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# Illustrated News

Vol. XV.—No. 17.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1877

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\$4 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.



CONSTANTINOPLE.—ARRIVAL OF THE GRAND DIGNITARIES OF STATE AT THE DOLMA BATCHKE GATE FOR THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

The CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS is published by THE BURLAND-DESBARATS LITHOGRAPHIC AND PUBLISHING COMPANY on the following conditions:—\$4.00 per annum in advance, \$4.50 if not paid strictly in advance, \$3.00 for clergymen, school-teachers and post-masters in advance.

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## CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, April 28th, 1877.

### MILITARY AND NAVAL ARMAMENTS OF RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The question of Russia's warlike power for offensive purposes is, at the present time, one of paramount interest to Europe and the world; it is also one to which various answers have been given, some of which are of a character to still further endanger public tranquility. It may then be not ill-timed to consider a few facts and figures, worked up in no spirit of bias, and authenticated from the most reliable sources. First, let it be stated, simple as it may appear, that it is no easy matter to arrive at a correct solution of Russia's numerical war strength. Military authorities hold opinions somewhat wide, according as they rely chiefly on official, though not necessarily correct, figures, or personal knowledge and experience in the country. Before entering further on the subject, a few words are necessary on the population and army organization, as having a direct bearing on the fighting strength.

The total population of Russia in Europe and Asia is estimated at 82,000,000; the number of men of suitable age or military service at 6,000,000, from which may be deducted the usual one-third for physical incapacity, which leaves 4,000,000 as the available number for the various branches of the army and navy.

The re-organization of the army, which was inaugurated in 1874, is as yet incomplete. Were that system complete, it is calculated to furnish a total force in time of war of 2,000,000 men, making up the Field Army, 1st Reserves, 2nd Reserves and Irregulars. In addition to this, it is proposed to form a Landwehr, estimated at 1,500,000, which would give a grand total of 3,500,000, or nearly the entirety of the population eligible for military service.

Without entering into details and discussing the many pros and cons by which the effective strength of each branch of the service is arrived at, it may be stated that the best available statistics, compiled with personal knowledge, lead to the adoption of the following figures, as representing the actual forces at the disposal of the Russian government, namely:

Field Army.....	872,000
Reserve.....	216,000
Local Forces.....	150,000

making a total of.....1,238,000 men.

Allowing, then, for the army organization being in a state of transition, and for other causes, the figures above quoted may be considered as the fighting strength which can be raised and sustained for war purposes. For offensive operations these figures must be reduced to much smaller dimensions.

The various races comprising the Russian Empire are by no means so devoted to imperial interest that they can be trusted without strong garrisons to watch over them. Of these races it is sufficient to mention the names of the Toles, the Caucasians, the Turcomans. The long Siberian frontier also requires, at all times, to hold in check the lawless tribes of the Black Sea, exposed to the attacks of the Turkish fleet, would still further reduce the available troops in the field. When all these have been provided for, together with garrisons for the Baltic and Central provinces, and a probable army of observation on the Austrian frontier, about 400,000 or 450,000 only would remain to act offensively in the European and Asiatic territories of Turkey.

Turkey on the other hand, with her variously estimated population, and in spite of her inferior organization, can probably put forces in the field equal to her Muscovite enemy. When once the standard of a religious war—for this it is considered by Mohammedans—is raised, men and money shall flock in from all Mussulman countries. Interior disturbances among the outlying Provinces of Turkey may be expected, but if unaided by other nations, they are but isolated insurrectionary movements, incapable of mutual aid and co-operation, and easily held in check by comparatively small forces. One hundred and fifty thousand men judiciously distributed, are ample to hold in check any attempts at insurrection in the Turkish dominions. The armies of Turkey, not long after the commencement of war, with her co-religionists flocking to her standard, may easily be expected to number 600,000 men; she can, therefore, face her Russian foe on a footing of numerical equality, whilst in quality Mohammedan fanaticism renders them individually superior. Should the period of warfare long be drawn out, the large numerical superiority of the Empire of the Czar would give advantages not possessed by Turkey to keep up the strength of the combatants.

Financially, both countries are in difficulties; both, however, possess resources of vast extent, and war once engaged in, individual sacrifices would on both sides largely supplement the public coffers. This much respecting the army; now let the navy occupy a small space.

The Russian navy comprises about 175 steam vessels, carrying some 1530 guns of all sizes. Of these vessels 29 compose the ironclad fleet, carrying 143 guns. Thirteen of these ironclads are, however, only for coast defence, and carry two or four eight or nine inch guns. Of the sea-going ironclads two are circulars, or "Popoffs," one carrying two eleven inch, the other two twelve inch or 40 ton guns; six turret ships carry four or six guns of nine, eleven or twelve inches; eight other ships carry each one eight inch guns, but are for the most part armed with eighty pounders.

The Turkish navy consists of 165 vessels, of which 72 are steamers and 20 ironclads, and she is, or should be, more than a match for the Russian Black Sea fleet.

In view, for the most part, of the absence of railways on or near the probable battle-fields of both countries, it must not be expected that important results can be speedily obtained by either combatant. With both Russia and Turkey, rapidity of movement is impossible for either men or munitions, and the tactical disposition and movements of the respective armies will be largely influenced by the exigencies of the commissariat and military supply departments.

Where the victory may finally rest is a problem yet to be solved, but looking at

the prospective merits of the combatants as such, it may be predicted that the fortunes of war will vary. That the carnage will be great is certain, for each combatant is imbued with a deadly enmity to his foe, and will neither receive nor ask for mercy. Again the armies of either or both countries may be traummelled to an unforeseen extent by outbreaks of revolt and insurrection in other parts of their respective empires, and such causes may go far to turn the scale and render success impossible.

How long Europe will watch passively the deadly duel none can foresee, but mighty interests are at stake. Should Turkey be victorious, Russia would be humbled in the face of Europe; and should internal reforms keep pace with victory, Turkey would obtain a new lease of power in Europe and enjoy a footing of stability such as long since has ceased to be her lot. Should Russia, on the other hand, be victorious, her victorious arms must be stayed. Russia on the Bosphorus and holding the Dardanelles would be a threat to England and to Europe, and only the greatest forbearance of Russia in the hour of victory could avert from Europe complications long dreaded and prepared for, though in ignorance of the hydra-headed form they may assume.

The eyes of the world last watched the armies of Russia battling with the Turks on the banks of the Danube with varied results; opposing a stubborn resistance at Sebastopol to the united armies of two great European powers; repelling a Turkish invasion on the Black Sea shores of the Caucasus, and besieging the Mussulmen in the fortress of Kars. Since those days vast and important changes have taken place in the armies of both belligerents. Flint-lock muskets, which then were, with small exception, the weapon of the Muscovite and Ottoman soldier, have long since given way to the percussion, and that again to the deadly breech-loader. The training and discipline of the soldier has improved side by side with his weapon, while field artillery and siege guns have progressed alike.

By sea, the introduction of ironclads, rams and torpedoes has revolutionized naval warfare, which under these new conditions is as yet practically untried. The duel between guns and armor-plating has been experimentally determined in favor of the former, but the result under the varied conditions of stern reality remains to be ascertained.

Winter has now raised her mantle and removed the natural difficulties to an advance of the Russian army, and the crossing of the Pruth is as the raising of curtain on that awful tragedy often before acted, but with ever shifting scenes. On the Danube and at Kars again will blood flow freely, but nowhere will public interest be more concentrated than on the naval tactics in the Euxine.

### QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE, KINGSTON.

We this week present to our readers a view of Queen's University and College, Kingston, Ont., which stands in the foremost rank among the educational institutions of the American continent. In the years immediately preceding 1841, when the Royal Charter for the College was obtained, many (some of whom have since been removed by death) took an active part in its foundation. Among others we may mention the first Principal, Rev. THOMAS LINDELL, D.D., and Professors Rev. PETER C. CAMPBELL (afterwards principal of Aberdeen University, Scotland), Rev. JAMES WILLIAMSON, L.L.D., Rev. JOHN B. MOWATT, M.A., whose names have become honored throughout the land. In the institution, which by many labors, in the face of formidable obstacles, they assisted in bringing into existence, they have erected a monument which, we hope, is destined to suggest to succeeding generations a becoming appreciation of their beneficent services. Such of the surviving founders as still reside in Canada and still adhere to Presbyterianism

are now, after thirty-two years of ecclesiastical separation, again united, we trust happily, in one section of the visible Church, and there is no doubt that Queen's College, under the united patronage of all Presbyterians, will prove a useful auxiliary in advancing the best educational interests of the Dominion.

The College is beautifully situated and commands an extensive view of the surrounding country and Lake Ontario. The internal arrangements of the building are very complete and furnished in the most approved style, combining all the advantages requisite for class and lecture rooms. Portions of the building are set apart for the use of the resident professors and their families. The institution having been founded by the Presbyterian Church of Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland, the great majority of students are of that religious persuasion, although we believe all Protestant denominations have access to its privileges.

The following is a list of the faculty:

Very Rev. WILLIAM SNODGRASS, D.D., Principal; Rev. JAMES WILLIAMSON, M.A., L.L.D., Vice-Principal; Rev. JOHN B. MOWATT, M.A., Professor of Oriental Languages, Biblical Criticism and Church History; Rev. JOHN H. McKERRAS, M.A., Professor of Classical Literature; NATHAN F. DUPUIS, M. A., F. B. S., Edinburgh, Professor of Chemistry and Natural History; Rev. GEO. D. FERGUSON, B.A., Professor of History and English Literature, and Lecturer on Modern Languages; JOHN WATSON, M.A., Professor of Logic, Metaphysics and Ethics; Secretary and Registrar, Prof. MOWATT; Examiner for Matriculation in Medicine, SAMUEL WOOD, Esq., M.A. The Principal is Primarius Professor of Divinity, and the Vice-Principal, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. The number of gentlemen who have graduated at the Queen's College since its foundation is five hundred and fifty. The annual number of students is eighty-five. The endowments are very liberal, and each year the scholarships are increased through the liberality of graduates and other friends.

There is a magnificent collection of books numbering 11,000, and valued at \$25,000, and also a very valuable collection of curiosities in the museum; but, unfortunately, these treasures have to be packed away in a great measure for want of room. A library and museum building is about all that the college needs now to render it one of the most complete educational establishments in the world. We hope some of our wealthy readers will take the note of this want and see that it is supplied. The Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston, was affiliated to the University in 1867, and the following is the teaching staff:

JOHN R. DICKSON, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., and F.R.C.S., Edinburgh, President, Professor of Clinical Surgery; FIFE FOWLER, M.D., L.R.C.S., Edinburgh, Registrar, Professor of Materia Medica; K. N. FENWICK, M.D., M.A., Professor of the Practice and Principles of Medicine, Lecturer on Clinical Medicine; M. LAVELL, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; M. SULLIVAN, M.D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy; NATHAN F. DUPUIS, M.A., F.B.S., Edinburgh, Professor of Botany and Chemistry; T. R. DUPUIS, M.D., Professor of Descriptive Regional Anatomy; ALFRED S. OLIVER, M.D., Professor of the Institutes of Medicine and Sanitary Science.

### OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

OPENING OF THE TURKISH PARLIAMENT.—Our illustrations show the scene in the magnificent Throne Hall of the Imperial Palace during the reading of the Sultan's speech at the opening of the new Turkish Parliament on the 19th ult. The Sultan stands in front of the throne. It is shaped rather like a sofa, and is constructed of the finest woods plated with thick gold, in which are set many glittering jewels; the seat has a cushion of black velvet, with rich arabesque embroidery. A small carpet of silk, fringed with gold, is spread in front of the throne. Abdul Hamid is simply attired in an ordinary Turkish overcoat, dark blue, with black trousers, mil-

tary cap and white kid gloves; but he wears the splendid badge of the Osmanieh, and his clasped hands rest upon the gorgeous jewelled hilt of a priceless sabre.

SACRED JAPANESE DANCE.—There is nothing offensive in this dance, as in most of Eastern dances.

TRANSPORTATION OF CATTLE.—We gave a full description, a couple months ago, of the mechanism of cattle-transportation to England.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, KINGSTON.—Information on this head will be found in our editorial column, where we were compelled to put it, owing to lack of space.

SPENCER GRANGE, SILEBY, NEAR QUEBEC.—The view exhibits the rear or garden front of Spencer Grange, two miles and a half from the city walls of Quebec, on the St. Louis road.

CRANE ISLAND, COUNTY OF MONTMAGNY.—This island, six miles long and about two in breadth, is the largest of a group of islands conceded in May, 1646, as a seigneurie, more probably, in that remote era, a shooting box, for His Excellency the second Governor of New France.

