlemen had an

* Mr. Henderson, of Hemilton, to whom I am indebted for several other facts.

important influence in suggesting the subsequent disposal of a large part of his fortune in aid of education. In this connection it may be stated that Mr. McGill's resolution to dispose of his property in this way was not a hasty death-bed resolve, but a mature and deliberate decision. He had taken a lively interest in the measures then before the Government for the establishment of an educational system in the Province of Quebec, and had mentioned, many years before his death, his intention to give, during his lifetime, a sum of twenty thousand dollars in aid of a college, if these measures should be carried out by the Government. But many delays occurred. From 1802, when the act to establish the "Board of Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning" was passed, until the time of Mr. McGill's death, the persistent opposition on the part of the leaders of one section of the people to any system of governmental education, and the apathy of some of the members of the Council, had prevented the appointment of the Board, or the completion of the liberal grants of land and money for educational purposes which had been promised. Mr. McGill was apparently weary of these delays, and feared that he might be cut off by death before he could realize his intentions. He had also the sagacity to foresee that a private endowment might force the reluctant or tardy hands of the members of Government to action. Accordingly, in his will, prepared in 1811, more than two years before his death, he bequeathed his property of Burnside, and a sum of ten thousand pounds in money, to found a college in the contemplated Provincial University, under the management of the Board of Royal Institution; but on condition that such college and university should be established within ten years of his decease. Three leading citizens of Montreal, the Honorable James Richardson, James Reid, Esq., and James Dunlop, Esq., and the Rev. John Strachan, afterwards Bishop of Toronto, were appointed trustees under the will.

The wise liberality of a good man is often far more fruitful than he could have anticipated. Mr. McGill merely expressed a wish to found a college in connection with a university already provided by the gen-

erosity of the British Government; but governments in those days were as weak-kneed in the cause of true progress as they still are. The grants to found a university and public schools were not given; and, in deference to the claims of the Romish priesthood to control the education of the country, the English settlers in the Province of Quebec were deprived of the provisions for education made by the liberality of the Crown in other colonies. In the providence of God, Mr. McGill's bequest came in to avert some, at least, of the evils arising from this failure. In consequence of his will, a pressure was brought to bear on the Government, which resulted in the appointment of the Board of Royal Institution in 1818; and though, from the refusal of the French to take part in it, it was almost entirely English in its composition, it proceeded to the establishment of non-denominational schools. These schools were never very numerous—about eighty being the maximum number; but they formed the beginning of the present school system. The Royal Institution, being a Government Board, had, on that account, too little of the popular sympathy, especially among the settlers in the Eastern Townships; and the Local Legislature practically refused to acknowledge it, and set up in opposition to it the denominational system of "Fabrique schools" in the French parishes; and, finally, its functions were restricted to the McGill College alone, by the new educational act which followed the rebellion of 1837.

In so far as the McGill College was concerned, the Royal Institution at once took action by applying for a royal charter, which was granted in 1820, and prepared to take possession of the estate. This, however, owing to litigation as to the will, was not surrendered to them till 1829. They also demanded the grants of land which had been promised, and received fresh assurances; and, as an earnest of their fulfilment, the Government of the day was authorized to erect a building for McGill College, and to defray the expenses out of the "Jesuit's estates." But the hopes thus held out proved illusory, and the college buildings had to be begun with the money left by Mr. McGill, and were at length completed only

by the liberality of another citizen of Montreal—Mr. W. Molson.

In the year of Mr. McGill's death, the population of Montreal was scarcely 15,000; and of these a very small minority were English. One-third of the houses were wooden huts, and the extent of the foreign trade may be measured by the nine ships from the sea, of an aggregate of 1589 tons, reported as entered in the year 1813. The whole English population of Lower Canada was very trifling. There was no school the system, and there were no schools, with exception of the seminaries of the Church of Rome, and a few private adventure schools. It seems strange that, in such a condition of affairs, the idea of a university for Montreal should have occurred to a man apparently engaged in business and in public affairs. Two circumstances may be mentioned in explanation of this. The first is the long agitation on the part of some of the more enlightened of the English Colonists in behalf of the establishment of a university and a system of schools. As early as 1787 the Legislative Council had taken action on the matter, and had prepared a scheme, which was, according to the testimony of the Abbé Ferland, in his life of Bishop Du Plessis, "strangled in its cradle" by the Bishop and seminary of Quebec, in a remonstrance written by Du Plessis. In 1801, the infant project was revived, and the act for the establishment of the Royal Institution was passed; but the new scheme was for the time foiled by the refusal of the Roman Catholic clergy to act on the Board; so that, as another learned priest, M. Langevin, informs us in his "Cours de Pédagogie," it was without result, "thanks to the energetic vigilance of the Roman Catholic clergy." Mr. McGill was familiar with these movements, and no doubt was equally disgusted with the "energetic vigilance" above referred to, and the cowardly submission of the government in giving way to such opposition. He knew all that colleges and a school system had done for his native country, and that the absence of such a system from this Province would involve semi-barbarism, leading to poverty, discontent, superstition, irreligion, and a possible war of races. In so far as these terrible evils have been averted from Lower

Canada, he has certainly contributed to the result more than any other man of his time.

A second circumstance which may have aided Mr. McGill in his resolve, was of a different character. In 1797, Gen. Simcoe, the first Governor of Upper Canada, and his Executive Council, had decided to establish a seminary of higher learning in that Province. They had invited Mr. Strachan, a graduate of St. Andrews, to organize this institution. He arrived early in 1799, but only to find that his patron, Gen. Simcoe, had been removed, and that the plan had fallen to the ground. Greatly disappointed by this, Mr. Strachan opened a school in Kingston, and subsequently occupied, as a clergyman of the Church of England, the mission of Cornwall, and commenced the grammar school at that place, where many men subsequently of note in Upper Canada were educated. A year before McGill's death, Strachan was transferred to Toronto, of which diocese he was afterwards the Bishop. The precise circumstances which introduced to each other the future Bishop and the Montreal merchant are unknown to me. It is certain, however, that they were friends, and that the young man who had come to Canada with such bright hopes of educational usefulness, destined for the time to be disappointed, and the wealthy citizen meditating how best to disarm the opposition which had so long deprived Lower Canada of the benefits of education, had much in common. It seems at least highly probable that Strachan had a large share in giving to Mr. McGill's wishes the form which they afterwards assumed, and there are some reasons for believing that Mr. McGill had hoped that his college might have attracted to it the abilities of the young teacher who seemed slighted in Upper Canada. It is also known that, in the first attempt to organize McGill University in 1823, Strachan was invited to a professorship; but the career opening to him in Upper Canada was already too tempting to permit him to aid in this way the project of his old friend.

The value of the property bequeathed by Mr. McGill was estimated, at the time of his death, at £30,000: it has since become

much more valuable, owing to the growth of the city. The sum was not large in comparison with many other educational bequests; but it would be difficult to estimate its value to Canada in general, and to Montreal in particular. Gathering around it the gifts of other liberal men, it has sustained the McGill University, and carried it on to its present point of usefulness and success as a source of literary and scientific culture. Hundreds of professional men, in all parts of Canada bear testimony to its value; and the city derives from it much of its higher character as a centre of learning and practical science. Indirectly, it has benefited the cause of common and grammar-school education, through the action of the Royal Institution, through the services of students and graduates as teachers, and through the McGill Normal School, which, though supported by Government, would scarcely have been established but for the influence of the college. Those who have in these ways received its educational benefits are to be found in all parts of the country, contributing by superior skill and intelligence to the common good. If the future may be anticipated from the past, its utility will, in the time to come, go on increasing and widening, growing with the growth of our country, and pervading all departments of useful and honorable occupation. An endowment of this kind is, probably, of all investments of money, that which yields the richest returns and most surely advances the welfare of mankind. The experience of older nations has shown that such endowments survive changes of religion, of dynasty, of social and political systems, and go on bearing fruit from age to age. It will, doubtless, be so here also, and the time will come when the original endowment of McGill will appear but as the little germ from which a great tree has sprung—the spring which gives birth to a mighty river.

Already, through Mr. McGill and those who have followed his example, as benefactors to this University, the English of Montreal may boast of having created a collegiate institution, second to none in the Dominion; and no one who knows them can doubt that, with God's blessing, they will carry their work forward in a degree

commensurate with the growth of the city, and with the many demands of society for higher culture, more especially of those kinds which can be made directly applicable to the spiritual, intellectual and material progress of mankind.

DR. MULBRIE'S PROPOSAL AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

"I cannot imagine, sir, what is the matter with you," said Dr. Mulbrie one day, to his strongest patient. "It does not seem to me that there is any organic disease, as you appear to think; but if you choose to fancy this, and remain for Water-Cure treatment, I do not object in the least to your doing so."

"I will let you into a secret, doctor," replied Mr. Rogers, confidentially. "I am a member of the faculty, and have come here for the express purpose of making certain investigations, knowing that there is a prejudice, owing, probably, to medical jealousy, against establishments of your admirable class. I intend to see for myself; and be assured, sir, I will do you justice. Meanwhile, I depend on you not to betray me."

Dr. Mulbrie grasped his hand in an excess of gratitude. "Sir!" he exclaimed, rapturously, "I honor you! I have been the victim of more prejudice and misrepresentation than I can well explain. People have actually gone from this establishment, and said that they were starved."

"You don't tell me so!" murmured Mr. Rogers.

"I am a reformer," continued the doctor excitedly; "a martyr, perhaps, for the cause of humanity. It is human nature, sir, to gormandize, to cram itself with all sorts of unwholesome food, that naturally engenders a train of diseases; and because I keep people from digging their graves with their teeth, they turn upon me with the ferocity of—of—"

"Tigers!" suggested Mr. Rogers, seeing that the "reformer" paused for a suitable comparison.

