

## The Hearthstone.

GEORGE E. DESBARATS,  
Publisher and Proprietor.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1872.

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## WANTED!!

\$1,275 REWARD.

## TO THE LITERARY MEN AND WOMEN OF CANADA.

We want to become acquainted with you! We want to unearth the hidden talent, now buried in our cities and hamlets, inland farms and seaside dwellings, primeval forests and storm-tossed barks.

We crave narratives, novels, sketches penned by vigorous Canadian hands, welling out from fresh and fertile Canadian brains, thrilling with the adventures by sea and land, of Canadian heroes; redolent with the perfume of Canadian fields and forests, soft as our sunshine, noble as our landscapes, grand as our inland seas and foam-girt shores.

What inexhaustible fields in the realms of fact and fancy lie open to your industry and genius, women and men of Canada! What oceans of romance! What worlds of poetry! Why then do we see so little worthy of note brought forth in literature by our countrymen and countrywomen? Merely for want of material support and encouragement! That is all.

Now we open a tournament to native talent, and invite all to enter the lists. We ask for novels and stories founded on Canadian history, experience and incidents—illustrative of back wood life, fishing, lumbering, farming; taking the reader through our industrious cities, floating palaces, steam-driven factories, ship-building yards, lumbering shanties, fishing smacks, &c., and we offer the following prizes for the best Canadian stories:

	1st prize.	2nd prize.
For a story of 100 cols.	\$500	\$300
" " " " " "	250	150

For the two best short stories, complete in one number, \$50 for the best, \$25 for the next best.

We want to have an essentially Canadian

paper, and gradually to dispense with selections and foreign contributions, &c.

Stories will be received until the first of October, when the selections will be made and the prizes forwarded at once. Rejected stories will be preserved for three months, and the authors may have them returned on forwarding stamps.

Send along your manuscript now as soon as you please.

## OUR NEW STORY.

Next week we shall commence a new and highly interesting short story by

MISS. M. E. BRADDON,

the popular English author, entitled

## Col. Benyon's Entanglement,

which will run for three weeks and be handsomely illustrated by our own artist: Miss Braddon is one of the purest and most powerful writers of English fiction, and we are sure that no one who is now reading "To the Better End" in our paper by that lady, will need any further recommendation for our new story than to say that it is by the same author, and equally good.

## THE TREATY MUDDLE.

For some time past so dense a fog has hung over the exact position of the Washington treaty, that it would have puzzled that mythical being the "Philadelphia Lawyer" to tell the precise position of affairs. Now, however, some light appears at last to be breaking through the clouds, and there seems but little doubt that the treaty will be fully adhered to, by both nations, and arbitration on the Alabama question be at once proceeded with by the Geneva tribunal. The Court of Geneva has adjourned until 26th inst., but it is tolerably well known that before their adjournment they agreed that the presentation of any claims for indirect damages was not permissible before them. This satisfies the American Government, who claim that they never expected any money but only wanted the question settled, and are just as well pleased one way as the other; and it certainly pleases the English Government as it simply sustains the position which the government, the press and the people assumed from the moment it was known that these "consequential" damages had been presented. It is very pleasant to see both sides satisfied at the decision of a dispute, and we congratulate the Geneva tribunal on having achieved that great feat. We feel confident that the whole Christian world, will offer up a heartfelt prayer of thanks, at the peaceful solution of a question, which if driven to its dire extremity, would have placed the two foremost nations of the earth at deadly enmity; and probably have led to great sacrifice of life and treasure on both sides. The mere settlement of the Alabama claims proper is a very secondary consideration compared to the question of indirect damages; one is a question of actual unfriendly acts committed by a neutral, and if it can be proved to the satisfaction of the arbitrators that England committed any unfriendly acts towards the United States, she will make all proper reparation; but the question of indirect damages involves much more than this: it virtually implies that when any two nations go to war, they may at the close of the war bring in a bill of damages,—actual, imaginary and otherwise,—against every neutral nation and make them pay the cost of the war, and more too, if possible. An exactly parallel case would be that if two men, fighting on the street were arrested, and fined ten dollars each before the Recorder, they should bring action against every bystander who took no part in the affray but simply looked on, and recover damages from them, simply because they looked on. This whole question of indirect damages was doubtless started—as we stated some two months ago—as a Grant electioneering dodge, and since he has secured his officeholders nomination at Philadelphia, he no doubt thinks it would tell better in his favor if he could claim having finally settled the vexed and long pending question of the Alabama claims, than by straining after damages which he knew it would be impossible to obtain. We are confident that the whole American people will feel glad that all traces of difference and difficulty between England and America are now in a fair way of being swept away; and that hereafter we may be more closely, more firmly, and more fully joined in the bonds of friendliness and good feeling than we have been in the past, and that no chance or shadow of difficulty might ever use between us again.

