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Vol. VII.-No. 19


THESHYCHILD
Frova deamina ber maknes
our danadian portrait gallery.
No. 112.-MGR. BOURGET, R. C. BISHOP OF MONTREAL.
Mgr. Ignace Bourget was born on the 30th October, 1799, in a concession of the parish of Point Levis, known as Arlaka. children of whom Ignace was the 11 th. He commenced hi studies in a small school in a neighbouring parish. He then ontered the Quebec Seminary, where, having decided on devoting himself to the priesthood, he passed through a course of theology, and then removed to the college at Nicolet. In
1821 Mgr. Lartigue, the newly conserrated bishop (auxiliary) of Montreal, requested his superior, Mgr. Plessis, to appoin him a secretary to assist him in his many functions. $M$ Bourget, who was still at Nicolet, was fixed upon, and that
year he was transferred to Montreal. During the lifetime of Mgr. Lartigue, M Bourget entered heart and soul into the plans of the prelate for the improvement of the diocese, and in
1837, Mgr. Lartigue having been definitely appointed titular bishop, M. Bourget was consecrated in the new cathedral-
for which Montreal owed much to his untiring activity and seal-Bishop of Telmessa, in partibus infidelium. This was an the young prelate had endeared timself by his fert, to whom his young prelate had endeared Limself by his fervent piety his unceasiny activity, and his uniform kindness and consider-
ation. Three years later Mgr. Lartigue died and Mgr.
Ber Which he formally to $k$ possession on the 23rd April, 1840. One of the first acts of the new bishop was to appoint a cha ter. This institution had existed during the early days of the colony, but soon fell into desuetude. He then devoted himself to promoting the welfare of his diocese by the establishhas introduced or established in the diocese some thirteen o fourteen, among them the Jesuit Fathers, the Oblate Fathers, Mgr. Bourget is also due the introduction of the Roman liturgy in Montreal. In 1852 the cathedral was burnt down. It was then the Bishop conceived the idea of building a new and
magnificent building in the centre of the city, -a building that should have no equal on this continent. To this object he devoted himself with his usual ceaseless energy, and he
now has the satisfaction of seeing his darling project in a fair The of accomplishment
The great event of Mgr. Bourget's life-at least one of the greatest-occurred on the 29th ult., when the people of the
whole diocesc turned out to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination, and to renew their pledges of respectful love and esteem. The celebration of the Rt. Reverend Pre
late's noces $d$ or will form the subject of illustration in ou next.

## the voice of the rocigs.

On St. Gabriel street, facing the Cbamp de Mars, there stands a handsome, three-story building, which, as a large brass plate on the door informs us, is the Museum of the Geological Survey of Canada. Thousands pass before it every day without noticing it, but it is perhaps the most remarkable, and certainly one of the most important buildings in the Dominion. Let us enter it. In the vestibale, seated at a little desk, we find the gentlemanly guardian, who, in reply plete series of specimens illustrating the geological character of Canada from the lowest stratum to the highest. The collection being public property the public are allowed to in-
spect it, free of charge. We are first ushered into a large welllighted room on the left of the iestibule. Glass cases are ranged siong the wall and glass cases set upon long narrow
tables in the middle of the floor. These are filled with specimens of primitive or igneous rocks such as form the
fret and most ancient deposit crystallized from the action of the central fire. There are of course granite and its components, quartz, feldspar and mica. Also, gaeiss, sienite, hornblende and porphyry with its rich specimens of the different ores which show the mineral and metallic wealth of the Dominion. Iron is abundant and so is copper. There are traces of silver, and gold dust is imprison-
ed in diminutive, almost capillary phials. A case is reserved for a graduated exhibition of Canadian coals, chief of which were taken from the magnificent beds of Nova Scotia. In a second room opening on the first are gathered the rocks which
are used for building, industrial and decorative parposes. If this is strictly speaking a less scientific show, it is unquestionably of great practical utility. Here are found, in grain-the buff sandstone, the snowy limestone, the delicately ed and flash like mirrors antique. These are all highly polished and flash like mirrors. Alongside, are exhibited splendid specimens of the chalcedony, the jasper wherewith the gates
of Paradise are inlaid, the agate whose of Paradise are inlaid, the ayate whose magic properties made
it the fdus Achates of the wandering \& Aneas, and the purple amethyst whose property once was that it rendered innocuous the heady tumes of wine. In this room, finally, are ranged collections of mineral paints, mineral manures, and lithographic atones.
Having "done" these two rooms, we ascend a first flight of stairs and with it mount to another stratum in the geological found the first fossils, reme imbedded in the rocks are forms of life. We havespreans of the primeval and lowest or sea urchins, the sea-anemones or polyps of the Radiata class the acephala or headless clams, the brachiopods that creep upnu their arms, the gasteropods that crawl upon their
bellies, the pteropods that have pseudo or mollusks that walk upon their heads. Next come a few species of Articulata. This whole room is full of interest,
being especially rich in specimens of the Potsdam and Hudson River groups.
A smail room, on the side, is consecrated to the Quebec group. It contains a fine series of trilobites entombed in their
beds of siate and limestone. Another small room on the beds of siate and limestone. Another small room on the
same fat is devoted to the primordial Silurian period and is
distinguin distinguished for a variety of casts. One monster cast meded in the wall is particularly worthy of attention.
We next ascead to the third story and are introduced
the higher geological strata. First of these are the middle and upper Silurian, subdivided into the Niagara, Onondaga, Heidelberg and other groups. The silurian in the disposition Cambrian and Comian strata. This is welle, inclauiag the perhaps, for the purpose of study-to which the Museum ought naturally to be adapted-a more minute and modern lassification might be an improvement.
We pass next to the Devonian or old sandstone beds with which the name of Hugh Miller is immortally associated.
Here the cases are filled with fine specimens. It would Here the cases are filled with fine specimens. It would
take too long to particularize, but as we move along the take too long to particularize, but as we move along the
splendid array, our sye is caught by a large-eyed, beautifully striated trilobite, the Phicops Bufo-an ebony toy such as th voluptuous Cleopatra or the long-tressed Berenice might have an amorous fate.
The carboniferous period which follows is not so well re presented, though one of the most interesting in the whole geological scale. The higher strata, up to the drift, are like wone cangularly meagro. 0 detacis seas to mals and other animals which swarmed in the waters and woods of the tertiary era. There are some giant teeth and tusks in this room, but they are not labelled. The only an thenticated specimen of the kind is a Harp Seal, whose skeleton has been restored. It was found 30 feet below the surface in clay pits, at Montreal, in 1861. Strange, too, to say, Indian hammer arger and a fow other trinkets are the only relice of the Aborigines who so thickly inhabited this country for many ages.
It will be seen from this cursory description that the Geoogical Museum of St. Gabriel Street is a vast treasury from most accurate stor of infer can oraw it was, indeed, for this purpose that the collection was made and such care has bee isken to preserve it in good order. Its position in Montreal is most avourable as being central, though probably, there would be no great objection if it was transported to ottawa, as has been proposed. Young Canadians who wish to stady mysteries of the interior of our globe and, more especially, earn the transformation which their own native land has undergone in the lapse of infinite past cycles, cannot do be ter than consult this collection and go over rock by rock.
accumulated? It is the pride of Canada that she was one of the first to appreciate the importance of those geological surpeculiar good fortune to evary civilized State. a man, who ranks second to none in scientific reputation, and whose zeal for its favourite profession is commensurate with his proficiency in
it. To Sir William Logan belongs the chief Geological Survey of Canada and of the fine cabinet which we have described. Assisted by an efficient staft he has explored the country from one end to the other, making wonderful discoveries. His reports and other works, embodying the fruit
of his researches, are monuments of learning safficient to imof his researches, are monuments of learning sufficient to immortalize any man. On account of age and infirmities, he has
been obliged to resign the direction of the museum, and it is now in tha hands of one who is tho of the museum, and in ceed him. Let us hope that according as it becomes better known, this museum will be more frequently visited and thus contribute to spread the taste of geological science among our
young men. young men.

## SIGNS AND TOKENS.

Of the signs and tokens of death there is no end. The crowing of a hen is a sure forerunner, so is also the squeaking of a there will be a death in the family within six months; if pigeon enters a house, a child will infallibly die. When a death takes place, all the doors and windows should be unfagtened, as in many parts of the country it is thought that the through the closed doors. We have something like this in
the parg and Swift's "Journey from this World to the Next," where the spirits, conversing on their way to the throne of "Micros," relate to each other how they had to wait till an open door or window in the house in which the death had taken place, onabled them to get free from it. Every one knows the Celtic being an immediate forerunner of a violent death. There are very fow of the peasantry, or indeed of the better classes, who do not believe firmly in the "Banshee," or that its wail will not bring death or misfortune to the house near which it is
heard. There is an old belief that no one can die on a bed containing game feathers; and another, that has some amount of truth in it, that death must take place at the turn of the tide. Shakespeare counmemorates this in Madam Quickly's
account of Falstaff's death, " $\mathrm{a}^{\prime}$, parted even just between twelve and one even at turning $o$ ' the tide" Dickens too in "David Copperfield," makes old Barkis's spirit go out with the stitions which are to be found in England. To turn now to a sticos wist ane are to be found in England. To turn now to a
more distant and less enlightened country; the observances among the Chinese are the more extraordinary from their being carried out under the sanction of relizion. No Chinaman will open a shop marry a wife, without first "chin chinning Joss,"
as it is termed, and casting lots to see if the "gods" are propitious or otherwise. The method of carrying this out is as follows: each temple in China has belonging to it about a each stanza is numbered and printed on a saparato piect paper ; in addition to this, there are a quantity of lots made of the number of stanzas, and cees long, and corresponding to individual who wishes to make application to the " god" presents himself before his image on his knees, and after perform-
ing the "ro-too" by touching the ground with his head nin times, states his name cond residenceund with his head nine quiries, and, whether on his own or another's account, he then takes a bamboo tube containing the lots, and shakes it gently
before the idol until a slip falls to the ground. He then rises before the idol until a slip falls to the ground. He then rises from his knees and picks up this slip, and places it so that the
"god" can see the number of the lot written on it; he then takes two pieces of wood, each having a round and a flat side, called a "kapue;" after passing these through the incense, he tosses them into the air before the idol; if they fall so that
both round sides are appermost, the answer is negative and
everything is unpropitions; if they fall with one round and may go side up, the answer is in the affirmative, and the man bereaved relatives wish to communicate with him, a medium is employed. These mediams are females, and are of two classes. One of them professes to obtain and transmit the news required, by means of a very diminutive image made of the wood of the willow tree. The image is first exposed to the dew for forty-nine nights, when after the performance of cerThe ceremonies it is believed to have the power of speaking. belongs, and she by means of it pretends to be the medium of communication between the dead and the living. She sometimes sends the image into the world of spirits to find the person about whom. intelligence is sought; it then changes into spirit of the person enters the image, and gives the informaapirit of the person enters the image, and gives the informa-
tion sought after by the surviving relatives. The woman is supposed not to uter and the replies appar to come from her stomach ; the is bably a kind of rentriloquism employed, and the fact that the voice appears to proceed from the stumach undoubtedly assists the delusion; any way, there are scores and scores of these communicate with their deceased husbands, or people tho desire any information about a future state, invariably resort to their aid.-Belgravia.

