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the next number of the
CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS

A spirited and seasonable cartoon.
Views of Yarmouth, N.S
Races of the Toronto Yacht Club.
Silver wedding of the King and Queen of the Belgians.

## Petersburgh.

With other illnstrations, stories, poetry, mis-

## CAMADAA ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

.iontreal, Saturday, Sept. 21, 1878.
the great american insue.
Any vital question agitating the United States must needs be a matter of interes to us. The American adherence to Protection, for instance, has been thoroughly understood in Canada, and formed one of the main elements of discussion in the electoral campaign just concluded. But more important than even this point, because less generally appreciated in its ultimate bearings, is that of American finance.
The recent elections in Maine show that New England, which, with New York, was regarded as the bulwark of Haril Mouey and entirely committed to the resumption of specie payments, has now pal pably weakened, being very extensively strange and unexpected change of sentiment has been attributed to the wild raving mission of Dennis Kearney and the machinations of General Butler. If this is true, it only proves that the evil is greater and more dangerous than was expected. This controversy between Hard Money and Soft Money has so absorbed changed the complexion of parties. The Republicans are hopelessly divided on it, and the Democrats are trying the suicidal game of making it a lever to hoist them
into place and power. The Democratic into place and power. The Democratic
platform of the great State of Ohio has fully accepted the doctrine, and, what is more remarkable, Mr. Thurman, U. S. Senator from that State, one of the few really great Americans of the day, and a prominent candidate for the next Presidency, has come forward to defend the platform in its entirety. This Ohio platform demands the repeal of the Resump tion Act-that is, the Act providing for a return to specie. It requires also the unlinited remonetisation of silver, that is, all that the former Bland Bill embodied,
but could not carry at the last session of but could not carry at the last session of
Congress, as we fully explained in these columns at the time. It pleads for the issue of irredeemable greenbacks in such amounts as Congress may determine. It stipulates that these greenbacks shall be a legal tender equally with coin. In a word it condemns the contraction of the currency, and leaves the field open for an
unbounded expansion. The probabilities now are, in face of the news from Maine and elsewhere, that the Democrats, instead of losing ground in the next Congress,
will control it by an increased majority, will control it by an iucreased majority may look out for a tumult in regard to the finances of the country which may lead to the gravest consequences. It is true,
and indeed explicable, that the Bland and indeed explicable, that the Bland
Silver Bill did not result disastrously as its opponents, Prosident Hayes included, pre-
dicted, its influence on the late Monetary Conference at Paris having been remarkble, but it must be remembered that the Senate had shorn the measure of its worst feature, the unlimited minting of bullion. This clause is precisely what the Democrats are determined to restore, and by a natural consequence, thereby retarding indefinitely the resumption of specie payments. On the other hand, the Republicans intend to call upon the National Panks-that is, the present depositories and circulators of reenbacks-for funds to carry on the campaign of resistance. If they do so, they will simply doom these banks to a speedier destruction, affording their adversaries an additional pretext for their hostility. Altogether, this Americain financial problem is full of interest to the political economist, as it is fraught with the weightiest results for the Republic.

## DAVID LAZZARETII.

The age of fanaticism is not gone. Superstition is still rampant in the full blaze of the ninetcenth century. The latest example, furnished by imaginative
and passionate Italy, is worthy of a brief mention. David Lazzaremtr is a Tuscam waggoner who fought the hattles of the Independence of the Peninsula, went on a patriotic mission to France, settled in Monte Amiata, in the Province of Siena, where he underwent several trials as a swindler and a tramp, but was always acquitted by the Courts. later, Lazzaretti took a "new departure," became an adept
of asceticism, branded his forehead with of asceticism, branded his forehead with
feigned stigmata, preached a certain wild freedom of religion and republicanism, took on the designation of "Saint," athered together a few kuaves or madmen like himself, and established himself in a lofty tower, built by his votaries,
whence he continued to make quite a noise in the little world around him. Up to his point he was comparatively harmless, and the authorities took only slight notice of him. But he must needs go further, and he did so. On the 17th of last August, the people of Arcidosso were last August, the people of Arcidosso were
informed that David Lazzaretti, at the head of a considerable procession, with the red flag of the revolution unfurled, was going to march into the town to the
cry of "Viva la Republica" and proceed o the summary division of property, in accordance with a scheme communicated to him in a vision. Accordingly, on the very next day, he appeared thus escorted, his following consisting of no less than 3,000 persons. To prevent an outburst, the Chief Magistrate of Arcidosso went forward with a brigadier of carabineers, ix carabineers and two Communal guards, and summoned Lazzaretti to withdraw. lined to do and, turning to his men, ex claimel, "Disarm them! I am King Long live the Republic! Defend me!" A shower of stones at the handful of troops was the response to this appeal. The Magistrate gave three warnings, according to law, but, seeing that they were laughed at, ordered the arrest of David and his chief followers. A general tumult ensued, during which the troops fired a volley in he air. The showers of stones thickened, and the cries in favour of the Republic grew louder and more threatening. Then the troops fired into the crowd, killing and wounding several. The Magistrate, wo carabineers and one of the Communal guards were wounded. As to Lazzaretti, he first despatch stated that he had been killed, but later information is to the effect that he was only severely wounded, and that his disciples are preparing amid appropriate ceremonies to announce his
resurrection. The incident has its groresurrection. The incident has its gro-
tesque phase, which is the first that one will naturally look at ; but it has its graver aspects as well, and the principal journals of Rome very properly point out the latent element of revolutionisnn still existing in the rural parts, and the strange apathy of the Government which allowed the growth of this fanaticism till it broke out into what might have hecome a very sanguin-
ary revolt.