Europe is supposed to contain 300,000,000 people. One hundred years ago the estimate was but 50,000,000.

PAPER CAR-WHEELS.—A car load of paper wheels for railroad cars was lately shipped from Pittsburg, Pa., where they were manufactured, to Detroit. The paper wheel is composed of iron plates, bolted together, and the tire and flange are steel.

A LOG DRIVE.—A firm of lumbermen in Maine lately ran a drive of nearly five million feet of logs over the falls of Dead River in twenty days. Dead River was alive during twenty days.

## A FEW SENSIBLE WORDS.

Consul-General Dart, at the dinner given in honor of Lord Lisgar at Montreal, on 20th inst., in reply to the usual toast, "The President of the United States," made some very sensible remarks on the treaty question, and the relations of Canada to America, which we reproduce from the *Gazette's* report of the dinner.

"...Owing another allegiance, it is a mistake to suppose that I have no interest in Canada. Her youth and advancement in population, in wealth, in the arts and sciences, and in moral and political standing, is in part the property of this North-American Continent. [Applause.] A Continent yet in its infancy, settled at first by the educated and enterprising people of the old world, she has shot up like a meteor, attracting the wonder and admiration of all other nations, all of whom had their origin in barbarous or semi-barbarous tribes, and their present civilization and power has been attained by the slow and almost imperceptible powers of educating our barbarous rites, errors and superstitions. Each step in her onward progress, required a generation to achieve. We can say of this North American Continent, in a comparative sense, what Montgomery said of Adam,

"Not out of weakness grew his gradual frame,  
Perfect from his Creator's hand he came."

I trust I may, therefore, claim, although the country I have the honour to represent may have no voice, authoritative or suggestive, in the affairs of this great Dominion, the right, without the possibility of let or hindrance, to point, with appreciation and pride, to your rapid and onward progress as a nation of common achievement. [Cheers.] This is the occasion, nor am I the proper person to discuss the merits, or merits out of praise or blame, in reference to the present relations existing between my country and your parent State. I cannot, however, refrain from speaking of it in terms suited to the utterance of the philanthropic and the good everywhere. Away in the mountains of Switzerland there is assembled a little congress, the utterances and doings of which have attracted the breathless attention of the good and the true men and women all over the civilized world. [Hear, hear.] The result of its deliberations are calculated as a most interesting sequence to the issue of any battle or combination of battle ever fought. It determines whether it is possible to have a peaceful solution of national difficulties, or whether peace is to be attained only by the butchery of unoffending citizens. The circumstances attending that little congress are peculiarly favourable to its happy adjournment. Nations rush into deadly strife, while the offended party is smarting under a fresh blow or insult, before the sober second thought can come to the rescue. The United States claim that England has injured her, but at the time it occurred, if it did occur, she was tied to a domestic struggle, and a foreign one was in the air. Both nations, therefore, had the impulse of years to look each other in the face, and to appeal to reason instead of passion. This fortunate concurrence of circumstances the idea was given birth to, a little more than a year ago, that this was a proper case for peaceful arbitration. [Hear, hear.] The two nations were allied by blood, language, and religion. A treaty was formed for that purpose, arbitrators chosen, but it was alleged that unexpected and unjust consequential damages had been claimed on the part of the United States. Each nation went to work to fix their consequential claims, so that no award should be made, giving pecuniary compensation on account of them. At this critical period they seem to fall to comprehend each other's language. No such catastrophe as claimed to have occurred at Basel, is pretended. Still, it seemed imminent at one time, and may be so still, that heavy artillery would have to be invoked to punctuate an English sentence, so that its true significance could be understood. Should this treaty, so pregnant with the hopes of mankind, fall from such technicalities, the philanthropic and Christian men and women who are now praying for that assemblage at Geneva, will turn from its contemplation with sadder, if not wiser thoughts. If two nations like Great Britain and the United States cannot peacefully settle such difficulties by arbitration, and that, too, under the most favourable circumstances, no other nation will be likely to attempt it. [No, no.] Be the result of the present treaty as it may, that idea, so accidentally born, will live. If it has its origin too soon in the world's history, it will be the Polar Star to which the church, the schoolmaster and the missionary, will ever point the English speaking nations, until a generation is born and educated, worthy of such a patriotic and unanimous achievement. [Applause.] The saying that there is a power behind the throne greater than the throne itself, used to signify, merely, that some designing man or woman, or some combination of them, had the ear of the too credulous sovereign. That remark is still made, but its meaning is now entirely changed. It means now that the Throne rests upon an intelligent-thinking Christian people, without whose support the Throne vanishes. I am no communist, no socialist, but the day may come, and I trust quickly, when armies marshalled on the field of conflict shall comprehend the cause of war, and say to the commanding general, "we cannot afford to wear a laurel wreath for you at so frightful a loss to our wives and families, nor to enrich this field with our bodies to settle a technicality."

