

important service. They have created a very distinct impression respecting the loyalty of the people at large, and the vast resources of the country. It is further to be remarked that since these speeches were delivered Mr. DISRAELI has publicly intimated that his Government have now under consideration the best means of preserving and consolidating the British Empire.

Colonel VALENTINE BAKER, who was recently tried at the assizes at Croydon, and convicted of indecently assaulting a young lady in a railway carriage, and sentenced to fine and imprisonment, has been dismissed from the British army.

The Abyssinians are making preparations to invade the Egyptian frontier, which is not sufficiently guarded. The Khedive has sent reinforcements to the troops on the border.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.

This Institution, better known under the name of Asylum of the Recollets Orphans was founded on the 18th July, 1832, during the cholera epidemic of that year and was duly incorporated in 1841. Reverend Mr. Phelan, of St. Sulpice Seminary, was the originator of the work and was zealously seconded by Mme. Cotté who was its founder and first treasurer. Her daughter Mme. Quesnel succeeded her and sustained the work till her death. The Institution has been under the patronage of the Chief Roman Catholic ladies of Montreal. Mme. the Baroness of Longueuil was the first President and Mesdames de Sullinière and DeBeaujeau were the two Vice-Presidents. The baroness was succeeded by Mme. D. B. Viger and after her came Mme. C. S. Cherrier who resigned her functions in 1857. Since that date the officers have been: Mme. T. Bouthillier, President, Mme. Ostell Vice-President, Mme. Jos. Bourret, Treasurer and Mme. Laframboise, Secretary. The last named lady, who is the wife of Hon. M. Laframboise, has been so long and so generously identified with the Institution that it is popularly known as "l'Asile de Mme. Laframboise." The house is conducted by Dlle. Morin under the control of a Board of Directors. It has no other possessions than a piece of ground donated by the founder which was afterwards exchanged by her heirs for the one on which the building now stands. There was also a legacy in money which went to pay a part of the cost of the building. The establishment depends, therefore, absolutely on the public charity, having no other revenue than a grant from Government, the subscriptions of its members, and an annual offering from the City and District Savings Bank. There is also a yearly bazaar. The funds derived from these sources barely suffice to sustain the 33 children who are raised in the asylum, and whose number it is impossible to increase. These children are fed, lodged, clothed and instructed at the expense of the house. At the age of 13 they are returned to their parents or benefactors to be placed by them. When a child manifests any special talent, he is put in a position to cultivate his aptitudes, and the result has been most satisfactory.

Since its foundation, the Institution has received 463 children, and since 1863, no death has occurred, the new building being vast and well ventilated.

BOYS REFORMATORY.

This institution is under the charge of the Brothers of Charity, otherwise known as the Belgian Brothers, about 40 in number, of whom five are natives of Belgium and the others of Canada and the United States. The four original Brothers arrived in Montreal on the 22nd February 1865 at the request and through the instrumentality of the late Mr. A. O. Berthelet, Commander of the Order of Pius IX. The Brothers of Charity had a Reformatory School for seven years but with this difference that the children were placed there by their parents instead of by the authorities of justice. They took charge of the Provincial Reformatory School on the 16th January 1873. The number of inmates was 175. The Protestant boys were removed to Sherbrooke on the 8th April, 1875. The pupils are divided into two classes—apprentices and others who go assiduously to school. The apprentices who are not sufficiently educated, have two hours' instruction a day. The following trades are taught under the control of experts from the city: Boots and shoes by machine and by hand; leather cutting; tailoring; carpentry; saddlery; baking, gardening and cigar making. Several other trades will be introduced, so soon as the funds of the institution will allow. The number of boys who have left the House since 16th January 1873, is 171. Persons of all classes and creeds, in private and public life, have united in pronouncing this Reformatory one of the most useful and successful in the Dominion.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY AND HOME.

The St. Andrew's Society was organized on the first of December 1834. Its organization was suggested, no doubt, from the peculiar political

circumstances then existing; yet its main objects were charity and philanthropy. It had long been a matter of complaint and regret that no institution existed in Montreal, for the encouragement and assistance of Emigrants from the British Isles.

The importance and necessity of such an organization for such a purpose commended itself at once to our countrymen, and the organization met with very general acceptance, our foremost and best citizens taking and keeping hold of it. None were better able to judge of the necessity of such an organization, than those who had experienced the contending feelings, known only to the emigrant, on landing on a foreign shore.