"Then," continued the wrathful doctor, "they pamper themselves with luxurious beds, which accounts of itself for the wretched effeminacy of the human race; and call the sensible couches that I provide fit only for paupers. I have a way of hearing things," he continued—

"They!—holes are convenient"—thought his audience.

"A sort of second sense, that keeps me pretty well advised of the sentiments of this establishment—and I *know* that such sentiments are held. The human race, sir, are idiots, bedlamites, and must be dealt with accordingly."

"To what planet, then, do you belong?" asked Mr. Rogers.

"Of course," replied the doctor, "there are redeeming exceptions—one of whom is before me; but I repeat it that, as a general thing, people are great fools."

"I remember a story," said his companion, innocently, "which, of course, only confirms what you say. It was of an Irishman, I think, who said that it was always his fate to be on a jury with eleven of the most obstinate men he ever saw, for he never could bring them over to his way of thinking—showing conclusively that *he*, at least, was a fool."

The doctor was not quite sure whether this story was for or against him, and he looked at his companion sharply to ascertain the fact; but Mr. Rogers' face was quite impervious to such examination.

"One of the few sensible people in this establishment," continued the proprietor, "is that young girl, Helen Trafton."

Mr. Rogers winced involuntarily at this familiarity, and replied very stiffly that "Miss Trafton was a young lady of uncommon discernment."

"Just the woman," said the doctor, warmly, "to enter heart and soul with a man into a noble work of reformation; and I don't mind telling you, sir, that I have had very serious thoughts of associating her with me in this establishment as my wife. I think a step of this kind, on my part, would have a beneficial effect on this great undertaking."

Mr. Rogers restrained a strong disposition to knock down the dogmatic fool before him, as he asked, in suppressed rage, "Has Miss Trafton given you any encouragement to entertain such an idea?"

"I can't say that she has," replied the enthusiastic lover, "as I haven't asked for any yet. I am not one to go dilly-dallying round a woman for a year and a day, and living on smiles and such nonsense; but when I get ready to put the question, I shall *put* it, and undoubtedly receive a prompt, 'Yes.' Do you suppose that any conscientious woman could refuse such a mission as this?"

The doctor confounded himself so inextricably with his establishment that it was impossible to answer him rationally; and his companion suddenly turned on his heel and left him to his own reflections—if he ever had such things.

A blue muslin dress was fluttering among the trees at the back of the grounds, and thither Mr. Rogers directed his steps.

The Grecian features were bent over the pages of an absorbing book, and the wind played with the golden tresses; but Helen apparently neither saw nor heard.

"Do you feel in the humor for an offer of marriage!" asked the gentleman suddenly.

Helen looked up with a quick, angry blush and the one exclamation, "Lennox," but he continued hastily, "I came to warn you that Dr. Mulbrie entertains the project of inviting you to preside over his establishment—I had it just now from his own lips."

"Has that wretch taken leave of his senses?" asked Helen, indignantly; "or does he mean deliberately to insult me?"

"As to the first," replied her companion, "I do not think he is burdened with any to take leave of; and far from meditating an insult, he evidently considers it a very high compliment. As for myself, Helen," he continued sadly, "the only hope I have is, that I may one day manage, perhaps, to save your life, and then your father will relent; or some one will leave me a fortune, which would amount to the same thing."

"I should really like to have the opportunity of telling that miserable doctor what I think of him!" said Helen, trembling with indignation.

As if in answer to this desire, the "miserable doctor" suddenly appeared, and observed, with the utmost composure, "I should like a few moments' conversation with you, Miss Trafton."

"You are at perfect liberty to speak," returned that young lady, with the air of a queen; "there can be no secrets between us."

The doctor hesitated rather awkwardly; and Mr. Rogers considerably withdrew, divided between rage and amusement, as he wondered if the doctor considered that the time had now come for him to "put it." He then tried to philosophize, by reflecting that it was the fate of pretty young ladies to be made love to; but, in spite of his attempts, he could not keep himself from a feeling of angry discomfort.

Meanwhile, the doctor's wooing prospered no better than his rival could have desired. Helen waited in haughty silence for his remarks; and for the first time in his life, he felt disconcerted.

"What do you think," said he, at length, "of the establishment?"

Helen's face seemed to express the question, "Did you come out here to ask me that?" But she merely replied, with freezing coldness, "In what respect?"

"Oh, well!" said the doctor, beginning to feel decidedly uncomfortable, "in every respect—I mean like a person who felt a sort of interest in it, you know."

"As I do not feel the slightest interest in it," replied the impracticable damsel, "such a question cannot possibly concern me."

An awful pause, during which Helen coolly resumed her book, and seemed to have forgotten the existence of her puzzled lover.

When on the verge of despair, the doctor was visited by a bright idea—he had not

been sufficiently explicit; and gathering fresh courage, he propounded the inquiry,

"What would you think, now, of presiding over such an institution? In concert, I mean, with some one of experience?"

"I should not think of it at all," said Helen, without lifting an eyelash.

"Look here!" exclaimed the doctor, losing all patience, "I want to let you know that I am asking you to be my wife. I really think very highly of you; and I am sure that we two together could make the establishment the very model of a Water-Cure, and hand our names down to posterity, emblazoned in letters of gold."

"Now listen to me," replied Helen, calmly and looking very white and quiet; "this thing must be stopped at once and forever. Let me hear such words from your lips again, and my aunt and I will immediately leave the place. It suits our convenience to remain at present, and my aunt imagines herself benefited; but another word from you of the nature of those just uttered, will cause our immediate departure."

As Helen swept indignantly into the house, the rejected lover gazed after her in a perfectly bewildered frame of mind, and gave utterance to the valuable sentiment, "The ways of women are past finding out!"

"What is the matter with you, child?" asked Mrs. Lellworth, in her merry way, as she suddenly encountered Helen. "You look as though you had just had an offer."

Rushing unceremoniously past her, Helen gained her own apartment, and gave herself up to the luxury of a good cry. Aunt Sybilla was in the park, and would be safe for the next hour; and she improved the time to such advantage, that, when her astonished relative returned from her aquatic expedition, she found her pretty niece with such ruby-colored eyes and nose, that, whatever poets may say to the contrary she had made a perfect fright of herself.

When the aunt and niece next appeared in the dining room, Dr. Mulbrie found himself treated with such pointed contempt, that he heartily regretted his presumption.

Mr. Rogers was enjoying it all very much but he continued to be the life of the company, notwithstanding.

"It is a very sad thing," he observed, "to be a continual deception. I suppose now, that no one here would take me for an invalid?"

A universal, "No," assailed him; and Mrs. Mintley, who had made a holiday for her husband by coming down to take her boiling tea at the table, assured him that he looked far less like an invalid than the doctor himself.

The person referred to did not appear to relish the compliment; and Mr. Rogers thought the comparison was by no means a strong one.

"I have had a great many narrow escapes," continued the speaker, with the laudable intention of infusing a little life into their dismal repasts. "When a small boy, I fractured my skull; and after that I swallowed an iron screw, that remained in my left lung for five years. Every one thought I was going into a consumption."

"Did you go?" asked Mrs. Lellworth, with a comical twinkle in her eyes.

"No," he replied composedly, "I thought better of it; but I never could look as an invalid ought, and so got little credit for my suffering. It is just the same here; but I hope soon not to require any sympathy, as the Water-cure system is doing wonders for me. Why, before I came, I could not be induced to eat stale bread and mush, and now I am thankful even to get them; people who are starving, you know, will eat anything. It is a great comfort to me that the doctor and I understand one another."

The doctor looked as though he was not at all sure that he did understand him, and began rather to wish that Mr. Rogers would express some intention of leaving.

"I believe that you are more of a humbug than an invalid," whispered Mrs. Lellworth, "and time will show if I am not right."

"Do you recollect the story," said Mr. Rogers, in the same tone, "in which the boy calls to his father, 'Father! father! they've found me out?'"

"I really don't know what to make of you," continued the lady; "I am afraid you are not canny. Do tell me, if you can, what is the trouble between Miss Helen Trafton and the doctor—I am quite curious on the subject."

Such an unmistakable flash of anger appeared in her neighbor's eyes, that her curiosity on the subject was allowed to rest.

"For pity's sake, Mr. Rogers!" she exclaimed, in the course the evening, "do tell us what to do with ourselves! We are just as stupid here as dormice. Can't you get up some sort of excitement for us? I almost wish we could become intoxicated by way of variety."

"Did you ever take any hasheesh?" asked the gentleman addressed.

"Hasheesh? No? What in the world is that? Something to eat, or drink or inhale? And what are the effects of it? And do you have a good time? And is it dangerous? and where do you get it? And how much do you take? And what put it into your head? And will the doctor find it out? And did you ever take any yourself? And I want to know all about it."

"So I should imagine," said her companion, dryly; "but I should be afraid of your taking it. Nothing short of tearing the roof off would satisfy you, while under its influence."

"Oh! yes it would," she replied. "If I could shake the doctor within an inch of his life, I think I should be quite happy."

"I cannot imagine why you are so spiteful against the doctor," said her companion. "Is he not what you ladies call an agreeable man?"

"Now, Mr. Rogers!" exclaimed the lady, turning on him with unfeigned indignation, "that is so exactly like a *man*! I think you are all born lawyers, for you never admit anything if you can possibly help it—that is, not in *words*. But I have seen a flash in your eye that has shown me pretty plainly which way the wind lies; so, you may as well take off your veil of hypocrisy, and let us talk honestly face to face."

"I thought you wanted to talk about hasheesh," was the provoking reply. "I do not care to talk about the doctor."

"Very well," said Mrs. Lellworth, "we will talk about hasheesh, then; and, perhaps, if I take it, I will manage to punish you for this. Now, what is your plan respecting hasheesh?"

"I have no plan," said he; "but I have some hasheesh, which is of the nature of opium, and said to produce pleasant feelings, and make people do queer things. As you expressed yourself to be dying for something to do, this might be a good opportunity to frighten the doctor, and create an excitement."