## origin of coal.

A mistaken impression is somewhat widely prevalent that, in the coal-fields, we have the remains of ancient forests-in other words, it is supposed that wherever there was a forest in primeval times, there now exists a coal-field of greater or less
extent. In connection with this view, also, the opinion is entertained that the forests now in existence will, in the process of time, and after due geological changes, become the coal-beds of future ages. But although, as we shall presently see, the coal-fields are undoubtedly due to the vegetation of former eras, it is far from being the case that the primeval forests became converted in a general way into coal. Conwere of a peculiar, and to some extent exceptional, character whe eviduisite for the formation of coal-flelds. If we consider what thesce given by the coal-fields themselves, we shall see but a small portion of the thickness of the great geological group of strata to which they for the most part appertain. "this group is called the carboniferous, and not uncommonly "the Coal;" but even where coal is most abundant, it forms only a minute part of whe whole mass. Thus it has been estimated, Sir Charles Lyell tells us, that in South Wales the thickness of the carboniferous strata amounts, in all, to
between 11,000 and 12,000 feet, (or more than two miles;) "but the various coal seams do not"" according to Professor Phillips, "exceed in the aggregate 120 feet," or less than onehundredth part of the whole. In North Laucashire the carboniferous strata occupy a depth of more than three and a half miles, with the same relative disproportion between the strata. Again, in Nova Scotia, the coal-bearing strata attain aighty seams of coal have been counted (seventy-one having been exposed by the action of the sea ;) but these seamas are nowhere more than five feet in thickn $n$ ss, and many are but a
few inches thick. Thus it is evident that the form coal can have been in progress butant that the formation of during which the carboniferous series of strata was in pocess of deposition. Throughout by far the greater portion of that time, other minerals were being deposited. It is next to be
noticed that under each coal scam a stratum of ancient soil exists, in which there are commonly found the roots of ancient trees, whe above the coal, the commonly a layer of shale or sandstone, in which not unfrequently the trunks of those trees are found either fallon or still in their original position, and only partly converted into coal. The bark remains, ing long before the trunk gave way is represented by a cast in sandstone. Thus, if we try to picture to ourselves the state of things wihicheexisted when such a seam of coal first began to be covered ob by the next higher deposit, we see that there must have been trees standing erect above a layer of vegetabie forms the deposit next below the coal. The vegetable layers may probably have been two or three times as thick as the present thil seam, and were reduced by pressure to their present thickness; but such layers cannot at any time have of deposition began. This can only have happened when some subsidence of the soil had caused it to be submerged to a greater or less depth. We can infer from the depth of the strata overlying the coal seams that this state of submergence continued in many cases for a long peridd of time ; and it is equally clear that the formation of the vegetable layers themselves must have been a process occupying a considerable place, since tall trees grew before the next submergence took perished and began to decay. The stout trunks above the regetable layer were broken off and swept away by the sea. The forest itself, properly so called, was for the most part thus destroyed. It was the decaying refuse of the forest, intermixed now exists ar ghe whin formed the coal trunk of the ancient forest trees. These became converted, like the rest of the vegetable matter, into coal.-The Cornhill.

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"Pepsine" prepared by them is warranted, and bears their "Pepsine" prepared by them is warranted, and bears their labels and trade-mark. It is sold hr f?l chemists in bottles
3s., and boxes from 2s. 6d., but ar lissers should see the name
T. MORSON \& SON.

## (6)

The ball given by Their Excellencies the Govern and Lady took place on Thursday, the 24th ult., at the Parlia ment Buildings. It was perhaps one of the finest ever given in the Dominion, says the Mail, and both in the arrangement
of the rooms and the brilliant crowds of fashionably-dressed visitors who thronged the different apartments, presented an appearance which will long be remembered by, those who had
the honour of witnessing it. The Chamber of the Legislative the honour of witnessing it. The Chamber of the Legislative
Council, and that used as the post office, ward room, etc., were elegantly decorated with wreaths, garlands and festoons of fir with crimson cloth. The greater part of the raised platform upon which the members' seats are usually placed had been post office were entirely new floor laid down ; the a the centre of each room open for the dancers. Upon the wall were hung large mirrors and a number of oxcellent engravings and lounge frames, while at the sides were the usual seat Chamber, the magnificent full-length portrait of Her Majesty, from the City Hall, having been brought here, occupied a prowas located in the gallery. In the other and largest room, in addition to the decorations before mentioned, there we couple of handsome trophies of bayonets and ramrods, supa dais for the reception of the Vice-regal party. The band in this apartment was placed in a covered music chamber erected outside the windows, which were of course thrown open,
being draped with crimson curtains. The floors in both chambers were well waxed, too well indeed, the lobbies be tween the two being carpeted and lined with seats. The long
chamber over the lobbies was used as a refreshment room, and chamber over the lobbies was used as a refreshment room, and
supper was laid in the old library, which was decorated for aid with Shortly after nine
rapid succession at thelock the visitors began to arrive in rapid succession at the east door till at a few minutes to ten sented a most brilliant appearance. At the time named their carriage drove up to the grand entrance which had been hor-General's Body Guard, who were on duty under Col Cum berland, saluted, and their Excellencies, attended by Colone Fletcher and Lieut. Coulson, A. D. C., entered the Counci Chamber accompanied by His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor Fletcher who band of the 10th Royals playing "God Save the quadrill Their Excellencies then proceeded round the room, receiving and responding to the bows of their guests. The
first quadrille was then formed, His Excellency the GovernorGeneral opening the ball with Mrs. Howland, Lady Dufferin dancing the quadrille with His Excellency the Lieut.-Gover white waistcoat, wore the ribbons and orders of the Bat and St. Patrick-Lady Dufferin's dress being composed of pink with roses and white lilac. On her head a diamond looped up flowers similar to thosac. On her head a hiamond tiara and diamond necklace and earrings, and several bracelets.
The appearance of the two ball rooms as the evening wore degree of taste which was not only marked in invividual in tances, but throughout the entire assembly the arrangemen have done credit to an assembly at the Tuileries in its bygon days. Pink undoubtedly predominated, and was presented o all material and tint. There were some very handsome dresse of green silk, and others of pale corn colour, which lighted lemen, though the majority wore ordinary evening dress presented a considerable number of handsome uniforms, and many of our Volunteer corps were there in their quiet, though Refreshments were served throughout the evening in most excellent style, the guests being obliged to enter by one door
and leave by another, thus preventing that annoying crush caused by conflicting streams of people in a narrow doorway Wich is usually to be dreaded and gone through in affairs of his kind.
At midnight the supper-room was thrown open, and a stead throng of hungry dancers continued to attack the really lordly array of viands for the remainder of the evening. During the vening His Excellency the Governor-General danced with
the following ladies :-Mrs. Howland, Miss Cumberland, Mrs. Mowat, Mrs. T. C. Patteson, Miss Crawford, Mrs. J. B. Robin Miss Fraser, (Port Hope), Mrs. F. B. Cumberland, Miss Brown Brown, Mrs. Allan McDougall, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, (Kingston) Miss Heward, and Mrs. Nichol Kingsmill. Lady Dufferin favoured the following gentlemen with her hand :-The Lieut. Movernor, Hon. O. Dowat, Hon. George Brown, and Hon. A ball, at about three o'cloek.
mebsbs. ives \& ALLEN's mantifacturing establibhigent and
The establishment of Messis. Ives \& Allen, founded by the present members of the firm some thirteen years ago, has de-
veloped into what may-for the Dominion-be fairly termed colossal proportions. Our illustration represents the centra and main portions of their premises, as seen from William Street looking down Queen Strect. The five story iron front building on the left being the new offices and warehouse now finishing and to be connected by an iron bridge as shown above-with the workshops on the right. A glance at the of the description of goods produced by this firm give an idea vast variety of articles are comprised under the general term of Hardware, Hollowware, \&c. Referring to the plan of the streets of this locality (to be found on the last page) it will be notised that the works extend through three whole blocks, a
distance of over 700 feet; consequently, to get any correct mpression of this immense establishment, we must visit the Commencing at King strect wion.
Foundry and mounting shops which are just completed and are
fitted up with the latest improved appliances and machinery for making and finishing stoves in the very best style. The feet square and the main moulded and cast, is nearly 100 girders of 60 feet span, thus leaving the moulding carried by structed by posts or piers Thing the morling foors unobis McKenzie's patent, and capable of melting ten tons of iron at one heat. The stove castings, when cleaned tons of iron to the mounting shops in the second story of the front building, and after being put together, the stovee are run upon a Qumway across the foundry directly into the warehouse
Quen Street, where the finished productions are all stored

Passing from the foundry we enter the warehouse frontin on Queen Street, where are the head offices, sample and stock rooms. This building is of immense strength and size, containing 60,000 square feet of flooring exclusive of basement and is admirably arranged for the storage and handling of goods. A drive way runs through the centre of the building stand in this passage are platform hoists. Several teams can delivered with the greatest facility, and withont received and the sidewalks. Passing through several fithont encumbering pied for storage, wefi nd in the fifth story the Wire W are occu grown to be a flourishing department the Wire orks, now number of hands. Thousands of yards of wire cloth are pro articles.
Crossing Quen
which extend through the enter the main factory buildingsengine which is newly put in, and of 45 horse power at boiler furnace is fitted up with an improved apparatus, Th consumes the smoke and effects a great saving in fuel. This is an invention of Mr. Ives, and for which he has obtained patents both here and in the States, and which is being The fin adopted throughout the city.
f sm nat of this building is devoted to the manufacture are first plang irons, 200 tons of which are made yearly. They able to tend four off upon automatic lathes, one man being hey are finished at the same trme. After leaving the planer, leave a high polish upon the face of the iron
Leaving the upper portion of the building till our return we sight moets the eye, men mith foundry. Here a bewildering are rushing in every direction rhile others are yet morking the moulding, shoveling and stamping the sand into the moulds.
system has lately been adopted, and a heat is take are made every hour of as in the afternoon, so that casting erected uno on improve the day. A new Cupola recentl per hour. The foundry plan is capable of melting 10 ton square feet, mostly devoted to light hardware and ornament ed iron work, but there are ample facilities for making work of the heaviest description. In the jobbing department are scale castings ; also threshing and mowing machine aesting in fact several machine shops and factories are supplied from these works.
Adjoining and shut off from the foundry by thick walls and there is an immense number and of great value
Crossing Prince street we come to a two story building, th lower portion of which is a furnace for melting brass, and hrough made the Babbitt Metal, which has a high reputation efitted and made comfortable as a Reading Room for being of the workmen during the dinner hour, and will contain files Stre daily papers.
Stretching through another block to Duke Street are covered sheandry sundings for the storage of iron, coal, sand, and oundy supples, which aro kopt for sale as well as for con on our return w notise. In passing through the foundry iron work such as railings and produced by a process which in this country is peculiar to his firm. Hastily passing through the noise and dust of the mill rooms, where the castings are cleaned and polished, wo mploped, bedstead shops, where a large number of hands ar american patterns produced, which find their way to all and of the Dominion. Stepping on to the steam elevator pe are taken up to the finishing shops, where are a large number of labonr-saving tools, and appliances for fitting and putting catalogue of hardware.
In an adjoining room cut off by iron doors is the japanning arious preparations, and dried in large steam ovens.
The number of hands at present employed in these works is between two and three hundred, which will be increased dur ing the next spring, when the new premises are fully in opera-
During the past summer many skilled workmen have been
mported from England, and a number of French and Belgian
Besides being been engaged
Besides being manufacturers, Messrs. Ives \& Allen are also the most important of which is the Provincial Hardware Co. of Kingston, whose locks, butts, and other house trimmings are ow in general use throughout the Dominion
requisite in ${ }^{\text {² }}$ every family, is manufactured at the Plum Mines, on the every family, is manufactured at the Plumbago Our illustration needs but bittle
ith explanation. Chateau ciently known, if only by name, to explain the scene is suffi picture, the busy crowds of men and women hand at bringing in the precious vintage of Medoc. The château in Rothschild, who purchased it in 1868 for the property of M francs.
is situated on the villiage of hlora
Railway, 43 miles line of the Wellington, Grey, and Bruce agricultural country. The Grand River, on the banks of which the village is built, furnishes excellent water-power, of which tories in the place and the There are several mills, and facWellingto of the most thriving villages in the county of made it one
Wellington

