

ROUND THE DOMINION.

The number of shantymen who have passed through Ottawa for the woods in that region up to the present is 1,592.

Both Simcoe and Collingwood are offering bonuses to capitalists willing to start agricultural implement manufactories in those towns.

Confidence men are working in Montreal with counterfeit and exploded American currency, which they strive to palm off on the unwary.

The Phillipsburg, Farnham, and Yamaska railway is progressing. The section between St. Hyacinthe and St. Pie will be open by the end of the year. Two cargoes of steel rails for it arrived at Montreal this week.

Mr. Mackenzie left on the 27th ult., on his inspection tour on the Intercolonial Railway and other public works in the Maritime Provinces. The citizens of St. John gave the Premier a reception and dinner on Friday of last week.

Messrs. Royal and Davis, representing the Government of Manitoba, have succeeded in making satisfactory temporary arrangements with Mr. Mackenzie relative to "better terms," the Pacific railway route, and the Provincial roads.

GIVING IN CHARITY.

Unless discrimination is employed in almsgiving, more evil than good may result from it. Yet there are multitudes of people who think that when they have given what they feel in duty bound to give, their part of the work is done and they have no further concern with the matter. In some cases, as where a collection is taken up at a public service, this view may be correct, but in a large number of cases the giver may multiply indefinitely the value of his donation by the wisdom he exercises in bestowing it. In every community there are idlers, hangers-on, parasites, who subsist on what they can get hold of, and are careless about rendering an equivalent for value received, either in money or in labor. It is not charity to confirm such people in evil ways. If they can be won to paths of industry and thrift by a wise and discriminating benevolence, there is absolute gain to all parties, and there is gain only in this direction. Unconditional giving to this class of people tends inevitably to the increase of pauperism. The establishment of soup-houses for the feeding of the poor in our cities during the Winter, though to many working only good, was on the whole considered more productive of evil than of good, as it relaxed the sinews of industry in many who were, in so far, injured rather than benefited. The great success in the various communities that have sprung up of late years—among the Shakers, the Mormons, and the Oneida Community—lies largely in the fact that in those organizations there are no idlers: everybody, old, young, male, female, smart, stupid, is set to work at what he or she can best do. At Salt Lake City, when a man has nothing else to do, he can work on the Temple, and get paid promptly in money or in kind, so that there is no excuse for destitution, unless health fails. And here arises a question of practical philanthropy. Would not some of our public benefactors confer inestimable blessings on the communities where they live, by organizing a system of public improvements which should give certain work and certain pay to all who, from any cause, were thrown out of employment? On a small scale many a housekeeper in very moderate circumstances may do this very thing. She can easily find both men and women out of employment who, for their meals and for such clothing as she can spare or for supplies from the garden or the farm, will be willing to lend assistance in house-cleaning and in those various tasks that are always done before very cold weather. It will be a truer charity to bestow such alms in just that way than to give them without any equivalent. The industrious feed all idlers whether they are aware of it or not. The non-producing classes live on the productive classes, who, though they may not consciously give in charity, are taxed for the support of idlers, criminals, and paupers. So it is for the direct personal interest of every householder that every other man or woman in his precinct be self-supporting and law-abiding. Take away our penitentiaries, our poorhouses and workhouses, and what an immense diminution there would be in taxes! Just in so far as the householder employs the unemployed, makes idle hands productive, he not only diminishes his burdens, but creates value.

AN ECCENTRIC LADY LOVE.

A great number of comical stories are being told just now about the vagaries of a very eccentric, very wealthy and—if report be true—very handsome young lady, residing in a rural district not very far from London. As may be imagined, she has had plenty of suitors, and the devices she has adopted to get rid of them would read like a fairy tale. She generally gives her importunate lovers some absurd and impossible thing to do, the condition being that if they fail they shall trouble her no more. It is whispered that a certain well-known member of Parliament is not indifferent to her charms or her fortune, and that one night while a great debate was in progress the lady despatched her amorous swain with a blackened face and striped coat, and a big roll of music under each arm, to the classic precincts of St. Stephen's. In this approved Christy Minstrel style he presented himself before the outraged and indignant janitors. These bewildered officials, under the belief that the hon. gentleman had been dining too much, begged him away, and, in spite of his protests, clapped him in a cab and sent him to his lodg-

ings. A few Sunday ago the lady herself indulged in a prank which has greatly scandalised the gossips of the neighbourhood. She went to church in the morning, and immediately upon taking her seat opened a large, brightly-coloured parasol, which she persisted in holding over her head through the entire service, notwithstanding the entreaties and threats of the vergers, and a couple of churchwardens who were summoned to remonstrate with her. During the sermon she amused herself by twisting the parasol round and round, and bobbing it up and down, to the mingled horror and amusement of the beholders. We believe that the vicar has since waited on the lady, and more will be heard of the matter.