Mrs. Lellworth clapped her plump hands in delight.

"I hope they'll all take it!" she exclaimed; "Mrs. Mintley and all, and be just as bad as ever they can. I intend to do *my* worst."

"I have no fear for *you* on that score," laughed her companion. "I only hope that you won't be so bad as to put an end to the establishment altogether. I should really like to test the doctor a little," he continued, "and see whether he has sense enough to find out that his patients have been tampered with."

The hasheesh was passed around, and rapidly disposed of, amid many questions and much laughter; and even Mrs. Mintley took her full share, though under protest from Mr. Mintley, who mildly remonstrated.

"My dear love, pray remember the oyster!"

But the "dear love" persisted that the oyster had nothing whatever to do with hasheesh; and not only partook of the fascinating drug herself, but, like her great ancestor, succeeded including her Adam into eating likewise.

It seemed a very crazy performance on the part of all those sane men and women; but the monotony of their life was unbearable, and the experiment promised to be so exciting that it was not to be resisted.

Miss Sybilla, who was suffering from

toothache, was drawn into the conspiracy by a promise of speedy release from all pains and aches; and Helen took it because the prospect of "going out of herself" for awhile was the only one that promised any sort of comfort.

In the course of the evening, Dr. Mulbrie received a peremptory summons to Mrs. Mintley.

When he entered the apartment, he found that lady seated in a large chair, with her cap on one side, and a pair of bellows in her hand. Mr. Mintley stood in a corner, looking foolish.

"Sit down," said Mrs. Mintley, severely. "I wish to inform you that you are an elaborate parrot, with a wooden leg, and I intend to blow you up."

The doctor trembled; this extraordinary, but unfortunately profitable patient always kept him in a state of suspense as to what phase her disease would take next; but this address manifested a decided aberration of intellect that was really alarming. Mr. Mintley, he thought, was, probably, frightened to death; but when that gentleman, with a rakish air, began to sing something about "Blow, gently zephyr," as an accompaniment to his wife's performance with the bellows, the case was still more perplexing.

"Why, you've both been drinking!" exclaimed the doctor, after steadfastly regarding the pair. "You are perfectly aware, Mr. Mintley, that I allow no spirituous liquors in my establishment—what does this mean, sir?"

"I know you don't allow anything to drink in your establishment," said Mr. Mintley, with a very silly smile, "nor anything to eat, either; but Arethusa—"

"Silence!" shouted Mrs. Mintley, making a sudden lunge at the doctor with her bellows. "You are a horrid old tom-cat! you know you are! And if you say a word to Adam, I'll tear your eyes out! You've been killing me ever since I came here, and now I'm dead and buried, I'm going to haunt you as long as I live. Let me cut off your hair, and put some of it into the beds—they're dreadfully hard, all the people say so."

By this time, Mr. Mintley had seized the doctor in an affectionate embrace, and was whirling him around the room, and singing wildly, "We won't go home till morning!"

"Go home this instant!" screamed Mrs. Mintley, punching him through the half-open door with her bellows. "How dare you stay in my room so late, keeping Adam up, and making such a commotion? I know you're intoxicated, and you may be thankful that we don't turn you out of the house!"

The next room was Mrs. Lellworth's; and the astonished doctor knocked at the

door to make inquiries respecting the scene he had just witnessed. An audible sound of weeping saluted his ears, and an angry voice said, "Come in."

He entered to find Miss Tweedy in tears on the sofa, and Mrs. Lellworth apparently in the sulks.

"What is the matter?" asked the doctor, of the weeping fair one.

"I want my money," she replied, with a loud sob. "You told me I should have it to-day."

"You are a fool!" said the doctor, vehemently. "I have had nothing to do with any money."

"That is the way he always talks, Carrie," said Miss Tweedy, appealingly, and crying harder than ever. "He said he'd keep it for me; but now I want him to give it back to me."

"Madam" said the doctor, turning fiercely to Mrs. Lellworth, "what does this woman mean? Do you know what is the matter with her?"

But Mrs. Lellworth remained speechless; and the doctor began to wonder if he were awake or dreaming. Such conduct had never been witnessed in the establishment before.

"When are you going to marry me?" asked Miss Tweedy, with a sudden change of subject.

"Never!" replied the person addressed, with most eloquent emphasis.

"You hear that, Carrie?" continued the tearful lady, again apostrophizing her silent friend. "And how in the world am I to get my money?"

"I believe you are *all* drunk to-night!" exclaimed the harassed doctor. "And if I can only ferret out this mystery, I will certainly expose the conspirator, or conspirators."

Mrs. Lellworth rose deliberately, and walking up to the excited speaker, administered as severe a castigation as the nature of the implement (a parasol) would admit of; and saying, in a withering tone, "Leave the room, sir, until you are fit to show yourself in the presence of ladies!" calmly shut the door on him.

After this assault and battery, the doctor was almost beside himself with anger and perplexity, and scarcely knew where to turn his steps.

Just then the packing woman besought him to go to Miss Trafton. The old maid," she whispered, "she's in *such* a way!"

Trembling inwardly, the doctor approached Miss Sybilla's bedside.

"Five small imps, and two curly tailed demons," said the lady, as though she were counting them on the patchwork bed-quilt.

"It is very singular that I never got into such society before I came to this place; I am not at all pleased, Dr. Mulbrie, with the style of company you keep here. My niece,

too, has been murdered!" she proceeded, calmly, as though this were a slight inconvenience not worth dwelling upon; "and I shall be obliged to you if you will send in your bill, and tell the first train to be at the door at midnight."

The doctor turned hastily toward Helen; but she was lying in a deep sleep, perfectly quiet, and looking like a piece of beautifully-sculptured marble.

"Slow poison!" whispered Miss Sybilla. "I think we shall bring an action for this. But *will* you send those imps away or not? How very rude of them to stay under the circumstances!"

"My good lady," remonstrated the doctor, while the perspiration started to his brow at the dreadful condition of his patients, the cause of which he was unable to fathom, "my good lady, you are certainly laboring under a mistake."

"Don't take the other two out of your pocket," was the rather irrelevant reply; "I must positively object to having any more let loose in the room. I wonder you do not keep them properly chained. I really believe you are the Evil One himself!" she continued, excitedly. "Go out of the room immediately, before it is full of brimstone!"

This was the third expulsion in the course of the evening; and full of a determination to punish somebody, the doctor inquired furiously for Mr. Rogers. That gentleman was supposed to be in his apartment, and thither the enraged M. D. directed his steps.

Mr. Rogers was extended upon his couch, with his eyes fixed upon the ceiling, and his tongue very hard at work. Indeed, he had nearly exhausted the British poets, and was now in the full tide of Poe's "Raven." As the doctor entered, he greeted him with the complimentary address.

"Are you bird, or are you devil——"

"This thing must be stopped, sir!" interrupted the doctor, looking very fierce, and trembling all over.

"Or thing of evil?" proceeded the speaker; and when he had gotten through with the "Raven," he took up "Thanatopsis;" and could not be prevailed upon to speak at all except in the words of another.


It allayed the doctor's suspicions to find the new-comer apparently in the same condition as the others; but it by no means satisfied his curiosity. He did not relish the idea of having the Western Water-Cure converted into a lunatic-asylum; and he was obliged to admit to himself that, in this case, "the eye of science" was entirely at a loss.

As he was leaving Mr. Rogers' room, that gentleman called piteously after him:

"Maid of Athens, ere we part,
Give, oh! give me back my heart!"

Montreal Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 14, 1860.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE SUPERIOR EDUCATION FUND.
—We alluded yesterday to the want of system or rule apparent in the distribution of the sums granted for superior education. If we had at hand the materials for the examination of the more minute details of the subject, we are satisfied these apparent anomalies would be found still more strange. For instance, in the 129 "Academies" to which grants are made as to institutions of "Superior Education," it would be found that a considerable portion of the numbers of those returned as pupils in the institutions are students of branches which could be better learned in a common or district school. The pay received by any educational institution should be given in proportion alike to the quality and quantity of the work done. The questions asked should be how many do they teach, and what do they teach them? The present distribution of the money to common schools in proportion to the number of children in the district is at first sight most absurd. Perhaps the Government may be paying for a school so outrageously bad that parents will not send to it, or supporting a school in a district, the inhabitants of which shew no interest in it. But it is argued, on the other hand, that it were hard to make the burden fall too heavily upon the few who do take an interest in education; that where there is most apathy, there government aid is most needed. If this plea should be held good with reference to the common schools, it cannot be applied to the establishments placed upon and drawing allowances from the superior education fund. These should clearly rest upon the basis we have proposed above. In order that this may be done, a division should be made between strictly common school branches of education, Model school branches, and Academy or Grammar school, High school or College. And grants should be apportioned to these institutions, not in proportion to the number of scholars they draw away from the common or district school, to

teach them only reading, spelling, writing, &c., but in proportion to the number of students receiving education in those branches, the teaching of which takes these schools out from the common school system and gives them a claim on the superior education fund. There are, we are assured, many schools figuring in the lists in the return upon which we have been commenting, as Academies, &c., with 100 pupils or more, which only teach the higher branches to a fifth—to perhaps a tenth part of this number of scholars. In so far as they are getting higher pay per head than the common school rate for the remaining scholars, they are getting it under false pretences. There is this farther consideration which should not be lost sight of. No one master can properly teach more than 40 or 50 pupils, and the government allowances should be regulated with a view to the efficiency of teaching, and number of teachers employed. It is much to be hoped that the Superintendent will find means to show some sort of proportion in future years between the work done and the sums granted, and an intelligible classification of these superior schools, shewing the number of scholars in each pursuing the special branches of study which distinguish them from mere common schools. With respect to the present distribution, it not only is not made in accordance with the number of pupils, or the efficiency of the staff, but, if we may judge by our own University, in Montreal, the more they exert themselves, the greater the work they do, the less government aid they get. For instance in 1856-'7, McGill College had 58 students in arts and law, and received \$2,800; in 1857-'8 it had 77, and received only \$2,730; in 1858-'9 it had 77 again, and received only \$2,661. This year having 97, it may well fear that it will be cut down somewhat lower. In 1854-'5 the High School got \$1,128 for 185 pupils: last year it got no more for 250. In 1855-'6 the medical school only had 57 students, and it got \$1,000; in 1858-'9 with 97, it received no more, and this year having reached 108, may, perchance, be given less. These grants to medical schools are, however, made directly by Parliament. The superintendent has no control over them.

