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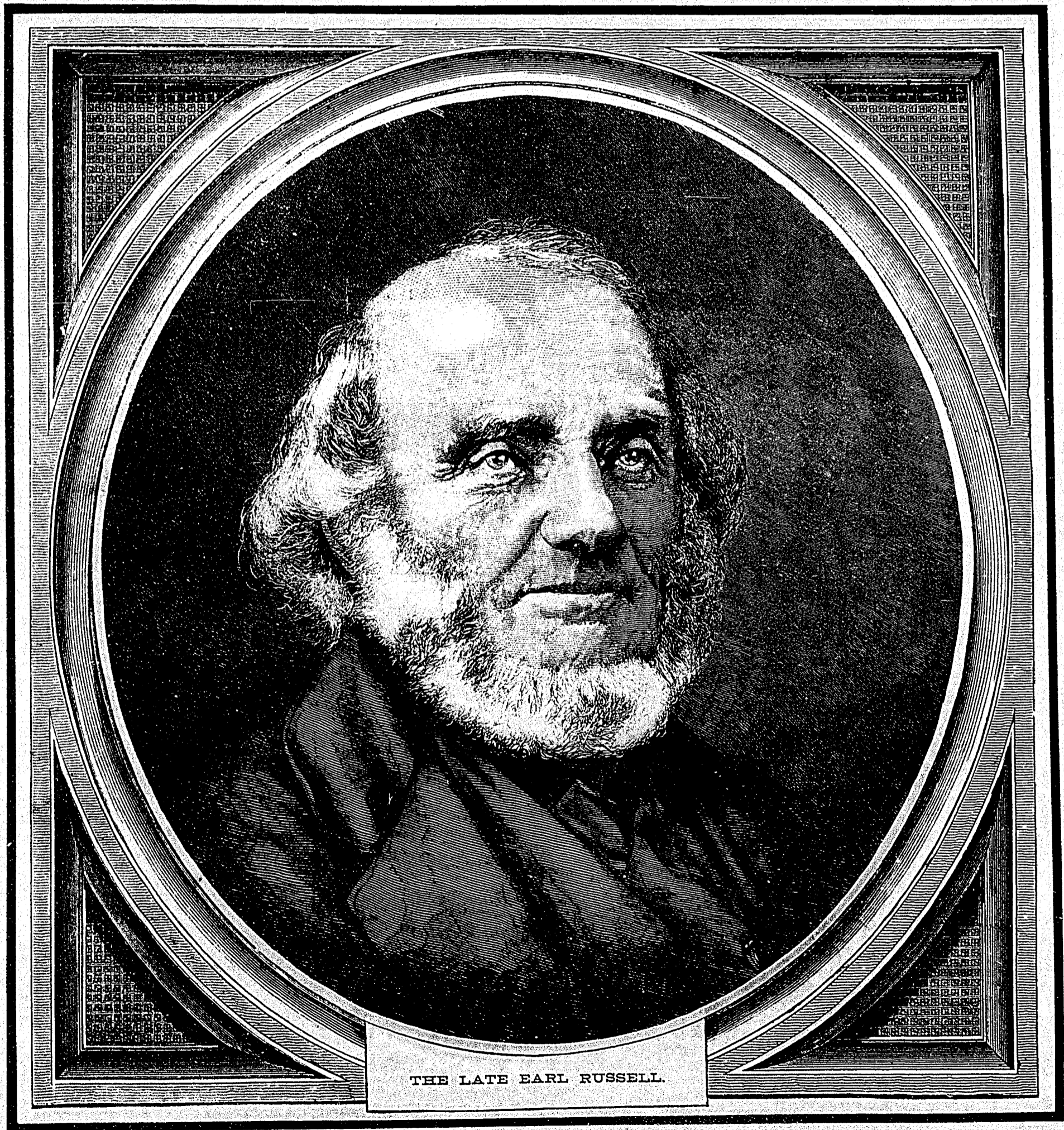
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THE LATE EARL RUSSELL.

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CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS

Montreal, Saturday, June 22, 1878.

RELIGIOUS DELENSION.

THOMAS SCOTT, A.M., T.C.D., sends us through the Religious Societies offices, Dublin, the following scheme which we publish and commend to those who are devoted to religious direction and influences:—Every calm and dispassionate observer must see with deep sorrow and concern the great and gradual decline that has taken place in the practical profession of true religion, during the past generation of thirty years. The fruits are an abundant proof of this statement, and the statistics of crime clearly verify the alarming observation. It behooves, therefore, every philanthropist to consider this formidable evil, and to devise or discover some means by which this calamity may be abated, and society saved from further degradation. He attributes this decline and change for the worse to insufficient and inconsistent religious instruction of the young of all classes, and the setting up of the god of this world instead of the God of Creation—the All-wise and merciful Jehovah. In former times it was the practice and custom of Ministers in many places, to catechise the youth of their respective parishes or districts, for two hours on a week-day, set apart for that holy and sacred purpose. And the good effects of such instruction are to be seen to this day, in the holy lives of those who have enjoyed that inestimable and imperishable benefit. He would, under the deepest sense of humility and responsibility, commend all Ministers of the Gospel to introduce, or revive universally, a weekly course of Catechetical Instruction in the most essential and saving truths of the Gospel of Christ, for one or two hours on every Saturday, so as not to exclude the more advanced in years from the profitableness of this course of instruction. He mentions Saturday as the most suitable day for this most valuable improvement and instruction—

First—Because the Spiritual duties of the Sanctuary of the Lord's Day are alone sufficient to employ all the powers of Ministers in the efficient discharge of their sacred offices, and all the youth of every class in the exclusively spiritual exercises of Devotion on the Holy Day.

Secondly—That instruction on Saturday is the best preparation for the Spiritual observance of the Sabbath, both for Ministers and pupils.

Thirdly—That, as Saturday is generally a half-holiday, and as half that day is spent in sports and play, half of the play time might be spent in the service of Him "whom to know is life eternal," and in acquiring that "wisdom which maketh wise unto salvation."

Fourthly—That, as a prize is not inconsistent with our Heavenly calling, a handsome and suitable reward should be offered to the best answerer; one for every twelve pupils, including male and female, and signed by the officiating minister.

And *Fifthly*, and lastly—That as intellectual earthly acquirements are rewarded and valued among men, so those spiritual gifts and knowledge of Divine things should be most highly esteemed and admired in all those who possess and adorn

them, by their holy life and Godly conversation.

He believes that if these suggestions would be carried out generally and universally, by those "who call themselves Christians," a wonderful and marvellous change for the better would take place in the world, and a new era would commence in this generation, on which God himself would set his seal of approval, by turning many from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God. The great and good end in view is certainly worth the experiment, and he prays that God may put it into the hearts of the ministers and people to try it in every land, without delay, wherever and to whomsoever the knowledge of his Epistle reaches.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

The following is what we gather from our English exchanges in regard to this very important matter:—

The Royal Commissioners on Copyright, in their report to Her Majesty, recommend that where a work has been first published in any British possession, the proprietor of such work shall be entitled to the same privileges as if publication had first taken place in the United Kingdom. Such an alteration in the law would be only a tardy act of justice to Colonial authors; for, as the Commissioners point out, "a French author can publish in France, and subsequently, upon the performance of certain conditions, such as registration, secure himself against piracy of his work through the British Empire, while the Colonial author can neither secure his property in the United Kingdom nor France, unless he first publishes in the United Kingdom." The proposal that so great an anomaly should be removed by enactment will meet with general approval; but, at the same time, if the grievance had ever been severely felt in the Colonies, it is fair to assume that long ago they would have taken steps to obtain a remedy. At the present moment a British author who first publishes a work in a foreign country cannot secure a copyright in the British dominions. This disability applies also to dramatic pieces and musical compositions. The Commissioners, recognizing the hardship of this state of the law, recommend that a British author who first publishes a work abroad should be allowed to copyright it in Great Britain within three years of the date of its original publication. The rights of foreign authors are to a great extent determined by treaty; but irrespective of any special agreements between our own and other countries, the Commissioners recommend that aliens, unless domiciled here, should only be entitled to copyright for works first published in British dominions. It is not surprising that there should have been some difference of opinion among the Commissioners on this subject. Mr. EDWARD JENKINS, in a separate report, urges that the benefits of copyright should be extended "to all authors, without regard to nation or to place and time of first publication." This is perhaps anticipating a much more cosmopolitan state of opinion than exists at present. Upon some other points, however, the Commissioners make large concessions. M. GAVARD, on behalf of the French Government, proposed that the necessity for the registration and deposit of copies of French works in this country should be dispensed with. It appears that only England and Spain insist upon this condition; and as the Commissioners, after consulting Mr. WINTER JONES, the Librarian of the British Museum, came to the conclusion that the deposit of foreign books in that institution was of no practical value, they recommend that M. GAVARD'S proposition should be acted upon. They suggest that, if proof of copyright should ever be required, it should be supplied by the production of an attested copy of the foreign register. In addition, it is proposed that an unconditional right of translation be given to

foreign authors for three years; and that, if they exercise this right, their works, including translations and adaptations of dramatic pieces, shall be protected against unauthorized translations for a period of ten years from the date of publication in England.

COLONIAL HONOURS.

Mr. FRODOR, the historian, on the strength of a short trip to South Africa, undertakes to lecture his countrymen on what he terms their neglect of the Colonies. Much of what he says may be true enough, but the remedies, such as they are, which he suggests are very puerile. He begins by saying that "no colonists are admitted to our ancient orders of honour." He scorns for them the "special" Order of St. Michael and St. George. "A colonist, of course, might not aspire to the Sublime Garter; but not one of them has even the 'Bath.'" He has also a suggestion to make with respect to the political connection of England and the Colonies. "We cannot now admit their representatives to the House of Commons. But there is a second House to which the objection does not apply. Why should we not have Colonial Peers?" Whether, sarcastically asks a metropolitan paper, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal would object to receive a Duke of Ottawa, a Marquis of Toronto, or an Earl of Bantigo, with others of colonial title, Mr. Frodor does not discuss. But he does think "there might be a proper reluctance in these young communities to introduce among themselves the hereditary dignities of the Old World. And to meet this 'proper reluctance' he suggests that eminent men of the Colonies—"men of large fortune, distinguished politicians, the equals socially and intellectually of many of those whom we select at home for political canonization"—might be life peers. After the "Bath" and the peerage, Mr. Frodor takes up the Privy Council and "the mere title of Right Honourable." "People like these feathers in their caps, and so do their friends for them." Fourthly "there are the various departments of the Civil Service. Let examinations be held in Melbourne and Sydney, Ottawa and Capetown." "The colonists would at once have an immediate interest in the active life of the Empire." Fifthly, Mr. Frodor lays hold of the "English professions." "We have Irish lawyers and doctors, Scotch lawyers and doctors, even American lawyers, in distinguished practice among us; we would gladly see Australians and Canadians added to the list." The new Medical Bill specially provides for the admission of colonial doctors. "Sixthly, the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge are to invite colonial students and found colonial scholarships, and thus insensible links will form more strong a thousand fold than the most ingenious political contrivances." Seventhly, use is to be made of the army and navy. "Might not a few commissions be granted to the Colonies with advantage? A few nominations to our training ships? Nay, we have Highland regiments, we have Irish regiments. Why not have Australian regiments and Canadian regiments?"

In the Editorial Notes of a late issue, the Toronto *Mail* has the following very pertinent remarks which ought to be circulated as widely as possible:—"That favourite little abbreviation, 'Ont.,' has much to answer for, and even the word spelled out in full, when it stands by itself, is probably doing this Province no small damage. During the Centennial year, we think it was, a European purchaser, being pleased with a certain machine, desired to order some, but saw no indication of the place of manufacture except the provoking abbreviation mentioned, which was as Greek to him, though he did know that the machine came from somewhere in North America. Fortunately a paper label attached gave

the name of a Buffalo printer, who had printed it, and by writing to Buffalo the intending purchaser got information that the machine he wanted was made in the Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada. We wonder how many packages of Canadian butter and cheese are being sent to Europa this very season, with nothing but that mischievous hieroglyphic, "Ont.," to indicate whether they come from Canada or from the States? On many pieces of Canadian machinery these letters are durably marked in the iron castings; and we suggest that it would be greatly to the interest of our manufacturers to have the word "Canada" either added or substituted, even at some little trouble and cost. As for stencil plates for marking flour barrels, butter casks, cheese boxes, &c., every one lacking the word "Canada" should be immediately destroyed, and new ones with this important addition substituted."

LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

There are few men who have occupied a more prominent position in the politics of Great Britain during the last fifty years than Earl Russell; and the announcement now made that he has finished his career will be received with regret wherever his name and influence were known. It is true that he had for several years past virtually retired from public life; and with the infirmity inseparable from four score years he had latterly lived in perfect seclusion at Pembroke Lodge. Yet he retained to the last his interest in many national questions; and only a few days before his death a most eloquent period of his history was revived by the presentation of a congratulatory address from the Dissenting Churches of the country on the fiftieth anniversary of the passing of the bill for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts. The life of Lord Russell was as useful as it was protracted; and now that he is numbered among the departed, he will be remembered for the good he did rather than for the failings which sometimes marked his political career.

Lord John Russell, as he was long so familiarly known, was the third son of the sixth Duke of Bedford, and was born in London in 1792. His early education was obtained in Westminster School, after which he was sent to Edinburgh University, which was at that time preferred to the English ones by the great Whig families. In his earlier years he directed his attention to literature, and wrote his "History of the British Constitution," the "Memoirs of the Affairs of Europe from the Peace of Utrecht," and the "Life and Times of Charles James Fox."

In his later years the "Rise and Progress of the Christian Religion in the West of Europe," "Recollections and Suggestions from 1819 to '76," and other works, proceeded from his pen. The political career of Lord John began when he was only 21 years of age, he having been elected in 1813 to represent in Parliament the family borough of Tavistock. In the year 1818 he made his first Parliamentary motion in the direction of reform, and until 1831 he almost yearly brought the subject up before the House of Commons. In the latter year, after the resignation of the Duke of Wellington, and when Lord John had been made a Minister of the Crown, he had the imperishable honor of proposing this bill for the last time, and it became law. Around the measure is closely associated the history of those days, and when in 1832 the bill received the royal sanction, it was acknowledged that the horrors of civil war had been narrowly averted. In the year 1828 he carried his motion for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts in the face of the opposition of the Duke of Wellington's Government, and in 1829 gave his support to the Roman Catholic Emancipation Bill.

The Ministry of Lord Grey acceded to office in 1830 after the general election consequent on the death of George IV. Lord John was a member of the Government, was made Paymaster of the Forces, and was one of the four members of the Government intrusted with the task of framing the first draft of the Reform Bill, previously referred to. He left office with the Melbourne Government, the successor to that of Lord Grey, in 1834, and in the first year of opposition introduced a motion in favor of taking into consideration the temporalities of the Irish Church. It was opposed by the Government, but after a three nights' debate was carried by a vote of 322 against 289. He followed this in a few days by a resolution in committee to the effect that any surplus which might remain after fully providing for the spiritual wants of the members of the Irish Church should go to the general education of Christians, and on the report of the committee being received by the whole House, the Government of Sir Robert Peel was dissolved, that of Lord Melbourne restored, and Russell became Home Secretary, with a seat in the Cabinet. In 1835 he brought in a bill for the reform of the municipalities of England and Wales, which was carried, and resulted in much good.

In the next session of Parliament Lord John introduced various measures of reform, of an important bearing. Among these were bills for the commutation of titles in England; for the gen-

eral registration of marriages, births and deaths, and one for the amendment of the marriage laws, which enabled Dissenters to be married in their own chapels. In 1837 he carried a number of bills so amending the criminal law that capital punishment was removed from forgery and all crimes except seven, to which attention had been directed by that other great reformer, George Cruikshank. In 1839, on the breaking out of the Canadian rebellion, he exchanged the seals of the Home for those of the Colonial office, and sent over as administrator Lord Durham, who recognized the right of the Canadas to self-government.

In the discussion which preceded the repeal of the Corn Laws he took an active part. In the year 1841 he, indeed, proposed a fixed duty on foreign corn, and a reduction on the sugar and timber duties, which caused the defeat of the Melbourne Government. His views, however, underwent an important change, and in 1845 he wrote to the electors of the city of London, which he then represented, announcing his conversion to the total and immediate repeal of the Corn Laws. The resignation of the Government of Sir Robert Peel immediately followed, and Lord John was commissioned to form a Ministry. He failed in the attempt to do this, owing to dissensions among the Whigs, and Sir Robert Peel again succeeded to office, and with the aid of Lord John carried his measure for the repeal of the Corn Laws. When the Tory party broke up in 1846 he formed a Whig Administration, in which he was Prime Minister. This office he sustained until 1852, during which period many important matters engaged the attention of both the Government and the country. In 1851 the Papal Bull was issued dividing England into Roman Catholic dioceses. This act called forth an earnest protest from the Premier in his celebrated "Durham Letter," followed by the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, which passed both Houses of Parliament. His Government was defeated in 1852, when Lord Derby made an unsuccessful attempt to form a Ministry. On the formation of the Aberdeen Administration he accepted the post of Foreign Secretary, with the leadership in the House of Commons. In 1854, on the breaking out of the Crimean war, he was appointed Commissioner to the Vienna Congress, but became so unpopular by recommending terms of peace that by the pressure of public opinion, he was forced to leave the Ministry. He was afterwards identified with the Ministry of Lord Palmerston, and occupied respectively the positions of Home and Foreign Secretary. In his latter capacity he took a very decided stand in reference to the "Trent" affair, and strongly resisted the demands of the American Government regarding the "Alabama" claims.