## DR. HOLLAND ON THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

Of the importance of the observance of the Sabbath, in the vital economy of the American people, there is no longer any doubt. With all the periodical rest it brings us, we still find ourselves overworked; and the woe of paralysis is strewn around us on every hand. Without it, we should find ourselves despoiled of our most efficient and reliable safeguard in the dangers which beset the paths of business enterprise. As a matter of economy, therefore, as a conservative of health and life and the power to work—the Sabbath, observed strictly as a day of rest from secular labor, is of the utmost importance. We cannot afford to day, and we shall never be able to afford, to give it up to labor, either in city or country. Experience has settled this point, and yielded upon every hand its testimonies to the wisdom of the divine institution. As a measure of social, moral, and physical health—as a measure of industrial economy—the observance of a day of periodical rest like that which the Sabbath brings us would come legitimately within the scope of legislation. If we had no Sabbath, it would be the duty of the State to ordain one; and as we have it, it is equally the duty of the State to protect it, and confirm to the people the material and vital benefits which it is so well calculated to secure. There are certain other facts connected with the observance of the Sabbath in America which are quite as well established as the one to which we have alluded, the most prominent of which

is, that the high morality and spirituality of any community depends uniformly on its observance of the Sabbath. We do not believe there is a deeply religious community in America, of any name, that does not observe one day in seven as a "sacredly devoted to religion. The essence of this or Jewish workers every where are Sabatarians, in their separate ways and days. It is very well to talk about an "every-day Christianity," and better to possess and practice it; but there certainly is precious little of it where the Sabbath is not observed. The religious faculties, sentiments, and susceptibilities, under all schemes and systems of religion, are the subjects of culture, and imperatively need the periodical food and stimulus which come with Sabbath institutions and ministrations. The prevalence and permanence of a pure Christianity in this country depend mainly on what can be done for them on Sunday. If the essence of Christianity could wipe out the Sabbath, they would do more to destroy the power of the religion they condemn than all the Romans and Strassens have ever done or can do. They understand this, and their efforts will be directed to this end, through every specious protest, plea, and plan.