We should regret very much to say aught which would be or seem querulous or unjust to the learned superintendent. He has a very heavy task upon his hands; he has prejudices of race, of religion, of locality, to combat as well as those more directly in front, the prejudice of sheer ignorance and distaste of book learning. He has too with a staff no larger—if not less in number than that of the Western office to conduct the work of the department in two languages, and to contend with greater difficulties a greater *vis inertiae* as well as more active hostility than Dr. Ryerson. As a specimen of the work of the department, he states the letters received during the year to have been 6,967; letters sent 13,516; total 20,483. It is really matter for congratulation that he has done so much; but it is also matter of regret that he has not done much more towards systematising the working of the Superior Education fund. It is high time that he set about it.

Wm. Sartre
July 1868

reading article
Extract from
Gazette
Feb 13. 1860

SUPERIOR EDUCATION IN LOWER CANADA.—
Dr Chauveau, with commendable diligence, (though perhaps in defiance of red-tape etiquette) has made public through the *Journal of Education* the statement of the distribution of the fund for superior education for 1859, before it is laid before Parliament. The total revenue of the fund was exceeded in 1858, the grants having been \$68,291; this year they have been reduced to \$67,325, leaving a balance of \$674, more than enough to cover the deficit of the previous year. The Chambly College has been closed; Pottton Academy, Abbottsford Academy and the Terrebonne Female Academy have made no application and receive no allocation; three Rivers and Missisquoi get an increase. Among the Universities we do not find Laval at all. It declines, we understand, government grants and government inspection. M'Gill College receives \$2,661 for 77 students in Arts, Law and Civil Engineering, besides a Parliamentary grant of \$1,000 for 97 students in Medicine, and \$671 as salary of the Secretary of the Royal Institution, which, however, is not a grant to the University, but a government pension. Bishop's College gets \$1,950 for 15 students in Arts. How many students in Medicine Laval can show for her \$1,000 grant we are not informed. Probably Parliament will be, or will ask for a return. Altogether the not very magnificent sum of \$5,234 represents what was paid by the Province for University education in Eastern Canada in the past year, irrespective of the medical schools. The next item is of \$73,858 for classical colleges, as follows: Nicolet \$1,901, St. Hyacinthe \$1,901, Ste Therese \$1,521, Ste. Anne \$1,901, L'Assomption \$1,521, Ste. Marie \$1,521, High School, Montreal, (for the education of 30 pupils, named by Government) \$1,128, Quebec High School (for the same) \$1,128 and \$195 additional allowance, and St. Francis College, Richmond, \$1,140. Now if numbers of pupils furnished the only guide for the distribution of these sums—which we by no means assert—they would seem to be most unjustly apportioned. For instance, St. Anne's College received \$1,901 for 246 pupils, and the McGill High School only \$1,128 for 278, while the Quebec High School receives \$1,323 for 134 pupils; or putting it on the special grounds contained in the report, the McGill High School at

must be bewitched to be able to do so for he certainly bewitches his audience. What debates we had in the Harvard Union, a college debating society in those days, when Dunkin was our premier, our William Pitt, our "leader of the House." Feb 1861

**DISTRIBUTION OF THE SUPERIOR
EDUCATION FUNDS.**

TO THE EDITOR, MONTREAL GAZETTE.

Sir,—As you have referred in your paper of Wednesday to the proportion of public aid given to Roman Catholic and Protestant Superior Schools and Colleges, it may be useful to direct public attention to the fact that the figures given in the "Journal of Education" do not show the exact state of the case. For example: When, in the table of distribution of the superior Education fund, the grants to Protestant Universities are inserted, in fairness the revenues of the Seminaries of Quebec and Montreal should be put on the other side, since the grants to Protestant Universities are merely a paltry compensation for the failure of the Government to endow them in like manner. Again, in this table a large proportion of the institutions called "Academies for boys and mixed," and "Seminaries for girls," and "Model Schools," should not be classed as institutions of superior education. By putting a number of convents and similar institutions in the lists under these designations, it follows that as they have many pupils and receive small grants, they not only absorb much of the fund, but serve to make out that Protestants receive more than their share per pupil. If we compare particular institutions of similar grade, this result will become apparent. One of the most glaring cases is our Montreal High School, which in the apportionment of 1863 received at the rate of \$4.30 per pupil, while the average rate of distribution to Roman Catholic institutions of like grade was \$6.87. Other Protestant institutions on the list, it is true, had higher proportions, but they also have special cases of their own to plead.

The table of distribution in Montreal is still more unfair. Of \$6276 stated to be received by Protestants, the sum of \$3071, or nearly one-half, consists of the grants to the McGill University and the Royal Institution; the first of which is a Provincial institution, extending its benefits directly to the whole Province, and the second received only a grant to its late Secretary, which is of the nature of a government pension. Further, for the sum of \$1128 granted to the High School, the Government exacts the tuition of 30 government free scholars, whose fees would amount to about \$1300, and these scholarships are always filled as rapidly as a vacancy occurs. Deducting these sums, and the students and pupils opposite them, the comparison would properly stand thus:—

Catholics.		Protestants.	
Pupils.	Grants.	Pupils.	Grants.
2112	3197	1961	2070

Or taking in the High School:

Catholics.		Protestants.	
Pupils.	Grants.	Pupils.	Grants.
2112	3197	2223	3198

In connection with this, it is to be borne in mind that the great revenues of the Seminary were intended to support the educational establishments of the French population of Montreal, and that the local taxes of Protestants of Montreal contribute, to some extent, to support Roman Catholic schools.

Other objections might be stated; but the above may serve to show that though the figures of the Superintendent are correct, they do not shew the actual state of the case with regard to the points now in discussion.

Your obedient servant,
A TEACHER.

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TO THE EDITOR, MONTREAL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Would you be kind enough to insert the enclosed in your first impression.

Yours, &c.,
THOMAS MACFARLANE,

ACTON VALE, C.E.,
16th March, 1865.

[copy.]

TO THE HONOURABLE A. T. GALT, ESQ.,
M.P.P., FINANCE MINISTER:

SIR,—In your speech at Sherbrooke, in which you referred to proposed amendments in the Common School Act of Lower Canada, you were pleased to say that you would be glad to hear from any one who had any views to express on the subject. Certain circumstances have occurred here, in connection with these school matters, which I deem it necessary to bring under your notice, and I also take the liberty of appending to the relation of these facts, certain views of my own, having reference to the proposed alterations in the existing law.

In this place the protestants are the dissentient minority, and for the last five years, the Dissentient School Trustees have collected taxes from non-resident protestants, after these had formally dissented. No objections were made to this, until within the last two months, when the Common School Commissioners threatened to sue non-resident protestant taxpayers. Representations were made to the Commissioners that it was useless to incur the expense of legal proceedings, when the whole matter was under the consideration of the Government. They then wrote to the superintendent of Education for his advice, and much to his credit he said, he advised delay until the action of the Government could be ascertained. Notwithstanding all this, the Commissioners resorted to the law, and the property of Mr. Hayder of Quebec, who had previously paid his taxes to the Dissentient Trustees was without any suit, advertised for sale, and in order to prevent this sale Mr. Hayder paid taxes a second time, for the same year, to the Common School Commissioners. Mr. Hayder, supported by the Dissentient Trustees, instituted a suit against the Commissioners for the recovery of the amount. About the same time Mr. McGinnes, of St Johns, was summoned before certain justices of the Peace, at Upton, by the Commissioners, for unpaid taxes. The notice was too short to enable him to send a lawyer, but an agent appeared for him, who pleaded dissent, and previous payment to the Dissentient Trustees. Judgment was nevertheless given against Mr. McGinnes, and the defendants plea not having been entered in the record, his lawyer says, that he is afraid that no writ of Certiorari can be obtained. Application has however been made for it. The commissioners have further commenced suits against Dr. Godfrey for \$46 04, and against the South-Eastern Mining Company for \$2250. I need hardly say that these will be contested to the utmost, but it is at the same time proper to say that these proceedings cause the greatest dissatisfaction on the part of protestants here, and one of the first consequences has been, the expulsion from the dissentient (English) school of all Catholic children, who were previously taught there. Now I submit that all this irritation might be allayed, and these legal proceedings stopped, by a plain declaration on the part of the Government, as to what amendments are contemplated, and in what manner suits now pending would be affected by the proposed legislation. It is true that Mr. Cartier, in reply to Mr. Rose, made some such statement, but it is not sufficiently definite on this last point, neither is it stated, exactly, as to how the taxes of companies are to be dealt with. Mr. Cartier merely said that they would be more equally distributed.