In 1861 Lord John was called to the House of Lords under the title of Earl Russell, and for several years he was a most regular and useful member of that House. His strength had lately very rapidly declined, and full of years and of honors he has now passed to his reward. In estimating his character and services, it has been well said that he has left perhaps the fullest and most honorable record of any man of his time, and the greatest eulogy that can be given him is the mere repetition of his great accomplishments, which must ever stand an undying monument to his honor. He was always true to Liberal principles, and was fearless in the enunciation of his views. In point of mere intellect and oratory he has doubtless had his superiors in both Houses of Parliament. But after every deduction has been made it must be allowed that Earl Russell made good his claim to being reckoned among the first class in the great array of his country's worthies. In debate he was fearless and effective, maintaining a not unequal battle with the greatest orators of his day. As an administrator he was intelligent, attentive, and painstaking. As a statesman he was wise in counsel, fertile in resource, perhaps not uniformly prudent in action, but always high-minded, but sensitively conscientious. His purity of morals, as with his great rival, Sir Robert Peel, one chief source of his popularity and power with the great mass of the people, who in Britain, may admire, but do not trust nor particularly honor, the intellectually brilliant who are morally flagitious. Had he been less cold in temperament, and had he known better and more practically what one has called the "prosperous management of human nature," he would have been even greater and more effective than he was. But taking him all in all, few, if any, of the public men of Britain during the current century have laid their country under deeper or more lasting obligations than has John—first Earl Russell.

POLITICAL BUT NOT PARTISAN.

Any close observer of passing events must have seen that, since Confederation, the old Liberal Conservative principles so well understood, and acted upon, by the late Sir G. E. Cartier, have been gradually disappearing from amongst the political men of the Province of Quebec, and have been replaced by an illiberal and oppressive Conservatism, resembling the former about as much as a monkey does a man. It was this Conservatism that politically killed Sir G. E. Cartier. He was not driven out by his constituents because he was conservative, but because he was liberal. The last remnant of this liberal conservatism was torn to pieces when the Hon. Mr. Chauveau was quietly, but firmly, squeezed out of his place as Prime Minister of the Provincial Government. Then came the new era, or, more properly speaking, a very old era, was resuscitated

and brought back to life, and ghost-like it has been creeping through the country crushing out the liberties of the people, and destroying the freedom that "CARTIER" had laboured so hard to establish.

Other events have been passing equally deserving of our observation. The old foolish Ronge principles have gradually, but surely, disappeared, and been replaced by liberal principles represented by the Hon. Mr. Joly, who with his party, at the present moment, more truly represents the principles of Sir G. E. Cartier than does any other party now in the Province of Quebec, and as an old liberal conservative of the Cartier school, I do believe that the very best thing that can happen for this Province is that Mr. Joly and his Government should succeed. I know that the Hon. Mr. Chapleau is a truly liberal minded man, as are many of his followers; but I am equally certain that no matter what his desire might be, he would be powerless to carry out the numerous reforms which are so necessary for the well-being of the Province; should he attempt anything of the sort, he would meet the same fate that Mr. Chauveau did, and be crushed out by intrigue and foul play; for this reason, if by no other, I maintain that it is necessary Mr. Joly should succeed, and that he should have a liberal support from the old liberal conservative party, if there are any of that party remaining. For should Mr. Joly not succeed, and the Government of the Province fall into the hands of such weak, pliable men as have governed it since the time of Mr. Chauveau, the very first that will cry out against these men when they are powerless to overthrow them, will be the remnant of the old liberal conservative party. And without knowing anything of Mr. Price's motives for giving his support to Mr. Joly, I venture to say he has done so on the principles of an old liberal conservative. I never met Mr. Joly but once in my life and that is many years ago, but when I read of "the mistake" he made with the rioters in Quebec, I said God bless him, pity there were not more to make such mistakes; no danger, such "mistakes" are few and far between.

LIBERAL CONSERVATIVE.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

COLLISION OF THE IRONCLAD.—A terrible naval calamity occurred in the British Channel, off Folkestone, England, on the morning of Friday, May 31st. A squadron, composed of the three largest ironclad vessels in the German navy, the "Grosser Kurfuerst," the "König Wilhelm" and the "Preussen," en route for Gibraltar, passed Dover shortly before nine o'clock. The "Grosser Kurfuerst" and the "König Wilhelm" were steaming along on parallel lines, close together. The "Wilhelm" was on the left hand, or to the seaward, and slightly ahead. Two merchantmen standing across their course from right to left, both ironclads ported their helms and passed astern of the merchantmen to avoid a collision. The order was then signalled to "starboard helm," which the "Grosser Kurfuerst" obeyed, resuming her former course, while the "König Wilhelm" continued to port her helm. This brought the naval vessels directly in contact. Suddenly the "Grosser Kurfuerst" was observed to keel gradually over on her beam-ends, steam escaped from every aperture, men were seen jumping overboard, and then, after a lapse of five or six minutes, the great vessel sank in fifteen fathoms of water. Boats from the other ironclads were launched, and a number of Folkestone fishing-smacks near by hastened to the spot, and endeavoured to rescue the seamen struggling in the water. An examination of the "König Wilhelm" was made as soon as the excitement permitted, from which it appeared that she had struck the "Grosser Kurfuerst" just forward of the mainmast. It was reported at first that the steamer's boilers exploded as she went down, but this proved to be unfounded. Several steamers went to the scene of the disaster from Dover. The Folkestone lifeboat was launched, but arrived too late to be of service. Various estimates of the number of officers and men on board have been given, but while the official report of the disaster will have to be awaited for the exact figures, it is believed at the present writing that 500 men were aboard, of whom 290 were lost.

MILITARY RECORD

OF THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS WHO FIGURED IN THE CELEBRATION OF THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY AT MONTREAL.

MAJOR WICKSTED, PAYMASTER C.G.F.G.

1837—Gazetted 1st Lieut. "Quebec Volunteer Artillery." Served the whole campaign '37, '38, '39. 1846—2nd Captain "Montreal Regiment of Artillery." 1851—1st Captain do, do. 1861—Joined "Civil Service Rifle Company" during "Trent" difficulty, and continued during Fenian "scare" as private. 1866—On formation of "Civil Service Rifle Regiment" gazetted Paymaster with rank of Captain, and held it till the regiment was disbanded 18th December, 1868. 1872—On formation 1st Battalion Governor-General's Foot Guards was gazetted Paymaster with rank of Major. Was Treasurer "Civil Service Rifle Association" 1868-9. And is Auditor "Dominion Artillery Association."

ASST. SURGEON BELL, C.G.F.G.

has occupied his position since the regiment was

formed. He has seen a great deal of service in the field; was with Capt. Perry in the Arctic regions, and is particularly well suited for the position he occupies.

MAJOR JAMES MORGAN, 8TH ROYAL RIFLES,

the senior Major of the regiment, has seen service in various capacities since joining as a private in 1864. He was Quarter Master Sergeant during the Fenian scares of March and June, 1866, and was made Quarter-Master the same year. In 1869 he re-organized No. 2 Company of the regiment, and commanded it in May, 1870, when the 8th occupied the Jesuit Barracks, Quebec, during the absence of the regular troops at the front. Taking a lively interest in rifle shooting, he has been a very successful shot himself, and was on the Wimbledon teams of 1873-4. In the latter year he fired on the Kolapore eight. Major Morgan attained his present rank in April, 1874.

AN ADMIRABLE PAINTING.

A GENUINE MURILLO ENTITLED THE "FLAGELLATION OF CHRIST."

The advent in New York of so important a painting as the "Flagellation of Christ," by Estaban Murillo, is an art event of the highest importance and interest. The magnificent production, now the property of the Countess M. de Pruschoff, of Paris, at present residing in New York, we have lately had the pleasure of examining several times at the studio of Mr. August Schoefft, a Hungarian artist, where the picture now is. Of about the authenticity there seems to be little doubt, both on account of its complete history to the present day, the earlier part of which is well known to the world, of the opinion of several Parisian experts, among whom we cite M. Lazergeres, M. Sano and Dr. Lachaise, and of that masterly execution and evidence of soul in the work which is found alone in originals, and which no copy can reproduce. The Counts Mersey and Neuberkerke, ex-Minister of Fine Arts, and M. Jules Andre, director of the manufactory at Sevres, were also, it is said, convinced of its genuineness.

The history given of this very interesting work is as follows:—The daughter of Murillo, to avoid a marriage, which her father was very desirous of, with his favourite pupil, and which she objected to on account of a supposed slight tint of coloured blood, in 1655, entered the convent of Madre de Dios of Seville and Jaen. The lady abbess asked Murillo to paint a picture highly pious in subject in commemoration of the event. With a sorrowing heart at the loss of his child, and animated by the desire of painting a work worthy of the object, the painter produced "The Flagellation." It is said that the abandoned father, in the bitterness of his sorrow, symbolized it in that depicted on the face of the Redeemer, which is stated to be a good picture of himself. The painting, after it had been some time in the convent of the order at Seville, was transferred to that of Jaen. In this place it is said to have remained undisturbed for over 125 years, until the opening of the Peninsular War. During the time it was at Jaen the story is that as the painting was held in great veneration no copy was allowed to be made after it. The account further states that when, during the war—presumably in 1808, on the sacking of the town by the French—the convent was in flames, the priest who had charge of it cut it out of the frame to save it from robbery or the fire and kept it in his possession. At his death the painting passed by inheritance to his brother, a school-master. It next fell into the hands of M. Renauc, of L'He Bourbon, who, on leaving for that island, about 1853, sold it to Senor Jose Gatopfre, of Madrid. This gentleman disposed of the painting to an English lady, from whom it passed to M. Jules Michel, of Als, in Provence. From this last person the Countess Pruschoff obtained the painting, which hung for a long time in her art gallery in Paris.

The large canvas, on which the three figures are of life size, is, considering the vicissitudes it has undergone, in a good state of preservation. The marks along the edge of the frame, where new canvas was pieced on to replace that which was cut off, are distinctly visible. The painting has evidently had more than its share of varnishing, but a careful cleansing and the slightest suspicion of restoration will remove this and give to it more of its original purity of colour.

The suffering Saviour, naked, with the exception of a loin cloth, leans forward on His right foot, and with His lower arms on a low pillared stand, to which His hands are tied with a small cord, and with a suffering, saddened, yet very sweet face, looks upward as the cruel blows rain down on His tender back. One of His brawny flagellants stands to His right, with vigorous uplifted right arm holding the scourge and clenched hand about to strike, while in the shadow the other, with his face distorted by passion and hate, is also preparing for a blow. The figure in the shadow is clothed, but the muscular, hard, brown skinned body of the first man, naked like that of Christ, with the exception of the cloth, stands forward in the light, forming a masterly foil and contrast to the fine, clean white skin, slight muscular development and delicate extremities of the Christ, which show that he was unused to manual labour. The clothing of the Saviour, of that peculiar purple which Murillo always painted, lies on a stand to the right, and on the floor behind the

flagellants is a wooden tub to wash the blood off the back of the suffering one when the ungodly task is done.

The drawing and modeling of the figure of Christ are refined and pure, and the lifelike, luminous colouring of the flesh is a striking point. The pose is easy and natural, and the upturned head, with its half-opened pained mouth and welling, sorrowful eyes, is given in a most masterly and sympathetic manner. The very soul of the stricken father who painted it seems to have gone into the work of depicting the anguish on the face of Jesus as an offering to the memory of that daughter lost to the world and to him. See with what assured strength and delicate modeling the chest, with the collar bones standing well out, is given; the graceful arms and delicate, long-fingered hands, as they fade, still distinct in the shadow, and note the fine drawing and modeling of the left leg and foot on which He stands. The whole figure is painted with that strength and dash kept well in hand which shows the master. The pure white drapery about the loins is also to be noted for its fine treatment.

Turn now to the figure of the powerful man on the right of the Christ. What action and what superb modeling, moulded in a vigorous, decided manner, in striking contrast to the more easy, graceful, tender style suitable to the delicate figure of the man-god! As a small point, note with what skill the clenched right hand is given, with the light glinting on the ends of the nails. As a bold line of the drawing we have the crank-like action of the right arm, raised, while the left is rigid in an opposite direction, showing admirably the muscles of the strong back. The harmony of the colour and composition is very fine, and the contrasts, ranging from the almost white figures in the centre to the darker one by its side and thence to the boldly indicated man in the shadow, are admirable. One interesting point is that this picture is a very fine example of nude drawing for Murillo, who usually draped his figures. Through the colour here and there, in the shadows on the flesh, we see the red paint of the background showing through, giving great transparency. This is also seen at different parts throughout the picture, and, where entirely overlaid with the colours in the shadows, gives that excess of darkness which is one of the faults of this later method of the master. This manner of painting his canvas entirely over with dark red before commencing his work Murillo adopted from Ludovici and Annibal Caracci. It gives great harmony of tone, but the shadows have, as just stated, the tendency to become too dark.

ECHOES FROM PARIS.

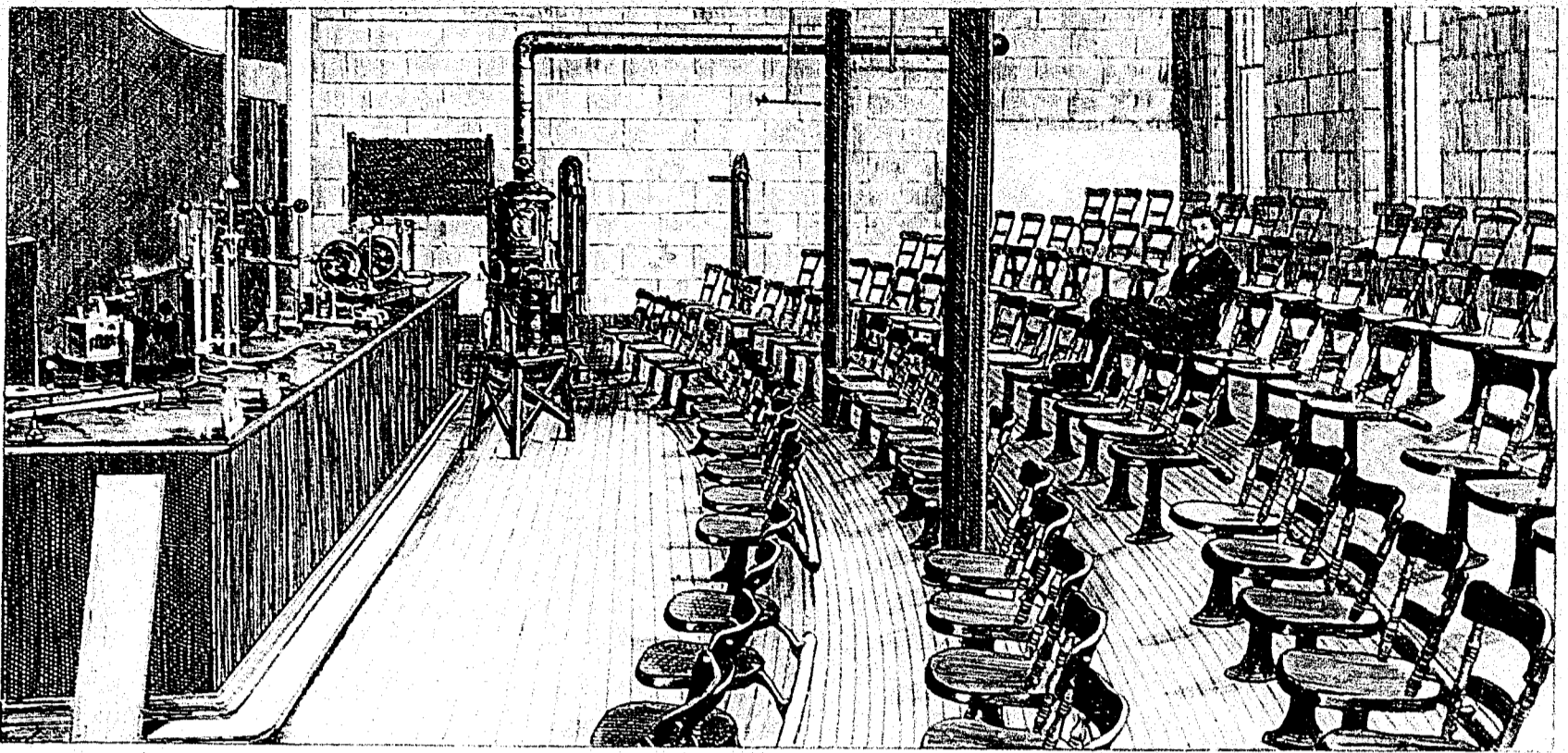
THE heavy rains are very trying for the exhibition, which, not the less, registers its 43,000 visitors daily. Some of the pools of water in the alleys are so wicked-looking, as to recall the opening day, when the public came provided with umbrellas instead of cork jackets, life belts and diving bells.

A COMPETENT French critic asserted a few evenings ago, that the English schools of design have made more progress than the French in matters of taste, and this was owing to the former being fixed to specialities, and full latitude allowed to individual fancy. However, one will soon be able "to look on this picture and on that," as the French are at last in the ring.