SOUTHERN HOTEL FIRE.—The Southern Hotel, one of the largest and finest in St. Louis, was burned on the morning of the 11th. The fire broke out shortly before two o'clock, and spread with such rapidity that in less than an hour the entire building was in ruins.

THE FIRST STEAMBOAT OF THE SEASON.—After our long winters and the isolation of an ice-bound river for four or five months, the

opening of navigation and the arrival of the first steamboat are events marked with general rejoicing. It is this scene which our artist has pictured in our sketch.

RESIGNATION OF MR. CURRIER.—Mr. J. M. Currier, senior member of Parliament for the city of Ottawa, having learned that the firm to which he belongs had, unknown himself, had business with the Government, so far showed his appreciation of the Independence of Parliament Act as to resign his seat.

THE JUDGE-RIDDEN PROVINCE.—This squib represents the feeling of malcontent among the lawyers of the Province of Quebec in regard to the administration of justice.

THE EDWARD MURPHY MEDAL.

In 1873, Mr. Edward Murphy, of the well-known firm of Frothingham and Workman, Iron Merchants, of this City, founded a prize called the Edward Murphy Prize for the encouragement of Commercial Education in Montreal.

The prize is to be awarded annually to the highest scholar, in the graduating commercial class, and is open, without any distinction, to all students attending the Academy.

As a proof of the liberal intention of the Donor having been fully carried out, we may mention that the medal for 1875 was awarded to Masier F. J. Doan, who is a member of the Presbyterian church.

The donor has placed a sum of money in the hands of the Roman Catholic School Commission of Montreal, the annual value of which is sufficient to found the medal in perpetuity. This medal was first struck in 1876, and is from the hands of Messrs. J. S. & A. B. Wyon; being of their perfect classical workmanship.

With regard to the school itself we quote the following from its prospectus:—

"The rapidly increasing industry and prosperity of the city of Montreal have assumed such proportions of late years as to make it not only the commercial capital of Canada, but one of the first business centres in America.

"This being the case, it is not surprising to find our citizens taking early measures to have the intellectual education of their young people keep pace with the development of their young people keep pace with the development of their material resources. The Catholic portion of the population, unwilling to lag behind in the march of intellect, felt it incumbent on them to establish a first-class Commercial High School.

"A few years ago the Commissioners of Catholic Education undertook the work, and with laudable energy and enterprise brought it to a consummation; and for the last three years it has been in most successful operation.

"The beautiful mountain of Montreal, lifting itself in 'royal' grandeur above the horizon, and stretching towards the city in a series of gently undulating hills, delights the beholder and varies the beauty of the surrounding landscape. The Reservoir, the Waterworks and the McGill University, occupy one of these delicacies of the mountain, while handsome country seats—the residences of private gentlemen or wealthy merchants—occupy the others.

"The main building is 165 x 45 feet, and the style of architecture is that of the sixteenth century, an epoch so productive of combined strength and beauty of civil and municipal edifices. The style of architecture shows how well the ogival style may be made subservient to the exigencies of modern times, as exemplified in many of our public buildings and private mansions, as well as in the less pretending residences of citizens, where elegance and beauty combine with solidity and comfort.

"The Commercial Academy presents a strikingly well-disposed group of uniform buildings, the sameness of the architecture being relieved

by tall towers and pretty pavilions in pleasing variety. In the centre facade of the main building stands a stately tower, eighty feet high, and at its base a flight of grey granite steps, crowned with two balustrades, leads to the main entrance door.

One of the chief workers in this enterprise, was Mr. P. S. Murphy, who is about founding a medal in connection with the Polytechnic course, lately added to the curriculum of the Academy. The dies are now being prepared by the Messrs. Wyon, and we hope soon with a short article to usher it in to the list of our Canada Numismatic treasures.

VARIETIES.

A GREAT ART SALE.—The greatest sale the Rue Drouot has ever perhaps witnessed took place at the auction mart there on the 7th of this month and closed on the 20th. The collection of the Duke of Alba was then brought to the hammer. It embraces heir looms dating from the reign of Charles V. An illustrated catalogue, with a preface by M. Charles Blanc, is in itself one of the most remarkable albums of our time.

DISRAELI.—Englishmen seem to concede the fact that the career of Lord BEACONSFIELD in the House of Lords has thus far been a complete success, his ascendancy being as incontestable as it was in the Commons.

"The rapidly increasing industry and prosperity of the city of Montreal have assumed such proportions of late years as to make it not only the commercial capital of Canada, but one of the first business centres in America.

BURLESQUE.

FATE OF A GREAT TENOR.—A pathetic story has been going the rounds of the papers as to the manner in which Wachtel, the great tenor, first became known and famous. He was originally a poor cab driver at Dresden, and one wintry night was singing to himself the audience of the Grand Opera began to disperse.

HOW TO CATCH A LOOSE CANARY.—The real way to catch a loose canary, and the only way which can be warranted for a term of years, is to collect all your friends and family and post them around the tree or fence where the canary is at bay. Let them all furnish themselves with plenty of bits of kindling wood, sods of grass, lumps of dirt, hunks of brick, curry-combs, boot-jacks, porter-bottles, and other handy missiles, and let them fire away boldly at the canary.

HUMOROUS.

WHEN Kate Claxton goes to a hotel, she ought to be put in the fire-proof safe with other combustibles and valuables.

BOSWELL once asked Doctor Johnson if a certain classical picture was indecent. "No, sir," replied the doctor, "but your question is."

THE SEVEN AGES OF MAN.—1. Image (of his father, of course). 2. Nonage. 3. Ofage. 4. Marriage. 5. Parentage. 6. Anecdote-age. 7. Dotage.

It is this laying awake nights trying to determine whether or not to leave your fortune to an orphan asylum or a home for old men, that makes the newspaper business so wearing.

If you wish to ascertain just how much disgust the human face is capable of expressing, stand around a bulletin board for a few moments while a near-sighted man is posting up the news, and observe the crowd.

EMERSON has a habit of writing down every good idea that strikes him even getting up in the night to jot down some valuable thought. We once commenced this plan but after spending a few weeks without sleep had to give it up.

JUST as the hunter draws a bead on the graceful wild duck, as it breast the rippling green-blue waves, does that water-fowl invariably observe something beneath the surface that it has been looking for, many a long day, and proceeds at once to business.

"WHAT should be done with our extra capital," inquires an exchange. We have thought about that, and come to the conclusion that perhaps it would be as well to pay the butcher and groceryman, and then if there is anything left, leave it with the proprietor of the billiard room on account.

A LAWYER was noticed at a recent concert in Aberdeen enthusiastically applauding one of the singers, and trying to get up an encore. "Fond of music, isn't he?" said one acquaintance to another. "No," was the reply, "it's mere professional instinct. He is moving for a new trial."

A correspondent spoke thus of Mr. Wright, the editor of the Chronotype:—"He has been known to write with a pen in each hand on two different subjects, rock the cradle with his foot, and whistle 'Hail Columbia' for the twin babies, while intently perusing one of Parker's sermons all at the same time."

ADVERTISING is a good thing, says an American paper, but when a prominent grocer recently carried to a funeral an umbrella on which was painted conspicuously the business of his house, and held it over the clergyman's head while he read the prayers, the bystanders thought he was running the thing into the ground.

WHEN a young and inexperienced man has been invited to dissect the turkey, and is in a cold perspiration over the uncertainty as to which end the wishbone is situated in, nothing pleases him so much as to have the scientific person who is present request the company to watch and note the beautiful system of anatomy displayed in a fowl.

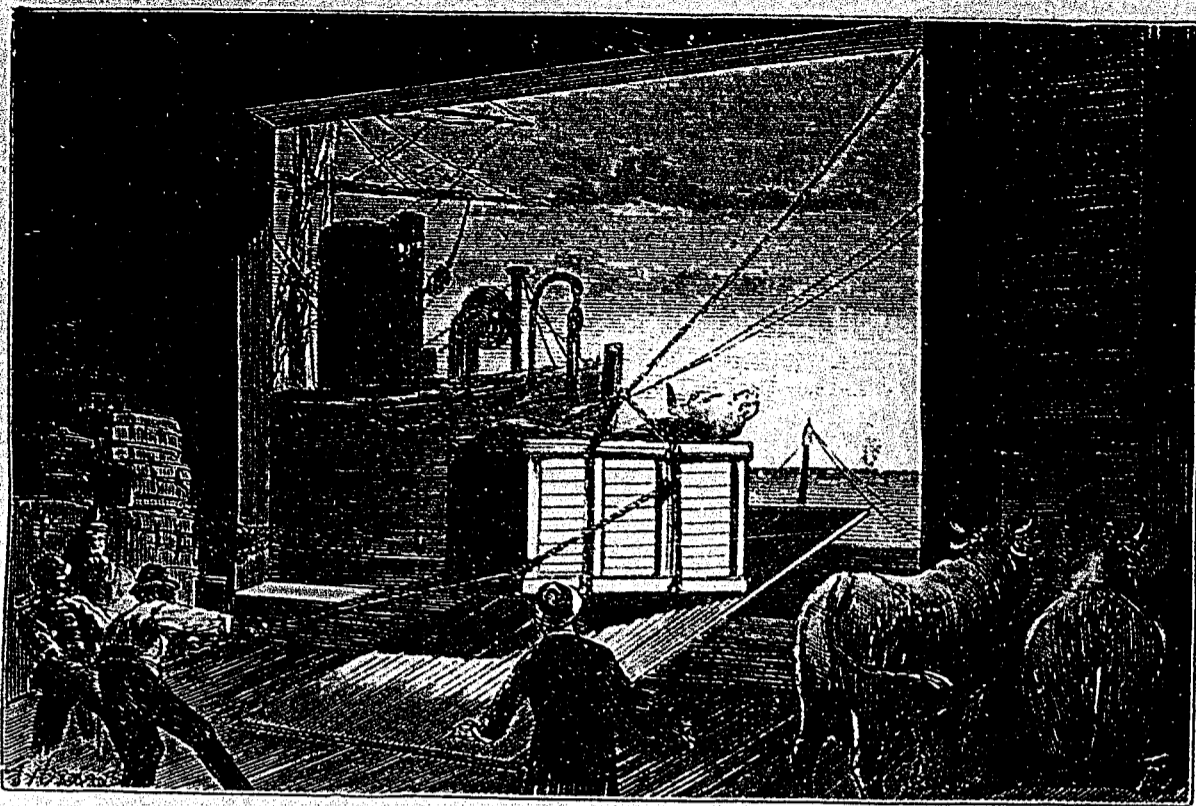
ONE night we were sitting out of doors in the moonlight, unusually silent—almost sad. Suddenly some one—a poetic-looking man, with a gentle, lovely face—said in a low tone: "Did you ever think of a beautiful lesson the stars teach us?" We gave a vague, appreciate murmur, but one soulless elod said, "No; what is it?" "How to wink," he answered, in a sad, sweet voice.

THEODORE HOOK was a clever man. "A friend of mine," says an author, "has a letter from him addressed to a well-known lady, since dead. In this letter Theodore says, 'Will your ladyship be so kind as to ask me to-day at dinner whether I will venture on an orange?' The question was duly asked, on which Theodore promptly replied, 'No, my lady, I should be afraid of falling off.' Everybody laughed at the readiness of the impromptu."

A GOOD story is told of an English Canon. Thinking himself unjustly dealt with in one of the religious papers, the Divine called upon the Editor for an explanation. High words ensued. The Canon attacked the staff of the paper. The Editor defended them. "I assure you we have a Dean upon our staff!" "Ah!" replied the Canon, "that may be, but a Bishop is what you want." "Indeed! how so?" exclaimed the Editor. "Why, you see," returned the Canon, "most of your statements require confirmation."

STILL another anecdote of Senator Nye. He was trying a case in the southern tier. The presiding judge had been peevish and irritable, as well as rather dull. General Nye had not only cross-examined a witness at great length, but had frequently been ruled against as improper. At last the patience of the judge was exhausted, and he rebuked General Nye, and petulantly asked, "General Nye, what do you think I am sitting here for?" Nye looked up at the bench, and with a grave countenance, but a twinkle in his eye, answered composedly, "You have got me this time, your honour."