To a person far removed from the land of his nativity, and at a distance from his friends to whom he could apply for relief when in the hour of misfortune and distress, the friendly assistance of those who own a common home, and boast a common origin is always cheering to the heart and acts as balm to the wounded spirit. Before the organization of the Society, appeals were often made in this city to the feelings and commiseration of Scotchmen, for the relief of those suffering under unforeseen calamity, sickness, or any of the multiplied misfortunes incident to the life of a stranger from his native land, and while in most instances assistance was granted with a free and liberal hand, at the same time it was too often withheld from a fear, unfortunately in many instances well grounded, that the applicant was unworthy the bounty he sought, or was attempting to impose on the benevolence of his neighbours.

In the month of November, 1834, a few of the most active and enthusiastic amongst the Scottish residents, animated by patriotic feelings, resolved to celebrate the festival of their Patron Saint, by dining together on the Anniversary with as many of their countrymen as were disposed to join them, and so general was the disposition to do so, that the room engaged for the purpose proved scarcely large enough to contain the company. St. Andrew's day that year falling on the Sabbath, the dinner took place on Monday, the 1st December, 1834, at the Albion Hotel, in rear of the Theatre, and upwards of one hundred gentlemen of Scottish origin or descent were present.

The objects aimed at were to regulate charity in a systematic manner—to prevent imposition on the one hand, and to relieve the truly indigent on the other—to afford advice and information to fellow-countrymen, seeking a home in this land of the emigrant; to promote the welfare of the emigrant, and to aid him in forming a settlement from which he might afterwards derive happiness and independence. With these views, it was proposed to form among the Sons of Scotia and their descendants, resident in Montreal, a charitable association directed solely to advance the cause and welfare of their countrymen by raising and keeping on hand a sum of money, for the laudable purpose of relieving their fellow-countrymen, residents of the city, who may be in want, as well as to welcome and encourage the stranger to settle amongst us.

The St. Andrew's Society from its inception to the present time has had a very prosperous course; some of our first citizens have ever been found ready to take part in the operations of the Society, and subscribe liberally when circumstances required it.

The Hon. P. McGill was the first President, and was succeeded by such men as Sheriff Boston, W. Edmonston, Hugh Allan, Hon. John Rose, Hon. James Ferrier, William Murray, Alexander Morris, now Governor of Manitoba, John Green-shields, Walter Macfarlane, David Brown, J. C. Becket, Andrew Robertson, Alexander McGibbon, Hon. John Young, A. Ogilvie, M. P. P., and Sir A. T. Galt, who at present fills that important position.

As years rolled on, it was felt that the organization was incomplete, in view of the circumstances in which many worthy people, from various causes, were cast upon our shores, as well as on account of the treatment they met with in the boarding houses, that at that time lined our wharfs. Not infrequently they were robbed of their all. Sharper too began to multiply, who regarded the emigrant as legitimate game. Thus a boarding house, on a large scale, forced itself upon the consideration of the Society; and after much careful consideration by the office-bearers in 1855, the President William Murray, Alexander Morris vice-president, John C. Becket chairman of the Charitable Committee, and Alexander Ramsay, were appointed a committee to take this matter in hand, and with power to carry out the views of the Society.

In fulfilment of the object of their appointment, they leased a house in Hermine street, associating with themselves the following Ladies' committee, Miss Harvey, Mrs. Donald Macdonald, Mrs. Hadden, and Mrs. J. C. Becket. This attempt gave such encouragement to proceed on a larger scale, that a large three story building was leased in George Street for a term of years.

Without entering on further details, it may be sufficient to state that the Committee had their arrangements nearly completed, and the repairs and additions were in such a state of forwardness as that the repairs would, in the ordinary course, have been ready for use in three weeks, when the disastrous burning of the steamer *Montreal*, near Quebec, occurred on the 26th of June 1857, and cast a deep gloom over the whole community. The Committee felt constrained, by an urgent sense of duty, to provide at once a refuge for the survivors, and to endeavour, so far as lay in their power, to alleviate their distress and supply them with clothing and other necessities, and send them to their destinations. The Home was accordingly opened and furnished, and on the

evening of their arrival 76 survivors found a home in the building.

From the proceedings of the Annual Meeting at the close of 1866, we find the following reference to the Home:

"The St. Andrew's Society though a National Society, is nevertheless, not sectarian, for it takes within its ample folds, Scotchmen whatever their creed. It was in 1855, that the first attempt was made at the establishment of a "Home." It was felt that the emigrant and the stranger, if they had a few days to stay in the city before proceeding further, or if employment was to be sought for in or about the city, should be cared for by their countrymen. The first years' experience proved the wisdom of the effort, and the desirableness of a larger house. Moreover, the majority of the active members of the Society feel that the most important object to be gained by the continuance of the Society is the good it can accomplish in this way. If there are any still sceptical on this point we would call their attention to a few figures.