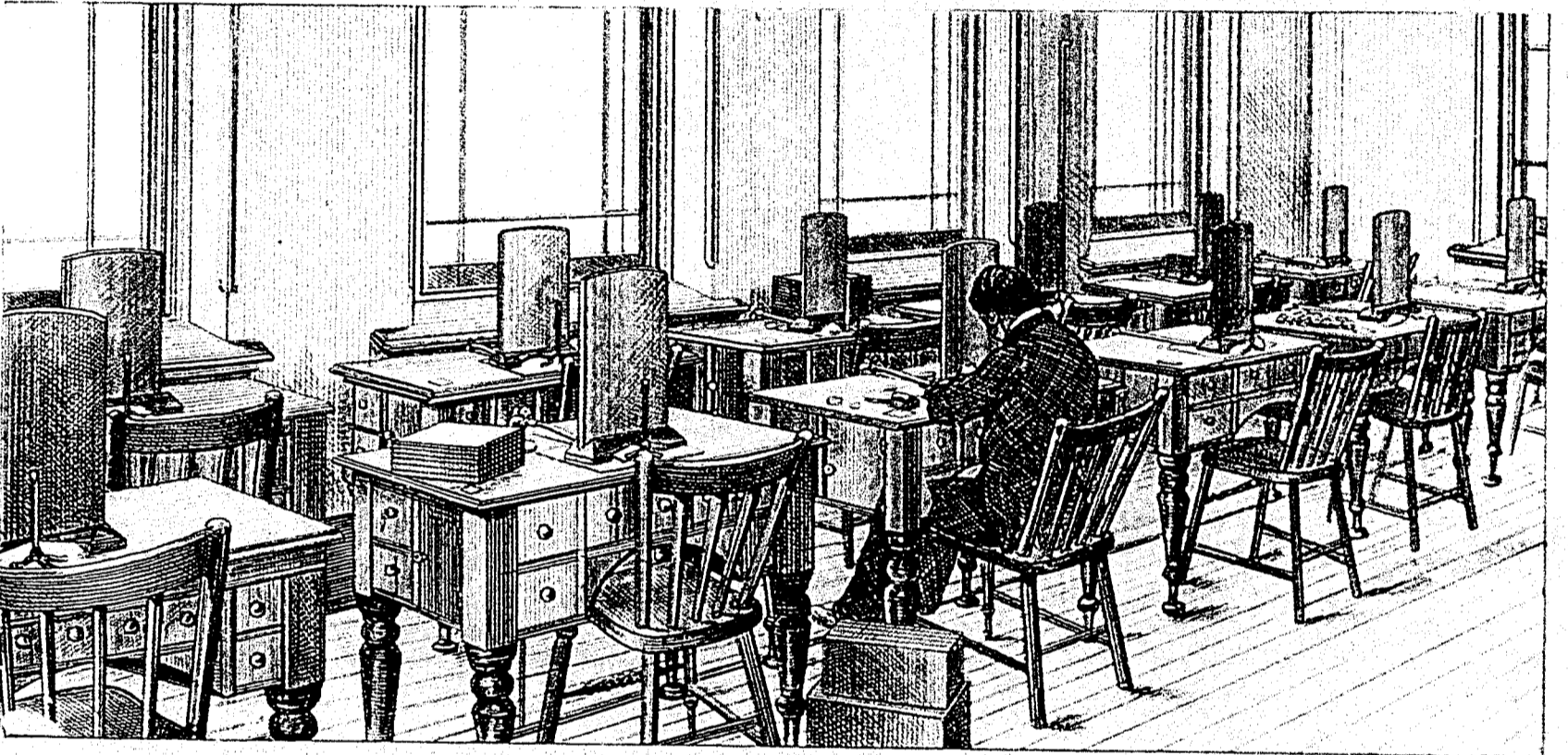
A FARE of seemingly foreign aspect and speaking with a strongly-marked foreign accent, hails a *coiture*, and desires to be driven to the Trocadero. The cabman observes, "Twenty francs Milrod." "Aoh, yes," the apparent Englishman is made to observe, but on arriving he drops his sham insularity, and informing him with the most perfect Parisian accent that he has mistaken his man, hands him the exact legal fare, and leaves him to his reflections.

A CURIOUS decision relative to the right to the use of a name has been given by the Civil Court of Paris. The Salle Valentino in the Rue St. Honoré, now a public dancing saloon, was built in 1837 for classical concerts to be given under the direction of M. Valentino, a distinguished musician, who was conductor of the orchestra at the opera, and previously chapel master to Charles X. The concerts did not succeed, but the name Valentino remained attached to the hall without that gentleman, who only died at Versailles in 1865, ever making any objection. His three sons, however, have since discovered that it was derogatory for the name of their father to be used as the sign of a public establishment of the kind, and brought an action against the proprietor of the premises, Madame de Ladoucette, and the director of the hall, M. Ducarre, to have it removed. The court decided that their demand was justifiable, and gave judgment ordering the title to be removed within a fortnight from the premises and all the bills, prospectuses, advertisements, &c.; also condemned Madame de Ladoucette to pay the costs and 30,000fr. damages to M. Ducarre for having leased to him with the premises a sign of which she had no right to dispose.

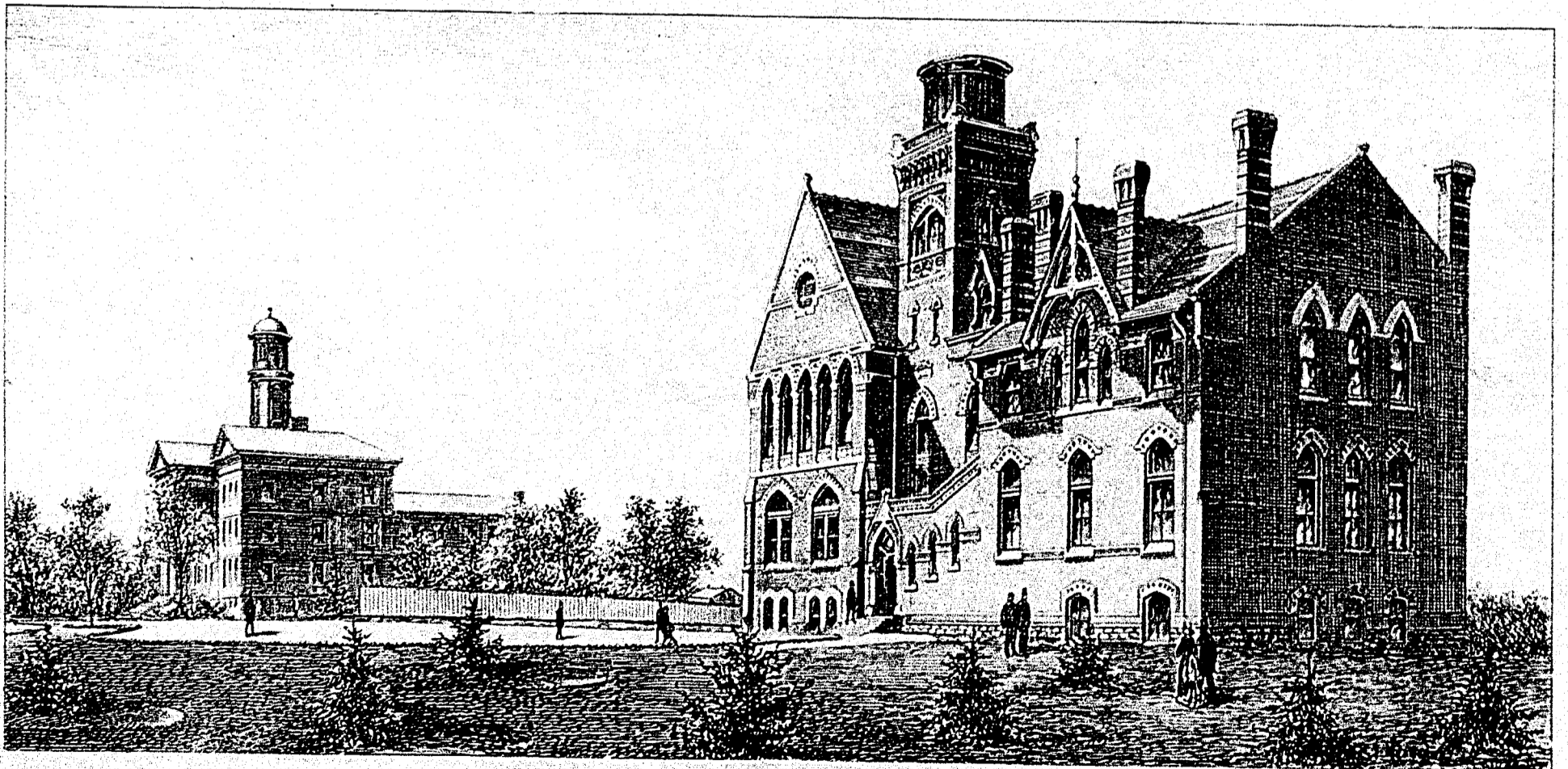
Conceit causes more conversation than wit. If you want a first-class fitting shirt, send for samples and cards for self-measurement to **Treble's**, 8 King street East, Hamilton. Six open back shirts for \$9.00; open front, collar attached, six for \$10.00.



THE AUDITORIUM.



MINERALOGICAL LABORATORY.



FARADAY HALL, WITH MAIN BUILDING IN DISTANCE.
COBOURG, ONT., VICTORIA COLLEGE.



MAJOR WICKSTEED, GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S FOOT GUARDS.

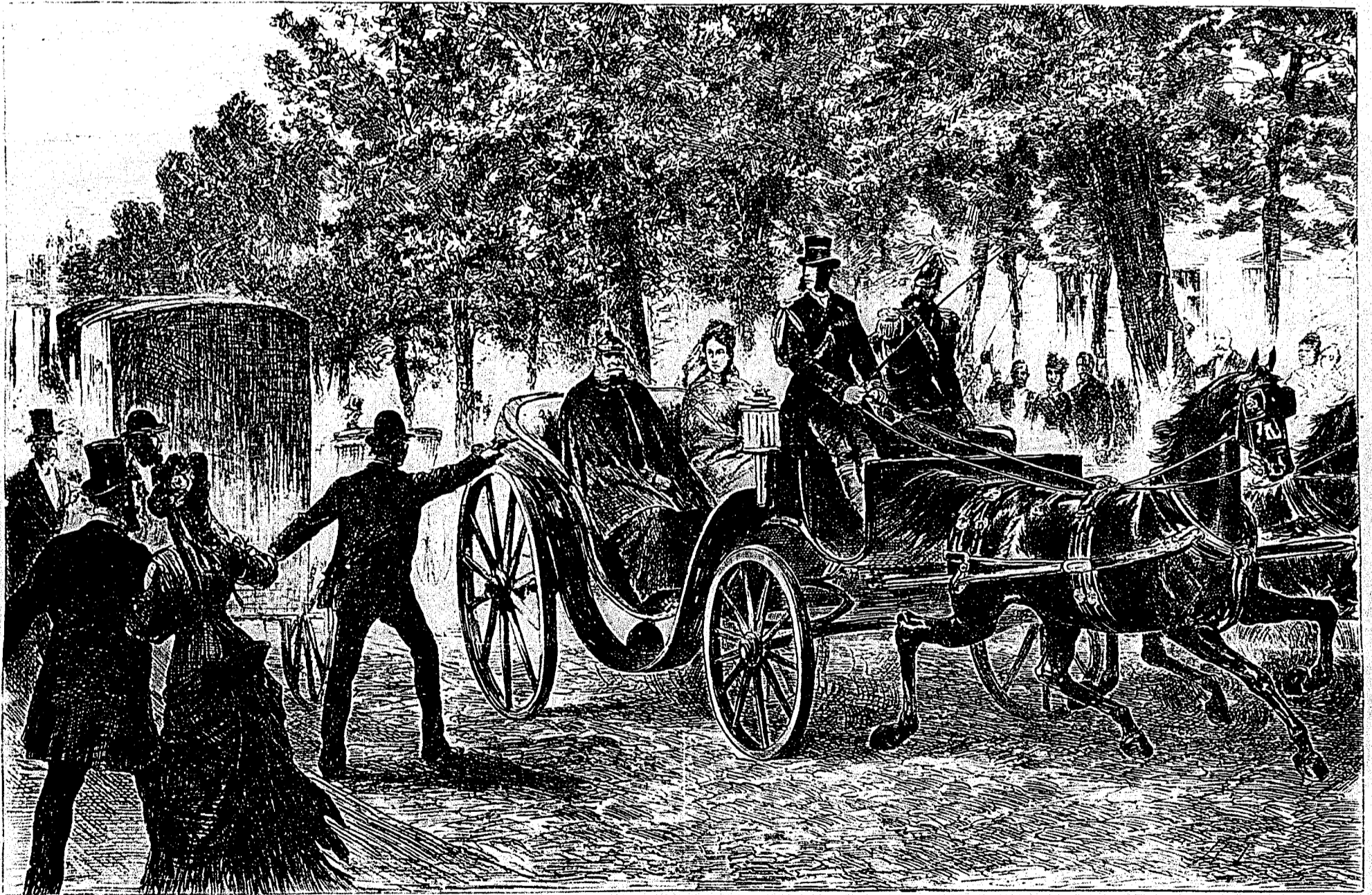


MAJOR MORGAN, 8TH ROYALS, QUEBEC.

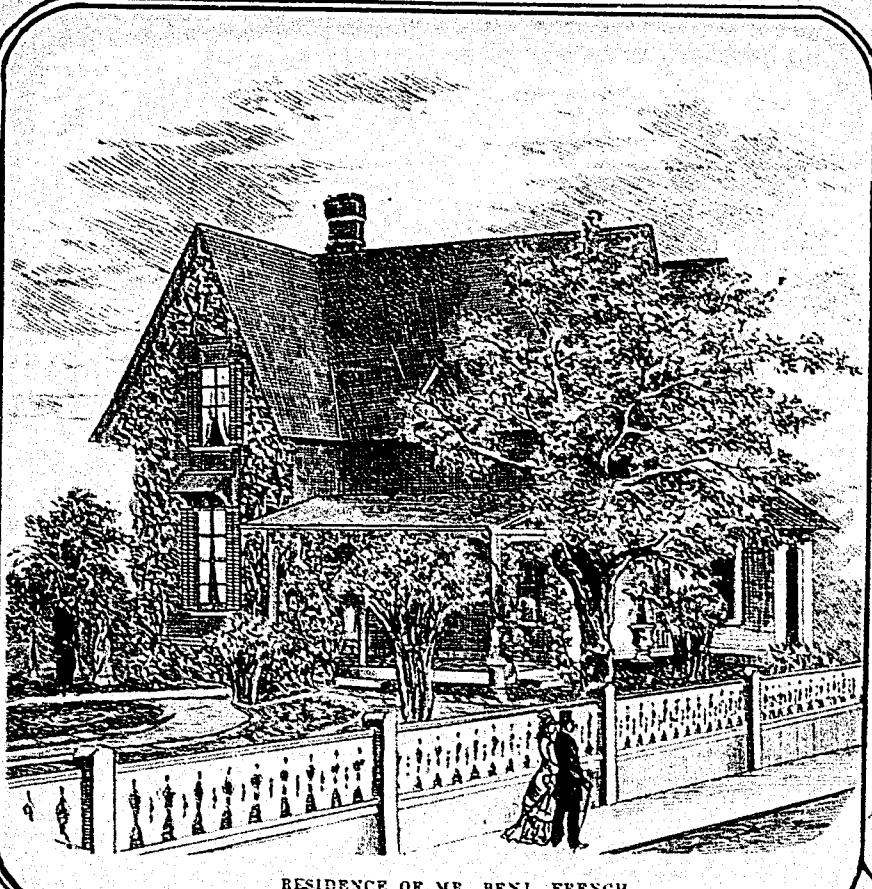


SURGEON BELL, GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S FOOT GUARDS.

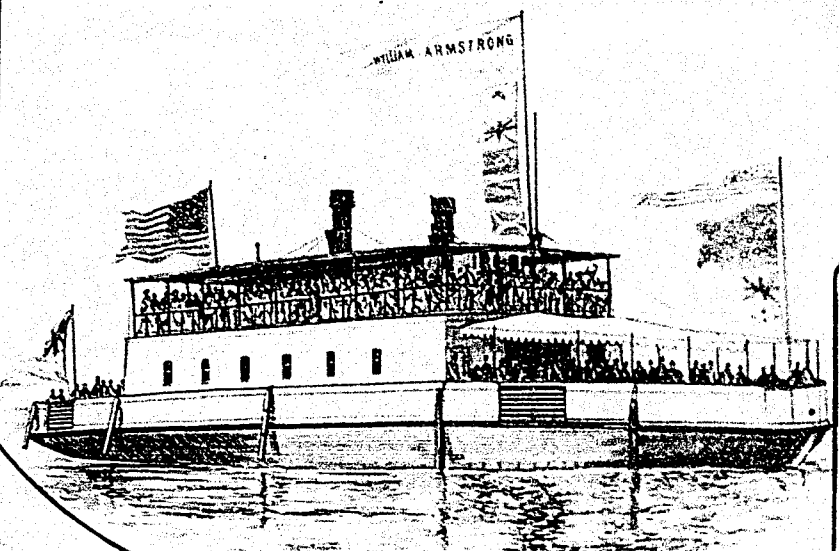
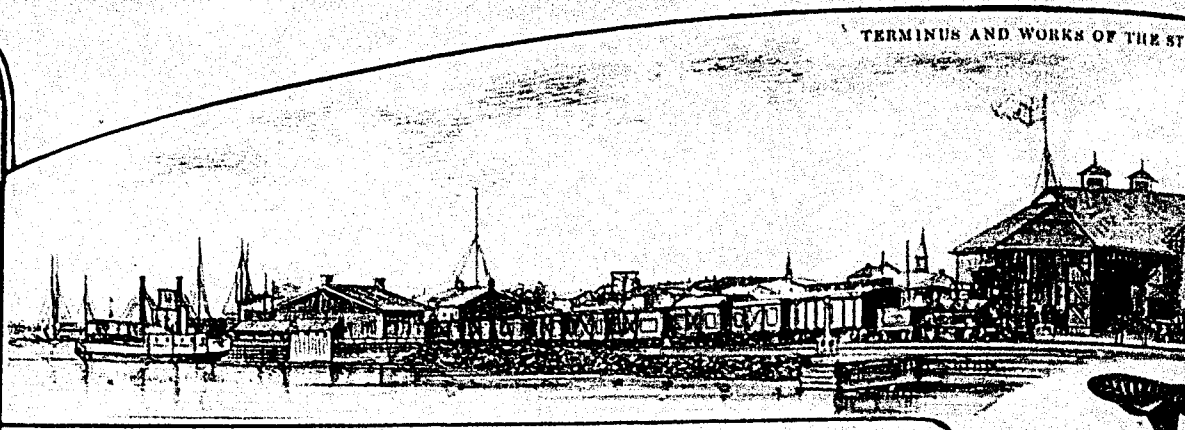
MILITIA OFFICERS.