The most religious and earnest of the Catholic clergy of Europe lament the fact that the Sunday of their church and their several countries is a day of amusement. They see, and they publicly acknowledge, that without the English and American Sabbath they work for the spiritual benefit of their people at a sad disadvantage. It is this European Sabbath, or Sunday, which we are to come to America at last through her foreign population. We hope not. We would like to ask those who would reject in its advent, how much it has done for the countries where it exists. Go to Italy, France, Spain, Ireland—to any part of Germany, Catholic or Infidel, and find if possible any people so temperate, pure, chaste, truthful and benevolent as the Sabbath-keeping communities of America. It cannot be done. The theatre, the horse-race, the ball, the cricket-ground, the lager-beer saloon, have nothing in them that can take the place of the institutions of religion. They are established and precluded in the interest of the animal, and not at all in the interest of the moral and intellectual side of humanity. They can neither build up nor purify. They minister only to thoughtlessness and brutality. So much, it seems obvious: 1st. That we cannot do without Sunday as a day of physical and mental rest; 2d. That either as a consequence or a concomitant, moral and spiritual improvement goes always with the observance of Sunday as a religious day; and, 3rd. That Sunday, as a day of amusement simply, is proofless to the better and nobler side of human nature and human life.

Now the questions relating to the opening of parks, libraries, reading-rooms, etc., in great cities on Sunday, are not moral or religious questions at all, they are prudential, and are to be settled by experience. It is to be remembered that there are large numbers of the young in all great cities who have no home. They sleep in little rooms, in which in winter they have no fire, and can never sit with comfort. They are without congenial society. They have not the centre of other homes; and they must go somewhere, and really need to go somewhere. Christian courtesy does much to bring them into Christian association, and ought to do a thousand times more. The least it can do is to open all those doors which lead to pure influences and to the entertainment of the better side of humanity. A man who seeks a society of good books, or the society of those who love good books, or chooses to wander out for the one look at nature and the one feast of pure air which the week can give him, is not to be met by bar or ban. Whatever feeds the man and ignores or starves the brute is to be fostered as a Christian agency. The Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath. This is not religion, but pagan slavery, which makes of Sunday a penance and a sacrifice. It is better that a man be in a library than alone all the time. It is better that he wander in the park than even feel temptation to enter a drinking-saloon. The Sunday honor our car is justified in that it takes thousands to church who could hardly go otherwise. The open library is justified in that it is a road which leads in a good direction. The roads devoted to Sunday amusement lead directly away from the Christian church. All pure ways are ways that tend upward, toward God and heaven.—*Scotcher's* for July.

## EPITOME OF LATEST NEWS.

CANADA.—The dinner given to Lord Lisgar by the citizens of Montreal previous to his departure for England took place at the St. Lawrence Hall on 20th inst., and passed off most successfully. About one hundred and thirty guests were present, including some of our first nobles, Sir Hastings Doyle, Sir George B. Cartier, Sir Hugh Allan and many others. In the absence of Mayor Currell, who was confined to his room by illness, Sir Hugh Allan presided at the dinner. The dinner was served in the library of Bransford & Sharpe, Montreal, on the night of 19th inst. Thirty-six horses and a number of carriages, wagons, &c., were burnt. Loss about \$20,000. The *Excelsior* Lord Lisgar sailed from Quebec for England on 22nd inst., and Gen. Sir Hastings Doyle, Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia, was sworn in as Acting Governor General, pending the arrival of Earl Dufferin.—Three men named Abraham Filmore, William Steeves, Jr., and John Fries, were drowned on 14th inst. by the swamping of a boat, while crossing the Pettedouche River, at Moncton, N.B.—Vandalism in the establishment of Messrs. Lynde & Clark work on Saturday, and the chairmen are leaving as quickly as they finish the work they have on hand, for an addition of 10 per cent to their present wages.—The first batch of Danish immigrants, 22 in number, for the Province of New Brunswick, arrived on Saturday night, via Halifax. They left here this morning for Victoria, Canada, where lands have been assigned them and houses erected for their accommodation.—It is a regulation being signed inviting Mr. Cauchon to come forward for Quebec Centre in opposition to Mr. Simard, who is also a candidate.—The work in front of the Parliament grounds, Ottawa, is now progressing rapidly. Almost the whole of the unsightly board fence has been removed, the spinal cord having been severed.—A Toronto firm of brokers out of \$1,200 a day or two since. They having received \$3,000 of the money, had the matter hushed up.—A telegram has been received by the Department of Marine and Fisheries reporting the capture of the United States fishing schooner "James Bliss" near Anticosti Island, close in shore, whilst fishing for halibut. The captain of the vessel making the capture, has been rewarded with a view to bring his prize to Quebec, and to return to deliver the remaining light-house supplies at Magdalen Island and Cape Ray.—Phoebe Campbell suffered the extreme pain of the heart, London, Ont., on 23rd inst. Fowler & Toronto man, officiated as tripanman. When the drop fell, the rope, which was a new one, slipped, and her foot touched the ground; death, however, was instantaneous, the spinal cord having been severed. She left a long written statement on the justice of her sentence, and thanking those who had visited her during her confinement. She adhered strongly to her last confession in reference to Cuyler Hall. The driver of the train for Montreal which left Toronto on the evening of 21st, ran off the track a little west of Shannonville about 1 a.m. on 22nd. The smoking and second-class cars turned over on to the engine and broke off the steam-gauge, letting the steam escape from the boiler of the engine. The full extent of the disaster is not yet known, but it is said that seven or eight persons have been killed and twenty or twenty-five injured, some of it is feared fatally. The driver of the engine was killed. No first-class passengers were injured. Cause of accident not yet ascertained.

