

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE CASE OF MCGILL COLLEGE AND OF PROTESTANT SUPERIOR EDUCATION IN LOWER CANADA.

[It is proposed under this heading to give a series of short extracts from public documents, illustrative of the efforts made at various times to obtain endowments for non-denominational or Protestant Institutions of Superior Education. The object is to place within the reach of all interested in the present efforts in behalf of Protestant education the more important facts bearing on the subject, and more especially those relating to the case of the Royal Institution for the advancement of learning, and of McGill College.]

No. 1.

Attempt to establish a College and Schools in 1787-'89.

In May 1787 His Excellency Lord Dorchester brought the subject of education before the Legislative Council. A Committee of that body was appointed, and after consultation prepared and circulated a series of questions on the subject. They had reference to the state of education, and to the propriety of establishing a college and schools, and the best means for supporting them.

Of the answers received the most important was that of the R. C. Bishop of Quebec, Mgr. Hubert. It is long, and somewhat evasive, but on the whole decidedly unfavorable to the scheme proposed. The following extracts may serve to illustrate its character and objects:

'Question: By what means can a taste or desire for instruction be excited in the parishes?

'Answer: This, in my opinion, should be committed to the zeal and vigilance of the Curates, supported by the country Magistrates.

'A calumnious writer hath maliciously reported to the public that the clergy of the Province do all in their power to keep the people in ignorance, in order to domineer over them. I do not know upon what ground he has been able to found so rash a proposition, contradicted by the care always taken by the clergy to present to the people such instruction as they are susceptible of. The severity of the climate in this country, the distance between the houses of its country inhabitants, the difficulty of assembling the children of the parish in one place, especially in the winter, as often as it would be necessary for their education, the inconvenience of a teacher going daily to a great number of private houses, such are obstacles that have rendered useless the desires of many of the Curates, whose efforts to instruct the children of their parishes are within my knowledge; but in towns and villages, such as L'Assumption and others, we have the pleasure of finding the people in general pretty well informed; most of those villages are supplied with schoolmasters.

'Question: Will the principal citizens concur in asking a Charter of Incorporation?

'Answer: I understand a Charter to be letters patent, fixing and consolidating the establishment of any society or body whatever.

'To this I answer, that such a Charter as should be immediately procured in favour of the Jesuit's College, might hereafter be renewed in favour of a University, which would afford a great support to those establishments, and much encouragement to the people.

'Question: Are there not lands of the Crown which might be proper to request the grant of for the benefit of the University?

'Answer: Time will bring all things about. On the supposition that the estates of the Jesuits were to be left to the public for the education of youth, a part of these estates would be in time improved, and produce sufficient funds to be able to spare a part for the necessary support of a University. Independently thereof, may we not hope that his Majesty, full of benevolence towards the prosperity of his subjects, would grant them for a work of this nature some new grants *en rotue* or *en fief* out of the waste lands of the Crown.'

The Committee prepared a report in favour of a scheme of public instruction. After urging the importance of common schools and high schools, the Chairman (Hon. W. Smith) remarks upon the College proposed, which was to have a rector and four tutors:—

"That though an institution of this extent could not be very expensive, it would, nevertheless, require an union of hearts and hands to give it the desired prosperity; and this it certainly could not want, by due guards against the illiberality of a contracted and sectarian spirit, to which end, it was his idea, the state of the Province considered, that Christian theology be no branch of instruction in this College, but be left to be provided for by the two communions that divide the Province, in such way as they select, and by such means as they respectively possess or may acquire.

"That a Corporation be created by letters patent, capable of donations, and perpetual succession, and with authority to make by-laws.

"That the visitation be vested in the Crown.

"That the Kings's judges, and the bishops of the Province for the time being, both Catholic and Protestant, be members of the

Corporation, and the rest to sixteen or twenty of the principal gentlemen of the country, in equal number of both communions, and the vacancies be filled by the majority of the voices of the whole body.

"That proper clauses be inserted in the Charter to repel every appropriation and by-law touching the funds or government of the College to any other than the promotion of science at large, as aforementioned; in exclusion of all biasses, ceremonies, creeds, and discriminations, either of the Protestant or Catholic communions."

The recommendations of the report were finally summed up in the following "Resolves":---

1st. "That it is expedient without delay to erect parish or village free schools in every district of the Province, under the regulation of the Magistrates of the district in the Quarter Sessions of the Peace.

2nd, "That it is also expedient that each district have a free school in the central or county town of the district.

3rd. "That the tuition of the village schools be limited to reading and writing.

4th. "That the instruction in the district or county schools extend to all the rules of arithmetic, the languages, grammar, book-keeping, guaging, navigation, surveying, and the principal branches of mathematics.

5th. "That it is expedient to erect a colle-

giate Institution for cultivating the liberal arts and sciences usually taught in the European Universities, theology excepted, on account of the mixture of the two communions, whose joint aid is desirable in so far as they agree, and who ought to be left to find a separate provision for the candidates for the ministry of their respective churches.

6th. "That it is essential to the origin and success of such an Institution that a society be incorporated for the purpose, and that the charter wisely provide against the perversion of the Institution to any sectarian peculiarities, leaving free scope for cultivating the general circle of the sciences."

That no steps were taken to carry this scheme into effect, has been attributed to the engrossing interest of politicians at the time in the questions connected with the "Quebec Act," and to the opposition of the Roman Catholic clergy. On the latter cause I quote the testimony of the late Abbe Ferland in his recently published biographical sketch of Bishop Plessis.*

"En 1789 quelques-uns des officiers du gouvernement proposèrent de fonder à Québec une Université, qui servirait également aux Protestants et aux Catholiques. Ce plan était habilement combiné, pour mettre l'instruction supérieure entre les mains des ennemis de la race Française et du Catholicisme, il avait surtout pour but, d'employer les biens des jésuites à enlever aux Canadiens leur langue et leur religion. Mais le voile du bien public était habilement jeté sur tout ce projet, que Lord Dorchester et l'évêque de Capse, alors co-adjuteur, étaient tombés dans le piège, et favorisaient puissamment l'institution proposée.

"Aux trames des meneurs, Mgr. Hubert opposa une sagesse et une fermeté dignes d'éloges, et réussit à étouffer la mesure dans son berceau. Il presenta au gouvernement un mémoire, dans lequel il demandait qu'on prît 'des mesures pour assurer le collège des jésuites ainsi que leurs autres biens, au peuple Canadien, sous l'autorité de l'évêque de Québec.' Ce mémoire, remarquable par la solidité du raisonnement, par la justesse des vues et par clarté du style, était le résultat d'une assemblée, à laquelle avait assisté l'ancien évêque de Québec, et les Directeurs du Séminaire. La rédaction en avait été assignée à M. Plessis, qui remplit sa tâche à la satisfaction des deux évêques."

It is evident that the view given by the historian of the objects of the scheme is most unjust. The Board was to have been a mixed one, and the schools were not to have been hostile to the language or religion of the French inhabitants. But it 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 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.

* Le Foyer Canadien, 1863; p. 88. This memoir, if read in connection with Ryland's letters, as given by Christie, affords an interesting study of the means by which the French clergy have succeeded in controlling the action of the British and Colonial Governments in the affairs of this country, and more especially in education.

the other towns of the State from the confederacy may gradually
Yet even in these first days of the experiment kindness the inhabitants are sufficiently warned of what any given morning may bring upon them. If Yankee vessels on the Savannah river are fired upon, all the inhabitants of Savannah are to be ordered out of the city, as the Atlanta people were. In short, if the city of Savannah be found a serviceable base of operations for debauching the State, then, and so long, the people will be suffered to dwell in their own houses, under military guards. Meanwhile, as a Yankee correspondent says, "the plate and linen are safe as in a strong box"—that is, safe for the Yankee conquerors. For the present they are only lending the people their own houses and their own goods, and every citizen holds his existence on sufferance.

This Sherman, it will not be forgotten, is the same who wrote the letter of instructions to the Adjutant General on the way in which he was to deal with the inhabitants of any district overrun by Yankee troops. "Rebels" own nothing—they have is forfeited, even their lives; if permitted to live, it is only that they may repent, and that, while repenting, they may be made useful to the cause of the Union, otherwise it would be a mercy to them to put them all suddenly to death. On these principles the whole Georgia campaign has been conducted until this day. The citizens of Atlanta were ordered to quit their homes and wander into the wilderness, that Atlanta might be made a mere military post. Seven or eight towns were burned on the march. Sherman, spreading out his army over a space of sixty miles, plundered everything as he went. "Behind him was ruin and wide, 'the broad track of desolation.'" What purpose, then, has he permitted the citizens of Savannah, for certain days, to live in their own houses and dine with their own forks, which are all forfeited, as well as their lives. It is a treacherous bait to deaden the spirit of resistance in other places. Until it be seen whether it answers this purpose the plunder and depopulation of Savannah are postponed.

Of the forty thousand inhabitants of Savannah there are at least "seventeen" who promptly lent themselves to the promotion of Sherman's object. They ask at once whether they can be of any use, and are bidden to hold a meeting and pass resolutions of submission. Mayor Arnold calls the "seventeen" to order; and they speedily resolve—first that they accept Lincoln's terms; second, on laying down their arms and submitting to the "national authority;" "leaving all questions to be adjusted by legislative conference and vote." Here they might have stopped; this is all that Lincoln wants; submission first, and then legislation, courts and votes might be trusted to secure to the victors all the rest. But the seventeen have some more to say, in order as it were to inhibit their good feeling and the zeal with which they enter upon their new career of conquering vassals. The second resolution is, "to bury the by-gones in the grave." Truly the people of Georgia who have been ravished, the families of Georgia whose children are now pining for bread are all very much obliged to them for this liberal sentiment. Georgian soldiers! who have stood side by side with Virginians and Carolinians, so many bloody fields, for the honor and sovereignty of your State, and for the security of these very seventeen slaves—you who have trudged through the snows of four winters and fronted the tempest of a hundred battles, while those seventeen were sleeping soft and feeding high and speculating higher, know now that you are "by-gones;" if not already "buried in the grave," the sooner you are buried the better. The seventeen are in a hurry to bury you themselves. As you stand now, with arms in your hands, do you not perceive that you are disturbing an act of good feeling?

Another resolution requests Governor Brown to call a convention of the State, to vote on the question of war or peace—that is, on the question of submission to their enemies or resistance; question of being free citizens or subjugated vassals; and it is very clear how such a convention would vote if it were composed of such folk as the seventeen. After all, notwithstanding the statement of the gentlemen from Savannah, a statesman to an Augusta paper that only seventeen persons attended the meeting, it is highly probable that a much larger number of persons were present. There are in Savannah enough of Jewish Englishmen and Yankees, beside other foreigners to make seven times seventeen; and as for Mayor, and the few other real citizens of the place who attended, they, no doubt, are among the first, the best, the wealthiest, the most distinguished, the most test, sleekest, richest people of the town, having good wines in their cellars, valuable lots in the city, and plantations in the sea islands. If they see presented to them a chance of saving their good things, what to them is the independence of their State trampled under foot; the blood of their fellow citizens poured out on the cold fields of Virginia; their own personal honor lying in bleeding? For what is honor? A word. What hath it? He that died a Wednesday. Bury the by-gones in the grave!

After all, we believe that Savannah or any other city in the confederacy would be wronged and calumniated if such a meeting as this were taken as the true representation of its spirit. Nothing comes through the Loyal Georgian, a newspaper which a military officer, having seized the newspaper office, is publishing under orders from Sherman. Of course, no Confederate newspaper can now be published in that city, no Confederate word uttered. In the churches last Sunday there were prayers for the Confederate government. Next Sunday there will be prayers for its enemies. Every man must say and swear and pray and do exactly as he is bidden; must clothe himself in lies and hypocrisy; must curse all that he blesses and bless all that he curses; must publicly pronounce his own children as rebels and traitors and must feel himself the most abject of the human race. No matter: his house is not pillaged yet by Sherman; Geary's provost guard has not yet driven him forth to perish in the wilderness. Every day he is spared, he gains twenty-four hours of easy life, if he does not damn his soul.

Deplorable Condition of Kentucky.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

The sad condition of our State is now an ob-

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of much solicitude. It is without adequate means for protection, and the larger portion of the territory is overrun by marauders and given to plunder and despoliation. Society is feebly disorganized, and we no longer appeal to the laws for the redress of a wrong. Lawless men roam at will and the peaceable citizen is hurried down with the greatest eagerness and robbed or murdered in the coolest manner possible. The desperadoes bid defiance to all authority, they mock at all attempts to bring them into subjection. A ruthless warfare is waged. The land is red with the blood of innocent victims, and the fire-brand of the bold incendiary is applied to the feelings of exultation, and the blackened ruins of many homes attest how well the work is and how much has been done. Trade is destroyed. But few signs of prosperity are to be seen in many portions of the State. The inland towns are no longer the scene of the bustle of business. Stores are closed, an air of desolation reigns on every side. Families are forced to flee for their lives, and whole families are abandoning pleasant homes and moving to other States. The proud old commonwealth has suffered terribly indeed. The outlaws are preying upon her vitals, and if a remedy is not speedily applied the disease will become hopeless. Lands are fast depreciating, property going to destruction, and everywhere stalks the form of ruin. It is truly time that some plan be devised to afford protection to the nee-



MORNING. JANUARY

Canadians Viewed as Enemies at Detroit

In his annual message to the corporation of Detroit the mayor of that city, Mr. K. C. Barlow, makes use of some striking language in reference to the British government and the people of the Provinces. He views us as enemies of the United States who ought to be punished severely, inasmuch as the passport system injures Detroit more than it does Canada he thinks it ought to be done away with and some other penalty substituted. The following is the part of his message which refers to the subject:

"Located as this city is, upon the confines of two great and powerful people having governments directly opposite to each other in all of the essential characteristics of their organization, one of them engaged in a civil war of the most melancholy type, in which the other feels a deep and abiding interest solely from its great desire to see it prolonged to the utter and hopeless downfall and annihilation of an ancient and formidable adversary, it is indeed somewhat strange that up to but a recent date, the utmost harmony and intercourse has been maintained, traffic in all its accustomed channels been continued unchecked, and apparent good will and friendship prevailed between us and our Canadian neighbors. It is certainly to be hoped that the present unhappy suspension of commercial intercourse between the Canadian Provinces and ourselves may be of but a temporary character, and that the Federal government may invent some other method of punishing the British government for harboring rebel refugees, and rebel privateers, and giving aid and comfort, contrary to the very letter and spirit of treaty stipulations, to those in arms against us. The Hon. William H. Sewall in issuing his order requiring every person in Canada, or who happens to be there on business and wishes to visit or return to the United States to obtain a passport from an American Consul was undoubtedly influenced by motives most wise and just, considering the long continued alarm and threatened trouble on the lake frontier. The able diplomatist, however, could scarcely have foreseen the terrible calamity which has almost

involuntarily divided the opposite side of that which divides us from the British dominions, upon the inhabitants of this city, and upon the great and extensive railroad interests which connect the Atlantic States with the Mississippi valley, and with whose prosperity and success our own immediate interests are so closely interwoven. Whilst we seek to have revenge upon our foreign foe, we should not so far obstruct the channels of trade and commerce on our own territory as to embarrass a large class of loyal people who have done so much towards aiding the suppression of the present fearful rebellion. At the time the Secretary of State issued his order relative to passports, the towns, cities and railroad corporations in the Canadas were making every effort in their power to ferret out the parties recently engaged in planning raids upon this and other cities upon the American border. I have received numerous communications from Mayors of cities, Directors of railroad companies and others of similar character, position and influence in the Canadas, enclosing copies of resolutions passed by public meetings of citizens and other respectable bodies of men assuring me of their continual good-will and friendly feeling on that part, and a total and unqualified disapproval of the lawless conduct of the abandoned men who have sought refuge in the Canadian Provinces for the purpose of aiding the rebels of the South in carrying out their fiendish designs against the Union. They belonged to the Confederate States and demanded the cash in the name of the Southern Confederacy. As to not appearing in uniform, such strategy is lawful, for the same reason whom we have already quoted says:

"But when, by leading the enemy into error, either by words or in which we are not to speak the truth, or by some feint, we can obtain an advantage in the war, which it would be lawful to seek by open force, it can not be doubted that such a proceeding is perfectly justifiable."