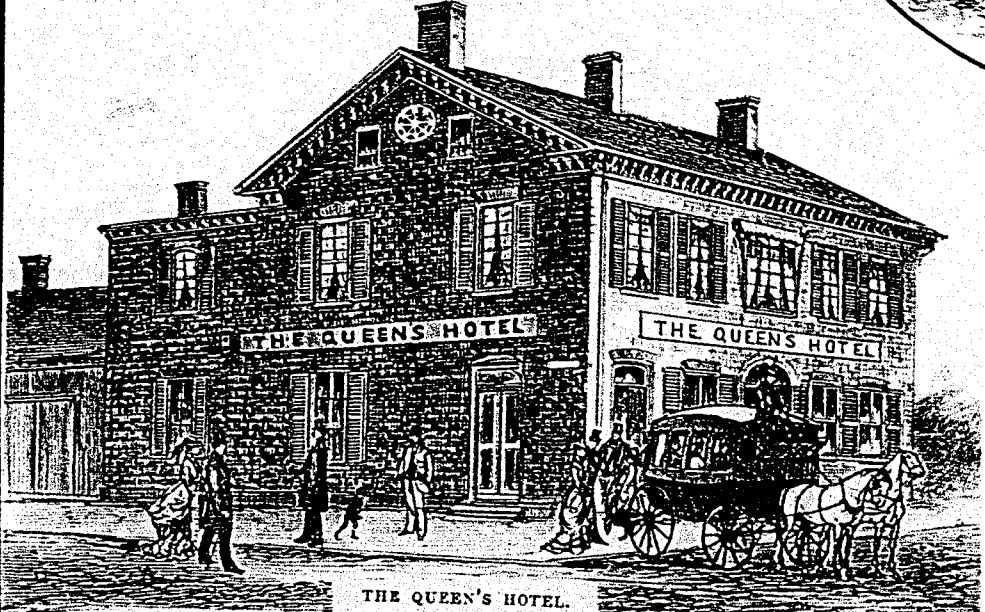
BERLIN.—FIRST ATTACK ON THE GERMAN EMPEROR BY HOEDEL.



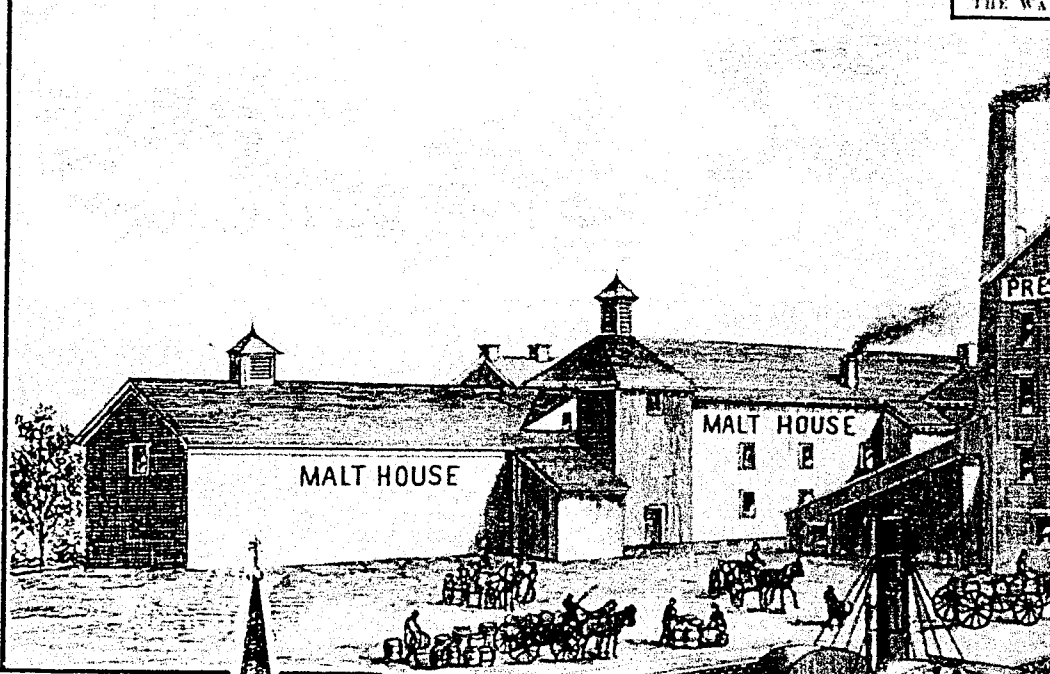
RESIDENCE OF MR. BENJ. FRENCH.



THE PRESCOTT & OGDENSBURG FERRY BOAT.

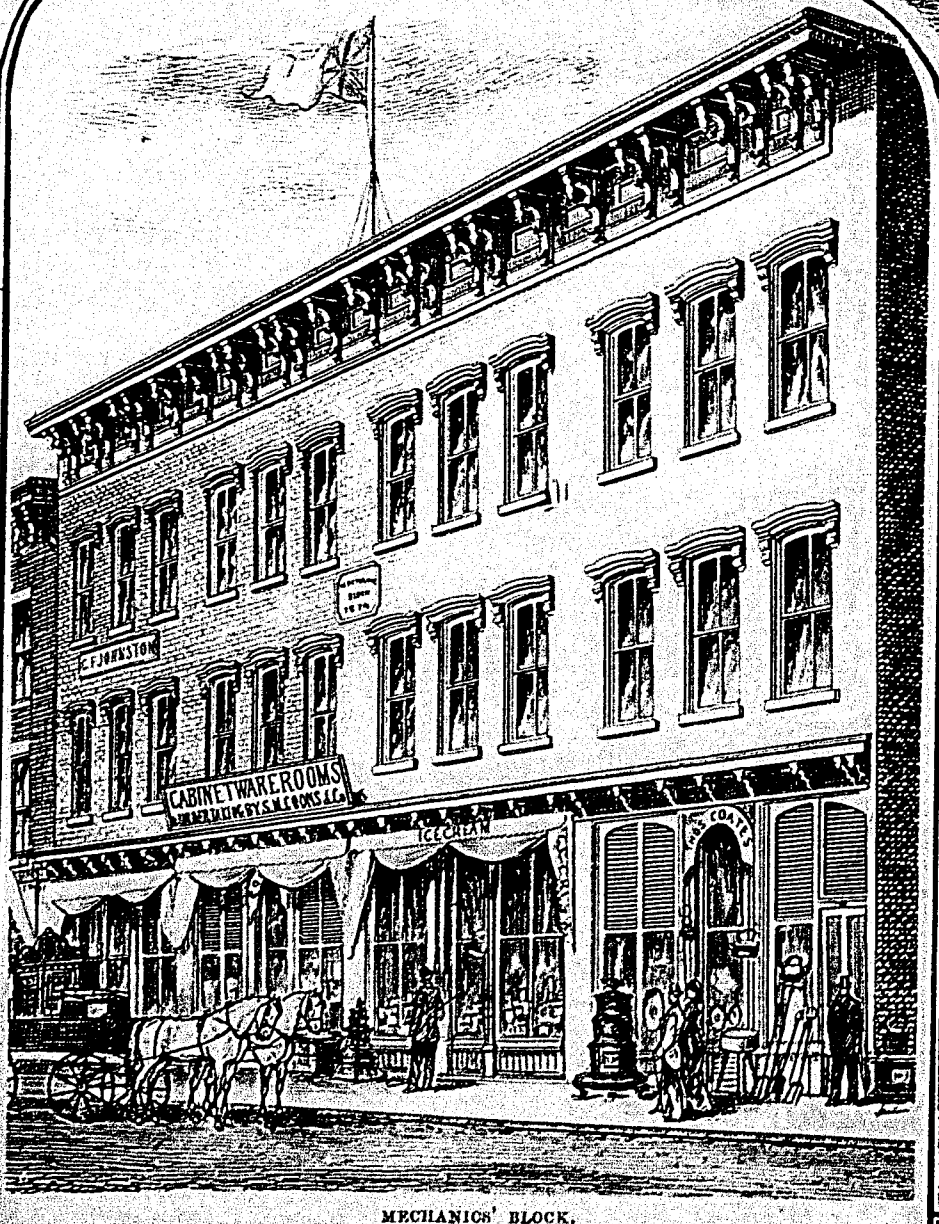


THE QUEEN'S HOTEL.

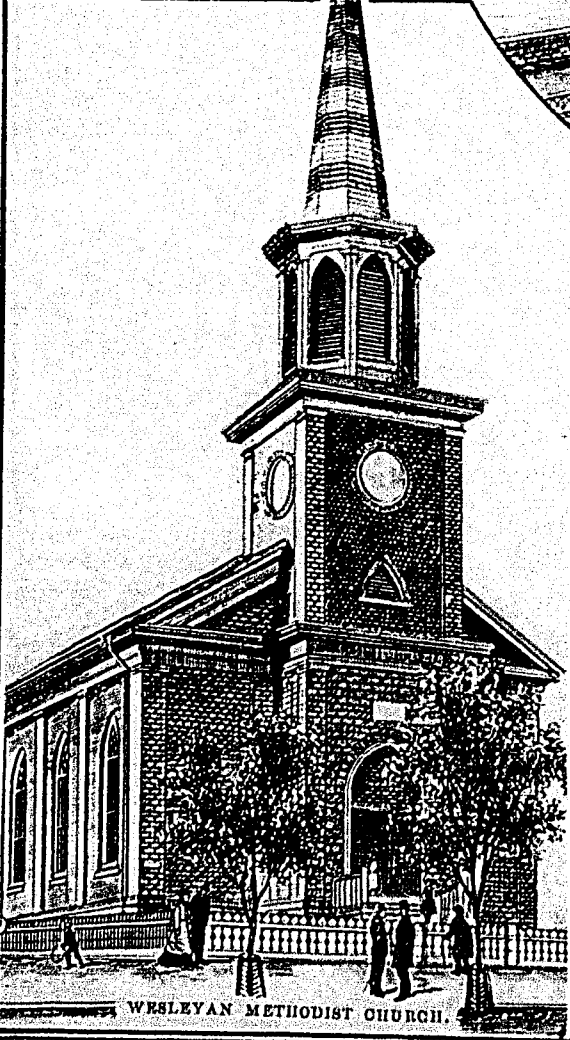


MALT HOUSE

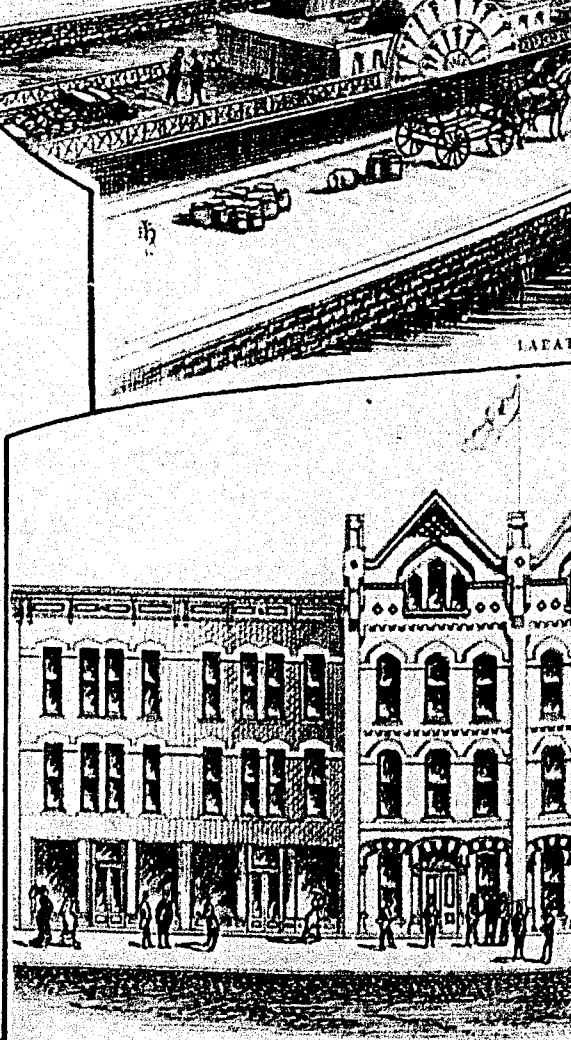
MALT HOUSE



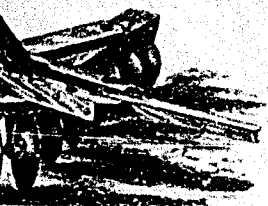
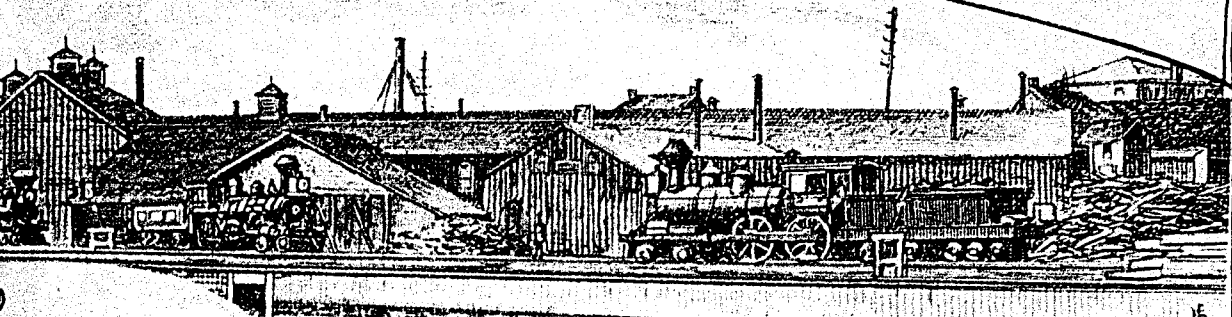
MECHANICS' BLOCK.



WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.



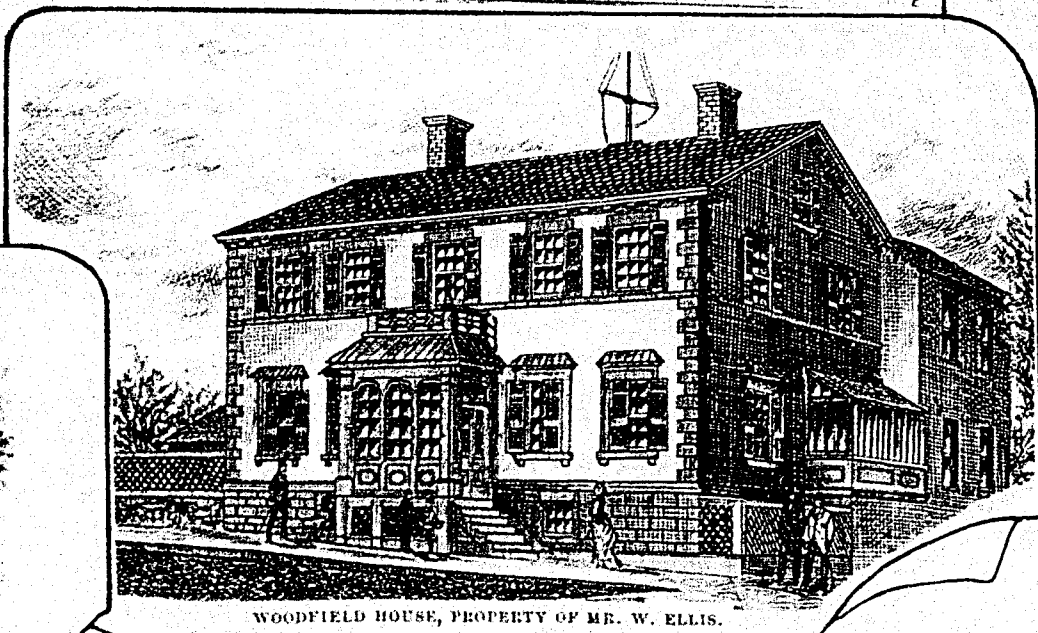
ST. JAMES' HOTEL, TO BE ERRECTED



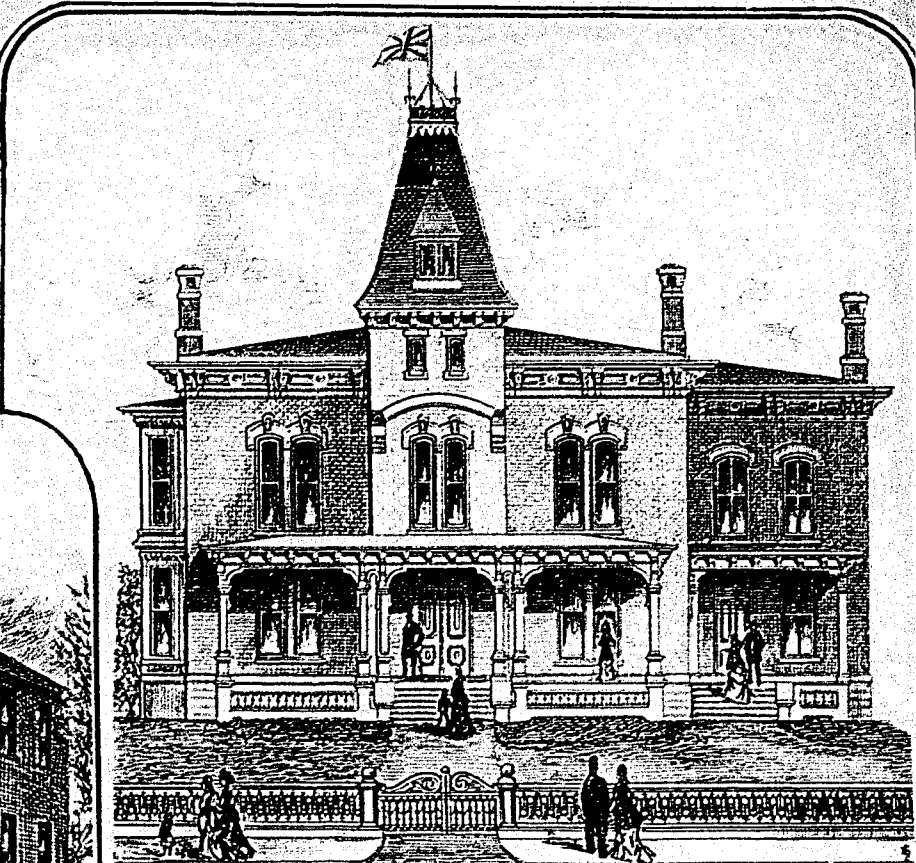
HARROW.



