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QUEBEC PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, SEPTEMBER 1875.

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FOR HOTEL AND FAMILY USE.

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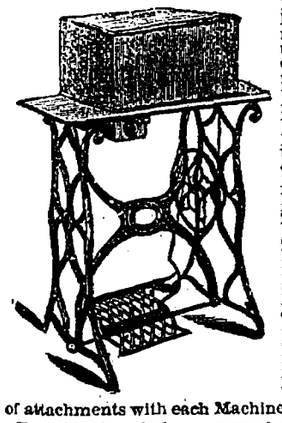

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Superior Bells of Copper and Tin, mounted with the best Rotary Hangings, for *Churches, Schools, Farms, Factories, Court Houses, Fire Alarms, Tower Clocks, Chimes, etc.* Fully Warranted.

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The Convent is situated in the most elevated part of the City, and offers rare advantages to parents desirous of procuring for their children a solid, useful and refined education.

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A most pleasant and agreeable Hair-Dressing—cooling, stimulating and cleansing.

Promotes the growth of the Hair, keeps the roots in a healthy condition, prevents dandruff, and leaves the Hair soft and glossy.

Price, 25c. per bottle. For sale at all Druggists.

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A HOPELESS CASE OF SMALL-POX CURED BY THE MIC-MAC REMEDY.

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DEAR SIR,—I telegraphed for a package of your Small-Pox Remedy on last Monday, which I received the following day. I would have instantly responded and forwarded the money, but thought I would wait the result of its trial. I prepared the medicine myself so as to render everything secure; and I am proud to be able to state that it produced almost instantaneous relief. It was a malignant case of Small-Pox—in fact, there was no hope of recovery expressed on any side; but by the application of your famous Remedy it easily yielded. Enclosed I send you a five dollar bill. Please acknowledge.

Your truly, Rev. W. A. HENNEBERRY.

Price, $5 per package.

Sent to any part of the Dominion, *post paid,* on receipt of price—a liberal discount to Clergymen, Physicians and Charitable Institutions.

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(From the Commercial Review.)

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The business that in connection with prepared prescriptions approaches more closely to a manufacturing pursuit, and, therefore, though denounced by the schools as irregular, is for our purposes the most regular in the manufacture of medical preparations. The individuals and firms engaged in this business are both enterprising themselves and the promoters of enterprise in others. When we consider that the preparations in many instances are beneficial, and, as respects almost all, entirely harmless, the manufacture would seem to be entitled to a larger share of respectful consideration than it has hitherto received. The remedies of the established firms have much weighty testimony in favor of their excellence, and the popularity and consequent saleability of a few are truly remarkable, with special reference to the following Remedies:—

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For the last thirty years the Expectorant Syrup has been known and used with never-failing results, for Coughs, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Affections of the Lungs, &c.

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Can be given with impunity to infants in cases of Colics, Diarrhoe, Dysentery, Painful Dentition, Inability to Sleep, Coughs, Colds, &c., and is now regarded as the standard remedy for the above.

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THE GREAT CHEAP SALE OF DRY GOODS IS STILL GOING ON!

We are determined to CLEAR OUT our entire stock OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS AT

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THOMAS BRADY'S,

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HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

FOR THE MILLION, AT

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Corner Notre Dame and McGill streets.

The best and most reliable place to get cheap, stylish and serviceable Hats.

Come and see my DOLLAR HAT. Furs at wholesale prices.

Alterations and repairing in Furs thoroughly and promptly executed.

THE MAMMOTH.

JOHN. A. RAFTER & CO.,

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The Stock of DRY-GOODS held at the above address comprises a full assortment of useful and cheap lots, as will prove by the following price list, and for quality and value we defy competition to the trade of Canada. Remember our motto,—

"Value for Value Received."