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SAVAGE & LYMAN have for Sale
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OPERA, FIELD & TOURIST GLASSES,

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December 16. 300

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

SAVAGE & LYMAN
Have received a variety of
JET ORNAMENTS,

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December 16. 300

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CHASED AND SOLD and CREDITS ISSUED
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January 23, 1865.

LOST,—A young white and liver
colored **SPANIEL DOG** with curly hair and
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rally rewarded. 17

FOUND A GOLD EAR-RING,
in Victoria Square, near the Bonaventure
Building. The owner can have it by applying at the
Montreal Gazette Office
Montreal, Jan. 27, 1865. 22

PARTNER WANTED, with a
Capital of Three Thousand Pounds (£3,000),
in an old-established First Class Brewery. Address
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BRANDY! BRANDY!
200 cases "Martell's," "Otard's," "Hennes-
sy's," and other brands
A few cases Vintage 1849. For Sale by
25 **ALEX. MCGIBBON.**

PRAIRIE HENS!
300 Brace just received.
ALEX. MCGIBBON.

GUINNESS & CO'S Extra Stout,
quarts and Imperial pints.
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BRANDY.—100 cases Imported
Brandy, of various Brands, for Sale by
17 **HENRY J. BENALLACK**

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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."

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ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE CASE OF Mc-
GILL COLLEGE AND OF PROTEST-
ANT SUPERIOR EDUCATION IN
LOWER CANADA.

No. 2.

Educational Movements from 1789 to 1800.

To the facts illustrated in No. 1, the Hon. William Smith, himself a prominent actor in these affairs, adds a statement which I have not found elsewhere. He says:—"It had been proposed that as the Trust estates preserved at the restoration of Charles II., by the piety of the late Hon. Mr. Boyle, which formerly brought a revenue of twelve hundred a year, as well as the funds of the society constituted at the Revolution in 1688 for the propagation of the Gospel, could no longer be bestowed on the American Provinces severed from the Empire, these funds might be destined to the establishment of an University." In addition to this, grants of crown land and private benefactions, and the use of the "buildings of the dissolved order of the Jesuits" were to have been solicited.

The report of the Committee, noticed in my last number, is dated Nov. 26th, 1789. In April of the year following, Baily, titular Bishop of Capsa, and Coadjutor of Quebec, who had seen the report and the letter of Bishop Hubert, addressed a long letter to the Honble. William Smith, in which he strongly repudiates the opinions of his colleague. As a specimen of the views of a liberal French ecclesiastic on the English scheme of education, I give the following extracts from his letter, which may be found in full in Smith's History [p.p. 200 et seqr :

"As to the different questions that he (the Bishop) proposes with respect to the management or direction of the University, they are puerile. A University has never been and never will be other than a body of professors and scholars established by public authority to teach the Sciences and Arts. "Who is to have the management?" I ask, who has the authority to establish it? The King. To the King, therefore, belongs the government of it, according to the principle, *Qui dat esse, dat consequenter modum esse*. "What rank will the Bishop or Coadjutor have?" The rank that belongs to knowledge and merit in any University, I answer. There is no University in Europe where the mitre does not yield to the cap and to the hood of Aristotle. Besides, Bishops in future will be taken only from the University."

"As to the professors, they cannot all be found in the Province; but a reciprocal good understanding will procure them soon for us; irreproachable manners, a mind enlarged by knowledge and a love of the sciences, will qualify them and prepare them for our choice. The Christian Theology being left to each communion, it is of little consequence who teaches Aristotle and Euclid. Catholics and Protestants being equally the object of a constant and vigilant attention, all jealousies ought to die away, and a wise and liberal government has always shown the desire to obtain such a happy union.

"The thickness of the walls, the spacious apartments, the number of colleges, ought not to debar us. Some universities in Europe are renowned that have but a small college; the talents and reputation of the professors are the essential requisites."

Had these views prevailed over the narrow jealousies of Hubert and the Directors of the Seminary, and had a united effort been made to introduce men of learning and reputation at that early period to train the young men of both races in a collegiate institution, not only would a substantial union have been effected, but long ere now we should have seen the rise of a general desire for liberal education, and should have found Canadians of both races successfully competing with the educated men of the old world in the higher walks of literature and science.

In 1792, a petition in favour of education was presented to the first Parliament elected under the Quebec Act. It was signed "wholly or almost wholly by inhabitants of the Province of British origin." It enumerates the various tracts of lands known as the Jesuits' estates, maintains that they had been granted for educational purposes, and prays that measures may be taken to have these estates appropriated "to afford a public education, properly organized, and on a liberal plan; for which purposes they were granted." An address to his Majesty George III., embodying the substance of this petition, was unanimously voted by the Assembly.

In 1799, the Protestant Bishop of Quebec addressed a letter to Governor Milnes, in which he urges the necessity of "at least one good grammar school," taught by "able masters from England," and the importance of giving to the French inhabitants an opportunity of obtaining elementary instruction in their own language, and also a knowledge of English. The letter is given in full in Christie's Lower Canada, vol. 6. It was submitted to the Council, and seems to have been the means of again directing the attention of that body to the subject of education, with results which I shall notice in the next number of these illustrations.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!

GOLD ALBERT AND GUARD CHAINS
GOLD SEALS AND KEYS.

—ALSO,—
A GREAT VARIETY NOVEL CHARMS.

For Sale by
SAVAGE & LYMAN,
CATHEDRAL BLOCK

December 16.

GOLD BRACELETS,

BROOCHES,
EAR-RINGS, and
NECKLACES,

Tout en Sui
Of New and Beautiful Designs.

—ALSO,—
LOCKETS, NECKLETS, AND SOLITAIRE

In every variety,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
Received by

SAVAGE & LYMAN.

December 16.

HOLIDAY GIFTS—HOLIDAY GIFTS

Received by the undersigned,
A LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION
OF
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S RING

A few very Fine Brilliant
STUDS,

SLEEVE BUTTONS,
SOLITAIRES,
SCARF PINS,
AND RING

SAVAGE & LYMAN,

CATHEDRAL BLOCK.

December 16.

MARBLE MANTEL CLOCK

An Assortment, together with
BRONZE FIGURES & ORNAMENT

JUST OPENED,
And forming a useful Present for the Holiday
SAVAGE & LYMAN.

December 16.

SAVAGE & LYMAN have for Sale

an assortment of
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE

In all its variety of Manufacture,
IN PART OF

Tea and Coffee Sets,

Dish Covers,

Side Dishes and Covers,

Epergnes,

Centre Stands,

Fruit Dishes and Stands,

Trays & Salvers,

Cake Baskets,

Ice Pitchers & Bow

Castors, and

Eggstands, &

Any of which forms a suitable Present for
Holidays.

December 16.

SAVAGE & LYMAN have for Sale

an assortment of
OPERA, FIELD & TOURIST GLASS

Telescopes,

Microscopes,

Stereoscopes and Slides,

Gold & Steel Spectacles,

Eye Glasses, &c. &c.

December 16.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

SAVAGE & LYMAN

Have received a variety of

JET ORNAMENTS,

CONSISTING OF

BROOCHES, BRACELETS AND EAR-RING

CHAINS, CROSSES, &c. &c.

December 16.

DRESSING CASES.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's WOOD and LEATH

DRESSING CASES and BAGS, fitted complete

—ALSO,—

Travelling & Courier Bags, Reticules & Work Cas

An assortment just opened by

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December 16.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

A large assortment for Sale by

SAVAGE & LYMAN,

Cathedral Bl

December 16.

HOLIDAY GIFTS!

SILVER WARE:

London and Home-made Tea and Coffee Set

Claret Jugs,

Pitchers,

Cups, Goblets,

Salt Stands,

Napkin Rings,

Fish Knives and Forks,

LADLES, SPOONS, FORKS, &c. &c.

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SAVAGE & LYMAN,

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December 16.

NEW YEAR'S GIFT

PARIAN STATUARY, in variety.

—ALSO,—

SOME BEAUTIFUL PARIAN VA

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 differences in the two sections:—

DENOMINATIONAL COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.	
<i>Upper Canada.</i>	
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.	
<i>Lower Canada.</i>	
Bishop's College (Church of England), annual grant.....	\$1,500
Morin College (Church of Scotland), annual grant.....	\$400
NON-SECTARIAN UNIVERSITIES.	
<i>Upper Canada.</i>	
Toronto, yearly value of endowment in 1860 (see Commissioner's Report, p. 188, Bursar's Letter).....	\$72,000
<i>Lower Canada.</i>	
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.

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... FURNITURE, &c. &c.
We also have in Stock BUILDERS', PLUMBERS',
and MACHINISTS' CASTINGS, and we are pre-
pared to execute orders for every description of
IRON WORK, light and heavy. Our Shops being
extensive, we have facilities for doing all kinds of
CASTINGS promptly and at reasonable rate.

Now is the time to order Cemetery Railings,
to be put up in the Spring.

FOUNDERS SUPPLIES.

PIG IRON, COKE, COAL, and FACINGS const-
antly on hand.

Orders may be left at our CITY SAMPLE AND SALE
Room, 62 Great St. James Street, or at the WORKS,
91 to 99 William Street.

40 WM. RODDEN & CO.

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AT THE
CENTRAL DEPOT,

146 CRAIG STREET,

Second door East of C. GARTH.

MEILLEUR & CO.,

231 Late Rodden & Co.

EUROPEAN RANGES.

GOING'S IMPROVED

25 PER CENT BELOW THE LIST PRICES!

The above Cooking Range, of which a great num-
ber are in use, are giving the best of satisfaction
References given.

MEILLEUR & CO.

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FOR SALE.

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- A1 Propeller NORTH (new), carrying capacity,
4,000 bbls flour.
- A1 Tug-steamer HOPE (built 1862), 32-inch cylin-
der, 8 feet stroke.
- A2 Brig BALTIMORE (rebuilt 1864), carrying
capacity, 10,600 bushels.
- B1 Schooner TWO BROTHERS (rebuilt 1863), ear-
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For further particulars, apply to
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January 27, 1865.

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ENGLISH RIVER OR HOWICK

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These well-known Mills, situate in the best Agri-
cultural District of the County of Chateauguy, will
be Leased for a term of three years from May next;
or, if a satisfactory offer be made, the Mills and Pro-
perty connected therewith will be Sold.

Apply to **J. KEITH,**
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SEIGNIORY OFFICE,
Beauharnois, C.E., 23rd Jan., 1865. } 15th A-20

FOR SALE AT PORTNEUF,—

That valuable and beautifully situated Farm,
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of the late EDWARD HALE, Esquire, containing about
180 acres, with Houses, Barns, stables, and other
buildings thereon erected. The property is within
Church, Grist, Saw, and Paper Mills, and the Steam-
boat Landing.

G. C. HALE, Executor.
13

Quebec, 14th Jan., 1865.

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OFFER FOR SALE :

- TEAS—Souchong, Congou, Young Hyson, Hyson
Twankay, Gunpowder, Colored and Uncolored
Japans
- Black Pepper, Pickles, Sauces, Salad Oil, Sago, and
Currants
- Bi-carb Soda, Soda Crystals, Copperas, Alum, Roll
and Flour Sulphur
- Button, Ball, Queen's and Thumb Blue
- Candles, Wine and Beer Corks and Cork-wood

—AND,—

- DeKuyper's Gin, in hhds, red and green cases
- Scotch Whisky, in wood and bottle
- J. Denis, H. Mounie & Co's Brandy, in wood & bottle
- F. Mestreau & Co. Brandy, in do do
- Madeira Wine, in pipes, hhds, qr-casks and octaves
- Sherry Wine, in hhds, qr-casks and octaves
- Burgundy and Spanish Red, in qr-casks and octaves
- Cages Claret
- CHAMPAGNES—De Venoge & Co's Carte Blanche
and Green Seal
- Do. G. H. Mumm & Co's Gold Seal,
Verzenay and Cabinet
- Blood's XXX Dublin Stout, Allsopp's Pale Ale, Ber-
nard's Old Tom, Wolfe's Schnapps.
- &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO,—

SOAP—"Steele's" Liverpool Crown Brand.
PAINTS. assorted in Oil and Dry Colors
RHODE'S Super-Phosphate of Lime.
38 No. 4 ST. HELEN STREET.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS :

- MUSCOVADO SUGARS—Porto Rico and
Cuba
- REFINED do.—Crushed A, Dry Crushed and Yel-
low
- TEAS.—Young Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial, Sou-
chong, Congou and Oolongs, and Japan uncolored
- WINES—Port ("Hunt & Co's") in variety; Sher-
ry ("Veazaras") in variety
- BRANDY—Otard, Dupuy & Co., Sazerac and United
Vineyard in wood and bottle
- JIN—DeKuyper's in hhds
- JAMAICA RUM, in pns
- ISLAY & CAMPBELTON WHISKY, in cases
- BURTON ALE and LONDON PORTER, in quarts
and pints
- WHITE WINE VINEGAR
- LIVERPOOL SOAP
- PEPPER, PIMENTO, RICE, STARCH, &c.
- BUNCH, LAYER and CLUSTER RAISINS

—ALSO—

25 qr-casks Malaga Olive Oil
50 cases "Kingsford's" Washing Crystal.
GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.

FOR SALE :—

- 7,500 lbs Eureka Smoking Tobacco, Cut
- 3,500 lbs Medium do do do
- 37,000 lbs do No. 2 do do
- 2,000 lbs Genuine Maccaboy Snuff, Lorillard's
- 1,000 lbs Rappee do

LYMANS, CLARE & CO.,
Agents in Canada

For Lorillard's Snuff and Tobacco.

November 29, 1861. 285

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ILLUSTRATION OF THE CASE OF Mc-
GILL COLLIER AND OF PROTEST-
ANT SUPERIOR EDUCATION IN
LOWER CANADA.

No. 3.

Origin of the Royal Institution.

The letter of the Bishop of Quebec, referred to in No. 2 of these illustrations, having been before the Council, and that body having reported favourably, a despatch was sent to the Duke of Portland, strongly urging the granting of waste lands, and also of the lands' estates, for this purpose. The answer is dated July 12, 1800. It concurs in the recommendation of the Council, states that schools "should be established under the express condition of teaching the English language gratis"; directs that trustees or governors should be appointed, "in the appointing of which it is His Majesty's pleasure that the Governor, Lieutenant General or person administering the Government for the time being, the Bishop of Quebec, the Chief Justice of the Province, and the Speaker of the Assembly, should be of the number." With regard to higher schools it says, "It will be necessary in one or perhaps two instances to have recourse to others of a higher order, and of the nature of our public schools here, in order that neither the means nor the necessary encouragement may be wanting to cultivate the study of the learned languages. It appears to me that this establishment will be sufficient for the present, although, in due progress of time, foundations of a more enlarged and comprehensive nature will be requisite for the promotion of religious and moral learning and the study of the sciences." The Governor is finally directed to "report in what manner and to what extent it would be proper to appropriate a portion of the Crown lands or revenues arising therefrom for this purpose."

In January, 1801, the Royal instructions in respect to education were communicated to the Assembly, in the Governor's speech, in the following terms:—

"With great satisfaction I have to inform you that his Majesty, from his paternal regard for the welfare and prosperity of his subjects in this Colony, has been graciously pleased to give directions for the establishing of a competent number of free schools for the instruction of their children in the first rudiments of useful learning, and in the English tongue; and also, as occasion may require, for foundations of a more enlarged and comprehensive nature. And his Majesty has been further pleased to signify his Royal intention that a suitable proportion of the lands of the Crown should be set apart, and the revenues thereof applied to such purposes."