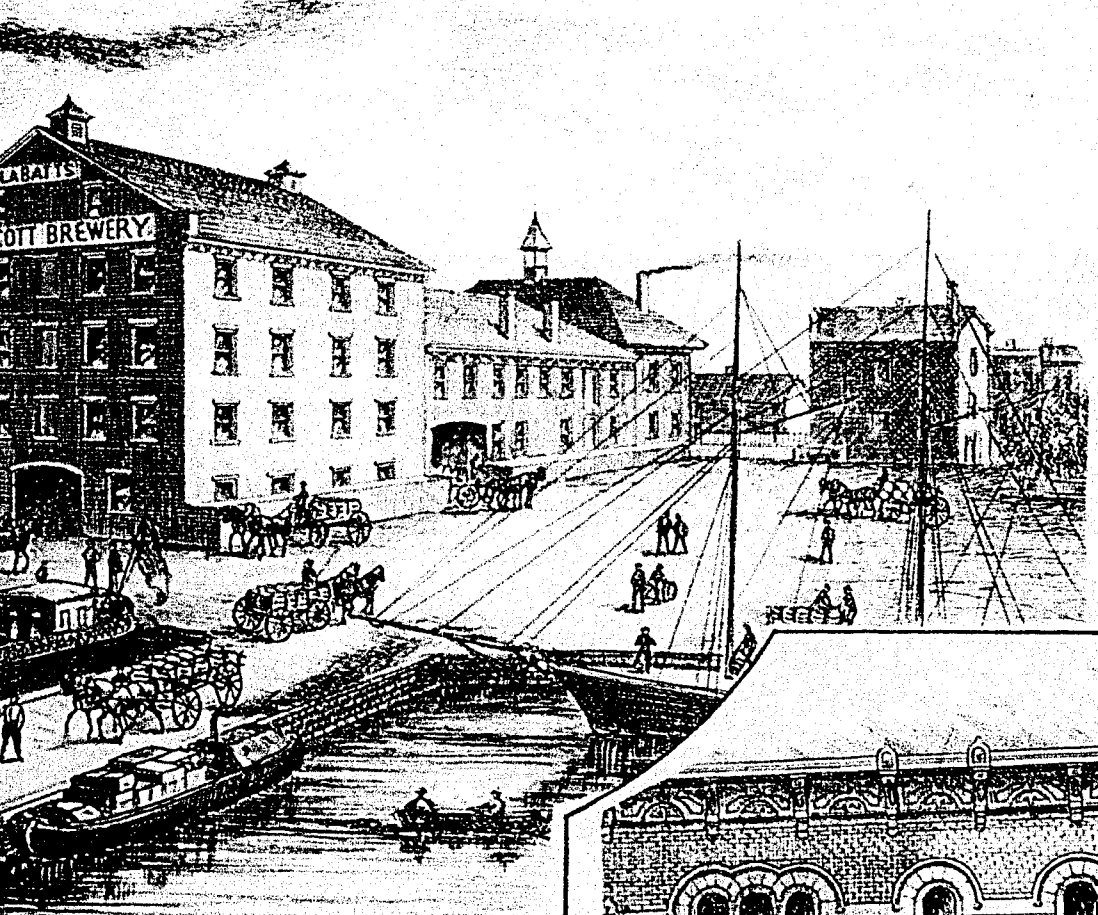
MOWER.



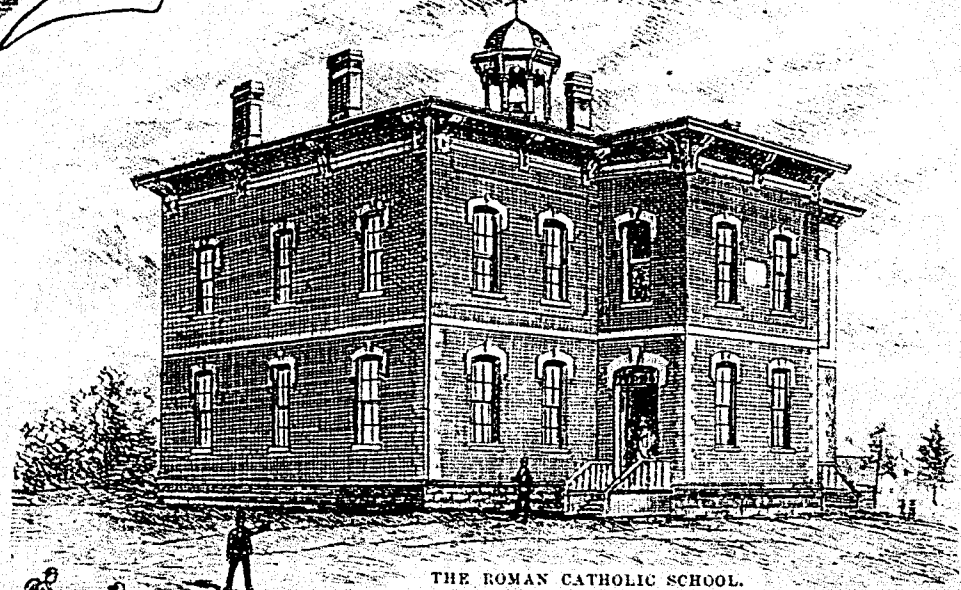
WOODFIELD HOUSE, PROPERTY OF MR. W. ELLIS.



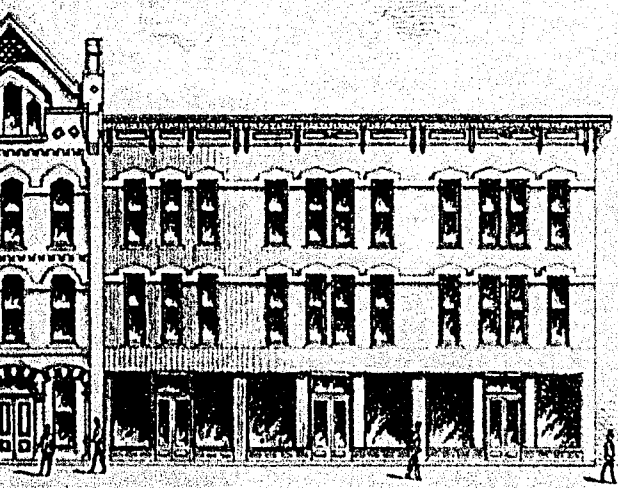
THORN HEDGE PLACE, RESIDENCE OF MR. JAMES QUINN.



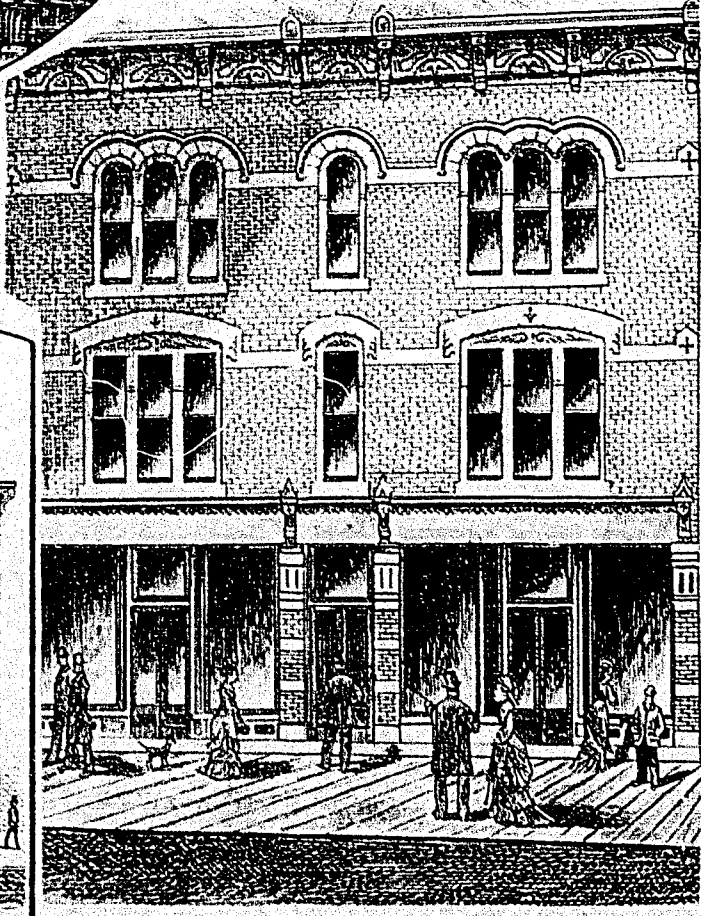
'S BREWERY.



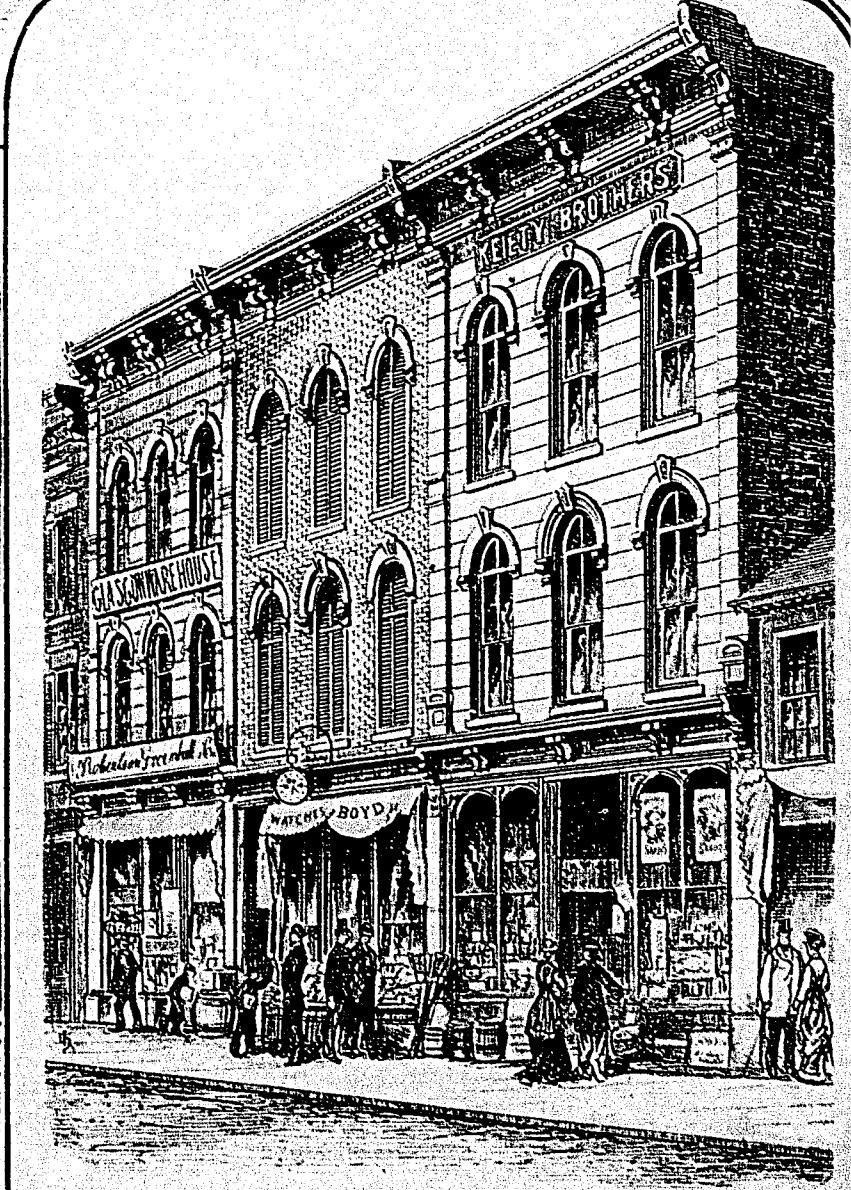
THE ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL.



CORNER OF WATER AND CENTRE STREETS.



THE SWENNY BLOCK.



A GROUP OF KING STREET STORES.

THE HALIFAX ALPHABET.

FOR ENGLISH AND CANADIAN FISH BARRIES.

A was the answer some people thought wise. But which certainly caused as no little surprise. Thirty Canadians sweeping the shore. We wonder, by Jove, that they didn't say more! The claim of Newfoundland is simply absurd. So strained a construction was never before heard. Bait, ice, and transshipment, without any doubt, Are not in the treaty; they must be ruled out. The rights which are granted our fishermen, too, Are not half as great as those ice grant to you. Remissions of duty will more than suffice. To pay for their value at least once or twice. If you are waiting to what we now say, Your own speeches will make it as clear as the day. We quote a selection, if only to show How terribly tight you have drawn the long bow. Our views on the headlands are found in our "Brief," Which settles the question beyond all belief.

Prohibit the use of that nasty Purse Seine And give us the old hooking system again. We don't make a grievance of any fair sport. And never will grumble if properly caught. But, if it is fated we come to the dish, We want to be taken as British caught fish; British subjects we are—such would we remain, So don't let the Yankees' purse seine us again!

N are the nations who settle disputes Like men and like Christians—instead of like brutes; Though Bloodshed and Carnage may prove who is strong, They don't touch the question of Right and of Wrong!

O's opportunity offered at last To redeem the reverses sustained in the past. O are opinions of opposite sides. Each one with the other innately collides. O are the orthodox views we maintain. O are the others the Yankees sustain. O's the objection Canadians feel When Americans come in their fishes to steal. O are the offers which often were made To open our waters if properly paid. O obligation devolves on them now To pay up like men without making a row.

P is the Payment we say that they owe. P is the Promptness to pay it they'll show; P is Protection, a Policy proved To press on the people. The duties removed Would lighten Taxation—now heavily paid— And prove real Protection, altho' it's Free Trade.

Q are the Questions to Witnesses put. Some kept their mouths open, some kept them shut. Q is the Quibble which made such a row. Though we've nearly forgotten the circumstance now, Q stands for Quits, which we'll cry on each side; The judgment is given, by it we'll abide. Q is the Quota which soon will be paid; Long friends by short reckonings often are made.

R's the "Reply," and for it we must claim A prominent place in the Halifax game. The style might be faulty, the language was rough, But still it just proved—not too much—but enough To show our position, establish a base For statements we'd previously made in our case. 'Twas writ in a hurry, but then you must know Great generals of fight best when near to the foe. We worked day and night, we worked with a will, And came up to time, as most Englishmen will.

S is a Squid; caught, purchased or prigged, Either lawfully taken or stealthily "jugged." Sure under a bushy thicket light is not hid, O Dainty! O Delicate! Beautiful Squid! Free access to thy charms has been bartered away. We hope that our cousins won't blink the fair pay. Newfoundland's agog! and would have you to know That for rights such as this she expects "Squid pro quo!"

T are the thunders of Eloquence borne Over hemispheres, continents, rivers and torn. Be the strife of the counsel, who talked day and night, But never could settle who was in the right. Thompson, Foster and Dana with laurels well crown. Nor give Dautre and Whiteway a place lower down.

U was their utterance, rapid or slow. Now rising with passion, now gentle and low. 'Twas well that of sirens they had not the art. For each of the judges believed in his heart. Whatever the speeches might softly invite, He'd mastered the subject, and meant to do right.

V is the verdict they gave on their oath. The decision should give satisfaction to both Columbia and England—we're certain at least Between them all bitterness long ago ceased.

W are wishes most cordial to all Who sat in the Halifax Parliament Hall. Galt, Dufosse and Kellogg I pray you accept A tribute of friendship from one who has kept. Besides records of work, those of kindness too. And tenders you now his acknowledgments due. To counsel and agents, to each and to all I wish that our memories may kindly recall Pleasant days, pleasant friendships—begun, but I trust Not ended till all have returned to their dust!

X are expenses—no matter for those. I can't spare a minute. I really must close.

Y is for You—such Canadian friend. The right hand of friendship to you I extend. Our labours are ended, our mission is done. The battle is over, the victory won.

Z is the zeal which has met its reward. The result is success and a famous award. Though our paths now diverge, our thoughts may unite. We'll think on the days when we fought our good fight; Let memory revert to my chief and to me. Think sometimes of Ford and of

J. H. G. (BERNESE)

[This poem, written by the Secretary of the Halifax Commission, and sent us by one of the members, is worthy of preservation for its humour and its accurate history.—Ed. C. I. NEWS.]

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

ANNA LOUISE CARY'S salary next season will be \$3,000 a month.

GOENOD is busy on a new five-act opera, for the fibretto of which he has drawn on the story of "Abelard and Heloise."

CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG says she'll never marry a professional. At least Strakosch says she says so. When she gets married it will be to some worthy young man who will love her for her own sake.

ENGAGEMENTS have been concluded for the fall season at the Fifth Avenue Theatre with Edwin Booth and Mme. Modjeska under the management of Messrs. D. H. Harkins and Stephen Fiske. It is said that other distinguished artists are the subjects of pending negotiations.

HOWARD PAUL relates that in a moment of wild forgetfulness he asked a well-known London actress, who "makes up" skillfully her age. Her reply was frank. "I have four ages," she said. "The family archives unfortunately proclaim that I am fifty. By daylight I pass for thirty-six; by g daylight not more than thirty; and with all my war paint on, in a soft light, and no rude glare, I pass for five-and-twenty."

It is said that the Aimee troupe made this season \$27,000, of which Aimee took \$40,000, and Maurice Grau \$27,000. These are high figures, but it must be remembered that the expenses of the troupe are only \$2,000 a week, and that they have been taking from sixty to eighty per cent. of the gross receipts. It is a good thing for them, but the managers have not found the scheme a profitable one for themselves.

THE Cities and Towns of Canada

ILLUSTRATED. VII. PRESCOTT, Ont., No. 5.

(Continued.) THE NOBLE ST. LAWRENCE—THE ST. L. & O. RR.—A POWERFUL FERRY-BOAT—LABATT'S BREWERY—SOME BUSINESS BLOCKS—THE R. C. SCHOOL—THE COMING HOTEL—A SHORT SERMON—PRESCOTT, ADEU.