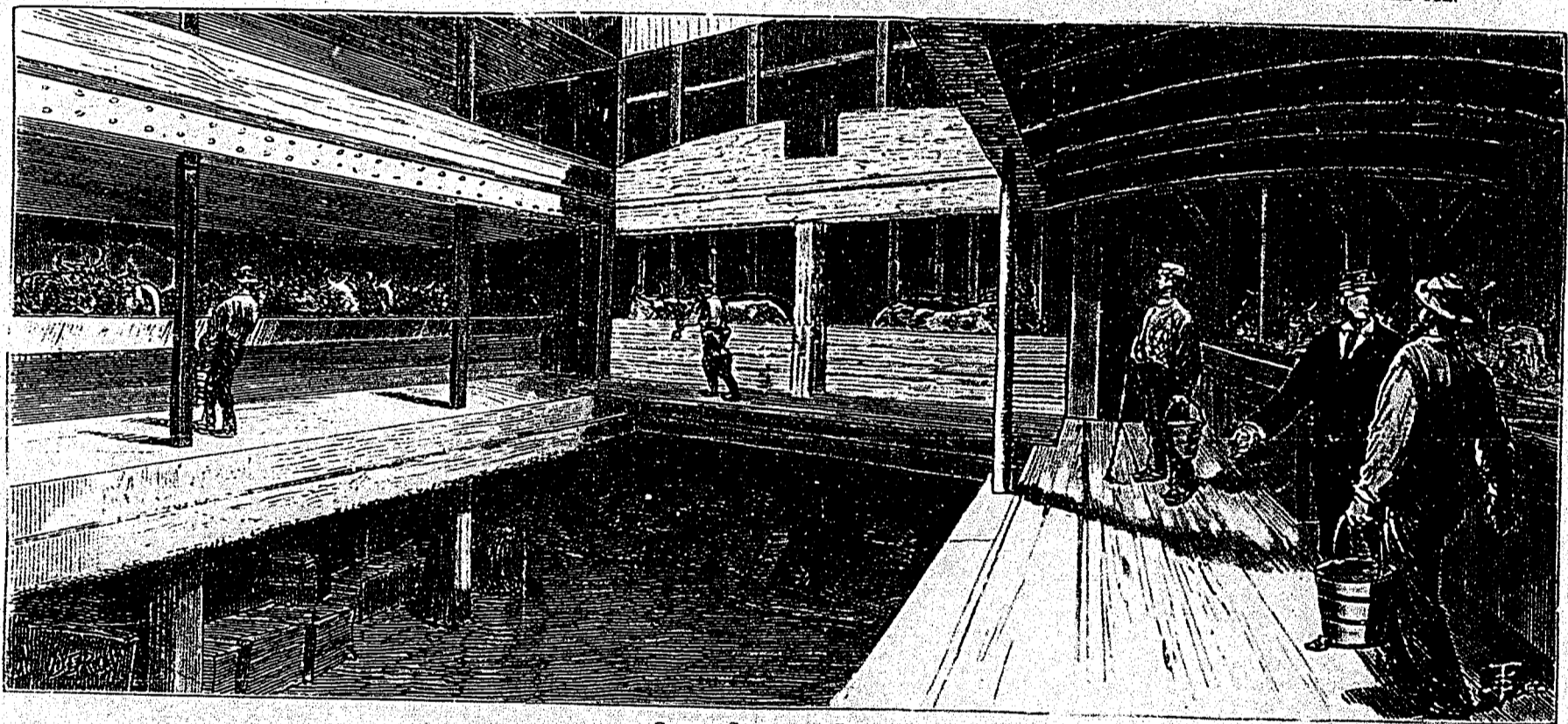
TRANSPORTATION OF LIVE AND DEAD CATTLE TO ENGLAND.



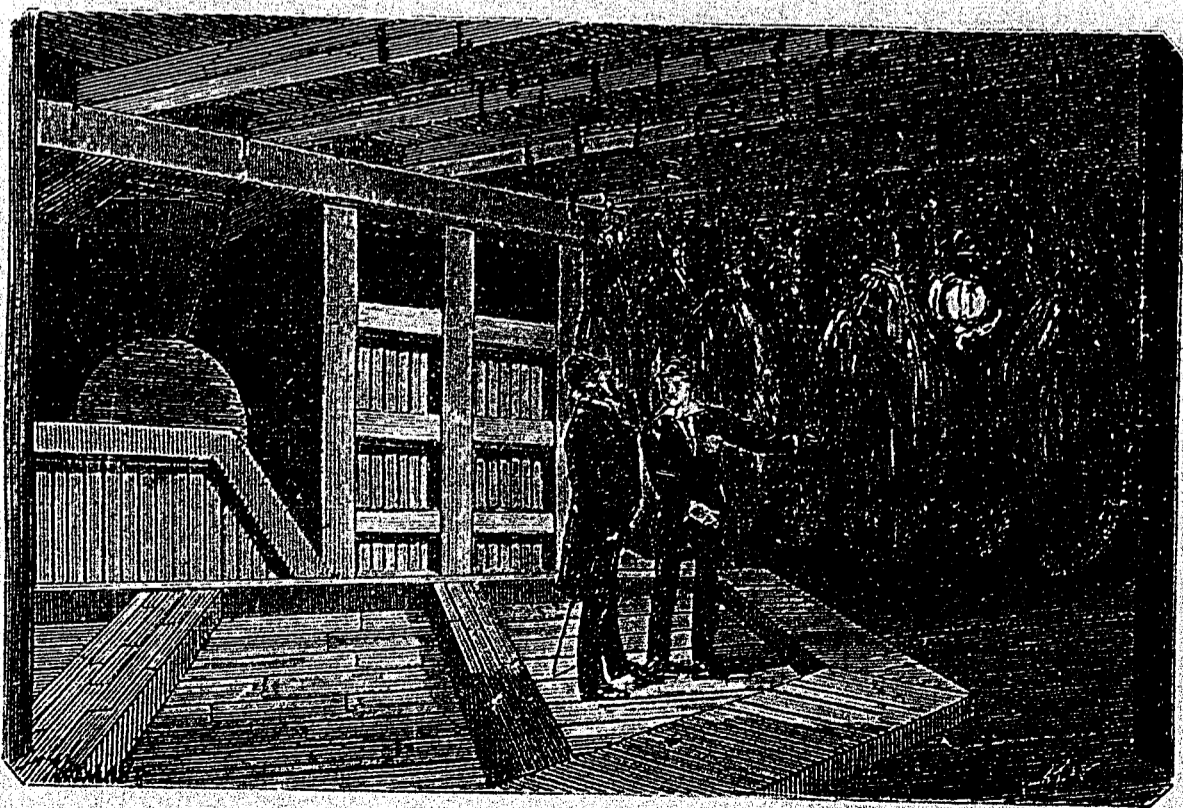
LOADING THE CATTLE.



LOADING THE ICE.



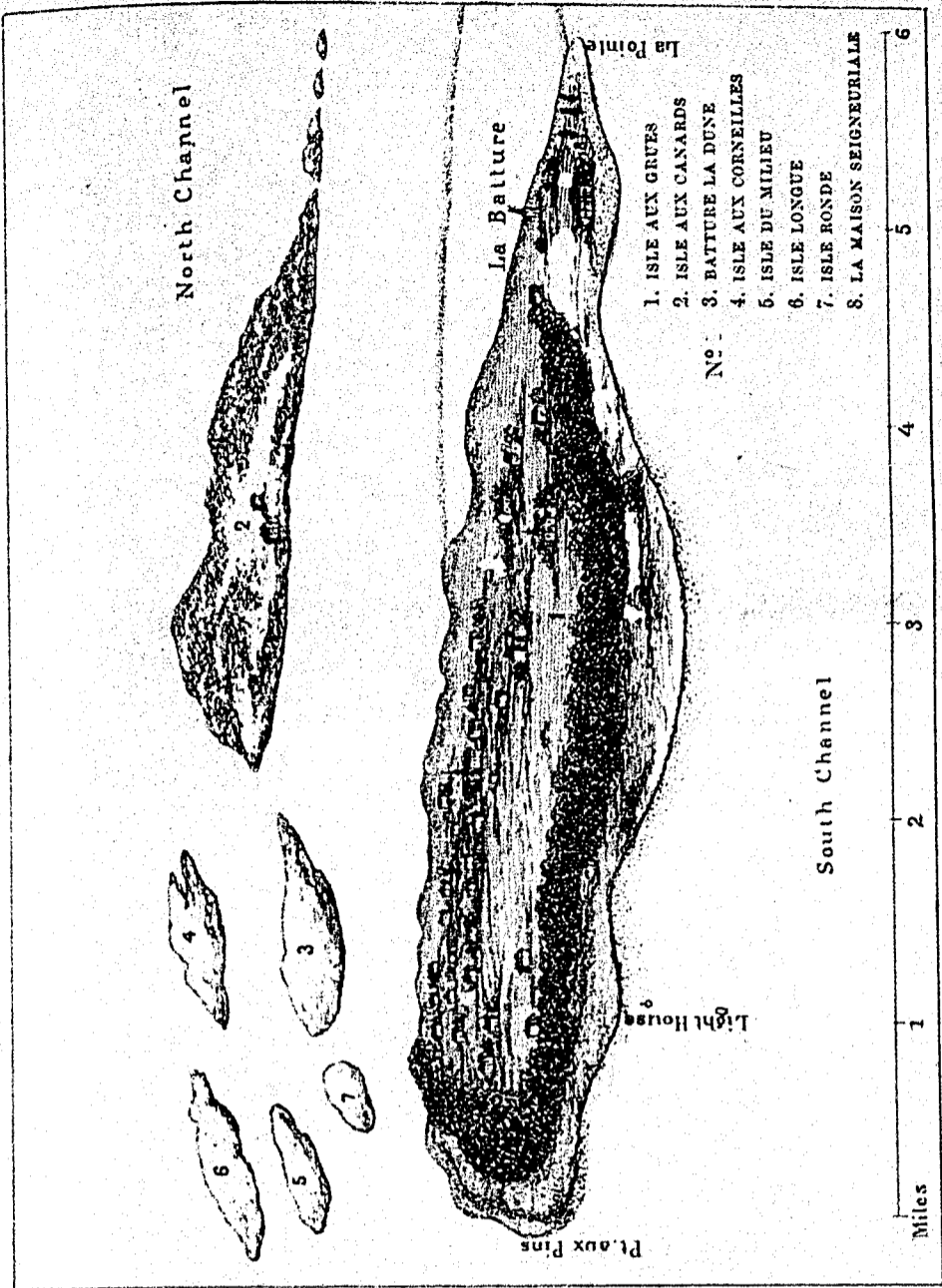
CATTLE STALLS ON BOARD SHIP.



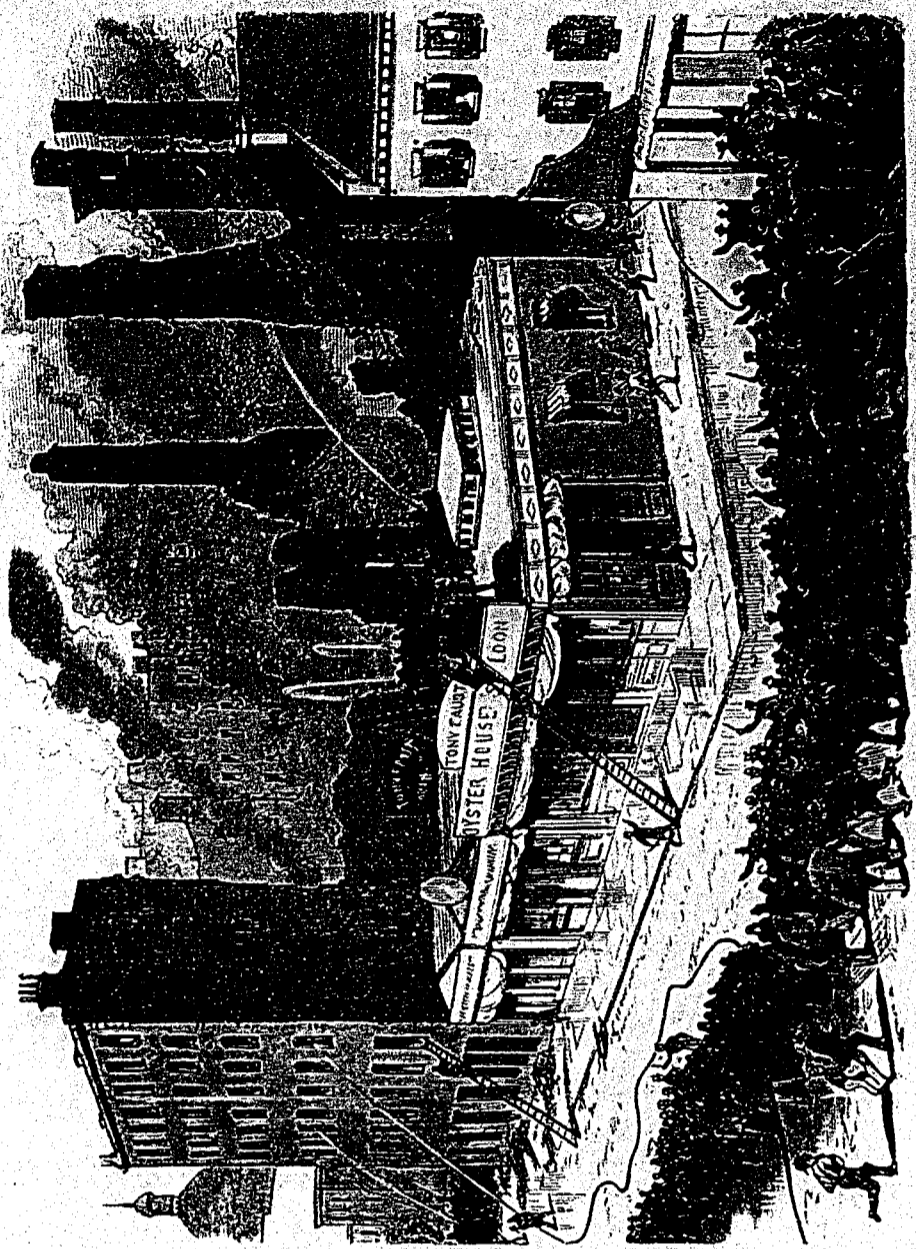
ICE-HOUSE.