In the address in answer to the speech, the Assembly expressed its "lively gratitude" for the royal munificence which had "provided the means of early education for our children, leaving us room to hope for foundations of a more enlarged and comprehensive nature." They promised the legislation required; and, accordingly, in the same year passed "an Act for the establishment of free schools, and the advancement of learning," of which the following abstract is extracted from a pamphlet published in behalf of the Royal Institution in 1838:—

"The Governor is empowered to erect a Corporation, to be called 'The Royal Institution for the advancement of Learning,' with all necessary powers for purchasing and taking property without license in mortmain, and to be composed of Trustees to be appointed by the Governor. To this Corporation the entire management of all Schools and Institutions of Royal foundation in the Province, as well as the administration of all estates and property which may be appropriated to the said schools is committed: the Governor has the authority to appoint the Corporate Officers, and to fix the times and places of the meeting of the Corporation, and the number of its members: his sanction is required to all rules, orders and statutes which may be made for the schools and institutions by the members of the Corporation, and for the government of the Masters, Professors and Students of the Schools, and the management thereof. He may establish one or more Free Schools in each parish or township, as he may judge expedient, only upon the application of the inhabitants, or a majority of them to that effect, and he appoints the schoolmasters and orders the salary after the conveyance of the school house to the Corporation: the erection of the school houses, first subject to his approval, and the expense of their erection are entrusted to Commissioners, to be appointed for this purpose by him, the expense of the erection to be equally apportioned among the

inhabitants; the school-houses when completed to be conveyed to the Corporation; property invested in the Corporation for the purposes of this act, may be let or demised by that body for a limited period, the rents, issues and profits to be accounted for to the Receiver General, and by him to the Crown as other public monies."

The other provisions of the Act refer to details which it is unnecessary to specify.

Under this Act it was necessary to constitute the Board of Royal Institution, and to secure the grants of land which had been offered by the Crown.

With regard to the constitution of the Board, no action seems to have been taken for several years. That the subject was thought of, appears from a memorandum prepared by Mr. Ryland, the Governor's Secretary, which has been published by Christie in his Collection of Public Documents. In this it is proposed that the Bishop of Quebec, the Chief Justice, the Justices of the King's Bench, the Executive Council, the Attorney and Solicitor General, the Roman Catholic Bishop, and "a certain number (say 12 to 16) of the principal gentlemen, English and

Canadian," should constitute the Corporation. Ryland was a man likely to have desired to make the English element in the Board as strong as possible; and that body, as subsequently constituted, was less numerous than he had proposed, and in several respects different. The intention of the Government evidently was to constitute a mixed Board, which should secure the confidence of both Protestants and Roman Catholics: and, from statements afterwards made on behalf of the Royal Institution, and from the admissions of French writers, it seems that the principal difficulty arose from the determination of the French clergy not to become members of the Board. Their policy seems to have been to refuse to act, and thereby either prevent the establishment of the Board, or oblige it to assume a Protestant character, which would enable them to denounce it as hostile to their religion. In evidence of this, I may refer to Ferland's memoir of Bishop Plessis, p. 123, and may quote from Langevin's valuable "*Cours de Pédagogie*," (1865), the following statement, which also affords a curious example of the views of Canadian history inculcated in our schools: "Le Parlement bas-canadien passa en 1801 une loi

December 12, 1864. 288
 Managing Director.
 G. J. BRYDGES,
 * This Train runs through to Plattsburgh.
 8.00 A.M. Station st.
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BRANDI—Ocean, Dairy & commission
 Vineyard in wood and bottle
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 25 PER CENT BELOW THE LIST PRICES!

The above Cooking Range, which a great number are in use, are giving the most of satisfaction. References given.

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THOSE WHO HAVE TRIED OTHER STOVES admit that **QUEEN'S CHOICE COOKING STOVE**

combines more advantages than any other. It Draws, Cooks, and Bakes well. It lasts longer than any other Stove now offered to the Public. When purchasers to give it a trial. If it is not as we ask sent it, we will take it back. Remember that it is made in Montreal. Our facilities for making stoves are equal, if not superior to those of any Foundry in the Province. We offer to the Public a general assortment from a Stock of

SEVERAL HUNDRED STOVES,

the greater part of which are manufactured at our own Works here. Poor people who want to buy **A GOOD COOKING STOVE, or**

A GOOD DOUBLE STOVE,

CHEAP FOR CASH would do well to give us a call. We offer special advantages to Wholesale Purchasers.

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January 7, 1865. 17-5

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MUSCOVADO SUGARS—Porto Rico and Cuba

REFINED do.—Crushed A, Dry Crushed and Yellow

TEAS.—Young Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial, Sou-chong, Congou and Oolong, and Japan uncolored

WINES—Port ("Hunt & Co's") in variety; Sherry ("Vezaras") in variety

BRANDY—Otard, Dupuy & Co., Sazerac and United Vineyard in wood and bottle

GIN—Dekuyper's in hhds

JAMAICA RUM, in puns

ISLAY & CAMPBELTON WHISKY, in cases

BURTON ALE and LONDON PORTER, in quart and pints

WHITE WINE VINEGAR

LIVERPOOL SOAP

PEPPER, PIMENTO, RICE, STARCH, &c.

BUNCH, LAYEB and CLUSTER RAISINS

—ALSO—

25 qr-casks Malaga Olive Oil

50 cases "Kingsford's" Washing Crystal.

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DRINK THE CELEBRATED
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STEINWAY, CHICKERING AND
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THE party who has borrowed the **CONSOLIDATED STATUTES OF CANADA** belonging to this Office will please return them immediately.

November 3, 1864. 26

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE CASE OF Mc-
GILL COLLEGE AND OF PROTEST-
ANT SUPERIOR EDUCATION IN
LOWER CANADA.

IV.

The proposed Royal Endowment in 1803.

The report of the Committee of the Executive Council on the grants of land to be sought from the Crown, in fulfilment of the Royal promise, and in connection with the Act of the Legislature establishing the Royal Institution, is one of the most important state papers connected with the educational history of Canada, as it forms the basis of all the subsequent claims of the promoters of superior education. It is indicative of large views and a wise forethought, worthy of imitation even at this time.

Passing over the statements of this paper in regard to elementary schools, I shall quote somewhat fully from a copy in the archives of the Royal Institution, its recommendations with reference to higher education:

"On looking over the map of the Province with a view to the present subject, the Committee cannot allow themselves to think that less than eight such institutions are necessary for the proposed purpose; namely, one at some place below Quebec, one at Three Rivers, one at Montreal, one in the new settlements around Missisquoi Bay; and three more to be hereafter distributed among those parts of the Province which are at present but little inhabited, but in process of time will naturally call for establishments of that as well as of every other kind which their circumstances shall make necessary.

"But whatever the number of such schools may be eventually, there can be no doubt of the propriety of two of them being erected at Quebec and Montreal, or the necessity of these two being erected immediately. For nothing can be more certain than that the Province does not at present afford the means of giving even the rudiments of liberal education, unless one or two private undertakings limited in their plan and uncertain in their duration may be considered as such.

"Admitting therefore that there is, as the Committee most sincerely believe, an urgent necessity for the immediate erection and endowment of grammar schools at Quebec and Montreal, to be as nearly as circumstances will allow of the nature of those of Westminster, Winchester and Eton; the committee cannot but express their hope and trust that His Majesty, in his wonted goodness to every description of his people, will authorise Your Excellency to begin these most important works, by immediately exposing to sale such a portion of the waste lands of the Crown as will produce a sum sufficient for the purpose. That sum, in the judgment of the Committee, should be on no account less than twenty thousand pounds currency for each school. A smaller sum may suffice for the other six; but it appears to the Committee to be an object of the greatest importance to this colony that the foundations at Quebec and Montreal should be on a large scale, and attended with every circumstance that can make them respectable.

"Assuming, therefore, that the expense of these two institutions will be taken from the general fund of the waste lands of the Crown, without regard to the present market price of land; the Committee estimate that of the remaining six at an average of ten thousand pounds each, amounting on the whole to sixty thousand pounds; but as this sum will not be wanted soon or all at the same time, the committee venture to set the average price of the land, from the sale or application of which it must be raised, at a higher rate than the present market price, viz., at five shillings per acre, and therefore estimate the quantity of land to be reserved as about a township for each school."

"With respect to the University, the committee cannot but think that it is too early to lay down any specific plan on the subject, and it may suffice at present to make an appropriation large enough to cover any plan which it is probable may be adopted, when the institution becomes necessary. They therefore satisfy themselves with recommending that a reservation equal to that recommended for the six schools may be made for the foundation and endowment of an University."

"It may, perhaps, appear at first sight that the quantities of land which the Committee have mentioned for the several purposes contained in this report are extravagant, but when the peculiarity of their situation with re-

spect to many important and delicate topics is considered, and when it is recollected that all that is asked is a reservation, and that the lands reserved will still remain in the possession and subject to the pleasure of his Majesty and his successors, to be from time to time appropriated in such quantities and for such specific purposes as he and they in their wisdom and bounty shall judge proper, the Committee flatter themselves that every difficulty on that head will be removed."

These recommendations may be thus summed up:—

(1) Eight grammar schools to be endowed, two of them with sums of £20,000 each, and six with sums of £10,000 each.

(2) The endowment of the first two to be provided for out of the general fund of the waste lands of the Crown, that of the remaining six by the reservation of a township for each.

(3) A further reservation of six townships to be made for the endowment of a Provincial University.

The whole endowments may be regarded as amounting to sixteen townships; and it will be observed that no mention is made of the estates of the Jesuits or of the Sulpicians, but that the whole is sought out of the waste lands of the Crown.

The above report is dated June 27, 1803; and in a despatch dated September 9, of the same year (and of which an extract is published by Christie, vol. 6, p. 68), Lord Hobart signified his Majesty's approbation of the scheme proposed, and directed "that appropriations of land to the extent that may be necessary for the foundation and endowment of one seminary to be established at Quebec, and one other seminary to be established at Montreal, should be made, and that the necessary measures may immediately be taken for carrying the plan into execution."



1865.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

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A large variety of others at equally low prices. STATIONERY WAREHOUSE, Cathedral Block, Notre Dame Street.

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LATEST PUBLISHED IN PAMPHLET FORM,

a Speech of the Hon. A. T. GALT, Minister of Finance, delivered in Sherbrooke, Nov. 2, 1864, on the proposed Union of the British American Provinces. To which is added a TABULAR APPENDIX, containing a Statement of the FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE PROVINCES, POSITION OF THE CONFEDERATION, ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF 1864, FUTURE POSITION OF THE PROVINCES, MINISTER'S STATEMENT OF THE LIABILITIES OF CANADA, PORTS, EXPORTS AND TONNAGE OF THE PROVINCES.

For Sale at the Book Stores and News Vendors. Price 10 cents. M. LONGMOORE & CO., PRINTING HOUSE, No. 31 Great St. James Street. Montreal, Nov. 30, 1864.

IN THE PRESS, AND WILL BE READY TO-MORROW,

in PAMPHLET FORM, the CONSTITUTION as adopted by the CONFERENCE AT QUEBEC in October last. The publication contains the latest revisions, made at the sitting in Montreal, and may be relied upon by the public as entirely correct and reliable. It is printed in single column, with a margin sufficiently wide for notes.

M. LONGMOORE & CO., PRINTING HOUSE, No. 31 Great St. James Street. December 1st, 1864.

IN reference to the above, the undersigned has PURCHASED THE WHOLE EDITION.

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February 2, 1864. 26

LEATHER.

LEATHER.—The Subscribers offer for Sale:

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- English Bend No. 1,
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DAVID TORRANCE & CO. January 9, 1866.

SEEDS.

SEED WHEAT.

Superior Fife Seed Wheat, hardy variety from vicinity of Quebec. LYMANS, OLARE & CO., Montreal. April 19, 1864. 93

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ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE CASE OF MCGILL COLLEGE AND OF PROTESTANT SUPERIOR EDUCATION IN LOWER CANADA.

No. V.

The McGill Endowment.

Under the Royal authority given in 1803, the Government appear to have done something toward the payment of teachers in a few of the principal places; but they did not succeed in organizing the Royal Institution, and hence the grants of land which had been authorized were not given, and the scheme remained in a great degree inoperative.

A new actor now appeared on the stage. The Hon. James McGill, who, as a member of the Council, was acquainted with all the steps that had been taken, had, in conversation with friends, expressed a wish to do something toward the establishment of a College for the English population. He had spoken of giving twenty thousand pounds to this object, and of doing so during his lifetime. He waited, perhaps, to see the Board of Royal Institution appointed; but lest death should frustrate his intentions, he devoted by will a sum of ten thousand pounds and his estate of Burnside to the foundation of a University, one of the Colleges of which should be called McGill College. The Royal Institution was to hold and administer the property for this purpose; but must establish the College within ten years. Mr. McGill's death occurred in 1813; and it then became necessary to appoint the Board of Royal Institution, lest this noble endowment should be lost to the country. The American war, however, engrossed the attention of Government until 1815, and it was not until 1818 that the members of the Board were actually appointed. In consequence of the opposition of the Roman Catholic clergy, it was necessarily composed principally of English members; but it proceeded at once to enunciate the principle of non-denominational, yet Christian education, which had been maintained in 1787, and which is still maintained by the best friends of education in this country, in its regulations for the superintendence of the schools.

"The school was placed under the immediate inspection of the clergy of that religion professed by the inhabitants of the spot; or, where the inhabitants might be of different persuasions, the clergy of each church had the superintendence of the children of their respective communities.

"A regular superintendence of the schools was also assigned to visitors named by the Corporation, one of whom was the clergyman of the parish or township, according to the above rule, who were to report to the Corporation, every six months, the number and progress of the scholars, the conduct of the master, and generally on the state of the schools."

These regulations were passed in 1820, but in 1827 there were only eighty-two schools under the control of the Board, of which sixty-four were Protestant, and eighteen Catholic.

In regard to the smallness of the number of schools, the reason is thus stated by the Secretary of the Royal Institution in a report dated Jan. 18, 1824:

"I must express my clear and decided conviction that a principal bar to the diffusion of education has been the opposition of the Roman Catholic clergy to all the measures of the Royal Institution. This opposition, or, if the term be preferred this *non co-operation*, (for the effect is precisely the same), has been uniform and systematic since the time that Monseigneur the Roman Catholic Bishop declined becoming a member of the Board."

This opposition soon manifested itself actively in the introduction of a bill into the Assembly for the erection of a rival system of education.

In 1824 the Act for Fabrique Schools was passed; and henceforth until 1832, Lower Canada possessed a system of non-denominational schools under the Royal Institution, and a rival denominational system under members of Assembly, and the local priesthood.

The first of these systems was limited in its range, but efficient as far as it went. The character and effects of the latter may be learned from the Reports of the Committee of the Assembly on Education in 1831 and following years, and from Lord Durham's Report, page 35.

The unhappy loss of the precious years, from 1803 to 1837, and the consequent ignorance and disaffection of the French *habitans*, have been attributed by some writers wholly to the English official party, and by others, equally unjustly, to the French people, who were the worst sufferers. Ferland and Langevin, as we have seen, more correctly claim the credit for Bishop Plessis and his fellow Ecclesiastics, who, while keeping on good terms with the British Government, and even with the English party in Canada, were quietly but effectually shutting out the light of liberal education from both the French and English colonists.

Immediately on its organization, the Board of Royal Institution took measures to secure Mr. McGill's bequest and to obtain a Royal Charter, as well as grants of land or money to supplement the endowment, and to enable them to erect buildings and to open the College.

