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Vol. XIII.—No. 15.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1876.

SINGLE COPIES, TEN CENTS.
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A STORMY VOYAGE.

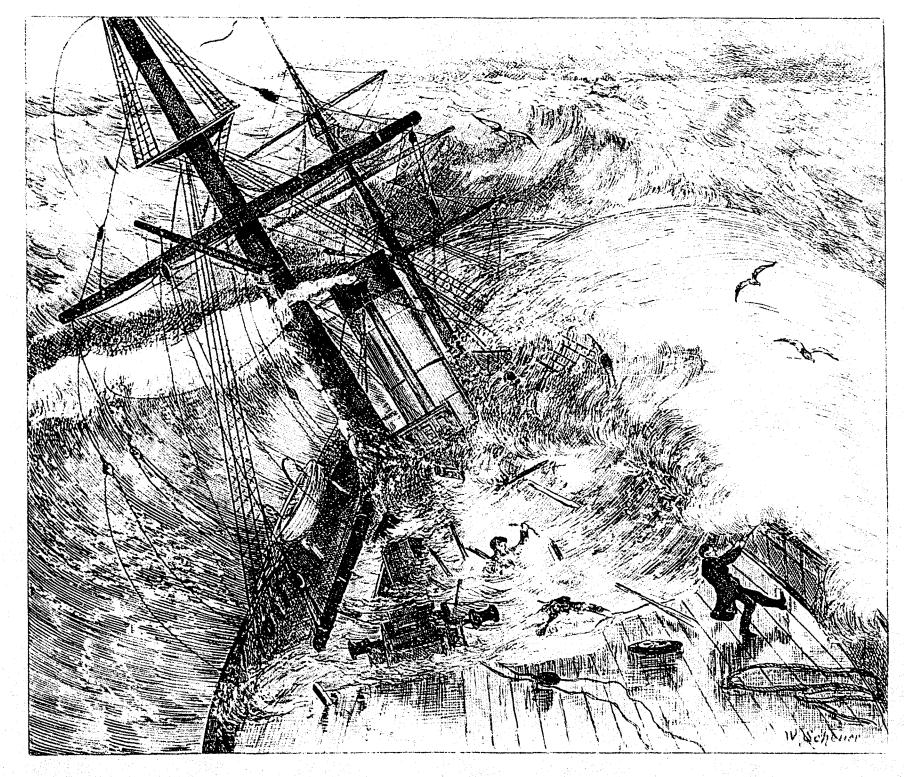
On our front page will be found a sketch of the steamer "Circassian" battling with a tempestuous sea. In connection with this voyage of the gallant vessel, we translate the following active gloomy indeed. One dark, bleak morning, when the gallant vessel, we translate the following active gloomy indeed. One dark, bleak morning, when the gallant vessel, we translate the following active gloomy indeed. count of a passenger, published in the Journal de

every body was in the cabins, an enormous sea, with the irresistible force of a crumbling mountain, broke over the deck, tearing away the fun-On the 2nd of March, we left Liverpool with contrary winds which presaged the tempests which were to follow. On the third day out, a tremendous wave struck the steering apparatus and broke it to pieces. The steering apparatus and broke it to pieces. The steering was conducted by means of a pulley attached to a capstan, but the result was not very successful. Still the vessel continued thus for the next twenty-four hours, going about two knots an hour. The

barometer was slowly sinking; the waves became more and more furious; a cold wind, accompanied by rain and hail, rendered working on deck very difficult, and the outlook was very paratory to ber final departure. A passenger secured all his papers, massed provisions in a large paletot, and donned his life preserver. Others fell on their knees and said their prayers. The crisis lasted forty-eight hours. At length on the tenth day, the tempest seemed to have spent its rage, and the vessel resumed her course. Eighteen days after her departure from Liver-pool, she reached Portland, after having had three boats dashed to pieces, eight sailors wounded, and her funnel and masts broken. Under Providence, it was felt that safety was due to the heroic conduct of the Captain and officers of the "Circassian."

A SIGNAL SERVICE INDEED.

Nothing has better shown the great value of the national Signal Service than its efficient work during the recent gale on the New England coast. Though several vessels were wrecked or stranded, it was not the fault of the vigilant watchers along the bay. Storm signals were hoisted at Thatcher's Island and all the stations in ample time for vessels to gain a harbor, or at least a safe offing. When the signal of danger was shown at Thatcher's Island there were fortythree vessels in sight, but all had disappeared in a short time and were beyond the reach of serious damage by the gale. It may, indeed, be reasonably assumed that the amount of property saved by this one signal more than covered the cost of the signal service for a whole year.



THE STEAMSHIP "CIRCASSIAN" IN A STORM ON HER LAST HOMEWARD TRIP. From a Sketch by the Rev. E. F. WILSON, of Sault St. Marie, Ont., one of the passengers.

The CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS is published by The Burland-Desbarats Lithographic AND PUBLISHING COMPANY on the following conditions: -\$4.00 per annum in advance, \$4.50 if not paid strictly in advance, \$3.00 for clergymen, school-teachers and postmasters in advance.

All remittances and business communications to be addressed to G. B. BURLAND, General

All literary correspondence, contributions, &c., to be addressed to the Editor.

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NOTICE.

The Burland-Desbarats Lithographic Company have removed to the magnificent six story building erected for them by G. B. Burland, Esq., at Nos. 3, 5, 7, 9 Bleury, near the corner of Craig. where they will carry on all their different branches of business and publish the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS, L'OPINION PUBLIQUE and the Mechanics' Magazine.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS

Montreal Saturday, 8th April, 1876.

THE SESSION.

The British Columbia papers on the Pacific Railway have come down, and Mr. DrCosnos, on behalf of that Province. has had the question before the House, upon a resolution, however, so loosely and injudiciously worded that it failed to receive the sanction of the leader of the Op- The Royal Albert Bridge bill has excited position; and when it came to a division a great deal of interest in the Railway was thrown out by a vote of 154 to 6; Committee room. Conflicting evidence Wallace, Jones of Leeds, and McKay navigable channel in a very swift current. WRIGHT, being the only members who voted for it. This is not, however, all the case, and it is very unfortunate for British PAGE thought it objectionable at that Columbia that it has so injudicious an advocate in the person of Mr. DeCosmos. There is undoubtedly strong feeling in the still water below St. Helen's Island. say in favor of its case, as appears on the face of the correspondence. It must receive due consideration, but it is not now the bill for the present session. likely that anything further can be done in Parliament at this late period of the Session. The papers will afford food for reflection during the leisure of the recess. As regards the Pacific Railway proper, there is no reason whatever to believe that the Mackenzie Government will recede from the obligation they have under-

The questions discussed during the week have been of minor importance; but a good deal of acerbity has been manifested. The Government are pushing on their measures almost to the exclusion of everyprivate members. Mr. Bowell moved his Bank balances which was the occasion of attack upon the Government for favoritism, especially in the case of the Ontario

Mr. Costigan brought forward his O'Donoghue motion, but he made very even Mr. Devlin admitted that if the facts stated by the Minister of Justice were established, O'Donoure had no claim to consideration. Mr. Pope advised the withdrawal of the motion, and Mr. Costigan declared lost on a division; but the House insisted on a vote, and it was negatived. Yeas, 38; nays, 136.

Perhaps the most unpleasant feeling manifested during the Session took place in the discussion of the Customs and Post Office items in the Supplies, between Dr. TUPPER, Lieutenant-leader of the Opposition, and Mr. Huntington, the Postmaster

nor should they be at all ventured upon unless the utterer intends to follow them with proof.

Among the minor measures advanced a stage may be mentioned the Mechanics Bank's Bill; and the City Bank and Royal Canadian amalgamation bill.

The Committees did a good deal of work during the week. That on Immigration put on record some valuable information in reference to the agricultural capabilities of the North West and British Columbia, as given in the evidence of Prof. McCown, of Belleville. He showed North-West territory was immense. Mr. NYE, of the Hochelaga Cotton Mills, and Mr. WHITEHEAD of the Cornwall Mills, both showed that the Americans had superior advantages in manufacturing cotton, and that this interest, in Canada, required increased protection. Several iron manufacturers also gave evidence to the same that no proceedings can be taken against him. The Agricultural Committee have taken a good deal of evidence tending to the persons examined may be specially noticed Mr. IRA MORGAN, for many years President of the Ontario Agricultural Asadvantage of a home market very great, to all, Mr. Andrew Allan said its effect would be to wreck the steamers of his line. Mr. point, and Mr. Legge said he had no objections to go further down the river to to take it still higher up. In view of the conflict of opinion Mr. Young withdrew

A FINE POINT.

A return has been laid before the House of Commons respecting the non-admission of Fish and Fish oils, the products of many lives and of retaining many families British Columbia, into the United States, in unbroken happiness who would otherfree of duty, under the Treaty of Washington of 1871. The facts disclosed are both interesting and important. They are briefly: The Collector of Customs at Victoria, B. C., telegraphed to the Minister of Customs, in October, 1873, that while domain of music when we say that a Cahe, in accordance with instructions, adthing else, allowing only one day (Mon- mitted the articles in question free from day) for the measures and motions of the United States, the United States would led a large audience of all our creeds and not admit them except upon paying duty. resolution for a return of Government | The question was at once referred to the Minister of Justice, and, in February, a decision was given in which Mr. (now Chief Justice) Dorton concurred to the effect that Fish and Fish oil, from British We have now many good artists in Ca-Columbia, were entitled to be entered free | nada, and we believe they will unite their at United States ports. A good deal of homage with ours in the presence of these little by it. It was clearly proved that correspondence arose, and some Orders in gifts. We should be glad to see such O'Donogute was connected with the raid Council were passed; the short of the singing as Mrs. Cauldwell's, well supof 1871, which was of Fenian origin, and whole of which was that Sir EDWARD ported as it was on Thursday week in the Tuopyroy the British Minister at Wash ington, wrote to Lord DUFFERIN, in April, audiences of the people, for such music is 1875, that "as British Columbia was not a relining influence." at the time of signing that Treaty (of Washington) a part of the Dominion of intimated that he was willing to have it Canada, I do not feel justified in making a representation upon the subject to the United States Government without in-lines and embankments are particularly struction to that effect from the Earl of exposed to these vicissitudes. After being DERBY." The Treaty itself, as it appears hardened for months by frost and protectfrom the representation made on the ed by snow, they become all at once reauthority of Mr. Dorion, bears date May | duced in resisting power and exposed at 8th, 1871; while British Columbia was various points to the ravages of floods, admitted as a part of Canada on July This is what the thaw does for us, and 20th, 1871. The date of the Treaty itself railway managers have to exert an unusual General. Mr. Huntington answered with is, therefore, prior to the admission of vigilance at this season-a call that is disgraceful charges against the Postmaster correspondence. There is no question the items of inspection and track repairing General. The matter stopped there; but about any other point. The Canadian if they would, as they are bound to do. it is a clear principle that allegations of Act of 1872, and the Act of Congress of guarantee the travelling public against this sort should not be made without proof, 11873, together with the President's Pro- | fearful accidents.

clamation of 1873, would all, by their terms, cover British Columbia. The United States Customs officers on the Pacific coast, however, declined to admit the articles in question under the Treaty, they having instructions from Washington not to do so. There comes again further a long correspondence and Orders in Council maintaining the position that as the date of the Treaty was anterior to the admission of the Province, and the terms of the Public acts of both countries included the Province, it was an infringement of the Treaty not to admit the products in question free that the extent of cultivable land in the linto the United States. The short of all this correspondence was that the documents are submitted for the Law officers of the Crown, and on August 12th, 1875. Lord Carnaryon writes to Ottawa that the interpretation of the Treaty must be governed by the state of things which existed at the time of its negotiation, and cannot be held to have a signification to extend effect as to their industries. The Com- to territory not then forming part of the mittee on Mr. Daoust's case have reported Dominion of Canada. Lord Carnaryon therefore regrets that it has not appeared possible for Her Majesty's Government " to instruct Sir Edward Thornton to show that there is a desire among the far- bring the matter before the United States mers to obtain some protection. Among Government as proposed by the Dominion number. Government." The matter, therefore, drops. It is quite unnecessary to make any commentary on the facts, as the sharp. sociation, and the Hon. Mr. Cochrane, ness of the practice, and the narrow pettiboth of whom thought some measure of fogging way in which the point has been protection to farmers desirable, and the made against Columbia must be apparent

An apathy more apparent than real on Messrs. De Cosmos, Thompson. Bunster. was taken in reference to its effect on the the part of those chiefly interested need not hinder our representatives at Ottawa from making the lives of our people secure from the danger of explosions. In this country the bulk of people are always more or less in action about their personal safety, and it is the high intelligence and special function of our elected represesentthat Province, and there is a great deal to Other witnesses thought it would be better atives that we look for setting matters right. Life interests are as important and as national as trade interests. The work will bring comfort and pleasure to its promoters while in the end it will gratify all classes. It will be a source of elevated satisfaction to reflect that (as in the case of the river steamers) the legislative course pursued has been the means of saving wise have been plunged in untold misery.

> We believe we are not presuming too much upon our critical powers in the nadian prima donna has been found in Mrs. CAULDWELL of Quebec, who delightthat city, on last week, by the grandeur, richness, and compass of her voice, and her admirable rendering of the compositions of Donizetti and other great masters. other departments, enjoyed by large

Even the pleasant vernal season has its special dangers. In Canada, our railway

We take great pleasure in giving the publicity of our columns to the following paragraph which does much credit to the spirit of enterprise and the philanthropy of our contemporary, The Evening Star, of this city. It is well-known that, at the Christmas season, the advertising of holiday goods is far in excess of that of any period of the year. The proprietor of the Star gave notice that he would devote the half of the proceeds from that source to the poor. Here is the voucher that he has kept his word, and the testimonial does credit to the whole of our profession.

Montreal, 31 March 1876. I have delivered one hundred lots of hardwood during the winter to poor families of all denominations and nationalities, by order and at the expense of the proprietors of the Econing Star which, as I understand, was the proceeds of one half of the Christmas advertising in the Star,

G. N. HICKEY, Wood Marchant. Cor. Sanguinet and Vitro St.

Owing to the pressure of letterpress on our hands, which had to appear in the columns of the present issue, we are obliged to curtail much of our ordinary matter. while leaving as much more for the next

THE FREE LANCE.

The English papers are congratulating the during his visit to India. Judging from the In-dian pictures which crowd the Illustrated Londen Neres and Graphic, we should rather say that the Prince has been afflicted with elephantissis.

A warning to the uxorious. The anagram of Unite is Unite.

The Artful Dodger of the Session was Mons-Jetti, of Montreal East. He sharked the two test votes on Protection.

Six or seven of our tea traders are about once grating to New York. In disgust they take their leaves from us.

The times must have been mighty had in the tawa, when Malculm Came non-felt called upon

Coon Conserver was lead by the none with a Corror thread.

Sir John refused to strike the the other day He dodged the vote on Petroleum Colleg's residu

The Royal Albert Bridge toll through before it was built. A way says that is better than fall ing through after it was built.

The great art of musical criticism consists in The great art of musical error can be as saying just enough. If you say too putch, you saying just enough. The If you say too little, you offend other night I was called upon to give my opinion of a lady who sang at a concert. She had no voice, but a very pretty face. I got out of the difficulty by simply exclaiming:

" Beautiful singer!

In the United States, book agents are ald quitous and the wits are always jecking fur at races at a concert in the Music Hall, in them. In this country it is the memanic agents who pullulate and give us occasion for morri New companies are springing up every day, and new agents make their appearance at every turn. Though you are used to them, they always surprise you. Passing by a new building one startles you with: "What a fine risk!"

That is the fire man. Passing by a handsome female, he exclaims "What a beautiful risk ""

That is the life man,

A true story about an insurance agent His office is not many miles from Place d'Armes Square. A farmer from Laprairie calls. "You are Mr"

"Yes, that is my name."

"You insure things? "I do that. Insure every thing. Terms better than those of any company in the country. Have you anything to insure?"
"I have, sit."

"What is it?"

"A mill."
"A mill."
"Oh! Ah! Very good. Mills are just in our ne. What sort of a mill?"
Wood and iron."

line. What sort of a min;
"The very best. Wood and iron."

"Capital. Let's go and see it.
"But it is at Laprairie.

"Oh! that's nothing. I'd go to China to see will."

The farmer then politely offered our friend a some vigour the remarks of Dr. Tuppen; the Province. But the Treaty was negoand the latter replied that he could bring tiated at an earlier date not given in this
and to drop anything like parsimony in ting dark, and the farmer extended his politicness by inviting his guest to stay with him over night, promising to show him the mill the following morning. The insurance agent, who is a handsome, gallant helysman, spent a most agreeable evening with the farmer's daughters,

and other company, among whom was a young Laprairie lawyer, an old chum of his. The next morning, after breakfast, he put on his best business look, buttoned up his ulster, and asked to see that mill. The farmer, accompanied by the aforesaid lawyer, opened wide the door of the kitchen and showed him the coffee mill!

It was a joke gotten up by the lawyer and the farmer. But the agent was not to be beaten in that way. He took both farmer and lawyer with him through the village and did not let them go till they got him risks to the amount of twenty dollars commission.

LACLEDE,

THEATRICALS AT RIDEAU HALL.

Our readers will thank us for giving them the following graphic description of the late theat-ricals at Rideau Hall, written by a lady in Ottawa, to a friend in this city:—

Ottawa, March 30th, 1876.