## ghiscellaurous

Two members ot bise suite un tue ex-cuaperor Napoleon have been visiting Kingstown, near Dablin, with the professed object of selecting a residence for the Imperial family. St.
Valeres, near Bray, the seat of the late Judge Crampton, has been regarded as suitable.
Dean Swift bequeathed a madhouse to Ireland because, as an epigram relates, no country wanted it so much. According to the French papers, an Englishman, who recently died by leaving $£ 60,000$ for building a lunatic asylum in France. "This preference does us much honour," says $L \imath$ Liberts "and probably no similar insult has been paid to this country which greatly im was built on the plan of the Tuileries, a fact
A Paris engineer has just been " hoist with his own petard plosion of in in, blown to pieces by the a. he had intended for the beneft whose destructive properties another war break out. The man's name wass Durieux and for many months he had laboured assiduously ac his benevolent invention, which was to sweep away whole ranks of the onemy at a single discharge. At last the moment came soldiers, dressed them in the procursian a hundred leaden toy before his instrument of vengeance, fired it , and blew himself to pieces.
A Brixton clergyman was recently discovered turning a mangle. The mangling came about in this wise. The clergyeepta mangle, and who was "at her on a poor woman who her husband was ill, and she could get no one to take a turn, "so that she might get her work home in time, so as not to lose her customers." The kindly clergyman listened to her tale, saw her difficulty, and said he sapposed turning mangle required no particular skill-could he do it? The woman protested that such a thing was impossible; but in trying his hand, and continued at the work far into the ing on until all the clothes were ready for delivery next morning
The Vinnna Exbibtion.-In May next the grand Austrian Governion is $t$ be opeart. ample space for the Austria exhibitors from this side of the Atlantic. The Dominion will The believe, be fully represented at this grand world's show. city of Vienna. The main building is 3,000 feet long of th wide, intersected at right angles by 32 transepts, each 274 feet long, by 50 feet wide; each transept has a separate entrance, over which will be marked the name of the country to which it belongs. The palace is arranged geographically from east to west. China and Japan will occupy the extreme eastern, and America the extreme western ends. In the building in the world the great rotunda, the largest roofed 30 feet high, while the roof itself springs in ons clear un broken span of 354 feet from pillar to pillar, the entire height being 250 feet. The entire space inclosed for the exhibition Hall, built entirely of brick and iron, is 2,609 feet long and 150 wide, divided into a broad central nave for the larger kind 150 wide, divided into a broad central nave for the larger kind
of machinery in motion, and two side aisles for small machinery not in motion.
An inventor has recently suggested a form of communism which a good many quiet, respectable householders would probably like to see tried daring the ensuing winter. It is supply of hot air or hot wes should receive in common suitable outside apparatus of pipes, boiler and furnace, to be "laid on"" like thon. The hot air or hot water would be with a fel stre view of a timid public) would afterwards be extended to parishes and whole towns. It is maintained that by the means throughout tharmth could be distributed, at a small cost, bedrooms, while in the kitchen enough heat could at moment be turned on for cooking a dinner. It is, perhaps, in favour of this project that as regards the main idea it is not new. In Russia where, during the long and terrible wintera iderast of fuel is to every one a matter for serious consame house are often heated from one vast intermediate chimney, with a furnace at the base. When the smoke from the newly ignited wood in the stove or furnace has been allowed to escape, the chimney is closed from the top, and day.

An instructive article in a German newspaper makes known by carefully selected statistics, the great increase that has consumption of articles of food and drink which fathers regarded as luxuries of course tho inc grand much greater in some articles than in otbers. In Prussis the yearly consumption of meat per head had advanced from 33 lb . in 1806 to 40 lb . in 1849, brandy had grown from 3 quarts to 8, and wine from ${ }^{8}$ quart to 2 quarts. The increase in sugar, again, was from $1 \frac{1}{1} \mathrm{lb}$. to 7 lb ., and in coffee from $\frac{2}{\mathrm{z}} \mathrm{lb}$.
to 4 lb . These figures do not bring us to the latest time the increase has been even in a greater ratio during the yo since 1849. Thus, Kolb estimates the total consumption of sugar per head of the population in the area of the Zollverein for the year 1860 at 7.37 lb ., and in the year 1864 it had ad-
vanced to 9.23 lb . The annual consumption of the population vance top 9.23 b . The anual consumption of the population of London is given, on the aathority of the Econnmist, as
follows:-In the vear 1843: Sugar, 16.54 lb .; tea, 1.47 lb follows:-In the vear 1848 : Sugar, 16.54 lb ; ; tea, 1.47 lb ;
cocoo, 009 lb ; $;$ wine, 022 gallon; spirits, 0.87 gallon. In the ine, 0.40 gallon ; spirits, 0.89 gallon. From-these fill 14 lb . appears that England bears the palm easily in all such matters. From the recent work of M. Block, "L'Europe Politique et Soclale, it appears that Prussia 375 , Austria 246 , Russia 1.2 , Holland 703 , that of 406 , while England stand at 19.88 , Holland 7.03, Belgium also uses above half as much silk as the whole of the rest of
nurope



## Thos. N. Kisu, for tho meok on liag, May 6,1 gis:-  <br> May <br> 

## Notice to corresiondevts.

## Letters on

Communteations tatended for the Edfur should be addresiet
to The Futor of the Canadian Mhustrated News, and marked
Commantation."
Dejeced contributions are not returned untess stamps for
CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.
MONTREAL, SATCRD.AY, MAI 10, 1 Sis

The ancient sculptares and potery which form part of our illu-trations have been recently excarated at Golgos, one of the mostancient town in Cyprus, the site of which has been recently discovered. The collection of vases, lamps, patera, unguontaries, glass, coins, and other relics are for sate, and are well worthy the attention of the archeologist. For the sake of the museum of the Natural History Socirty, or the musum of McGill Uuiversity, or that of Turont, Claversity, which is, at present, so sleaderly faraished with any matters conuted with art and archeslogial specimens-homan, Gretk, and Egyptian antiquities-we should like the whole collection to be deposited, in its entirety, in oue of the musetums we have mentioned.
If in the latter, it may be the meas of opening up a new field of study; one nltogether aeglected, viz: Arehe bingy. Frombly many of our readers may be led to regard those iond of cumismatics and kindred subjects has scions of the very anclete and crotchetty family of Dry-as-Dasts, who haven sapertitious vencration for ancient forms and ofjects, and are puerite worshippers of the creen rast of chassical coins, and hatre a voracious and undiserimiuatioy taste for colleeting all wort of curtosities, merely because they are ancied, ard pating thera into maseams.
Archenagr, justy interpeted, is the hamand nud purperor of history, the safe commentater on athinat castoms recods an: memorials of the part, whether orat with or monumestal.
The artist risits Greee, or Italy, of Eyyt, io facinate and cherm one cyes with the mazis tiats ve has anowil, and to
 objote celvbrated in hivery or song The learnet ar taxoio. gise patse where the ariot merty pants, to extar irora the objots he inspecte meane min instruments for uplitiog the reil from the past ant for herging to atw one and anotare great peoblem in the hijater ot mat, reitions, moral, social, politioal. Thu: it is that Fonoe cod Chatobhod have astemi hed the cirilized woisl

 o:hore, have succeeded not only inextraciag troat the bowela of the earth the seuptures of Ninereh, bet have sucessetully deciphered the cruciorm charaters and potav langaze which covermang portions of their surise. In the sitno way by the collation and the oondrinon of varion monuments of ancient art in Ajis Minor, Grem, and sitily, the Betory of Grecian sculptare has during the lant hate century beon tacel from its coalition of atarost Explita innipilay to ita next stage of a rule imitron of nature, and thane step by step to the lofty granderar aud ident perfetion of the age of Pericles. In the same way the history of Caristion ar has been illustrated from its first teeble geran as displaym in the fresco paiatiags of the Catacombs of lime a at Naphe theneh the varions phases of its progrestand dechas thll sunk into the anbecility of the dark azes, ant at leneth, mater the inpatse of reviving literature, broke forth in the sinthan: works of Leonardo da Vinci, Michael Ancelo, ard Lathe:he Again, mader the auspieses of Sit William Joms, and ailmity bisprofoned learning and philosophical intellect, a ford of light has been posurcd upon the widd methology, rumariable traditions and the native poetry and literature of Britinh India.
 campaign, 1709, first broke up the ground which has nince been so sucesssfully cultivated by a succession of eminent archathogists, artist, and travellers, whose renearchne and pulfichtions have not only placed befure as correct and artistic fllustrations of the magnificent structures which impart a poetic grandeur to the borders of the Nile, buthave abos so familiarized us with the domestic habits and utenails of the Egyptiang, and with their superstition; ouservances that we ar: Able to fullow them from their very cradea to the remark able ceremonics of their final obsequise.
Aucient monument, sculptures, geme, coins and modala
most powerfally and sntisinctorily speak for themselves and
demonstrate the Truth of levelation in language which no sophistry can evade.
Among the svimbols which aro fer and simple that appear on the tombs of the early Christinns, the anchor is mest conspicuous. This and a branch of palm, an olive wreath, and a lamp, seem to have completed-with the asered monogram, expressive of the uams of cuncisly, combined with the alpha und omega-all the aftecting emblems which decorated thei "nartow house." The nuchor of their hop", the patm of vie tory or
In the Aets of the Apostles, Chapter xiii., $i$, it is stated that Burnubs and Paul found favour with Sursius Paulus who is called deputy of the isle of Paphos, of Cypar-the very isle from which these antiquities have recently been excavated. Proclus suceeded Sergius Paulas as proconsul in the government of the istand; nud a coin bearing the name of Proclus has been discovered with the very word, astueratos, deputy, which has been applied by Paul to Sergius Patus.
"The proper study of mankind is man," nays one of our poete, and it wight be said that the proper scope and aim of archeobogy is the history of man illustated by the works of man. What fitter subject for study for the students of MeGill Uathersity-who knows what benefts may arise from the domation to the College Mascum of this very carions collec tion, lately excavated in the island of Gypres? It may be the means of more strongly inciting the student; to the study of the arche fory of the Bible, and thus make themselves fatuiliar with The boOk and its story. From these old lamps, patere, vases, ete, to the great "Slone Library" which God ha! had up in Sineveh, the siulents thoughts may be directed; and, atso to the great. "Stone Books", found in the Temple of harnac, which are unauswerable contirmations of some of the narratives in the books of Cinsoxtense and Kisgs. In afeeretomes how pleasiag it would be to the donos to be acconted by a student, who had araled bimsth of the collection, ia these worls: "To yoal we the nirst development of my imatination; to you 1 owe the withatraval of my mind from the low bruta part of my natere to the lofty, the pure and the perpetaal.
(Writen Sor bec Cuadian tinutrated Nocer. 1
the lounger at otrawa