## REVIEW AND CRITICISM.

We are in receipt of a panphlet entitled "Mental and Moral Science; ', With Some Re-
marks on Hysterical Mania," by Dr. Henry marks on Hysterical Mania, ty Dr. Henry
Howard, Medical Attendant to the Longue Pointe Lunatic Asylum work with interest, both on account of the sub-
ject itself, and of the high anthority of the in all matters relating to the pathology of mental disease, and, while we camuot always agree
with its argument from the purely nietaphosical standpoint, we think a brief aunalysis of it will the agreeable to our readers. Dr. Howard begins
ly discussing the apparent irreconcilabhitity ly diseussing the apparent irreconcilability be
tween the natural and the mooral laws, and ver properly insists that the knowledge of the latter mer, and that no man is capable of teachiug either of these laws without a knowledge of hoth. Their harmonies and intimate correlation are not
only necessary in the general scheme of Providence, but the more one fathoms them, the nor their beautiful connection and mutual depen
dence becomes apparent. This is nicely illus trated by the writer in dealing with the natural laws of belief in the supernatural, self.preserva-
tion and procreation. This latter point leads lim to some wholesume thoughts concerning hysteri cal mania, about which mere naturalists hold such erroneous aud disgusting views, totally
mistaking the effect for the cause. He holds mistaking the effect for the casese. He holds
that hysterical mania is produced by a disordered state of certain organs, causing irritation o
some part of the ganglionic systenn, followed irritation of the cerebellum. This is no place to enter more explicitly into this delieate subject, but we repeat that Dr. Howard's teachings are
sound in that respect. He further reiterates his views, publishect on former occasions and $r$ ro
viewed loy nis, conceruing a crimial viewed ly ns, concerning a crimiual hereditary,
neurosis, a very sad and disquieting doctrine, neurosis, a very sad and disquieting doctrine,
which we are naturally incapalble of discussing, Which we are naturaly incapabere of discussing,
but which we shall have to see further confirmed before we can fully admit its ethical correctness. So convinced, however, is Dr. Howard of the
truth of his theory, that we should like to hear from him more amply thereon.
A very interesting aud useful work is "Cham-
her's Index to Next of Kin"" which has just appeared. This index contains the names of some 50,000 persons who have been advertised for in the LIonderu finacttc, the Times
and numerous other London and country news and numerous other london and country news-
papers, as heirs at law, next of kin, legatees, or in some other capacity, to prove their claims to the last edition of this work was issued the com. piler has gone carefully through the advertise. ments and information to which the names relate, and has taken out of the index a large numtors and genealogists. In lieu of the names omitted, there have heen added about 10,000 names of persons advertised for since 1871, the
date of the third editiou. To show the value of such an index as this, it is only necessary to tary return recently issued it appears that the funds in the Court of Chancery amounted in 1876 to the prodigious sum of upwards of
$70,000,0000$. A large proportion of these fund consists of unclaimed money. In 1865 an Act was passed giving power to apply $1,000,0002$. rom the surplus interest of these very funds to warge the building of the new law Courts. Very
large sums of money in the shape of unclained dividends of the Bank of England and army and navy prize money, also await claimants. Thal entitled thereto, on properly authenticated proofs of identity being adduced, is evidenced by the following extract from a Report of the
Commissioners on Chancery Funds. Commissioners on Chancery Funds. Speaking
of the publication in 1855 of a list of cases wherein funds had been standing unclaimed for said: "Many persons came forward and preferred their clains, and about one-half of the stock snpposed to be unclaimed was transferred out of Court to successful claimants. It also
appears from a Parlimentry Return relating to army prize money that successful clains to the amount of $1,122,040 l$. have been paid. All con-
municatious should be addressed to the Communications slould be addressed to the Com
piler, E. Proston, 1 (ireat College Strect, Westninster, S.W.
Tue accident of having mislaid our copy has
prevented us from giving an earlier notice of the prevented us from giving an earlier notice of the
September number of the $l$ lusc-Bclford Monthly. September number of the Rose- Belford Monthly.
It it perhass the best number which has appeared under the new management, inaugurated in July, progress in a periodical which is one of our Uational institutions. The Monthly is the only purely literary magazine in the country, and as such deserves the unanimous encouragement of
Canadian readers. It is put forth by two frm Canadian readers. It is put forth by two firms
of publishers, now united, who have had experience in this species of literature, and is under the direction of one who, though still young in
years, may be deemed a pioneer in the field of Canadian periodical work. Besides being a polishFire," and " E , auntly testify, Mr. (eorge Stewart. jr., hás spe-
cial aptitudes for the conduct of such a publicacion aptitueses for the conduct of such a pubica-
tion as in the department of Current Literature became a feature from the first, and if they have any
faining it is the pardonable one of generosity and leniency. The serials continued in the present number are "The Haunted Hotel," of Wilkie
Collins, and the "Monks of Thelema," both
having a success of curiosity outside of any other
merit. Mr. Martin J. Griftin has a second instalment of "A Quarrel With the Nineteenth Century," rather more serious and didactic than was the first. Our friend is just a little provok". go a for him" expet some of the illuminati
We are glad to find our foremost poet coming forward again after a long
silence. We publish Mr. Reade's roem-"One of Canada's Heroines "-il another column of the present issue. We also call attention to Mr. Mercer Adan's paper, on "New Aspects of the
Copyright Question."
He declares that the recoumendation of the Commission to substitut rights of publishing, or a licensing system, for
that of Coprright, strikes hin favourably the ouly wesure he can think of that will be likely to meet with approval in the Uniter States, "and considering the common circumstancess of our position and wants, it is just the the colonies.
F. P. CUNLIFFE OWEN, C. B.