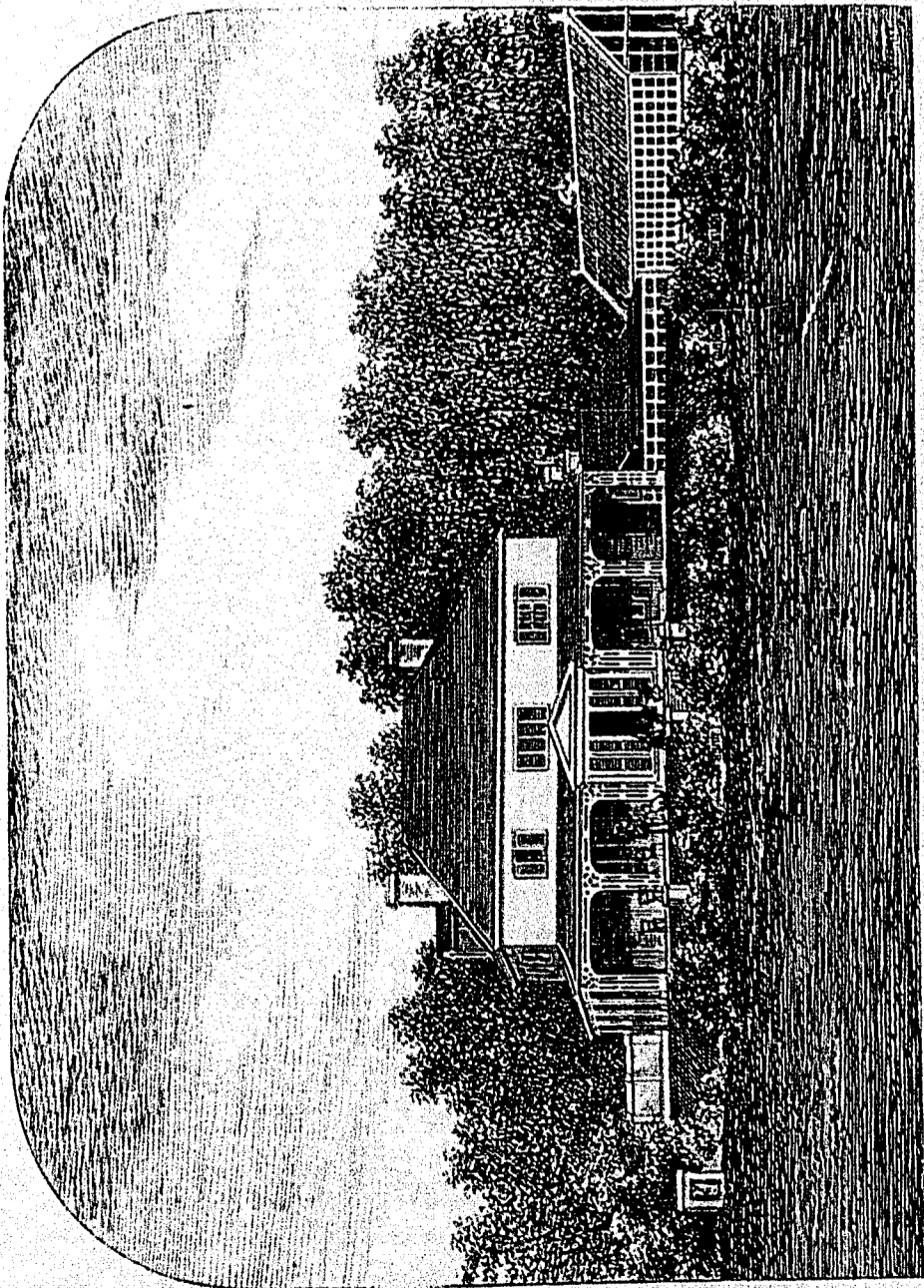
READING THE THERMOMETER.



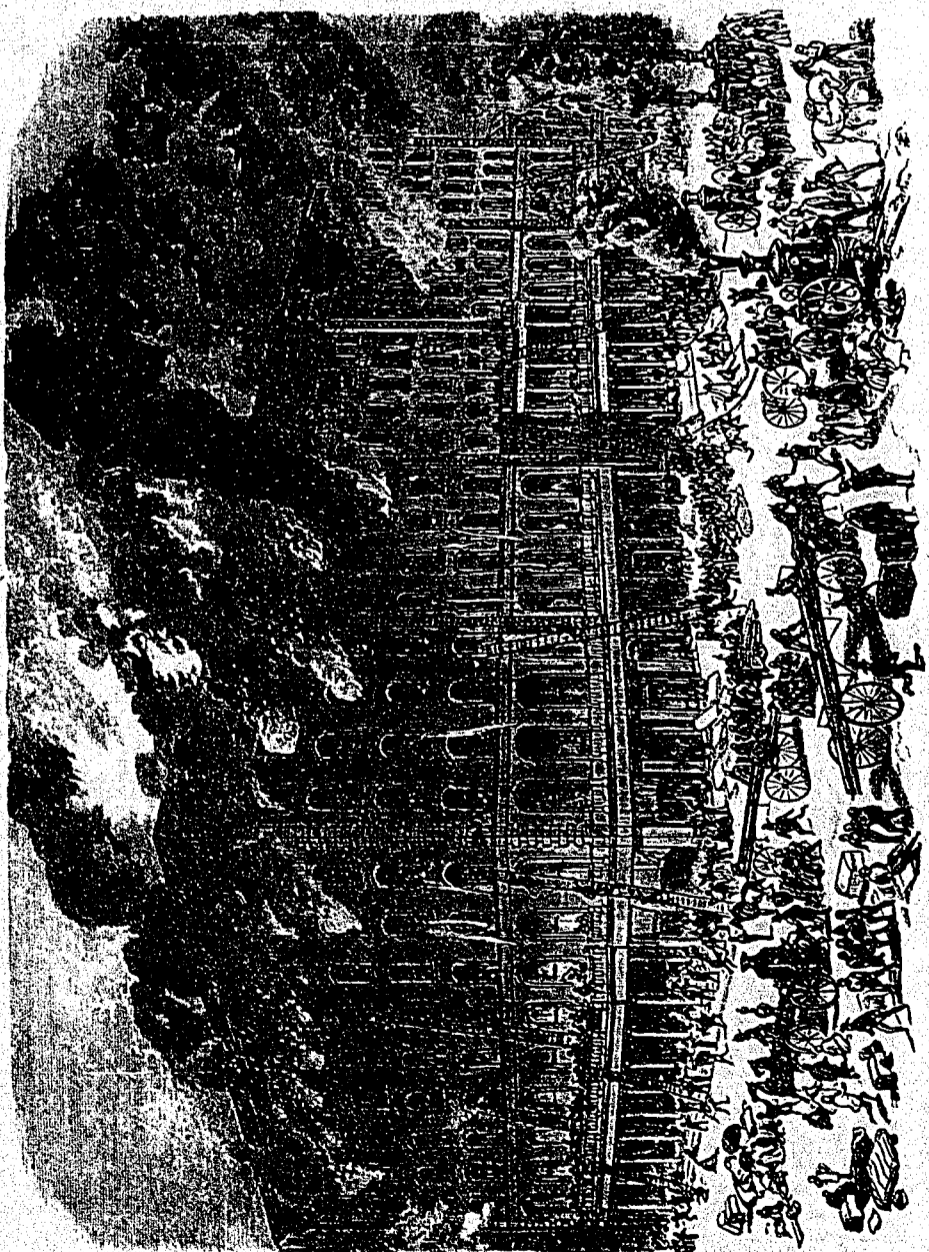
CRANE ISLAND, MONTMAGNY COUNTY.



ST. LOUIS.—SEARCHING THE RUINS FOR THE VICTIMS OF THE FIRE.



SPENCER GRANGE, SILLERY, NEAR QUEBEC.

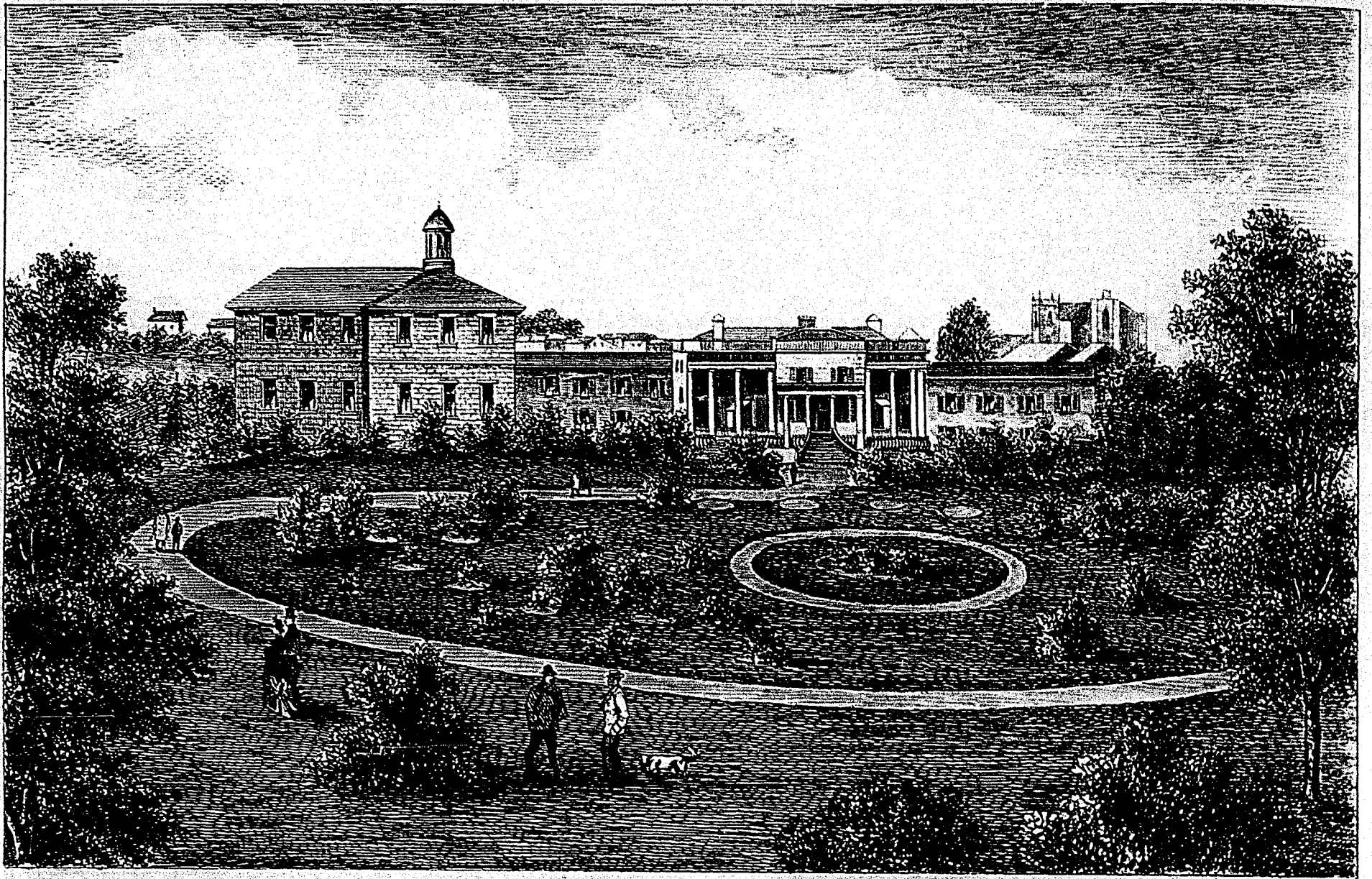


ST. LOUIS.—GREAT FIRE AT THE SOUTHERN HOTEL, APRIL 11TH.