There have been sheltered in the Home for the past ten years 2194, sent to their friends in distant parts, and the poor of the city aided with small sums, for rent, &c., 3180; wood distributed to the city poor during the winter months 881 cords, and the sum expended to accomplish this result amounts to nearly \$18,000."

The Society continues to appreciate the importance of the Home; indeed it is felt that the work of the Charitable Committee is the work of the Society in a special and emphatic sense; and much depends on the Chairman of the Committee as well as the Superintendent and Matron.

Mr. Ewan McLennan discharged the duties of Chairman for several years, to the entire satisfaction of the Society. Mr. David Morrison is the present Chairman. Donald Campbell and his wife are at present in charge, and perform their duties to the satisfaction of the Committee and Society.

The building at present occupied, in Dorchester street, is the property of the Society and was purchased in April, 1866, at a cost of \$4,400, and is capable of accommodating twenty inmates, exclusive of the superintendent and family.

THE PROTESTANT HOUSE OF REFUGE AND INDUSTRY.

This Institution was incorporated by an act of the Legislature in May 1863. The first paragraph of the act gives the names of the founders, and sketches the main features of the establishment. We therefore reproduce it: Benjamin Holmes, Wm. Murray, Wm. Lunn, Wm. Molson, Geo. H. Frothingham, Jas. P. Clark, Harrison Stephens, John Corder, Jas. L. Mathewson, John Sinclair, W. McDonald, G. F. Prowse, Wm. Clendinning, Henry Lyman, M. H. Gault, Robt. Anderson, D. Lorn McDougall, James Hutton, Wm. Edmonstone, John Redpath, Peter Redpath, Henry Mulholland, John Caverhill, Thomas Kay, and such other persons, donors or subscribers, as may, under the provisions of this Act, become donors or subscribers to the said Institution, to the amounts hereinafter mentioned, shall be, and they are hereby erected into a Body Corporate and Politic by the name of "The Montreal Protestant House of Industry and Refuge," and shall by that name have perpetual succession and all the rights vested by the Interpretation Act in corporations generally, and shall, by the same name, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, be able and capable to purchase, acquire, hold, possess and enjoy and to have, take, receive and hold by last Will and Testament, grant or donation, (subject to the carrying out in good faith of the special trusts or conditions, if any, established by any such Testament or Donation) any lands, tenements or hereditaments, real and immovable property, estate and effects within this Province; and the same to sell, alienate and dispose of, and to acquire and purchase others in their stead, for the same purpose; and to acquire and erect suitable buildings for the purposes of this Act, and the same to maintain, alter or renew from time to time; to provide and procure all materials for work, and the same or any things made or constructed in the said Institution to sell and dispose of, and to expend the proceeds thereof for its support; and to purchase, erect or lease and to maintain within the City of Montreal, one or more places of refuge or night asylums for the temporary relief of destitute persons (without distinction of religious profession or belief) seeking or requiring shelter, and to conduct and manage such places of refuge or asylum in accordance with the rules and regulations to be made for that purpose.

The Institution was most successful from the first and has ever ranked as among the most important in the Dominion. The demands upon the Institution for the past year were larger than upon any previous one, the House having been crowded to its utmost capacity throughout the winter. The expenses of maintenance have therefore been proportionately greater, being \$9,549.45, or \$2,207.73 in excess of expenditure reported for 1873 and 1874. The lowest number of inmates in the Institution for the last year was 67, and the highest 143, being an average of 110. The number of night's lodgings afforded to destitute persons was 14,188, viz.:

Table with 2 columns: Gender, Number of lodgings. Males: 11,680; Females: 2,508; Total: 14,188.

being an excess of 4,050 over the number reported for the previous year. The number of quarts of soup and extra meals distributed during the year last closed is 46,191, being 11,864 more than were furnished during the previous twelve months. The Ladies of the Industrial Rooms and Visiting Committee gave unremitting atten-

tion to the work committed to their management, and the Poor Relief Committee and the Board of Out-door Relief faithfully discharged their very onerous but most important duties.

ARCH AT CHABOILLEZ SQUARE.