## netw mivaris.

"There's a great lack of solid principle amonget them. Ther are very unlike those they have supplanted in this respact," se sait old Mobleter one morning as we werediscussing the new members. "I diñ or with you entirely there," asid B atter. "I regard inaty of them as thoroughly reliable tata, and when yon aster that they ure lacking in strong prin ciples, why_-." "Strong filhteticks," mail Houltes. ©Whe was spaking of stroug priatiples, I should like to



 ter, who is nu givatomatrotions at alt, mantained that


 qurnt to this I gwe atiote more attention to the youas in.
 thoroughty independent. His aperches durins the campaia were so general that neithes party setned to have tho ghost of a chane of ever salting him. The great bature of his speeches was the extreme-t loyaity and devotion to bitiont intitutiont, Ant thouzh Bontergave it as his opiniun hat pat down tir siber spleen. When, therefore, during thic debate on the Atheres Mr. Dodge ron, there was, confing thatio Curisibgas to what tak be woul the but he did not keop Dige' political worship, it was soon mal. phan, was It
 the purest water. Honourable meaberas might bate of their Tran- irmed into an Britioh subjet bat a fow month, before 1.y Act of Dathament, the intensuy of his logaty coulit mot in any way be appraciated be those who bad had the nisfotum (1) b: Wern British Eulj.ats. He denounerd his fathertand
 its legina ora the concentration of political faignity. Ens. Jan I, und Euthad's Queen, and Endiaud's institutions, nom Englide noil, thexe were worth talking about, ijnt far Prenidut (irant, mad Yankedom generafly, and the legistature of Mhmos in particutar, -these were a disprace to the development of the ainctrenth century. Hesmote bis heart with the and pronounced himself in a screech an Eoslishman to th. back-bone. At this announciation poor oly Mouldex chapes his withered hands; but Boulter's voice amill the general npplanse was heard shouting "Humbur. Tull us how you are gring to vote." Nor did the honourable member kee them long in suspense. He summoned from the spith world the son of "Guod old Robert Baldwin," and having perFormed this feat, "where khould 1 place him," mat he, "on The Openanition benches? Venches, for there he would find reat hin on the his trag followers." pope look eal rather scarily opert his shonder when thia kind of tooked rent relish the idea at all of having such a ghombly colfathe:
while Tupper looked round with quite a profirsionn ant in de funatico commissio, at that moment, Mr. Dodece put ons de hamatico commistiol it hat moment, Mr. Dodge's practical
expurience of Eritish liberty might have resulted in modification by a brief incarceration in an ayylum. Howeye the honourable mamber still kept his nudionce in susperase, and during the first half hour nothing could be gathered as to his political haniges, in n Camilina light. But at lenget he amonanced himself sir John he pronounced the krentest statesuan of his age, take th: others from where you liked.
At the feet of such a man it woud be his privilere t learn ; and he trusted that the Opposition would hae sut given them to seo at he did ia this mater and hithe grace given them to seo athe did th dis mater ; and hifht euough
poured in upon their hearts to dispel the dark clonis of judice and eary that overshadowsed them at present. pre. was enough. Mackenzie threw his spectacles on his desk and looked round with that disappointed look so pecolianty his owa at times; but he faled to gen through with it. If was forced to have a good gollow. Afillo, who had evitwonty all along been making prychological obse vations, scratechy
 The orator procemed the 0 pposition jerted and ther $A$ ment people did nut neem mach rated at their ncquisition.
 Here was a youmg man, who wilh hix weath, had providene blessed him with even an ordinary modion of judenome might have risen in the political word, domberately eonat. ting sulicide. And be did eftectually. As Pope has it -1 tor.
get which of the Popes it was; whether the litte on
 the hatter, I think-

## He cat his throst from ear to ear.

There rat b wo mistake aboat that. The hamesthe
 way of athla ant cung and shirt front. It woun do in the is quite right He: aang 'Gom sure the Qa, dit bet in the


 on the wher hath, are rather ewhered, wachaty that clab of hom wha cal names at that motheriand.
themothes is the honourable meonber for sti dohe yo

 I wond the him to be one of those charsters wha a

 bis eves are hat awhy bat $k$ fo quite
 word in any langrage I hnow-his atme are lowe tor voice is remarkite. It numblake like vote sevene hto crank and the rest squath. II is retiting to a dezte, mat
 time not kyow into, though bo were to mew hata ke





 regrl him as a bie atre, nat there in a matiatata tie be.






wive he witi neme the a gratat man in the hom
In fat, her is atredy clansed with the bers


all mad crory cane he je cere redy with a pres





 Ggat hothathat department; but as Mak-azie eas shoty


 An in a than, nod threatened to resign if it were perset it go as Chif Joxtice to Mantoba to asxist JuLge M $K$
 burs from that atrange place told me the' other day that tos wete thombshy convmed that Mikeshare was sure to
 luoked aflect
Bat andak
who homakiag of Manitoba nuggests nother new member

 is or not, but one thing is certair, her whes in the most ecentric faction, and nolody koome sure when they ma have hia next He mate hite frot oratorical effert in the Hone in: rpeoth on the Adsress He innulted Dodge by dubater hia "the member for llinois," nut then etagerod the whote
 the Cantulan Pacilice Since then he his spoken frequent, There is a vein of gutet humour rupurg through his remath
which relleves from the tiresomoness of the tengthy tiraden fouch men as Palmor, nnd the other night ho fairly brought pow-wow. It wan one of the tit-bits of the sebsion. There is one thing nhout this gentleman which onght to mako him baty with which he brings forward Manitoba, Ir dows an mater much what ia before the Honse Cunoligham is pretty have some institution up there which they call a "hay privibege" and rarely is the notice paper withont a question or untion with Cunningham's name nttached to it about this privilege. But the most remarkable speech he bas made wa he other night when Rymal brought up the old question of fiel and the Red River troubles. It in a nasty kind of ques-解 the member for Marquctte on that orcasion went mueh p to it. He struck out right nud left most vigorounly. The house, whether surprised at his temerity or puzaled at tho onvily of his views, was hushed in a way I bud uever seen fore, and at the end of half an hour he sat down, having clieved himelf of a gpeech which no other member in the house woml havo dared to venture. The homontable member for larquette, politically speaking, may rashly tum think if he had these "hay privileges" settled bee himsel ot think the had to be a very valuable member.

## Alloter amd (Qulries.

Al Commancations intonteq far this ontumn mast ber ant
dreved to the Ehtion, amd endorved ". Woles and puries

Com-Noticing a guery in the Inet iesur of the hastrated, sto who was the anthor of that beantiful line, "Lymplin Pudica bum Vidit et Erubnit," I beg to forward his mame, ow yition sipht I remark that the wequirer appers to be ather rusty in his quantitien, as is cvidenom by the word "pudica:"

## College, Torouto, May Ist, $18 i 3$.

## :ilnurersity

We slath be haphy to recrime rommaniontions rom lhe various Eniversities respertintr the onfrriner of dewnes. etc.

McGILI COLLEGE, MONTREAL.
The ammal convocation of the Facnlty of Arts was held samatay atermon with the standing of the stadente in the variout branches.
Fichery or Arta-Passed for the degrime of BA, in
 a Maray, lierbert L Reddy, Arthar $E$ Ritchi, Simon J matall.
Morrin Cohlege, Ordiany-Hamitton Ctasell
Cased for the degre of bachelor of Dpplind scinace Catse of civi and ancenamial pongmeeringe (in order of
 M.A.

## bowe of mining and a wayms-then

Mgail College-Clams 1-George 11 Chandler. Etion J
 Morrin colloge-Clasa I-Gustavia Stuart: Mave illa miont
Bach.-lows of Arts proceding th the decree of M.A. in Conre- - Dohn Hiadley, Montgomery Joner, John McInosh.

 Honomrs and O
lank IInnours
BA Homomrs in Mathematics-Dancan C Melocid, First ank lionones, Anne Molson Gold Medal and Anae Motoon B A Hnthure in Nathral scienec-Charian H Murray, First Hank Honomes, Logan Gold Medal and Locan prize for col
BA honoms in Engliah Liternture-James a Alhan, First hank Honours and Shakerpeare Medal ; Simon J Tmustall, Firs: Rank Honours; Herbert L Reddy, First Rank Honours
Third year-Ward, Geo B, Firat Rank Honoure in Clascics ad Prize, Taylor, Archibald D, First Rank Honours ing Chas a Mrnal and thoral Philosoph: Dewos, F Mos Firet Rank honours in Mental and Morn Philosophy; Dawson, W li First hak General standing, prize in Rhatoric ; Lovan priza Cor Collection of Plants; Harvey, Charles, Fint Rank Gemeral Sandiog, prize in Freach; Taylor, Ernest, Secund Vank H1. gers in Mental nud Morni Phifosophy, prize for Eaglinh Essay; Allan, John, prize in Zoology, Passed the Sessioma Hail, Thoman, Dawson, Harvey, (\%; Allan, Thytor, A ; What Taylor, E; Gremahtelds, Black
Firathd vear-Chandler, Ceorgi It - (Shemorl Academy)
 Prize in French, Prize in Botany. Ruplord, Elson T. Logic
Mi gill Normal School.) First Rank (General Standing. Curtifiento in Englinh. Paseed the sessional exnmination, Chan.iler, Fin, Denovan, Hawley, Eccles, Ritehle, Malcolm.