UNITED STATES.—At 8 o'clock on the evening of 17th inst., a comet appeared at San Francisco, a little to the south-west of Zenobia, moving rapidly and somewhat irregularly, and at length disappeared. The nucleus appeared to be a star of the first magnitude, and its tail was wavy. It was in sight six minutes. The planet Mars was luminous and red-coloured at the time. The Boston Jubilee opened most auspiciously on 17th inst., there were about 20,000 persons in the Coliseum besides the musicians from the playing of the Granadeira. There were very highly priced, nearly 50,000 spectators were present on "England's Day," and the enthusiasm was tremendous when the English band played "The Star Spangled Banner." The Coliseum will be kept open until 4th July and the price of admission has been reduced to \$3.—There is a split in the International Society, at a meeting of the Federal Council held in New York, on 18th inst., it was announced that the Chicago and New York Councils would adhere to the New York Federal Council and reject the London Council.—After a sharp search for Lagrave, the swindling merchant, the detectives have concluded that he is not in the country. It is believed he carried away two hundred thousand dollars in cash. It is reported that the amount involved in the suit against Jay Gould, brought by the Attorney-General, is \$500,000,000.—The *Herold's* London correspondent writes from Zambiar state that Stanley has arrived there, and that he had left Dr. Livingstone alive and well.—The Times publishes a statement, alleging that Sheriff Brannon has been sold to the Chicago and New York Councils, and that he is an arrest, when the law allows him but fifty cents for commitments. At fifty cents, the Times says, the Sheriff's fees would amount to \$25,733, but Brannon, it alleges, collected \$7,411.50 in addition to the \$20.10 for the other expenses, making a total of \$150,613.40 for 1871.

FRANCE.—The French Government has completed a draft of a postal convention with the United States. The list in the Assembly have resolved to demand that President Thiers should resign some of his ministers and carry on the administration in accordance with the views of the majority.—Delegates of the party of the Right in the Assembly have an interview with the President on 28th inst., but were unable to obtain from him any concession. M. Thiers was throughout firm in the expression of sentiment favoring the continuance of the Republican form of Government for France.—A new bill looking to the final payment of the German indemnity and the evacuation of French territory are completed. The payment of indemnity still due to Germany is to be made by the 15th of April, 1873, and the payment of the balance of the indemnity, due in 1874. The department of Marine and Haute Marine are to be evacuated as soon as \$40,000,000 francs of indemnity are paid, and the present force of occupation is to be reduced by one-third after payment of each milliard to Germany.—The French Government is already negotiating for bills of exchange to the amount of 500,000,000 francs.

PERU.—Narciso Diaz Bie, the French servant who murdered his mistress, has been condemned, after a long and exciting trial.—Miss Ryo has opened a home for deserted girls at Peckham, from which a number will be sent to the United States, and under the name of the Royal Mail S.S.—was attacked at Bessborough by pirates, who killed and wounded several of the persons on board, and carried off 45,000 rupees.—The Rev. Dr. Duffell's appointment Governor-General of Canada, sailed from London, on 17th inst. for Quebec.—The town of Warrington, Lancashire, was visited by destructive conflagration on 17th inst. The extensive cotton mills were particularly damaged. It is estimated at £1,000,000. A large number of houses are out of employment.—The Rev. Norman MacLeod, D.D., the well known author, and leader of the Scotch Church, died in London on 17th inst. He was 74 years of age, and was Editor of *Times* Words, a position he had held since its commencement in 1860.