My DEAR ----

I wish I could have had you with us at Rideau Hall last night, but failing that, the best I can do is to give you as full and particular an account of it as possible. Our expectations of pleasure were very great, especially when we heard it rumored that Her Excellency was to take a part herself, and having seen her two years ago, we knew that such expectations would be gratified, but I anticipate. We were a little late in leaving the dressing-room, which was the school-room, and going directly to the ballroom, Lady Dufferin not receiving. We succorded in getting rather a good place at about the centre of the room, and employed the next half hour in looking about to see who was there; a number of strangers, Senators and Senatresses (is this allowable of their daughters, and many old triends, among which were Sir Francis and Lady Hincks, the former looking the same as eyet, but the latter aged a little since we saw her list. her hair if possible more beautifully white than ever; lots of pretty girls, but as is usual at parties new, a scarcity of men, and visions of going home supperless rose to destroy our present equaminity, but we thrust the fear aside as unworthy our consideration. The stage looked very pretty. The sides of it are grey to match the tint of the walls, the lower in penels with statuary, also in grey, and the upper with shaded circles, the whole surmounted by urns, except dito tly in the centre over the stage, where are the royal arms. The curtains are deep crimson and are drawn up by cords from the sides, which is a rets honore effective arrangement than the oldfishioned drop curtain. Upon the entrance of Lord Dufferin we, as in duty bound, rose to re-ceive hum, the Guard's Band playing "God Save the Queen," and on taking his seat the curtain rose rose from before the most charming hitte breakfast-men imaginable, just such a room as we put into our "Chateaux d'Espagne," breaktast equipage, comfort and elegance per-fect, and the wide French window thrown open with a view of gardens. &c., beyond, a portrait of Her Excellency over the the place, and on the other side a recent water colour of the prettiest view of the Parliament Buildings, painted by His Excellency. The entrance of Her Excelboxy by the window with a basket of thowers in her hand was greefed with applause. You know the play "The Happy Pair," so I shall not attempt to describe it in detail. Mr. Hamilton 1998 the part of "Mr. Honeyton," and acted it very well. In fact the acting of both was very real fact especially Her Excellency's. What I felt, when in imitation of Ferdinand's sang froid she stretched her arms up a little and yawning told him that she married but to oblige him, I can't tell you, words tail to express it. I was completely oblivious of either my surroundings or that it was Lady Dutherin, and when Ferdisami Showed her Kitty's letter which betrayed her ruse to regain his affection and prompted his retaliation, her rejoinder was grand, and she must have for the moment be-heved herself Constance to have portraved it so faithfully; the grandual sinking of her voice broken by passionate sols was well I should like to have cried myself. The second play was Robertson's "School." We had a good deal of the band for a while, until the scenery was changed and Lord Dufferin came back, for the rvam stropped be jamp ત પ્રાપ્ત ત્રાપ્ત went behind the scenes, I conjecture. He seems so proud of his wife and her success. Everybody near me talked, but I couldn't, for I was loth to break the spell. The first scene of "School" is a group of school girls in different attitudes under the trees, the pupil teacher Bella (Miss Stanton) reading aloud Cinderella to them, the comments of the girls and the sleepiness of lazy Laura (the Hon. Mrs. Littleton) who is awakened by one of the others to answer the important query of "What is love". The appearance of The appearance of the Dr. and Mrs. Sutcliffe upon the scene suggests the question should be made to them. The the consternation of Mrs. Sutcliffe (Mrs. Col. Stewart) whose get up was perfect; the stiff, starched yet kindly English school teacher who yet possesses remains of former beauty, the prosy classical explanation of the Dr. (Col. Hon. G. P. Lyttleton) (whose costume and acting were equally good), broken in upon by the downrightness of Naomi Tighe (Lady Dufferin), who gives her explanation, "In plain English ! know what love is! I love Bella and Bella loves

me, and that's love." Bella was very fair and pretty and Lady Dufferin a lovely girl, and as they stood with arms entwined a second, the contrast was perfect, and the effect very pretty.

After the exit of the school, Mr. Krux the

usher or resident master (C. B. Brodie) appears. I wish I could give you an idea of the appearance of that individual, but I can't. A cringing, servile wretch in shabby clothes, that the bare idea of touching would send you into hysteries. He carried Harvey's "Meditations on the Tombs," and his voice suited his appearance. One pitied Bella for having to listen to that horrid creature's proposals, and when she refuses him, the cowardly determination to make her suffer for it, in his capacity of master, was not astonishing. The wood is next the scene of a luncheon party where Bean Farintosh (R. C. Kimberi, whose wish to make himself appear young was perhaps rather shakingly delineated; had his legs been a little stiffer the character had been truet to life; Lord Beautoy (Capt. Ward), who never looked better in his life, -- the shooting suit was so becoming; and his friend Jack Pogntz (Mr. Hamilton), who was a perfect Englishman, a would-be evnic and according to his own account not very clever nor yet quite a fool, but who however betrays his true character by his acts, were assembled. The telling of poor old Beau's family sorrow in the loss of his son by death and the impossibility of discovering the whereabouts of his grandchild, the attempt at pursuading his nephew (Lord Beaufoy) to marry, calling forth his denunciations of women so emphatically that I half believe he meant to endorse the opinion, as Mr. Ward; the subsequent resvue of Bella from danger by Jack and the finding of her slipper by Lord Beautoy, were excellent. The second act was in the school-room at the doctor's where Bella is shelling peas for the dinner, to which Mr. Farintosh and his friends are invited after inspecting the school, which is done in due course, the young men and the rescued fair casting sweet glances at each other, the distance to the mean being rather enincorrectly temembered by the admiring Lord. Beautoy. When the girls, being left to the care of Mr. Krux, and he, exercising some of his petty tyranny over Belia, they after giggling over a caricature of him which Naomi unfolds for their benefit, rise in rebellion, instigated by her, venting their indignation by pelting men with everything within their reach, little Heur, (Hon. Terence Blackwood) who is evidently the pet and darling of the school, entering into the fun and throwing the first book at his head, the curtain fell upon the flying missiles, the cringing form of Krax, and the indignant beauty of Naomi. The third act, where the two pairs of lovers

have a moonlight stroll, Bella having been sent for the milk, and Naomi having been down the jingly shrubbery with a sheet round her, frightening the girls, tries her powers upon duck, are spied upon by Mr. Krux, who betrays Bella to Mrs. Sateliffe, who orders her to be in readiness to go to London the next day; the affectionate interposition of the Doctor, who absent-mindedly denies his affection for his wife whose outeries of pain and despair are ringing in my ears still; the naive questioning of Naomi, who has made a hero of Jack unless volcus, and her charming affection for Bella in her distress, were all good and formed an excellent link to the last and best act. In it, the fickleness of ordinary school girls is shown, the indignation thereat of Naomi, and the good nature of Laura who seems to think the same epoch almost. Strictly speaking, there sleep or, failing that, a piece of candy a panaceal are but two characters, Rose and her husband for all wees. Naomi, however, refusing breakfast, produces hers from her pocket in the shape of a letter from Jock. How perfectly she read the plot. The interest centres principally in it! If there was a man in the room who would the impersonation of the heroine, and as such not have liked to be the writer of a letter so read the is soulless as well as heartless. And terpretation of the role as the reverse of a success, she looked so lovely in the soft grey silk and. The part was one ill-adapted to her peculiar turned up hat, her face all-aglow with the powers, and at times she lacked both pathos and double charm of love, and loving in secret, her start, her listening face, all the light gone out of it, haste at hearing Jack's voice and her haste ness to her child, but few of these opportunities to meet him at the gate! The scene between were seized. One redeeming feature of the play these two was better than anything I ever saw in my life before; the unchecked love of Naomi for Jack, dashed with a spice of romance, and Jack's for her, although man-like he tries to hide it under a cool exterior, pretending not to be superior to the advantages of breakfast before Starting out in the morning, recalling to line and careful acting. His knack of throwing Naomi the fact of her own self-imposed fast back the lappels of his coat, pulling down his which she has entirely forgotten, the entrance of the Doctor and Mrs. Sutcliffe, and the wretch ous countenance drew forth applause from many Krny, who may illingly obeys Naomi, and of the an appreciator of finished acting. Mr. Morris, poor old Beau, who shorn of wig, paint and folly, comes to claim his long lost grandchild in Bella; the consternation of the Doctor and his wife, the rage of the old man and the struggle with Krux, all were excellent. Mr. Kimber surpassed himself in this, the sympathy of Naomi who is so tender with the old man, and Jack, who, in spite of fate, would be a cynic still, and turn his back to hide his manly tears; the entrance of Lord Beaufoy denouncing his uncle for his long neglect of his grandchild; Jack repudiating his early friendship for him; the clamouring an-nouncement of the small school girls of a grand carriage at the gate, and the introduction of Bella as Lady Beaufoy, Jack's apology to his friend, and Naomi's clation at her Jack's turning out rather a hero after all, with a quick glance challenging the admiration of the audience; the summary disposal of Mr. Krux, the joy with which the bride is greeted by all and, finally, the presentation and trying on of the "charming pair of glass slippers," closed a scene in which there never was greater talent or finer artistic taste displayed. Lady Dufferin is perfect, her beauty irresistible. I am not exaggerating, for older theatre frequenters than I am, men who have seen the highest talent abroad as

character of "Naomi." Some of the other acting was remarkably good too-Jack Poyntze especially, whose imitative powers are excel-lent, as he evidently copies individuals whom he has met, "Mr. Brodie Krux," the alteration in his voice from the rich tones that so often make us forget everything else about him in the pleasure of talking to him, showing his clocutionary powers. He deserves credit too for sacrificing his personal appearance so entirely for the sake of art. Bella was a little nervous at first, but that wore off as she got into the spirit of her part. All the gentlemen were easy and natural, looked what they represented—gentlemen. Generally, actors (at least in Canada,) can act most parts pretty well, with the exception of what one would suppose the easiest --- a private gentleman or a nobleman. Amateur theatricals are far better in this way, as the actors are gentlemen and have to make no effort to look so

Upon the conclusion of the play, the applause was so great that it brought the curtain up again. When it fell, His Excellency leading the way, we went to the drawing-room; but as we were rather far behind when we reached the door, they were already on their way to supper, and, of course, we followed. Lady Dufferin passed us at the door, in the pink silk embroidered with reses that she were at the opening of the House, and a wreath to match in her hair; she had changed her dress while we had walked from our places in the ball-room to the supper-room door.

Oh, ye girls! who take hours to get yourselves up for an evening party, take example from the highest lady in the land.

I described the supper-room to you after the Fancy Ball, so I shall not repeat now, as it was just the same as then, which is perhaps as well, for the glamour of Naomi's acting being over me, I even passed Her Excellency for-getting myself entirely. However, there were others in as hazy a condition as I was, and I hope, if it was noticed, it will be forgiven. At half past twelve, we said Good-night, (after having an impromptu dance in the ball-room,) and waiting in the halls for an age, we drove home. The same plays are to be repeated on the eighth, for the benefit of those who were not invited last night. The evening was almost one of unalloyed pleasure to me, the only thing that marved it was the query of, "Why will some girls throw themselves so at men's heads, and chave so as to spoil them, making them think themselves such superior beings, and Englishmen especially seeing it, take them as fair samples of Canadian girls and value them accord-

But I did not mean to lecture, only to protest against the unfairness of believing such samples are true of the whole. So with fond adicux, I remain yours, &c.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Montreal playgoers have for some time past seen anxiously awaiting the production of Rose Michel, a play heralded here with a New York reputation, and when on Monday last the curtain rose, a numerous audience greeted it. The play itself is of the same years as the "Two Orphans," the scene being laid in Paris and at Pierre, that of Moulinet being east as a relief merely and hardly having any connection with we regret to record Miss Victoria Cameron's infire. She had several opportunities for the display of a mother's unbounded love and devoted was Mr. Neil Warner's rendering of Pierre Michel. Those who were so pleasantly aston-ished at his rendition of Hugh Chalcote in "Ours, were more so at his impersonation of Rose's husband. His make-up was excellent, and on one or two occasions he did some really vest, his shrug of the shoulders and his villainas Monitort, was, as in all his parts, perfect; in fact, according to the opinion of those who have witnessed the production of the piece at the Union Square Theatre in New York, he was superior to the impersonation of the part at the above popular theatre. Mr. Morris appeared after a lengthy absence through illness, and was received with a storm of applause. He still holds his own as Montreal's favourite actor. the rest of the company, if we except Mr. Loveday, who played his part most creditably, no thing favourable can be said; as Louise, Miss Lizzie Edwards failed to make a better impres sion than she did as Desdemona; the lady's voice is not harmonious and her acting lacks grace. Mrs. Claude Hamilton as Countess du ernay, made a favourable impression.

In conclusion we must give a word of praise to Mr. Wm. Gill, the scenic artist, for his artistic ally painted scene of old Paris by moonlight the audience testified to its admiration of it. is one of his best and most successful efforts.

On Saturday was produced the "Ludy of Lyons," with Mr. Warner as Claude Melnotte, and as such he did fairly. In the scene where-in he takes his departure from Pauline, he was however a little too loudly boisterous. Mrs. G. well as on this continent, said they never saw B. Waldron made her first appearance amongst anything more perfect than her conception of the us as Pauline, and at once showed that she was

a valuable acquisition to the company. voice is a sweet one and she earefully modulates it; with Mr. Warner she shared the honours of a double recall.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Extract from a letter from a Canadian in the Southern States :

NEW ORLEANS, 18th March 1876. Party rules everything here and every thing is subservient to party. The result is that all political morality seems to have disappeared from the land, and only party allegiance is held in esteem. It is almost amusing to hear the way people talk of official corruption. Nothing which is not positive theft shocks them, and even theft from the public treasury is not looked upon with much horror, provided it is done on the right side. I never saw so striking an example of the results of good and bad government as in a recent trip from New Orleans to Atlanta: Louisiana I left in a very deplorable condition. New Orleans is evidently shrinking. It has not the business to sustain its pospulation. Mobile is in much the same con tion, only worse. From having been one of the liveliest cities on the continent, it has become possibly the dullest. All through Alabama, where, until recently the government was, if possible, worse than that of Louisiana, there are signs of decay. Montgomery the capital, is a pretty town, beautifully situated, and was once very wealthy. Now the meeting of the Lagislature hardly serves to give it an appearance of life, and the business of the season is already done. Going from Montgomery, to Atlanta, Georgia, is like passing from Sleepy Hollow to New York. Before the war Atlanta was a town of some 15,000 inhabitants, and even those was the scene of a good deal of enterprise. It was destroyed by Gen. Sherman, when he gave up the idea of wintering there, and went on towards the coast. Now, it is a city said to possess a population of 44,000, and gives evidence of be in a thriving condition. A Cincinnati whole-sale merchant, having considerable dealings with Atlanta, told me, as a proof of the stability of the place, that, during all the time of financial depression, no house in Atlanta asked an extension of time from his firm, and I am told the prosperousness of Atlanta extends to other parts of Georgia. Possessing fewer natural advantages than any other Southern State, it has gone ahead of them all, unless it be Texas. But Texas suffered incomparably less by the war. As Georgia has been governed by the conservatives, or natives of the State, since its reconstruction, the natural inference is that this bappy state of affairs is due to good government, and from what I have seen, I am a strong believer in this view of the case.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL CONCERT.

The Fifth Annual Concert of this enterprising Sunday School took place on Thursday eyening. March 23rd, and, as in former years, was a decided success. By special request it was repeated on the following evening to a large audience. The singing of the children was very good and reflects much credit on the leader C. W. Coates, Esq., and the organist Mr. E. Seybold. This school was instituted in January, 1865, with a membership of 2 teachers and 10 scholars, Λ . W. Hood, Esq., being the first Superintembent. Since then it has steadily increased and now numbers 8 officers, 14 teachers and 190 scholars, 40 of whom are in the infant class under the able management of John Parslow, Esq. Much of the success of the school is attributable to the efficient Superintendent, T. Costen, Esq., who for nearly eight years has been in charge. In its missionary collections this school has always held a high position being, for the past three years, second to the St. James Street Sunday School.

DOMESTIC:

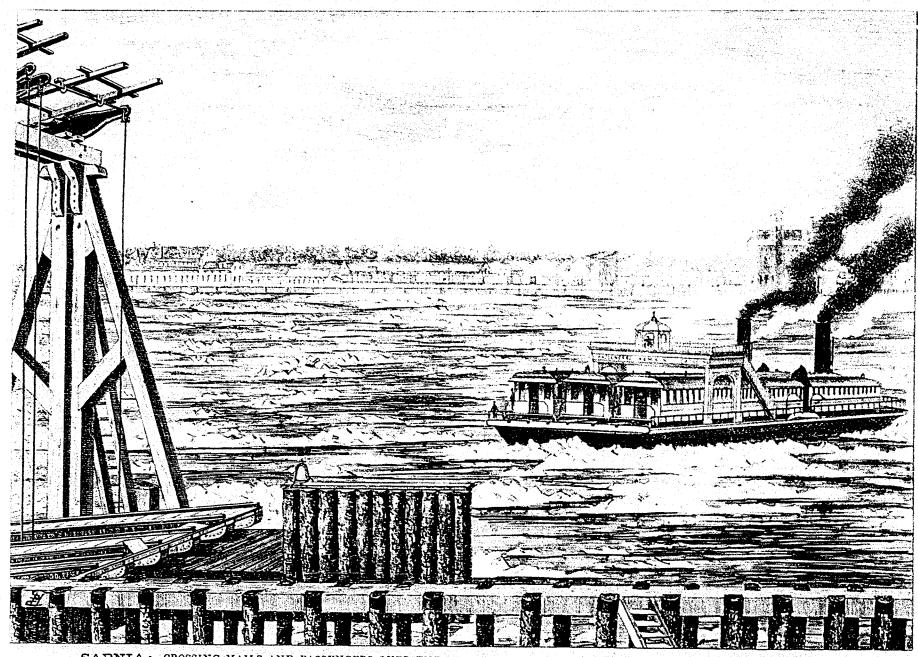
Good Corn Bread.—Three cupfuls of corn meal, one pound of four, one egg, two cupfuls of sweet milk, one cupful of sour cream, (buttermilk will do) a little butter, or drippings, in absence of cream, one teaspoonful of soda, the same of salt. Bakein a quick even, A little molasses or brown sugar may be added, according to taste.