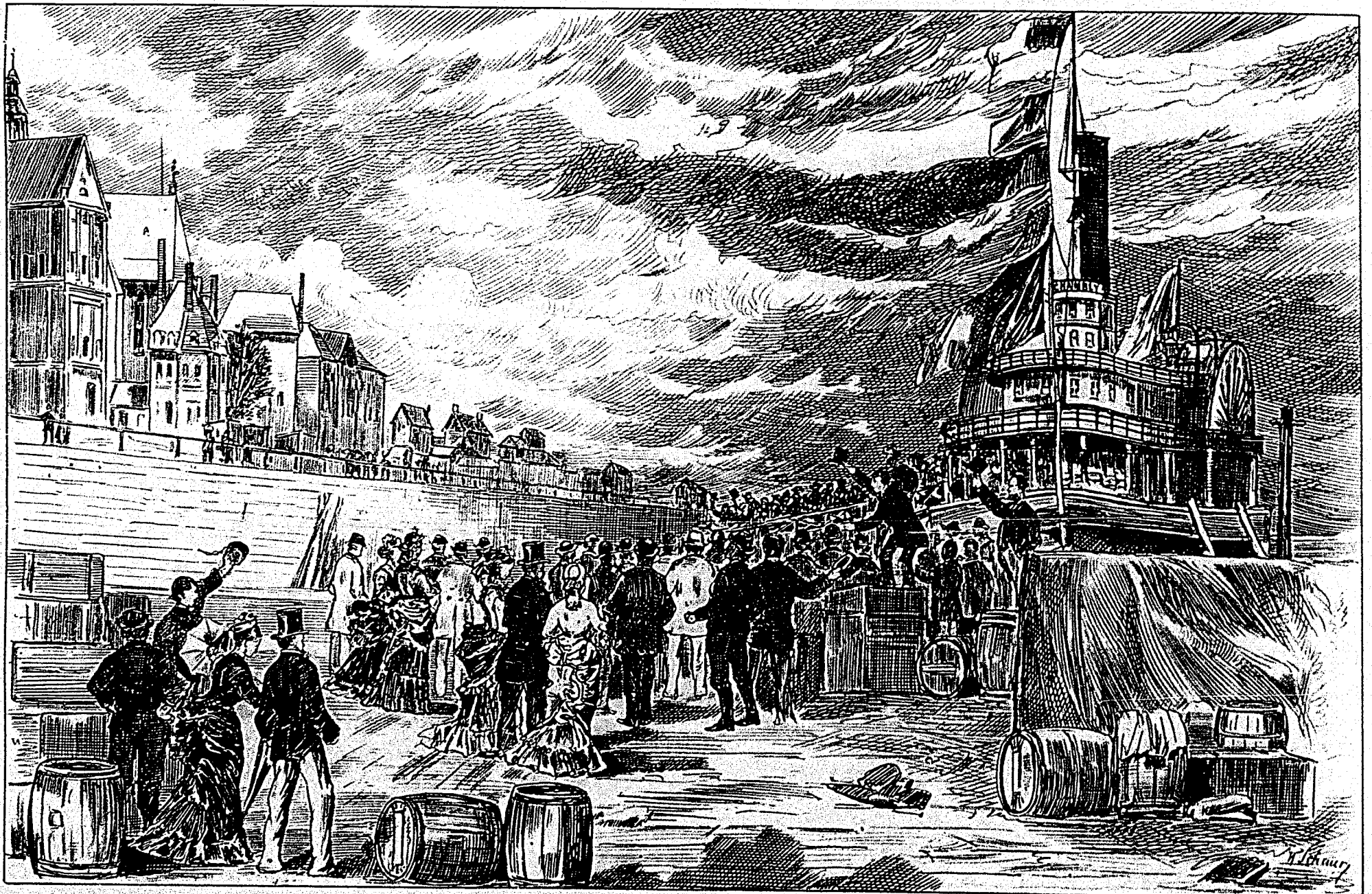








KINGSTON.—QUEEN'S COLLEGE.—FROM A SKETCH BY A. W. MOORE.

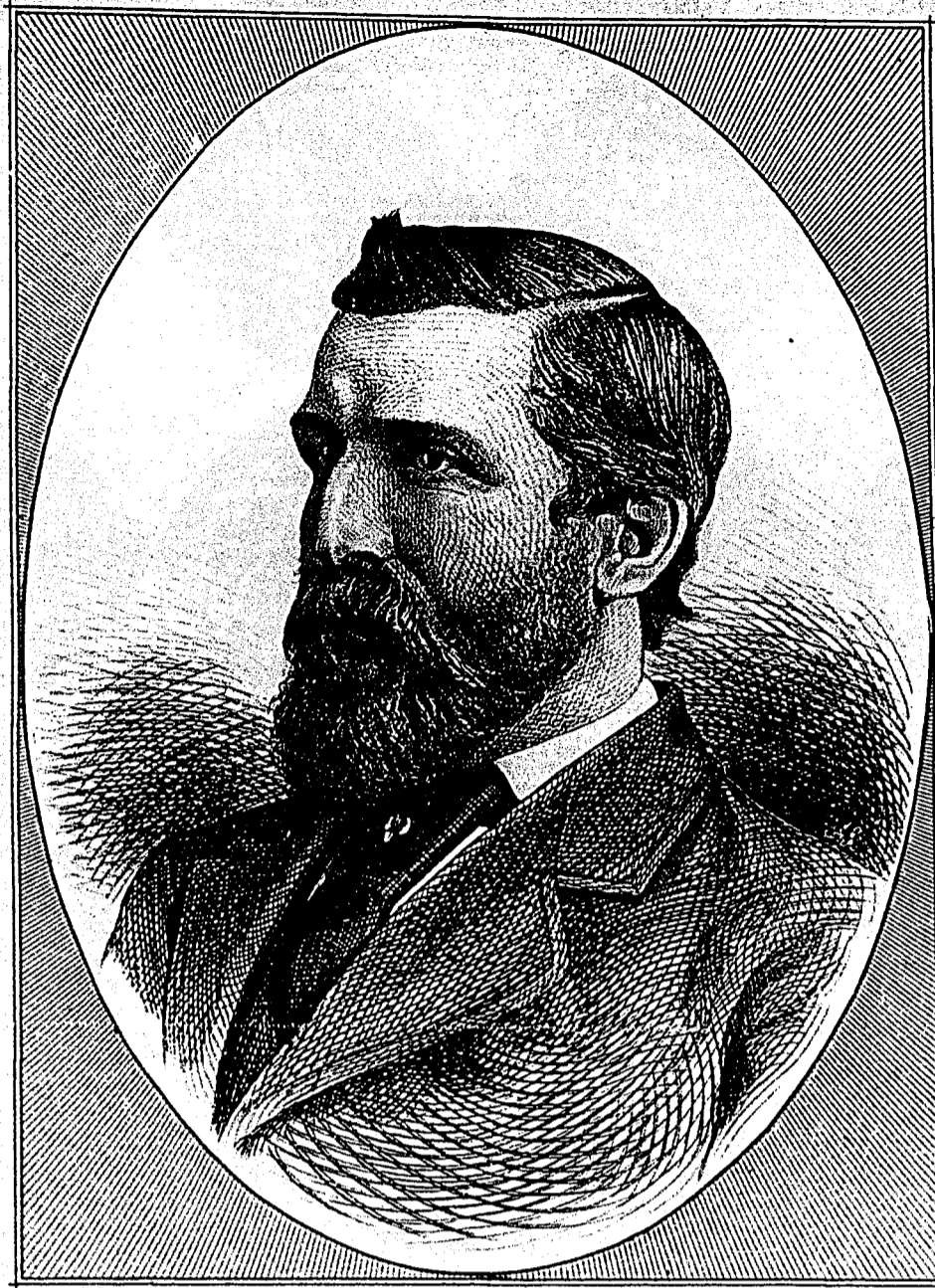


MONTREAL.—THE FIRST BOAT OF THE SEASON.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

**JOHN McKELVEY, ESQ.**  
MAYOR OF KINGSTON.

We this week present to our readers a likeness of John McKelvey, Esquire, the worthy Mayor of Kingston, whose career is a striking illustration of the success which awaits our Canadian youth who start in life with a determination to win an honorable and useful position, by sheer industry, integrity and honest self-reliance. At an early age Mr. McKelvey entered the business of tinsmithing as an apprentice, and while learning his trade he did what we recommend every youthful mechanic in Canada to do, viz.: set apart certain hours of leisure to mental culture. By doing this, Mr. McKelvey, while yet a journeyman at his trade, won the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens, who elected him to the position of councillor in 1862, which he held until 1869 when, not seeking reelection, he threw his whole energy into his business, which, after having started on his own account, grew rapidly into the extensive and well-known firm of McKelvey & Birch. In 1872, however, he was recalled to municipal honors, and in 1875 was a candidate for the mayoralty, being defeated by Dr. Sullivan. In 1877 Mr. McKelvey was elected in opposition to Mr. Brittan, and since, in his administration, he has gained the confidence of even his opponents by his business-like tact and courteous manner as Chief Magistrate of the Limestone City. He is essentially a worker, having schooled himself to habits of industry by an extended business career. With a handsome person, a genial outspoken, honest address, a well cultivated mind and taste, Mr. McKelvey is a good specimen of that important class of Canadians who seem born with the endowments requisite for leading the van in the development of our great country.

**MILTON AT TABLE.**—Some of his biographers have represented Milton as a man of austere life, who made himself miserable by supping on olives and water, but it seems most probable that he was something of an epicure in a quiet way, and that a savory stew was very much indeed to his taste. His wife once set before him a dish of which he was exceedingly fond, dressed with nicest culinary art, and as the poet ate, he observed, by way of expressing his thanks, "God have mercy, Betty, I see thou wilt perform according to thy promise in providing me such dishes as I think fit whilst I live, and when I die thou knowest that I have left thee all." History is silent as to the precise nature of this memorable refection, whether "grisamber steamed" or game "built up in partry," but those who think Milton had no idea of a good