In regard to the latter point, the liberal grants referred to in a previous number might have been supposed sufficient, but for some reason they were never actually completed, and they would not have been available for immediate use. In order, therefore, that the Board might proceed at once to erect the buildings, the Duke of Richmond was instructed in a dispatch from Lord Bathurst, dated Nov. 9th, 1819, "to adopt with as little delay as possible, the necessary measures for erecting on the land left by Mr. McGill, an adequate building for the instruction of youth," and "to defray the expense which it may, in the first instance be necessary to incur, from the funds which may be in the hands of the receiver of the Jesuits' estates."

But it was not until 1829 that the close of the litigation regarding Mr. McGill's estate allowed the Board to obtain possession of it; and soon after the Jesuits' estates passed into the control of the House of Assembly, which had no desire to promote English or Protestant education.



DEAL WEDNESDAY M

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

TO DRUGGISTS, GROCERS, &c.—The Steam Mills of the Subscribers, for Grinding and Powdering Drugs, Spices, &c., are now in full operation.

All enquiries to be made at the Office, No. 199 St. Paul Street.

KERRY, BROS. & CRATHERN. 139

April 15, 1864.

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THE party who has borrowed the CONSOLIDATED STATUTES OF CANADA belonging to this Office will please return them immediately.

November 3, 1864.


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
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
 **TO BE LET,** for one or two years, furnished or unfurnished, from 1st May next, a first class three-story Brick House in Upper Bleury Street. Apply to LAMBE & TUGGEY, Union Buildings. m-30

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 **TO LET,—**Two first class Houses, Nos. 5 and 6 Portland Place, fitted up with all modern improvements. Possession on first May next. Apply to CHAS. TUGGEY, No. 3 Union Buildings. 27

 **TO LET,—**A neat two-story Brick House, No. 3 Torrance's Terrace, Aqueduct Street. Rent low. Possession on first May next. Apply to CHAS. TUGGEY, No. 3 Union Buildings. 27

 **TO LET,—**A two-story Brick House and Shop corner of Bonaventure and Aqueduct Streets, with Shelves and Counters complete. Possession on first May next. Apply to CHAS. TUGGEY, No. 3 Union Buildings. 27

 **TO LET,** from 1st May next, those first class STORES now building by the Subscribers in Notre Dame Street (Centre), which will be fitted up with the latest improvements. The Shops may be rented separately from the spicery Ware or Sample Rooms into which the upper flats will be divided. Entrance to their Galleries and Yard by Little St. 27

The Gazette

FOUNDED JUNE 3, 1778

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1957

years can make a great difference. Not only may it change problems; it may actually reverse them.

This may be seen in the case of McGill University. One hundred years ago its problem was to attract students, that the university might live and grow. Today it is perplexed by the problem of trying to find accommodation for the thousands of students who will be applying for admission, many of whom must be turned away.

There is a special reason for making this contrast between the year 1857 and 1957. This autumn the Graduates' Society of McGill University will be celebrating its 100th anniversary. Those who founded the society in 1857 were helping the principal to make the university more attractive, in the hope of inducing more students to enroll. Those who form the society today are helping the principal to cope with the problem of the overwhelming demands for admission.

Back in 1857 William Dawson had been principal of McGill for only two years. He found himself head of a university that was little wanted, even by its own community. Higher education was in slight demand. The supply had contracted to the meagre proportions of that demand.

In fact, Hon. James McGill, in drawing up his will in 1811, was rather too far ahead of his own time, when he provided that his country estate on the slope of Mount Royal should become the site of a university. He was an old man seeing visions; for the need—or at least the desire—for such a university lay far ahead. Between the school and the counting-house few were prepared to pause for a higher education.

James McGill's vision might have perished, if the judges in the Court of Appeals had not resorted to a legal fiction to keep it alive. For James McGill, impatient to have his dream realized within ten years of his death, provided in his will that his estate should pass to other uses, if his educational plans were not carried out. The ten years came and went, and still nothing stood on his country estate, except his own old farmhouse, Burnside.

The judges in the Court of Appeals were equal even to such a situation. They pointed out that Letters Patent had been granted in 1821 by His Majesty for a university—"one College, at least." Nothing, of course, had happened. But if Letters Patent did not exactly establish a college in fact, they established it in intention (or, in the legal phrase, "in intentment.")

Precedent was found by going back to the reign of Henry the Fifth. It was then held that "a void place or soil in which a house is intended to be built, may, by the King's Charter, be named a house, and this nominative house shall be sufficient, as there it was, to support the name of an incorporation."

So it was that by this fiction of King Henry's day McGill University was declared to exist already, though it had no real existence. And by this almost metaphysical process further time was granted for the desire for a higher education to appear.

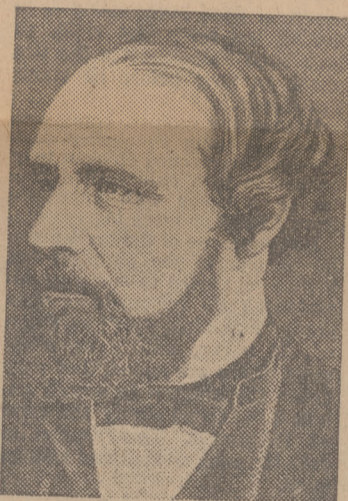
But the appearance for long was rather shadowy. Indeed, in 1857 the campus was even more forlorn than ever. The attempt had been made to erect buildings and to use them. The attempt proved still premature. It had ended in retreat. And the two

preliminary sections of the Arts Building (corresponding to the Central Section and the East Wing) were left in ruin—the ruinous condition being hastened by the dynamiting for the McTavish Reservoir, which sent rocks pounding through the roofs.

When Dawson had come from Nova Scotia to be principal of McGill in 1855 he had evidence enough before his eyes of how limited was the demand for the services of the university he was to head. He was shown the campus; he found it to be a common where cattled browsed. He was shown his residence; he found it in a portion of one of the abandoned buildings, "destitute of nearly every requisite of civilized life." He was shown the library; it consisted of two or three shelves. He was shown the museum; it consisted of a common fossil coral, kept by the registrar in a pigeon-hole in his desk.

The manner in which Dawson faced his problem is very interesting. He was a practical man, taking the practical view. The hope for the university, he believed, would lie in providing professional education. And the time was coming when such an education would be needed.

British North America was growing. It would not always be enough to pass from the school to the counting-house. Professional training, on a higher level,



PRINCIPAL DAWSON

by becoming a practical necessity, would come into demand. As this demand was felt, McGill University would develop.

In fact the university, insofar as it had grown, had grown in just this way. It had one strong faculty—the Faculty of Medicine. In fact, Dawson, even 100 years ago, could say that the Medical Faculty was "second to none in America."

The faculty had grown up because the need for medical training was obvious and the demand spontaneous. There was no necessity to convince the community of the need for doctors. As early as 1822 the medical officers of the Montreal General Hospital had formed a committee to draw up a statement setting forth the "imperious necessity of establishing after a permanent manner a Seminary of Medical Learning."

This seminary, known as the Montreal Medical Institution, was "engrafted upon" McGill University as its Medical Faculty in 1829. It had briefly endeavored in the 1840's to make use of a building on the campus. But the remoteness of the campus from the city proved too great. One hundred years ago the Faculty was in a building on Cote street, built by three of its professors.

In the way the Medical Faculty had come into existence, Principal Dawson saw the pattern of

the future. In fact another faculty, that of law, had come into existence in much the same way, by a sort of spontaneous generation.

It had been the custom for young men wishing to become lawyers to be articled to a practising advocate for five years. They learned what they could in that time, and then were examined by a committee of local judges. In the 1840's some of these young men petitioned McGill to establish a law course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law. In 1848 McGill acceded to the demand and the Law Faculty came into being.

Principal Dawson was convinced that the demand must not only be awaited but encouraged. And it must be a practical demand, for professional training.

He paid his own tribute to literary and classical studies. But the place for these in an industrial and commercial community would not, for many years at least, be very great. Too much emphasis upon them might create the impression that higher education was an impractical thing.

Though modifying his words with due reservations, he put the matter plainly enough, when he said that the "danger is that the time of students may be so occupied and their minds so filled with such studies that they may go from our colleges armed with an antique panoply more fitted for the case of our museums than to appear in the walks of actual life... there can be no question that the widespread dissatisfaction arising from this cause, and from the apparent want of applicability of collegiate studies to the ordinary pursuits of life, has been largely influential in withdrawing public sympathy and support from the higher institutions of learning."

This was, to be sure, a frankly practical approach to the problems of McGill's growth. It would not do to attempt to force upon the community what it did not want; the aim must be to meet and encourage the practical need.

This was seen in 1857 when Dawson established the McGill Normal School. The need for schools could not be in dispute; and without teachers, there could be no properly administered schools. But when he went on to establish instruction in other practical fields, he found himself still ahead of his time.

As late as 1870 he delivered an address entitled (a little plaintively) "A Plea for the Extension of University Education in Canada, and More Especially in Connection with McGill University, Montreal." It was the story of his endeavors and of his failures.

He had established a School of Engineering. But this school, "unaided by the public, was at length suspended owing to the temporary embarrassments of the University." A chair of practical chemistry "failed to attract our artisans or manufacturers to receive its benefits, and the same fate has befallen my own efforts to bring the principles of Scientific Agriculture under the notice of our farmers."

It was the same problem, continuing still. Until the demand was present, not even the offering of the most practical education could meet with success. And yet it is important to note that amidst these many discouragements, there was no despair. The day would come — of that he was convinced —

Duplicate

knee-cap, but generally only slight variations from last year's skirt-lengths are expected.

In Nova Scotia, the trend is to a dressier look with stores emphasizing cocktail and evening wear in pure silks, taffetas and velvets.

The costume look is appealing to Prince Edward Island's women. Coat dress ensembles are the favorite while red is milady's choice in color.

The swing is to crepe dresses for New Brunswick women while Newfoundlander's weather and locality, as always, have a strong influence on fashion—the preference is for the well-covered look.

Newfoundlanders have been slow to adopt the new "Chanel" style. However, department stores report new fashions are beginning to catch milady's eye.

Montrealers Due To Attend Chicago Meet

Nine members of the Desk and Derrick Club of Montreal will go to Chicago for the convention of the Association of Desk and Derrick Clubs of North America Aug. 30-31.

Delegates from 117 clubs in Canada and the U.S. in which over 10,000 women oil industry workers are enrolled, will attend. Total registration is expected to be some 1,500.

Montreal representatives will be Miss Elizabeth Charland, president of the Desk and Derrick Club of Montreal; Mrs. Muriel Small, past president; Miss Vera Stryde, first vice president; Mrs. Cecile Boyer, director; Miss Alice Perron, Miss Gabrielle Villeneuve, Mrs. Germaine Renaud, Miss Mitzie Logan, and Miss Margie Fequet.

Speakers at the convention will be Keith J. Fanshier, publisher of The Oil Daily, Robert L. Minckler, president of General Petroleum Corp., and Edna M. Hurry, past president.

Left-Handed Son Worries Parent

By MILTON I. LEVINE, M.D. and JEAN H. SELIGMANN

In fact, it may even cause difficulties. Teachers have their own methods and can certainly do a much more efficient job.

Your letter does bring up another question, however: What to do about the left-handed child? As you suggested, many parents must be concerned over the fact that their children are left-handed. They imagine all sorts of future difficulties which may confront their youngsters.

Actually, the only real difficulties which occur are due to wrong attitudes and wrong handling by parents—and occasionally outsiders or relatives. Left-handedness should be accepted as a perfectly natural thing. No effort should be made to shift the child from the left to the right hand as this can cause a good deal of emotional strain.

If a youngster should seem upset because all the other children are right-handed, then left-handedness can even be presented as an advantage, citing famous "southpaw" pitchers and left-handed hitters in baseball.

However, tell the teacher your boy is left-handed. Then she will not unknowingly try to have him do things with the right hand, and she will be able to give him whatever special help he might need.

Send letters on child care to the authors in care of The Gazette. The most important questions will be answered in this column.

With several children in the family it's sometimes difficult to tell which jeans, socks and shirts belong to whom when removing laundry from the wash-machine.

Use an indelible pencil to mark names or initials inside waist, collar or ankle to speed sorting and eliminate guesswork when putting clean clothes away.

When supplies are scattered from basement to kitchen to laundry, wiping up a few smudges can be an irritating job and a step waster.

Every home, even a small apartment, needs a place where cleaning things can be kept together. A small shelf and a few hooks for hanging brooms, mops and brushes will do very well and look neat.

You may think this little error doesn't matter. Well perhaps in some seams it doesn't. But in a decorative seam which is being pressed open, especially if it is to be top-stitched later, it does matter because it may make a mark on the right side of the garment and it will undoubtedly spoil the clean-cut appearance you are hoping for in such a seam. Might as well develop good habits of pressing and not allow yourself to get away with sloppy ones.

The remedy is to go over the creased area, smoothing out the crease with the point of the iron. Smooth out the offending seam allowance and hold it in place with your finger if necessary until the crease is removed and the real seam line shows as it should like Sketch 1.

Better Eating

By RUTH ALLAN

Barbecue Time Is Here!

With warm weather, the backyard barbecues are in fragrant sizzling operation. We don't know why it is, but we associate the man of the house with barbecuing more than we do the woman. Can it be we haven't progressed beyond the cave days, when the head of the clan was responsible for the fire, and for fresh meat?

Father, with his chef's hat, long-handled fork, spoon and spatula, and tongs for turning and lifting, and a sharp carving knife with large carving board, is in our mind's eye . . . does he take his barbecuing seriously when officiating over the garden grill?

If he's an amateur, he probably cooks steaks, hamburgers, frankfurters, and possibly, lamb shish kebab. Perhaps he has progressed to spareribs, chicken, ham slices, and lobsters. The secret of good barbecuing is in getting the coals just right, so let's hope Father starts the fire about an hour before he starts the dinner.

In checking recipes, home economist Dorothy Batcheller says she finds barbecued chicken may be basted with only melted butter or a sauce with anywhere from 4 to 15 or more ingredients.

However, one of the most popular is one of the simplest but it may be varied to suit your individual taste and made as elaborate "ingredient-wise" as desired. If sugar, catsup or other sweet items are added, they may cause the chicken to scorch unless it is cooked slowly and turned frequently. This applies to both the outdoor grill and kitchen oven.

Basic Barbecue Sauce

- ½ cup butter
- 1 cup vinegar
- 1 tsp. salt
- ¼ to ½ cup water

Mix ingredients, heat and keep warm for basting chicken halves. Chicken may be marinated in sauce, in refrigerator, 1 to 2 hrs. before cooking. Yields sufficient sauce to baste 2 to 3 broilers (4 to 6 halves).

Additional seasonings which may be added to suit taste, mustard, sugar, garlic powder, tabasco, bay leaf (crumbled), lemon juice in place of vinegar, sherry, catsup, chili sauce, oregano, poultry seasoning, cinnamon or ginger, etc.

To Broil Chicken

Outdoors: Place sauce-dipped chicken halves, skin-side away from heat, on rack. Cook 10 to 15 min. Brush with Barbecue Sauce, turning and brushing with sauce every 10 to 15 min. If browning too quickly, turn and brush with sauce more frequently. Continue basting and turning

chicken until leg twists freely out of hip socket and breast is fork-tender, 50 min. to 1¼ hrs., depending upon size of chicken halves.

Indoors: Place sauce-dipped chicken halves skin side down in shallow pan on rack under oven broiler, 6 to 8 in. from source of heat. Continue cooking as directed for outdoor broiling, basting and turning chicken until tender. Halves should be starting to brown at the end of the first 15 min. Adjust pan closer or farther from heat as required. Serve pan drippings on chicken or pass separately, if desired.

Ruth Allan welcomes correspondence addressed to her c/o The Gazette.

Colored Lights Outside Reduce Number Of Bugs

Colored bulbs for outside use have been on the market for some time and seem to be giving satisfaction in cutting down the menace of flying insects. These work on the principle that the "bugs" do not see this light nearly as readily as the ordinary light and so are not attracted to it.