The St. Lawrence at Prescott is a noble river, wide, deep and pure. The view, either way, is not cramped as at some other points. The river comes up to one's ideal of what the St. Lawrence ought to be. At times its grandeur is of the terrible order, for instance, when it is filled with great grinding masses of lake ice, or lashed into foaming fury by a gale; but my recollections of it will be as seen during the first burst of spring—those charming days when the canopy of heaven is unspotted ethereal blue; when the sun brightens, but does not burn; when there is just sufficient motion in the air to make wavelets that dance and sparkle as though rejoicing in their prettiness. All that was needed to complete the picture was a sail or two, and generally during the day some of the Ogdensburg yachtsmen would put out and give the finishing touch to as lovely a scene as I want to set eyes upon. And then, when night fell, and the great full moon cast its mellow beams across the rippling waters, and the city on the opposite shore loomed up dimly with its spires and towers, backed by the star-studded deep blue sky, the beauty was, perhaps, enhanced, being tinged with romance. I do not wonder that people who have lived any length of time by the St. Lawrence cannot bring themselves to move inland, even though the inducements, from a financial point of view, may be great. Numbers, I know, fail to appreciate the glories of the great stream, their nature being utterly destitute of sentiment or poetry, but there are others who simply love the noble river and its many attendant charms, and such as these would be miserable if forced to leave its shores and take up their abode where fields and fences everywhere meet the gaze. It is to be regretted that so far none of the cities, towns or villages bordering the St. Lawrence have even a portion of their river front laid out as a promenade. Where commerce has not required the erection of wharves, the shore is invariably disfigured with the most unsightly out-houses, pigstyes, &c. At a fabulous expense, London, the great, has set about the mammoth task of rectifying the mistake of the past in this respect. The Thames embankment scheme has already cost millions sterling, and will entail many millions more. But it is everywhere recognized as a splendid enterprise and a magnificent work—both useful and ornamental. No such costly works are needed in Canada, but the principle of the movement might well be adopted. "A portion of the front of every settlement along the St. Lawrence and other large rivers should be laid out as a promenade and pleasure-ground." Those who are not physically or financially able to "go to the country," are entitled to this as a birth-right. The glorious river, with its exhilarating influences and health-giving breezes, should be monopolized by no man or set of men; it is the Almighty's gift to mankind, and it should be within the reach of the lowly st. But, as things are going, it is being gradually fenced off, so to speak, and, if a change is not made as indicated, only those who can afford the time and money to go holiday-making, will enjoy what is by rights a common heritage. Again, such improvements as I have alluded to would prove exceedingly attractive, both to tourists and dwellers inland, and, as factors in drawing business to the town, they would speedily prove paying investments. I do not address myself alone to the people of Prescott, but to all communities whose good fortune it is to be located by the shores of the St. Lawrence or any of the larger rivers of the Dominion. Prescott is not so badly off as some towns, because the steamboat landing and St. Lawrence & Ottawa Railway wharf ensure a considerable stretch of open front, but I hope to see the day when in rear of the Town Hall there will be a terraced garden, with rustic seats and pretty pavilions taking the place of the present tumble-down sheds and accumulations of rubbish. Having mentioned

The works at the Prescott terminus comprise machine and car-building shops, a large engine-house, &c. The Company own a floating elevator. The opening of the Occidental line has diverted considerable traffic from this road, but, as a line affording direct communication with the St. Lawrence and the States, it will, no doubt, increase in importance as the country north of the Ottawa becomes peopled. It is a road that has done much to promote the settlement of the section of country it traverses and taps, and though to-day it is, in a measure, overshadowed, its managers spare no pains to make the service acceptable to the public. Mr. Thos. Reynolds is Managing-Director, and Mr. A. G. Peden, Secretary-Treasurer; the general offices are at Ottawa.

THE FERRY-STEAMER "WILLIAM ARMSTRONG" is named after an influential citizen of Ogdensburg. She was built at that port in the fall of 1876, specially to overcome the dangers and difficulties of winter navigation on the St. Lawrence. Her owner, Capt. David H. Lyon, made the design, and did a good deal of the work upon her. She has proved a complete success as regards winter navigation, and is greatly esteemed as an excursion boat, her great breadth making her particularly safe. She is 113 ft. long; 30 ft. beam; draws 9 ft. 6 in. aft and 4 ft. 6 in. forward. She will go through clear birch ice twenty-two inches thick; her hull speed is thirteen and a half knots per hour, and she will carry 800 passengers. She has run since the day she was launched, 25th Dec., 1876, to the present time, excepting a short lay up for necessary repairs. She is now in first-class trim for excursion parties, and can be engaged upon reasonable terms.

LABATT'S BREWERY is situated at the western end of the town, covering a large area between King street and the St. Lawrence. It was established in 1857 by Mr. William Ellis, who sold out to Mr. G. W. Smith, a noted English brewer. In 1861 the establishment was purchased by Mr. R. P. Labatt, who brought with him an experience acquired among the celebrated brewers of the old country. From the first, the Prescott brewery enjoyed an excellent reputation, and the improvements introduced by Mr. Labatt added fame to what was already famous. Unfortunately Mr. Labatt's health failed, and he was obliged to give up the active management of the brewery, leaving it in the hands of a joint-stock company, but retaining a large interest, which his estate still holds. The brewery is now under the management of Mr. George T. Labatt, who, besides discharging the duties of Secretary, gives his personal attention to the practical business of brewing. The view conveys a very good idea of the premises, which are in all respects first-class and fitted with the latest improvements for facilitating the process of manufacture. Steam power and labour-saving devices have been introduced wherever practicable. The brewery has a frontage of two hundred and fifty feet; the cellars are excavated in the solid rock and extend beneath the whole area. The temperature is under complete control by means of a large ice-house placed against the western wall. The full capacity of the brewery at present is fifteen thousand gallons per week, which could be considerably increased with but little trouble. Of the quality of the ale and porter turned out at this establishment, it is hardly necessary to speak—the well-known label is found pretty well all over the Dominion wherever good beer is sought after. I am informed that in many places the Stout is gradually pushing the famed Guinness' out of the market, the people finding that the native article is quite equal to the imported and only one-half the price. Labatt's India Pale Ale, too, has gained celebrity from the fact of its honest worth as a pure brew from malt and hops. Of course, there will always be those who will pay exorbitant prices for anything "imported," but in the matter of beer the people of Canada are fast learning that the mere fact of a bottle bearing a certain foreign label does not always ensure a superior article. As sustaining the reputation of "native manufactures," the products of the Prescott Brewing and Malting Company must be accorded very "honourable mention."

A short distance east of the Town Hall are

THREE SUPERB STORES, forming a fine business block. First in order is Kiely Bros.' grocery establishment, carried on by Mr. M. Kiely, who started the business in 1857. The store would do credit to any city. The premises are commodious, well stocked, and neatly kept. The business embraces both wholesale and retail, in general groceries, produce and provisions, wines, liquors, china, glass, &c.

THE ST. LAWRENCE & OTTAWA RAILWAY. I may as well here give a few particulars respecting that road. It was opened in 1854; the main line from Prescott to Ottawa is fifty-four miles in length, and there is a branch to the Chaudiere seven miles long. The road connects with the Grand Trunk at Prescott Junction, about three-quarters of a mile north-east of the town. Passengers for Prescott and the American roads are conveyed to the river-side depot by a branch line. By means of the steamer Transit, connection is made with the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain RR. and the Rome & Watertown RR. A through train with Pullman cars runs from Ogdensburg to Boston, and makes close connection with the trains for New York. Three trains run each way daily between Prescott and Ottawa, and a palace day car is run through without change between Montreal and the Capital.

Mr. S. J. Boyd's handsome jewellery store adjoins the above. It is large and fully stocked with watches, clocks, silver-ware and jewellery. Few city establishments can boast a finer display of richly-filled show-cases. In connection with his business Mr. Boyd has a sewing machine department, where is to be found a large assortment of the favourite makes. The repairing is in charge of a skilled machinist.

The Glasgow Warehouse is the third in this fine block. Messrs. Robertson, Greenhill & Co. carry a large and well-assorted stock of staple and fancy dry goods, prints, cottons, tweeds, cloths, silks, dress goods (mourning goods a specialty), hosiery, gloves, ribbons, ties, &c. They are agents for Butterick's patterns. Nearly opposite is

THE MECHANICS' BLOCK.

comprising four commodious stores. The first is occupied by Mr. T. Coates, manufacturer of tinware and dealer in stoves, coal oil and lamps. He has acquired the right to make the De Witt washing machine, which is a combined boiler and washer and said to be wonderfully effective. Mr. Coates is agent for the following organ manufacturers: W. Bell & Co., Guelph; Taylor & Farley, Washington, Mass.; the Smith American Organ Company of Boston, and the Dominion Organ Company of Bowmanville.

The second one is owned and occupied by Mr. S. M. Coons, cabinet-maker, turner, undertaker, &c.

The third is occupied by Mr. N. J. Wright, dealer in toys, fancy goods and confectionery.

The fourth is occupied by Mr. G. E. Johnstone, general merchant, dealing in dry goods, clothing, glassware, groceries, &c.

THE SWEENEY BLOCK.

opposite the Town Hall is creditable alike to the enterprising owner and the town. It comprises two fine stores, with splendid large plate-glass fronts such as are rarely to be seen outside of great cities. The block is of red brick relieved with Ohio stone and presents a very pleasing appearance. The top flat is fitted up as a public hall. The stores, with a room in the rear and the basement, rent at \$300 per annum. The block was built by Mr. N. Ward, who can count upon the fingers of one hand the brick buildings in the town that he has not erected. A visitor to Prescott wanting to know something of Mr. Ward's ability as a builder has only to look around. Mr. Ward owns a brick-yard which turns out both red and white bricks of excellent quality.

THE SEPARATE SCHOOL.

This is one of the largest and best Catholic schools in Ontario. It was erected in the year 1875 at a cost of \$10,000. The architect, Mr. J. P. Johnson, of Ogdensburg, and the contractors, Messrs. Ward & Steele, of Prescott, have just reason to feel proud of their work. The Rev. Father O'Donnell, pastor of the mission, was the prime mover in the erection of the school, and many and earnest were the efforts made by him to raise the necessary funds, and it is gratifying to know that he was at all times cordially assisted by the liberal donations of his parishioners.

There are four teachers employed in the school, with an average attendance of two hundred and fifty children.

A CHARMING SPOT.

As a picturesque residence there is nothing in Prescott to equal Mr. Benj. French's handsomely appointed villa Dixie street. The grounds, though not very extensive, are laid out with great taste, and during the summer constitute a bower of floral loveliness. I noticed with pleasure a love of horticulture very general among the people: beautiful window displays being quite common, but it was universally allowed that in this charming study Mrs. French carries off the palm. The floral decorations at the Church of England on Easter Day (principally from her conservatory) were exceedingly fine, both as regards the beauty and variety of the plants and the taste displayed in their arrangement.

WOODFIELD HOUSE.

the property and residence of Mr. William Ellis, is situated in a very pleasant part of the town. It is admirably arranged for convenience and comfort and boasts all modern improvements, bath-room, conservatory, &c. The garden furnishes an abundance of all kinds of fruit. The stables are of a very superior order. I believe Mr. Ellis is willing to either sell or lease and would accept any reasonable offer.

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL.

is situated on King street, a short distance west of the Post Office. It has sixteen comfortable bed-rooms, a spacious dining-room and good accommodation generally. The stabling and sheds—important points in a country town—are first-class. The proprietor, Mr. W. G. Brunning, is an experienced hotel-keeper, and seems determined that his patrons shall carry away pleasant recollections of their sojourn at the Queen's. The St. George's dinner at this hotel was one of the best I ever attended.

THE COMING HOTEL.

will be a palatial structure, situated on Water street, corner of Centre, facing the Town Hall, and from the rear commanding a fine view of Ogdensburg and the magnificent river scenery east and west. It is to be erected by the Messrs. Buckley, who purpose putting up an establishment embodying all modern improvements and as complete as money and brains can make it. The building will be 100 feet by 70, brick and Ohio stone: it will contain five handsome and commodious stores fitted up in first-class city style. The view is from the architect's plans. This splendid hostelry is to be called the St. James' Hotel.

THOMAS HEDGE PLACE.

Among successful Prescottians who do credit to their town and country, Mr. James Quinn merits a prominent place. After twenty-two years of business activity, first as clerk, then in the grocery and produce trade on his own account, and lastly as partner with Mr. John McCarthy the brewer, Mr. Quinn has been able,

while still in his prime, to retire from competition with his fellow mortals who are fighting the battle of life, thus setting a laudable example to those who, having gained sufficient of this world's wealth, are loth to step aside and make room for the less successful crowding behind. Mr. Quinn once thought the United States a better country than Canada, and he set out upon a tour of inspection visiting the Western States and the famed Pacific Slope, but he finally came to the conclusion that Canada and Prescott surpassed all he had seen, take the town and country all in all. But his travelling did him good, no doubt, as it invariably does most men who are not utter dummies. In my rambles I have met a great many Canadians who have in their earliest days had a taste of the California fever and I have always noticed that they are head and shoulders above the majority of their neighbours as regards intelligence and breadth of view. Mr. Quinn is a fair example of this, and I was not surprised to learn that, anxious to see and learn more of the world, he was about to set out for the Paris Exhibition. How much better it is for men to set their money in circulation rather than hoard it up and sit in some miserable, dark, musty store trying to conjure up something to grumble about! Yet in every village, town and city of Canada there are to be found such as these—poor cold mortals who have toiled and moiled all their life, always getting and never halting to think what they were doing it all for. I often think when I see one of these miserable old fellows, what a deal of good they might do if only they could bring themselves to act the part of faithful stewards, and what happiness they would reap from the consciousness of having done something to lighten the gloom of a stricken home or to lift the burden oppressing some unfortunate fellow-creature. But, alas! there they sit and grope, knowing nothing of the sublimity of life; thinking of nothing but their balances at the bank and how they can increase them. But I digress; my admiration for James Quinn has led me to preach a sermon. However it is not long and can be easily skipped if needs be. To return to the original topic. Mr. Quinn has done his duty as a townsman; he has served in the Council; been elected Reeve, and filled a number of other offices of trust. His handsome new residence is being built on the river side a short distance above the Grenville Brewery. It was designed by Mr. Johnson, of Ogdensburg, and when finished will be one of the finest mansions along the St. Lawrence, and the home of a "real good fellow."

THE PRESS.

Two weekly newspapers are published in Prescott, the *Telegraph* on Wednesday, and the *Plaindealer* on Friday. The former was originally called the *Grenville Advertiser* and enjoys the honour of having been the first paper published in the county. It was established by Mr. Robert Headlam, Clerk of the first Board of Police. It is now the property of Mr. Isaac Watson, who runs it in the interest of the Mackenzie Ministry.

The *Plaindealer* is owned by a joint stock company of which the editor, Mr. T. A. Anderson, is managing-director. Its policy is anti-Mackenzie. Mr. Anderson is a shrewd clear-headed Scotchman. His articles are pithy and outspoken, fully warranting the name of the sheet. With a population of, say 4,000, Prescott ought to be thinking of sustaining a daily paper.

FREE MASONRY.

The members of this ancient and honourable order, forming Central Lodge, No. 110, C. R., meet the first Tuesday in the month. They have a very creditable lodge room in the Post Office building and muster about one hundred members. James Reynolds, W. M.; Arthur Parker, Secretary.

THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

The original building stood on the opposite side of the street. It was erected about 1821 and served till 1856, when the present church was built upon a site purchased from the late Alpheus Jones at a cost of \$1,200; the building costing \$8,000. It was afterwards enlarged at a cost of \$3,000, and will now seat about eight hundred. The present pastor is the Rev. G. H. Davis.

ADIEU!

And now, bidding adieu to Prescott, I desire to acknowledge particularly my indebtedness to Col. Jessup, Mayor Buckley and Major White, of Prescott, and Mr. Roscius Judson, of Ogdensburg, for valuable information respecting "the good old days." I would like also to express my thanks to the many kind friends who helped to make my stay pleasant, and my mission successful. In all my rambles I shall ever look back to my sojourn in Prescott with unalloyed pleasure.

The net profits divided among Gilmore's Band as the result of four days' performance in Dublin were £250. Miss Lillian Morton is said to be warmly received.

MANAGER LATHROP of the Boylston Museum has chartered a large barge with steam power, which he is having converted into a theatre in New York, and when completed it will run two trips up the Hudson river each day with a vaudeville company and a military band. It will be called Lathrop's Floating Palace Theatre, and will seat about 1,000 persons. The trial trip will be made about July 1st.

NICE PEOPLE.

It would appear that society at the present time is comparatively indifferent as to whether people are good, clever, sensible, or amusing; but there is a universal desire, almost amounting to a frenzy, to meet "nice" people. Thus we find that whenever a country residence is to be let or sold, all the surrounding neighbours are devoutly hoping that it may be taken by nice people, and everyone wish for *entrée* to houses where nice people are to be met. To be nice people, and to *know* nice people, seems indeed to be the aim and object of life in this latter half of the nineteenth century. Even the worship of the great idol of Mammon itself is forsaken by many for devotion to the "nice." Although, however, the companionship of "nice people" is doubtless much to be desired, these social angels are sometimes so lacking in the qualities which are usually considered necessary to make intercourse entertaining, that one is almost tempted to shun their society for a season. First impressions may seem to justify the use of the much coveted adjective, not only in its fashionable, but also in its general sense; but on closer acquaintance it is apt to be found that those on whom the title is bestowed are wanting in some of the most important of the characteristics which it is generally understood to imply. In a small but very concise dictionary, we find the word nice defined as "very pleasant, dainty, precise." Now there are many persons who are conventionally spoken of as, not only nice, but very nice, people whom we could point out as interesting subjects on which to try the test of this definition. "Very pleasant," in the general acceptance of the term, as meaning agreeable, amiable, and good-tempered, they certainly are not; "dainty" is a word which we could hardly apply to their conversation, especially when it touches upon social scandals; while "precise" is an adjective which defines neither their behaviour nor the accuracy of their statements.