General Standing, Prize in Chemistry, Prize in History, McStanding, Prize in Greck; prizo in Latin; prize in English. Watson, Alex J,-(Huntington Acedemy) - First Rank General Standing, Prize in History. Amaron, Calvin D.-(Private tnition). Prize in French. Matheson, John, prize in Hebbrew.
Passed the Stessional examination Lyman, MeGoun, Watgon, Parsed the Sessional examination, Lyman, McGoun, Wateon, enkins, Cox,
Stewart Priz
Wht wart Prize in Hebrew-R Watt pasked the examination Babject to decision of donor of prize.
Drpantment of Practical and Appligo Sciencer.-Graduating Donald a Certifiote of Merit in Engineeriny. Meteod A, Certificate of Merit in Engineering. Wickateed Henry K, Certificate of Morit in Enginecring. Comrse of Mining and Assaying. Torrance, John F.-First Rank Honoura in Natural sience
Sidde year.-Weeks, Robert T-ITrize in Engineering; Proessar's prize in Zoology ; prize in french. Spencer, Joseph W-Prize in Aspaying; prize in Geology; pecond prize fo Harvey Charles-Prize in German Passed the Sessional Ex
 son, Harvey, MeLean Robertson, Batcheller, Boswell. Mining and Assaying-Spencer, Stevenson.
Junior year-Hill, A E-Prize in Surveying and Drawing Sokercher, John-Prize in English; prize in French. Pags-
ed the Sessional Examination-Mchercher, Hill Tato Hodge
Standigg of Stidents in thr sberbal Clasere-Mchall Co Lefr.-Greek.-B A Ordibary-Cla 8 I-MacDonnell, Ritehio, A F Class II-Flect. Class II-Anne. Third Xrat-Clas C-Ward, Taylor A D. Thomas Class II-Hall, Mclemnan Marvey Alf, Dewey, Craig, Allan, John, Taylor, E M. Clas Eccles and Hexford rqual, Denovan. Chass II-Ritehie, F. Class H-Hawley, Maloolm. First Guar-Clats I - It Goun, prize; Wasoon, Cox. Chase H-Jenkins, Luman and Amaron equal. Mathieson and Ross equal, Dorion. Clas MI-Gray, MeOnat, Duffy and McLemore equal, Graham, Allan, J. S. Joseph and Morton and Tupper equal.
Latin.-D A Ordinary-Class I-MacDonnell, Ritchie, A $F$. Taylor, A D, Ward Gre nehields Class II- Chumat Has ITaylor, A D, Ward, Greenehields. Clasi II-Thomas, Harvey Alf, Hall, Paylor, E M, Dewer, MeLennan, Craic, Allan, IS
Class III-Biack. Second Year-Class I-Chardler, Ritchio Whars III-Black Secood Conr-Class I-Chamder, Ritchi. Class III-Melcolm. First Year-Class I -MeGoun, piza Watson, Jenkins, Ross, Lyman. Class II-Cor, Amaron any McLemore equal, Tupper, Gray. Class III-MoOuat, Mathe son, Dorion, Dufy and Grabain and Morton equal, Allan Johns.
History-B A Ordinary-Molern Lamgaze and History Clanin I-Allanand Tunstall, equal; Reddy, Cissif II-Fleet Class III-None.
Firet Year-Class I- Watson, prizo: MrGom, Lyman, Cox Chass II-MoLemore, Ross, Morton: Dafy andJukin and Tupper, equal. Chass MI-Amaron: Allan, $f \mathrm{~S}$ and Ma.
theson, tqual; Dorion, Graham. Loyic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.-Fonrth Year-Mental Phitorophy. Class III-Estess E D sitcox. Third Lear-M10fred Hatvey, Alan and Archibald Thylor, Mual; Thomas,
Black and Ward, equal, Dewes, Hall, Cassis, Ernist Taylor. Class III-Craik, Ester, Greenshields. Second Year-Logic Class I-Chandler, prize; Rexford, Denovan, J B Silcos Class 11-Eccles, Hawley, Malcoln, Ritchie, Estes.
 tall. Class Il-Fleet, Reddy. Third Yeat-Rhetoric-Clas
 L1-Stevenson, Dewey, Hall, Thomas, Crate A D Tayior, Me-
Lennaa, Ward, A Haryey, Estes, Gremshieds. Second Yur -Intermediate Examination-Class I-Bexford and Chandler, equal. Chass 11-Denovan. Eccles, Hawleg. First Fear-Clasal-MrGcun, prize, Murton, Cox, Lyman. Class 11Mchemore, Moss, Watson, Mathieson, Amaron, Jenkins, Gray, Mconat. Clase 11 -Grabam, Silcox, Dorion, Tupper.
French-First Year-Class I-Amaron, Prian, Rosr, Ly-ili-Msouat, Tupper, Joseph, Morton, Grabam. Second Year - Class I-Chaniter, prize, Rexforl, Degovan. Class IIRitchie, Ecches, Hawley, Chas III-CNone Third Lear-Class III-Black. German-Underxaduates-Third Vear. Chas I-C Harver, Dawson. Clase II-None. Clase III-Stevenson. First gear
Class 1-Ross. Class II-McLemore. Class III-Sone.

Hebere-second year-Class I-Rohert Watt. Class IIrone. Class in - halcolm. First year. Clase If - Brouilletio rize-UcGonn, Gox, Joseph, MuPhee. Class If-Brouillette, Pametiol phosec B Ordiory Class I
Mathematial Physics-BA Ordinary Class $[$-Mclend, DC Thacdonaell. Class II-None. Class 111 -Ritehie, A $F$ Fleet. Third year. Class - Marvey, Chas Dawson. Chass It-Allan, Stevenson, 1, reenhiehds and MoLennan, equal, Black, Harvey, Alfred Taylor, E. M
Mathematis-Sucond ywar, Class I-Rexford, Chandler-
Class 11 - Ilawley, Denovan. Class Ill-Ritchie W F Eceles, Galcolm Cirit, Denovan. Chass IIl-Ritchie, W F Eccles Class 1.-Jenkins, Motions. Cles III-Cox, Duff, Gray, Gratam, Melemore, Matheson, MeOuat, Amaron, Howe, io. eph.
Experimenal 1/tsics-B A Ordinary Chas I-McLeod, 1 Class 11 - Fileet. Third vear, Class $1-$ Harvey, Chas. Dur fon and Melecuan, wion Class If-Taylor, a D Dhan, Harvey, A. Clase III-Hall, Thomans, Stevenson, Greenhhelds Ward and Craig equal, Dowey and Taylor, $E$. M, equal.
Honour Eranination-B A Honour-Mathewatics and Natu Tathomaphy. First Ratsk-Mclacot, Firsi year-Mathema lics. Firet Ravk-Lyman, H II
Nateral Science-B A Ordinary-(reology. Class I-Murray Third Year-Zoology. Clans I-Allan, prize, Dawson. Clas II-Harvey, A Tayo, E Devey, Ward, Marrey, 0 . Class

shields. Second Year-Botany, Clinss I-Chander, prize
Hexford, Hawley. Class II-Denovan Eccless Claid Ritchie, Silcox, Malcolm. Eirst year--Chemistry. Clasa tichie, Silcox, Malcolm. Eirst year--Chemistry, Class IGoun, McLemore, Watson McOuat, Duff Morton, Grabam Mathieson, Cox, Tupper, Dorion.
Morrin College-Greek-B A Ordinary. Class I-Cassels. Elliott.
Lutin-B A Ordinary. Class I-Cassels. Second Year-(In Crmediate Ex.) Clask I-EHiott and Sturrt equal.
Hi.tory-B A Ordinary-(Modern Language and Mistory) Yass II-Cassels.
Nathematics-B A Ordinary. Class II-Cassels. Srcond car-(Intermediate Ex) Class II-Stuart and Elliott.
Mental and Morll Ph losopiy-B A Ordinary. Class II-Casols. Second Year-(Logic) Class I-Stuart. Class ILI--
English -Second Year-(Intermediate Es) Class II—Stuart,

## Elliott.

French-Fourth Year. Class I-Cassels. Intermediate.
Class I-tnart. Class II-None. Class III—E
Departuret of Practical and Appled Science.-SurvegingHiddle Year. Clasa I-Weeks, Dawson. Clazs II-Harvey Batcheller, McLean, Robertson. Class III-Boswell, Steven son.
Junior Year-Class I-Mckereher, Hill. Class II-Tatlow Hodge, Belanger. Class III-Young
Drawng-Sumior Year. Class 1-Wicksteed, Stewart atd Fone. Middle Class II-Brodie, $k$ endedy. Class HIBatcheller, Robertson, Vase - Class, Dawson. Clase IIHarvey, C' Frothingham. Junior Year. Ciass I-Hill. Hodge Clans II-Mekercher, Tatlow. Class III-Beianger, Young. Appled Jech inies-Senior Year. Clawn I-Stewart, Mcleod, Weckstef, equal. Class II-ione. Class III-Brodie, K ei ody.
Wlement of Me hanism-Sienior Year. Class I-Stewart aud Wicksteed, equal. Class II-Kennedy. Class III-Brodie.

 McLean, Stevenson. Bowell. Cla-s 111 -Batchecier, Spencer, Frothingham aud Robertion, equal.
Designs and Esrimates.-Senior Year. Class I-Wicksteed and Meleod, equal. Brorte and Stewart, equal. Clazs III-

Agregte in Practical Subjec-Senior Yar. Clazs I-
 Dawson. Chas II-Eatcheller, MeLean Class I-Woke, prizo Speacer. Class III-Robertson, Bowell, Frothingham and Stevenson, equal, - Janior Lear. Class I-HM, prize, Mckur cher, Hodge. Cla-s II-Tatow. Ciass ILi-B Bauser, Yonds Mning and Metiliurgy-S-nior Year-Mining.) Ciaz II Torrance-Senior Year-(Metallursy) Class 1-OranceTorrance
Alss yin ant use of the Blowime-Milunle Year-(Assayine) one - Spencer, prize. Class II-Steverson. Cinse III-
 of Blowpipe)-Class I-Spencer. Class II Sterenson.
Chemisiry-Junior Year, Class 1.-None. Class II-Mc Kercher. Class III-Tatlow, Hill, Hodge, Wecks.
Hothemat cal Jhyses-Senior Year. Chass I-Su wart,
icksted, H. Cluss II-Moteod, CH. Cass III-Bobie,
 Keubedy. Midde lear Class 1-Wecks, Harry C , Dawon
Cass II-None. Ciass III-Spencer, Rovertion G E Sered. Cass 1 - None. Ciass III-Spen
son, Boswell, Batche ler, MeLean.

Ho hem tice-Middle Year. Clazs 1-Marvey, C. Class IISpencer, bosel, arbertsun. Nelean. Bass II-Batehelle Tathow. Clas III-Hoige, Hill, Page.
tred, MeLeol, C H. Class II Bradie, Torran -

 ,
 Brofie, Wicksteed, MeLeod. Midlte Year-Miniug Con:se

Zoology-Mildie Vear, Chass I-Durson, prize, iresi Ill-Frothingham, B swel, Batehehtr, Robertson.