It is possible to enjoy a light in the garden or at the summer cottage in the evening without the annoyance of moths, millers and other objectionable flying insects, which had to be contended with until several years ago. The mosquito unfortunately is always with us, light or no light.

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Post Retained By Adenauer

BONN, Germany, May 17 — (AP)—In a surprise move Chancellor Konrad Adenauer has postponed plans to give up the post West German Foreign Minister, government officials said today.

Adenauer informed his cabinet last week that he would name Heinrich von Brentano as Foreign Minister this month. Since then, officials said, the chancellor has decided he must continue to direct foreign affairs for a while in view of the projected big power conference and other international developments. German reunification is expected to be a major issue at the big Four meeting.

The officials predicted that Heinrich Brentano will succeed Adenauer as Foreign Minister within the next three months. He now is the senior leader in the Bundestag (parliamentary house) for Adenauer's Christian Democratic Party.

Wrong Seed, Good 'Crop'

QUEBEC, May 17—(CP)—Two farmers were awarded \$900 yesterday because their cabbage seed grew turnips.

The Quebec Appeals Court awarded Joseph Girard \$500 and Alexandre Fortin \$400 for a mixup with seed they received from the Agricultural Co-Operative at Murray Bay, Que.

They complained that the "Siamese cabbage" seeds they ordered from the co-operative turned out to be turnips.

Superior Court upheld Girard and Fortin, ordering the co-operative to pay each \$800. Appeals Court upheld the lower court ruling, but reduced the damage amount.

FAMOUS BELL

"Big Ben," main bell in the clock of the British House of Parliament, weighs 13½ tons.

The area of the Antarctic continent is estimated at about 5,000,000 square miles.

W. C. Hoeffler

GENEVA, N.Y., May 17—(AP)—William C. Hoeffler, a trick bicycle rider who entertained royalty in Europe before the turn of the century, died last night. He was 83. Hoeffler, born in Geneva, joined the Barnum & Bailey Circus at 17 and toured the United States and Canada on vaudeville circuits. He retired in 1914.



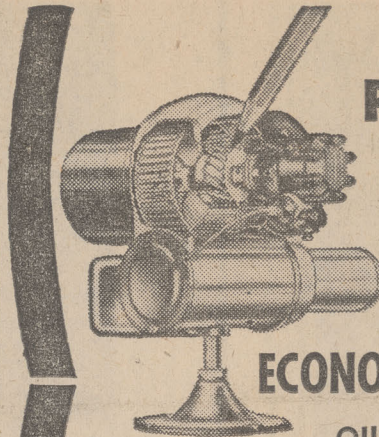
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3-DAY
HOLIDAY
AHEAD

COME SEE WHY THOUSANDS OF SMART SHOPPERS WILL

Start the Holiday at A&P

McGill of 1855 Recalled At Dawson Exhibition

By D. B. MacFARLANE

When William Dawson (later knighted) came in 1855 to McGill as its principal and vice-chancellor there were fewer than 50 students — and all of them going to class in rented premises within the city.

The story of Sir William's achievements during his 38 years as head of McGill was told by Dr. F. Cyril James, principal and vice-chancellor, at the formal inauguration of a special Sir William Dawson exhibition yesterday in the Redpath Museum followed by a commemorative tree-planting on the campus by members of the Dawson family.

The campus in 1855 contained "no more than two blocks of unfinished and partly ruinous buildings amid a wilderness of excavators' and masons' rubbish, overgrown with weeds and bushes.

Cows on Campus

"The grounds were unfenced and pastured at will by herds of cattle, which not only cropped the grass but browsed on the shrubs.

"The only access from the town was by a circuitous and ungraded cart track, almost impassable at night. There were but three faculties — medicine, arts and law — and all of these had abandoned the campus to move to rented buildings in the town.

"There was no activity here save the blasts which, in excavating the reservoir, occasionally sent a chunk of rock through the roof of the Arts Building to enhance its desolate appearance."

The transformation which Sir William Dawson effected, including the clearing away of rubble and planting of trees with his own hands, plus his tremendous capacity for lecturing, research and administration, entitled him, Dr. James declared, to the title of "the greatest Canadian who ever lived," certainly in matters educational.

Descendants Present

The story was told, much of it from the autobiography of the great Sir William, in the presence of his third and fourth generation descendants. These included four granddaughters — Mrs. Lois Winslow Sprage, Mrs. Eva Mercer, Mrs. Cristall Dawson and Miss Clare Harrington.

Miss Harrington planted an evergreen in front of the museum to commemorate her grandfather, and Miss Dawson officiated at the planting of a rare Metasequoia — a link found in China with fossil trees, on which Sir William was a world-famous expert.

Prof. M. J. Dunbar, chairman of the university museums' committee, presided at the ceremony. Mrs. Alice Turnham, curator of university museums, described highlights of the exhibition and its significance for Canadians today.

JOB'S ON LAND

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld. — (CP) — Fewer Newfoundlanders are going fishing this year, but those who do will be in a better position to bargain for their catch, says Pat Antle, treasurer of the Fishermen's Federation.



Sir William and Great Granddaughters

Mrs. Frank D. Cobbett, left, and Mrs. Donald N. Byers, view a portrait of their great grandfather, Sir William Dawson, 'the man who made McGill,' at an exhibition commemorating his principalship at the university between 1855 and 1893.

E.T. Workers Plan Strike

From Yesterday's Late Editions
SHERBROOKE, May 16—(CP)—Employees of the textile mill of Domil Limited have voted in favor of strike action to back up wage demands, it was disclosed today.

The employes, members of the National Federation of Textile Workers (CCCL), voted at a meeting yesterday. The meeting was called to study a recent arbitration board report.

In the report, Judge Philippe Marchand, chairman of the arbitration board, recommended that salaries be left unchanged.

University Names Dr. R. Cousineau

Special to The Star

From Yesterday's Late Editions
SHERBROOKE, May 16 — Dr. Rosario Cousineau, distinguished economist, has been appointed director of the Faculty of Commerce of the University of Sher-

brooke, it was announced today. The college, which obtained its charter earlier this year, will open in September.

Dr. Cousineau has been connected with the Tariff Board, Ottawa, as an economist for the past 18 years. He brings to his new post a vast knowledge of trade and industry in Canada and of conditions in every country conducting trade relations with this country.

Terrorists Kill 25 In North Africa

From Yesterday's Late Editions

ALGIERS, May 16—(UP)—A sudden upsurge of terrorist violence killed at least 25 persons in French North Africa over the weekend, apparently blasting hopes that home rule for Tunisia would bring peace.

The heaviest casualties occurred in the Algerian village of Ain-Naga, raided Saturday night by 100 Arab desert bandits. Determined defenders killed at least 10 raiders, and four more were shot down by French fighter planes as they fled.

R. Burnside Heads Canal Services

The Star's Ottawa Bureau

From Yesterday's Late Editions

OTTAWA, May 16—Promotion of R. J. Burnside, assistant director of canal services in the Department of Transport, to the position of director of that service is announced today by the Civil Service Commission.



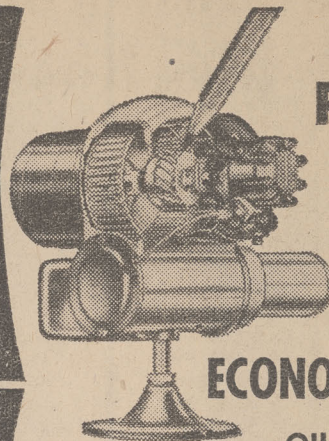
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START THE DAY RIGHT

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OBVIOUS TITLE

STANWELL, England — (CP) — A tavern built on a housing estate for... of London

Jewelry Firm Founder Dies

Over \$480,000 Estate
Left by Frank W. Stone
TORONTO, May 17 — (BUP) —



Springtime Is Paint Time

Scene I: Anybody's back yard. Mr. and Mrs. Anybody are seated in their patio, eyes shut, basking in the Saturday sun, the picture of relaxation. Mrs. Anybody speaks:

"George, I think you should paint the house."

George opens his eyes wide and quickly closes them, tightly. Very tightly. He feigns sleep.

Mrs. Anybody rises, quits the scene and returns shortly with a paint brush. Mr. Anybody has quit the scene, via the back fence. End Scene I.

Scene II. The neighborhood paint store. Mr. Anybody speaks:

"How much paint do I need to cover a house 20 by 40 feet?"

Finis.

You've just witnessed a one-act melodrama that will be repeated (with variations) every day in Anywhere, during the spring and

require 20 per cent more paint. Concrete block, for instance, usually takes even more—up to 50 per cent more paint—for the first coat.

Since there is more surface to cover on corrugated metal than on smooth metal, it requires one-third more paint narrow la cent mor siding. No mat you are p drying tin

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WOODWORK GLASSES

STARTING — REGISTERED MARK

DO IT YOURSELF

summer months. Always the last line is the same — "How much paint do I need?"

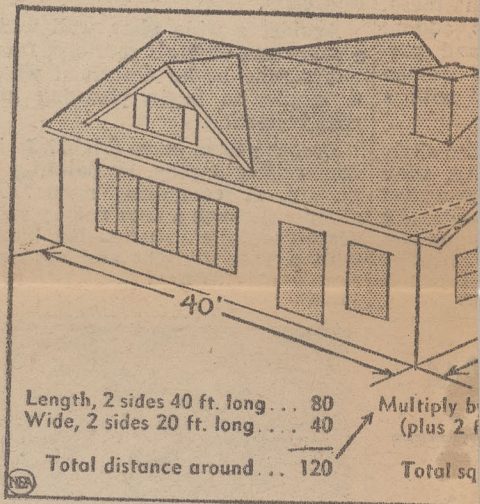
This being a universal question, it deserves an all-inclusive answer. The answer:

1. Compute the square feet of surface to be covered by multiplying the number of feet around the house by its average height to the eaves, then add two feet to the average height. The extra two feet automatically takes care of paint needs for the gables.

2. Ascertain from your paint dealer approximately how many square feet each gallon of undercoater covers, then divide the total square feet of area by this figure.

3. Similarly, learn the square-foot coverage of a gallon of top-coat house paint, and divide the total square feet of surface by this figure.

For example, a house 20 by 40



Since top quality paint covers about 50 gallons, it's easy to determine your paint method shown here.

Quiz The Gall

Q — Am planning my vegetable garden but hesitate to include cucumbers, having being told that they have no food value. Is that true? We like cucumbers.

A — Plant them, and eat them despite the adverse recommendation. True, cucumbers have little food value, being 96.1 per cent water, but they do contain some vitamin A and a little iron and

starch. Be before sov

Q — Sulfat recommend. How much a tree, and he

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Two floors below, a double row of curtained fitting rooms hummed as international elegantes (the Duchess of Windsor, "BoBo" Rockefeller, among them), received final fittings.

On the top floor, there is absolute calm.

Against a wide glass wall with a panorama of Paris rooftops, Dior was serene as he described what it is like to begin planning his next collection.

Does he have stage fright? Is it like writing a play, or painting a picture, or composing music? A glimpse through a door nearby suggests a sculptor's studio—big, bare, with a vast skylight and apprentices in smocks near muslin-draped forms.

"I suppose you could say it is most like composing music, but the notes are swatches of fabric and small pencil sketches—hundreds of them," he said.

"Tomorrow I leave for the country on my holiday. For several days I will just relax, without trying to think of anything.

"But I always have a sketch-book near. As ideas come to me, I make many little drawings of figures—just the basic proportions, trying to find new relationships of line. I fill dozens of books with these, and study them for days to select the most possible.

"When I have decided, I go on to develop ideas for necklines, sleeves, skirts and hat silhouettes. These all do their part in creating

the balance of the line.

"Actually, it is not important how a sleeve or a pocket looks in itself. What matters is where and how it is placed."

The theme of the fall 1955 Dior symphony is still a mystery—even to the designer himself, he smilingly persists. Will it add another letter to our alphabet-minded style era? "Perhaps, but that would come later. I think in terms of shapes, not names."

One thing is certain. The hat will be an important Dior element next winter.

"I feel that the hat is becoming once more an important part of the silhouette," he said. "One does not complete the pleasing effect without it."



Herald Copyright (David Bier)

FOUR GRANDDAUGHTERS of Sir William Dawson, famous geologist who transformed McGill from a local college to a world-famous university, gathered yesterday at Redpath Museum as McGill launched a commemorative exhibition 100 years after he became its president. The granddaughters are Miss Cristall Dawson, Mrs. E. Winslow-Sprague, Mrs. E. N. Mercer and Miss Clare Harrington.

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THE CORPORATION.

Governing Body of McGill Pays Its Tribute.

A RESOLUTION PASSED.

Mr. George Hague, Principal Adams, of Bishops, and Others Speak of Sir William's Life Work.

There was a special meeting of corporation and convocation in the old Molson Library in the Arts building in the afternoon. Mr. Hugh McLennan, the senior governor of the university, presided, and there were present: Dr. Peterson, Sir William C. Macdonald, Mr. George Hague, Mr. Samuel Finley, the Hon. John Sprott Archibald, D.C.L.; Mr. C. J. Fleet, Dr. Charles S. Campbell, Dr. MacVicar, Mr. John Dougal, Dr. Hackett, Miss Oakley, warden of the Royal Victoria College, the deans of the various faculties of the university and many of the professors and a number of the general public, including Mr. Barlow, vice-president of the Graduates Society of Ottawa, and Col. Burland and Dr. Ami, also representing the graduates body of Ottawa.

The following resolution was proposed by Mr. George Hague and seconded by the Rev. Dr. MacVicar:—

Resolved, that this corporation, while fully sensible how impossible it must be to express in words the loss which the university has sustained, and its appreciation of the services rendered through a long and laborious life by the late Emeritus Principal, Sir William Dawson, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S., desires to have inscribed on its records an expression of the profound respect which it entertains for his memory.

For thirty-eight years its honored head, and even in his declining years its firm and faithful friend, Sir William Dawson's life may be said to have been spent in the service of McGill. He spared himself in no way, and rendered much service both in connection with and outside of his official duties, for which his only reward was a consciousness of good work well done.

As principal of the university, he raised it from small beginnings to the honored place it holds today among the universities of the world.

As professor of geology he extended its fame as well as his own personal reputation over both continents.

As chairman of the Normal school committee he was instrumental in bringing to a higher level of efficiency the whole school system of the province.

As honorary curator of the museum, he built up by a life of unsparing industry, and generously gifted to the university collections such as have never been brought together at so small a cost to any institution.

In connection with the higher education of women, he placed himself at the head of the movement which has now come to full fruition in the establishment of the Royal Victoria College.

As chairman of the Young Men's Christian Association, and in every

the walks of science was Sir William Dawson, said:—

In adding my brief tribute to Sir William Dawson's memory, there is no need to look about for words—out of the abundance of heart the mouth speaketh. He was my first teacher, he was my helper in later years, and my true friend to the last. To those brought up in Montreal, Dr. Dawson's name was familiar from childhood, and later, in our college days, his familiar form, already somewhat bowed by years and toil, was always seen among us, passing to and fro in the college halls, or crossing the walk to his own house in the east wing. The undergraduates saw much of him in those days, for did he not teach all the natural sciences, and we took them all, and everyone liked those subjects, for he was a charming lecturer. His charm lay largely in his sympathy with his students, his smile, while speaking, was most attractive, and after the lecture, he was ready to answer all our questions, and clear up all our difficulties. He was always the students' friend, and there thus arose in the hearts of all his students a personal devotion to him. This kindness, in many cases, took a very definite and practical form. He is known far and wide, through the Dominion, as the head of a great university, he continually received letters from needy students, asking his advice, and as I learned later from his own lips, he gave for years from his own private means—always limited—several hundred annually in their aid.