FRENCH TOAST .- Save all the slices of stale bread and prepare as follows: Beat an erg on a place and have a small dish of milk standing close at hand; dip the slices of bread first in the milk, and then tora them on each side in the erg, and lay them at once on the hot pan with a little butter. Fry to a nice brown, and send to the table hot. It may be eaten with butter syrup, or sugar.

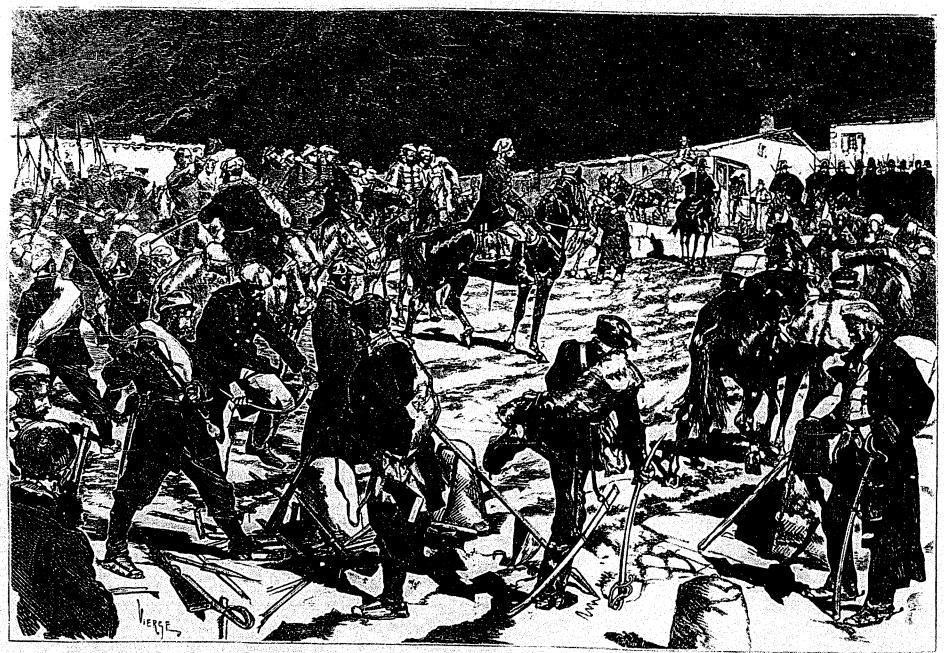
COLD MUTTON .- When mutton is left in good shape—and it is the fault of the carver—lift is not always left nearly—cut off some chops, trim off the greater portion of fat, and saw or cut off the end of the bone.—Heat tion of fat, and saw or cut off the end of the bone. Heat a plate and pour into the centre some nicety cook, fresh green peas, or in winter preserved peas; heap them in the centre in the shape of a pyramid; brown the chops quickly over a bright fire, season in a hot plate with pepper, salt, and butter, and then arrange them around the peas, the sandl end hid upon the pyramid of peas. Furnish the edge of the dish with slices of hard-boiled eggs and some sprigs of parsley. Serve hot.

DISHES AND TINWARE. - Never use soap to DISHES AND TINWARE.—Never use some to wash dishes. The right way to do is to have your water quite hot, and add a very little milk to it. This softens the water, gives the dishes a fine gloss, and preserves the hands; it removes the grease, even that from beef, and yet to grease is ever found floating on the water as when soap is used. The earthenware vessels should be set on the stove with a little water in them when the victuals are taken, thus they are hot when one is ready to wash them, and the grease is easily removed. Timware keeps bright longer cleaned in this way of. Tinware keeps bright longer cleaned in this way than by using seap or by scouring. The habit so many of is have acquired of scotting this is a wasteful policy; the present style of tinware will not hear it. The tin is soon serubbed away, and a vessel that is fit for nothing is a longer band.

is left on our hands.



SARNIA:—CROSSING MAILS AND PASSENGERS OVER THE ST. CLAIR RIVER AT POINT EDWARD, IN THE IRON STEAM FERRY.
FROM A SKETCH BY J. C. MCARTHUR.



ARRIVAL OF DON CARLOS AT THE BRIDGE OF ARNÉGUY, ON THE FRENCH FRONTIER.

OUR CANADIAN PORTRAIT GALLERY.

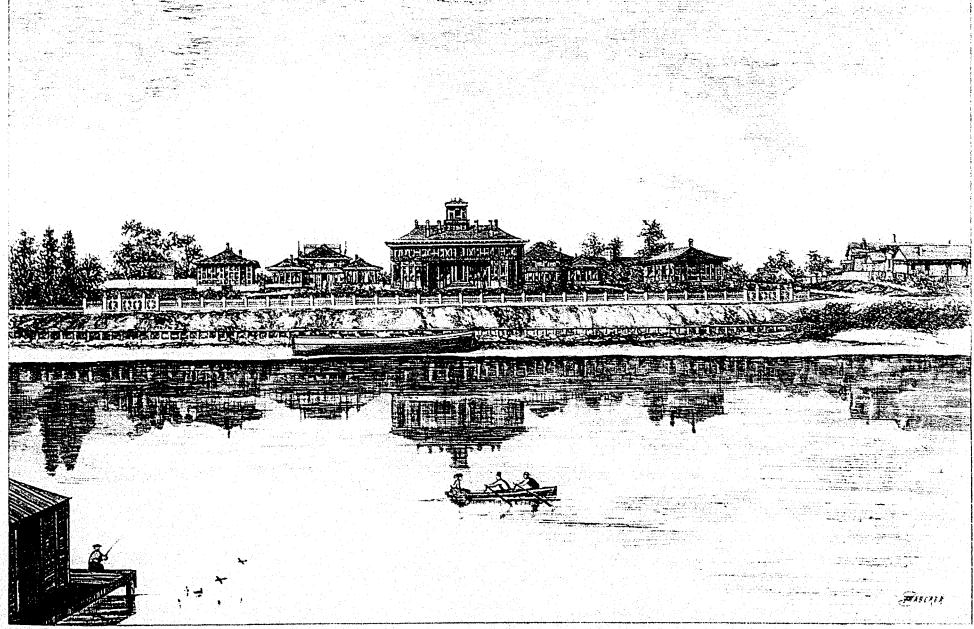


No. 275.—JOHN CAMERON, "LONDON, (ONT.) ADVERTISER."

PRESIDENT OF THE CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION.



No. 276.-J. G. BUCHANAN, "HAMILTON TIMES." SECRETARY C. P. A. FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY ECKERSON & LYON.



Lands and Works Dept. Legislative Assembly. Executive Council and other Offices. Supreme Court. Govt. Printing Office.

VIOTORIA, B. O. -THE PROVINCIAL PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY NOAH SHAKESPEARE.

FENESTRELLA.

BY T. W. PARSONS.

From this loved window and my Cardinal's chair watch the world's face altering with the hours, from frost and drifts and ice-bound brooks to flowers, And catch spring-shadows on a landscape bare.

In youth bleak Winter chilled me to despair! My ravaged woodland walk, my broken bowers, Brought dreams of death, freezing my folded pewers; Or worse, a life of penury and care!

But Time has taught me this: if hope's a cloud, Changing its colour till it melt away, Fear is as fanciful. Our hearts are cowed By their own conjuring: the riper day Finds hopes and fears but battlements of snow, Wind-built, sun-gilt,—which one night's rain lays low.

A SMOKE ROOM YARN.

In a previous number of the CANADIAN ILLUS-TRATED News has been recorded a yarn told in the smoke room of the S-n, one of the Allan line of steamers, on a voyage across the Atlantic. It was a Christmas Eve and we had many yarns, and after the completion of No. 1, the chairman called for a volunteer as being worth two pressed men for the next, and pending that use-ful individual declaring himself, proceeded to charge his pipe, and anathemize "Lamps" (the ship's boy) and all his ancestors—if he ever had -from one generation to another, for neglecting his duty in not providing the needful supply of Eddy's patent safety matches, after which edifying proceeding he summoned the ubiquitous steward and despatched him in search of various cunningly devised and to be carefully compounded beverages, threatening instant annihilation if that last squeeze of lemon in his "toddy" was exceeded by so much as one

drop.

Having by these vigorous efforts blown off the Having by these vigorous efforts blown off the superfluous steam, as he put it—he settled down to a careful scrutiny of the countenances of his audience, expressing his determination, if the volunteer did not quickly come to the front, to proceed to that never failing resort of an absolute monarch—a conscription. This dire necessity was luckily for many of us averted by the interposition of a passenger who offered to read interposition of a passenger who offered to read a manuscript in his possession which he explained he had come upon amongst the papers of a deceased relative, and which was entitled "Rough Sketches of a Life."

SCENE I.

Some wise man, an Eastern potentate, possibly an Arabian Knight, on being informed that any of his acquaintances had come to unmitigated grief is credited with the saying—who is she?, his opinion being that a petticoat must be at the bottom of all the evils that male flesh is heir to in this sublunary sphere. Whether this sweeping denunciation of the fair sex is justifiable or not, this deponent sayeth not, but it certainly not, this deponent sayeth not, but it certainly

held good in the case we have now to do with.
Will the reader kindly in imagination trans port himself to the village of H——, in one of the midland counties. There at the moment we are writing about he will see a young man listlessly leaning against the door post of the village inn. He is tall, well-formed, his dress a cut between that of a gamekeeper and a gentleman, and yet there is a something indescribable about him, which unmistakeably stamps him as belonging to the latter class. His hat cast carelessly aside displays a frank open countenance browned by exposure to the sun; a clear blue eye and a wealth of dark brown hair, complete the picture; his name Geoffrey Grey, his occupation—nothing—a most difficult thing to do well. He is the only son of his mother and she was a widow. His father, who in his lifetime had been the village doctor died when he was had been the village doctor, died when he was

young, leaving a bare competency to his widow. Geoffrey had been educated (dragged up would be the more appropriate description) at Christ's Hospital the so-called Blue Coat School, and had returned to the maternal roof intending to follow in the footsteps of his father, and with that object in view had registered himself as a disciple of the village Esculapius when "who is she?" as our oriental friend would have said, appeared on the scene. Now it must be under-stood that I have neither space nor time to make this a three volume novel. I must leave to the fertile imagination of indulgent readers the generally speaking pleasant task of following our hero through the various love scenes incidental to this portion of his history, as their invidual tastes may direct for my process. vidual tastes may direct; for my present pur-pose it must suffice that his wooing was unpro-pitious, and not being a philosopher, like the poet, who must have been a man of singular good sense, who wrote,

"What care I how fair she be

He took his rejection in very bad part, and when smarting under the disappointment and humiliation, he met that accommodating and the Gun Park with its chevorax de frise enclosure prowling round seeking whom he might devour. He fell an easy prey to his seductive eloquence. A few words devoted to a description of this military Adonis will not be entirely lost. His well burnished spurs jingled musically as he stroke along, his sword scabbard clanked on the flags with a truly martial sound, his gold laced jacket was imposing in its gorgeous magnificence; his hair brushed, curled and parted with mathematical precision; his moustache was simply killing, and on his head "perched upon three hairs" he wore his jaunty gold-laced forage cap, and in his hands he twisted the tiniest and the Gun Park with its chevorax de fries enclosure bristling with "martars," modern "muzzle loaders," and ancient carronader "mouzzle loaders," and ancient carronaders "mouzzle loaders," and ancient carronader "mouzzle loaders," and ancient carronaders "mouzzle loade sympathizing individual a recruiting serjeant,

nattiest of canes, and gaily hummed the while a refrain from the latest regimental band selection. Exceedingly well satisfied with the world and much more than satisfied with himself,

In truth he led a merry life No care had he, no married strife. No wonder during his brief sojourn

"He stole all the hearts
"Of the maids in those parts."

Such was serjeant McCallum, Royal Horse Artillery, on recruiting service, and soon the transfer was accomplished of the talismanic shilling from the pocket of the serjeant to the palm of Geoffrey Grey, thus completing the purchase of one more fine specimen of food for powder, another seeker of the bubble reputation at the capacity month. at the cannon's mouth.

I wonder is it a singular opinion that I hold I wonder is it a singular opinion that I note in believing that we have each one of us a ministering angel watching over us influencing for good, now speaking through the conscience trumpet tongued, now standing in the path with upraised hand warning us of coming evil, rejoicing in our triumphs, sorrowing in our defeat, also thow often the latter how often the latter.

If this is so, where was Geoffrey's better angel in this hour of sore trial?

Our hero having been duly warned, knew that he had to join a batch of recruits for whom the hour had come to join the depôt of the regiment. and at last the hour came. Time, tide and a recruiting serjeant never waited yet, at all events

not for a recruit.

Silently he dressed, gathered his few traps in a satchel and prepared to leave the home that had sheltered him so long. One glance and that a parting one round the little room he called his own; at this moment his eye rested on the note he had written and addressed to his mother, and let us thank God for the honor of hymner pature that he wavered he felt a throb nature that he wavered-he felt a throbbing at his heart and the unwonted tears welled unbidden in his eye. In his mind he pictured her who loved him so well, with a love so unchanging, so unselfish, so devoted, now so un-conscious of the sword suspended over her head, the thread sustaining which he was about to sever, and an almost uncontrollable impulse came over him, to rush in and confess how he had done those things he ought not to have done, and left undone those he ought to have done.

Ah! where was his better angel then? Thrust aside, the voice of love and duty smothered by the demon of pride. Pride opened the door and pointed down the stair. That stair down which in days gone by he had oft times ridden "pick a

a happy innocent child. The very clock ticked with a solemn and re-proachful sound. The crickets on the hearth it eemed to him had changed their tune and chirruped with a mournful note. The very stairs creaked louder than their wont as though determined to protest against so vile a deed; at last the door was reached, the latch was raised and the irrevocable step taken—once in the open air he seemed to breathe again.

The perfume from a thousand flowers and

shrubs filled the morning air. The dew drops glistened on the scarce opened flowers, and just then, as though to mock his misery, a lark rose from her dewy lair and mounting heavenward carolled her morning greeting to the rising sun. These were but a tithe of what he almost un-

consciously noticed, but they were stamped upon his memory to be recalled and pondered o'er in

after years with many a penitential tear.
Silently he strode along severing an association of his whole life at every step he took, and then arose the picture of that sad awakening of the mother whose grey hairs he was bringing in sorrow to the grave, and whose face he might never see again. Ah, friends, in pity let us turn away, for such a grief as this is surely sacred, draw close the blinds within that stricken household and softly let the curtain fall; for us this scene is ended.

SCENE II.

We pass over an interval of some years before recording the second scene in this sketch, we find our hero in an English garrison town to which he had been consigned like a bale of goods and following up this commercial view imagine him duly marked off, numbered, ticketed and put into stock, in a word a thorough soldier. And now it is not out of place to endeavour to give an idea of what a garrison town is like.

Silkwich is the place, and the barracks naturally claim the first attention. They resemble elongated Brobdignagian Manchester cotton factories, with an arch connecting the two, duly surmounted by the Royal Arms and very desolate the look (i. e. the Barracks not the Royal Arms.) In front the gravelled parade, and in the distance Silkwich common; to the left the Garrison chapel where the consolations of religion are "served out" weekly (weakly enough) with the regularity of other regimental necessaries. At the other extremity of the parade is the Gun Park with its chevoka de frise enclosure bristling with "armstrongs," "mortars," mo-dern "muzzle loaders," and ancient carron-

wild beast in a cage, varying the process by an occasional halt and a "stand at ease," during which interval in his arduous labours he has time to tip an occasional wink to any good-look ing nurse afflicted with military proclivities. But here comes the field officer of the day fol-

lowed by his mounted orderly. Hark to the sentrie's rattling summons "Guard turn out."

And now a walk down, past hospitals where blue coated patients wile away the weary hours, past long rows of stables where the imaginative warhorse can, if so disposed, cry ha, ha, and smell the battle afar—past soldier's quarters rejoicing in a perpetual washing day and a plethora of embryo artillerymen. Past officer's quarters where beardless warriors, olling on the steps, vote the service a baw and then adjourn to mess; past soldiers great and soldiers small, soldiers red and blue; some on duty, some on pleasure bent. Let us follow one of the latter; of course he cannot pass "The Gun," it is a Silkwich institution and occupies that coign of vantage, a corner. It is in short a Gin Palace, all glorious within and without, rejoicraisee, all glorious within and without, rejoicing in plate glass and stucco front no less than three doors labelled respectively wholesale, bottle and family departments. God help the family who patronize this department. "He leaves all hope behind who enters here. "Such ought to be the motto emblazened on its front.

Let us try the bottle department where we find resplendent in plate glass, mirrors in carved and gilded frames, sparkling glass ware, a cheerful light and a hearty welcome, so long as the money lasts. It is ever thus the devil baits his

Here is a subject worth, when found, making a note of. See that bucolic youth fresh from the note of. See that buconcyouth fresh from the plough tail, now overflowing with porter and patriotism, bedecked in party coloured ribbons like the prize cattle he so lately attended, his flushed face and unsteady gait betokening a persevering "passing of the Rosy" à la Dick Swiveller, and a too frequent application to the flowing bowl as represented in this case by a foaming quart pewter pot. Hear him with the voice of a Stentor giving his idea in song, musically as he fondly imagines, of the delights of the "Gay life of a young recruit." He thinks that tune will last for ever, and that to him has been vouchsafed the halcyon day of everlasting beer and skittles.