French-Jemior lear-iss I.-Mekermer, priz\%, Mi:
 Year Course. Clas I.-Harvey, Cis, prize, Dawson, Class
II-Stevenson. Second Year Course. Chas I-Weots, Pies Chas II-Spencer. (aseIII-Frothingham nd MeLean, fail B thedr, Bow 11 and huberson, equa. Sonior Fear, "as 1-Wicksted. Clas 111 -McLood.
ance, Class $111-\mathrm{Br}$ die. Midule Verar Citass II-Tos

Students whose names appear in this list amt that of the Course in arts, ar thase who have pased Examinations in subjects which ate commo: to both Courses

The bark Figarosays a Prowstant mollonatre has esabishot, nombatly as a phace of edtucation, a surt of lngutitathat prison,
 of chldren whe, baving cathole panciples omeothed ta the
 it charge of the proselstiting establshment rab in the aid of the poison beladoban. The mison, given in conthabs dowes, gradualy dalls the mteheets of the chatiren, and when their
will is thoroughly destroyed they are induced to berime conrerts. They are returned to helr greats hifots, bat Prometants. Justice is sint to be "ering to latervale." The Figxo, wo pent. is the anhorty



THE GALLERY OF CANADIAN HEROES. -NO. Y.-ANEAS, THE TROJANS' COUNSEL LOR
Bohold an action, gods 1 that claime your caro,


THE WILL OF NAPOLkOS III.
The following is the true will of the late Emperor, for which letters of administration are now applied for. Tho and this sum is subject to claims which will refluce if one
haff:

This is ms will. 1 commend my son and my wifo to the high anthorities of the State, to the people, and to the army. The Empress Eugente possesses all the qualitios required for capably conductiog the regency, and my sou displays a disposition and judgment which will render him worthy of his high destinies. Let him never forget the moto of the hoad
ot our family, everythiag for the French people. Let him ot our family, everythag for the french pope of St. Helena; an on his mind the writings of the phat correspondence; and
iet him study the Fmperor's deeds and coll int himstady the Fmperor's deed cuan let him remember, when circuastances permit, that
finall the canse of the people is the causways do all the gond one could wish, and because cotemporaries seldom render justice, so that in order to fultill one's mission one must have faith in and comecientiously appreciate his duty; it is necessary to consider that from Heaven nove those whom you have loved regard and protect you. It is the soul of my illustrious uncle that has always inspired and sustained me. The like
will apply to my son, for he will alwas be worthy of his will app
" 1
" leave to the limpress all my private property. 1 wish chat, at the majority of my son, she shall live at the Elysee and that, after my death, she will foeget whatever unhappinese I may have cansed her. With regard to my son, let him keep, is a talisman, the seal I wore, athached my wateh, and which comes from my mother. Let him carefully preserve everything that came to me from the laperor, my ancle, and let him be couvinced that my heart and my houl rants 1 am convinced that the Emprese and my ron will never absndon them. I shall die in the Catholic Apostolic and Roman religion, which my son will nlways honor by his piety. Done and signed with my hand at the Palace of the Tuil-ries, the 24 hh of A pril, 1 ser.

Napalems."

## 为x and

Mr. Anthony Trollope begins a new novel in the Aprit FarsMghty callea " Lady cnan,"
A performance of Mendelsohn's $\cdot$ St. Dati, aceompanfed by
 1: har bow dectifed to reconstruct the botel de vilte, Paris, at and beperthes.
 of Prantia wish Bumen





 among whom, it is stated, is Her Majesty, haw pronice t the comtribut.
Bore sends whe fortheomby pariw shown a patntiog of the
 play at a the . An Fnrthth trinstation of . The the of Mosehates, the compaser and planist, with selectone from htic tharies and correspondence, by his wife, will
Measrs. Marst \& Blackett.
"The Life of the Right Hon. Spmear Perceval," by his grandon, Mr. Spencer Waphe, is th the press. The work with emguthed persons of hit tithe.
It appears that "Kenotm Cbillagley" is not the tast fotion
 Magraine. Lard Lytton has left another play for pubtication.
The third yolurne or the berman omelal necont of the war, mbrathg the batses of spleheren and Worth, whit be pabshed the ceek The nirst copy was prement in ahatad Monthe budtag to the Emperor on hat brthay by dom
 which be submithed to Rowstai. The Swan of Pexaro retmraed
 died, and that your uncle should bave cempweet otw for you", We (Athencum) hear a characterinuc ntary of Mr. Dinkerm. An oford bindergmoture. with the natural molowy of the rate. at to the ditor of Householl Words, at the eod of the Crtmean
 - Sir, -onderstandiz that you hnert Mbymes in your Sortah, nsert $n$ hymur, whowt feason. Trbino, the birthelace of Raphael, cetobrated on the Gha ule the anniwersary of the birthand death of the matrions pather 15s. The present oecaston has been distloputspet by a grave ation, of the great artist's birthplace, wheh bay been pur hut - d by a publie subisertptoo.
some more interesting discovertes have beon made at pom peif, including a unted marbile Vemus, over a yarl high. In at cyolawhes mad eyebrows black, the chamys, whiteh falls fron the left shoulder to the legs, fs yollow outside, white the bisht colds are blue and red, and the lowly toale is white. In ber tof hand the igure holds the apple of Parls.
The Abbe Litwz has Just reapismared th Pesth, arter an absence Srom the phatrorm of twenty-eflat yedirs. The able has consib whit. If. recelved a moxt frenotle wetcone, the Emperor be. lag prosent, mid after the concert the nadience literaliy fought to obtan rome souvenir of the eventog, such as a seray or ma
 arefic. A curtoms bowk, or rather tract, has bern sold in london. I
in cathed a The Gignealogy of the High and Mighty Mounceh James, by the Grace of Gimi klug or Great nritala, \&e., wihn bis
 Combon, imprinteal by Stmon Statbrd, for Thomas Sallations 1061. IL consists of nu claborato mericy of Welsil pedigress, ond. Ing with cables of affintty with a most of the greateat princes of



## 

## Rerr Wolutione to problema aent in liv Carraumadente mill be duly

## 3. T. W. Halifax. N.S...on a closor uxnuminntion of Problom So,

 T

Toronto...- Your Problous will nppear in dho course

## atelhenemer.

Wo romind our roaders that tha nocond venern ineettin of tho

 Tho (a. T. Railway Co, havo owneonsly arranged that de 3 o- phave
 etioct frum tho secretary of their loca Club), with be howated with
thes fare. Mass fare.

CHESS IS STREETSVILIE, ONT







White and yollow rosikn; duraton w game nearly to ba:


## 

 Our hady,chartment.

| Fif. I. PABAsin..-The materbis for this are <br>  ton. <br> Fit. 2. Each of the trangular meces of this ramol is ormanentind with imbroldery work In allk eerd of $n$ enome to sult the matorlat. A smatl lace rosette surrounds the stick at the $\stackrel{c}{10}$ <br> Fini. 3. Hatil Watst fone a Gimh.-This ts <br>  which ary bitened th the what with a narrow volve Hphag. Volvot buttons down the front <br> Fig. L. Hich Wals for a Gratm-Themastimmed whith blthe the. The walst is cist en cabiacrin front and in two polnts at the biock, ns khown. The front of the trimming ts brought down in watstecat form. <br> Fig. A. Evening Tonietre-This drese ia mate of some light coloured silk, nind trimmed whit saln stith embroldery, (shown round the neck) and ribbon how on the sloeves. Fine bondo tulle th thek gathers ts worn where the drest is cht how, and pleated understenves of the same Tortolsa-thelt hord-comb nind is fan, dred with lace, complete the tollette. <br>  sitis of bonf-haped pleces and loopmand ende <br> For each leat-shaped out. two sides of whelt <br>  ramed on the upper edge tin thick pleats and <br>  $\qquad$ brown grosgrala of ewn |
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## ( 1 , tance orrt week.) <br> Ams srmixg Fashmas



 of when betng that at fex Parlshan hadok of
 athat the wewent exerebhant pricen for edrose



 wif iahtion athred in coatames kuthathe to





 Whare that to the profuston of damonds tha
 whe was at the same reuntom. This consthted




 bive drese, lomped up whth a wide sash of when reil ower he ther head, a poltht or lace,
 acachatacaplas bloo, in the hatr. The fawhing
 rant." They ure atso nth, whilhout "back and
 he trimmiths of the dress; anil, under thi agall, in worn a hikh frim of stimystureher
lace. Thas in the fashin most umbersally on unges rowng ludten substitute orape luss

 arm, Thts slocre is wors on all occasions of
alono having perfectly short siceves. White
crape is very much worn by young girls ro
lunies and polonaises over coloured silk skirks and they nets very much trimmed with a rich crape and tulle round the neck. Hut arthongh have severat more evening and dinner dreases
on ing tablets, I must leave ham in order to on iny tablets, I must leave them in order to
desertue a harming wallug dresk, which may werve as tomoriel for withers. Wesk, which may quie of binck silk; the skirt, which rests nbout mond with a kilt platuog about hatr a yard wept the thack of the sisirt being covered to the which is only in front, falls nemply to the edre or the skirt, and is trimmed ronnd with a rich iringe; it in stso lowped ap together at back, hanglig thereby in fall folds in front, like a then, from rthelt site, hangs a scars or the simg sllk, firmed by a whith or the silk about two
yards long, and thes is looped up on left side to form thate at back, amd sath on heft side nboul three quarters of a yard tong, edged with fringe
at botom of left searf end. The body is made
 whe hanghe cults, round wrists. This costume con conibenty recomannd at belng one of
the newhet and most clagat that will be seen thens seston, and though it will take a large quanty of materma, it whi be round eany of
executon. The roundath, I may add, can be execution. The roundaton, 8 may add, can be
made of an old silk skirt, since it is entirely coveren with phatings, ete. In bonnetr and anghing prtiedhery recommendable as yet.
The shanes are still yery exagerated and the



 around the crown wat a wreathor moses, ther

 "t w! in ndtition to this is placed a gigantic ed rbbons, "hehthan
And now, i have a very great novelyy with
wheh wavisha your naty, he antipated














 Cor. Land and Hater

DECAYISG FRIBNDSHAS

mistakable algnn they value more than the
company of any one else. Thoy like to hold company of any one olse. Thoy like to hold
themelves aleof from thetr fellows, to take
solltary walks innumerable trether, and to make each oliter nnumerable presenta But, as might be an-
tic/pated, the thing does nov last, and there are have passed their twenty-afth year. Narriage in the first bratk, und an irreparable one it is. The atempt may be made to keep up the sen-
timental friendshif, and for a time it may succeed, but the appearance is deceptlve, and ultmately the attempt breaks down; gralually the intimacy grows less intimate, the conn-
dences fewer and of comparatively minor imfact that the wife makes a confldent of her husband, in which case the of course does not require to wake one of a friend, for though it is almost a necrssity for some people to find a
ready ear tuto which to pour the wiory of their hopes, thetr fears, thetr dixappolntments, their plans, whd their promedings, they do not feel
tho want of more than one such receptacle. In phan terma, every ordinary indivilual must to have two. So, whth marriage comes the fris break $\ln$ a friendshlp nuth as that which we
have described. Dy-and-by, the separation be Ween the quondtun frimend becomes more
marked, and it is by no means a rare case for them Intime to almost completely forget each other. Looking back upon thelf lives, moot
women must remember some bosom frlend whom they now know not at all, or knowing
them, are merely upon bowing terms. Young them, are merely upon bowing terms. Youn
men, never so earnest in their fricadshth, ar almowt as flate. Jrawn together, in the first inctance, probably by a fondnens for the same
sports, the same studes, and the same modes of horts, the same studes, and the same mode. of Ife gencrally, they gutaty drop asiunder as
their tantes and ways of existing chage. Sometimes they quarrel. But, whatever may
be the cause or causes or thelr separation, th a fact that comparallvely fow riendshas con-
tracted in early life conthoue true to the last. It may be said, the ed, that th the the exception
rather than the rute for them to do so et, If a man does not make friends when he i
oung, the probablity is that he will never d in, for, noter he is well up in yenrs, clream-

