

he had used all his force of eloquence and reason to dissuade him from the notion. His dissuasions had of course been utterly useless; and, in order to retain his services and procure his co-operation in the marriage arrangements, my late husband had again largely increased his wages. In spite however of this inducement, Martin's conscience was very uneasy, and he said that he had come to our house, on the night before the wedding, with the fixed intention of telling me all. I remembered then that I had heard that Martin had come while I was out, and had gone away without leaving any message. On being thus thwarted in his attempt to quiet his conscience, he had let matters take their own course. He informed me further that he had procured a lucrative post in a foreign institution for mental diseases, and would soon be on his way to it; after which he once more expressed his regret for the past, and subscribed himself my humble and obedient servant.

It is many years now since these events took place. My mother and I have long been living our quiet life together, as in the old, old days before I married—the same but for our present wealth and, alas, the fearful memories connected with it! I hope I have made a worthy use of the means that poor Charles's death left at my command. I give away so much in charity that my mother sometimes half chides me for my prodigality; but I feel as if I could never do enough towards lightening the misery in the world. Trouble and grief have left their trace behind—a blessed one, thank Heaven!—and have robbed wealth of most of the attractions it once had for me. J. G.

THE END.

A CENTURY OF PROGRESS IN ENGLAND.

The last hundred years have seen in England the most sudden change in our material and external life that is perhaps recorded in history. It is curious how many things date from 1776 or 1780. The use of steam in manufactures and locomotion by sea and land, the textile revolution, the factory system, the enormous growth of population, the change from a rural to a town life, the portentous growth of the Empire, the vast expansion of sea power, of commerce, of manufactures, of wealth, of intercommunication, of the post; then the use of gas, electricity, telegraphs, telephones, steam presses, sewing machines, air-engines, photographs, tunnels, ship canals, and all the rest. Early in the last century England was one of the lesser kingdoms in Europe, but one-third in size and numbers of France or Germany. Now it is in size twenty times—twenty times—as big as either. London then was only one of the dozen cities in Europe, hardly of the area of Manchester or Leeds. It is now the biggest and most populous city in recorded history, nearly equal, I suppose, in size and population to all the capitals of Europe put together. One hundred years ago to have lit this theatre, as it is now lighted, would have cost, I suppose, £50, and the labor of two or three men for an hour to light and snuff and extinguish the candles. It is now done for a shilling by one man in three minutes. A hundred years ago to have taken us all to our homes to-night would have cost, I suppose, on an average 5s. a head and two hours weary jolting. I trust we may all get home to-night for 4d. or 6d. a head at the most in half an hour. If you wanted an answer from a friend in Dublin or Edinburgh it would have cost you by post (one hundred years ago) about 2s. in money and a fortnight in time. You now get an answer in thirty minutes for twopence, or a penny if you are as brief as the Prime Minister. A hundred years ago, if you wanted to go there, it would have taken you a week, and you would have to make your will. You can now go in a day, and come back the next day.—*Fortnightly Review*.

AN ARCTIC OBSERVATORY.

We have before referred to the international scheme for establishing a ring of observing rotations round the north pole, and further particulars have now been learned in an interview with Mr. Carpmel, of the Toronto Observatory. The British expedition is for the purpose of establishing a station to take magnetic and meteorological observations at Fort Rae, which is situated on a branch of the Great Slave Lake. It is part of a general international scheme to establish a number of observatories surrounding the pole. The United States is to establish two, one at Point Barrow and the other at Lady Franklin's Bay, the extreme north-western points of Alaska. Denmark is to have a station at Uppernavik in West Greenland, Norway, one at Bosseköfön, Finland, Sweden, one at Spitzbergen, Russia, one at the mouth of the Lena River, or Novaya Zembya. An Austrian nobleman is also to establish one at his own expense at Jan Mayen, a small island east of Greenland, and the French Government will have a station elsewhere. There have been some changes in regard to the stations since they were first decided on, but this list is in the main correct. The stations are to be established for one year, and for most of them there are no prospects of permanency. One of the principal objects will be to ascertain more definitely the laws of terrestrial magnetism. There are some ten or twelve stations throughout the world already taking observations for this purpose, of which Toronto is one. But these are not sufficient to determine the laws which govern the changes in the earth's magnetism and more particularly observations were wanted around the poles. These observations will be taken every hour, night and day.—*London Free Press*.

TRUE PITY.—"I suppose I might as well destroy this," said the tailor, disconsolately, to his wife, taking up a bill due him from one of the deacons of the church to which they belonged. "Not a bit of it," returned the wife, "give it to me." The next Sunday morning, when the plate was passed round for subscriptions to pay off the floating debt, she dropped the bill in it, and before the middle of the week it was paid.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S GRAVE.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

The remains of the traveller-post and late Minister to Germany, Bayard Taylor, lie in the Cemetery at Longwood, near Kennett Square. A handsome monument has been placed over his grave of gray Indiana limestone, in the form of an antique Grecian altar on the drum of which there is a bronze bas relief of the poet, half encircled with a wreath of bay and oak—his civic honors—beneath which is the following inscription:—

BAYARD TAYLOR,

January 11, 1825—December 19, 1878.

On the reverse side of the altar is the following inscription from his own poem, "Prince Deukalion:—"

For life, whose source not here began,
Must fill the utmost sphere of man,
And, so expanding, lifted be
Along the line of God's decree,
To find in endless growth all good—
In endless toil, beatitude.