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What debates we had in the Harvard Union,
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With regard to this latter point, I do not see why joint-stock companies ought not to have the right of deciding regarding the disposal of their taxes, just as other proprietors have. The principle contended for is that the school taxes on the property of Protestants should go to the support of Protestant schools; and there is no reason, in theory, for excepting the property of a corporate body of Protestants. It is said that there may be in such a body a minority of Catholics whose rights would be disregarded. In like manner, it may be replied, there may be in a joint-stock concern, the shareholders of which are mainly Catholics, a minority of Protestants, whose rights would be disregarded by the Catholic majority. This would be the case in such a concern, for instance, as the Richelieu Company. But, after all, this cry as to the rights of the minority in such companies is a mere quibble. It is patent to every one who knows anything of the joint-stock companies of the Eastern Townships, that there is scarcely one in a hundred shareholders who is a Catholic; and it is also evident that, in Lower Canada generally, the number of Catholic banks, buildings, societies, railways and manufacturing companies is far less than that of similar associations in which the Protestant element preponderates. I maintain that in practical legislation on this matter this fact has to be looked fairly in the face, and that there is no reason either in theory or practice for circumscribing the rights of certain proprietors merely because they are corporate companies.

I further contend, that not only is the principle of allowing such companies to dispose of their taxes like other proprietors the only fair and equitable one, but that it is also the one which, in practice, is least likely to occasion heartburnings and dissatisfaction among the tax-payers. How, for instance, would the shareholders of the Richelieu Company, or the gentlemen of the Seminary, like to have a good share of their taxes go towards the support of Protestant schools? The gain would certainly, on the whole, be on the side of the Catholic schools; but the shareholders of Catholic companies would feel as dissatisfied as Protestant shareholders, under similar circumstances.

There is moreover, a difficulty in carrying out any plan, which answers that the taxes of Companies shall be "more equally distributed." The Commissioners on the one hand, and the Trustees on the other often levy different rates of as-

assessment, and the machinery required for arranging that, in the case of companies, the rate be equal, would probably be in the hands of the majority, who would use it as they had a mind to. The disadvantage under which the minority at present labours, that of being obliged to signify dissent, &c., are sufficiently great without the addition of new arrangements, which would probably give additional powers to the majority. The best solution of this, and of the non-resident difficulty is, as I have already mentioned in the *Montreal Gazette*, the substitution of the word "proprietor," for "inhabitant" in the Act now in force.

With the exception of this matter, I believe that Protestants cannot but feel satisfied with Mr. Cartier's declaration. That we are to be enabled to combine certain school districts, and that our Assistant Superintendent is to look after Protestant interests, is as much as any reasonable man could desire, provided always, that "inhabitant" be changed to "proprietor," and no equivocal amendments introduced.

Trusting that you will consider the above worthy of some consideration, I remain, sir, yours most respectfully,

A DISSENTIENT SCHOOL TRUSTEE.
Acton Vale, C. E., 16th March, 1865.

D. G. H. M.
Gazette
Feb/70

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A Plea for the extension of University Education in Canada, and more especially in connection with the McGill University, Montreal. By J. W. Dawson, L.L.D., F.R.S. Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill University.

Glendower's boast "I can call spirits from the vasty deep," and Hotspurs retort. "But will they come when you do call for them" occur to us when we think of the lavish creation of Universities on parchment in Canada. For the scanty population of Ontario and Quebec alone the number is exactly the same as for the thirty millions of the United Kingdom. But are they truly Universities? They have, no doubt, a legal right to the name. A government can give that. It can enact, too, that a piece of brass shall be called a shilling; but it cannot raise the value of the metal. Debasing the coinage will not add to the wealth of a nation, nor will dubbing every petty school a University aid in the diffusion of learning.

This latter course is in one respect attended with worse consequences than the former; for it degrades the popular conception of the highest educational institution, while the people cannot be blinded in the money matter.

Some such reflections as the above must be forced upon the mind by even a cursory perusal of Principal Dawson's pamphlet. The sketch which he gives of what a University can do, and ought to do, for the elevation of the people and the progress of the country suffices to show:—(1) That no University in the Dominion has yet even approached the highest development of the Institution. (2) That the great majority of the existing titular universities can never reach even the lowest standard. The proof is simple. The country cannot afford the necessary expenditure.

If we take the Queen's University in Ireland, the last founded in the United Kingdom, dating from 1849, as embodying the latest views of what is absolutely necessary (the further development being left to time), we find that \$150,000 are annually spent on it by the State. This, distributed, gives \$50,000 for each of its three Colleges.

University College, Toronto, has about this income (\$50,000), and accordingly we may consider it sufficiently endowed for a beginning. But it is alone in this position. No other college in Canada comes near it, and it is evident that Ontario and Quebec cannot supply the ten Universities with incomes equal to this. The greater number must therefore die, or drag out a lingering and unhonoured, because useless, existence.

The British population can, no doubt maintain two universities, and at least two are to be desired that they may stimulate

each other by a healthy rivalry. Dr. Dawson asks of the people of Montreal, is, that they shall make their city the seat of the second. This is easily within their power. Omitting Laval, McGill College is next to Toronto in its endowment, although next with a very long interval. It is a highly successful institution, nevertheless it is as yet only the germ of a university. It had about the same original capital as University College, London, or Owen's College, Manchester, the latter the most rising college in England; but as these would not have succeeded without constant accessions neither can it. For Owen's College an effort is now being made to raise an additional million of dollars; while Principal Dawson only asks for \$100,000 or \$150,000 to place McGill College on a secure basis, a very modest sum for this purpose we think, when we see that the latest English papers announce that one man, Mr. James Young, has given \$105,000 (twenty thousand guineas) to help to found three chairs in Glasgow.

We shall notice some further points in this plea in another impression.

RAILWAYS AND RAILW

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The following letter is published by request of the Committee appointed to solicit subscriptions in aid of McGill College, as an evidence that the excellent spirit in regard to the higher education which animated James McGill, Mr. William Molson, and others of the older citizens of Montreal, in their contributions to this object, is not extinct among our younger business men; and in the hope that it may find many imitators; more especially in its thoughtful appreciation of the wants of the University, both with reference to its income for general purposes, and the aids which it should be able to afford to young men of ability desiring a liberal education:—

Copy.

DEAR SIR,—When I addressed you on the 31st ult., informing you that I was desirous of assisting in forwarding the interests of the McGill College, I was not aware that any movement towards procuring general aid was contemplated by the Governors of that institution.

On reading over your "Plea for the Extension of University Education in Canada," which you kindly sent me, and remembering the efforts of my school boy days for prizes at the examinations, my sympathies went out to the young fellows at the McGill College, now striving in a similar direction, and I determined to do what I could to stimulate their exertions by yearly donations in the form of scholarships,—a tangible and excellent means of promoting education.

I had intended to offer to take charge of double the number of scholarships I am now proposing to take under my protection, but as I have since learned of the general subscription, and am joining in it, I will only undertake ten scholarships, of one hundred and twenty-five dollars (\$125 00) each, during my pleasure.

These I purpose to carry until means are forthcoming for their endowment. The amount to be paid regularly *in advance* every year

My subscription towards securing in perpetuity to the McGill College the grounds now held by that institution will be five thousand dollars, (\$5,000) regretting at the same time that at present I cannot do more.

There are good reasons to believe, however, that the movement now on foot will meet with a generous response from the merchants of this city, and that the amount asked for will be raised without difficulty, and perhaps exceeded.

The rapid growth of Montreal during the last twelve years has largely enriched those merchants who were in a position at the commencement of the development to profit by it. They have gone on to a degree of success they could not originally have hoped for; and surely, looking at the best side of human nature, these men will come forward, not only manfully, but spiritedly, and also urge each other to come forward and give, and give generously, out of the great superabundance this country has yielded to them, and to an institution, the benefits of which to the whole Dominion, their intelligence must teach them it is *impossible to measure*.

I must here thank you, Dr. Dawson, and thank you very kindly, too, for the opportunity you have opened to me of so much pleasure—for as Chancellor Day wisely remarked, at the meeting on Thursday last, "the habit of giving is one of the highest exercises, and one of the purest enjoyments of the human mind." I really cannot write these lines without warmly feeling and appreciating the sentiment, nor without regretting, without greatly regretting my present inability, arising from the requirements of active business, to quintuple my subscription.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours very sincerely,

W. C. McDONALD.

Principal Dawson, McGill College.

Montreal, Feb. 13, 1870.

We learn with great pleasure that the committee yesterday received a subscription of \$5000 from Mr. Wm. Molson: a handsome addition to former very large benefactions from that gentleman.

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for he certainly bewitches his audience. What debates we had in the Harvard Union, a college debating society in those days, when Dunkin was our premier, our William Pitt, our "leader of the House."

Herald Feb 1/81

New Dawn
Mch
1890

JAMES MCGILL AND THE ORIGIN OF HIS UNIVERSITY.

BY J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S.

In young and progressive communities, the demands which material things make on the capital and labor of the people are too great to permit much to be done for the cause of literary and scientific culture. Hence, in the neighboring States of the Union, though a few great foundations, like those of Harvard and Yale, date from an early period, the tide of financial prosperity has only recently set in the direction of the Colleges, and no previous period of similar length can, like the last five years, boast of fifteen millions of dollars given to educational institutions. In Canada the stream of this liberality has scarcely begun to flow, and the name which stands at the head of this article is still almost alone in its eminence in this respect. It is, on this account, all the more to be honored, more especially since McGill's bequest can be shown to constitute the real centre and rallying point of English education in the Province of Quebec during the last half century.

James McGill was born on the 6th October, 1744, in Glasgow, Scotland. He received his early training and education in that country, but of these little is known. He arrived in Canada before the American revolution, and appears, in the first place, to have engaged in the North-west fur trade, then one of the leading branches of business in Canada. Subsequently he settled in Montreal, and, in partnership with his brother, Andrew McGill, became one of the leading merchants in the little town of about nine thousand inhabitants which then represented our commercial metropolis. His settlement in Montreal, and his marriage with a lady of French parentage, the widow of a Canadian gentleman, occurred a little before the beginning of this century; and from that time till his death in December, 1813, he continued to be a prominent citi-

zen of Montreal, diligent and prosperous in his business, frank and social in his habits, and distinguished for public spirit and exertion for the advancement of the city. His name appears in several commissions relating to city matters—for instance, that for removing the old walls of Montreal. He was Lieutenant-Colonel and subsequently Colonel of the Montreal City Militia; and in his old age, on the breaking out of the American war of 1812, he became Brigadier-General, and was prepared in that capacity to take the field in defence of his country. He represented for many years the West Ward of Montreal in the Provincial Legislature, and was afterwards a member of the Legislative and Executive Councils.