The riendships formed by poople after the have passed their thitieth pear are by no
means so sentimental, so ostentatiousty thorough, ns those contracted when peopie ar attempt at being conndemtint towardis each ther. Their conkerse thstand of being of a per theology, and besiness, tainhed by a certata
amom of gowip. Matured women on the not so demometration atal gathlag as girls jui out of their teens. They do not makeprotesta-
thens of eternal affection. stin, they tell as nuch as they how and ham an much as
they can abont heir neighbours and their
 rellsh domer so. Properly prompted, they will
ion, entarge upon their nwa ambers. Into sematow, enarge upon their nw a matrs, Intassm-
pathetice ears they wim pour the tory of how developing certatn charartarintien catentated to cate his ghathins sertons tuconveniphes how men in extsence, and posesses the fare virth wife: and other similar matters of an equally important and interesthg character. But these Hiteriy frionds make no pretence of belug bumd ap in ond hather; they steer clear of fenghy
wremmatence; and they do not mourn-that conventionallies-when they fall to see each other vxenpi at rare tmervals. Having their own ramilies and taterests to look after, they virtually coucede that they have no that for
clabornte friendships. This th, of course, when hey are married. When they are stingle, the case is stighty dmerent, and it mot mirrequent1y happenh that spinster knok up a species of
lastiog frendship. They go nowhere except in hathe frendship. They go nowhice except in Gumding of amaket clat or one for the al vancement of the prinelphes of the Women's
 thangs of each other, they, probably, revent
these matters, wth studry chatomtions, behtud these matters, whith sundry chatomations, behtud
each other's backs, but they never regalarly quarrel. If Miss A is mallged, Miss B is quick ti) resent the attront, nud let Mos A know what has been suid of her, which last ant is, however, a somewhat questionable kthdness. The two
kiep ingether, ath that is the matr thing is a small matter that thetr motives for sodotas are found, when farly analyzed, not to be pure-
is disinerested, but inat they cuttcate eacls IV dismierested, but that thes culthate each
other's socifty for the wat of botter, and because it is nmong the necestltes of thelr nature
 them in llke mann
There ts.
There to then, very Huthe reatly genume frendohlp. The presplt consthution of society thing is artificha, and everything is conducted
 the best thing is at onee to admit the truth. Lieveral Review.

Mame, Andryane, whose teath was recorded
by the parts papers lately, was the sitereth. law or Andryane, well-knownathe the companton of Silvio pellico and it was to her Intercession
that he owed his Hberation from the Anstran grisons Mdme. Andryne and her sister,
Mdane, Baudin, were danghters of Morlin of Donal, who was a membir of the Conveation
and a omlengoe with Barran th the Dirootory.

## 

## A Fire at Com <br> A Gieat coal discovery in reported between The Fing and Que Denmark will vist

 ondon in the later part of May.A stiapp shock of earthquakes is reported as
aving been felt at Doncaster on $29 t h$ ult aving been felt at Doncaster on $29 t h$ ult.
Tuz strikes of masons in Darcelonia is ter
inated, and the $m \rightarrow n$ have renumed work. Whinsam Charles MrCready, the well-know English actor, is dead. He was so years old. A New llae of Occan steamships between
Belfant and Qneher was Innugurated on the 15 th Belra
ult.
Tu

Tue result of the Soutb Brath election was the r
200 F
Tus

Tuy white froci testrayed the vines in the vicintly
1817.
Are of santa cruz has been shot by hat own cure or
A Clece has been formed In Liston having for lts obs
publicans.
Tire rac
Tife race al Newmarkat, for 2,000 guineas,
was won by "Golng Forward," nt a race ought to le won.
The frst ocean steamer or the season, the becon ont th ult.
at Now York brlnging an aggregate of over
3,000 emigrants.
The pollticaldificultes in Living,
ane are reporited as amicably adjusted. There La, are reporied as
bas been no aghing.
Two cents per ion for steamers, and oie cent Burthgtor Bay Canal.
Reports are in circulation that the Curlists mend to withdraw from Spain and give up the The Anglo-American, French and Newfoundand cable eonpames have agreed to an amalgation of their thiterests.
It is reported in Bayonne that the Carists in
the Spanish Province of Biscay, surrounded Bubon which is almost defencelesis.
The Post Oflice Savings Bank statement for
March shows 3 , 192,99600 on demvit, belng $\$ 36,940.09$ less that the previous month.
Sav Frascisco is troubled with the epizootic; ed from want of horsess to do the necessary The stage from Hamilton, Ner., was robbed on nigit of 2 th ult. near that place, adi the
driver killed, by three mea painted, to give the appearance or Indians. Tue risinz of the St Lawrence has eauved
great loss to the allazes below Montreal: Eer. thier was completely under mater, and Three Rivers was also inundated.
 Capetlades, 30 mher uortl of Earcelonat and
demanded a contriwution, but fed at the approach of the Nathonal troops.
LATER advices from Jarusalem states that se
verat nights occurred in Bethathem, beitere the latha and Greek Jonks. Five of the iormer and six or the latter vere iujured.

A Large gang of men are at rork on th: racks wheh have so long obitructed the canal and caused the wreek of several barges.
Tue whal result of the voting in Parts and
other parts of France recently, to till the vaorber parts of France recently, to dill the vathree Radicals, four Republicans and one Legt
timist. thmist.

A Fine at Mirrauke on $29 t h$ ult. burned the
und house of the Sheborgen and Fon du Lac round house of the Shetroygen and Fon du Lac Radjoth road, Three engines were burned. Lovs,
SNo,000.
sultan of Acheen har semstan onthoplal note to the Sultan of Turkey, requesting him to act as arbltrator in setting the dispute with the Dutch Tu
Tur cabmen in Venna have struck in consequence of disagrecment with the authoritie:
in regard to fares. They are threntened with ane, traprisoument and lose of their license in
they persist in the strikg they perstst in the strike
TuE Carriage Works of che Lancishire Bath.
way Company, In Manchester, Was destroyen Way Company, In Manchester, was destroye
by fire on ng hit or 2 th ult. $: 50$ iocomatives 1 E0 coaches which wore th the builung were burned. Loss-balf a million dollars.
that owing to the later of rans the the ult, stand stide occurred which erushed and threw down mat
sive stone wall on the the bulling in the gard, Jastantly kllume wenty workinen and wounding some tifty onthers.

Tis mavigation or tha si. La wrence may how
considered open ; severa! stemmers have come up to Montreal from ports dowa hie river and the ferry bonts have commenced the tr trips.
The Pertion and Prussion arrived th port has Sumday morning.

The Litiment of the 10 th Century Jacobs



THE NEW MAGDALEN.

## BY WILKIE COLLINS.

## Sscond Sesve-Mablethorpe House.

## (hapter xxvir.-(Continued)

I have not tried to make the worst of wy trials and troubles in telling you what my life has heen. I bave honestly described it herry-a life without hope. May you never know the tumpation that tried me, when the
shell struck its victim in the French cottage. There she lay-dead! Her name was untainted. Me future promised me the reward which had been denied to the bonest efforts of a penitent woman. My lost place in the world
was offered back to me on the one condition, was ofered back to me on the one condition, prospect to look forward to; I had no friend near to advise me and to sare me : the fairest gears oi my momanbood had been wasted in the vain struggle to recover my good name. Such was my positiou when the possibility of
personating Miss Roseberry first forced itself on my mind. Impulsively, recklesslywickedly, if you like-I seized the opporte-
nity, and let you pass me through the German nity, and let you pas me through the German
lines under Miss Roseberry's name. Arrived indes under Mas Roseberrys hame. Arrived ony first and last eftort to draw back before it was to late. I went to the Refuge, and stopped on the opposite side of the street, looking at it. The old hopeless life of irretriecrable
diserace confronted me as I fixed my eves on disgrace confronted we as I fixed my eyes on
the familiar door ; the horror of returning to the familiar door; the horror of returning to
that life was more than I could force myseli to endure, An empty cab passed me si the monent. Tbe driver beld up his hand. In sheer depair I stopped bind and when he
said . Where to?-in sheer despair again I answered, Mablethorpe House.'
"Oi what I hare suffered in secret siuce
in own successful decoption extablished me noder Lady Jauet's care I shall say nothing. Many things which must have surprised you in my conduct are made plain to you by this time. You must have noticed long sime that I was not a happy woman. Now you know
why
if yy confescion is made. my conscience " $\mathrm{M} y$ confestion is made: my conscience
has spoken at last. You are released from your promise to iat you are ree. Thank of the offence that bare committed, before the man whom I have wrouged."

## (HAPTER NXVIII

- mTENEE is pronounced on her It was done. The last tones of her voice
died away in sileuce. died away in silence.
$\mathrm{H}_{0}$.
Her eves still restet on Horace. After that gentle pleading look? Would he forgive
 his cheekn, and had belleved that he felt for
her. Why nas he now sllent? Was it posher. Why was he now silent?
sible that te only felt for himself?
For the last time-at the crisis of her lifeJuhan spoken for ber. He had never loved her as hen hencous puture to plead ber tried with Horace against himself. Mit he had that ber truest friend could offer. Faithfully and manfully, he redeemed his promise.
"Horace " he said.
Horace slowly looked up. Julian rose and approacbet him.
"She has told
"She has told yon to thank me, if her conscience has spoken. Thank the noble nature the priceless yalue of a woman who can own the truth. Her heart-felt repentance is a jo in Heaven. Shall it not plead for her on earth? Honour her, if you are a Christian Feel for her, if you are a man ",
He waited. Horace never ans

Mercy's ejes turned tearimly on Julian. II heart was the heart that felt for her: His words were the words which comforted and pardoned
ber! When she look hack again it was with an effort His last hold once was lost. In her inmont mind a thought rose unbidden-a thought which was not to be re pressed. "Can I ever have loved this man?" She advanced a step towards him; it wa not possible, even yet, to completely forget
the past. She held out her hand. He rose, on his side-withont $\stackrel{H e}{\text { ber. }}$

Before we part for ever," she said to him, "rill you take my band as a token that you He hesitat . He half lifted his hand. The io him. In its place came the mean fear of what might happen if he trusted himself to the dangerous fascination of ber touch. His
hand dropped again at his side; he turned hand dropped
awhy quickly
why quickly.