Sir William Dawson recognized, Dr. Adams continued, that a university which merely retaught the knowledge that had been accumulated by other men, fell short of its highest aim. That merely to pass the torch of learning is not the highest function of a great seat of learning, but that to light other torches by which the yet unknown resources of wisdom and knowledge might be made available for the use of man was. It was the renown that came to the university from Sir William Dawson that, more than anything else, spread its reputation abroad. McGill University came to be known as the place where Sir William Dawson taught.

Dr. Adams concluded by expressing a brief appreciation of the deceased's scientific writings.

Short tributes to the memory of Sir William were also made by Judge Archibald, Dr. Bovey, Dr. McEachran, Mr. John Dougal and Dr. Colby, after which the meeting was adjourned.

THE FUNERAL TODAY

Will Take Place at 2 O'Clock From McGill.

ORDER OF PROCESSION

Lord Strathcona Cables His Regrets From London—Church of England Clergy Pass a Resolution.

The funeral of the late Sir William Dawson takes place this afternoon, from the Arts Building. At noon the body will be transferred from the family residence to the old library, Molson Hall, where it will remain in state until 1.30. The service will be con-

FELLOW LABORERS

Testify Their Appreciation of Sir William Dawson.

SOME FEELING ADDRESSES

Principal Peterson, Dean Johnson, Dr. Craik and Professor Cox All Speak of McGill's Loss.

The governors, professors, lecturers, students and Donaldas of McGill University gathered in the Molson Hall yesterday afternoon to express their regret at the demise of Sir William Dawson and the loss that McGill, with which he had been so long and so closely identified, had suffered thereby.

Principal Peterson presided, and accompanying him on the platform were governors of the institution, professors and lecturers, whilst the other three sides of the hall were thickly lined with students in the several faculties, the Donaldas making a fair showing on the eastern side.

THE PRINCIPAL SPEAKS.

It was a solemn gathering that listened to Principal Peterson opening the proceedings by reading Psalm XC., after which he addressed those assembled, saying, in part: "Since we met in our various classrooms last week, a great and good life has been brought to its appointed end. Sir William Dawson had considerably overpassed the span of life, of which the Psalmist speaks. It was 'by reason of strength' that it was for him well-nigh fourscore years. Ever since he assumed the principality in November, 1855—that is for a period of exactly 44 years—he had been the most prominent figure connected with this university. The last six years of his life—since 1893—have been spent, it is true, in retirement from active work, but he has been with us in spirit all this time. Many of us know how closely, and with what a fatherly interest, he has followed all our later history.

"Busy, active and strenuous all his days, he must have chafed, I fancy, during recent years, under a growing sense of uselessness—almost an impatience at being laid aside from work which had been to him so long the very breath of life; yet none ever said with more simple, childlike resignation, 'Thy way, not mine!' For such a painless passing out of life, no note of sorrow need be struck. There is no sting in a death like his; the grave is not his conqueror. Rather has death been swallowed up in victory—the victory of a full and complete life, marked by earnest endeavor, untiring industry, continuous devotion and self-sacrifice, together with an abiding and ever-present sense of dependence on the will of Heaven. His work was done, to quote the great Puritan's noble line, 'As ever in his great Taskmaster's eye;' and never for a moment did he waver in his feeling of personal responsibility to a personal God. Others will speak to you of his record as a scientific man. I shall permit myself only to say that few can have an adequate idea of the power and forcefulness revealed in the mere fact that one who had so onerous a part to play as a college head

measured by the life of man, but it is short when measured by the duration of universities, and we cannot fairly estimate the work done during the thirty-eight years in which he held office, without noting how young the university really is. Then we shall be judges of its wonderful growth. Students now in the professional faculties, who have taken the full course in arts, can tell their fellow-students what they have seen of recent progress. The college grounds are now crowded with buildings. Seven years ago the only buildings opened and in use were the centre building, the museum and the front part of the medical building. No buildings then existed for engineering, or physics, or library, or chemistry. A large part of the medical building has been added within that time. So much for seven years.

Going back only twelve years, we find that the chancellor of that time, Hon. James Ferrier, had been president of the Royal Institution (the present board of governors), before the new charter was obtained in 1852, in getting which he took an active part. It was only last January (ten months ago), that Dr. Meredith, who was principal for seven years—1846—1853—before the accession of Sir William Dawson died.

THESE STILL SERVING.

"At the present moment we have, happily, among us, although on the retired list, three of the fifteen professors in medicine and arts who received Principal Dawson at his inauguration. The university then is young. What has been its growth? The academic faculty had only four professors when Mr. Dawson came as principal. He made a fifth, himself as professor of geology. There was no professor of chemistry, none of botany, none of zoology. He took all these upon himself rather than leave the faculty so bare. His powers of working were indefatigable, and as professor he used them to the utmost for many years, until gradually relieved; but I think it ought to be remembered that he had charge of both geology and zoology, until he was seventy years of age. I thought it my duty to call attention in corporation, about the year 1890, to the fact that he was overburdened. He was at that time giving fourteen lectures weekly, in addition to all his work as principal, and other outside work besides. But, although indefatigable powers of work, combined with scientific ability and experience in teaching, made him an able professor over a wide range of subjects, yet these would not have made him successful as a principal, had it not been for the power with which he was specially endowed, namely, administrative ability.

"Great commanders, we know, are rare. If a rich nation places all its resources at the disposal of a general, then if he uses them successfully, he is applauded to the utmost. What, then, does that general deserve who has first to create the resources himself, and then uses them successfully?"

A SMALL BEGINNING.

"This was Principal Dawson's position at starting. It may be said briefly that there were no resources. Those that existed are not worth mentioning. He had to create by getting the whole community to work with him; and he did it. The professors in the college, the merchants in the city, the teachers in the country, their rulers in the Council of Public Instruction, men interested in arts and manufactures, the religious bodies all over Canada—he was in touch with one and all. He gained their attention, gained their respect and admiration, gained their enthusiastic aid; and hence you have now McGill University, with a great endow-

would fain use these precious moments to call up before you some vivid and personal impression of the man. But how poor are words as substitutes for the personal touch! It is easy to say that he was a scholar of distinguished—almost encyclopaedic—learning; that in science he attained the very highest honors; and that he made McGill—nay, it would be truer to say that for thirty-eight years he was McGill. Doubtless he found a group of benefactors, such as surely no man ever before had at his beck and call,—men who possessed not only the means but the far-sighted public spirit to employ them for great ends under his guidance; he had able and faithful colleagues, some of whom are with us still; and, perhaps best of all, he had many, many hundreds of students who, so far, knew how to profit by his teaching and example that they have spread the fame of McGill broadcast over the land. But to the world at large, which loves always to crystallize its ideas round a man, McGill was Sir William Dawson, and Sir William Dawson was McGill.

"But though we have been proud to remember that he was probably the greatest paleontologist this continent has produced, and have felt our hearts swell with gratitude to him as the father of McGill, it is not of this that we have been chiefly thinking since yesterday, and wish to recall to you today. It is the gracious personality of the man. When I passed yesterday evening and saw the flag at half-mast, flapping mournfully in the dim night, I thought of the thousands of times the familiar figure had entered through the portals below. There is not a corner of this building that fancy does not people with that figure, from this hall, where he has conducted so many public ceremonies of the university to the east wing, where in the old days the cheerful lights at night used to assure us that the head and heart of McGill was busily at work.

HIS PERSONALITY.

"His personality impressed strangers at first sight. Quite lately the deep sympathy he always felt for the weak and the oppressed led him to take a characteristically keen interest in the poor Doukhobors; and when a venerable member of the Society of Friends, who had made many journeys on their behalf, paid me a visit, I begged him to call on Sir William, and give him an account of them. He came back presently to thank me, with his face strangely illumined and said, 'I have seen William Dawson, and we have been very near the gates of heaven.'

"The first thing to strike a newcomer was a courtesy so marked that you might call it courtliness. It was so real, because it was based on such genuine consideration for all. You might see him explaining some simple matter to a child, or go to him with some trivial difficulty, and you felt sure that his great powers were as freely at your service as if he were presiding at the councils of the university, and shaping its policy. What dignity it lent to our public ceremonies. The peculiar gesture with which he 'capped' the graduating class at the granting of degrees has often struck me as conveying at one motion a patent of knight-errantry and a benediction.

"Next you felt the native power of the man. I have never met a finer instance of the iron hand in the velvet glove. He had all the qualities of the great statesman; breadth of view, combined with grasp of detail; foresight that makes the record of his life read like the written fulfilment of the plans of his youth; insight that led him straight to the kernel of any difficulty; swift decision to deal with emergencies great and small, as they arose; patience and tireless industry, and method, that enabled him to make the most of his work. He was a born

to bring ourselves into resemblance to that g
At the close of Prof. Principal Peterson sta would be suspended morning; and the brought to a close the pronouncing of Rev. J. Clark Mur

absolu of def me yo to look books, he told Mr. Hu "I hav prised th be abstr

way in which he could exert the beneficial influence of his noble personality, he impressed himself upon the religious as well as upon the educational life of the university.

Those who have been associated with him longest know best that the keynote of his life was ever zealous service, devotion to duty, and unsparing self-sacrifice. These aspects of his life work for McGill will ever be cherished by all who come after him.

Resolved, also, that this expression of sincere sympathy and condolence on the part of all members of McGill University be conveyed to his devoted wife, and noble help-mate, by whose faithful co-operation he was enabled to accomplish so much for every good work in which he was engaged.

MR. HAGUE'S REMARKS.

In bringing forward the above resolution Mr. George Hague felt sure that it expressed the thoughts uppermost in the minds of all who had ever come within the influence of Sir William Dawson. Mr. Hague then gave expression to his own sincere appreciation and admiration of the deceased geologist, recalling some of the things that make his memory dear. He went on to speak of the deceased's work during the thirty-eight years he guided the fortune of McGill, and of his work in the field of science, beginning by quoting that sentence from the deceased scientist's farewell address at McGill, wherein he speaks of his own life in these words: "My life has been filled with anxieties and cares and with continuous and almost unremitting labor. I have been obliged to leave undone or imperfectly accomplished many cherished schemes by which I had hoped to benefit my fellow-men and leave footprints of good on the sands of time."

"But, looking backwards," Mr. Hague asked, "was it a disadvantage to him to have these cares and anxieties? I humbly think not. Seclusion and freedom from cares are not always favorable to the finest effort. In reading the works of men who lived in seclusion, apart from the cares of the world, we sometimes find them grievously marred by want of an acquaintance with practical life. That to his splendid intellect Sir William Dawson had added a large practical knowledge of the affairs of and the ways of mankind is manifest, not so much in his technical works on geology as in such works as 'Modern Science', 'Evolution', and 'Modern Science'. In these, as we read, we feel that the man who is speaking to us is one that knows and knows men. That is the only way such knowledge can be attained.

"Sir William Dawson has also shown us that a scientist can be in the truest sense a Christian, and that, like Kepler, he can think the thoughts of Almighty God. He has shown us that a scientist may reverently learn the Word of God, and that when interpreted by one who has sympathy with its great objects the Divine Word is in harmony with divine works in that both reflect the glory of God. He has shown us that the true foundation of all wisdom is the fear of God. The fear of the Lord that is wisdom and to depart from evil, that is understanding. Well has he said the true test lies in persevering. Let his spirit still animate us, and let McGill be distinguished, not only for truth and thoroughness, not only for practical development in science and arts, but for that combination of learning and wisdom, that union of a fearless spirit of research with reverent regard for revealed truth, which so eminently distinguished him whom we mourn and of whom we may say, 'Esto perpetua.'"

Mr. Hague was followed by the Rev. Dr. MacVicar, who spoke in seconding the motion with sincere affection and admiration for the deceased principal.

PRINCIPAL ADAMS.

Dr. Adams, professor of geology and palaeontology, whose first teacher in

ducted by Rev. F. M. Dewey, and Bishop Bond.

The route to Mount Royal Cemetery, where the interment will take place, will be down the college avenue to Sherbrooke street, and up Park and Pine avenues. The order of the cortege will be:—

Relatives.
Governors of the university.
Members of the corporation of the university.

Professors and instruction officers.
Representatives of the Graduates' Society.

Graduates.
Students of all the faculties, including the Royal Victoria and affiliated colleges. Clergymen.

Representatives of societies and other organizations.
Citizens.

Principal Peterson yesterday received the following cablegram from Lord Strathcona: "Received intimation of Sir William Dawson's death with very great regret. Kindly associate my name with any message of condolence."

The Geological Survey staff will be represented by Mr. Whiteaves, and the Ottawa Graduates' Society by Dr. Ellis. Other graduates' societies in the country will also be represented.

CLERGYMEN

Address Adopted by Church of England Clergy Yesterday.

At a meeting of the Church of England clergy of the city and district of Montreal, held yesterday, His Lordship the Bishop presiding, the following resolution was adopted:—

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to call to his rest, full of years and honors, Sir William Dawson, LL. D., F.R.S., F.G.S., C.M.G., one of Canada's most distinguished and gifted sons, we, the Bishop and clergy of the Church of England, in Montreal, desire to place on record a marked expression of our appreciation of his eminent ability and learning, as also of his consistent and devoted Christian life and character;

And, in recognizing the incalculable services which he rendered to the cause of education in this country, as principal of McGill University, and in other positions, we would especially record our deep sense of gratitude and indebtedness to him for using, as he did, his masterly talents and scientific research in defence of the Christian verities and the inspired word of God, whereby his name has become known and honored throughout all Christendom;

Be it resolved, that the Bishop and clergy do attend the funeral in a body, and that Lady Dawson and family be assured of our deep sympathy with them in their bereavement, and of our prayers that the God of all consolation may comfort and sustain them as He only can.

(Signed), W.B. MONTREAL, President.

Denies the Report.

Toronto, November 19.—The report that the Imperial Life Insurance Company had cabled the War Office regarding the risk of the Canadian contingent, and that an answer was received that they would be placed on garrison duty is denied by the officials of the company.

Earthquake Shakes Cuba.

Santiago de Cuba, November 17.—A decided earthquake shock was felt here this morning at 9.15 o'clock, lasting nearly half a minute. Several houses in the city were badly damaged, and the front of the marine hospital office fell, blocking the street. No personal injuries are reported, but the natives were badly frightened.

should have been able to keep up scientific work at all. A weaker nature would have exhausted itself in the problems of administration. He, himself, has left it on record, in his paper, entitled, 'Thirty-Eight Years of McGill,' and these years were filled with anxieties and cares, and with continuous and almost unremitting labor. There are on my library table at the present time three volumes, in which three college presidents may be said to have summed up the life work it has been given them to do for the institutions with which they were severally connected—Caird, of Glasgow; Eliot, of Harvard, and Gilman, of Johns Hopkins. And alongside their memorial volumes I like to place a still more unpretending collection of 'Educational Papers,' which Sir William Dawson circulated among his friends. They mark various stages, full of struggle, and stress, at every point of his college administration, and they form a record of what he was able to accomplish—apart from his work as a geologist—in the sphere of education, for the High School and the Normal School of this city, for the schools of the province, and, above all, for McGill itself, which he found in 1855 a mere college with eighty students, and which he raised to the level of a great university with over a thousand.

A TOUCHING SIGHT.

"And not even in his well-earned retirement could he permit himself to be idle. To me, one of the most touching sights in the first year of my arrival here was the indomitable perseverance with which every day the well known figure of the old Principal would make its way, bag in hand, across the campus to the museum he loved so well, there to work for a time among the valuable collections which the university owes to his zeal, industry and devotion. It was in 1841 that he published his first scientific paper and the activity which began then was continued down to the Thursday in the week before his death, when some reference to the mining industry of this country suggested to him that once more, with failing hand and wearied brain, he should put pen to paper on the subject of the 'Gold of Ophir.' And now he has entered into his rest, affectionately tended to the last by the gentle care of a devoted and heroic wife, and solaced by the presence of a distinguished son, a loving daughter. The world had no power to hold him any more. His work was done, and his spirit yearned to pass beyond all earthly bounds.