A PORTFOLIO OF ETCHINGS.

The New York correspondent of the Boston Gazette writes: I have just been looking over a portfolio of original etchings by Peter Moran, the animal painter. This branch of art is a new departure for Mr. Moran, and will, I am sure, be as greatly to his pecuniary advantage as it deserves to be. Etching is to me one of the most fascinating ways of making pictures, and we certainly have some fine specimens of the art from the hands of the old masters. I have seen nothing of the kind done by an American with the success of Mr. Moran's efforts. In etching his own designs he knows just what effects he desires to produce, and he has produced them. There is a delicacy in his touch that is rarely gotten with an etching needle, and the boldness of his light and shade is truly remarkable. There are two pictures in this portfolio that impressed me particularly. One represents five or six cows drinking from a quiet pond on the border of a meadow. This border is fringed with dusky trees and shrubs, and the cows stand lazily in the water up to their knees. One or two are drinking, and the others are quietly chewing their cuds or whisking the flies off their backs with their tails. There is an effect of drowsiness in this picture that is very soothing. The other is of a cow and calf standing in a shady pool, perhaps in the same meadow. The light and shade is stronger in this picture. The drawing in both pictures is wonderfully correct, and the nice handling gives the effect of color to a singular degree. I have often wondered why it is that etchings are not more frequently used in book illustration. Such as Mr. Moran or Mr. Ferris make are infinitely preferable to the majority of wood engravings, and the work is actually cheaper, for after they are once etched they are done. It is not like a picture that has to be put on the block and then engraved. French books are very often illustrated by this process. Etching in France has reached its perfection, but we shall soon catch up, if we develop many more such artists as Mr. Peter Moran.

GRAMMAR IN ONE LESSON.

- 1. Three little words you often see Are Articles, a, an, and the.
2. A Noun is the name of anything. As school, house, garden, loop or swing.
3. Adjectives show the kind of Noun. As great, small, pretty, white, or brown.
4. Instead of Nouns the Pronouns stand—His head, her face, your arm, my hand.
5. Verbs tell of something to be done—To read, count, laugh, sing, jump or run.
6. How things are done, the Adverbs tell. As slowly, quickly, till or well.
7. Conjunctions join the words together—As men or women, wind and weather.
8. The Prepositions stand before A noun, as in, or through the door.
9. The Interjection shows surprise. As Oh! how pretty—Ah! how wise.
The whole are called Nine Parts of Speech. Which reading, writing, speaking teach.

ARTISTIC.

CONSTANT MAYER is said to have disposed of his new picture of "The Song of the Shirt" to one of the clubs of New York.

THE statue of Prince Eugene de Beauharnais, which formerly stood on the Boulevard du Prince Eugene, and was pulled down by the Republicans on the 4th of September, 1872, is about to be restored, and will be placed in the courtyard of the Invalides.

MR. HERBERT JOHNSON and Mr. W. C. Horsley are the two artists selected to represent the Graphic in India during the visit of the Prince of Wales. Mr. Sydney Hall of the Graphic since its commencement, will accompany the Prince by invitation.

PREPARATIONS are being made in Dublin to place a statue of Grattan in front of Trinity College between the college gate and the statue of King William. This locality will then have quite a group of remarkable statues. On the centre of New Carlisle Bridge it is probable that a statue of O'Connell will be ultimately placed.

MR. SIMPSON, the special artist selected by the Illustrated London News to supply it with sketches of the Prince of Wales' tour in India, started last week. He went by way of Berlin, at the wish of the Crown Princess of Germany, to show her some of his sketches, which were filled during his former visit to Hindoostan.

A new system of velocipede has just been invented. This invention, it would appear, is composed of a single wheel of extraordinary size, in the interior of which is seated the velocipedist, who propels the vehicle by a very complicated arrangement of springs. The speed which this velocipede may attain is said to be wonderful, as may be conceived, the only objection being, that in bad weather the person who works it is exposed to be severely pelted with mud and pebbles.

A Swedish wood carver is completing a singular emblematic set of chessmen for the Centennial, designed to typify the present religious struggle between Germany and the Vatican. One of the contending parties represents the Emperor William as king, the Empress Augusta as queen, Prince Bismarck and Dr. Falk, author of the new ecclesiastical laws, as bishops, a party of Uhlans as knights, and another of Landwehrmen as the pawns. The other party is led by the Pope as king, an abbot as queen, cardinals as bishops, monks mounted on asses as knights, and monks as pawns.

OUR CHESS COLUMN.

Solutions to Problems sent in by Correspondents will be duly acknowledged.