Above the quotation is a butterfly in relief. On the frieze, surmounted by a plain cornice, is the following text:—"He being dead yet speaketh."—Heb. xi., 4.

COUNTERFEIT ENGLISH NOTES.

It is a fact not generally known that more counterfeits on the Bank of England notes have been made than on any other issue; but the guilty persons have been more often punished. Whatever security there is in the note of the Bank of England is derived more from the stringent execution of the laws than the excellence of the engraving and printing. The latter is inferior to American workmanship, and is surpassed by many labels and commercial instruments in use in this country. But the Bank of England notes possess one great advantage over greenbacks and National currency notes from the fact that they are never issued from the bank a second time. They are consequently always fresh and clean in circulation, and any variation from the original is easily detected. United States notes, on the contrary, are issued and reissued, and are therefore soiled and rumpled, so that the engraving is defaced and obscured. This is one of the most valuable aids to the counterfeiter, whose first work after preparing a counterfeit is to crumple and soil it, so as to give it the appearance of having been in circulation.—*Thompson's Reporter*.

LUXURIOUS FEEDING.

The delights of the dining-car are graphically illustrated in a bill issued by the Chicago & North-Western company, apropos of its dining-car line between Chicago and Council Bluffs and Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis. The first scene shows a gentleman seated at a table loaded with luxuries and leisurely perusing a paper, while his left hand gently agitates the spoon in his cup of coffee as the train speeds onward. Scene second disclosed a row of excited individuals perched on stools before the too familiar lunch counter of the way station, and frantically gulping down their dubious refreshments, while the final picture displays a corpulent traveler with a bag in one hand and uplifted umbrella in the other, diving out of the door of the eating house and chasing after his train which is disappearing in the distance. The appended moral reads thus:—No haste! Plenty time! Eat all you want! You cannot get left. Always travel by this line and you are safe. It is the only one running these dining cars between Chicago and the points mentioned. Meals, the most elaborate that can be served, only 75 cents.

NOT IN IT.—On a Paris boulevard a crowd gathered round a lady and a cocher who were engaged in a lively discussion over the question of the fare. Suddenly a gentleman of rigid countenance and official bearing cleared his passage through the mass, and said sternly, "Here, Here! What's all this row about? What's the matter?" "The matter is that this woman owes me for driving her about for two hours, and won't pay me for more than an hour and a half." "Ha! Well, madame, what have you to say to this? Let us hear your side of the question." "I took this man's carriage just an hour and a half ago, and I'm willing to pay him for that, but not a centime more." "Hum! Well, driver, you are sure that there's no mistake—that it is two hours?" "Quite sure, monsieur." "Well, and you won't pay him for more than an hour and a half, madame?" "Not one single solitary moment more than an hour and a half." The stranger reflected a moment, and then said severely, "Well, settle it between yourselves; it is none of my business!" and walked rapidly away.

THE HUMAN HAIR MARKET.—A foreign exchange notes that in Switzerland, Norway and Germany thousands of girls regard their hair much the same as the farmer does his crops. They pay excellent attention to cultivating their hair, which they sell annually to representatives of the hair trade who travel through those countries to procure "stock." The price paid depends on the length of the hair. That eight inches long brings the owner about 25c. per ounce; if thirty-six inches long, it sells for about \$8.25 per ounce. Where remarkable beauty and length of the hair are combined, prices as high as \$37 per ounce have been paid. The supplies to the dealers in human hair, procured in the United States, it is to be feared, would, if described, hardly prove as romantic or pleasing as the above. In brief, few samples of human hair purchased in the form of switchs and wigs in the United States were ever sold by the owner—that is, the person upon whose head it grew. Yet the supply is large. In other words, it is "given up" by those who have "gone before."



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Pier at Phillipsburg," will be received at this Office until FRIDAY, the 7th day of JULY next, for the construction of a

PIER

—AT—

Phillipsburg, County of Mississquoi, Quebec, according to a plan and specification to be seen on and after Thursday, the 15th inst., on application to C. R. Cheeseman, Esq., Mayor, Phillipsburg, and from whom printed forms of tender can be obtained.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, the blanks properly filled in, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

F. H. ENNIS,

Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 12th June, 1882.

24-2w



Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Heating Apparatus, Montreal, P. Q.," will be received at this office until THURSDAY, 22nd instant, at noon, for the Erection and Completion of

HEATING APPARATUS,

—FOR—

INLAND REVENUE OFFICE, MONTREAL, P. Q.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of A. Raza, Esq., Architect, Montreal, P. Q., and also at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, on and after Thursday, 8th instant.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

F. H. ENNIS,

Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 6th June, 1882.

24-2w



Notice to Contractors.

—):o:(—

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned will be received at this office until

SATURDAY, the 15th JULY next,

inclusively, for the construction of a

NEW PARLIAMENT HOUSE AT QUEBEC.

The Plans and Specifications of the work may be seen at this Office, every day, after the 25th instant, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

The Tenders must be endorsed:—

"Tender for New Parliament House."

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any of the tenders.

By order,

ERNEST GAGNON,

Secretary.

Department of Agriculture
and Public Works,
Quebec, 12th June, 1882.

N.B.—No reproduction unless by special written order.

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