We leave him certain that his evening's amusement will not bear his morning's reflection and here we have another military episode, a deserter handcuffed and between his armed escort he has a hang-dog look and well he may feel, well he knows his fate for many a day to come. Just what our bucolic friend is too likely to turn out after his brief dream of glory and skittles has departed and the fumes of doctored beer evaporated.

And now we wend our way up Sandy Hill the via sacra of Woolwich; here we meet the last scene of all. Hark to the slow and measured tread of armed men escorting some dead comrade to that bourne from which no traveller re turns. List to the solemn booming of the muffled drum, and the shrill notes of the wailing fife blending with the loud resounding trumpet, now with a fierce and a defiant tone and anon sinking to a low and plaintive wail. Such is the "Dead march in Saul." The soldier's dirge, the warrior's requiem,—who can hear unmoved its mournful melody, who gaze upon a scene like this untouched?

Slowly the mournful cortege mounts the hill and disappears from sight; soon three rattling volleys fill the air and all is over.

"The cocks shrill clarion or the echoing horn"
"No more shall wake him from his lowly bed."

Go, carve this upon his tomb in monumental brass, spread it abroad, ye winged winds. Engrave it on your heart of hearts, ye kings and princes, that full surely:

The path of Glory leads but to the grave.

And here is Silkwich common famed in many And here is Silkwich common famed in many a mimic fight. Here frantic adjutants galloping to and fro, storm and swear, expending both their own and their charger's breath to very little purpose. Here youthful "subs" just commissioned from the adjacent military academy, in imagination flesh their maiden swords. Here generals "guiltess of their country's blood" air their dormant military genius and finally air their dormant military genius and finally here the patient British Taxpayer can calmly contemplate the process of converting his hard cash into insubstantial smoke.

Amidst such scenes as these our hero passed his uneventful life until one day the following startling appeal met his aye in that mysterious second column of the "Times."

"G, G, is earnestly entreated to return to his home at H—, his mother being dangerously ill."

Reader, did you ever come upon that same mysterious column in which such hopes and fears, such joys and sorrows, such merciful forgiveness, and such stern rebukes are wont to be recorded?

with "its ivy mantled tower" just o'ertopping the ancient elms at whose base "the rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep."

The boys just trooping out of school, turning to mirth all things of earth as only children can. Here, at his feet, the babbling stream wound its silvery way along. The ford with its time-worn stepping stones, and close at hand the clattering mill. Here, the cricket field, and there, the old Town bridge. The very path he trod, the stiles he clambered over, seemed each and all to greet him as an old familiar friend, and stretching far and wide around him the glorious landscape hill, and dale, and wooded height, while here and there stood out in bold relief against the leafy back ground, one of

"The stately homes of England,
How beautiful they stand—
Amidst their tall, ancestral oaks
Thro' all the pleasant land."

Who would not love, and if he needs must, who would not fight for such a native land?

But, hark! what sound is that swinging upon

the breeze, breaking upon his revery? It is the tolling of the passing bell telling of one more traveller, who has reached his journey's end, where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest.

A sad foreboding came upon him, he hurried on and soon is at the gate; unseen and unan-nounced he enters, climbs the familiar stair and finds himself in the dread presence of death. Too late—too late—to receive from her the forgiveness he so much needed, and which he knew awaited him. Mortal had put on immor-tality. Too late, too late! what would not he have given then for

"The touch of a vanished hand, The sound of a voice that is stilled."

Once more pull down the blinds, and softly let the curtain fall forever, this scene also is ended.

At this stage our chairman who, under the soporific influence of the toddy aforementioned, was enjoying forty winks, woke with a start, and finding the lateness of the hour, adjourned the meeting until next evening. Soon we were all snugly ensconced in our respective berths, rocked to sleep on the bosom of the mighty deep.

SCIENTIFIC.

MR. JAMES LAMONT, the Arctic explorer, yachtsman and sportsman, says that he is perfectly sure that the vibrations of a boat striking against an ice field are conveyed a distance of two miles or more. Whenever in his expeditions the bow of his boat came in contact with ice every seal for miles raised its head and was on the alert.

THE Imperial Russian Technical Society has reported favorably to the Government on the introduction of the decimal system, which is now everywhere established in Europe, except in England and Russia. The report says that the Russian people will easily fall into the change, as the Russian measures do not vary much from the French; it likewise advises that the metrical system be taught in the schools, and that cheap pamphlets be published on the subject.

pamphlets be published on the subject.

At the Devonport Navy Yard in England, the other day. further experiments were made with Lieut. Mackaroff's patent safety collision mats, the result being entirely satisfactory. Several vessels, after having received such damage as would otherwise have proved fatal, have already been saved by means of the invention, together with thousands of lives. The Imperial Russian Navy, in which service the inventor holds a commission as acting lieutenant, has used this invention for some years past. some years past.

THE largest armor plate ever made was pro-THE largest armor plate ever made was produced on March 15th, at the Cyclops Works of Mesers. Crammell & Co., in Sheffield, England. The thickest made previously was fourteen inches, but the plate made on the 15th was twenty-two inches thick. It is one of several intended for two war vessels now constructing for the Italian Government. The plate, which weighs thirty-five tons, will be tested by a 100 ton gun. Each vessel will have two turret guns. The plate was very successfully rolled.

fully rolled.

The German General Staff has published a report on the trials made since 1871 with regard to the emport on the trials made since 1871 with regard to the employment of balloons for military purposes. All attempts to direct balloons have failed. It is hoped that means for mounting and descending without throwing out ballast or letting out gas, and for renewing during the voyage by chemical means the provision of gas, will shortly be discovered. Balloons should not be too large, and the covering should be as deuse and at the same time as light as possible. The experiments for discovering the means to direct balloons are being continued. The questions of the most suitable proportion between the diameter of the screw and the height of the balloon, of the best shape to be given to the wings, and of the number of the wings, are also being studied.

The use of the phonetic alphabet was ably

THE use of the phonetic alphabet was ably discussed before the Polytechnic Society at Cooper Institute on Thursday evening last by Mr. Leland, S. P. Andrews, and Prof. Boynton of Syracuse.

Andrews, and Prof. Boynton of Syracuse.

A Mr. Andrews states that a few years ago the Japanese Minister at Washington told him his nation stood in need of a new language. It was desirable that English literature should be introduced among them. But the Japanese tongue was not sufficiently comprehensive to express it. A word from the Mikado, and any language could be introduced in their schools. Used thus for a single generation, it would become the language of the country. The objection to English lay in its arbitrary and difficult pronun lation, and its many useless, silent letters. For this reason the Jape have introduced the study of German. Our language has been discarded for carrying an excess of needless consonants and dipthongs, the result being that fourteen letters out of every hundred in our books and newspapers convey no sound whatever.

TRAVELLERS on railroads are often desirous of

MY AVERSION.

It was about ten years ago I first met with my aversion. It was, if I remember rightly, when I was studying at King's College and had a deal

The circumstance may appear trivial to others, but it affected me greatly—depressed me—had crushing influence on my animal spirits, which were ordinarily great. I acquired a sudden but severe tendency to thoughtfulness, from which disagreeable fault I had hitherto been considered free; in fact, it had been previously said of me that I thought of nobody—but myself.

that I thought of nobody—but myself.

I do not imagine my friends meant to aver that I was selfish, only my actions were such that they (my friends) could scarcely help thinking otherwise. Analysis I had not been delicated ing otherwise. Anyhow, I had not been addicted to thought before, and now there was evidently something occupying the space which is usually tenanted by the brain.

It was this. I had seen somebody I could not understand; and priding myself, as I then did, upon my knowledge and judgment of human nature (for I had thought I was equal, after a careful survey of anybody, to determine who or what they were), I was naturally annoyed, for, for once, I was undoubtedly outwitted. This man defied my scrutiny, and consequently became my aversion.

It was my custom of a morning to patronise the neighbourhood of St. James's Palace, and regale my musical proclivities by listening to the gratuitous strains of the military bands; and it was at one of these early inexpensive al fresco concerts I first noticed my aversion.

There was nothing particularly strange in his appearance beyond being seedy in the extreme, but my attention was attracted notably by the regularity of his attendance. He never missed. Morning after morning, whenever I availed my self of this cheap entertainment, there, sure enough, was this person also, always in the same poverty-stricken garb—just one remove from a beggar, which appellation he avoided by invariably having some tobacco which he smoked in a dirty little, almost black, clay pipe, and by the use of a wretchedly old and faded pair of what had once been kid gloves-such luxuries I believe, not being permitted to beggars during their business hours.

His constant attendance was the reason of my annoyance, and set me thinking as to who of what he could be. Indeed, such an effect had his appearance upon me, that I determined to abstain from my customary morning exercise at any rate for a time, and to change my hours of relaxation from study to the afternoon.

Accordingly, instead of frequenting St. James's Park at ten a. m., I paid a visit to that more fashionable quarter, "The Rows" between the hours of four p. m. and six, and mingled, so to speak, with the aristocratic world. Here, thought 1, I shall be safe from my antipathy; from this

n, I shall be safe from my antipathy; from this man, who, by his, to me, mysterious surroundings, has visibly affected my very being.

Judge, then, of my state of mind, when on my first visit, at the very height of the season, at the hour when the "Ladies' Mile" is most besieged by the pink of fashion, I perceived this dreaded object, with the same clay pipe and the never to be forgetten costume.

hever-to-be-forgotten costume.

His face was so familiar, that at first I almost thought he would recognise me as an acquaintance, and perhaps bow. The idea was too monstrous. I turned sharply round, and made my exit through one of the smaller gates, into Piccadilly, and returned home-home, to think again of this spectre, who had so engrossed my mind, that I began to regard him as, in some inconceivable manner, connected with my destiny.

One thing was very certain-another place of public resort was closed to me now, for go anywhere where there was a probability of his presence I would not. Who could he be? In vain I tried to solve the query.

He evidently did not work, nor did he appear to want, judging by his contented, though impecunious, manner; and yet there was such an impression of abject poverty conveyed in his look, that I could not help wondering where his

next suit of clothes was to come from.

The following day I remained at home all the forenoon, and did not stir out till nearly six o'clock, when I sauntered up Regent Street, to have a look at the well-dressed people who are usually to be met there at that time.

I had proceeded as far as Beak Street only, when, horror upon horrors! this "thing," as Shakspere would say, "appeared again." Po-sitively he was there! It may seem absurd to recount, but there he was, leisurely strolling down the street, with his inseparable black pipe.

To say I was rooted to the spot would be untrue, because I walked past him as fast as I could, with a feeling of something very much akin to fear.

However, despite of my antinathy. I could not suppress a strong desire to know the business, if any, of the singular-looking object; so I retraced my steps, and followed him, at some short distance, determined, if possible, to put an end to my suspense.

He soon turned out of Regent Street, and lazily wended his way through the mass of back streets and courts that lie between there and Holborn.

Once he stopped at a shop which was devoted to the sale of fish; but he emerged, in a few seconds, with a small parcel, enveloped in a piece of newspaper, and continued his course as before through a maze of alleys and back streets.

I was compelled to remain a tolerable distance behind, in order to escape his observation; and, on his turning a corner, I lost him, and had the mortification of finding myself no nearer the solution of the problem, and considerably farther from my home than I liked.

It would take up a good deal too much space to recount the various circumstances under which, and the numberless occasions upon which, I

came across my antipathy.

I met him everywhere; at least, everywhere where the British subject can roam unmolested by fees or charges of any description. Any and everywhere where the admission was free, there. from time to time, did I encounter this man.
It had gone on for some months, and I had al-

most despaired of ever solving the strange coincidence, when, one evening, while witnessing a glorious spectacular Shaksperean revival at Drury Lane Theatre, with hundreds of auxiliaries, my attention was suddenly drawn to one of a miser-able-looking "rabble," who, tottering beneath the weight of a banner he was upholding, occupied a prominent position in the vast procession, whose numerical strength gave such effect to the spectacle.

Surely the face was familiar! I could not be mistaken! No, a second glance convinced me. I had discovered my aversion.

There he was-somewhat altered, it is true. He had exchanged his old modern costume for a new suit of ancient date; and his pinched, shrivelled cheeks and sunken eyes were rendered a little more ghastly by some daubs of rouge inartistically laid on.

The spell was broken! I had run him to death, and discovered that the man whose move-ments had so excited my curiosity, whose frequent appearance across my path, and whose walk of life had so defied and baffled my powers walk of life had so defled and basical my powers of penetration—this being who, for weeks and weeks, had been my bete noire, was no other than a supernumerary at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.

G. S.

RANDOM SKETCHES ON THE ROAD.

BY A CANADIAN COMMERCIAL.

"Our Mutual Friend," the "Blow by Implication," deserves more than a passing mention; his developments are many, he is eropping up in some new form continually. He may be a reticent, tacitum character and perhaps culti-

reticent, tacturn character and pernaps cultivates those qualities in order to have great store set by what little he may say.

"And when I open my mouth let no dog bark," is written on his face in unmistakeable characters. Dogmatic assertion is his forte, and paucity of words, a weakness with most men, is to him a tower of strength. His dupes, and is to him a tower of strength. His dupes, and they are many, speak of him in whispers and with wondering awe. He knows his silence to be far more impressive to his admirers and withering to his opponents than his speech, and he acts upon that knowledge. For the character to sit well upon him he should be a man of produced a supervision and goodly convertion. ter to sit well upon him he should be a man of ponderous avoirdupoise and goodly corporation, and his gait and air should be cultivated to express that presence of semi-dignified pomposity inseparable from the character. He should also understand (literally as well as figuratively) how to fill the chair, and the chair must be capable of displaying such a grand accumulation of pompousness and obesity to advantage—that is, it should be large, with a well-concaved seat, two ponderous arms and a broad back. The eternal fitness of things being exemplified in the two ponderous arms and a broad back. The eternal fitness of things being exemplified in the construction of the chair, and the chair with its unwieldy contents placed at the head of a hotel dining-table flanked by two rows of admiring commercial satellites, behold the impersonation of "the Blow by Silent and Massive Implication!" Young and green commercials who have not yet so to speak cut their commercial teeth. clance furtively at him, and await cial teeth, glance furtively at him, and await with tremulous anxiety his approval or disapproval of any remark they summon up courage to make. They laugh consumedly at anything he may say that has the faintest approach to a witticism, and concentrate their indignant glances on any unfortunate wight whom the great man may see fit to wither with his disapproving silence. His commendation or con-demnation of any dish on the table is awaited with anxiety—either seals its fate. But, withal, I must confess to a sneaking regard for this specimen Blow; he is so unique and his tribe is so small numerically that it would be a pity to make any attempt to extinguish one of the number. Besides which, his company is very comfortable as I always seem to draw from him a sense of corporeal importance I did not previously possess, and I find too, by long and practical experience, that the civic dignitaries of any town I visit in his company, if they do not cordially salute him, at least survey him with an air of kindly and even fraternal interest that proves

"A fellow-feeling makes us wondrons kind."

Another development of this type of Blow is the dark-clothed, sombre-faced man who is partner in the firm," and who wishes it distinctly to be understood that he is not a "Commercial to be understood that ne is now a

Traveller"—perish the thought! He is only

"too his outtomers" and "do" taking a trip to "see his customers" and the country, although if the former will but sufficiently pander to his self-conceit he has no objections to "doing" them. He drope casually into a merchant's store and after having endesvoured to sufficiently impress him with the condescension he is manifesting in the call he remarks with a supercilious air, "I have a few

Should Mr. Brown honour himself in the proposed manner, he will probably find that the ''partner' has all the samples that ever came from the house, and often displays far less knowledge of his business than a genuine "'Commercial" of very ordinary abilities. He makes few friends. There are too many good men on the road who make nearly productions. men on the road who make no such pretensions to "great Mogulism" for business men to need to bow the knee to this Commercial Baal, and as for travellers themselves, he professed by his speech and manners such a profound contempt for them, that it becomes reciprocal. To use an expressive slangism, they "go for him" at every opportunity.

Dropping the "Blow by Implication" with

this creature, whose assumed and magnificent indifference to business constitutes the implication, we will have a little examination into the character of the Society Blow. This is the gentleman who knows all the little great men of every town he visits, who draws on his kid gloves every evening about eight o'clock—no gloves every evening about eight o clock—no earlier, as it would imply vulgarity, and to be suspected of vulgarity is the bugbear of his life; and when asked where he is going, tells the enquirer in a tone of languid nonchalance—"Oh, out to spend the evening, awful bore, but what he done woulknow" On Sundays he dismust be done, you know." On Sundays he disappears in a mysterious manner after breakfast and is not seen again till after church at night and a similar enquiry as to his whereabouts elicits a similar reply. He is, or wishes to be thought a thorough ladies' man. None of these traits are in themselves objectionable to me—far from it—I wish this to be distinctly understood, as a too hasty interpretation by the ladies themselves of what I have penned might bring me into bad odour with them, a result I should greatly deplore. No, it is the self-satisfied assumption of a superior capacity for shining in society manifested, by these well-dressed apes, that disgusts me. Ask one of them if he has been in such and such a town—"well, yes, guess he has—knows all the girls in the placedanced with Miss So-and-so at the last calico ball," the name of the lady being supposed by him sufficient to overpower his listeners with we. "Does he do anything with Smith, the boss grocer of the town?" "No, never sold bim—knows Miss Smith well, though—nice girl, Miss Smith' and so his vapid gas escapes. Small talk, minced conversation, is his forte. He is the successful rival of bank clerks in the towns he visits; they hate him, flirts adore him, sensible men despise him, his brother travellers laugh at him in what he "wears his heart upon" -his sleeve. Business with him is, as he pre-tends it to be, the last of all considerations; occasionally he meets another drummer of the same ilk, and it is amusing, exquisitely so, for an uninterested on-looker to listen to the verbose attempts one makes to outdo the other in reciting his social triumphs and female conquests. Each is intensely jealous of the other. But bah? why waste words on such nonen-tities? We all know them, know them too well.