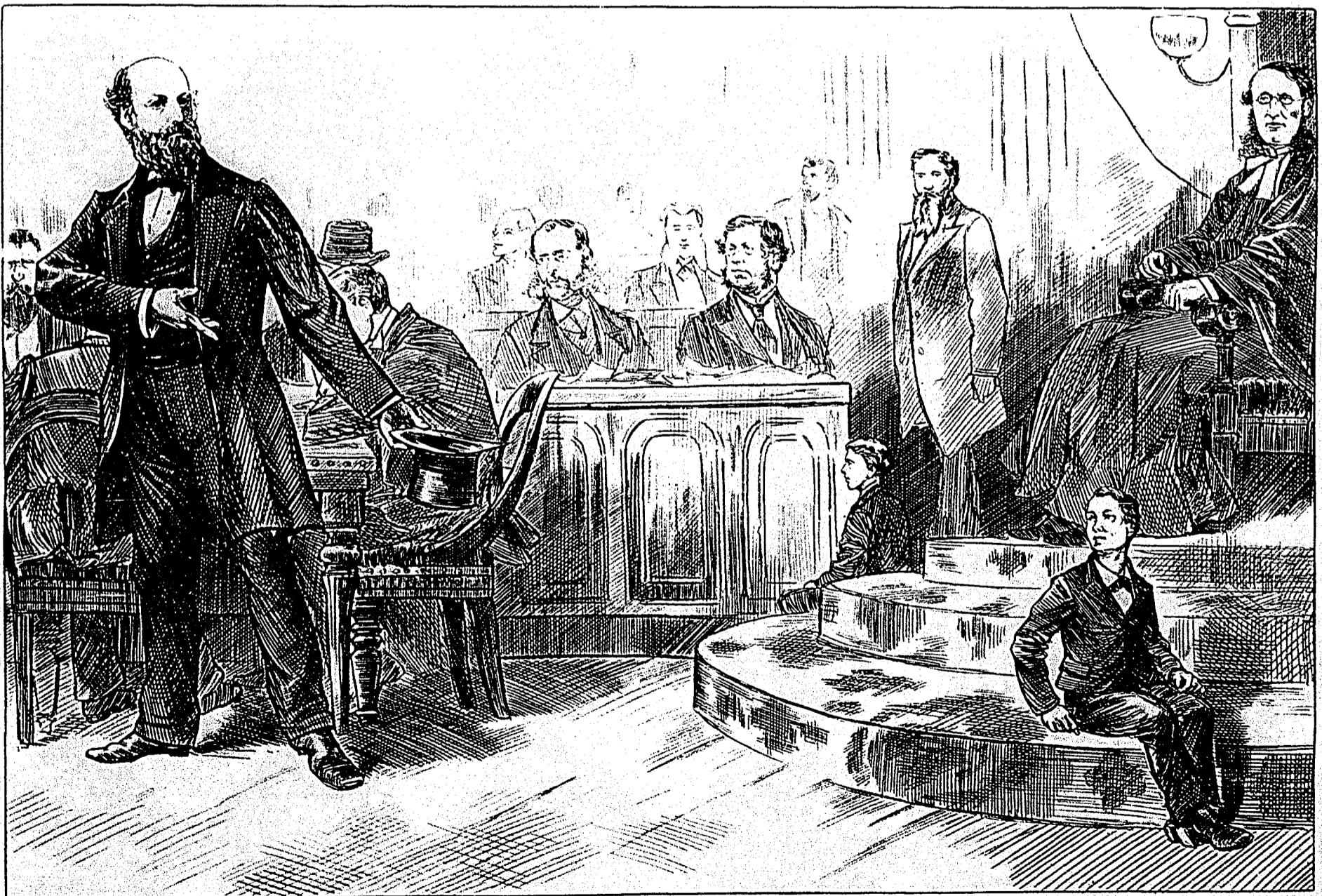


J. McKELVEY, ESQ., MAYOR OF KINGSTON.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY NOTMAN.

dinner have only to turn to the description of the banquet with which the Devil tempts our Saviour in "Paradise Regained;" how unlike, he exclaims, "to that crude apple which diverted Eve!"

**A SHAKESPEARE MEMORIAL BUILDING.**—The association formed for the purpose of erecting a memorial building in honour of Shakspeare, upon a site on the banks of the Avon, intend, as already announced, that the building shall include a small theatre for the occasional performance of the great dramatist's plays, a library of dramatic literature, and a gallery containing pictures and statuary of Shakspearian subjects. The sum at present guaranteed will be sufficient to so far advance the theatre as to make it available for use, though lacking the proposed ornamental details, and a further sum of £4,000 is required to enable the council to proceed with the library and picture gallery. The council state that if this amount could be raised at once, the whole building could be proceeded with, and by the 23rd of April, 1878, would be ready for the inauguration. The ultimate object of the association is to form the nucleus of a School of Acting, under experienced teachers. The number of governors is limited to 100, who subscribe at least £100 each, and the council earnestly hope that the present number of 30 will be increased to 50, and suggest that corporations, guilds, or societies might appropriately become governors, thus having a permanent voice in the management of the association. They at the same time anticipate that many thousands will subscribe smaller amounts. The architects, Messrs. Dodgeburn and Unsworth, are now preparing the detailed designs, and the first stone will be laid on the 23rd of April next.

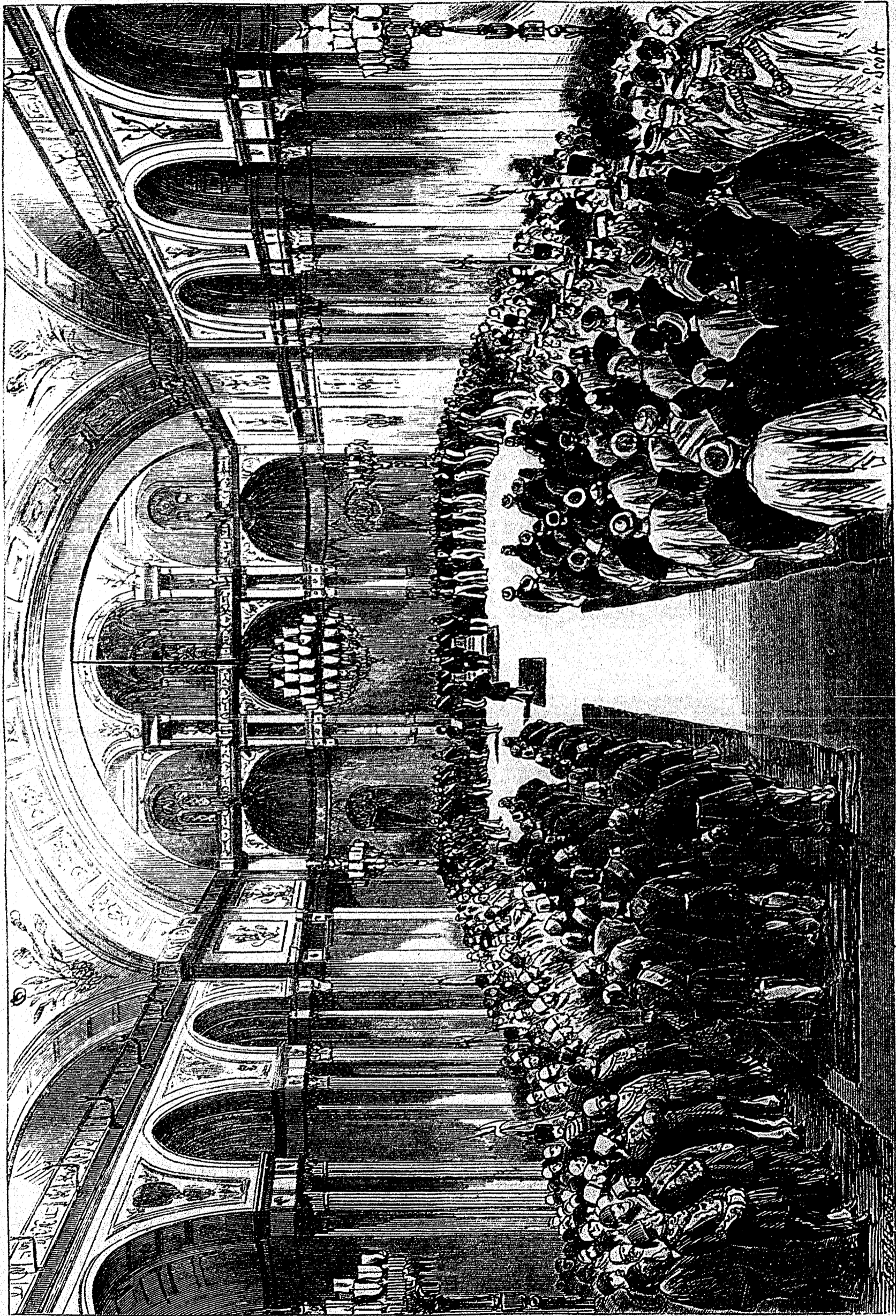
**SLEEP AS A MEDICINE.**—A physician says that the cry for rest has always been louder than the cry for food. Not that it is more important, but it is often harder to obtain. The best rest comes from sound sleep. Of two men or women otherwise equal, the one who sleeps the better will be the more healthy and efficient. Sleep will do much to cure irritability of temper, peevishness, and uneasiness. It will restore vigour to an overworked brain. It will build up and make strong a weak body. It will cure a headache. It will cure a broken spirit. It will cure sorrow. Indeed we might make a long list of nervous and other maladies that sleep will cure. The cure of sleeplessness requires a clean, good bed, sufficient exercise to promote weariness, pleasant occupation, good air, and not too warm a room; a clear conscience, and avoidance of stimulants and narcotics. For those who are overworked, haggard, nervous, who pass sleepless nights, we commend the adoption of such habits as will secure sleep.



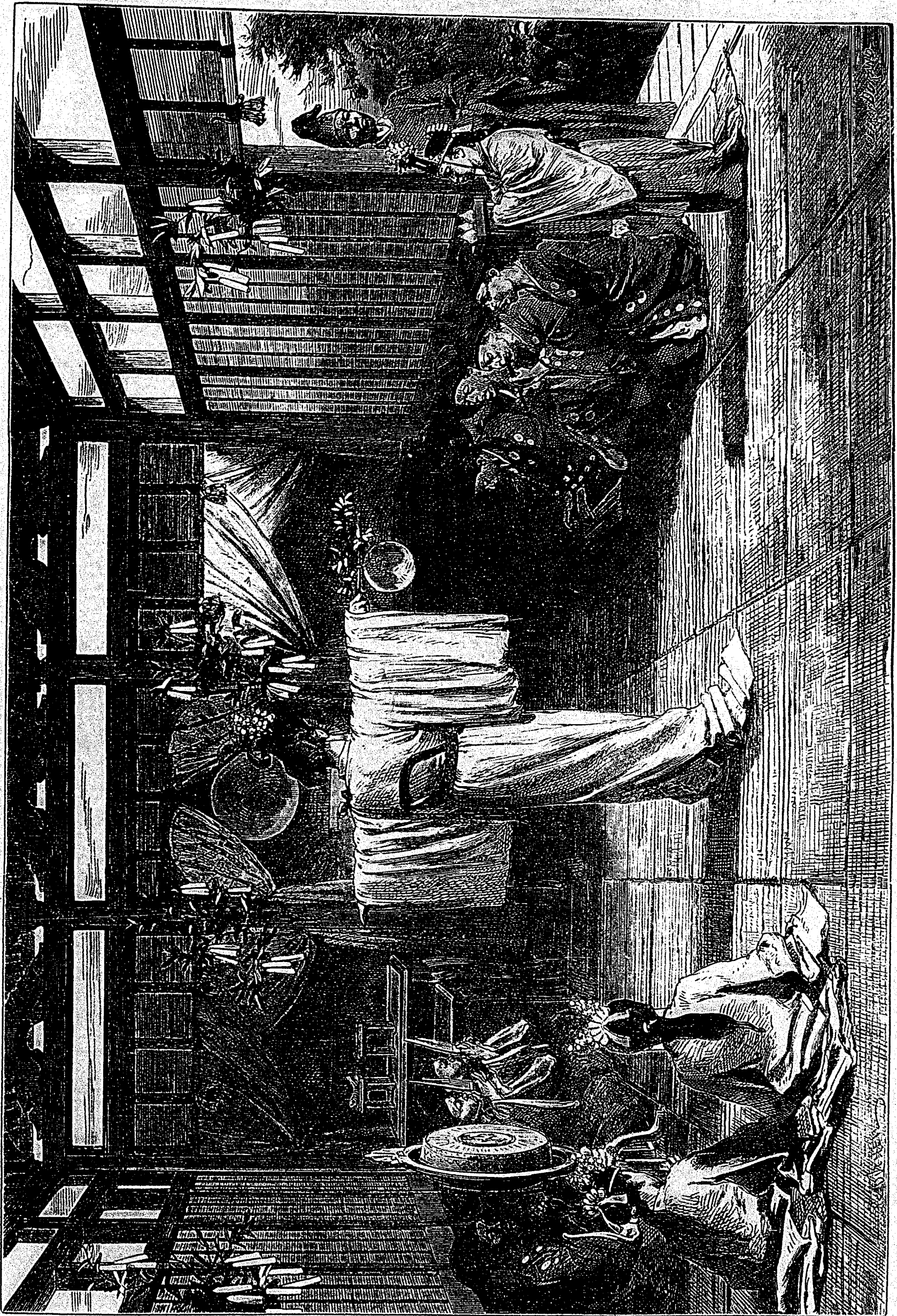
OTTAWA.—MR. J. M. CURRIER RESIGNING HIS SEAT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.







CONSTANTINOPLE.—OPENING OF PARLIAMENT. THE READING OF THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.



JAPAN.—A SACRED DANCE IN THE TEMPLE OF SHINTO.

EPHEMERIDES.

A chess story is rather a novel literary attempt, but it has been successfully written by Mr. J. G. Ascher, who conducts the chess department of the New Dominion Monthly, in a manner that is creditable to him both as a player and an author.

As one thing brings another, I may, in connection with the Royal game, place before my readers the following verses from the pen of Owen Meredith :

My little love, do you remember, Ere we were crown'd so sadly wise, Those evenings in the bleak December, Curtain'd warm from the snowy weather, When you and I played chess together, Checkmated by each other's eyes?