"He is gone, and we shall see his living face no more. But teachers and students alike may have ever with them the inspiration of his noble life, and the stimulus of his high example. What he was to those who were so long his colleagues, I leave others on this occasion to set before us. My closing words to the students of McGill must be the expression of a confident hope that the record of Sir William's life and work will always be an abiding memory in his place. If you will bear it about with you in your hearts, not only will you be kept from lip service, slackness, half-heartedness in your daily duties, and from the graver faults of youth, at which his noble soul would have revolted, from dishonesty, sensuality and impurity in every form, but you will be able, each in his sphere, to realize more fully the ideal of goodness and truth, so that at the last you too may hear the voices whispering, as they have now spoken to him: 'Well, done, thou good and faithful servant; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord.'"

DR. ALEX. JOHNSON.

Dr. Alex. Johnson, vice-principal, said: "You have heard that it is just forty-four years this month since Principal Dawson gave his inaugural address in this university. Forty-four years seems a long time when

ment, and a great revenue.

"I have said nothing of his work as principal of the Normal School, and as professor there for many years, nor how much it drew upon his time and energy. Nor can I more than allude to a great deal of other work of his. Of the numberless scientific papers he has written, of the books he has published, of the honors he obtained at home and abroad—fellowships of scientific societies, gold medals from the Royal Society of London, presidencies of the great scientific association of Great Britain and America (he was the only man who had the honor of presiding over both bodies)—there is no need for me to speak. Of the great work he did in showing the harmony between science and religion, I have no doubt others will speak.

"A great man has passed away from us, but his works survive; and his memory will be cherished as long as the university which he built up continues to benefit those for whom he labored so strenuously. This is the test of success to which he has himself appealed."

DR. CRAIK.

Dr. Craik, dean of the Faculty of Medicine, said that in the death of Sir William Dawson he had suffered a deep personal loss. He was one of the men who had attended the inaugural lecture of Sir William. He had only graduated the year before, and it was in the following year that he was officially appointed to a position on the teaching staff of the college, so that Sir William formed a connecting link between those two important events in his life. And ever since that time his connection with Sir William had been one of great personal benefit, and he had ever looked on his principal with mingled feelings of love and reverence. At the time of his first appearance in McGill it was hard to detect the latent powers that lay in Sir William, and it was not until he had reduced many of the difficulties that lay in his path that a person realized that a great man was in their midst.

Sir William Dawson had accomplished more good by his example than by his precept. He was not a man to harp and preach at those under him or to constantly remind a man of his faults, but his example was ever one worthy of following, and his life was a living sermon. He possessed in a rare degree the power to get the best possible work out of his assistants. Never in his life had he seen Sir William's equal as a teacher. He had such a clear and forceful way of arranging and stating his facts and knowledge that it was impossible for anyone to listen to one of his lectures without getting the best possible idea of the subjects in question. He was a man of most lovable disposition, and if he had one fault it was because of his tender loving heart. Some had blamed him for the manner in which he had even refused to dismiss a professor without first gently pointing out his mistakes and trying his best to help the man, but even in this, "his failing leaned to virtue's side." He was ever like a loving father to the professors, guiding, correcting and ever taking the burdens on his own shoulders when too great for their strength. He was ever the willing horse on whom the brunt of the fight fell, and on whom were heaped duties that did not properly belong to him, but which he, nevertheless, accepted without any complaint.

PROFESSOR COX.

Prof. Cox said: "You have heard from some who have been his life-long friends and fellow-workers what they have found it in them to say of Sir William Dawson; and now it is my privilege to add a few words as one who came to know him later in life.

"We are conscious that already six generations of students have passed through this university to whom he was no more than a name, and we

ruler, a born teacher, a born investigator. Any one of these gifts is exceptional; the combination of two of them is unusual; but to find all those united in one man is rare, indeed. And withal there was a refinement and distinction, the keen edge of the finely tempered tool. But, after all, to use Walt Whitman's rugged phrase, "That which enables a man to stand with aplomb before his fellowmen is character."

CHARACTER TELLS.

"The pre-eminent note of Sir William's character was, to my mind, his singleness of purpose, his simplicity. How incredibly far-off all meanness and baseness seemed for him. You might disagree with him, or think him masterful; but as well grasp the poles and draw them together as try to associate pettiness or self-seeking with him. In the pursuit of objects he thought worthy, he disdained no task, however trivial, spared no sacrifice. And was there really anything in which Sir William was not interested? He seemed to catch the full zest of life as it passed, and let nothing find him blunted, or dull, or weary. In Pater's beautiful words:—'To burn always with this hard, gem-like flame, to maintain this ecstasy, is success in life.'

"In one word, he was fit to be the example of the thousands of young men who frequent a university. That is a word of solemn import—to us are set in posts of authority, to be your guides, and to you, on whom is laid the responsibility of choosing the best that is in us to give you, and rejecting all wherein we fail.

"We are met to celebrate, with proud grief, if you will, the safe conclusion of a noble and glorious life, which has now been sealed with the everlasting sleep. Hereafter nothing can harm it, nor any tarnish come near it. He who for eighty years so strenuously maintained its lofty tenor, has inherited rest. But in this university the memory of it will be our sacred and inviolable possession. There will doubtless be external memorials, but better even than these splendid piles of dead stone about us, will be the living witnesses who have drunk in his spirit, and illustrate it in their own lives. In a world of poor ideals, ambitions taken up at random and followed unstably, the value of one such concrete instance of a life well planned and well lived, devoted to high ends, is beyond price. When the loss of such a leader shakes us for a moment out of the dull routine of habit, we do well to pause and consider, 'Have we chosen well?' We think perhaps of great fortunes and the statesman's power, and these are good so far as they bring opportunity for service; of literary fame or scientific renown, and who shall decry them in these halls; of a profession faithfully and successfully followed—there is no better life work for most of us.

"But when the end comes, shall we be satisfied? Listen to his own words, in the farewell university lecture:—'My life at McGill has been fraught with the happiness which results from conscious effort in a worthy cause.'

"I say again that Sir William Dawson was fit to be an example set before the young men of a university. But if I stopped there, knowing the devout faith by which he lived, he would rightly hold me guilty of treason to all that he held most dear. Many of us in this room could not see eye to eye with him on matters of dogma, but this we know, that the example on which he modelled his life is the highest and best that has been vouchsafed to men; and if he attained excellence worthy of our imitation, it was because first and last he sought to make his life a type of Christ.

"My last word, then, shall be, as he would have wished it, to point you through him to his Lord and Master, who gave to His disciples the symbol of allegiance to His rule, saying, 'This do in remembrance of Me.' Let us all strive for such time as remains to us

tely necessary for the purposes of the defence. Mr. Campbell now tells us that he has refused him permission to go into the accounts and the notwithstanding the fact that you that he came from me with Hutchinson's permission. I am only to say that I am sure that the course of justice should be followed.

opinion about the case. The challenge was withdrawn, but the witness was ordered to stand aside by Mr. Fitzpatrick.

Lewis Bates, of 27 St. Paul street, St. Henri, was challenged for cause by Mr. Greenshields. He was not a depositor of the bank. He had not discussed the question with his friends. The challenge was withdrawn. He was accepted.

J. L. Sharp was called and challenged by Mr. Macmaster. He was neither a depositor nor shareholder of the bank. He never expressed an opinion about the guilt of the accused. The challenge was then withdrawn. He was accepted.

Nine jurors having been chosen and the list having been gone over once, the court ruled that those who were set aside, other than by the triers, must be called over again.

Of the latter, John Parsons, of 88 Mance street, was called and challenged. He informed Mr. Macmaster he was not biased. He was ordered to stand aside by Mr. Fitzpatrick.

Joseph Quintin, of 348 Champlain street, was called by order of the court, as the last of the stand-asides. But, as he spoke no English, there was a dilemma, and as no more could be ordered aside, and the defence had but one peremptory challenge left, the latter did not desire to lose the last chance, and requested Mr. Fitzpatrick to use one of his peremptory challenges. The latter replied he thought if the defence would use their last peremptory challenge on the present witness, he would reciprocate later on any other French-speaking witness, the object of the Solicitor-General evidently being to reserve his right, if necessary, to challenge peremptorily several jurors he had already ordered aside.

The difficulty was of such an uncommon nature that the court requested the counsel to retire, and to decide the point, which they did. After a few minutes of deliberation it was announced the Crown decided to peremptorily challenge the witness, in order to obtain an English-speaking jury.

Joseph Menard was peremptorily challenged by the defence. Louis Renaud was called next, as, although being challenged for cause, it was later withdrawn by the defence, as he seemed to be able to speak enough English. He was accepted.

Charles Chapleau, of 78a Frontenac street, was also challenged for cause by Mr. Greenshields. He could speak no English. He was judged incompetent by the triers.

Eusebe Ethier, of Ste. Rose, could speak no English. He was challenged for cause by the defence. He was judged incompetent by the triers, although he had formed no adverse opinion.

Pierre Perron, of 230 Champlain street, was called, and challenged for cause by the defence. He could understand English, but did not speak it. He was judged unfit to serve by the triers.

Israel Boyer was called and accepted. He could speak English, and as he had been put aside in the forenoon as a reserve, he was now sworn in quickly.

The last man called and accepted was J. S. Doyle. He had been set aside in the forenoon, but was now readily accepted.

The jury having been completed, His Honor informed them it would be necessary to lock them up for the night, and thereafter, until the conclusion of the trial.

An adjournment was then made till this morning, when the hearing of evidence will begin.

MEANS MUCH TO MANY.

Imperial Board of Trade Creates Commercial Intelligence Office.

Ottawa, November 20—(Special).—The Government is advised of the creation of a new department of the Imperial Board of Trade, to be known as the Commercial Intelligence Office, the functions of which will be to supply British merchants and manufacturers with information as to trade and markets all over the world. The department is in charge of Mr. Thomas Worthington. The Commercial Intelligence Office is an experiment, the object being to learn all there is about markets and tariffs, and competition and rates; to tabulate it and edit it and put it in order; and to place it promptly at the disposal of merchants to whom it may be of use. Besides collecting information from colonies and India in the ordinary way, the department, it is expected, will send special missions to foreign countries as the occasion requires, or procure special reports by experts on particular trades or industries, subject to the sanction of the Foreign Office. It will arrange for exhibitions of patterns or samples. It will bring together, from different parts of the world, information bearing upon particular industries and markets with which they are concerned. All this information will be distributed frequently, free of cost, to Chambers of Commerce and other public bodies, and at a small cost to manufacturers, merchants and private persons. But the office may, in its wisdom, withhold from general circulation

THE CITY FATHERS

Legislated Peacefully Yesterday Afternoon.

GRABBING OF INDUSTRIES

Law Makes It a Penal Offence—The Right to Vote at Civic Elections—Other Matters.

A special meeting of the City Council was held yesterday, when the proceedings were characterized by phenomenal quietude. Not that there was any special absence of matters to lead up to some hors d' combat, but no one wanted to fight. The Mayor was busy at the outset in his parlor with a deputation of the committee of the Protestant teachers of the province of Quebec, who, with the executive of the Los Angeles meeting of the National Educational Association, were anxious to hold their next convention in Montreal, in July next, provided the city would make them a grant of \$4,000 or \$5,000 to assist in meeting the financial exigencies of local patronage. The subject came formally before the Finance Committee on Friday last, when the spirit was willing to grant, but the flesh was weak to refuse—the charter dictating the absolute illegality of any such grant. The matter was referred to the City Attorneys for their opinion, and yesterday they gave it in the following terms: "Such a grant would be a violation of the spirit as well as of the letter of the charter of the city." This was the report which came before the City Council, and it was unanimously adopted without word or comment.

The members of the City Council present were Acting Mayor Clearihue, Ald. Rainville, Marsolais, Beausoleil, Turner, Ames, Jacques, Stevenson, Brunet, Kinsella, Archambault, Lareau, Paquette, Dufresne, Wilson, Roy, Gagnon, Ekers, Gallery, Sadler, Dupre, Martineau, Oulmet, Laporte and Prenoveau.

A communication was received from the Council of the Board of Trade asking for such a reorganization of the police force as would ensure safety to the city and its inhabitants, and referred to the Police Committee, with the request that they deal with this subject promptly, as they consider it of the utmost importance.

CANNOT VOTE.

The following was read by the City Clerk: "Law Department—On motion of Ald. Ames, seconded by Ald. McBride, it was resolved by your council that the City Attorneys be instructed to reply in writing to the following questions: (1) By clause 43, sec. 4, of the charter, is it permitted to spinners and widows who are not householders, but who are tenants of offices as typewriters, etc., to be rightly entered on the voters' lists; and (2) by clause 47, sec. 6, are not tenants who have moved into an office since June 1, 1899, or have moved out of an office before January 4, 1900, disqualified from being rightly entered on the voters' lists? We beg to report: (1) By the above clause 43, sec. 4, of the charter, spinners and widows who are not householders, but who are tenants of any office or other places of business in the city as typewriters, or otherwise, are not qualified to be entered on the voters' lists, because the said section applies exclusively to male persons. (2) This section must be divided into two parts: First, by clause 47, sec. 6, tenants who have moved into an office since the 1st of January, 1899, and qualified as such otherwise, are not qualified to have their names entered on the electors' lists, because they have not actually occupied such office since the month of May last, 1899. Second, tenants who have moved out of an office before January 4, 1900, that is to say, tenants who have ceased occupying the said office at the time of the revision of the electoral list, are disqualified from being rightly entered on the electoral lists." The opinion was signed by both City Attorneys, and by both consulting attorneys.

Ald. Ames proposed a copy of this letter should be sent to the chairman of the assessors.

Ald. Rainville proposed that this should be a notice of motion, and not a motion.

Ald. Ames said the Board of Assessors were engaged in the preparation of the assessors' lists, which must leave their hands on the 1st of December. The chairman of the Board of Assessors wished to act in accordance with the charter, and the interpretation given by the law department of the city, and he should be in possession of this information officially from the Council. If the chairman of the Finance Committee (Ald.

pany to residents in St. Denis ward, in which, contrary to the tariff, they charge for water closets. He also stated that in a general manner the residents of St. Denis ward are being over-charged for their water; that according to by-law 15 of the town of Cote St. Louis, now St. Denis ward, adopted on the 7th October, 1891, it is stipulated that water for closets will not be charged on rentals under \$150 per annum. This by-law further stipulates by section 10 that the rates to be charged consumers from the date of the passing of that by-law, shall be at the rate fixed by the tariff of the city of Montreal less 25 per cent. until the number of consumers shall be reduced to 35 per cent. in place of 25 per cent. The latter tariff is based on the assessed rental of the premises. After due consideration of the complaint the committee resolved to report to the council asking that the Montreal Water & Power Company be requested to charge the residents of St. Denis ward in accordance with the conditions mentioned in the above by-law.

The report was adopted.

THIS IS IMPORTANT.

Ald. Jacques pointed out that a by-law existed making it penal for an outside municipality to induce Montreal manufacturers to desert this city and make an exodus to an adjoining municipality on swallowing a bonus bait; and he instanced the disadvantages accruing to Montreal by the action of St. Henri and Longueuil.

Ald. Beausoleil observed that the penal clauses affected rural, but not town municipalities.

Ald. Laporte blamed the Finance Committee for not having done its utmost to conserve the rights of Montreal in this matter; but Ald. Beausoleil considered the boot was on the other leg, and so he unburdened the Finance Committee at the expense of the general assembly of the City Council, on whom he shouldered the responsibility for commercial transport.