Another peculiar variety, but a rara aris among commercial Blows is the "Ancient Traveller," the gentleman who traffics or tries to traffic on his experience and renown. Finding himself worsted in an argument or expecting to be worsted, he will fall back on his "experience," and with a "magnifico" air intimate to the presumptuous youth who dares to pit himself against him in the wordy tournament. self against him in the wordy tournament:
"Well, I don't know, but I think I ought to know, for I have been on the road—let me see—well, fifteen years anyhow," then, with a snap-dragon outburst of well-simulated wrath "long dragon outburst of well-simulated wrath "long before you had left school, sir, long before you had left school." This usually concludes the controversy, for if the juvenile party to it possesses in any degree the bump of veneration, such a showing of his adversary's hand effectually silences him, and should even the bump in question be deficient, he will (unless too bumptious) preserve afterwards a discreet silence in deference to the frailties of age. "Second childhood" is always more provocative of the sentiment of pity than contempt, for which of us can say that in our "Sere and yellow leaf"

"Sere and yellow leaf

we may not lapse into it? Well, let us leave him, only praying for him with Charles Dickens,

"Lord, keep his memory green,"

for without that his life having outlived its use-

fulness, would be a blank.

With which wish I dip my pen in the bottle of rascally hotel ink before me for the last time to-night, to subscribe myself

THE WAYFARER.

THE CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIA-TION.

Klsewhere are given to-day portraits of the President and Secretary-Treasurer of the Canadian Press Association, an institution which we are happy to learn has become a power in the land, and exercises a potential influence for good apon the fraternity of the press. It is not too much to say that the most sanguine expectations of the Founders of the Associationwhom still survive—have been amply realized. The object of the organization was to bring together the members of the press at least on year, with the view of becoming more acquainted with one another, so that the tone of bitterness remarks with a supercilious air, "I have a few samples with me, Mr. Brown, just some special the journals of the day might be partially, if not wholly eradicated. The result thus far has been

truly gratifying, and every member of the Fourth Estate, throughout the Province of Ontario, may well feel proud of such an institution as the Press Association, numbering as it does so many good men and true in its ranks.

The Association was originated in 1859, the The Association was originated in 1859, the first meeting being held at Kingston, at the time of holding the Provincial Fair. Mr. William Gillespy, then of the Hamilton Spectator, presided. There were also present Dr. Barker, of the Kingston Whig; Mr. Armstrong, of the Kingston Herald; Mr. H. C. Grant, of the Kingston News; Mr. Bowell, of the Belleville Intelligencer: Mr. W. Sheppard, of the ville Intelligencer; Mr. W. Sheppard, of the Belleville Independent; Messra. Lowe and Dunbar Browne, of the Montreal Gazette; Dr. Gillespie; of the Picton Times; Mr. Beach, of the Whitby Watchman; Mr. Campbell, Napanee Standard; Mr. David Wylie, Brockville Re-corder; Mr. Doyle, Cornwall Frecholder; Mr. Thomas Sellar, Montreal Echo; Mr. John Jacques, Milton Journal; and Mr. W. G. Culloden, Milton New Era. Of the above sixteen Founders of the Association, we believe there is only one pow directly senated. is only one now directly connected with the press, and four have passed from this earthly scene. The following have been the Presidents since the association was formed:—W. Gillespy, since the association was formed :— w. Gillespy, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862; D. McDougall, 1863; D. Wylie, 1864; Thomas White, 1865; M. Bowell, 1866; Thomas Sellar, 1867; J. A. Campbell, 1868; N. Buckingham, 1869; David Campbell, 1868; N. Buckingham, 1869; David Wylie, 1870; E. Jackson, 1871; James Somerville, 1872; John Cameron, 1873; Rev. W. F. Clarke, 1874; H. Hough, 1875. The annual meetings have been held as follows:—At Hamilton, 1860; London, 1861; Toronto, 1862; Toronto and excursion to Orillia, 1863; Bellevilla 1864. Breakvilla and committees to ville, 1864; Brockville and excursion to Ottawa, 1865; Montreal and excursion up the Saguenay River, 1866; Goderich and excursion to the Saginaw Valley, Michigan, 1867; Collingwood and excursion up Lake Superior to Fort William, 1868; Cobourg and excursion to Oswego, 1869; Brantford and excursion to Cleveland, 1870; Toronto and excursion to Muskoka Territory, 1872; London, 1873; Toronto and excursion to Duluth and Fort William, 1874; Hamilton and excursion to Niagara Falls and Buffalo, 1875. This year the meeting will probably be held in Toronto, and the excursion is to be to the Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia. The whole of the arrangements have been entrusted to the President and Secretary, Mr. D. McDougall, the Centennial Commissioner, and ville, 1864; Brockville and excursion to Ottawa, McDougall, the Centennial Commissioner, and Mr. Friser, Secretary to the Advisory Board, are kindly giving their assistance.

Mr. John Cameron, President of the Association for this year, is a native Canadian, and has climbed his way from the lowest step in the ladder. He served his time as a printer in the London Free Frees office, commencing as carrier boy. Twelve years ago he started the Evening boy. Iwelve years ago he started the Evening Advertiser on a very small scale, and without any assistance. It is now one of the best and most influential journals in Ontario. Mr. Cameron is the principal writer for the Advertiser, but we believe has not secomplished any other than newspaper literary work if your other than newspaper literary work, if we may except occasional magazine articles and a series of letters from the old world which appeared under the title of "Impressions of a Canadian."

Mr. J. G. Buchanan, the Secretary-Treasurer, has occupied the present position for three consecutive years. He is comparatively a young man, having entered on the printing business at twelve years of age. Born in Montreal, he came to Upper Canada and served his apprenticeship in the office of the Brampton Times. In 1868 he became local editor of the Hamilton Spectator; on resigning the position he took charge of the Port Hope Mercury, and has been on the staff of the Hamilton Evening Times since 1869.

ROUND THE WORLD.

SERVIA has raised a forced loan of \$2,400,000. CHARLES DOUCET has been elected Permanent cretary of the French Academy.

CAVALRY reinforcements have started from Spain for Cuba

THE French Government will re-appoint a Seven Communist refugees have been ordered

to quit Germany. A member of the Reichstag has been impri-

ned for insulting Bismarck. THE Italian Parliament has adjourned till the

THE truce granted to the King of Abyssinia

THE French Chamber of Deputies has agreed olish the state of siegr THE direct cable is again broken between Rye

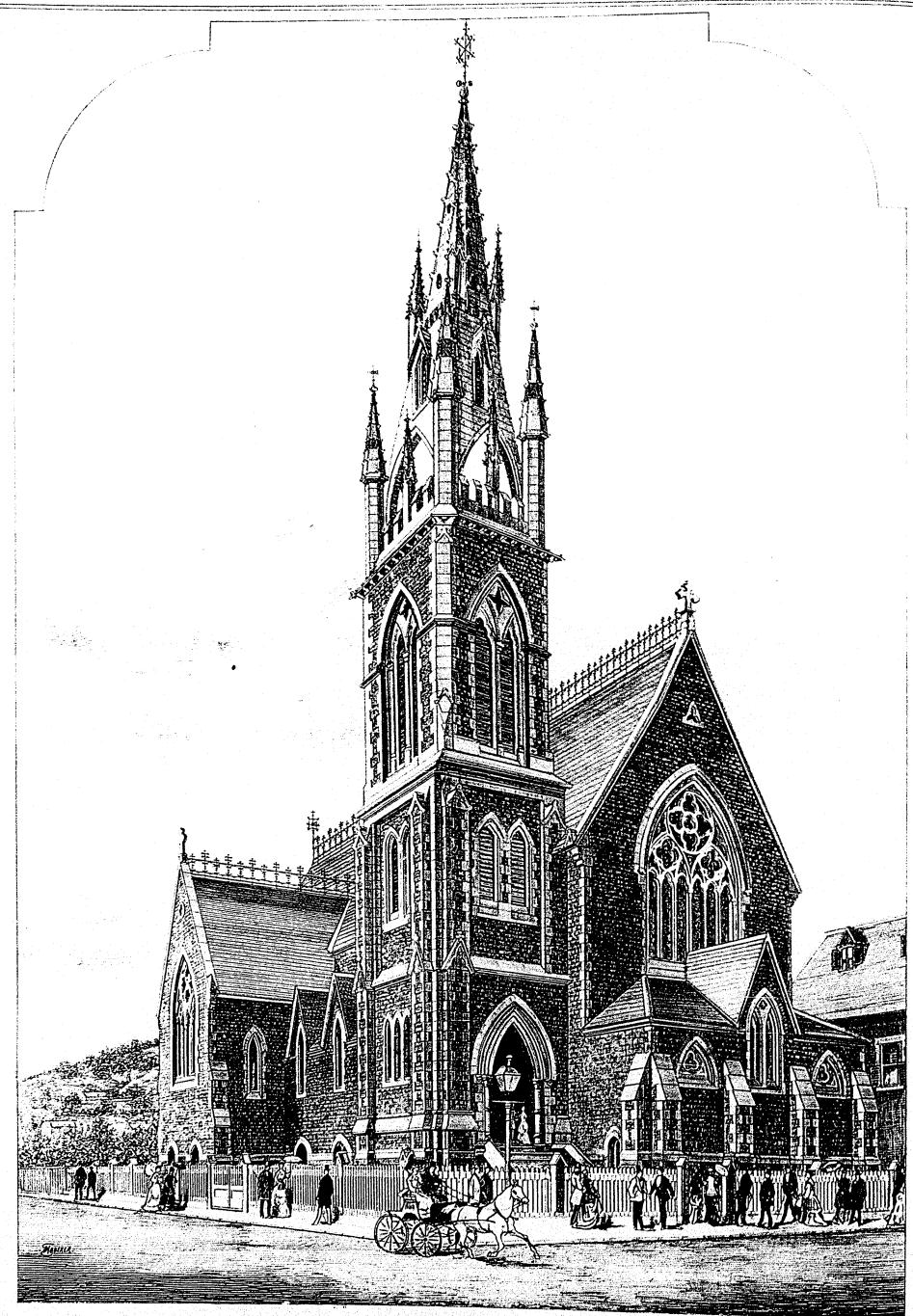
sch and Torbay. REPRESENTATIVES of England and France vill, it is said, shortly meet to negotiate a new

Count Von Arnim has been summoned to appear before the Imperial Court of Discipline at Pots on the 28th of April.

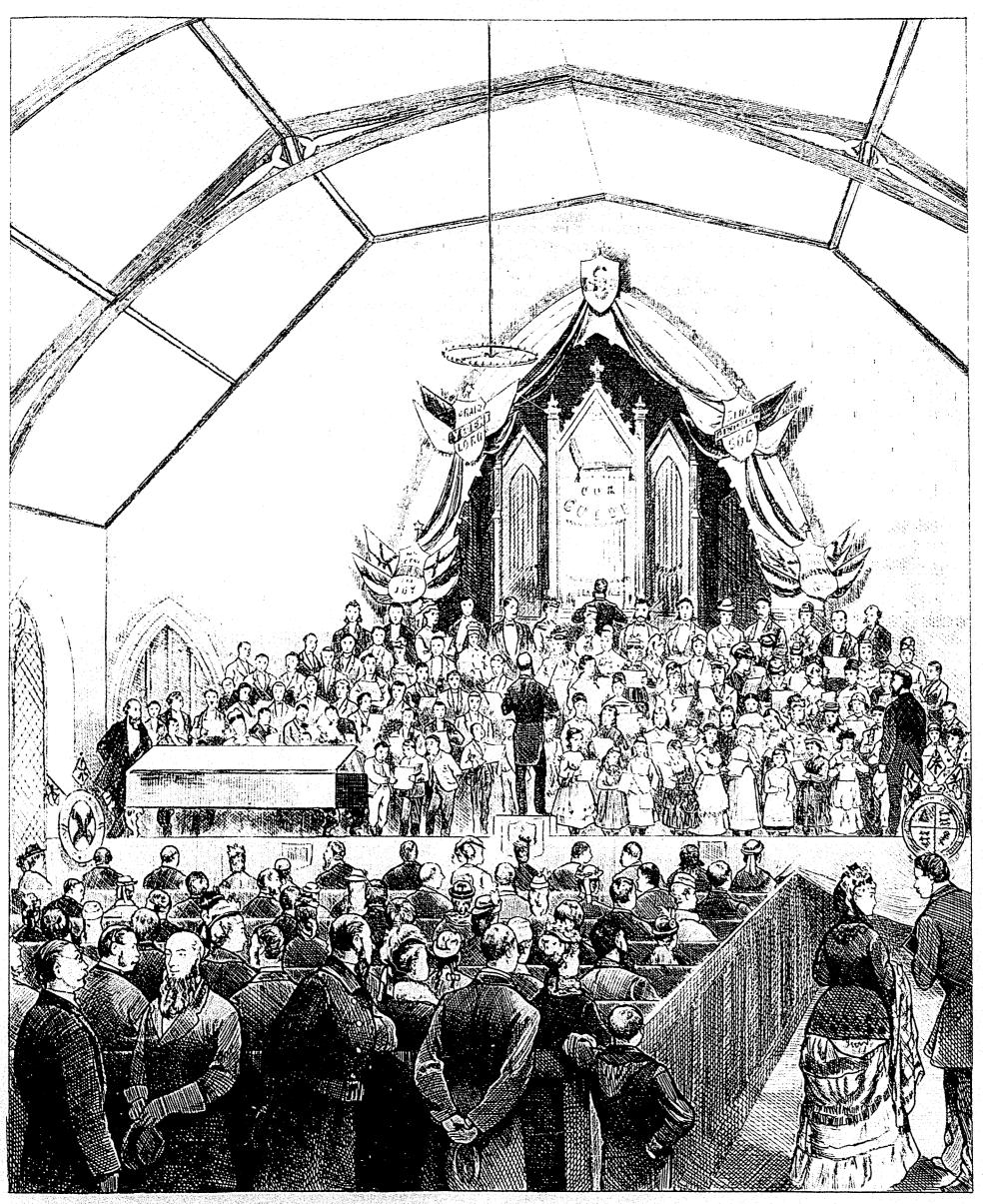
THE Income Tax in Great Britain is going to be raised 1d. on the pound, owing to the increased navy estimates.

THE Turkish Pacification council has issued a proclamation granting all refugees one month to return to their homes, after which the property of all absente

THE billiard match for the championship of the world was played at Paris last week, and was won by Maurice, Vignaux, of Toulouse. His rival was Mr. William Sexton, of New York.



MONTREAL: -ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, UPPER ST. URBAIN STEEET.



MONTREAL: -CONCERT OF THE SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

Address by Henrietta R. Burland.—Respected Parents and Friends:—We are happy to meet you again at our Fifth Annual Concert. We do not promise to render for you the sublime music of the great composers; we sing simpler strains that tell of Jesus and our distant Home. We hope that you will not be altogether disappointed with our modest efforts to entertain you. In a garden the gardy flowers attract the eye, but sometimes the richest perfumes come from some almost hidden sprigs of mignonette. You often call us your mignonettes, your little darlings, but we, though only little blossoms, wish to night to make your walk in the garden of song as pleasant as we can. Some day, we trust that we shall be able to sing a nobler song, in which you too may take a part. Meanwhile we ask for your sympathy; and, if we can merit it, your approval too. Now

"Listen, and we will tell you,
The song creation sings
From the humming of bees in the heather,
To the flutter of Augels' wings.

An scho rings for ever, The sound can never cease, It speaks to God of glory, It speaks to earth of peace. Not alone did Angels sing it, To the poor shepherd's car, But the sphered Heavens chaunt it While listening ages hear." [Copyright secured and all rights reserved.]

OUR CENTENNIAL STORY.

BASTONNAIS:

A TALE OF THE AMERICAN INVASION OF CANADA IN 1775-76.

By JOHN LESPERANCE.

BOOK II.

THE THICKENING OF THE CLOUDS.

XI.

ADVICE AND WARNING.

The rallying cry of the band of malcontent farmers was the yelp of the wolf. This was adopted out of hatred of the very name of Wolfe, the conqueror of Quebec. "Loup" was the title applied by them to every English resident, and more especially to the British soldier. We have seen how the sound was used to gather the conspirators in the forest at night, and how Batoche recognized it. Although the Americans had been only fourty eight hours in the environs of Quebec, they had already learned the meaning of the signal. This was apparent when the hermit The rallying cry of the band of malcontent the signal. This was apparent when the hermit with his three companions reached the bridge which spanned the little river St. Charles, on which spanned the little river St. Charles, on the high road leading directly to the town. There a squad of New Jersey militiamen was posted as sentry. As the Canadians approached they were challenged, and on uttering the cry of the wolf, were immediately admitted within the lines. The officer in command understood the wolf, were immediately admitted within the lines. The officer in command understood French, and Batoche was the spokesman of his party. The following colloquy took place. party. The following control.
"What is your desire?"
"We have come to offer you our services."

"In what capacity?"

"As scouts."

"Do you live in the town?"

"No, at Beauport."
"You are farmers?"
"Yes."

" Have you arms ?"

"Yes, for we are also hunters."
"You know the country then."
"For ten leagues around."

"And the town?"
"We know all our countrymen in it."
"Can you communicate with them?"