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Canton Flannels, 10c., 13c., 14c., 15c., 16c., 17c.
White Saxony Flannels, 17½c., 23c., 25c., 27c., 30c., 32c.
White Welsh Flannels, 25c., 30c., 33c., 35c., 38c., 40c., 45c.
Scarlet Saxony Flannels, 17½c., 20c., 23c., 25c., 27c., 30c., 33c.
Scarlet Lancashire Flannels, 30c., 35c., 38c., 45c.
Grey Flannels, 25c., 33c., 35c., 37c., 42c.
Plain Colors, in Blue, Pink, Magenta, Amber,—all selling at 29c. and 32c.
Fancy Shirting Flannels, selling at 20c., 23c., 29c., 30c., 35c., 40c., 45c., 55c. The 55c. line measures ⅞ of a yard wide.

Blankets for Man and Beast.

Stocks of White Blankets, selling from $1.75 to $6.50.
Piles of Grey Blankets, selling from $1.25 to $4.
Large lot of Horse Blankets, from $1.25.

Table Linen Department.

Grey Table Linen,—price from 14c. to 50c.
Unbleached Table Linen,—price from 25c. to 60c.
Half-bleached Table Linen,—price from 27½c to 50c.
White Table Linen,—price from 35c. to 75c.
Napkins in endless variety,—price from 75c. per dozen.

Roller Towelling.

Heavy Stock of Towelling,—prices: 5c., 7c., 9c., 10c., 12½c.
Huckaback Towelling,—price, 12½c., 14c., 18c.
Grass Cloth, checked and plain,—price, 8c., 12c., 14c., 16c.
Huck Towels by the dozen, selling at 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12½c., 15c., 20c., 25c. each.
Bath Towels, selling at 15c., 25c., 30c., 35c.

White and Grey Cottons.

Horrockses White Cottons,—full stock.
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Large lot of Tweeds for Boys, only 30c.
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Good line of Tweeds, only 60c.
Extra large lot of English Tweeds, only 70c.
Splendid assortment Scotch, only 80c.
Extra quality English Tweeds, only 95c.
Real English Buckskin, only 95c.
Special lot Silk Mixed, only $1.
Stacks of Small Check Tweeds, only $1.
Best West of England Tweeds, only $1.35.
Blue and Black Worsted Coatings, only $1.30.
Basket Coatings, only $2.20.
Extra large lot Coatings, selling at $2.40.
Best make Diagonal Coatings, $2.75.
Extra Heavy Worsted Coatings, only $3.15.
Large lot of double width Tweed Clothings,—prices, 75c., 90c., $1, $1.20, $1.30, $1.35.
Overcoatings in Beaver, Whitney, Blankets, Cloth, Pilot, Naps, in endless variety,—price, 90c.

Underclothing Department.

Men's Canada Shirts and Drawers,—prices, 35c., 50c., 65c., 75c., 85c., $1.
Men's Real Scotch Shirts and Drawers,—prices from $1 to $2 each.
Oxford Regatta Shirts,—price from 35c.
Men's Tweed Shirts,—price, 75c.
Men's Flannel Shirts,—price, 75c.

Endless Variety of Ladies' and Gents' Kid Mitts, Gloves, &c. Prices low.

Call early and Secure the Bargains.

Oct 31st-12-1y

Our Retail Establishments.

THE EXTENSIVE CLOTHING HOUSE OF J. G. KENNEDY.