Mr. McGill is described by his contemporaries as a man of tall and commanding figure—in his youth a very handsome man, but becoming corpulent in his old age. He was a prominent member of the association of fur magnates known as the "Beaver Club." A reminiscence of a gentleman, then resident in Montreal,* represents him, when a very old man, at one of the meetings singing a voyageur's song with accurate ear and sonorous voice, and imitating, paddle in hand, the action of the bow-man of a "North canoe" in ascending a rapid. But though taking his full share in the somewhat jovial social life of that early time, Mr. McGill was always esteemed a temperate man. The remembrance of another contemporary represents him as much given to reading and full of varied information; and it is certain that he cultivated and enjoyed the society of the few men of learning from the mother country then in the colony. There are, indeed, good reasons to believe that his conferences with these gentlemen had an

* Mr. Henderson, of Hemison, to whom I am indebted for several other facts.

important influence in suggesting the subsequent disposal of a large part of his fortune in aid of education. In this connection it may be stated that Mr. McGill's resolution to dispose of his property in this way was not a hasty death-bed resolve, but a mature and deliberate decision. He had taken a lively interest in the measures then before the Government for the establishment of an educational system in the Province of Quebec, and had mentioned, many years before his death, his intention to give, during his lifetime, a sum of twenty thousand dollars in aid of a college, if these measures should be carried out by the Government. But many delays occurred. From 1802, when the act to establish the "Board of Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning" was passed, until the time of Mr. McGill's death, the persistent opposition on the part of the leaders of one section of the people to any system of governmental education, and the apathy of some of the members of the Council, had prevented the appointment of the Board, or the completion of the liberal grants of land and money for educational purposes which had been promised. Mr. McGill was apparently weary of these delays, and feared that he might be cut off by death before he could realize his intentions. He had also the sagacity to foresee that a private endowment might force the reluctant or tardy hands of the members of Government to action. Accordingly, in his will, prepared in 1811, more than two years before his death, he bequeathed his property of Burnside, and a sum of ten thousand pounds in money, to found a college in the contemplated Provincial University, under the management of the Board of Royal Institution; but on condition that such college and university should be established within ten years of his decease. Three leading citizens of Montreal, the Honorable James Richardson, James Reid, Esq., and James Dunlop, Esq., and the Rev. John Strachan, afterwards Bishop of Toronto, were appointed trustees under the will.

The wise liberality of a good man is often far more fruitful than he could have anticipated. Mr. McGill merely expressed a wish to found a college in connection with a university already provided by the generosity of the British Government; but governments in those days were as weak-kneed in the cause of true progress as they still are. The grants to found a university and public schools were not given; and, in deference to the claims of the Romish priesthood to control the education of the country, the English settlers in the Province of Quebec were deprived of the provisions for education made by the liberality of the Crown in other colonies. In the providence of God, Mr. McGill's bequest came in to avert some, at least, of the evils arising from this failure. In consequence of his will, a pressure was brought to bear on the Government, which resulted in the appointment of the Board of Royal Institution in 1818; and though, from the refusal of the French to take part in it, it was almost entirely English in its composition, it proceeded to the establishment of non-denominational schools. These schools were never very numerous—about eighty being the maximum number; but they formed the beginning of the present school system. The Royal Institution, being a Government Board, had, on that account, too little of the popular sympathy, especially among the settlers in the Eastern Townships; and the Local Legislature practically refused to acknowledge it, and set up in opposition to it the denominational system of "Fabrique schools" in the French parishes; and, finally, its functions were restricted to the McGill College alone, by the new educational act which followed the rebellion of 1837.

In so far as the McGill College was concerned, the Royal Institution at once took action by applying for a royal charter, which was granted in 1820, and prepared to take possession of the estate. This, however, owing to litigation as to the will, was not surrendered to them till 1829. They also demanded the grants of land which had been promised, and received fresh assurances; and, as an earnest of their fulfilment, the Government of the day was authorized to erect a building for McGill College, and to defray the expenses out of the "Jesuit's estates." But the hopes thus held out proved illusory, and the college buildings had to be begun with the money left by Mr. McGill, and were at length completed only

by the liberality of another citizen of Montreal—Mr. W. Molson.

In the year of Mr. McGill's death, the population of Montreal was scarcely 15,000; and of these a very small minority were English. One-third of the houses were wooden huts, and the extent of the foreign trade may be measured by the nine ships from the sea, of an aggregate of 1589 tons, reported as entered in the year 1813. The whole English population of Lower Canada was very trifling. There was no school the system, and there were no schools, with exception of the seminaries of the Church of Rome, and a few private adventure schools. It seems strange that, in such a condition of affairs, the idea of a university for Montreal should have occurred to a man apparently engaged in business and in public affairs. Two circumstances may be mentioned in explanation of this. The first is the long agitation on the part of some of the more enlightened of the English Colonists in behalf of the establishment of a university and a system of schools. As early as 1787 the Legislative Council had taken action on the matter, and had prepared a scheme, which was, according to the testimony of the Abbé Ferland, in his life of Bishop Du Plessis, "strangled in its cradle" by the Bishop and seminary of Quebec, in a remonstrance written by Du Plessis. In 1801, the infant project was revived, and the act for the establishment of the Royal Institution was passed; but the new scheme was for the time foiled by the refusal of the Roman Catholic clergy to act on the Board; so that, as another learned priest, M. Langevin, informs us in his "Cours de Pédagogie," it was without result, "thanks to the energetic vigilance of the Roman Catholic clergy." Mr. McGill was familiar with these movements, and no doubt was equally disgusted with the "energetic vigilance" above referred to, and the cowardly submission of the government in giving way to such opposition. He knew all that colleges and a school system had done for his native country, and that the absence of such a system from this Province would involve semi-barbarism, leading to poverty, discontent, superstition, irreligion, and a possible war of races. In so far as these terrible evils have been averted from Lower

Canada, he has certainly contributed to the result more than any other man of his time.

A second circumstance which may have aided Mr. McGill in his resolve, was of a different character. In 1797, Gen. Simcoe, the first Governor of Upper Canada, and his Executive Council, had decided to establish a seminary of higher learning in that Province. They had invited Mr. Strachan, a graduate of St. Andrews, to organize this institution. He arrived early in 1799, but only to find that his patron, Gen. Simcoe, had been removed, and that the plan had fallen to the ground. Greatly disappointed by this, Mr. Strachan opened a school in Kingston, and subsequently occupied, as a clergyman of the Church of England, the mission of Cornwall, and commenced the grammar school at that place, where many men subsequently of note in Upper Canada were educated. A year before McGill's death, Strachan was transferred to Toronto, of which diocese he was afterwards the Bishop. The precise circumstances which introduced to each other the future Bishop and the Montreal merchant are unknown to me. It is certain, however, that they were friends, and that the young man who had come to Canada with such bright hopes of educational usefulness, destined for the time to be disappointed, and the wealthy citizen meditating how best to disarm the opposition which had so long deprived Lower Canada of the benefits of education, had much in common. It seems at least highly probable that Strachan had a large share in giving to Mr. McGill's wishes the form which they afterwards assumed, and there are some reasons for believing that Mr. McGill had hoped that his college might have attracted to it the abilities of the young teacher who seemed slighted in Upper Canada. It is also known that, in the first attempt to organize McGill University in 1823, Strachan was invited to a professorship; but the career opening to him in Upper Canada was already too tempting to permit him to aid in this way the project of his old friend.

The value of the property bequeathed by Mr. McGill was estimated, at the time of his death, at £30,000: it has since become

Learning doth make the minds
of men gentle, generous, courteous,
and pleasant to government; whereas
ignorance makes them churlish
thwart and contentious. Bacon

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rise. Were British North America independent, and any questions to arise concerning our fisheries in the east, or boundaries in the west, what strength would we have to assert even unquestionable rights? We would either have to give in at once, or submit to a most unequal conflict; from which dilemma, the power of Britain, so long as we are connected with it, saves us. On the other hand, however, it is to be remembered that there might be no more danger of American encroachments on Canada, than there is of French or Austrian encroachments on Switzerland, and all danger of our being involved in a war on account of Britain would be removed by independence.

We do not see how the French-Canadians can be called "a poor prostrated race," seeing that it is allowed on all hands they ruled United Canada, and now bid fair to rule the Dominion. Their only prostration is to the Church of Rome, and if independence would free them from that, there would be a strong argument in its favor.

McGILL UNIVERSITY.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

Sir,—When seconding a motion at the recent meeting of friends of McGill University, which had a few minutes before been put into my hands, occasion was taken to point out two respects in which there seemed to have been failure on the part of our citizens to appreciate and aid McGill. These were failure (first) to follow up the benefactions of fourteen years ago when £15,000 were subscribed for endowment, and failure (second) to send their own sons to reap the advantages of the liberal and really accomplished education which it had come to be in the power of McGill to afford.

The first of these is proved by the fact that, excepting the gift of the Molson Hall, two considerable contributions to the library, and certain smaller contributions for miscellaneous objects, there has not been one endowment gift nor one bequest to the University by any one of our wealthy townsmen who have lived or have died during that whole period—a period which has been marked by the accumulation of much money, and the laying out also of much money in costly dwellings and costly warehouses, and in various mining, manufacturing, shipping and trade enterprises. The second of these failures is proved by the fact that, of the graduates of McGill, who number from first to last some eight hundred, only a small number are of Montreal.