ATLANTIC for May gives the second paper on the "Austrian Arctic Expedition," the interest of which greatly exceeds that of the first paper. It is, indeed, one of the most entertaining and thrilling records of Arctic adventure that have appeared for a long time.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE for May is an unusually varied number. Of the illustrated articles, "Down the Rhine," the first of a series by Lady Blanche Murphy is noticeable both for the exquisite engravings and its agreeable sketches of famous old towns, romantic scenery, and the quaint costumes and primitive habits of the Alsatian peasantry.

The ATLANTIC for May opens with a descriptive article on the primitive musical instruments used in various barbarous and semi-civilized nations, being the first in the series on "Crude and Curious Inventions at the Centennial Exhibition."

system of Europe as the best method of preventing the evils and drawbacks of isolated farm life. This number of the Atlantic, like its predecessors, is also strong in poetry. Mr. Whittier contributes a sweet and characteristic poem entitled "Hymn of the Duncers," at Kloster Kedar, Pennsylvania, 1738 ; Mr. Longfellow gives some smooth and flowing verses on "Castles in Spain,"—a reminiscence of foreign travel ; E. C. Stedman has a pretty poem on "Seeking the May-flower," and W. W. Story, the sculptor, one on Girolamo detto il Fioretino. "Spring Miracles," is the title of a little poem by Elizabeth Akers Allen. The Contributors' Club continues to be one of the most attractive parts of the magazine. Under Recent Literature, Mr. Howells reviews at length the autobiography of Harriet Martineau, and there are several other book and art criticisms.

One of the most remarkable features of recent magazine literature is Mr. John Greenleaf Whittier's poem of "Red Riding Hood," which opens the May number of ST. NICHOLAS. It has a pervading charm of rare tenderness and feeling, as if the good old poet had felt his heart soften under the consciousness that he was writing for the little ones. There is no image but will catch the quick fancy of the little folk ; no word but appeals directly and tenderly to the child-heart. He paints a wintry scene in a way to delight all boys and girls :

"On the wide lawn the snow lay deep, Ridged o'er with many a drifted heap ; The wind that through the pine-trees sung The naked elm boughs tossed and swung ; While, through the window, frosty-starred, Against the sunset purple barred, We saw the sombre crow flap by, The hawk's gray neck along the sky, The crested blue-jay flitting swift, The squirrel posing on the drift, Erect, alert, his thick gray tail Set to the north wind like a sail."

And, farther on, we find the pretty picture of the little girl, as—

"Half lost with a her boots, her head Warm-sheltered in her hood of red, Her plain skirt close about her drawn, She floundered down the wintry lawn ; Now struggling through the misty veil Blown round her by the shrieking gale, Now sinking in a drift so low, Its dash of color on the snow."

ST. NICHOLAS has, indeed, secured a treasure in this poem, and all boys and girls should improve the chance of reading it entire.

SCRIBNER for May has several seasonable papers on home life, in-doors and out. The most prominent of these is perhaps Colonel Waring's discussion of the organization and work of "Village Improvement Associations." Colonel Waring gives a sketch of the Stockbridge, Massachusetts, Association, and goes into the details of sidewalk and road making, and the village water supply. "One way to spend the Summer in the Country," in the same department, relates the experience of a lady in maintaining a country home in a simple way near one of the large cities. In closing his series on House-Furnishing, Mr. Clarence Cook makes a plea for individuality of living. Other illustrated papers deal with "Smith College," Northampton, Mass., the only institution for women, it is said, where Greek is a test of admission ; "Sea-Trout Fishing" along a tributary of the St. Lawrence, by A. R. Macdonough ; and "Greece and the Greek Museums," from Mr. Mahaffy's recent volume, by John Arbutuckle. There is also a paper of "Reminiscences to Washington," from unpublished family records, in which are given a number of anecdotes and a humorous letter from Gen. Washington, with fac-similes of the entries and the curious illustrations in the family Bible and of a deed by Washington reputed to the shortest on record. In "Nicholas Minturn," Dr. Holland gives a diagnosis of the dead-beat contagion (for which he will suggest a remedy further on). The other serial, "That Lass o' Lowrie's," by Mrs. Burnett, is brought to a close. It has already been published in book form by Scribner, Armstrong & Co. John Burroughs tells an "o'er-true tale" of "A London Adventure" with confidence men. Besides the humorous verse in the "Bric-a-Brac" department, there are poems by Sidney Lanier, Emma Lazarus, and R. H. Stoddard. In "Topics of the Time" Dr. Holland discusses the relations of the author to the movement for international copyright, the necessity of Village Reform, and the problems before the New Administration. "The Old Cabinet" writers of "Nicholas Arbutuckle," "The Philistine inside of Art," "Lowell's Protest," and "The Human Soul."

HEARTH AND HOME

LOVELINESS.—What constitutes true loveliness? Not the polished brow, the gaudy dress nor the show and parade of fashionable life. A woman may have all the outward marks of beauty, and yet not possess a lovely character. It is the benevolent disposition, the kind acts, and the Christian deportment. It is the heart, where meekness, truth, affection, humility are found, where we look for loveliness : nor do we look in vain. The woman who can sooth the aching heart, smooth the wrinkled brow, alleviate the anguish of the mind, and pour the balm of consolation in the wounded breast, possesses, in an eminent degree, true loveliness of character.

HATRED OF EVIL.—There is enough of fixed, intentional, positive badness in the world to give ample exercise to our power of hating, for which there is a large place in the economy of

life. There let antipathy play its part and "hate evil." But where evil is not meant, where the poor school-children of men are writing out their "copies" as well as they can, here making a blot, there misshaping a letter, there disguising it altogether so that Cadmus himself, the father of letters, if we are to believe the teaching of history, would not know it, let a kindly eye rest on any lines that are approximately straight, and so encourage the reform of the tipsy and staggering shape that as yet only distantly resemble letters.

INDIFFERENCE AT HOME.—Ingratitude and indifference sometimes mar the character of men. A husband returns from his business at evening. During his absence and throughout the livelong day, the wife has been busy with mind and hands preparing some little surprise, some unexpected pleasure, to make his home more attractive than ever. He enters, seemingly sees no more of what has been done to please him than he were a blind man, and has nothing more to say about it than if he were dumb. Many a loving wife has borne in her heart an abiding sorrow, day after day, from causes like this, until, in process of time, the fire and enthusiasm of her original nature has burned out, and mutual indifference spreads its pall over the household.

WOMAN.—Woman, who whilom was weak, wrought upon by the wheedling words of the wily one, since when the world weeps o'er its own wickedness. Wanting woman, the world were a waste, and we, wending our way through its wilderness, would wait our waiting to the winds and waves. Woman, without thy winsome ways, wealth were worthless, a will o' the wisp. The witchery of thy wooing words works wonders, like the waving of the wizard's wand ; witness thy weariless watching over the wounded and the wretched, withstanding our waywardness through weal or woe. Wanton waddlers on the wane, writhing under wrinkles, may wage thee warfare, but the wise welcome and worship thee.

BUSINESS TRAINING.—It takes a sound body to make a sound mind. Work is not vulgar. So long as the brain needs the juices of the body, so long will hard work be the fundamental element in the development of the mind. Business is eminently fit for a man of genius, and to earn a livelihood is the best way to sharpen one's wits. Besides, business affords better opportunities at present than the so-called professions. Therefore our youth should be thoroughly and practically trained for business, in order that they may succeed and become a credit to whatever calling they may adopt. At the same time they should be educated not to despise labour ; for, after all it is only by hard work that we achieve any success worthy of the name.

KEEP YOUR TROUBLES SACRED.—A wife of forty, whose life cannot have been all sunshine, writes the following advice to other married pairs : "Preserve sacred the privacies of your house, your married state, and your heart. Let not father or mother, sister or brother, or any third person, even presume to come in between you two, or to share the joys and sorrows that belong to you alone, to you two. With God's help build your own quiet world, not allowing your dearest earthly friend to be the confident of aught that concerns your domestic peace. Let moments of alienation, if they occur, be healed at once. Never speak of it outside, but to each other confess, and all will come out right. Never let the morrow's sun still find you at variance. Renew or review the vow at all temptations : it will do you both good, and thereby your souls will grow together, cemented in that love which is stronger than death, and you will become truly one."

READ AND HEED THIS.—Many people seem to forget that character grows, and that it is not something to put on ready-made with manhood or womanhood, but that, day by day, here a little and there a little, it grows with the growth and strengthens with the strength, until, good or bad, it becomes almost a coat of mail. Look at a man of business—prompt, reliable, conscientious, yet clear-headed and energetic. When do you suppose he developed all those admirable qualities? When he was a boy? Let us see the way in which a boy of ten gets up in the morning, works, plays, studies, and we will tell you what kind of a man he will make. The boy that is late to breakfast and late at school stands a poor chance to be a prompt man. The boy who neglects his duties, be they ever so small, an then excuses himself by saying, "I forgot ; I didn't think," will never be a reliable man. And the boy who finds pleasure in the suffering of weaker things will never be a noble, generous, kindly man—a gentleman.

LADY FRIENDS.—You can always judge better of a person's character by her manner of talking with others than by what she addresses directly to you, and by what she says of others than by what she says to them. A conversation like this ought to put you on your guard against any intimacy of a girl capable of it. The vivacity of youthful feelings is such that it often hurries girls into intimacies which soon after prove ungenial and burdensome. You mistake an accidental agreement for a real sympathy,—one agreeable interview for an insight into the whole character ; and thus judging too hastily, you judge wrongly. Far be it from us to recommend a suspicious character ; we would rather see a young heart deceived

again, than see it nourishing suspicion as a habit of the mind ; but would have you make it a rule never to pledge yourself to any intimacy until you have taken time to consider your first impressions, and to distinguish between the charm that really belongs to a new acquaintance, and that which was thrown over your first interview by accidental circumstances and associations.

THE BABY.—One of the sweetest of Emerson's writings is the following :—"Who knows not the beautiful group of babe and mother, sacred in nature, and sacred also in the religious associations of half the globe! Welcome to the parents is the puny little struggler, strong in his weakness, his little arms more irresistible than the soldier's, his lips touched with persuasion which Chatham and Pericles in manhood had not. The small deposit asks so little that all nature and reason is on his side. His ignorance is more charming than all knowledge, and his little sins more bewitching than all virtue. All day between his three or four sleeps, he coos like a pigeon-house, sputters and crows, and puts on faces of importance, and when he fasts the little Pharisee fails not to sound his trumpet before him. Out of blocks, thread spools, cards and checkers, he will build his pyramid with the gravity of a Palladio. With an acoustic apparatus of whistle and rattle he explores the laws of sound. But chiefly, like his senior countrymen, the young American studies new and speedier modes of transportation. Mistrusting the cunning of his small legs, he wishes to ride on the neck and shoulders of all flesh. The small enchanter nothing can withstand : no seniority of age, no gravity of character—uncles, aunts, cousins, grandfathers,—all fall an easy prey. He conforms to nobody : all conform to him, all caper and make mouths, and babble and chirrup to him. On the stoniest shoulder he rides, and pulls the hair of laurelled heads."

WHY ADVERTISE?

People sometimes ask why does Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., spend so much money in advertising his family medicines, which are so well known and surpass all other remedies in popularity and sale. It is well known that A. T. Stewart considered it good policy, and undoubtedly it paid him, to spend many hundred thousand dollars in advertising his goods, yet nobody questioned the excellence of his merchandise. The grand secret of success is offering only goods which possess merit to sustain themselves, and then through liberal and persistent advertising making the people thoroughly acquainted with their good qualities. Men do not succeed in amassing great fortunes, establishing thriving and permanent business, and founding substantial institutions like Dr. Pierce's Grand Invalids' Hotel at Buffalo, which costs over two hundred thousand dollars, unless their business be legitimate, their goods meritorious, and the services which they render the people genuine and valuable. Dr. Pierce does not attempt to humbug you telling you that his Golden Medical Discovery will cure all diseases. He says, "if your lungs are half wasted by consumption, my Discovery will not cure you, yet as a remedy for severe coughs, and all our big bronchial, throat, and lung affections, I believe it to be unsurpassed as a remedy." The people have confidence in his medicines because he does not over-recommend them, and when tried they give satisfaction. His Medical Adviser, a book of over nine hundred pages, illustrated by two hundred and eighty-two engravings and bound in cloth and gilt, is offered to the people at so moderate a price (\$1.50, post-paid), that it is no wonder that almost one hundred thousand have already been sold. His memorandum books are on every druggist's counter for free distribution.

OUR CHESS COLUMN.