It has been the aim of the *Commercial Review,* in the exhibits we have made of the various branches of industry with which our city abounds, to mention only those establishments that can be fairly called representatives of their trade. And while, as a general rule, we have taken only those which do a wholesale business, we have not overlooked those in the retail trade which, from the magnitude of their operations, deserve especial mention. Within the last few years a great change has taken place in the clothing trade. Ready-made goods are now produced in as fine fabrics and as good styles and make as are the most of custom-made suits. In fact, there are many of our best citizens who buy ready-made clothing entirely, and none of their acquaintances are aware that their stylish suit do not come from a fashionable tailor. Especially has this feature of the trade been apparent during the hard times and when economy was a necessity. The most extensive retail clothing house in this city is that of Messrs. J. G. Kennedy & Co. No. 31 St. Lawrence street. We had the pleasure of visiting this establishment a few days since, and we can safely assert that a larger, finer or more stylish stock of clothing would be hard to find. The building occupied by them is four stories in height, and is filled to repletion with every class of goods in the clothing line, comprising men's, boys' and youths' ready-made clothing in every variety,—Canadian and Scotch tweeds, cassimeres, doeskins, &c. On the first floor is the stock o fovercoats, suits, &c., in the latest styles and makes, and sold at prices to suit the most exacting. Indeed, it would be difficult to find a customer who could not be suited in his department. The measuring and cutting department is also on this floor. Here the finest custom-made clothing can be obtained at minimum prices. The third and fourth floors are devoted to clothing of every description. They carry at all times a fine stock of tweeds, broadcloths, &c., &c., in bales. Their clothing, for excellence of quality and first-class workmanship and finish, cannot be surpassed. We commend any of our readers who really want superior, well-fitting, stylish and durable custom or ready-made garments at bottom prices to pay this house a visit. They are sure to be suited by going to this fine establishment.—*Advt.*

P. O'NEIL,

—DEALERS IN—

Hay, Oats, and General Feed Store.

The best quality of PRESSED HAY always on hand at Reasonable Prices

A CALL SOLICITED AT

273 WILLIAM STREET.

March 16 '78 6 mos

$10 REWARD.

LOST, on or nea the MONTREAL LACROSSE GROUNDS, on SATURDAY, the 1st instant, a Ladies' OPEN-FACED GOLD WATCH. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving the same at 256 UNIVERSITY STREET.

June 10. 1-1 pw

WANTED—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 vol. 27 *True Witness.* Three months' subscription will be given for the above numbers.

M. C. MULLIN & CO.,
46-tf. Publishers *True Witness.*

IRELAND'S MILITARY GLORY.

Mr. James Burke, of the bar, has, we see, written a letter, which appears in the Dublin *Freeman's Journal,* in reply to Sir Robert Stewart, who had in a lecture stated that Ireland had "no military history." We extract some passages of Mr. Burke's letter:

No military history! Does our distinguished fellow-countryman, Sir Robert Stewart, forget Clontarf, the "Marathon of Ireland," where the Danes were gallantly repulsed by the army of Brian Boroihme, and received a blow from which, in Ireland, they never recovered, though about the same time the Danes held, by successful invasion, the throne of England? Does Sir Robert forget Beal-an-atha-Buie (the famous "Yellow Ford") where glorious Red Hugh O'Neill overthrew Elizabeth's best general? Does Sir Robert forget magnificent Benburb, where the truly historic Owen Roe O'Neill shivered to splinters the army of Monroe? Does Sir Robert forget the Boyne, where Irish valour was well proved on both sides, and Derry (for, like my political master, O'Connell, whose praises of George Walker often I heard, I write in no party or sectarian spirit), and Athlone, and Aughrim, and last (and greatest of all), Limerick, from whose historic walls the brave men of that famous city (and brave women, too), hurled the myrmidons of the Dutch usurper? Some of these battles were, I freely admit, Irish defeats. But even the defeat of a brave army is "military history." Greece honored the memory of Leonidas, though Thermopylæ was, after a gallant struggle, a defeat; as much as she honoured those who conquered at Marathon and Salamis. Rome paid public honours to the man who, after hard fighting, lost Cannæ, because "he did not despair of the Republic." The Saxons of England treasured the memory of those who were beaten at Hastings. Scotland honors those who were defeated at Flodden, Killiecrankie and Culloden as much as she does those who drove the "Sassenach" before them at Bannockburn and at Prestonpans; and she has erected a statue at Stirling to Wallace, who (though a prisoner of war) was brutally murdered in cold blood in London by an English king, whom Scott truly called a "felon."