What then are the qualifications which entitle a person to be classified among "nice people"? This is a question which undoubtedly puzzles many of those who so glibly make use of the expression; but, generally speaking, we believe the phrase is conventionally understood to mean people who are received into good society. It does not necessarily point to the rich or to those of good family, since "nice people" are occasionally neither one nor the other; but it is a *sine qua non* that they should have a place in what is known as "society." Intimacy with charming and well-educated persons will not do—indeed education is rather at a low premium among the "nice people"—but the aspirants to this title must, somehow or other, by fair means or foul, become acknowledged members of the fashionable world; in short, to use a modern slang expression, they must be "in the swim" of society. Although the parentage of these superior beings is sometimes the very reverse of aristocratic, this may be counter-balanced by great social recommendations; but high birth is of considerable advantage at the outset of their career. To be "born of honest parents," as old biographies quaintly put it, is of no account in any way; to be the descendant of an old line of country squires is little better, unless these worthies have of late years intermarried with the nobility; but to be linked to the peerage, even by a bar sinister, makes an aspirant quite safe. Setting aside, however, the question of birth, it is more interesting to turn to the moral and social attributes of "nice people." In the first place, we will examine the manner in which they do their duty towards their Creator and their neighbour. They do not consider it to be what they elegantly term "good form" to indulge in religious or irreligious extremes. This is the first commandment among "nice people." To go to church, and to a fashionable church, is *de requo*; but religious enthusiasm must be strictly avoided. A certain amount of respectable piety may be tolerated as a necessary evil; and, after all, worship is in some measure reciprocal; for if the "nice" devoted spends an hour or two a week in a pretty church, and gives away a modest sum of money which he does not miss, the devotion paid to him in return by the clergy is perhaps the nearest approach to adoration which men can reasonably expect from a fellow creature. Many nice people are doubtless sincerely devout; yet of them it is said "They are very nice people, but—" and the "but" is followed by lamentations over the one failing which sullies their otherwise beautiful characters—namely, their religious earnestness. As regards their duties towards their neighbours, nice people are often very charitable in nursing their invalid friends who happen to be wealthy. The poor they will also attend to so far as their labours will make them popular, and give them influence when elections take place. Besides, it is the proper thing to have the reputation of being kind to the poor, and their being so establishes a sort of mimic feudal relation between them and their poorer neighbours. When nice people are tenants, the expenditure of a very moderate sum of money, and a still more moderate amount of time, among the neighboring members of the labouring classes, will give them almost as much influence as would the possession of a large estate. In London, they must be ever ready to subscribe liberally to the pet charities of their fashionable acquaintances. The judicious use of charities is of great assistance in sealing the rounds of the social ladder, and it is satisfactory to clamber to know that the money given will at least conduce eventually to their

own social advancement. By refusing all appeals in obscure cases they are enabled to give large sums, with great apparent magnanimity, to the favourite charities of the leaders of fashion, thus making sure of a reward in his life.

BRELOQUES POUR DAMES.

CHEEK-MATE—A liberal husband.

A YOUNG Oil Citizen calls his girl Revenge because she is sweet.

A LONDON bootmaker has this interesting announcement in his window: "Ladies will be sold at seven shillings a pair."

Two ladies, mother and daughter, having been left without a male protector, now edit the *Chicago Post*, and edit it well.

FROM a boy's composition on hens: "I cut my Uncle William's hen's head off with a hatchet, and it scared her to death."

"WHAT is wisdom?" asked a teacher of a class of small girls. A bright-eyed little creature rose and answered: "Information of the brain."

"What's honour?" asked Falstaff. That's easy. Any woman who sits behind another woman in church can tell what's on her in about two minutes.

"How nicely this corn pops!" said a young man who was sitting with his sweetheart before the fire. "Yes," she responded demurely, "it's got over being green."

NEARLY every woman who has attained intellectual eminence was a tomboy in her childhood, and did not wear corsets. Charlotte Cushman was that sort of a little girl.

"And they were all talking so unkindly of you, dearest Louisa, and—" "And what were they saying?" "Saying that you painted your face; and I told them that it was untrue, and that your colour was only erysipelas."

AT Warsaw there is a ladies' club wherein the rule is that no morning dress shall cost more than \$25, no evening dress more than \$50, and no bonnet more than \$7.50. At each quarterly meeting each lady must declare that she owes neither a milliner nor a dress-maker.

A CELEBRATED actress, whose fresh smile and silver voice favoured the deception, always called herself "sweet sixteen." She stated her age as sixteen in court as a witness. Her son was directly afterwards called up and asked how old he was. "Six months older than mother," was the honest reply.

EVERY meeting of the Sorosis Club opens with a wholly incomparable lunch. It is to be hoped the members don't mince and let good victuals spoil, as women do at a fashionable dinner party. The reason men do not like to have women at public dinners is, probably, because they kill all appetite by their embarrassing mincing and stiff etiquette.

THERE lives six miles from Richmond, Va., Mrs. Martha T. Hopkins, who is only thirty-nine years old and has just married her sixth husband. She was married at twenty years of age, took her second husband when she was twenty-four years old, her third when she was twenty-seven years old, her fourth when thirty-two years old, and her fifth when thirty-seven years old.

HUMOROUS.

THESE longer days will give you more time to mind your own business.

IT was a lucky thing for Noah that his ark wasn't constructed for a United States war vessel.

IN making strawberry shortcake care should be taken to have the berries in excess of the saleratus.

MR. JASPER, who affirms that the world stands still, probably never had the sidewalk fly up and hit him on the nose.

THE thin, pious man who is continually groaning over the wickedness of the world is more troubled with dyspepsia than blessed by religion.

A NEWSPAPER man who breaks the Sabbath, explains himself thus: "If fish are wicked enough to bite on Sunday, they ought to suffer for it."

THE moon, it is claimed, has gained an inch in rapidity of motion within the last hundred years. At that rate it would soon overtake a boy on an errand.

A DOCTOR went out for a day's hunting, and, on coming home, complained that he hadn't killed anything. "That's because you didn't attend to your legitimate business," said his wife.

ANOTHER attempt has been made to assassinate the Emperor William. It is far better to be a humble book agent than to wear a crown. Every body feels like killing a book agent, but it can't be done. A book agent never dies.

WHIST Proverb: "For want of leading a trump the trick was lost, and for want of the trick the game was lost, and for want of the game the rubber was lost, and for want of the rubber the temper was lost, and for want of the temper the friend was lost."

A COLOURED cook, expecting company of her kind, was at a loss how to entertain her friends. Her mistress said, "Chloe, you must make an apology." "Lal' missus, how can I make it? I got no apples, no eggs, no butter, no nuttin' to make it wid."

A YOUNG minister was preaching in Seabrook, N.H., from "I am the light of the world," and made poor work of it, stammering and stuttering and almost stopping ping, when an indignant hackberry peddler, a sort of masculine woman, shouted out: "If you are the light of the world you needs snuffing."

Who ever saw a rope walk?—(Rome Sentinel.) Who ever saw a horse fly?—(Albany Argus.) Who ever saw a cat fish?—(Yonker's Gazette.) Who ever heard a mill dam?—(Boston Commercial.) Who ever saw a free tooth?—(Hancock Republican.) Who ever saw a milk made?—(New York Republican.)



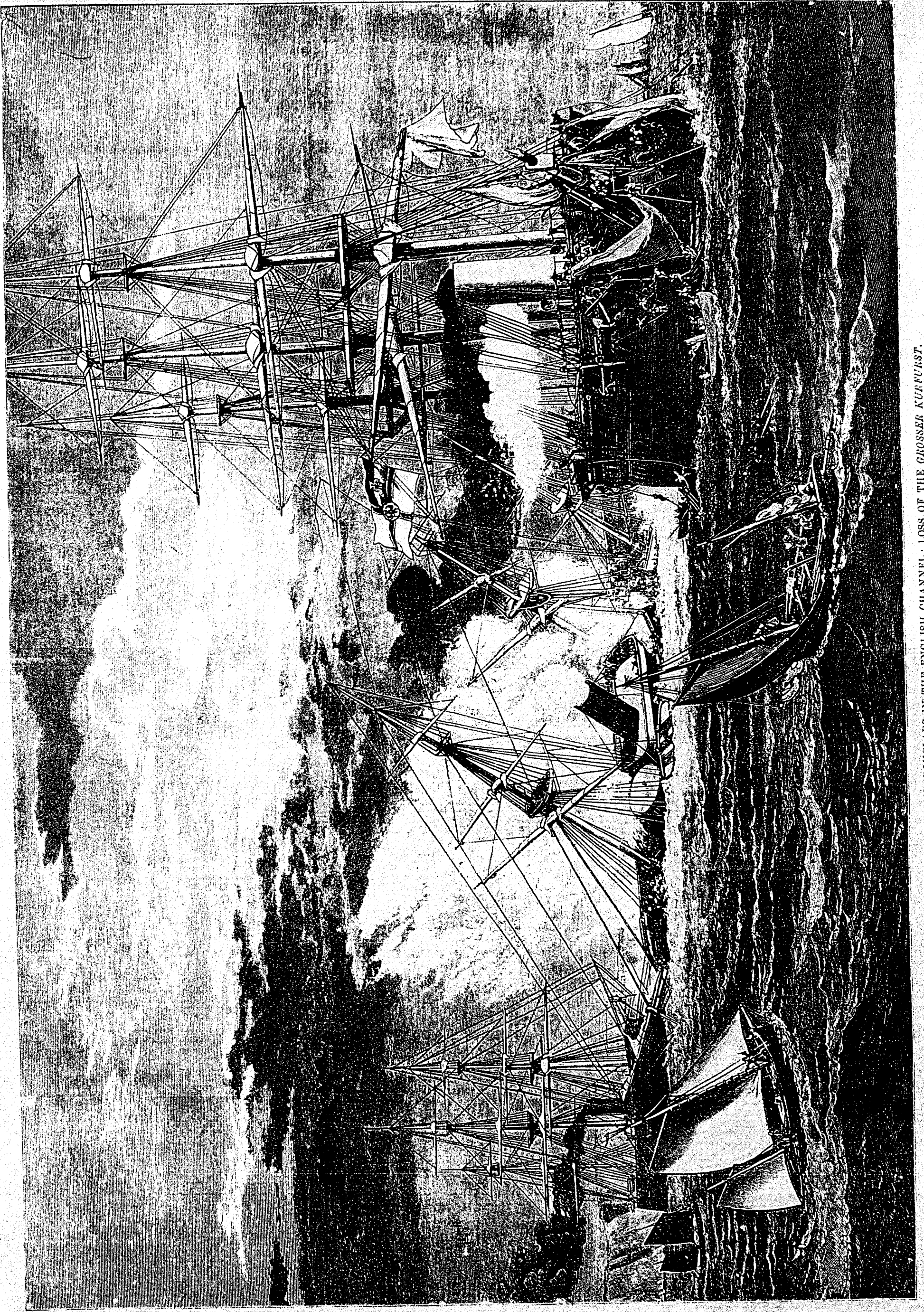
VERA ZASSOULITSCH.



COUNT SCHOUVALOFF.



WASHINGTON, D. C.—THE POTTER COMMITTEE INVESTIGATION. EXAMINATION OF J. E. ANDERSON.



COLLISION OF THE GERMAN IRONCLADS IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL; LOSS OF THE GROSSE KURFÜRST.

THE BIRTH OF GREEN ERIN.

[In the following beautiful verses there is an unusual vigour of imagination, joined to excellent versification, and the knowledge of the *ratons* is simply delicious. It was written many years ago by a young Irishman named Moore, and appeared in that very clever story "Tom Stapleton." It has lately been touched up by Mr. Frank Oakes Rose for the platform. We reprint it as recited by Mr. R.—himself and several of his friends.]

Wid all confeshin,
I'd turn your anishin.
To what I would wish in Erin so green,
And without hesitatin,
I'd show how that nayshin
Became in creayshin the gim an' the queen.

It happened wan mornin',
Without any warnin',
That Vaynus was born in the beautiful say;
An' be that same tokin,
(An' sure 'twas provokin')
Her pious wur soakin', an' wudn't give play.

So Niptine, who knew her,
Began to pursue her,
In order to woo her, the wicked old Jew;
An' he very slyly caught her,
Atay in the wather,
Great Jubither's daughter, who cried "Poosta loo!"

But Jove, the great jayvius,
Look'd down an' saw Vaynus,
An' Neptune so layvius purshin' her wud,
So he roared out in thunder,
He'd tare him asunder,
An' shure 'twas no wonder, for tazing his child.

So a shtar that was dyin'
Around him espain,
He sized without sightin', an' hurled it below,
Where it tumbled like winkin'
On Neptune a bir skinn',
An' gave him, in thinkin', a broth iv a blow!

An' that shtar was dreyland,
Both lowland and highland,
An' formed a swate island, the land iv me birth;
Thus plain is the story,
Knee slat down from glory,
That Erin so hoary's a heaven on earth!

Thin Vaynus jumped nately
On Erin so shtately,
But fayned 'kase lately so bother'd and priss'd,
Which wudn't did how'd her,
But ere it had killed her,
Her father distill'd her a drop iv the hight!

An' that glass so victorious,
It made her feel glorious,
A little aprons I bear it might prove,
Hence how can yez blame us
That Erin's so famous
For beauty, an' murther, an' whisky, an' love!

VICTORIA COLLEGE.

This institution of learning is the property of the Methodist Church of Canada. It is immediately under the management of the College Board, a body composed of twelve ministers and an equal number of laymen, appointed once in four years by the General Conference of the Church. No religious tests, however, are exacted of the students, and young men of all denominations have received instruction in its halls. The college is located in the beautiful town of Cobourg, Ont., situated on the north shore of Lake Ontario, about 70 miles east of Toronto, and 120 west of Kingston. The Grand Trunk Railway passes through the town, furnishing every facility for reaching the college at any season of the year. Cobourg possesses many advantages as a seat of learning, not the least being delightful scenery, salubrity of climate, and generally a moral, intellectual, and enterprising population, affording good society and immunity from the unfavourable surroundings by which some institutions have been characterized.

This institution was founded as a seminary of learning for both sexes, pursuant to a resolution of the Methodist Conference adopted in 1830, and was denominated "The Upper Canada Academy." The Province at that period afforded but limited facilities for acquiring a liberal education. No funds were available to the Conference for so great an undertaking, and reliance was placed wholly on the voluntary contributions of the people. Several ministers were appointed to visit the various sections of the Province to explain the project and solicit assistance, the most industrious and successful of whom, perhaps, was the late Rev. John Beatty. It was resolved to build on a large scale, and to obtain the means in a sparsely settled country was a bold undertaking. Though the appeal was heartily responded to, considering the condition of the Province, it was found necessary to make an effort in England, and the Rev. Egerton (now Dr.) Ryerson, so well-known as the founder of the Ontario Public School system, was fortunately prevailed upon to engage in the mission. He succeeded in obtaining a respectable sum of money by private application, as also, through the Colonial Department, a grant from the Provincial Legislature. He likewise secured a Royal Charter for the Academy from the then reigning monarch, His Majesty William IV. The institution, the corner-stone of which had been laid in 1831, was completed and furnished in 1836, and formally opened the same year with the Rev. Matthew Richey, D.D., an eloquent divine of respectable literary attainments, well known in Montreal, as the first Principal. To him succeeded Jesse Hurlburt, LL.D., who held the position till the Female Department was abolished in 1841, when a Charter for the "University of Victoria College" having been procured from the Canadian Legislature, the institution started on its new career, with the Rev. Dr. Ryerson as its first President. In 1844,

Dr. Ryerson having accepted the office of Chief Superintendent of Education for the Province, was succeeded by the Rev. Dr. McNabb. In 1850 the Rev. S. S. Nelles, M.A., D.D., LL.D., then a rising young minister, was chosen President. The event has shown that the selection was a wise one. Dr. Nelles brought to the position untiring industry, high literary and scientific attainments, good teaching ability, power both as a speaker and writer, and admirable tact as a manager. Under his judicious guidance Victoria College has steadily advanced in popularity and influence, occupying to-day a high position among the universities of the Dominion. Dr. Nelles still presides over the destinies of the university, and to all appearance is increasing in mental vigour.

Victoria College has graduated 255 students in Arts and Science, 29 in Divinity, 70 in Law, and 841 in Medicine,—being a total of 1,195. But this gives only a partial idea of the work done by the institution. Hundreds have attended every year who have acquired knowledge fitting them for important positions in society, who were unable to remain long enough for a complete course. The number of students in attendance in all departments for the year just closed, is given as follows: In Arts, 125; Medicine, 127; Theology, 49; Law, 6; Science, 99,—in all, 315. But 26 of these being registered in two Faculties, the actual number of students for the past year is 289.

Amongst the institutions affiliated with Victoria College may be mentioned a French School of Medicine in Montreal.

Victoria College has had serious financial difficulties to encounter. In 1862 a debt of \$30,000 had gradually arisen, and to liquidate it the Rev. Dr. Aylesworth was selected to raise money by subscription, afterwards assisted by the Rev. Charles Fisk, a work which occupied about four years, the ministers of Conference in the meanwhile submitting to a voluntary assessment of 1 per cent. upon their income to meet the interest on the debt and the expenses incurred by the agents.

Soon after the Confederation of the Provinces, all aid to denominational colleges was cut off, whereupon the Methodist Conference, on the recommendation of Dr. Nelles, voted to raise the sum of \$200,000 as a permanent endowment for the University of Victoria College. The Rev. Dr. Punshon took an active part in this movement, making a personal donation of \$3,000 to the fund, and soliciting subscriptions at public meetings called for the purpose in the cities and principal towns of Ontario and Quebec. Several ministers also made a canvass of the whole country; but only little more than one-fourth of the required amount was realized. The late Edward Jackson, Esq., of Hamilton, and Mrs. Jackson, left a legacy of \$30,000 for the Theological Department; and in 1873, the Rev. J. H. Johnson, M.A., of Toronto, formerly a minister in Montreal, was appointed as General and Financial Agent, and still holds that position. His labours have resulted in a large addition to the Endowment Fund and to the teaching capacity of the college. He has raised by subscription \$60,000 for permanent investment, of which the greater part has already been paid, and \$20,000 for "Faraday Hall," a new building for scientific purposes, only recently opened. Of the latter sum \$15,000 was raised in the town of Cobourg alone. The Endowment now reaches nearly \$115,000.