Amongst the various decorations of the O'Connell Centennial Celebration in this city none deserves more praise for its appropriateness than the beautiful arch of which we give a sketch in our illustration. The design itself as well as the picture of O'Connell with the back ground consisting of the round tower of Ireland, the Harp, the Irish oak and wolf dog set with the glorious Sunburst, is the idea of Francis Rourke, Esq., M. D. The arch which was costly in its decorations and contained besides the painting of O'Connell, large busts of Grattan and Smith, was paid for by a subscription raised amongst the residents of Chaboillez Square and vicinity. The artist was Mr. Stoneham.

O'CONNELL CENTENNIAL.

We give a number of features, literary and pictorial, of the great O'Connell Centennial. The procession in Montreal was composed of fully 10,000 people, and the evening concert at the Victoria Hall was an extraordinary success. Our sketch represents Father Murphy delivering there the panegyric of O'Connell. We add two poems, one the prize poem read at Ottawa, by C. H. Mackintosh, the able editor of the *Citizen* of that city, the other read at the Boston celebration by a fervid Irish poet. Next week we shall have a sketch of the celebration in Ottawa, with other illustrations.

NEW BRUNSWICK EXHIBITION.

An account of this will be found in our editorial columns.

FALL FASHIONS.

Writing of Paris fashions in a letter to the *Philadelphia Telegraph*, Lucy Hooper says: Already we hear whispers respecting the fall fashions, and sundry glimpses of coming glories have been vouchsafed to us. The most fashionable shade for the coming winter is apparently to be a very dark green—that is, for walking dresses and demi-toilets. It combines beautifully with most of the neutral tints, and has the advantage of being extremely becoming to every one who is not actually yellow with sallowness. Silver-gray will also be much worn. Felt is to retain the popularity which it acquired for bonnets last winter. The favorite trimmings will be the ostrich plumes, small bright-tinted birds, and wings. The tightly tied-back apron overskirt is to be discarded in favor of very long tunics nearly touching the ground in front, looped up at the sides, and slightly draped behind. Ladies are no longer to look like walking umbrella-cases, a certain amount of fulness being restored to the skirts, and there is even talk of introducing small-sized crinoline for the bottom of dresses merely. Just at present it is the height of style for a lady not to be able to put her hand in her pocket unless she stands up, and as to her picking up anything from off the floor without bursting some half-a-dozen straps and ties, that seems a total impossibility. I have recently seen some dresses that are to be forwarded to a beautiful California bride. The wedding dress is of richest white satin, falling in an immensely long train behind which train is bordered with a single narrow plissé flounce of satin. The front is drawn in transverse drapery, and is crossed with two garlands of orange blossoms, terminating in small bouquets at the left side. From below the upper garland falls a finger-wide ruffle of point lace of bewildering fineness, while the lowest garland heads a narrow plissé of white tulle over a plissé flounce of satin. The corsage is high in the neck, with sleeves of point lace and white net, terminating at the waist with a ruffle of lace. A jabot of lace and a fan-shaped arrangement of lace on the basque behind form the only ornamentation of the corsage. The veil is of white tulle; the wreath, of course, of orange blossoms. The travelling dress is of dark green silk and of black and whitening checked foulard. The waist is of green silk, with a sleeveless jacket of foulard trimmed with gray and green fringe, attached on the breast with a bow of green ribbon. The underskirt is of green silk, bordered with three narrow plissé ruffles, the lowest and uppermost of silk and the middle one of foulard. Over this is worn a tunic of foulard bordered with a rich gray and green fringe. This tunic is so long in front as nearly to touch the ground; it is looped up at the sides and is slightly draped behind, and is trimmed up the front with bows of green silk, their edges finished with heavy green fringe. With this toilet is to be worn a hat of black rice straw, turned up behind with rosette of green silk, and trimmed with green ostrich feathers and single small brown bird. Parasol of black and white foulard, with bow of dark-green ribbon. Boots of black and white silk check, tipped with patent leather and with four tiny straps across the instep, with a black button on each. The dresses were made by Pingat. Cashmere is only to be used for demi-toilet costumes and travelling mantels. Lace, wide silk braid and fringe, the latter of silk and chenille, are to be the favorite trimmings. Jet has vanished entirely. The new style for walking dresses will probably prescribe short skirts again for which sensible innovation we unfortunate beings who have become worn out with holding up our heavy trimmed skirts all spring and summer long have every reason to be thankful. Outdoor wraps show a tendency of return to the half-fitting, jaunty jackets of a few years back, which had the merit of being adaptable to almost any figure or style, while the dolmans when made in heavy materials were only suited to very slender figures.