But Sir Robert Stewart was right in one thing. We ought to honor the memory of our great men more than we do. It is no excuse that England has not honored her greatest men. There is not in any street in all London a statue to Shakspeare, Milton, Newton, Dryden, Pope, or Byron. Scotland gives us a better example. Stand on the Calton Hill and you can survey memorials of Burns, Scott, and a glorious array of intellectual giants. We have improved, it is true. Grattan, Burke, Goldsmith, Moore (in a sort of a way), O'Brien, O'Connell (Royal Exchange and Glasnevin) are before us. But where is that great Dublin man, the most brilliant genius that Ireland, or perhaps any other country, ever produced—Richard Brinsley Sheridan—

The orator, dramatist, minstrel who ran
Through each mode of the lyre, and was master of all?

I shall not occupy your space by dwelling on the military history of Irishmen abroad, though that is part of the military history of every nation. I shall not take you to Sarsfield at Landen, to Montgomery at Quebec, to Fontenoy, to Wellington at the Peninsula and Waterloo, or to the countless fields in every quarter of the globe where Ireland has written splendid chapters of military history.

ANOTHER LARGE IRISH FORTUNE GOING A-BEGGING.

For many years a somewhat eccentric gentleman, for as such William A. Kinnilly, who resided in Second Place, between Court and Clinton streets, South Brooklyn, was regarded by his neighbors, carried on business in New York City as a wholesale dealer in perfumery. He was a bachelor and had amassed a competence. He had travelled on the continent of Europe extensively, was possessed of a fine collection of paintings, and lived in quiet seclusion, seeing but few friends, and rarely, if ever, making a confidant of any of his neighbors in matters appertaining to himself or his antecedents. It was rumored that when a youth he had studied for the Catholic priesthood, but for years had not practised the faith in which he had been baptized. It was not known at the time of his death, which occurred in the month of April, 1878, that Mr. Kinnilly had left any relatives to inherit his wealth, which, it was said, amounted to $100,000. He left a will, but he failed to put his intentions in proper legal form, and there being then, as stated, no known heirs, the property reverted to the State. Within the past few weeks, however, claimants have come forward as heirs-at-law, and the State will be called upon to hand over the money which it has converted to its own use.

PROVISIONS OF THE WILL.

Mr Kinnilly's will provided that $20,000 should go to Edward Kinnilly, his brother, or, in case of his death, to his widow, child, or descendants, in equal shares. The testator set forth in his will that it was forty years since he parted with his brother at Amherstburg, Canada. Edward was born in England, July 30th, 1813. Their father's name was John, and their mother's name Mary Finn. Their parents were natives of Ireland. Kinnilly in his will says: "I desire particularly my executors to make diligent inquiries and search, particularly about Ann Arbor, State of Michigan, to discover if possible, my long lost brother, or, in the event of his death, any of his legitimate offspring." The rest of the estate the testator bequeathed, in trust, to his executors, Mathias Aalholm and Robert O'Brien, banker, of No. 53 Wall street; the use of the house and grounds, No. 100 Second Place, as a home for twelve female children, all the assets to be invested and the interest to go for the use of the home, and the surplus to support and educate six boys for mercantile pursuits; colored children of both sexes are excluded, but no distinction to be made as to nationality or religion. The father of the testator, who had been a British soldier, died in Canada in the early part of the present century, and the two sons were brought up under the care of a Catholic priest. As the long-lost brother could not be found by the executors, who were informed that the charitable bequests were invalid, they, in March, 1870, filed a bill for a judicious construction of the will. In the December following the Court decided that the property should go to the State. In June, 1875, the securities, consisting of forty-nine government bonds of $1,000 each, and money in bank, were turned into the State treasury. Subsequently the State took possession of the house in Second Place, which it leased.

AN HEIR AND AN HEIRESS.