With that horrible confession-without even last look at her-he lull the room.
At the momont when he opened the door through all restraints. "Horace," he said," I pits you l"
As the words escaped him, he looked back at Mercy. She had turned aside from woth o library. The farst bitter foretaste of what was in store for ber when she faced the world again had conve to ber from Horace! The energy which had sustained her thus far, quailed before the dreadful prospect-doubly dreadfal to a woman-of obloquy and contempt. She
sank ou her knees before a little couch in the darkest corner of the room. "Oh, Christ, have mercy on me!" That was her prayerJulian followed her. He waited a littlo. Then, his kind hand touched her ; his friendly roice fell consolingly on her ear.
"Rise, poor wounded heart! Beautiful purined soul, God's angels rejoice over you!
Take your place anong the noblest of God's reatures!"
He raised her as he spoke. All her heart she pressed it to her Soso caught his handher pips-then dropped it suddenly, and stood before him trembling like a frightened child. "Forgive me!" was all she could say
as so lost and lonely-and you are so was so
to me?
She tried to leave him. It was uselessher strength was gone; she caught at the looked at her. The confession of his love was just rising to his lips-he looked again and checked it. No; not at that moment not when she was belpless and ashamed; not
when her weakness might make her yield when her weakness might make her yield,
only to regret it at a later time. The great only to regret it at a later time. The great
heart which bad spared her, and felt for her heart which bad spared her, and felt for her
from the first, spared her and felt for her now.
He
He, two, left her-but not without a word at parting.
he said thenty of your future life just yet, be said, gently. "I have something to pro-
pose when rest and quiet have restored you..
He opened the nearest door-the door of the dining room-and went out.
The servants engaged in completing the Mr. Min of the dinner-table noticed, when Hr. Julian" entered the roum, that his eges remarked) like a man who "expected tooul remarked like a man who "expected toen
news. They were inclined to suspeetthough he was certainly rather young for itof prefermerit to the chureh

Mercy seated herself on the couch
There are limits, in the physical tion of man, to the action of pain. When kuffring bas reached a giren point of intenof feeling more. The rule of Vature in the feeling more. The rule of Nature, in this respect, applies not only to sufferers in the
body, but to sufferers in the mind as well Grief, rage, terror, have also their appointed limits. The moral sensibility, like the nervas sensibility, reaches its period of absolute xhaustion, and feels no more.
Tbe capacity for suffering in Mercy had attained its term. Alone in the library, she could vaguel recall Julian's partine wordy to her, and sady wonder what they meant-and she could do no more.
An inte
fect rest.
She recovered herself sufficiently to be able f tim at ber watch and to estimate the lapse turned to her as he had promised. While her mind wan still languidly following this train of thought, she was disturbed by the ringing
of a bell in the hall, used to summon the servant whose duties were connected with that part of the house. In leaving the library Horace had gone out by the door which led nto the hall, and had failed to close it. She plainly heard the bell-and a moment later (more plainly still) she heard Lady Janet's
She started to her feet. Lady Janet's Ietter was itill in the pocket of ber apron-the leter which imperatively commanded her to had just passed her lips! It wass near the dinner-hour ; and the library was the favourite place in which the mistress of the house and her guests assembled at that time. It was no matter of doubt; it was an absolnte certainty that lady Junct had only stopped in the hall on ber way into the room
The alternative for Mercy lay
The alternative for Mercy lay between instantly leaving the library by the diaing.
room door-or remaining where she room door-or remaining where she was, at the risk of being booner or later compelled to benefactress. Exhansted by what she had al. ready suffered, she stood trembling and irresolute, incapable of deciding which alternative she should choose.
Lady Janct's yoice, clear and resolute, penc-
trated into the room. She was reprimanding trated into the room. She was reprimand
the servant who had ansmered the bell.

## "Is it your duty in my house to look afte

 the lamps?"Yes, my lady
"And is it my duty to pay you your wages?
"Why you pease, my lady" in the hall dim, and the wick of that lamp smoking? I have hot falled in my duty to You. Don't let mo. (Never had Lady Janet's volce sounded
sternly in Mercy's car as it sounded now. If sho spoke with that tone of severity to a merrant who had ueglected a lamp, what had her dopted daughter to expect, when whe dis bad been alike set at defiance?
Having administered her reprimand, Lady fanet had not done with the servant yet. She had a question to put to him next.
"Where is Miss Rosebery
"In the library, my lady
Merey returned to the
Mercy returned to the couch. She could stand no longer; she had not even resolution nough left to lift her eyes to the doot
Lady Janet came in more rapidly than usual. Shesamanced to the rouch, and tapped fingers. "Yon laz
Oh fie, the?
Her tone was as playfolly aifectionate ns
the action which hat accompanied her words. the action which had acompanied her words.
In spechless astonishment Merey looked up In specehless astonishament Merey looked up
at her.
Always remarkable for the taste and splen-
dour of her dress, Lady Janet had on this or casion, surpassed berseli. There she stood jewelr cewelry, her finestace-with no one to enter-
tain at the dinner-table the the orthary members of the circle at Mabletherpe Honse. Solicing thes as ntange to begin with, Mercy
farther oberved for tae tires time in her ax further obererved, for the tiret time in her experience, that hady Janet's eyes avoided mect-
ing hers The old lady took her phace companionately on the conch; she ridiculed her ment of any sort on it, with her bent grace; ment of any sort on iftectionately put her arm round hercy's waist, and rearranged with her own hand the dinordered locks of Merey's hair-but the in-
cant Merey herself looked at her, Lady Janet' eges discovered something surremely inturest ing in the familiar objects that surrounded
her on the tibrary wats. her on the library wath.
How were these changes to be interpreted? To what possible conclution dill they point?
Julian's profand kanwher of buman nature Julian's profond knowhedge of buman hature,
if fuitan hat been present, mikht have found the clue to the mystery. If. might have sur the che to the mystery or miththave sur-
mised (ineredibit. as it was), that Merey's timidity before Lady Jatet was filly recipro cated ly Lady Janeis timidity before Mercy. If was crenso. The woman whose mmova
ble componure had conquered Grace Rose berry's atnost inoolence tu the bour of her trimph-the woman who, without once finching, bad faced every aber consequence of her resolution to ignore Mercy's trae posi-
tion in the bonse- unaled for the first time when she, fonad herself face to faed with the very person for whom whe had suffered and meeting with Mercs she had shrunk from the meetiag with Mercy, as Mercy had shrunk
from the meeting with her. The splendour of her dress meant imply that, when other ex cuses for delayine the moting down atairs had all been exhansted, the excuse of a long and elaborate tollet had been irled next. Even the moments occupied in reprimanding
the servant had teen moments seized on as the servant for snother delay. The hasty a the pretext for another delay. The hasty en-
trance fato the room, the nervons assumption of plarfulness in language and mananer, the erasive and wanteritas wes, were all referable to the same cause. In the presence of othern Lady Janet had succensfully slenced the protest of her own inbred delicacy and inbred
nense of honour. In the presence of Mercy. nense of honour. In the presence of Mercy. whom the loved with a mother's love-in tho presence of stercy, for whom whe had stooped that was high and noble in the woman'e na ture rose in her and rebuked her what will the danghter of my adoption, the child of iny first and last experience of maternal love think of me, now that I bave made myself an accomplice in the fraud of which she is ashamed? How can I look her in the face when I bave not hesitated, out of selfish consideration for my own tranquility, to forbid tbat frank avown of the truth which her finer make? Thone were the tortuting question in Lady Janet's mind, while her question wound affectionntely round Mercy's wnist while her fingers were buaying themselves familiarly with the arrangement of Jercy hair. Thence, and thence only, apraug the impulge which set her talking, with an uneasy affectation of frivolity, of any topic with in the range of converantion, so long an it
related to the future, and completely ignored the present and the past.
Janet began. "I have been thinkiug," Lady about what we had better do thinking, Grace Mercy started. Lady Janct had
"Grace." Lady Jnoet wan still deliberately assuming to be innocent of the faintest su plion of the truth.
"No!" resiuned
"No!" resumed her ladyship, aflecting to
misunderstand Mcrcy's movement, "you are not to go up now and dress. There is no Yon are a foil to me, my dear. Yocuse you. Yon are a coll to me, my dear. You have renember when I had my whims and fand too, and when I looked well in anything wore, just as you do. No more of that. As whe saying I havo been thinking and plan ning what we are to do. We really can'tan here. Cold wne day, and hot the next-what
a climatel As for society, what do welo n clinate! As for society, what do we lose if
wo go away? There is no such thing an wo go away? There is no such thing an so-
clety now. Asemblies of well-dressed and clety now. Asecmbles of welldressed mobs
meet at each other's houses, tear cach othur'z meet at each other's houses, tear cach other's
clothes, tread on ench other's toes. If you cothes, tread on ench other's toes. If yon you get a tepid ice, and you hear rapild talk In slang phrases all round you. There is
modern society. if we had a modern society. If we had a good opern it would be something to stay in Londoa for. Look at the programine for the season on that table-promining as much se possithe on paper stage performing an work sung by the the singers year after year, to the satue stuphe people-insthort, the dullest musical evening in Europe. Nol the more I think of it, the more plainly I penceive that there is but one sensible cholce before as ; we must go abrosd Set that pretty head to work ; choose northo south, east or west; it's all the same to me Where shall wo go ?"
Mercy looked at her quickly as she put th
question. question
(To be continued.)
Gariptirsi.
The hterature of eptarama nom 1 phtuthe rom


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 man in that place. He went tu sey a $y$ ya

 ovely hazonte? Whare tah my have pur
 hish, had knuly upan bis shomber, turand bin
 any mare:
the famby:
A man in the iress of a workman was tately for his hand, seated and laseriteed with not ab dress, and a mote that th conithert one hatite
 posmonerer, who atkith him what he was torithe
 woult rend the bands, and regums mat mat ins whit an agreable burprise, "Why, this letier is for mo! I have beon oxpecting it for a the
while!" The messenger upen this dinatied white!" Tho messenger upen the dename was readily mid, with a literal addition w the porter. The new jowkessar of the procket has-
 prize; but, on breaklag the senl, foumd notrien "Doma!"
ported by the of depravily in horsthenh is ret

grew worke，and began to whow slgne or slaking． As a lasit resource，the conchman，an American， shggented that two giaskes or brandy wha gin ger shoma was most speedy；but evor norning． hurse，buving been aceustomed to stand at the door of a whe－shop to recolve tis matuthan beverage，now stope at every kimilar estiblish ment it passess．amu hast week，angry at not the whow of a marchand de ligueurs．Such a thag eould not have haprened to songland，for there is at elanse ha Mr．Hruce＇s theo
expresty forbithding this proceeding．
eortuha fronch baron，whose selentate mater hed min to confeet the skuha of celebrated persors，who he whs necustomed to deal．
 encroped puckace．
＂The skull or Shakexpmare．＂
［mpusshle！＂
I speak the trith，monsteur te haron．Here is proome papers．
an．Whand baruth，drawing asple the lection，＂1 atready powsess that skull．＂
＂He must have been a regue who sold you ＂Whow wat it，mombtur ？＂
＂Yoar father，＂，matd the barom，in at math year ayo．
The bruk

 Fomark the ghatow oxeupht，the underehoth forthead，whete hatharebere sh stat mate．I








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