"We have many means of doing so.
"That is well. We shall need your services."
We have said that the object of Barbin and his companion was to enter into direct commu-nication with some of the Continental officers, make known their plans of operation and devise some mode of systematising their services. This they partially accomplished in the course of a further conversation, and were told to return in a few days to receive direct commissions from a few days to receive direct commissions from headquarters. But they had a second duty to perform, or rather Batoche had, as he informed his companions on their way to the rendez-vous, after hearing full particulars of everything that had taken place in the two days since the Americans had invested Onebec. Retoche deli-Americans had invested Quebec. Batoche delivered his ideas somewhat as follows. Addressing the officer, he said:
"You are aware that my countrymen within

the town are divided in sentiment?
So we have heard."

"One party espouses the cause of England and has formed into a regiment to fight for it."
"That we know."

"That party is now particularly incensed against you.

"Another party favors the cause of liberty and

"'Yes, they are our friends."
"'Yes, they are very much discouraged at what has recently happened."
"'May I speak freely?"
"'As addiant, addian"

"As soldier to soldier." "And will you believe my words?"
The officer fixed his eyes on the quaint ener-

getic face of the old hermit and answered emphatically:
"I will."

"And you will report my words to your commander?"

"Then, listen to me. The day before yester-day, after landing on the north shore, you de-ployed your forces on the Plains of Abraham?"

Batoche went into this and the following other particulars, which he had learned order to have them confirmed by the American officer, so that there could be no mistake about the conclusion which he drew from them.
"We did," was the reply.

"And you sent forward a flag of truce?"
"Yes."

"That was for a parley."

"It was a summons to surrender."

"That makes matters worse. In the town it was supposed to be for a mere parley. When the truth is known, the effect will be still more disagreeable."
"What do you mean?" exclaimed the officer.

" Excuse me a moment. Your messenger was dismissed ?"

"He was," replied the officer with impatience

'And the flag fired upon ?"

"Yes," was the answer accompanied by an

oath. "Then this is what I mean. Your friends within the town are indignant and disheartened because you did not resent this double insult. They cannot explain it to themselves. They reason thus: either the Bastonnais were strong reason thus: either the Basionnais were strong enough to avenge and punish this outrage, or they were not. If they were strong enough, why did they not sweep to the assault? If they were not strong enough, why expose themselves and us to this terrible humiliation? In the first instance, their inaction was cowarding. In the second suprestition their was cowardice. In the second supposition, their drawing up in line and sending a flag to demand

drawing up in line and sending a flag to demand surrender was a painful fanfaronade."

Batoche had warmed up to his old weird manner, as he spoke these words. He did not gesticulate, neither did he elevate his voice, but the light of the camp-fire flickering upon his face revealed an expression of carractness and conrevealed an expression of earnestness and conscious strength. Advancing a step or two towards the officer he said in a lower voice:

"Have I spaken to a lower voice:

Have I spoken too much?

"You have spoken the truth!" roared the officer, stamping his foot violently, and then muttered in English:

"Just what I said at the time. This old Frenchman has told the truth in all its naked harsh-

The officer was Major Meigs, one of those who had most strenuously disapproved of the despatch of the flag of truce, and whose opinion of the event is recorded in history.

He thanked Batoche for his valuable information and assured him that he would repeat all he had said to Colonel Arnold.

"Perhaps you would allow an old soldier to add another word," continued the hermit, as they were about to separate.

The officer was so impressed with what he had heard, and with the peculiar manner of the strange being who addressed him, that he granted

"As a lover of liberty, as an enemy of the English, as a friend of the Bastonnais, I think after what has happened it would be better for your troops to withdraw for a time from within sight of the walls of Quebec."

The officer leader whether the contraction of the results of the walls of Puebec.

The officer looked up dubiously. "They might retire to some village a little up the river. There they could revictual at leisure.

No answer.

"And wait for reinforcements."

The officer smiled approvingly.

"And give their friends in and around the town time to organize and complete their arrangements. As yet we have done little or nothing. But in a week or ten days we could do a great

"The idea is an excellent one, and will be considered," said the officer, shaking the hand of Batoche, after which the interview termin-

Whether the old man's advice had any weight or not, the very course which he suggested was adopted a couple of days later. Feeling his inability to press the siege unaided, and learning that Colonel McLean, with his Royal Emigrants, had succeeded in reaching Outlean to the country of the c that Colonel McLean, with his Royal Emigrants, had succeeded in reaching Quebec from Sorel, on the very day that he himself had crossed from Point Levis, thus strengthening the garrison of the town with a few regulars, Arnold, on the 18th November, broke up his camp and retired to await the arrival of ed to Pointe aux Trembles, to await the arrival of Montgomery from Montreal.

(To be continued.)

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, MONTREAL.

St. Martin's Church was completed in the St. Martin's Unuren was completed in the Fall of 1874. It stands in a part of Montreal's "beautiful situation," and which a few years ago was quite suburban. This neighbourhood is now being rapidly built upon, and opened out into streets and terraces. The growth of the into streets and terraces. The growth of the city in this direction has been so decided as to demand the erection of an Episcopalian Church. To meet this want, St. Martin's was built. It is capable of sitting 500. It has an elegant Rectory House attached, and underneath the Church is a lofty and well lighted basement, divided into class rooms, and where the Sunday School and other congregational meetings are held. whole is well equipped to do its good work in this growing neighbourhood. The Parish as-signed to the new Church of St. Martin's extends from Sherbrooke street to the city limits on the North, and from Durocher street to St. Lawrence Main street. The Church stands well nigh in the middle of the Parish, and is sufficiently removed from any other Anglican church to show its necessity at once to the eye of the beholder looking down on the Parish from the neighbouring mountain. The Revd. J. Philip Du Moulin M. A., one of the Bishop's Chaplains, was chosen as its first Rector. The Churchwardens are C. J. Brydges and John Molson, Esq. The organist is Mr. Herbert Oldham.

(For the Canadian Illustrated News.) A LITTLE GRAMMAR.

It is obvious to all careful readers of the English language that there are many irregularities init, some of which are so evident and so easy of rectification that I often wonder that our educators have not ere this reduced their number. These irregularities are particularly numerous and noticeable in the spelling and derivation of words.

I solicit the attention of teachers to this defect in our language. And in thus addressing them I make no pretension to originality or learning; but as a student of English, I think that many anomalies may by them be easily reduced to rule to the great advantage of both native and foreign scholars. If judicious alterations be made in the school-room and adopted by the members of the fourth estate, they will not fail to make their way into our general literature.

Teachers, Editors, and Reporters for the press are all-rowerful either teachers. are all-powerful either to corrupt or refine their country's speech.

With your permission I submit to your num erous readers a few instances of anomalous spell-

From cedo, to yield, to yo, we derive cede, accede, concede, precede, recede, secede, which are, I think, spelled correctly; but exceed, proceed, succeed, incorrectly, though they come from the same root.

From cessum, we get cession, access, excess, process, recess, success, abscess, and decease. Should not the last two be spelled, abcess and

I invite your scholarly readers to the consideration of this not unimportant subject, and request to give the public the benefit of their researches in this interesting department of study. And for this purpose, if you approve, I know of no better medium than the columns of the ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Yours &c .. A. B. C.

Montreal.

REVIEW.

We have to thank the author, Mr. J. G. Norris, for the receipt of a pamphlet, intended for private circulation only, containing an account of all the steps that were made by him to bring about the visit to Canada of the Prince of Wales, in 1860. It will be unknown to many of our readers, as we confess it was to ourselves, that it is mainly due to Mr. Norris that the Royal visit of 1860 took place. This gentleman, in 1858, proceeded to England, at his own expense, to lay before the Queen a petition from her loyal Canadian subjects to allow the Prince of Wales to visit Canada for the purpose of opening the Provincial Exhibition in Toronto. Although the visit could not take place in that year, the mission of Mr. Norris was not fruitless, Wales, in 1860. It will be unknown to many of year, the mission of Mr. Norris was not fruitless. as the Prince came over two years later. At the date of the Royal tour, Mr. Norris had departed from Toronto to take up his residence in British Columbia, where he has since zealously labored on the cause of Canadian Union, but he is now on a visit to Ottawa, and his return has revived the particulars of his patriotic mission to England. We join, with several of our colleagues on the press, in expressing the hope that some mark of Royal favor may yet be given to Mr. J. G. Norris. J. G. Norris.

We have received a pamphlet containing the Proceedings of the Special Meeting of the Manufacturers' Association of Ontario, held at Toronto on the 25th and 26th of last November. To this meeting we referred at the time in the columns of the ILLUSTRATED NEWS. What we mean to draw more particular attention to to-day mean to draw more particular attention to to-day is the republication in this brochure of a number of the letters and articles on Free Trade and Protection, from the pen of Mr. W. Dewart, of Fenelon Falls, which first appeared in the columns of our own journal. These papers were much noticed when originally printed in the NEWS and they deserve to be widely read for their sterling good sense. Accuracy of statement their sterling good sense, accuracy of statement, originality of view, and clearness of deduction. originality of view, and clearness of deduction.
The article on England's Foreign Trade is really a remarkable production, and we trust that Mr.
Dewart may find time, amid his other engagements, to continue his valuable researches.

The Canadian Parliamentary Companion for 1876 is an improvement, if possible, on the issues of preceding years, carrying up to date a mass of most useful intelligence which it is impossible to find elsewhere in a similar form. The possible to find elsewhere in a similar form. The very best recommendation we can give of this valuable work is the enumeration of its contents. Part I. The Governor General and staff; the Queen's Privy Council for Canada; The Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court. Part II. Members of the Senate. Part III. Explanation of Parliamentary terms and proceedings.
Part IV. Members of the House of Commons.
Part V. Counties, Districts, Cities and Boroughs returning members to House of Commons, with names of Candidates in each constituency at last General Election, and at each subsequent election, and the total vote pelled for each candidate respectively. Part VI. The Local Governments and Legislatures. Part VII. The Deputy Heads and Chief Officers of the Civil Service of Canada. Part VIII. Political addresses and Party "platforms." Part IX. Political Societies and organizations, with names of office bearers. Part X. nizations, with names of omce bearers. Fart A. Table of precedence for the Dominion. The Editor, Mr. Henry J. Morgan, is also preparing The Canadian Legal Directory and Law Guide, which, from his known ability, will doubtless prove a work of sterling merit and general useful-

We have received a pamphlet from Dawson Bros., containing a humoristic account of the late debate on Free Trade in the House of Commons. The author is evidently no friend of Protection to native industries, but he hus off speakers on both sides with a great deal of mirth, speakers on both sides with a great deal of mirth, and at times with clever justice. As we had occasion to say a few weeks ago, we hail as a good sign the cultivation of political literature, outside of the narrow and personal circle of city journalism, and we trust that some of our good pens will meet with sufficient encouragement to pursue this species of writing still further.

The second part of George Eliot's Daniel Deronda, entitled "The Meeting Streams," has just been published. All we can say of the work at this present stage is that it is fully equal to any of the former productions of the author's genius, and embodies elements of wonauthor's genius, and embodies elements of won-derful power, which when properly worked out, as they will be, will result in another triumph for George Eliot. The Canadian copyright edition published by Dawson Bros., of this city, is beautifully printed, on excellent paper, and does credit to the publishers.

THEATRE ROYAL.

On the night of the first production of "Rose Michel" at the Academy, the doors of the Theatre Royal were once more opened to a company of amateurs self-styled "Invincibles" who attempted to play the "Lady of Lyons." Amateurs are not subject to criticism but we cannot teurs are not subject to criticism but we cannot give their acting a word of commendation. Miss Lillie Lonsdale appeared as Pauline after, we regret to say, a lengthy absence from our midst; she did the part full justice and was heartily apshe did the part full justice and was heartily applauded by a Montreal audience with whom she has ever been a favourite; she was assisted by Miss Belle Chippendale who played Madame Deschappelles with great force; as Claude's mother, Miss Lizzie Burgess, a lady of Mr. E. A. McDowell's company who by kind permission was allowed to assist hay sister active served. was allowed to assist her sister actresses' shared the plaudits of the audience.

HUMOROUS.

PROFESSOR (to Freshman)—"What is a circle?" Freshman (after much reflection)—"A round, straight line, with a hole in the middle."

-Pungite, fratres, pungite, Pungite cum amore, Pungite provectore, Diligentissime pungite.

"Don't you think," said a husband in a mild form of rebuke to his wife, "that women are possessed by the devil?" "Yes," was the answer," as soon as they are married."

A man who can sit with his feet in hot water, and a yard of red flannel around his throat, and not feel the sweet influence of spring, is dead to the subtle in-stincts which link humanity to nature.

A new book is entitled "Die Hauptstroemunger der Literatur des Neunzehnter Jahrhunderts." This title will give you all the necessary time to get out of the back door while the agent is mentioning it.

WHEN you can't find a match in the safe, you can be sure that there are at least two rusty screws, a corroded pen and four tacks in there. The number of tacks may occasionally vary, but it is believed that the other figures are impartially correct. A traveller was lately boasting of the luxury

of arriving at night, after a hard day's journey, to partake of the enjoyment of a well-cut ham and the left leg of a goose. "Pray, sir, what is the peculiar luxury of a left leg?" "Sir, to conceive its luxury, you must find 'tis the only leg that is left!?"

A timid young man, the other day, handed a well-known Paris restaurant keeper a volume of Horace, on the fly-leaf of which was written: "Please give the gentleman who will hand you this book a good lunch, and oblige yours, Paul F—" The restaurateur did as desired, and in the evening gave the book to its owner. "What a piece of luck!" cried the latter. "I forgot the book at some cafe, and had long ago written the lines, in case I should ever lose it."

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Rossi will make his first appearance in London about the middle of April as Hamlet.

THERE is some reason to hope that a few Shakespearian representations will be given in which Mdme. Ristori, Signor Salvini, and Signor Rossi will appear together in London.

MLLE. TIETJENS has just been offered \$4000 a week to remain in America, and sing twice a week during the Centennial, together with hotel and travelling for six persons, private carriages, &c.

In a burlesque now played in London in the

In a burlesque now played in London in the Duke's Theatre, a scene represents a skating rink with a ballet on rollers. This performance entertains better than was expected, because the girls sometimes glide off the stage into the orchestra, and often sit down with a thud.

WHEN Wagner desires to compose, he has to to see that all the draparies and hangings of his room are in perfect harmony; and it is then fadisposeable that his own costume should be in harmony, as regards color, with the sort of music he intends to write. His dressing-gown and slippers must be in accord with the music upon which his mind is to play.

THE Holburg Theatre of Vienna celebrated its centennial recently, on which country its director, Dr. Von Dingelstedt, was raised to the rank of baron, its three stage managers ware made Kaigh so of the Order of the Cross of Francis Joseph, the four leading actors and actresses were permitted to style themselves hereafter "royal imperial court players," and all the attachés received decorations or gifts of money.

THE Rabbi Bettelheim of San Francisco, in a lecture on "The Merchant of Venice," declares that Shylock is not a fair type of a Jew. Shakespeare erroneously makes a devout Jew conduct himself as no devout Jew would have done under like circumstances, a mistake which the Rabbi would excuse, because the dramatist could have had no means of knowing their characteristic. The Rabbi, however, accuses Shakespeare of founding the play upon the incident of Gertendus and Manu, which occurred in Venice thirty years before, and exactly reversing the facts. Gertendus, a Christian, lent money to Manu, a Jew, exacting as a bond a hand's breadth of the debtor's flesh. Manu could not pay, and Gertendus demanded the penalty. The case came before Inquisitor Sixtus, who decided against the Christian creditor. THE Rabbi Bettelheim of San Francisco, in a

BRELOQUES POUR DAMES

BEAUTY has its privileges. A woman who has plainness of countenance must not indulge in the luxury of plainness of speech.

A Brooklyn bachelor mentions the fact that the scratch of a female baby is always more sudden and treacherous than that of a male baby.

"You bachelors ought to be taxed," said a lady to a resolute evader of the matrimonial noose.—"I agree with you, madam," was the reply, "bachelorism is a great luxury."

A MAN may take a cold bath and exercise with dumb-bells every morning, but he won't "whoop-la" much around a woman who parts her hair on the side.

A LADY that would please herself in marrying, was warned that her husband was very singular. "Well," replied the lady, "if he is very much unlike other men, he is much more likely to be a good husband."

An old lady reading an account of the death of a venerable and distinguished lawyer, who was stated to be the "father of the Philadelphia bar," thus exclaimed:——"Poor man! he had a dreadful set of noisy children."

A GENTLEMAN, taking an apartment, said to the landlady, "I assure you, madam, I never left a lodging but my landlady shed tears."—She answered, "I hope it was not, sir, because you went away without paying!"

LITTLE four-year-old playing with her dolls—
"Now, you lay there, my dear, and you lay there." Mother—"Why, Edie, you know that isn't right; you should say lie." "Oh, no, mamma, I'm playing they are chickens.

WE hear of a Washington lady who appeared in company in a calico dress the other evening. She supposed everybody would shed tears over her goodness and economy; but instead every body looked grieved and said, "Good gracious! what's your husband been doing!"

A DANDY in New Orleans, wishing for an excuse to speak to a beautiful lady in the street with whom he was unacquainted, drew his nice white cambric handkerchief from his pocket, as he approached her, and inquired if she hadn't dropped it. The lady glanced at the hankerchief, nodded assent, took it and marched on, leaving the exquisite to be laughed at by his companions.

A YOUNG lady visiting a shop in New York was looking at a music box that had just ceased playing. Wishing to hear it again, she attempted to start it, but without success. "Oh, pshaw!" she said; "it won't go for me." One of the proprietors overhearing the remark, stepped up and said, "I wish I was a music-box—I'd go for you."

DETROIT husbands and wives sometimes—once in a great many years—have disputes. The other day when a Beech street couple were holding an angry argument the husband raised his hands and exclaimed, "Oh, Consistency, thou art a jewel!" The wife at once broke down, and as she sobbed she gasped out, "You saw her at the Opera, I suppose; but, if she had to split wood, wash dishes, and take care of six children, she wouldn't look any better'n I do—hoo!"