Ald. Sadler put the blame on the broader and less responsible shoulders of the Attorney-General of the province of Quebec, and after a few weighty remarks in which the ponderous artillery of Ald. Stevenson played a prominent part, the controversy capitulated to the motion for the formal adoption of a report which had nothing to do with the subject.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

Considerable petty discussion preceded the first and second reading of the following by-law, the third reading awaiting some later developments, on the opposition of Ald. Beausoleil:—

Whereas it is expedient in the interests of the public to widen Donegan street, from Windsor street to the northeast line of lot official No. 647 of St. Antoine Ward in the city of Montreal, and to extend the same to the northeast line of Bisson street, and to discontinue a portion of said Bisson street;

Whereas, the widening and extension of said Donegan street has been sanctioned by a resolution of this council adopted this day, the land required for same having been previously ceded to the city by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company; it is ordained and enacted by the said council, as follows, namely: That the northwest portion of Bisson street, situated in the St. Antoine Ward of this city, bounded at the northwest end by the southeast line of Osborne street, at the southeast end by the residue of Bisson street, extending southwards from the northwest line of Donegan street, coinciding with the exterior face of the southeast wall of the train shed of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and on both sides by the property of the said railway company, measuring the presently described portion thirty-six feet of an average width by two hundred and forty feet ten inches in length on the northeast side, and two hundred and forty-five feet in length on the southwest side, the whole English measure and more or less, and in accordance with the accompanying plan, prepared by the City Surveyor, bearing date the 30th September, 1899, and deposited of record in his office—be henceforth discontinued and closed for use as a public street."

Ald. Ames thought the city should compel the C. P. R. to make proper repairs to the other streets leading to Bisson street; and Ald. Sadler was desirous of compelling that railway company to put Donegan street in proper shape.

This was left for the surveyor to contemplate and the company to complete.

The building by-laws then passed further under review.

Amusements.

THEATRE FRANCAIS W. E. PHILLIPS, Lessee and Manager. Week of November 20.
"GLORIANA."
 Vaudeville Bill headed by **CONWAY & SHATTS**, Irish Comedians.
 Prices as usual. Phone East 316 for seats.
 Tuesday, Bishops' College Night.

Auction Sales.

By **WALTER M. KEARNS.**

ESTATE LATE

Arch. McIntyre, Esq.,
Important Sale of Furniture.

"Chickering" Piano, Organ by "G. Wood & Co.," Valuable Paintings, Costly Ornaments, Fine China & Crystal, Brass Fenders, Crystal Gasaliers, Contents of Library, Etc., Etc.

The Subscriber has received instructions from the Executors to sell by Public Auction at the residence,

132 MACKAY STREET,

...ON...

WEDNESDAY, 22nd November Inst.,

The whole of the valuable household effects, including—

DRAWING ROOM—
 Chickering square piano, wireback sofas and arm chairs, very handsome B.W. etagere, carved tables, crystal gasaliers, Wilton carpet with border, valuable ornaments (Doulton, bisque, Japanese and other pottery); 2 sets brass fenders with and-irons, worked fire screen, lace and silk curtains, pair of valuable large paintings.

RECEPTION ROOM—
 Sofa, wire back chairs, side table, curtains, Wilton carpet, pictures, etc.

DINING ROOM—
 B.W. sideboard, extension table, dinner waggons, leather covered chairs, lot of fine silverware, cutlery, crystal, dinner, tea and dessert services, carpet, table linen, gasaliers, engravings, etc.

HALLS—
 Very handsome crystal hall light, B.W. hall stand and chairs, Wilton carpet, wide stair carpets, pictures, clocks, etc.

LIBRARY—
 Splendid B.W. bookcase, L.C. writing table, desk, lady's work table, organ by Woods & Co.; easy chairs, revolving arm chair, marble clock, brass fenders and fire irons, couch, curtains, carpet, engravings.

ALSO—A LARGE LOT OF NICELY-BOUND BOOKS, HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, POETRY AND DRAMA, FICTION AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

BEDROOMS—
 Bedroom sets in solid mahogany and French walnut, very handsome wardrobes in mahogany and B.W.; writing desks, reclining chair, white enameled iron brass beds, odd bureaus, gasaliers, finest hair mattresses and upholstered springs, bed linen, blankets, engravings, good carpets, sewing machine, mahogany tables, curtains, reading chairs, etc., etc.

SERVANTS' ROOMS—
 Odd bedsteads, bureaus, carpet, etc., etc.

KITCHEN—
 Very fine Prowse range, refrigerator, wringer, large lot of crockery, usual utensils, good oil cloth. Also about twenty tons of coal.

ON VIEW—The house will be open for inspection of goods from 10 a.m. until 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, 21st inst. Sale at ten o'clock.

WALTER M. KEARNS,

Auctioneer.

By **BENNING & BARSALOU.**

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

BANKRUPT STOCK FOR SALE
 By PUBLIC AUCTION.

In the Matter of
HECTOR ROBITAILLE,
JOLIETTE, P.Q.

We have received instructions from the Curator, John McD. Hains, to sell by Public Auction at his office, Fraser Buildings, 43 St. Sacramento Street, Montreal, the following assets of the above Estate in two lots on

THURSDAY, 23rd NOVEMBER, 1899,
 At 11 o'clock a.m.

Lot 1. Stock in trade, consisting of a well-assorted stock of Dry Goods, Tweeds, Furs, etc., amounting to \$4,555.44

Lot 2. Book accounts as per list, amounting to about 500.00

Terms Cash. Purchaser to deposit ten per cent. at the time of sale. Inventory and stock can be seen on the premises at Joliette, and all information can be obtained on application to

JOHN McD. HAINS, Curator,
 43 St. Sacramento Street, Montreal

BENNING & BARSALOU,

Amusements.

ACADEMY * This Week
Wednesday—MATINEES—Saturday.
 Blanche Melbourne
WALSH MacDOWELL
 In Sardou's Great Plays,
 Wed. Mat., "LA TOSCA;" Tues. Wed., Thur. and Fri. Nights and Sat. Mat., "GISMONDA;" Saturday Night only, "FEDORA."
 Prices—25, 50, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50.
 Next Week—Rose Coghlan in
WEEK...THE WHITE HEATH ER.

THEATRE ROYAL Every Afternoon and Evening.
THIS WEEK, Nov. 20.
 Leander Richardson's Realistic Melodrama, entitled,
UNDER THE CITY LAMPS.
 Prices—10, 20 and 30c. Next Week—Carl A. Haswin in **The Lion's Heart.**

MISS ABBOTT
 Has the Honor to Announce Four Vocal and Instrumental Recitals,
 TO BE HELD IN THE
ART GALLERY, Phillips' Square
 At 8.15 P.M.,

Beginning the Second Week in January
 Subscription Lists at the Star Branch Office, St. Catherine Street, and at Miss ABBOTT'S residence, 419 Guy Street.
Single Tickets for the Series, \$5.00.
Family Tickets for 2, 3 and 4 persons, \$8.00, \$11.00, \$14.00.
 Subscribers are requested to send in names and addresses without delay.

"In voice unsurpassable."
 —London Standard.
WATKIN MILLS,
 Most Splendid of English Basses.

RECITAL PROGRAMME. **WINDSOR HALL, THURSDAY, Nov. 23rd.**

HENRY S. SAUNDERS, Solo Violoncellist.
W. SPENCER JONES, Accompanist.
 Seats, \$1.00 and 75c. General admission 50c.
 On Sale at J. W. Shaw & Co., 2274 St. Catherine street.

LAST DAYS!

TISSOT PICTURES

On Exhibition Daily Until
TUESDAY, 21st Inst.,
 ...AT...
Windsor Hall,
 10 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.
 7.30 p.m. to 10 p.m.

WORLD IN WAX.
 NEW GROUPS.
 Extra Attractions Today.
CINEMATOGRAPH
 Voyages Around the World.

SOCIETY
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

TWO LECTURES ON HORSES AND DOGS
 With Magic Lantern Views,
 By **MADAME ANNA SAVIGNY,**
 On **WEDNESDAY, November 22, '99**
 ...IN THE...
ASSOCIATION HALL,
 Y.M.C.A. Building, Dominion Square,
 Afternoon at 3.30 p.m. Admission, 25c
 Evening at 8.30 p.m. Admission, 50c
 Tickets to be procured at door of Hall.
BRING THE CHILDREN.
 Music and Refreshments.

Meetings, &c.

M'GILL UNIVERSITY.

The funeral of the late Principal, Sir J. WILLIAM DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S., C.M.G., will be held from McGill College (Centre Building), on **TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at half-past two o'clock.**

All members of the University are invited to testify their respect by their presence.

W. VAUGHAN,
 Secretary.

...ance may, in its wisdom, withhold from general circulation such information as may be more suitable for communication confidentially to chambers of commerce and other associations.

He Was His Own Grandfather.

A Titusville, Pa., despatch says:—Figuring out the relationship he bore himself caused William Harman to go insane and then he killed himself. In a letter he left behind him, he said: "I married a widow who had a grown-up daughter. My father fell in love with my step-daughter, and married her. Thus he became my son-in-law, and my step-daughter my mother, because she was my father's wife. My wife had a son. He was my father's brother-in-law, and my uncle, for he was the brother of my stepmother. My step-daughter also had a son. He was, of course, my brother, and in the meantime my grandchild, for he was the son of my daughter. My wife was my grandmother, because she was my mother's mother. I was my wife's husband and grandchild at the same time, and as the husband of a person's grandmother is his grandfather, I was my own grandfather."

The Century's End.

To the Editor of The Gazette: Sir,—I see that religious and other preparations are being made for the ushering out of the old century, and the entering in of the new, to come off at midnight on the 31st December next.

I would respectfully call attention to the fact that it takes exactly 1900 years to complete nineteen centuries, and that, therefore, the twentieth century does not commence on the 1st of January next, but on the 1st of January 1901.

ARITHMETICUS.

Revenue Men at Work.

Toronto, November 19.—Messrs. Floody and Henderson, of the Inland Revenue Department, have returned from Muskoka, bringing with them a complete outfit for making moonshine whiskey. The still was seized at the place of Archibald McVicar, of the township of Franklin. He was arrested and fined \$100 and one month in jail.

...ally in the Council. If the chairman of the Finance Committee (Ald. Rainville) wished him not to know officially, of course it could not be helped.

Ald. Rainville supposed the opinion expressed was in accordance with the charter; but it would deprive many electors, otherwise qualified, from being real voters.

Ald. Ames said both the question and the answer were exceedingly plain. This was not the time for them to discuss whether it was a hardship or not. The law was passed by that Council. The Council asked the Legislature of Quebec to pass that law, and they did so. Perhaps, at some time later, the City Council would ask the Provincial Legislature to alter this law; but the law now being at it is, and the assessors being engaged in the work of preparing the lists, they ought to be officially apprised of this disability.

A lengthy discussion then ensued, in which forensic ability was supposed to shine and reflect upon lay aldermen the refulgence of its legal radiography, the 51st section of the new charter looming large on the disquisitorial chart. To all this the Mayor had been a silent listener—"a still tongue makes a wise head"—but when the torrent of legal eloquence had run its course, His Worship, with a merry twinkle of the eye, announced that he had already anticipated all these petty troubles and greater difficulties and had decided to leave the denouement to the City Attorneys.

And so the matter ended.

A FREE LIBRARY.

Ald. Jacques, already rejoicing in the pleasure of anticipation in having got the right side of the City Council to convenience the community with a fair sprinkling of lavatories in various places where people mostly do congregate, moved the appointment of a committee to confer with the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal, who already possess about 12,000 volumes of all sorts and conditions, to get them to amalgamate with the City Council in the establishment of a permanent free library in their library.

This was agreed to.

CHARGES MUST BE REDUCED.

The Water Committee reported Ald. Prenoveau had presented accounts sent by the Montreal Water & Power Com-

ART ASSOCIATION,

PHILLIPS SQUARE,

Advanced Art Classes, 1899-1900.

These Classes will commence on FRIDAY, 13TH OCTOBER, under the direction of MR. WILLIAM BRYMNER, R.C.A. Class Rooms open daily for instruction and study. Students are granted the privileges of associate members during the session. Two Scholarships for competition. Intending Students please communicate with the Secretary as soon as possible.

Auction Sales.

By FRASER BROS.

100 North West and Hudson Bay Buffalo Robes

AT AUCTION,

Well lined and trimmed and in fine order, probably the finest collection of Robes in Canada or elsewhere, being all the robes of this large concern. Sale by order of

Mr. J. T. MOREY,

At our Salesrooms,

453 and 455 ST. JAMES STREET,

On WEDNESDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER,

At 10 A.M.

No reserve.

FRASER BROS.,

Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE OF ABOUT

40 Valuable Sleighs,

Including large Carioles or Berlins, covered and open Sleighs, Family Sleighs, etc., being all the Winter Rigs of the most extensive establishment of the kind in Canada, to be sold at Auction by order of

Mr. J. T. MOREY,

At His Old Stables, No. 699 and 701 Lagauchetiere Street,

On THURSDAY, Nov. 23,

At 2.30 P.M.

FRASER BROS.,

Auctioneers.

BENNING & BARSALOU,
Auctioneers.
Montreal, 15th November, 1899.

IMPORTANT
Trade Sale

By BENNING & BARSALOU, Auctioneers, at their Salesrooms, Nos. 83 & 88 St. PETER STREET, on

WEDNESDAY, November 22,

At 10 o'clock A.M.

(ON THREE MONTHS CREDIT).

Regular Weekly Sale of

Dry Goods, Woollens and Worsteds,
Friezes and Beavers, Dress Goods,
Housekeeping Linens, Cottons, Prints,
Velveteens, Sheetings, Linings,
Blankets, Shirts and Drawers,
Gents' Furnishings, Underwear,
Hosiery, Notions, etc.
Men's and Boys' Clothing.

ALSO, at THREE O'CLOCK P.M., a Retail Stock of

BOOT and SHOES, Just Received, consisting of over

400 Cases Men's, Women's, Misses',
Boys' and Children's Assorted
Boots and Shoes, German Slippers,
Mocassins, Skating Boots,
Etc., Etc.

ALSO,
200 Cases Rubbers and Felt Overshoes,
IN LOTS TO SUIT THE TRADE.

AFTER SHAVING USE

ICELAND CREAM

It keeps the skin healthy and smooth. Your druggist keeps it (or can get it). Manufactured only at FRASER'S DRUG STORE, Sherbrooke.

ESTABLISHED 1863. INCORPORATED 1895.

The Thos. Davidson Mfg. Co. Ltd.

—MAKERS OF—

CRESCENT
ENAMELLED WARE,

The Genuine Grey Mottled.

WORKS: STE. CUNEGONDE. SALESROOM: 474 ST. PAUL STREET.

W. VAUGHAN,
Secretary.

McGill University.

The late Principal, Sir J. WILLIAM
DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S., C.M.G.

The funeral of the late Principal, Sir William Dawson, will be held from McGill College (Centre Building) to-day, at half-past two o'clock. A short service will be held in the Old Library (under Molson Hall), commencing at two o'clock.

The Funeral Procession will proceed by the College avenue, Sherbrooke Street, and Park Avenue, as far as Pine Avenue.

The order of the Procession will be as follows:

Relatives.
Governors of the University.
Members of the Corporation of the University.
Professors and instructing officers.
Representatives of Graduates' Societies.
Graduates.
Students of all Faculties, including Royal Victoria College and Affiliated Colleges.
Clergymen.
Societies and other Organizations.
Citizens.

W. VAUGHAN,
Secretary.

NOTICE.

The Officers and Members of the Committee of the MONTREAL AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of their late President, Sir William Dawson, LL.D., F.R.S., C.M.G., and Vice-President of the British and Foreign Bible Society, on Tuesday afternoon, 23rd p.m., from Centre Building, McGill University.

H. M. TORY, M.A., Secretary.

QUEBEC BANK.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, and at its Branches, on and after Friday, the first day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors:
THOMAS McDUGALL,
General Manager.

Quebec, October 24, 1899.

A. F. DUNLOP

ARCHITECT,

TEMPLE BUILDING.