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

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS

H. A. C. F., Montreal.—Letter and problem received. Many thanks. The letter shall appear next week. Correct solution of Problem No. 117 received. J. W. S., Montreal.—Accept our thanks for letter containing problem which shall appear shortly. Correct Solution of Problem No. 117 received. M. J. M., Quebec.—Correct solution of Problem No. 117 received. E. B. S., Stayner, Ont.—Correct Solution of Problem No. 116 received. Student, Montreal.—Correct solution of Problem No. 118 received. W. J. R. B., Montreal.—Correct solution of Problem No. 116 received. Through the kindness of a gentleman living in Montreal, who is in correspondence with some chess friends in England, we have been favored with several extracts from Provincial newspapers, giving most interesting particulars of the progress of the Royal Game in Great Britain. Our limited space compels us to use very sparingly the material which has been placed in our hands. We cannot, however, forego publishing the subjoined account of the rapid progress of Chess in the city of Hull, where it appears that the game meets with the attention which its merits deserve. We may to some extent in the Province of Quebec congratulate ourselves that the game is not so much neglected as in the years gone by, but if we could, either in Montreal, or the city of Quebec, infuse into our young people of both sexes the enthusiasm which characterizes the citizens of Hull, we should have great cause for rejoicing. In 1873, there was only one club—the Hull Chess Club—whose members assembled twice per week during the winter months. Scarcely any matches were arranged, no tournaments organized, and nothing attractive put forward to tempt young men to unravel the mysteries of

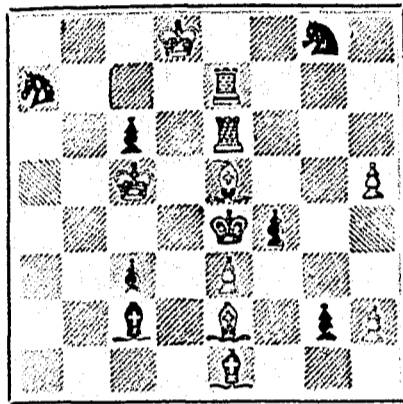
The game. The subscription, 10s 6d per session, was another stumbling block to many willing learners. However, early in 1874 a few persevering individuals formed a club at the Church Institute, which has succeeded beyond expectation. A similar club was soon after formed at the Young People's Christian and Literary Institute, and this was followed by a third club at the Catholic Institute. (The combined institutes possess about 4000 members.) Since then there has been no lack of friendly matches, tournaments, &c., both winter and summer, and a player may ensure practice any night, Sundays excepted, throughout the year. Many youths have been taught Chess through the medium of the Institute clubs. There are now over 100 regular players in the town, and the utmost good feeling and healthy rivalry exist between them. In addition to local clubs, there are three other clubs easily accessible to Hull players—viz., the flourishing Grimby and District Club, numbering 50 members, and the Barton and Withernsea Clubs.—The World.

We see it announced in the Quebec Chronicle that the Sixth Annual Congress and Tourney of the Dominion Chess Association will be held in that city early in September. We should like to make a few remarks on this, but want of space compels us to leave them for next week.

We are glad to see that the spirited Chess song, "The Royal Game," composed by Mr. J. Henderson, of the Montreal Chess Club, has found its way into the newspapers on the other side of the Atlantic.

At the request of several of our Correspondents we insert in our Column to-day one of the excellent problems of Herr Kohitz. We cannot, however, withhold the solution beyond the usual time. In the course of a fortnight we feel sure its difficulties will be overcome by a good number of our chess friends.

PROBLEM No. 119. By HERR KOHITZ. BLACK



WHITE

White to play and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN SCOTLAND. GAME 1720.

Played between Messrs. Blackburne and Bird in the first round of the Glasgow Handicap of 1875. [Petroff Defence.]

- WHITE.—(Mr. Blackburne) 1. P to K 4 2. K Kt to B 3 3. Q Kt to B 3 (ch) 4. B to K 5 5. Kt takes P 6. K takes B 7. P to Q 4 8. K to Kt sq (ch) 9. B to K 2 10. P to K R 3 11. K to R 2 12. R to B sq 13. Q to K sq 14. P to Q 5 15. B to K B 4 16. R to Q sq 17. B takes Kt P 18. B takes Kt 19. B takes P (ch) 20. P takes P (ch) 21. R to B 5 22. Q to Q 2

NOTES BY W. N. POTTER.

(a) An infrequent but perfectly safe continuation against the Petroff Defence. (b) Better, we think, is B to K 5, when the game might have gone on as follows: 4. Kt takes P 5. Q P takes B 6. Kt to K B 3 7. B to Q 3 8. Castles (c) White has a position of unquestionable superiority. (d) He has nothing better. (e) Mere desperation, of course. We suppose P to Q 4, though bad, is not worse. Anyway, the game is practically over. (f) Mr. Bird, like many other first class players, more especially those of the English school, has never gone in for acquiring much scientific knowledge. The present game is an instance of natural skill very soon coming to grief for want of theoretical requirements. Such instances sometimes (but not very often) occur, and in a general way, we are inclined to think that overloading the memory with variations does not lead to an enhancement of Chess power.

GAME 1721.

A brilliant skirmish played in the Dundee Club room on the 10th of March last.

From the Glasgow News of the Week. (Fraser's Attack in the Scotch Gambit.)

- WHITE.—(Mr. C. R. Baxter) 1. P to K 4 2. K Kt to B 3 3. P to Q 4 4. Kt takes P 5. Kt to K B 3 (ch) 6. B to K 2 7. Kt to Q R 3 8. Castles 9. Kt to K Kt 5 (b) 10. B to Q 3 (c) 11. P takes B 12. P takes B 13. Kt to K 4 14. B to Kt 2 15. Q to Kt 4 (d) 16. P to K B 4 17. P to K B 5 18. P to K B 6 19. B takes P (ch) 20. B to Kt 2 21. Kt to Kt 5 (ch) (e) 22. Q to Kt 5 23. Q takes K R P 24. Kt takes B 25. R to K B 3 26. P takes Kt

NOTES. (a) Mr. Fraser has published in the Chess Players' Chronicle (January and February 1877) an analysis of this, his attack. As Mr. Fraser is considered one of the ablest analysts of the present day, his "investigations" should be of great interest to Chess players. (b) Weak. P to Q B 3, followed by P to Q Kt 4, would give White the better game. (c) B to Q 2 is much stronger. The Exchanges leave Black with the superior game. (d) From this point Mr. Baxter conducts the attack with great vigor and precision. (e) Bravo! All this is admirable. Our readers, when they play over this game from move 15, will exclaim, "This is, indeed, Chess!" Black, when he resigns, leaves a problem for the juveniles.

SOLUTIONS.

Solution of Problem No. 117.

- WHITE. 1. R to Q B 2 2. B to K 6 3. B mates
- BLACK. 1. K to K 5 2. Any move

Solution of Problem for Young Players, No. 115.

This problem is incorrect in our last Column. The Black Kt must be removed, and a white P placed on White's K B 2

- WHITE. 1. P to K B 3 (ch) by disc 2. Q mates.
- BLACK. 1. K to K 4

PROBLEMS FOR YOUNG PLAYERS NO. 116.

- WHITE. K at K R 7 Q at K R 4
  - BLACK. K at K R 8 Pawns at K R 7 and K Kt 7.
- White to move and mate in two moves.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Dividend of Six Per Cent.

upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, on and after

FRIDAY, the FIRST of JUNE next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 31st May next, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank on

MONDAY, the FOURTH of JUNE next.

The chair to be taken at One o'clock. P. B. ANGUS, General Manager. Montreal, 29th April, 1877. 15-17-6-236

HATS! Spring Styles! After an absence of twelve years we have recommenced Business. All new Stock. Hats to suit all ages and Pockets. Best Goods. Best value. Every Hat marked in plain figures. Terms cash. One price. No bad debts. A call solicited when in the City. JOB C. THOMPSON & CO., 416, Notre Dame St., corner St. Peter. The old and reliable Hat Corner. 15-9-213

WANTED, AGENTS for a staple article, sells at 30 out of 100 houses. Profits 500 per cent. Agents make \$100 per month easy. Particulars Free. Address. MONTREAL NOVELTY Co., MONTREAL, P. Q.

THE ADAMS TOBACCO COMPANY. The ADAMS TOBACCO COMPANY will apply to the Legislature of Quebec for authority to borrow money upon the security of its property, and to confirm the loan already effected. By order of the Board. G. G. MACPHERSON, Secretary-Treasurer. Montreal, 25th April, 1877. 15-17-9-237

THE COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER Has become a HOUSEHOLD WORD in the land, and is a HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY in every family where Economy and Health are studied. It is used for raising all kinds of Bread, Rolls, Pan cakes, Griddle Cakes, &c., &c., and a small quantity used in Pie Crusts, Puddings, or other Pastry, will save the usual shortening, and make the food more digestible.

THE COOK'S FRIEND SAVES TIME, IT SAVES TEMPER, IT SAVES MONEY. For sale by storekeepers throughout the Dominion and wholesale by the manufacturer. W. D. MCLAREN, UNION MILLS, 35 College Street. 13-17-52-110

WANTED MEN to travel and sell to Dealers our new unbreakable glass chimneys and lamp goods. NO PEDDLING. Salary liberal, business permanent. Hotel and travelling expenses paid. MONITOR LAMP CO., 264 Main St., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

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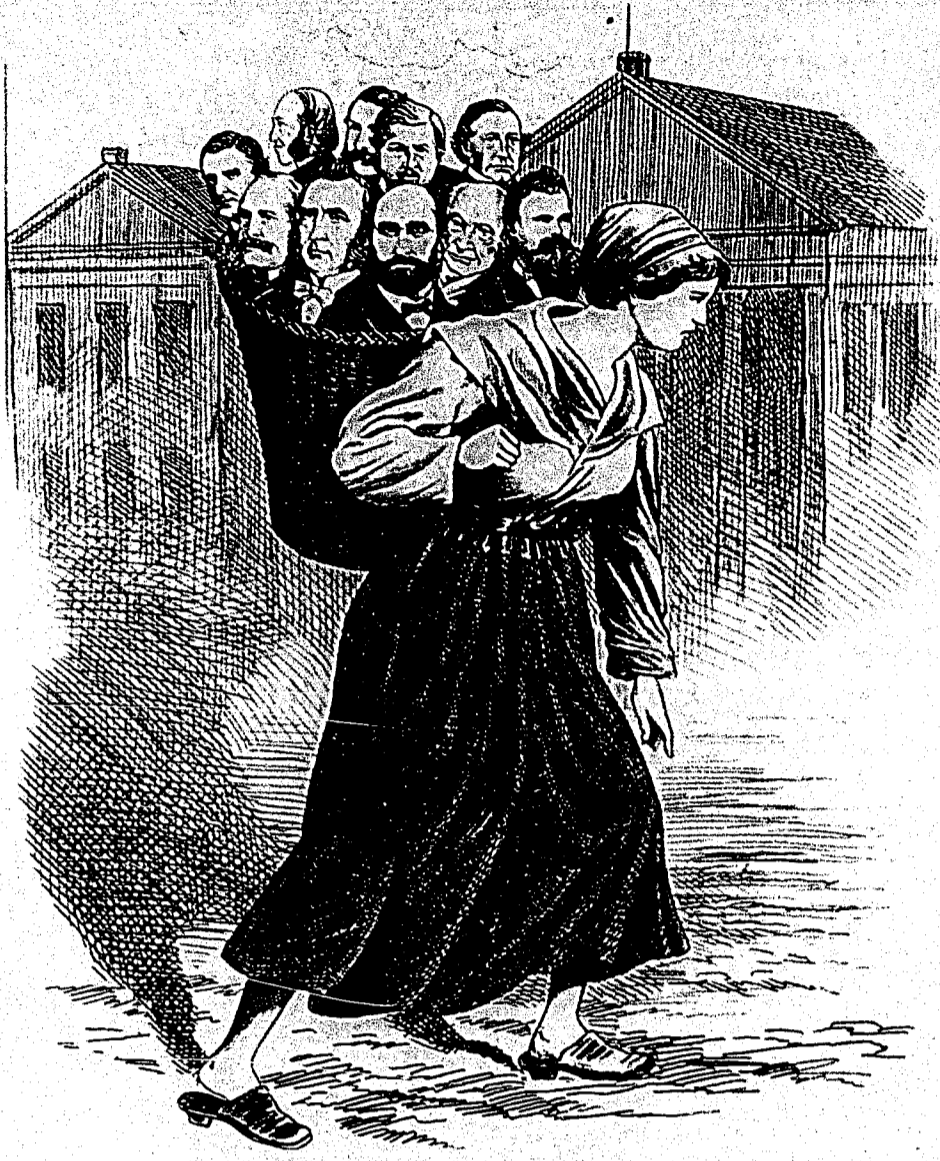
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