The first of these may be in part accounted for, but not excused, by the consideration that it was felt that Government ought, and it was hoped would, endow McGill, and that the higher education had not been widespread enough to be really known and valued; and this latter consideration, perhaps, in part also accounts for, but neither does it excuse, the fact that so few of our young men have been through the University—wherein we compare so unfavorably with Boston and some other commercial cities.

The meeting referred to can scarcely be claimed to have been satisfactory. The expositions of the Chancellor and the Principal of the University, of its work and its requirements, were full and clear; but the resolutions, which were only there and then distributed, were but feebly supported, perhaps from not having been committed to persons who were able to give them any considerable practical effect, as was my own case, nor was there any adequate response to them by others present. It may possibly, therefore, be allowed to any one who was put forward as offering the resolutions to say otherwise what, had circumstances permitted, would have been said then—the more so as but little has yet resulted from the efforts of the Committee.

The real question should be—Is the McGill University worthy of the increased support which it asks? No doubt of this has yet been raised. On the contrary, it is admitted that since its reorganization in 1854, under its now liberal charter, its governing body as a whole, and its teaching body as a whole, have both possessed the public confidence; and that as the one Protestant University of Lower Canada, second only to Toronto in means of working, but not second in working its means, it is doing for the cause of higher education to the fullest extent of its power. This, then, as being admitted, gives it claim to the support of Government and of the wealthy citizens especially of Montreal. But the Government has been tried in vain, and it is no wonder the Chancellor said at the meeting "little is in the future to be expected from the Government;" nor any wonder that this University, left unaided by the Government, and little helped by its friends at Court, should cast itself very much upon the citizens of Montreal to sustain it and enable it to carry on its noble work. This is exactly what has been done; and now that appeal is distinctly made to Montreal, and though made at a time of commercial depression, it may be hoped that every one interested in University education, and in the true progress of the country, will endeavor to do his part in answer to it.

The needs of McGill at this time may be summed up as two—money and men. What would supply both these needs, is a distinct lodgment in the minds of our moneyed men of a due appreciation of the power and uses of University education, and of the actual work and worth of this particular University. This would induce them to send their own sons to it, and would induce them also to give money to draw to it the sons of men not so well off as themselves. The circular of the Committee points out the directions in which aid may be applied. No one has any right to dictate to others, and each one best knows his own circumstances; but it must be in the power of many in this city to found an exhibition or a scholarship, for others to assume one-fourth or one-half the endowment of a chair, while others, following the

EDUCATION IN LOWER CANADA.

It is getting tolerably evident that whatever the sort of education imparted at such expense to the Catholic majority of the Province of Quebec in their vaunted "religious schools" may be, practical instruction in "the three R's" is not considered of much importance. The French-Canadian papers themselves are beginning to manifest alarm at this revelation, and one of them, *L'Evenement*, of Quebec, in noticing the statistics of the last census on this point, says they reveal a deplorable state of things. It says the pompous reports of the Quebec Minister of Public Instruction are only read by those who wish to find out the methods employed to deceive people. Elementary education is, without doubt, extremely neglected, and the progress spoken of by the last-named Minister exists only in the blue-books so liberally distributed and which are only fit for waste paper. Information must be sought for elsewhere, and *L'Evenement* finds it in the Census of Canada for 1871. There it is shown that while in Ontario 379,586 children were attending school, there were in the province of Quebec only 185,306. The population of Ontario is 1,620,857, and that of Quebec 1,191,516. To keep the proportion Quebec should have 278,000 children attending school, or 93,000 more than at present.

In Ontario there are 58,379 persons over 20 years of age unable to read and 93,220 unable to write. In the Province of Quebec there are 191,862 in the first named class, and 244,731 in the second. Among these persons there are a large number who have attended school for two or three years, but whose education has been so little practical that they have neither profited by nor preserved it. To indite the most trifling account or receipt, says *L'Evenement*, recourse must be had to the village notary. While in Ontario every village has its weekly or daily paper, in Quebec there are scarcely more than three or four persons in the most flourishing parishes who take papers from the Capital, and these the merest organs of parties having some axe or other to grind at the public expense. *L'Evenement* denounces the system of School Inspection which costs the province \$20,000 annually as a mere fraud, long fallen into the most complete discredit. It says:—

"To the knowledge of the Department of

Public Instruction, certain Inspectors make reports upon schools which they have never visited. The devoted Minister satisfies himself as to whether Mr. Inspector has played well his part in the electoral campaign, and pitches into the waste basket the letter of the simple philanthropist who confidently believes that, in the interests of justice, the Government of Mr. Ouimet could sacrifice a political friend."

This testimony as to the wretched system of education countenanced by the ecclesiastical rulers of this province, is valuable as coming from a French-Canadian source. It is such a system that the hierarchy desire to be introduced in other provinces and countries, and it is as well its nature should be known. It may be a very good means of spreading religious doctrines, but for the purpose of practical secular education, which is all that the State can deal with, it seems nothing but a costly failure. In another French-Canadian paper lately there was an article on the history and character of French-Canadians, which, after showing forth their gallantry and good qualities, concluded by urging them, as a means of still further achieving distinction, to learn to read and write. They never got better advice, but some radical change seems necessary in their educational system before they can fully profit by it. Their deliverance must mainly come from themselves. For those of other origins and creeds to interfere, with however well meant an object, is apt to excite jealousy, if not resentment; but surely, when intelligent newspapers in their own language advise them, the people of Lower Canada should give serious attention. Until they do so they must form an exception to the rest of the world in a manner not calculated to inspire respect, and will have to depend for scientific skill on the stranger.

The number of illiterates in Ontario is large enough, although proportionately less than in Quebec. This is perhaps due both to the inefficient and useless system of separate schools and the influx of uneducated immigrants. The system of compulsory education for which provision has been made this session may obviate this to a certain extent. Immigration cannot account for the illiteracy of Quebec, however, for, as the *Minerve* lately said, she has received no addition to her population by that means worth noting. When Ontario has a population of her own, and is not made up almost entirely of immigrants, as the *Minerve* recently remarked, what must the difference between the two Provinces grow to in another generation!

March 1870

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who went as he gazed over the doomed city of Jerusalem, "If thou hadst known, even thou at rest, in this thy day, the things which belong unto thy peace! but now they are hid from thine eyes."

CHRISTOPHER DUNKIN.

Those who have still some remembrance of the interior history of Harvard College and of society in Cambridge from 1832 to 1836, must have read with sorrow the recent announcement of the death of the Hon. Christopher Dunkin, a judge of one of the higher courts in Canada, aged sixty-eight years. He died at Knowlton, near Montreal, January 6, 1881, and his remains were brought to McGill College, of which he had long been one of the governing body and in whose affairs he had taken much interest. Most of the members of the bench and the bar, as well as the faculty of the college, attended his public funeral there on the 11th, either as pall-bearers or mourning spectators, the coffin being borne to Christ Church cathedral, where the last rites were performed and interment took place. A meeting of the bar was also held and resolutions were passed, expressing the respect and affection with which they had long regarded the deceased.

Those who were his friends in his early youth will be struck with the contrast between this dignified termination of his career, ripe in years and honors, and its brilliant but checkered beginning here at Harvard almost exactly half a century ago. They first knew him as a precocious and vivacious English boy, fluent in speech and attractive in manners, who had already won for himself, in two universities in the mother country, a high reputation for scholarship and talent, and who evidently cherished a firm purpose of becoming still more distinguished in his new home. Born in London, the only son of a widow with small means, he entered the University of Glasgow at the age of fifteen, and carried off its highest honors at the end of a twelvemonth, as the first prizeman of his year. Seeking a new field for effort, he spent the next year at the University of London, then just created with high expectations by the liberal party as an offset to the aristocratic and Tory institutions at Oxford and Cambridge. Here also he succeeded, being declared first scholar of his class during the single year that he remained with them. During this period his frequent amusement was to attend the strangers' gallery in the house of commons, in order to hear the debates; and being conscious of his own marvellous command of language in extemporaneous talk, he here first formed and nursed his great ambition of becoming a distinguished debater and statesman. One may smile at so lofty a purpose to be cherished by a mere boy; but it betokened a generous disposition. Meantime his mother had married again, and his step-father, Dr. Jonathan Barber, having emigrated to this country, was appointed teacher of elocution here at Harvard in 1829, an office for which, in spite of some eccentricities of manner, he had peculiar and high qualifications. I could point out some distinguished clergymen and lawyers in our neighborhood who were indebted for their first success in the pulpit and at the bar to the enthusiasm for the art of rhetorical delivery which was created here by the lectures of Dr. Barber. Naturally young Dunkin followed his mother by emigrating to this country and coming to her home at Cambridge, where he was matriculated in his third university by becoming a member in its junior year of the class which had entered as Freshmen in 1829. Respected by all his Harvard classmates for his brilliant talents and amiable character, he was a great favorite with a few of them, who soon became his particular friends because they sympathized with his tastes, appreciated his literary attainments, and liked his enthusiasm. He was sanguine, ambitious, and perhaps a little vain; with such antecedents he would have been more than mortal if some boyish vanity had not been developed in him. Frank and cheery in temperament, cordial in his manners, generous in disposition, a lively talker and a delightful companion, he was a being made to be admired and loved by all who really came to know him.

But his great gift, as I have already intimated, was his wonderful fluency and correctness of speech on the spur of the moment. Give him any topic whatever for disquisition or debate, and he would discourse upon it for the hour together, often in stately and ornate diction, and always with so correct use of language that if his words had been taken down by a stenographer, and printed just as he uttered them, the verbal critic would have had no fault to find with them. Edward Everett himself, no mean proficient in this difficult art, after once hearing Dunkin lecture extemporaneously, as he always did, remarked: "He must be bewitched to be able to talk thus, for he certainly bewitches his audience." What debates we had in the Harvard Union, a college debating society in those days, when Dunkin was our premier, our William Pitt, our "leader of the house."