About a month or six weeks ago a gentleman who claims to be a son of Edward Kinnilly, and who resides in San Francisco, Cal., engaged the services of ex-Judge Cooney, of that State, to push his claim to the estate of his uncle. Mr. Cooney is now in Albany engaged in furnishing proofs in behalf of his clients title to the fortune.

But since the advent of the California heir, an heiress has come forward and claims to be the daughter of Edward Kinnilly. Her name is Mary Kinnilly, and she claims to be the only surviving child of Edward, who she says, was accidentally drowned in the Hudson, twenty-two years ago. Miss Kinnilly's mother was married to Edward in New York about 24 years ago, and the latter was interested in the steamboating business in which he lost his life by drowning, a couple of years after marriage. Edward came on to New York from some place in the vicinity of Ann Arbor Mich., several years before his marriage, and frequently spoke to his wife about his brother William, and wondered where he was then living. Since the death of Edward the mother and daughter had supported themselves, and in later years, Miss Kinnilly became a seamstress. Fourteen years ago they removed from New York to Brooklyn, where they now reside but they never heard of the good fortune that was in store for them until within a few weeks some friends called their attention to an article in a newspaper concerning the will of William Kinnilly, and then the mother urged the presentation of the claim. The counsellor said he was satisfied that he would prove the claim of his client. They do not recognize the California claimant in the case as a relative, and they will, should they be denied permission to go before the referee now taking testimony to prove the identity of the Californian, bring suit against the State Comptroller to compel that official to pay her the money.

A NEW USE FOR NIAGARA.

HARNESSING THE FALLS FOR MECHANICAL PURPOSES.

(Buffalo Advertiser.)

Some months ago the *Commercial* described a series of experiments made in this city with the view of demonstrating the practicability of using the immense water power at Niagara Falls for transmitting power to this city though the the agency of compressed air. As stated at the time, the experiments were sufficiently successful to convince several of our enterprising citizens that the scheme was entirely feasible. A company has since been formed, of which Senator Pierce is President, considerable capital has been paid in, and practical operations have been begun.

The principal part of the machienry will be located near the water's edge below the Falls, in the vicinity of that delightful spot called the Bridal-veil. The remainder will be on the bank immediately above. The great air receptacles, three of which will be 70 feet long by 6 feet in diameter, will be located below the bank, near the water, while the receiving seservoirs will be on the bank. The cylinders will be constructed of boiler iron, in the most substantial manner. The perpendicular fall from the feeding basin above to the air receptacles below is 214 feet. The Engineer's figures show that 200,000 pounds of iron will be required, and it is estimated that power enough will be generated to raise about 350,000 gallons of water 150 feet every minute. These results have been obtained by careful scientific tests, so that there is little doubt but they are nearly correct.

Gentlemen prominently connected with this enterprise own Day's canal, which it will be remembered was constructed several years ago by Mr. Day for water-power purposes, at an expense of nearly a million dollars. This canal will play an important part in connection with the new project. It is 33 feet wide by 11 feet deep, and leads from a point just above the rapids a mile across to the bank below. At its lower terminus, is a large basin 70 feet wide, and 800 feet long and 11 feet in depth. From the basin a flume 300 feet long is dug to the edge of the precipice. At the mouth of the flume will be a massive iron gate with an eight feet opening, which Pratt & Co. are to furnish. The water from the flume will pass into the reservoir, which will be connected with the air receptacles below by means of large pipes syphon shaped. Attached to the cylinders will be a requisite number of large automatic valves, to let the water run out of the cylinders after the compressed air has been allowed to escape. The practical working of the machinery will be briefly as follows:—After the water in the reservoir on the top of the bank is high enough to reach the bend of the syphon it will escape down the pipe to the air cylinders below. The pressure thus obtained very soon closes the automatic valves. There being no escape for the water which continues to pour into the cylinder (each has its own feeder), the air which it contains is compressed by the volume of water from above until it has as much expansive power when released as steam. The capacity of the reservoir and of the cylinders is so arranged that the reservoir will be exhausted by the time the desired compression has been obtained below. While the reservoir is again filling with water that in the cylinder is escaping, so that when the bend in the syphon is reached the contents of the cylinder is exhausted, and it is ready for another charge. Thus the operation is repeated at regular intervals in each cylinder, and there being several of them a continuous charge of highly compressed air is secured.