When a young man, who has just reached the years of goinghood, has his boots blacked regularly twice a day, puts on a new paper collar before each meal, trims his finger nails every half hour, keeps his three-fuzz power mustache porpetually dyed and scented, and his hair solemnly done up and elaborately parted behind, with semi-occasional practising of graceful attitudes and seductive smiles in the reflective bottoms of new tinware, you can bet your last "rag-baby" that some girl's heart of his n is in a state of gentle kerflummixment.

If a girl expresses a fondness for majestic men with large whiskers, make up your mind that she will marry a very small man with none. If she declares that "mind" is all she looks for, expect to see her stand before the altar with a very pretty young fellow, who has just sense enough to tie a cravat bow.

If, on the contrary, she declares she must have a handsome husband, get the plainest person in the circle of her acquaintances, and declare "that is the man," for it will be.

Men are almost as bad. The gentleman who desires a wife with a mind and mission, marries

Men are almost as bad. The gentleman who desires a wife with a mind and mission, marries a lisping baby, who screams at the sight of a mouse, and hides her face when she hears a sudden knock at the door.

And the gentleman who dreaded anything like strongmindedness, exults in the fact that his wife is everything he detected

his wife is everything he detested.

If a girl says of one, "Marry him! I'd rather die!" look upon the affair as settled, and expect cards to the wedding of these two people.

If a man remarks of a lady, "Not my style at all" sweit petiently the experance of the

If a man remarks of a lady, "Not my style at all," await patiently the appearance of the name in the matrimonial column in connection with that lady's.

And if two people declare themselves "friends and nothing more," you may know what will come next. There is no hypocrisy in this, and such marriages are invariably the happiest.

HEARTH AND HOME.

DESIRING TO MAKE: AN IMPRESSION.—Selfimportance, or, rather, a prevailing consciousness of self, is the most universal hindrance to the attainment of agreeable manners. A woman of delicate feelings and cultivated mind, who goes into company determined to be interested, rather than to interest, can scarcely fail to please We are assured, however, that in this respect there is something very defective in the present state of society. All desire to make an impression, none to be impressed; and thus the social intercourse of every day is rendered wearisome, if not disgusting, by the constant struggle of contending parties to assume the same relative position.

COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE.—The woman that is a happy wife need not long to be courted again. There is no need—she is won. Nor are many compliments necessary. Mutual devotion is an ever-appreciated compliment. Yet, still, you who are married, do not quite forget those old days which drew you to each other. Be lovers always. Many people are; and those who love are safe. The meeting and parting kiss, the kind look, the appreciative word—never forget these. Never let marriage degenerate into the commonplace. So surely as you do worse will follow; for the husband and wite who have no tender sentiment toward each other will become foes.

THE REALITIES OF LIFE.—There is routine work in life, and every man goes through it, but not all in the same way. To some it is a drudgery, to some pain, to some art, to some pleasure but to all life. If a man will not work, neither shall he eat, and the work men do is necessarily routine; the same wants, the same demands, similar duties, meet us every day. There arise endless details and questions of ways and means; but the one thing, life, by duty and by work, is before us! But what wisdom, what grace, we require to meet and fulfil it? There is one thing, that better than all others helps a man—it is cheerfulness. The sun rises every morning in the heavens, and although mists and clouds sometimes cover it, it is there.

LITTLE CHILDREN.—People who habitually put little children out of their hearts, and close their doors upon them, have no idea how much comfort they set aside—what pleasure, what amusement. Of course, the little creatures meddle with things, and leave the traces of their fingers on the wall, and cry, and "bother" a little; but, when one gets into the way of it, as mothers and other loving relatives do, those things become of minor importance. Children say such pretty things, and do such funny things, the touch of their little hands is so soft, the sound of their little voice so sweet, their faces are so pretty, their movements so graceful and so comical, the whole family goes baby-mad—and it is no wonder. No book was ever written that was half so interesting as a little child that is learning to talk and to think, that is developing from a tiny animal into a being with a conscience and a heart.

AT HOME.—The highest style of being "at home" grows out of a special state of the affections rather than of the intellect. Who has not met with individuals whose faces would be a passport to any society, and whose manners, the unstudied and spontaneous expressions of their inner selves, make them visibly welcome wherever they go, and attract unbounded confidence towards them in whatever they undertake? They are frank, because they have nothing to conceal; affable, because their natures overflow with benevolence; unflurried, because they dread nothing; always at home, because they carry within themselves that which can trust to itself anywhere and everywhere—purity of soul with fulness of health. Such are our best guarantees for feeling at home in all society to which duty takes us, and in every occupation upon which, it obliges us to enter. They who live least for themselves are also the least embarrassed by uncertainties.

CROSSING THE MAILS ON THE ICE, AT POINT EDWARD.

This sketch represents a scene well-known to the travelling public of Canada who westward "wend their way" in winter. The river is frequently rendered impassable by the quantity of movable ice that loosens itself from the Lake ice, and it is absolutely a hazardous undertaking to cross at these times under any circumstances. Wooden boats do not attempt it, and altho' it has been crossed on foot by single individuals, it is a foolhardy, and perilous act to attempt. The Railway Co., at this place has now placed two iron steamers of about 1600 Horsepower, capable of taking across 21 cars of freight or 9 passenger coaches with perfect ease, and these monsters go through the ice while the passengers are in the coaches and are not aware that the steamer is cutting a path through the ice, so quietly does it crush onward, dividing, breaking, or bearing under, and riding over the different kinds of ice it comes in contact with. The huge framework, partly seen on the left, is a portion of the "Girders" for loading and unloading the iron steamers with coaches, cars, of engines, &c., and are used on both sides of the river necessarily.

THE GLEANER.

France makes 640,000 dolls every year, many of them wonderful pieces of mechanism. England furnishes the rag dolls, and Germany the wax and china heads.

THE Italian Movimento announces that the Workingmen's Association of Genoa, who applied to Spain, through the foreign Minister, for permission to remove the remains of Columbus, now interred in Havana, to Italy, have received a favorable reply as far as Spain is concerned, but Havana utterly repudiates the idea.

VIENNA uses 720,000 pounds of genuine meerschaum, worth over \$1,000,000 yearly, and 4,100,000 pounds of meerschaum chips, which are ground and compressed and made into imitation pipes and cigar holders. The imitation is carried to such perfection that the best judges are often puzzled to distinguish it from the real article.

THE right to print and sell the official catalogue of the Centennial Exposition has been bought for \$100,000; \$40.000 is paid for the right to establish restaurants in the main building; soda water privileges bring the finance board \$52,000; cigar stands \$18,000; and it is estimated that with a royalty on beer of \$3 a barrel, \$50,000 will be raised.

At the recent elections in France for the members of the lower house of the new Assembly there were 8,533,612 persons who voted. Of these 4,687,117 voted for Republican candidates; 2,147,094 for Conservatives, and 1,699,411 for Bonapartists. Thus the Republicans have a majority of 840,612 over all others. The elections, in fact, were a regular plebiscitum, at which the question, "Republic," "Empire," or "Monarchy," was put to the people, and they voted for the Republic by a majority of 840,612.

THERE is a remarkable waiter at a hotel in Antwerp. He waits at table with great attention, and receives the smallest fee with gratitude, yet he has hanging up in one of the rooms of the same hotel pictures worth at least \$150,-000. Among them are works of Teniers, Vandyke, and other famous artists, all undoubted originals. He has been offered \$100,000 for one "Holy Family" and \$6,000 for another picture, but he is deaf to all inducements to sell. He will show his pictures to visitors only after a formal introduction, and then he shows them with dignity and talks about them with great intelligence.

THERE were 4,400,000 letters received at the returned office in London last year, of which 20,000 were not addressed. One of them contained over \$10,000 in bank notes. Among the odd addresses were the following: "Mr. Smith, at the back of the church, England," and "My dear Father in Yorkshire, at the White Cottage with White Pailings." One was directed, "This is for her that makes dresses for young ladies, that livs at t'other side of the road to James Brockslip, Edensover, Chesterfield." And another, "This is for the young girl that wears spectacles, 30 Sheriff Street, off Prince Edwin street, Liverpool."

HABITS OF BEETHOVEN.

Beethoven used to sit for hours at the piano down on the paper, and, subsequently, elaborated into the music with which he afterward put the world. If he discovered that he had been overheard at such times—as happened once when Cipriani Potter called upon the great component. Cipriani Potter called upon the great composer, and was shown in an adjoining room—he was incensed to the highest degree. In another mood, and especially after he had become deaf, while working out a subject in his mind, he would leave his house at night or in the early morning, and walk for many hours through the most remote and solitary places, through woods and by lakes and torrents, silent and abstracted. In this way he sometimes made the circuit of Vienna twice in a day, or, if he were at Baden. Cipriani Potter called upon the great composer, and by lakes and torrents, shent and abstracted. In this way he sometimes made the circuit of Vienna twice in a day, or, if he were at Baden, long excursions across the country. When engaged on his magnificent "Sonata Appassionata," he one day took a long walk with Ferdinand Ries, his pupil. They walked for hours, but during the whole time Beethoven spoke not a word, but kept humming, or rather howling, up and down the scale. It was the process of incubation. On reachimg home he seated himself at the piano without taking off his hat, and dashed into the splendid **fnale* of that noble work. Once there he remained for some time, totally regardless of the darkness or the fact that he and Ries had had nothing to eat for hours. His appearance became perfectly well known to people of all classes, who exclaimed, "There is Beethoven," when they saw him; and it is related that once, when a troop of charcoallated that once, when a troop of charcoalburners met him on a country path, they stood on one side, heavily laden as they were, to let him pass, for fear of troubling the great master's meditations. When composing in his own room at home he would sometimes walk about in a at nome ne would sometimes want account in a reverie, pouring cold water over his hands alternately, from jug after jug, till the floor of the room was inundated, and the people came runing up stairs to know the cause of the deluge. At his death he left, besides his finished works a quantity of rough sketches, containing, doubtss, the germs of many more works which never passed the stage in which they appear there. The first drafts of his well-known compositions show the successive alterations which their subject suffered before they pleased him; and these form a most interesting study, as exposing his manner of working. One of his sketch-books has been published in extenso; and, beside a host of matters of minor interest, it contains three separate drafts, at length, of the finale of one of his symphonies—a striking proof of the patience with which this great and fiery genius perfected his masterpieces. Even when completely finished, and perfected to his own satisfaction, his manuscripts presented many difficulties to the reader, and his copyists and engravers are said to have had a hard time of it. In one of his letters, in which he gives his publishers the corrections of some proofs of a stringed quartette, he concludes by saying that "It is four o'clock. I must post this; and I am quite hoarse with stamping and swearing!"

LITERARY.

An autograph letter of St. Thomas Aquinas has been discovered among the archives of Monte Cassino.

THE first number of an Arabic newspaper has just been issued in Paris, edited by M. Florian Pharaco. It is intended for the instruction of the Arabs in Algeria.

THE late Bishop Thirlwall of England is said to have been a perfect prodigy of precocity. At three years of age he read English so well that he was taught Latin, and at four he'read Greak with an ease and fluency that astonished all who heard him.

THE Camden Society of London has accepted the offer of Dr. Jessopp to edit "The Economy of the Fleet," from the MS. in possession of the Duke of Westminster. It contains a curious account of the condition of the Fleet Prison in the reign of James I.

A recent decree of the Mikado gives complete freedom of postage to journalists, each of whom is now allowed to send whatever communication he may think fit from one part of the empire to the other, free of expense.

It has been mentioned in a London paper that a marriage between the son of one poet and the daughter of another—Mr. Llonel Tennyson, son of A. Tennyson, and Miss Looker, daughter of Mr. Frederick and Lady Charlotte Locker,—has been arranged.

MR. THOMAS AIRD, author of "The Old-Bachelor in the Old Scottish Village," and other works, the friend of "Delta," and who in early life was one of the party of the Noctes Ambrosianse, is seriously ill at his residence, Castlebank, Dumfries.

MR. GEORGE CARTER SLEUT, an Englishman living in Shaughai, has just published a collection of Chinese ballads. One of them bears the name of "Chang Liang's Flute," and according to tradition its melaneholy tones induced 8,000 soldiers to desert their camp for their homes in a single night.

An important work on the decipherment of the Hieratic writing of Central America. by M. Léon de Rosny, is on the eve of appearing; it is accompanied by a large number of plates in folio. The French American Society has had a fount of characters specially cast for this work, so that every facility may be given to scholars of studying these curious writings.

A correspondent recalls a characteristic anecdote of Dickens and Forster. One night Dickens was conveyed from the play by a cabman, who addressed him by name. It turned out that he knew Douglas Jerrold, Macready, and others of the guild of literature set. He was asked if he knew Forster. Not by name. His personal appearance was described. "Oh, yes; I knows the gent—a werry arbitrary cove." said cabby.

ACCORDING to the Augsburg Gazette, Holland will figure prominently at the Centennial Exhibition with splendid paintings and books. In Amsterdam, 1,800 works on education, natural history and medicine, 354 journals, 237 magazines, and 147 paintings of the great Dutch masters are already collected in a building specially set apart for the purpose. The products of Java will form a separate and very interesting collection.

THE Augsburger Allgemeine Zeitung publishes the following recently discovered letter, written by the infamous Lucrezia Borgia to her husband, the Duke of Ferrara, on the occasion of her mother, Vannoza's, death: "My august Lord, I thank your Highness infinitely for the condolence you have expressed in your dear letter. It has much diminished the little grief I at times, and maigré moi, fell at the death of my mother, the more so as I learn, to my greatest joy, that yeur much longed for return is imminent.,' This practious epistle is dated the 2nd of January, 1519.

An interesting question of converight here income.

AN interesting question of copyright has just been decided by the Italian Court of Appeal. Father Pasquale de Francisco, the publisher of a collection of the Pope's recent speeches, commenced proceedings for breach of copyright against the Abbot D. Girolamo Milone, who had published a similar collection. The Court has decided in favor of the defendant, holding that the "speeches of the supreme governor of the universal church can be subject to no rights of private ownership, either by their substance and their own nature, or by the conception of him who delivered them."

THE game of "the Spelling Bee," says a Scotchman, is of Scotch origin. In giving the story of how the game began he says, "A teacher in Forfar, about fifty years ago, being one day in a merry smood, put the question to his class. 'Whether is a "B" as bull's fit (foot) the biggest (largest)!, When with one voice, the urchins shouted, 'The bull's fit!' When tak ing the chalk and writing up a "B" the full size of the black board, on which he usually illustrated his arithmetical problems, he appealed again to his pupils whether they had ever seen a 'bull's fit' as big as that 'B!' when they unanimously replied in the negative; but added,' 'O, but we thought it was he bumbee you meant'"

MADAME LOUISE COLET, a literary celebrity, is dead, aged 66. In early life she obtained four prizes for poetry from the Academy, the subjects being the Vernailles Museum, Molière's mouument, the Mettray Co'ony, and the Athens Acropolis. Later, a novel, with the brief title "Lui," describing her relations with Alfred de Muset, made a considerable noise. She quarrielled with Alphonse Karr, and stabbed him, drawing blood, but inflicting no serious injury. She attended the opening of the Suez Canal, and her published impressions of the event are interesting. Subsequently she lived long in Italy, and the result of her observation was her latest important work, "Italy and the Italkans." Many years ago Father Prout was a constant attendant at her soirées, where generally might be seen, fast saleep in an armchair reserved for him, privileged guest, the philosopher Babinet.

ROUND THE DOMINION.

THE Royal Albert Bridge bas been withdrawn.
THE Canadian debt amounts to \$184,065,-996.

WILD ducks are numerous in the bays near Hamilton.

MR. PRICE, the American Consul at Ottawa, as resigned.

THE Halifax crew to compete at the Philadel-

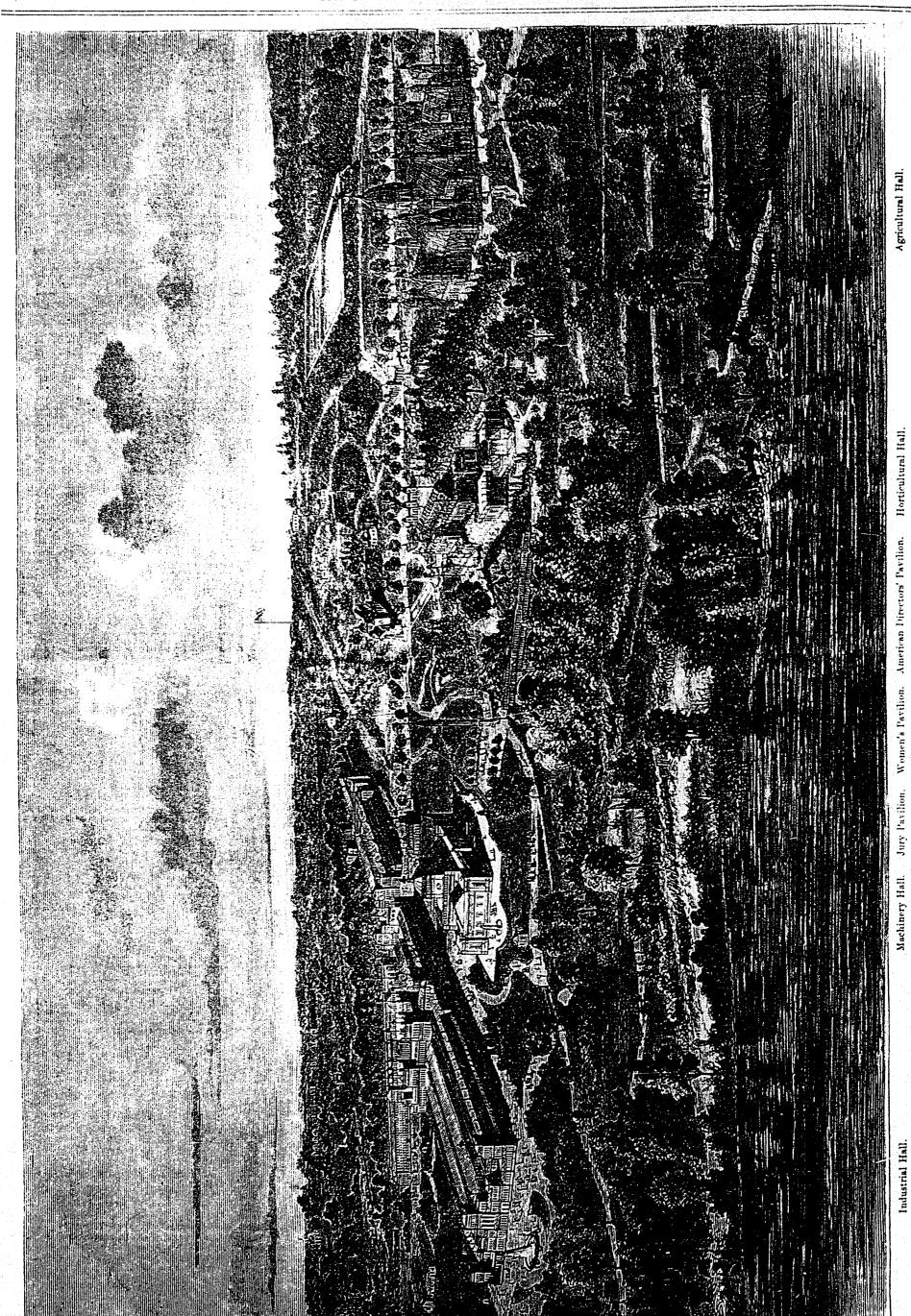
ohis regatts go into training this week.