He did not graduate, the routine of fixed hours and set tasks being burdensome to him, and the pleasure and profit of lecturing at country lyceums, then in their first gloss of novelty and popularity, induced him to leave college early in his senior year. Thus he spent about a year in each of three different universities, and graduated in neither. But Harvard almost immediately gave him an honorary degree, and appointed him tutor in Greek before he was twenty-one years old. He was abundantly qualified for the post in point of scholarship, but in every other respect the appointment was a mistake, both for him and for the college. As a foreigner, far more conversant with the customs and manners of British than of American universities, he did not understand the nature of Yankee undergraduates in those days, who were the most kindly fellows in the world with an instructor whom they liked, but a perfect nest of hornets to one who was unpopular on account of his youth and his nationality, and who was also sensitive in temperament. A series of petty annoyances followed, which were perhaps too sternly repressed by the faculty, and so the rebellion of 1834 broke out, the most formidable tempest in a tea-pot which Cambridge has witnessed during the present century. Dunkin was made unhappy by it, but he manfully withstood the storm, and continued to be tutor for a second year after the excitement had passed away. Meanwhile a family attachment had sprung up, and in 1835 he married the daughter of his step-father, the lady who was the joy and light of his home for his whole subsequent life, and who survives him to mourn her great bereavement.

Leaving Cambridge soon after his marriage, he began the study of law, and we next hear of him as private secretary of the Hon. Charles Bulwer, the associate of Earl Durham in the government of Canada after the Papineau rebellion in that province in 1837. He aided Bulwer in drawing up the famous "Canada report," which prepared the way for the establishment of virtual autonomy in the government of the English colonies. The recall of Earl Durham put an end to this engagement, and Mr. Dunkin then applied himself earnestly and successfully to his practice at the bar. His great ability as an advocate in the courts soon became manifest, and he justly acquired an eminent place in the profession, and was henceforward a prosperous man. After a while his ambition for a political career was kindled afresh. He was elected to the Canadian parliament, became a member of the ministry, and took a leading share in the debates on the perplexing questions respecting the clergy reserves and the conversion of the feudal tenures. But experience proved that his organization was too delicate and his tastes too refined for the coarse details and intrigues of colonial politics, and he gladly withdrew to the comparative quiet of his labors at the bar. Promotion to the bench soon followed, and the remainder of his career was honored, prosperous and uneventful. He had gathered around him many associates and loving friends in the home of his maturer years; but by none of these will his death be more regretted or his memory be more fondly cherished than by those who were his companions and admirers during his youthful career at Harvard just half a century ago.

ONE OF HIS CLASSMATES.
 Cambridge, January 27, 1881.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Mr. Anthony Trollope has written a life of Cicero, in which he attempts to represent the Roman orator as a modern gentleman and a liberal Christian. Mr. Trollope hardly pretends to write for students; his proper audience is the goodly company which reads his novels, and somehow takes the peculiar turn of his mind. To a

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THE LATE JUDGE DUNKIN.

A classmate of the late Hon. Christopher Dunkin at Harvard, between 1832 and 1836, contributes an admirable sketch of him at that time to the Boston Advertiser, from which we make the following extract:—

Those who were his friends in early youth will be struck with the contrast between this dignified termination of his career, ripe in years and honours, and its brilliant but checkered beginning here at Harvard almost exactly half a century ago. They first knew him as a precocious and vivacious English boy, fluent in speech and attractive in manners, who had already won for himself, in two universities in the Mother country, a high reputation for scholarship and talent, and who evidently cherished a firm purpose of becoming still more distinguished in his new home. Born in London, the only son of a widow with small means, he entered the University of Glasgow at the age of 15, and carried off its highest honours at the end of a twelvemonth, as the first prizeman of his year. Seeking a new field for effort, he spent the next year at the University of London, then just created with high expectations by the Liberal party as an offset to the aristocratic and Tory institutions at Oxford and Cambridge. Here also he succeeded, being declared first scholar of his class during the single year that he remained with them. During this period his frequent amusement was to attend the strangers' gallery of the House of Commons, in order to hear the debates; and being conscious of his own marvellous command of language in extemporaneous talk, he here first formed and nursed his great ambition of becoming a distinguished debater and statesman. One may smile at so lofty a purpose to be cherished by a mere boy; but it betokened a generous disposition. Naturally young Dunkin followed his mother in emigrating to this country and coming to her home at Cambridge, where he was matriculated in his third university by becoming a member in its junior year of the class which had entered as Freshman in 1829. Respected by all his Harvard classmates for his brilliant talents and amiable character, he was a great favourite with a few of them, who soon became his particular friends because they sympathized with his tastes, appreciated his literary attainments, and liked his enthusiasm. He was sanguine, ambitious, and with such antecedents he would have been more than mortal if some boyish vanity had not been developed in him. Frank and cheery in temperament, cordial in his manner, generous in disposition, a lively talker and a delightful companion, he was a being made to be admired and loved by all who really came to know him.

But his great gift, as I have already intimated, was his wonderful fluency and correctness of speech on the spur of the moment. Give him any topic whatever for disquisition or debate, and he would discourse upon it for the hour together, often in stately and ornate diction, and always with so correct use of language that if his words had been taken down by a stenographer, and printed just as he uttered them, the verbal critic would have had no fault to find with them. Edward Everett himself, no mean proficient in this difficult art, after once hearing Dunkin lecture extemporaneously, as he always did, remarked: "He must be bewitched to be able to talk thus, for he certainly bewitches his audience." What debates we had in the Harvard Union, a college debating society in those days, when Dunkin was our premier, our William Pitt, our "leader of the House."

Herald

Feb 1/81

ational Association meets in annual session,
inst. The programme of essays and ad-
names of Chief Superintendent Crockett, of
Chief Superintendent Montgomery, of Prince
Rand, of Acadia College; Principal McKay,
r Eaton, of Truro, and other gentlemen. The
be one of great interest.

es of the Provincial Normal School, Truro,
inst. The attendance has been the largest
years during which the institution has been
Nova Scotia.

EDWARD ISLAND.

g of the Prince County Teachers' Insti-
side on the 27th and 28th of May.
d to attend. Besides the professional
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urpose, and members are not slow to
vantages. Though a programme of
wo could be submitted—one by Miss
Unconscious; the other by
ies' School, on the *Course of Study*.
t the true work of the Institute is
res for the immediate benefit of
an indulging in vague generalities
ecessity of "the thing called edu-
on among teachers is strongly felt,
p an *esprit-de-corps* it is conceived
good work. Anything tending to
her cannot fail to have a beneficial
interests of the two are identical.

Young men and women obtain
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It cannot reasonably be expected
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McDougall, president; John A.
J. A. M.

ndence.

OL JOURNAL.

he CANADA SCHOOL JOURNAL, to
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COMPETITION IN EDUCATION.

To the Editor of the CANADA SCHOOL JOURNAL.

SIR,—I am glad to see from your article in the SCHOOL JOURNAL
of July 2nd, that you disapprove of prize-giving in colleges and
universities. I regret to see that you do not entirely disapprove of
the practice in schools. I think it is a mistake to suppose that the
higher motives of which you speak—"a sense of duty, of respon-
sibility for the use and cultivation of God-given faculties, and the
love of knowledge both for its own sake and as a power for good"
—cannot be made sufficiently operative with children to enable us
to dispense with such a stimulus as the desire to win a prize. You
urge one danger attending prize-giving—the tendency towards dis-
honesty on the part of the pupil when he is asked for his record.
Allow me to specify others. The competition for prizes leads usually
to "cramming," and is generally fatal to the adoption of sound
methods. The daily lesson takes the form of a recitation of what
has been memorized, the best marks being secured by the pupil who
can repeat the lesson most accurately in the very words of the text-
book. Competition for prizes impairs the moral nature of the chil-
dren, not merely by substituting a low motive for a high one, but
by making each competitor look on the others as rivals and ene-
mies. This species of emulation has a direct and powerful ten-
dency to crush out every spark of generosity, and to convert even
the naturally well disposed into mean-spirited and unaimable mon-
strosities. The prevailing feeling of the many unsuccessful pupils
on exhibition day is not one of cheerful sympathy with the few
prize-winners, but one of ill-concealed envy which the praises of
thoughtless teachers and trustees will convert into a deep and
abiding sense of injustice. If children were not so hard to spoil
the bad effects of the prize-system would be more easily seen, but
I cannot understand how any thoughtful and observant teacher
should fail to detect them.

Closely connected with this subject is that of payment by the
State according to the amount of work done, as ascertained by
examinations. You quote some striking remarks in this connec-
tion from Archdeacon Farrar. Referring to certain other countries
in comparison with England, he says: "Nowhere does a single
penny of the States' money depend on any examination, nowhere
is there a system of individual examination, nowhere is there that
striving after percentages or the mechanical accuracy which causes
anguish to teachers and so much weariness, nowhere are there such
traces of worry and anxiety." How is it possible to secure freedom
from this "worry and anxiety," if either prizes or school grants
are made directly dependent on the results of either periodical ex-
aminations or daily recitations? I venture fearlessly the assertion
that where the teacher and pupils are working with such competi-
tion in view the work done is not of the best character. Nothing
tends more surely to substitute "cramming" for intelligent and
reasonable methods of imparting instruction, and of training those
faculties the education of which is the highest function of the true
teacher. Knowledge acquired by rote, as it is apt to be acquired
by pupils competing with other pupils, and in schools competing
with other schools, is of little value even where remembered, and
very little of it is carried for any length of time in the memory.

WM. HOUSTON.

Toronto, July 6th, 1885.

Miscellaneous.

REFORM IN FUNERALS.

"One of the greatest reforms in modern extravagance, pomp,
and show," said a prominent divine, "will, in my opinion, be made
in funerals and the customs of mourning within the next genera-
tion."

"What will cause it?" interpolated a reporter.