There seems to be no doubt but that the air thus compressed can be conveyed by pipes a reasonable distance and made to do valuable service at a nominal expense. In France it is conveyed fifty miles. The loss by friction in transmitting it from the Falls to Bufialo is placed at fifty horse power on every thousand, which is scarcely worthy of mention. The projectors of this great enterprise are confident that they will be able to do the pumping for the City Water-works at figures which will make the present cost of the department appear enormous. They are also confident that they can make compressed air take the place of steam in manufacturing thus doing away with the necessity for fire or fuel. They are aiming to do wonders, and, what is more, the chances seem to be strongly in favour of their success.

AMERICA CROWDING ENGLAND IN THE MARKETS.

In giving his impressions of America in a leading English periodical, a recent English visitor remarks that the Russo-Turkish war ought to have shown the American manufacturers that they have little reason to fear the English. So far as he had been able to learn not a single cartridge has been made in Birmingham for either Russia or Turkey; but when he was in Bridgeport, the cartridge fac- had been running day and night for months, and he saw a Russian and a Turkish Commissioner in the same works. The fact was the American had made the rifles as well as the cartridges for both combatants. As further evidence of the threatened supremacy of American manufacturers, he noted the fact that Lowell was sending cotton cloth to Manchester, and that in our retail stores cotton goods were marked at a lower price than that at which goods of the same quality could be sold at Liverpool or London. "It is the same," he said, "with the other manufacturing industries of America. The manufacturers of hardware are beating us in market after market from Hamburg to Melbourne. In Birmingham itself the merchants are importing from the United States such articles as axes, hayforks, and agricultural impliments of nearly every description, sash pulleys, and small castings of very many kinds, although it is estimated that freight and other expenses add 17 ro 18 per cent to the cost of the goods."

THE MAN OF HIS MONEY.

BREACH OF PROMISE SUIT AGAINST A PHYSICALLY AND MENTALLY DEFORMED BUT WEALTHY YOUNG MAN OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.

A sensational breach of promise suit has been begun in Brooklyn by Miss Carrie L. Grixom, a dashing young girl of 21, daughter of a retired United States naval officer, against James W. Sharman, aged 24, until recently a resident of Washington, D. C. The lady claims $25,000 damages. Sharman is an unfortunate creature with a hunchback, a game leg, a feeble mind and a quarter of a million of property. Here is an extract from his first love letter;—

BEAUTIFUL CARRIE:—It is now six months since I saw you and my sole is full of light ever since. I call my Canary Carry after you, though it is not of the same secks. I talk to it in the night when everything is still and when it does not answer I feel very ill. (This is potry I did not know it till I done it). Your face and voice are always around me, and I see figures of you in every one almost that passes. May I say, Dearest Miss Grixom that I love you and will marry you if you choose?

Miss Grixom found the young man so irresistible that she discarded her affianced lover, whom she was shortly to marry, and pledged her heart and hand to her wealthy invalid. Young Sharman gave her $1,000 and a splendid set of diamonds. They were to be married in August, 1877, and go on their wedding tour to Europe. All the preparations were made, when Miss Grixom received a letter from Sharman's lawyer requesting her to break off the engagement and offering her $1,000 and the option of keeping all the presents she had received. She indignantly refused the offer, and insisted on Sharman fulfilling his promise. When she threatened a suit for breach of promise the young man suddenly left Washington, and the jilted lady has only recently learned that he is living in Brooklyn. His friends admit the promise of marriage, but allege that young Sharman has had a stroke of paralysis, and is mentally unfit to fulfil any contract. It is also said that his physical condition was always such as to preclude his entering into the marriage relation, and that the plaintiff was aware of this, and desired to marry him solely to acquire an interest in his estate.