Faraday Hall, devoted to experimental and practical science, is named after the late Michael Faraday, a Christian scientist, well known for his eminent attainments. The building is one hundred feet in length by fifty in breadth, and from the ground to the top of the tower measures ninety-seven feet. Including the basement, it is three stories high. The basement story is made of Kingston limestone, and the superstructure is of red brick. There are several rooms, spacious, and all admirably adapted to their respective purposes. Faraday Hall is well supplied with the most modern furniture and apparatus of the best quality and convenience, under the direction of Dr. Haueel, an able German Professor. The observatory is situated in a rotatory tower, affording a magnificent view of the tower, the country, and Lake Ontario, and contains a fine telescope, seven feet in length, under charge of Professor Bain, the popular head of the Mathematical Department.

Victoria University has ever been distinguished for the thoroughness as well as the practical character of the education it imparts, and as a result, its Alumni are to be found to-day at the head of important educational institutions in Canada and the United States, in all the learned professions, in commercial pursuits, and in the legislative halls of the country.

ECHOES FROM LONDON.

We understand that the Ritualists intend to dispute the legality of the appointment of Lord Penzance as Dean of Arches.

It is said that the author of the caustic *Life of Lord Beaconsfield*, which is now appearing in the *Fortnightly Review*, is the editor of a leading Liberal London journal.

ONE of the devices of the Liberals at Reading was to placard the town with an illustration of Sikh soldiers murdering two prisoners. This placard was headed "Beaconsfield's Man-Tigers."

KING Humbert has sent a telegram of con-

dolence to the family of the late Earl Russell, whom His Majesty acknowledges gratefully as the unserving champion of Italy's unity and independence.

It is reported in all sorts of circles in the metropolis, as well as in many fashionable squares, that the Premier has advised Her Majesty to call the junior member for Birmingham to the upper house under the title of Lord Chamberlain.

"THE York" is the title of a new fashionable club now in course of formation, and for which handsome premises have been secured at the corner of St. James-street. The Marquises of Lorne and Stafford and a well-known sporting nobleman have already consented to serve on the Committee.

It is authoritatively stated, in contradiction of statements to the effect that diplomatic relations are likely to be renewed between the English Government and the Vatican, that no negotiations with that object have been set on foot, and that the statements on that subject have been entirely without foundation.

A LONG letter from a correspondent wishes to make known that the coming of Mr. Gladstone was foretold in the Psalms of David. The particular verse upon which my correspondent relies is the 5th of Psalm lxxiv, where it is written:—"A man was famous according as he had lifted up axes upon the thick trees."

THE concert in London for the benefit of Mario was a great success, the gross product being £1,255. Nilsson, Trebella, Santley, Foli, and other eminent artists gave their services on the occasion. Sims Reeves was unable to sing through indisposition, so he gave 100 guineas to the fund. The Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Teck were among the audience.

THE sitting of the House of Commons was last week brought to a termination as sudden and unexpected as the occasion for such a course is fortunately rare. Mr. Wykeham Martin, one of the Liberal members for Rochester, had come down to the House as usual, and was writing a letter in the library, when he was seized with a fatal illness, and expired in a few minutes. On the announcement of the hon. member's death being made to the House, an immediate adjournment took place. Mr. Martin was forty-nine years of age.

A NEW form of temporary insanity has been discovered or invented, called "clithrophobia." The chief symptom of this malady is a dislike to confined spaces, and an invincible desire to "get out." It is very frequent—sometimes almost epidemic—among persons shut up in prisons and reformatories. It has hitherto been supposed that criminals attempt to escape from confinement in order either to avoid justice or to shorten their term of imprisonment. This is now ascertained to be merely a popular delusion. They are only acting under the influence of "clithrophobia." It seems that the term "temporary insanity" is still unexhausted.

LONDON like its keen rival, Paris, is to have a "Grand Hotel," and the builders expect to be able to place it in the hands of the decorators by the end of October. The site of the building is at the corner of Northumberland-avenue, the former site of old Northumberland House. The building, we are told, will give to Trafalgar square some of the features of architectural beauty which that famous spot deserves. The total amount of the builder's contract is £2,200,000. To this must be added the value of land, furniture, and decorations, which is certain to swell the amount to half a million. The Midland Hotel, St. Pancras, has cost over a million pounds, and the Charing Cross Hotel cost still more.

THE GLEANER.

SIXTY thousand troops are garrisoned in Paris at present.

BARNUM'S circus recently took \$90,000 in twenty-three days.

GLADSTONE owns a landed estate in England of 6,977 acres.

THE Empress of Austria wears a train thirty feet long, and two small boys have to carry it.

THE Greeks kept no cats. They domesticated the weasel, and with it hunted vermin.

AMERICA spends \$700,000,000 annually on strong drinks; England, with 6,000,000 less of population, \$750,000,000.

SOME Americans have deposited a wreath and a vase of earth from the United States upon Lafayette's tomb in the Picpus cemetery, Paris.

THE latest reports indicate that the Antoinette estate is not worth more than \$120,000 instead of \$2,000,000, which has heretofore been supposed to be its value.

THERE is a French prophecy which says the end of the world will come when Easter Sunday falls on St. Mark's day. This will be the case in 1886.

PROF. RILEY, the American entomologist, estimates the insects do \$150,000,000 worth of damage to the crops every year, and he thinks that much of this loss can be prevented.

THE departure of Dundreary whiskers is announced in England. The proper thing is a

small whisker coming just below the ear, and a delicate moustache tipped at the ends into fine points.

IN Germany fish are not caught for sport, and he law fixes the size of those that need not be returned to the water. Thus, a salmon must be sixteen inches long, a perch five, and an eel fourteen.

LOSE imitations of silver dollars are made of block tin, bismuth and pulverized glass. An immense number of these bogus coins are in circulation in the West. They imitate exactly the true colour and ring, and are about right in weight.

THE Dean of Chichester made a good point on the Darwinians in a sermon at Oxford the other day. "Ye men of science," said he, "ye men of science, leave me my ancestors in Paradise, and I do not grudge you yours in the Zoological Gardens."

THE latest triumph of Parisian novelty is an "Exhibition bouquet," a tiny artificial rose to be worn in the buttonhole, with a crystal dew-drop on one of the petals, and looking into the dew-drop a miniature view of the exhibition is discovered.

THE Sioux consider that a man who can steal and not be found out a great brave, but if he happens to be caught three or four times, his weapons are taken from him, and he is made a "squaw man," a disgrace which affects the average Indian worse than death.

Mrs. LANGLEY, daughter of the Dean of Jersey, will take rank hereafter with the historical beauties of England. Last season people—royal, even duchesses—scrambled on chairs to catch a glimpse of her. She was the sensation of the drawing-room, and three of her portraits are this year on exhibition at the Royal Academy.

THERE was recently a remarkable sale of old blue and white Nankin ware in London. Veteran collectors were astounded by the prices given. Many single articles or pairs of the hawthorne pattern brought from \$150 to \$100; a tall vase, \$500; a pair of ginger jars, \$2,100; a long-necked bottle, \$700; a ginger jar, \$2,500; a pot, with cover, \$3,200; and its companion jar the enormous price of \$3,450.

DURING the 197 trips she has made across the Atlantic, the *Rossia* has never met an accident. She passed through storms of the severest character, yet has never lost even a boat, and the small craft that now hang upon the davits on either side of her saloon deck are the same that were hung in the same places when she was prepared for her original trip from Liverpool to New York. Considered in every respect, the *Rossia* has been one of the best paying vessels ever owned by a steamship company.

THE French press have lately been devoting attention to the origin of several words now absorbed into their language from the English. "Tramway," is called after General Outram of Indian fame.

It appears from the catalogue of the Paris Exhibition, that Norway has turned her attention to utilizing some of her vast funny products. She sends fish-skins tanned for gloves, eel-skins, prepared for harness, shark-skins ten feet long and three feet wide, and whale-skins sixty feet long for driving bands. It is astonishing to what useful purposes skins can be employed, and our ancestors were evidently correct in their old adage, "There is nothing like leather."

ABANDONED AT SEA.

At all times ships of one kind or another are floating about at sea, abandoned by officers and crews, in what seems a hopeless condition. Some are dismantled and mere hulks, some are swimming keel upwards, some are water-logged, but being laden with timber will not sink, but are driven hither and thither as the wind and waves may direct. So people afflicted with catarrh, bronchitis, and consumption, are abandoned by physicians and friends as incurable, yet thousands of such are annually restored to perfect health by the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. The Catarrh Remedy is unequalled as a soothing and healing local application, while the Discovery purifies and enriches the blood and imparts tone and vigor to the whole system.

VIOLETTA, *loc.*, April 17th, 1877.

DR. PIERCE:

Dear Sir.—I suffered for twelve years with that most offensive and loathsome of all diseases—catarrh. My taste and smell were completely destroyed. I procured a supply of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and your Golden Medical Discovery, which I used according to directions, and a complete and permanent cure was speedily effected. I take pleasure in recommending them to all afflicted.

Ever thankfully yours,

CLARA E. HUNT.

WADING RIVER, Burlington Co., N. J.

Feb. 26th, 1877.

DR. PIERCE:

Dear Sir.—Your Golden Medical Discovery is the best medicine for coughs, colds, and consumption, I ever knew. It has saved my life.

Respectfully yours,

HELEN B. MCANNEY.

THE TALE OF THE TERRIBLE FIRE.

I will tell you the tale of the terrible fire : It springs from the earth—it is dreadful and dire.

In the dark Wintry sky, See the spark Upward fly : See it glow In its frame— See it glow Into flame !

See it burning and blazing, See it spring into life With a vigour amazing— How it longs for the strife ! Hear the noise and the rattle— How it swells, how it grows, Like the crash of a battle, Like the clash of the foes

See it rushing and rising and roaring, See it trying to touch a tall spar : It seems in the sky to be soaring Like a flag of fierce flame from afar. See it turning and burning and blazing— See it streaming and gleaming and red ! Ah ! the smoke in the air now is waving Like a winding sheet of dull lead.

Hear it laugh with wild glee at each futile endeavour To quench or to quell its exuberant force : It is flaming and free and fantastic forever : It delights and exults with no pang of remorse. With no pain, with but passion—and passion—it quivers With its pennon of scarlet, the blood-red hue, With its gleaming streams and its roaring river, It dares to do all things that flame dares to do.

How it darts, how it dances and dashes, As though it had taken for aim To reduce all the world into ashes And to fling all the stars into flame ! It is glittering and glowing and glaring— And raging it rings its own keel— It is showing its wonderful daring— It is turning the sky into hell !

How it lazily lingers With its swell and its fall, With its busy fingers Weirily weaving a pall, With its horrible hiss, Like the wind in a storm, With its blistering kisses, On face and on form !

Of its flashes Bewell Only ashes Are left : Till its cries Tell its doom— And it dies In the gloom

I have told you the tale of the terrible fire : It has sung its last song to its luminous pyre— It has sung its last song, it has breathed its last breath, It has lived without life, it has died without death.

— From Appietour Journal for July.

OUR CHESS COLUMN.

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. W. S., Montreal.—Letter and contents received. Thanks

E. S. W., St. John, N.B.—Many thanks for the diagram, although not suitable for our Column, it shall receive attention.

C. B., Montreal.—Letter and score of game received. Thanks. We hope to be able to insert the latter shortly.

F. A. R., Montreal.—Your problem has been inspected, but it is too easy for our Column.

Student, Montreal.—Correct solution of Problem No. 176 received.

LADY CHESSPLAYERS.

(From the Field.)

COLLEGE CHESS CLUB.—Mr. Blackburne gave a blind-fold performance on Friday, the 17th of last month, at this club, which consists of ladies and gentlemen who meet at the Ladies' College, Little Queen street, Holborn. The usual attractions of such exhibitions were greatly enhanced on this occasion by the quality of his opponents, who, six in number, all belonged to the fair sex; they were Mrs. Down, Mrs. Skellock, Miss Florence Down, Mrs. Jamieson, Mrs. Whittington, and Miss Nellie Down. The first-named lady has already earned the reputation of being, probably, the best metropolitan lady player, and she won, a short time ago, the first prize in the tournament of the above club, though some of the male competitors were practised members of other strong metropolitan chess societies. Mrs. Down held her own successfully against her celebrated blindfold antagonist, who had to resign a well-fought contest after about thirty moves on each side. The other amateurs made as good a fight as could be expected against such a gigantic opponent, but had ultimately to succumb. The proceedings were watched by a large number of metropolitan chess masters and amateurs.

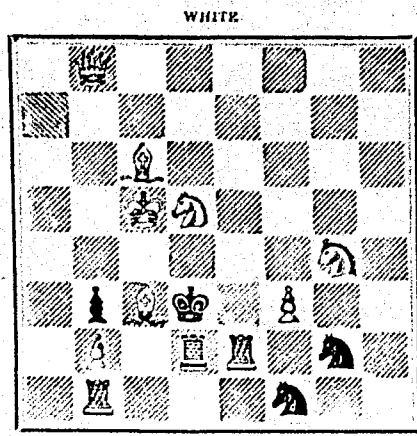
The Huddersfield College Magazine, in calling attention to the Canadian Chess Correspondence Tourney, in its last number, makes the following remarks:— "In a letter which appeared in the Canadian Illustrated News some months ago, suggesting this same Tourney, Mr. Shaw alluded to the "seeming indifference" with which Canadian Chess was regarded by English journals. We trust this magazine was exempted from such an accusation. We have on various occasions given items of news from the colony, we beg pardon, the "Dominion" of Canada, and shall be pleased to publish some of the games when finished, that are now in progress in our good friend's tourney."

We had a glance at a copy of Mr. Bird's long anticipated work "Chess Openings," which has been sent to a gentleman in Montreal. It seems excellently got up, and we have no doubt the contents are equally satisfactory. We shall be glad to say more about this, however, when we obtain a copy for inspection.

PROBLEM No. 179.

By G. E. CARPENTER.

From "Miles" forthcoming "Chess Games," (From the Derbyshire Advertiser.)



BLACK.

White to play and mate in two moves.

GAME 266TH.

(From Land and Water.)

BLINDFOLD CHESS.

One of the games played by Mr. Blackburne against six lady opponents, at the College Chess Club recently. (Centre Gambit.)

Table of chess moves for Game 266th, showing White and Black moves from 1 to 24.

NOTES.

- Notes (a) through (k) explaining chess moves and strategies, such as 'Do Veré favoured this move, and no doubt as between players of equal skill it may be used sometimes by way of variety in off-hand games.'

GAME 267TH.

CANADIAN CHESS CORRESPONDENCE TOURNEY.

Game played recently between Messrs. Black and Wythe, Halifax, N. S.

(Evans Gambit.)

Table of chess moves for Game 267th, showing White and Black moves from 1 to 37.

The game was here by agreement considered drawn.

SOLUTIONS.

Solution of Problem No. 177.

Solutions for Problem No. 177, showing White and Black moves and the final result.

Solution of Problem for Young Players No. 175.

- White and Black move solutions for Problem No. 175.

PROBLEMS FOR YOUNG PLAYERS, No. 176.

- White and Black move solutions for Problem No. 176.

SOME of the most palatial cafés on the Boulevards have lately been the haunts of well-dressed and aristocratic-looking card-sharps. Foreigners have been constantly warned that the people who frequent these places are tricksters with high-sounding names.

LITERARY.

WILKIE COLLINS, the most "plotty" of novelists, spends as much money as he earns. JAMES LAMBERT, the brave Scotchman—Charles Rade's "Hero and Martyr"—died in Glasgow a short time ago. MR. MACKENZIE WALLACE has won, by his book on Russia, the Langlois prize of 3,000 francs from the French Academy.

MR. BRYANT'S first collection of poems did not fill his youthful pocket. A gentleman who long ago purchased for five dollars a copy of this first edition, now very rare, took the book to the venerable poet, asking that he should write his autograph therein. Mr. Bryant complied, saying, "Five dollars is more than I received on that whole edition." THE African explorer, Stanley, seems to have made himself rather unpopular at the Press Fund dinner.

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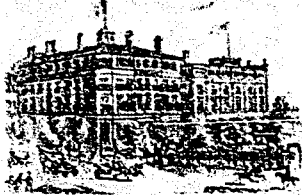
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EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts. "I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old. Remaining, Gentlemen, Yours very respectfully, L.S. To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, LONDON. 16-5-52-28

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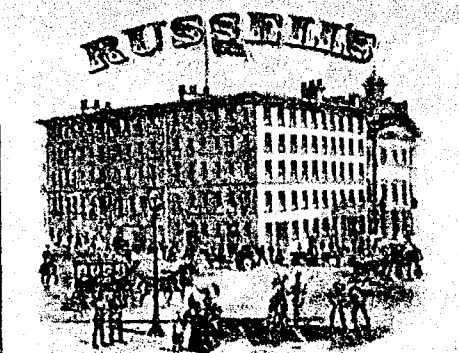
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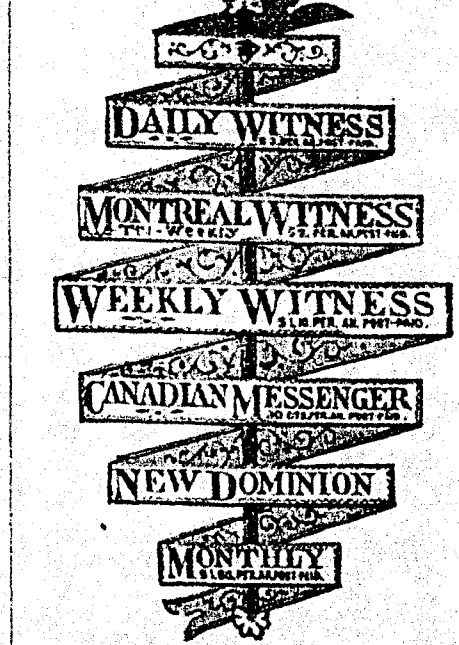
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