THE ancient capital will be represented at the centennial regatts by a four-cared crew.

THE people of Kingston are indignant at the vote of the Council in favour of Sunday work on the Welland Canal.

THE Quebec Music Hall has been leased by Major Helliwell, of that city, and Mr. McDawell, of Montreal, for a term of years. It is proposed to turn the building into a theatre.

THE Centennial Advisory Board have completed arrangements for the entertainment of members of the Canadian Press Association at Philadelphia during their visit to the exhibition.

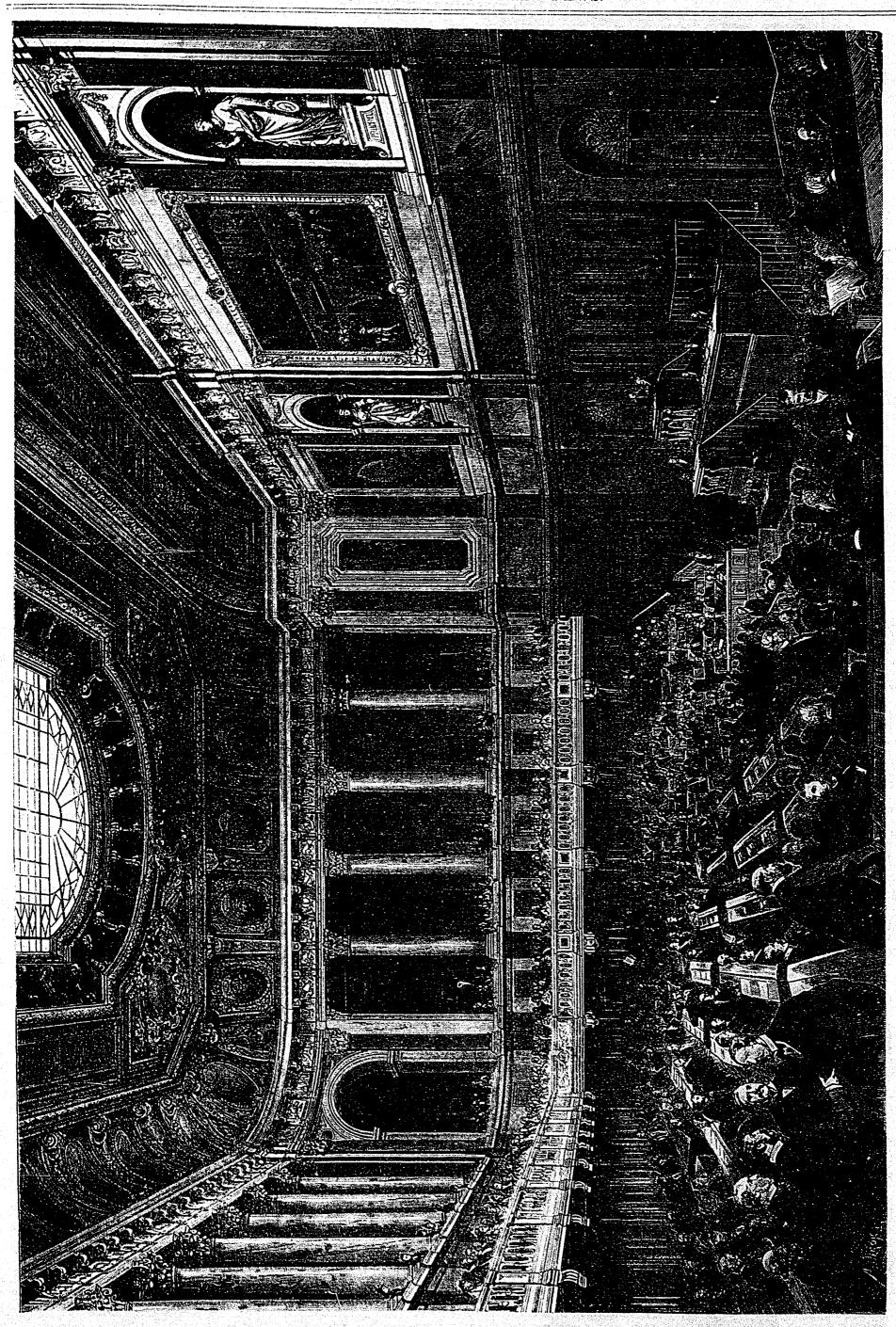


Art Memorial Hall.

Art Memorial Hall.

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MY SONG.

BY FREDERICK LOCKER.

You ask a seng.
Such as of yore, at autumn's eventide.
Some blest boy-poet candl'd—and then died.
Nay, I have sung too long.

Say, shall I fling A sigh to beauty at her window-pane? I sang there once, might I not once again? Or tell me whom to sing.

The peer of Peers!
Lord of the wealth that gives his time employ—
Time to possess, but hardly to enjoy.
He cannot need my tears.

The man of mind, Or press, who darkers what is clear as day? I cannot sing them, yet I will not say Such guides are wholly blind.

The orator ! He quiet lies where you fresh hillock heaves: Twere well to sprinkle there those laurel leaves. He won-but never wore.

Or shall I twine A cypress wheath of glory and of gloom! To match a gallant soldier to his doon, Needs fuller voice than mine.

No lay have 4. No marmuood measure meet for your delight, No song of Love and Death to make you quite Forget that we must die.

Something is wrong—
The world is over-wise; or, more's the pity
These days are for too bosy for a ditty.
Yet take it—take my song.

ARTISTIC.

An exposition of the works of Rubens will take place in Brussels in 1877.

M. George Bringer advocates in the Delats the establishment of a palace of fine arts in Taris.

JOHN RUSKIN has been reclected to the Slade colessorship of Pine Art, at Oxford, for a term of three

A list of the Consuls of Rome between the years 735 and 760 ora of the city), inscribed on a marble tablet, less teen dug up in the Forum.

AN autograph inventory of the works of art executed by Benyonno Cellind for the Chateau de Pontainel lean has been discovered in Rome. THE magnificent series of wood-cuts by All-ort

Ourer, called "The Great Passion," dated IVI, has been represented and republished by Van de Weijer of Utrecht.

THE glass dome of the Centennial art gallery will be lighted by 2,320 gas jets. The dome is 524 feet above the level of the Schnylkill, and will be visible at night all over Philadelphia.

DANTE NEAL'S new picture of "The First Meeting of Marie Stuart and Rizzio," is shortly to be exhibited in Beston. Mr. Neal has been at work on it more THE catalogue of the works of Raphael, begun

under the energetic superintendence of the line Prime Consert, is now in the press, and will be given to the world in the course of the next few months. A picture of the celebrated Golden Shrine, in the form of a bust of the Virgin crowned, presented by Louis XI, is the Church of St. Marths, of Tarascon, and distroyed during the Revolution, has been exhibited in the Museum of Cluny.

A plan of Yorktown (Va.) and adjacent country showing the operations of the American, English, and French armies during the siege, drawn with a crow pen, and presented to Lafayette, has just been deposited in the Verginia State Library.

THE colossal statue of Michael Angelo, which is intended for the Wulker Fine Art Gallery at Liverpool, and is being executed at Mr. Warrington Wood's studies in Rome, is pronounced a truly grand work. The companion statue. Raphael, will be shortly completed.

THE beleva-love mania is as prevalent as ever. At the sale of Mr. Thomas Winter's china in London a pair of Sevres vases, is inches high, were jurchased by Lond Juddey for artifle under \$40,000, and three other small vases fell to the Duke of Portland for \$25,000 steri-

THE French National Library has just been enriched with a very complete collection of the columnal models of the Revolution. The Marqu's de Turgot made the present which consists of marry 1,000 places, and which he has spent fifteen years in acquiring. Several of them are very rare, and some are said to be unique.

THE French papers report that an important plettie has been discovered at a church in Lannoy. It was rolled up for a number of years in a corner of the belifty. When it was taken out the beauty of the colouring was remarked, and after a hasty cleaning its value because apparent. One of the directors of the museum of Lille has seen it, and considers it to be by Vandyke.

A. T. STEWART has in his gallery two paint-A. I. STEWART has in his gailery two paintings which cost him one hundred thousand dallars—"1805, by Meissonier, for which he just paid the artist sixty thousand dollars, and Rosa Rocheur's "Horse Fair," which he bought a few years ago for forty thousand dollars. Among his most notable sculptures are two by Haram Powers, "The Greek Slavo," exhibited at the first international exposition held in London in 1851, and "Eve," which he lately purchased at anction in New York for nine thousand dollars.

BELGIAS art has suffered a severe loss. historical painter, Joseph van Lerins, died at Antwerp lately after a long and painful illness, at the age of fifty two. He had been a papil of the late Baron Wappers, and first made a name for himself in let's by his pictures of "Adam and Eve," and "Esmeralda," of which the first went to England. His picture, "The First Born," was purchased in 1852 by the Queen of England, and is now at Windoor Castle. His best known picture is perhaps "Pleasure and Devotion," which was exhibited at Brussels, in 1857, and purchased by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg. bistorical painter, Joseph van Lerins, died at Antwerp

OUR CHESS COLUMN.

To Solutions to Problems sent in by Correspondents wilthe duty ucknowledged

All communications intended for this department to be addressed Chess Editor, Office of CANADIAN ILLUS-TRATED NEWS, Montreal.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

M. J. M., Quebec.—Solution received of Problem No. 62, in its amended form. Correct. This problem shall be inspected with reference to the double mate of which

be inspected with reference to the double mate of which you speak.

P. M. C., Quebre, Solution of Problem No. 62, received. Correct. Many thanks for your Problem. It shall appear very shortly.

Frank G. Bowles, Montreal, This excellent Problem of J. Pierce and Victor Gorgins, No. 64, is rightly printed in our Column. Look over it again and you will see

that if White with his Rook takes R P checking, Black will take the R at White's Q 6.

We insert to-day the second game in the recent match between Messrs. Steinitz and Blackburne. It is a stubbern fight, and deserves the attention of all Chess

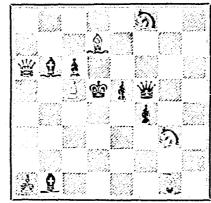
born fight, and deserves the advance of an emplayers.

We are afraid that the unexpected failure of Mr. Blackburne to score a single game against his brilliant antagonist with to a great extent, deprive this contest of much of its anticipated interest. We shall, however, be glad to insert the whole of the games, seven in number, in our Column, if we find that they prove acceptable.

Hert Zukertort has been giving lately some remarkable exhibitions of his power as a blindfold player. A short time since, at Burton-on-Trent in England, he olaved twelve games simultaneously, without sight of

played twelve games simultaneously, without sight of board, or men. Of the twelve games he won ten, lost one board, or men, ... and one was drawn. PROBLEM No. 66.

By Dr. Gold. BLACK



WHITE

White to play and mate in two moves,

GAME Setu.

Boing the second in the great match between Messrs.
Stelantz and Blackburne. Secret Gamers -(Mr Blackburne.) | Bi. veS. --(Mr. Stelnitz.) | R 3 | P 4 | K 4 | K 10 | Q 4 | P 4 | K 10 | Q 4 | P 4 | K 10 | Q 4 | P 4 | K 10 | Q 4 | P 4 | K 10 | Q 4 | P 4 | K 10 | Q 4 | P 4 | K 10 | Q 4 | P 4 | K 10 | Q 4 | P 4 | K 10 | Q 4 | P 4 | K 10 | Q 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P 4 | P Clakes C Q to R 5 B to Kt 5 (ch) Q takes K P (ch) K to Q sq B takes B Kt to R 3 20. Q takes B
10. Q Kro B
11. K R to K
12. Kr to R
12. Kr to R
13. Q to Kr
14. Q to Kr
15. Q to Kr
16. Q to R
16. Q to R
17. Q to Q K
18. Q to Q
18. Q to R
18. Q to R
20. Kr to Q
20. Kr to Q
20. R
21. Q to R
22. Kr to Q
23. Q to K
24. Kr to K
25. Q to K
26. R
26. R
27. Q to K
28. R
28. R
28. R
28. R
29. K R
20. K Q to K4 P to Q B t Q to Q L or R to K Kt sq P to R 3 Q to K 4 Q to K Kt 4 Kt to K 4 Kt to B 3 Kt to B Sq R to B Sq P to Kt 4 l/d B to Kt 2 (c) R to Q Kt Sq left R takes Kt K takes Kt K takes Kt Q to Q sq B takes B P to Q 3 Q to K sq B to B sq B to B 3(e) 28. B takes Kt 29. K B takes B 30. K B to Q 3 31. Q to Q 5 32. Q to Q 4 33. B to K 3 33. R to K 3
34. Q It to K 3
35. R to G B 3
36. K R to K 8
36. F to K 8
40. Q to K 7
41. Q to K 8
40. Q to K 2
40. R to K 4
50. Q to B 2 Q to B 3 K to Kt 2 Q to Q 2 Q E to K B sq Q E to B 2 Q to B 3 R to B 4 R to Q 4 Q to B 4 (ch) P to K K14 P to K K14 B takes R B to Q 7 R to Q 7 (beh) Q to B 5 (ch) R takes R cell) Q takes R P P to Q 4 Q to B 5 P to Q K15 P to Q K15 P to Q K15 P takes P P to Q R 5 P to Q R 6 Q to 8 2 Q to Q 2 P to K K t 3 P to K B 4 P takes K B P P takes P Pto Q R 6 R to Q B 3 Q to Q K (6 6 h) K to K 2 K to B 2 P to B 4 K to B 3 56. K to Q =q 57. K to B =q 58. K to Kt =q 64. Q to Q R 🦦 K to U 4 Q to Kt 7 (cb) P takes Q K takes P 6a). Q takes Q 67. K takes P

> NOTES (Capilersed from the " Field. ")

(a) P to Q Kt 4 was tempting but unsound. (b) This move is weak.
(c) Had Black captured the Kt, his opponent would have recovered at once, by Q to Q R 3 attacking the R. followed by R takes Kt.

(d) K to B sq is safer play.
 (e) At this point in the game Mr. Steinitz, but not accepted.

SOLUTIONS

Solution of Problem No. (4 WHITE.
1. Q to Q R 4
2. Q to Q B 6 (ch)
3. Mates. K takes R (A) Anything.

(A) B takes It 2. Q to K = (ch) 3. P becomes a Kt mate.

Solution of Problem for Young Players No. 53. WHITE. 1. Kt to Q B 3 (ch) 2. Kt to K 5 (ch) 3. Q to Q Kt 2 mate. BLACK K to Q 6 K taken Kt

PROBLEMS FOR YOUNG PLAYERS. No.64 WHITE

BLACK K at Q 4 Pawns at K 3 and Q B 6 WHITE
Kat K B sq Parts at K 3
Kt at K B sq Parts at K 3
Kt at Q B 5
Pawis at K 5
Q 4 and Q B 2
White to play and mate in two moves.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRII.

Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharge falling into the throat, some-times profuse, watery, acrid, thick and tenacious mucous, purulent, muce-purulent, bloody, putrid, offensive, etc. In others, a dryness, dry, watery, weak, or inflamed eyes, ringing in ears, deafness, hawking and coughing to clear the throat, ulcerations, scabs from ulcers, voice altered, masal twang, offensive breath, impaired smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, tickling cough, etc. Only a few of the above symptoms

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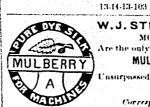
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sity Bonds, London	36,535	
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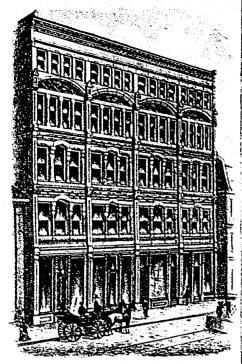
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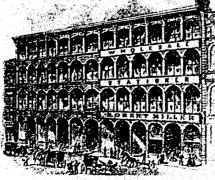
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enjoy good health, sound altite; this is owing to taking
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"Remaining, Gentlemen,
Yours very
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