ART.

Henry J. Byron's comedy "Our Boys" has been so successful in London that he has received a royalty of $20,000 from the management of the theatre where it was played.

Mr. Vining Bowers, at one time a leading comedian of the American stage, is dying in New York. He is in destitute circumstances, and his friends are organizing a benefit for his relief.

Mr. Holman Hunt has fixed his home in Jerusalem. During a hasty visit to England he has giving the finishing strokes to his fine picture. "The flight into Egypt," which, like all his works, has cost him years of study and labor.

Mrs. Boucicault has returned to the stage in London after an absence of many years. She appeared at the Olympic in "Love or Life," a domestic drama, founded on Crabbe's "Tales of the Hall," and prepared expressly for the occasion by Tom Taylor and Paul Merritt.

Mrs. Butler declines to exhibit her still unfinished picture, "Listed in the Connaught Rangers," notwithstanding an invitation from the directors of the Royal Academy to do so. It is thought it will be shown next year in that institution for the first time.

It is alleged in dramatic circles that R. M. Field, manager of the Boston Museum, now in London, has offered $1,500 to Miss Fannie Davenport for the right to produce Wills' play of "Olivia" on his stage. It is said that she paid $5,000 for its use in the United States and Canada.

All pictures "which might wound the susciptibility of the Germans," have been withdrawn from the Paris International Exhibition at the request of the French Ministry. Some forty of these works are now on free exhibition in the Goupil Gallery in Paris. M. Philippe Burty, the French critic, thinks the patriotism which dictated the choice of these subjects is liable, perhaps, to the charge of not perceiving how painful to French hearts are these recollections of the national defence—of the blood which was shed to no purpose.

The ladies of Cincinatti are taking means of advancing both a taste for artistic beauty and an impulse to its cultivation. They have formed an Art Museum Association, and under the patronage of this have sprung up a school and some other auxiliary societies. During the May Musical Festival the "Art Loan Exhibition" was one of the most attractive features of the City. Gathering in from numbers of wealthy citizens a large collection of some of the finest pictures, the doors were thrown open for a trifle to the public, and thousands daily thronged the halls as visitors to examine and admire them. This last is a most commendable feature, and deserves to be imitated elsewhere.

PAPPENHEIM IN LONDON.—The appearance of Madame Pappenheim in London has on the whole been a decided success, though critics are divided in their opinions as to the merits of her performances. Says one well-known critic:—"More favourable opportunities of displaying the rich quality of her voice in the middle and lower tones could scarcely have offered themselves than in the recitative (soliloquy), '*Oterror!—mi spaventa l'eco de' miei pie,*' when *Valentine,* who has overheard the plot against *Raoul* and the Huguenots, hesitates between duty to her father, the furious Catholic, *St. Bris,* and affection for her lover; or than in the other more melodious soliloquy, during the temporary absence of *Marcel,* in which her thoughts are solely devoted to *Raoul.* Both were admirably delivered." The London correspondent of the *Scotsman* is more critical. He says:—"It would be absurd to say that Mr. Mapleson has found a singer able to take the place of the lamented Titieus, but it may be conceded that in Mme. Pappenheim he has secured a prima-donna of indubitable dramatic power and of great merit. We can scarcely class Mme Pappenheim as a pure soprano, for her best notes are those which are lowest in her register, but she has a mezze-soprano voice of excellent quality, which, though not brilliant, is remarkably resonant and even in tone, and, when she sings above the lines she does so with facility and precision."

It is expected that the Hon. Minister of Militia will meet Dr. Tupper at the political gatherings in Cape Breton.