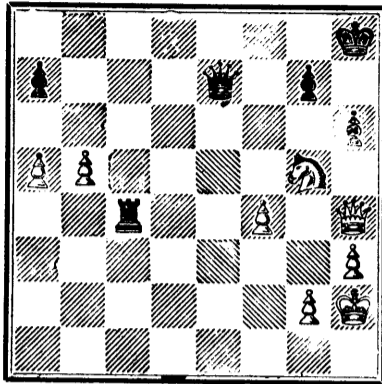
TO CORRESPONDENTS

J. T. W. Solution of problem No. 40 received. See the solution in the last chess column but one.

H. A. C. F. Please to number each of your problems. This is very essential for reference.

PROBLEM No. 44.

By SARRATT. BLACK.



Black having the move, took the Knight with his Queen, and lost the game. Show White's mode of play.

SOLUTIONS.

- Solution of Problem No. 42. WHITE. 1. R to Kt 2nd 2. Q to R 6th 3. Mates acc. BLACK. 1. P takes R (A) 2. Anything

- (A) 1. P to K 5th 2. P (Queens) 2. Kt to Q 3rd dis. ch. 3. R takes P mate

Solution of Problem for Young Players, No. 41.

- WHITE. 1. Kt to Q Kt 5th 2. K moves 3. Kt to Q B 6th 4. R checkmates BLACK. 1. K to Q R 7th 2. K to Q R 8th 3. P moves

PROBLEMS FOR YOUNG PLAYERS, No. 42.

- Ry H. A. C. F. WHITE. K at Q 3rd R at K B 8th R at K Kt 5th Bat K B 7th Kt at Q R 5th P at Q R 7th. Q B 7th K 3rd, and K R 7th BLACK. K at Q 3rd Q at K Kt 6th R at Q B 3rd R at Q B 3rd Bat Q 2nd Kt at Q Kt sq Kt at Q R 5th Pat K 2nd, Q 7th, Q 4th, Q B 4th and Q Kt 3rd White to play and mate in two moves.

GAME 49TH.

The second of the three games played by Philidor, simultaneously, and without sight of board against the same number of players.

Philidor's opponent in this game was Mr. Bowdler, who had the first move.

- WHITE.—(Mr. B.) 1. P to K 4th 2. K B to Q B 4th 3. Q to K 2nd 4. P to Q B 3rd 5. P to Q R 4th 6. P to K B 4th 7. K Kt to B 3rd 8. K B to Q R 2nd 9. P to Q 3rd 10. Q B to K 3rd 11. Q Kt to Q 2nd 12. Castles K side 13. P to K 5th 14. P to Q 4th 15. P to Q Kt 4th 16. K B to Q Kt sq 17. K B to Q B 2nd 18. P to K R 3rd 19. K to R 2nd 20. P to K Kt 4th 21. K B takes P 22. K B takes Kt 23. K R to K Kt sq 24. K R to Kt 3rd 25. Q Kt P takes P 26. K to R Kt sq 27. Q R takes R 28. R to Q B sq 29. Q Kt to K B sq 30. Q to Q sq 31. B to Q 2nd 32. R takes Q 33. R to Q Kt sq 34. K to Kt 3rd 35. Q Kt to K 3rd 36. Q B to B sq 37. P to K R 4th 38. R takes B 39. P to K R 5th 40. R to K sq 41. Kt takes R 42. K takes P 43. Kt takes Kt 44. K to Kt 3rd 45. Kt to K B 3rd 46. K takes B 47. K to K 3rd 48. K to Q 2nd 49. K to Q B 2nd 50. K to Q Kt 2nd 51. K to Q R 3rd BLACK.—(Philidor.) P to Q B 4th P to K 3rd Q Kt to B 3rd P to Q R 3rd P to Q Kt 3rd P to Q 3rd K Kt to K 2nd P to K Kt 3rd K B to K Kt 2nd P to Q 4th Q Kt to R 2nd Q Kt P takes P Q Kt to Kt 4th Q B takes B K R to Kt sq P to Q R 4th Q R takes P K R to Q R sq Q takes R Q to Q R 6th Q to Kt 6th R checks Q takes Q B to Q K 5th B to Q Kt 6th Kt to Q B 3rd K B to B sq K B to Q R 6th B takes B Kt to K 2nd R to K 7th R takes R K B P takes P Kt to K B 4th Kt P takes P (ch) B to Q 8th B takes Kt (a) K to B 2nd K to K 2nd K to Q 2nd K to Q B 3rd K to Q Kt 4th

DRAWN GAME.

NOTES TO GAME.

(a) Instead of this move, he might perhaps have won the game by playing as follows:

- WHITE. 46. K to B 2nd BLACK. 45. K to Kt 2nd 46. K to B 2nd

The first player could not move his Knight without losing the Rook's Pawn, and while he continued to guard the Knight, Black might have played his King over to the Queen's side, and have taken the Queen's Bishop's Pawn.

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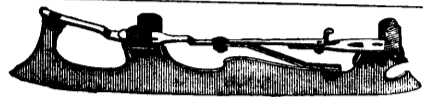
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Montreal, 26th October, 1875.

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