GERMANY.—A despatch from Dortmund, a town of Westphalia, located on the Cologne and Ahrne railways, says that twelve thousand persons are unemployed, and that the place has suddenly struck work.—A bill directed against the Society of Jesuits, depriving its members of the rights of citizenship, has passed the second reading in the Reichstag. The vote stood 161 to 101.—The Emperor William has instructed the Crown Jurist to prepare a report on each of the claims of the American and British Governments on the San Juan boundary question. It is expected his Majesty will soon deliver his decision.

SOUTH AMERICA.—A revolution has broken out in Honduras for the overthrow of President Medina, who has fortified himself at Orizaba, expecting an attack from Salvador.—A yellow fever and small-pox and other epidemics carried off 8,000 of the 13,000 inhabitants of three Brazilian towns.—The Brazilians have stationed troops and an iron-clad at Island Canto to resist the claims of the Argentine Republic.—Two towns in Peru have been sacked by mountaineers.

ITALY.—The anniversary of the ascension of Pius XI to the Pontifical Chair was celebrated on 19th inst. in a becoming manner by the faithful. Four thousand persons, representing all nations of the earth, proceeded to the Vatican, and presented a congratulatory address to the Pope.—The Pope has sent to the representatives of foreign nations an important circular concerning the present condition of the Holy See. It will soon be made public.

SWITZERLAND.—The Board of Arbitrators assembled at Geneva on 15th inst. The application on the part of England for an adjournment for eight months is under consideration. The matter has been kept secret, but it is generally understood that the arbitrators have decided that the question of indirect damages is not one which can properly come before them. This will relieve all difficulty, and arbitration can be proceeded with at once.

CHINA.—The Emperor's approaching marriage is officially announced for October 16th. It is generally believed the Emperor will ascend the Throne a few months later.—It is reported that great distress prevails in the Province of Szechuan, in consequence of the failure of the crops.

## THE COLISEUM ORGAN.

This instrument, which is being used at the Boston Jubilee, may be said to be complete in detail. The capacity of the instrument is about double that built under Mr. J. H. Wilcox's direction for the Musical Festival of 1860 and is contained in a space thirty feet wide by twenty deep—the loftiest pipe extending to a height of forty-three feet from the gallery base. The only portion of the instrument increased is that below the top of the sound board—every pipe except those in the swell being visible from the auditorium. The largest pipes of the first manual are placed at the ends and back of the organ chest, the smaller pipes extending toward the center, and the tops grading from rear to front in their order of descent in the scale. Braytons' ready manner, gas engine recently brought into prominence, furnishes the power for working the eight pumps which supply the immense organ with compressed air. These pumps differ widely from any in general use, being in chest form, with piston pressure, and each is of a delivery capacity of eight cubic feet of air to every revolution of the crank shaft, which is calculated at twenty per minute, allowing for the eight pumps an aggregate capacity of twelve hundred and eighty cubic feet in that time. Two boxes, of ninety cubic feet area each, receive and distribute this air as it is forced in and required by the key and pedal demand. Some idea of the volumes and pressure which are required for supplying the atmospheric requirements of the instrument may be gained by the statement that, while a pressure of two to four inches is ordinary on church organs of average capacity, at least sixteen inches of pressure is needed to fill this instrument when the full organ is required. The key desk of two banks is placed over the main entrance for chorus and orchestra, sixty feet removed from the organ chest, with which it communicates by reversed action, aided by pneumatic levers applied to both manuals and pedals. The economy of power in manipulation thus obtained is probably greater than that heretofore acquired on any instrument yet built. Very little has been done in the way of ornamentation, the arrangement of the pipes in a symmetrical manner suffering for all artistic effects desired.

If you want your Panama and Straw hats properly cleaned and trimmed go to 696 Craig Street and have them done at once by G. E. Siegars successors to G. W. Ketchum. 2-22d.