We have mueh pleasure in presenting to our
readers this week a portrait of Mr. P. CunliffeOwen, C. P., the indefatigable secretary of the
Royal British Commission to whose exertions canada is largely indebted for the success of our xhibits at the Paris Expmsition. Many of our counstians have and invariably leave his ollice pleasei and gratified with the warm and frank reception hey have received there. We know several instances, ton, where Mr. Owen has evinced great interest in our exhibitors, giving personal introductions to leading manufacturers, etc., and
throughout the whole exhibition he has disinguishet himself by his courtesy, urbanity, and kindness to Canadians. His interest in our commercial advancement, opening of new
avenues of trade too, has senen very great, so that do not hesitate to say that why the ne name Canadian visitors to the Paris Exhibition, it will strike a chord in our memories that
with great pleasure.
Tre Canadian Commission too are indebted to Mr. Owen and the Britisslı Comminssion for their beautiful offices in Cubitt's Building, which furnished by Euglish exhibitors, free of expense to the Canadians.
It may be interesting to our readers to know the opinions of the press in England respecting this gentleman, and we give a
Hornct, of 7 th, August, 1878 :
man close on fifty years of age. In build
bulk essentially British; in appearance and bulk essentially British; in appearance, Gallic, with closely-cropped hair and beard, and
moustache after the latest Parisian fashion. His character, too, mental and physical, seemis to ank, resolute, and solf-contained; has that dogged perseverance which Englishmen compla-
cently believe belongs only to themselves ; and the same time possesses the ready tact, the power of organisation, and the personal politeness usually credited to our neighbours across
the channel. Wheu a thing has to be carried he channel. When a thing has to be carried culties but applies himself to the work as if he were sure of itz accomplishment. He has that wo-o'clock-in-the-morning carriage Napoleon was prond of, and which enables its possessor to confront any suden or unexpected diasster.
These are the qualities required in a British Commissioner to the Great International Exhihas in abundance." It is not too
It is not too much to say that Mr. CunliffeWen is a benefactor to the country. It would,
indeed, be difficult to over estimate his services. Not only as Director of the South Kensington Museum aud its branch establishments, has he Museum aud its branch estabishments, has he
furthered the interests of art among the million at home, but as representative of England abroad
he has helped to estatish or intensify friendly elations between ourselves and other countries. British Section of the Paris Exhibition is due next, perhops, to the personal interest take in ext, perhaps, to the personal interest taken in
the matter by the Prince of Wales, to the exertions of Mr. Cunliffe-Owen. When there was a difficulty, Mr. Cunliffe-Owen had to remove it. If a piece of red tape of more than ordinary strength had to be cut, it was he who applied
the knife. When official routine, often frivoous and always vexatious, had to be appeased,
Mr. Cunliffe.Owen became the mediastor Mr. Cuniffe. Owen became the mediator. On very side he has been looked upon as the one
of all others able and willing to facilitate the working of an undertaking which, at one time, appeared to be in danger of being wrecked almost before it was launched
Mr. Cupliffe-Owen, who, by-the-bye, was for five years a midghipmaut in the Royal Navy, as
may be imagined, has earned the respect and couffidence of all who come within his personal intluence. Most foreign nations, too, have reognised his services. He is Companion of the
Bath, Commander of the Legion of Hononr Commander of the First Class of the Vasa of Auedeu, Commander of the Iron Crown of mander of the Order of St. Michael of Bavaria, Lion of Zachringer of Baden, Jesus.Christ of Portugal and of Charles III. of Spain, Knight of
St. Olaf of Norway, and of Leopold of Belt St. Olat of Norway, and of Leopold of Belgium.
We are indebted for this sketch and for the photograph of Mr. Owen to Mr. J. Watermau of London, Ont., who is one of our chief ex-
hibitors at the Paris Exhibition.

THE GREAT MUNICIPAL A DDRESS TO LORD DUFFERIN
The delegation of municipal representatives of Ontario, appointed to present Lord Dufferin the
joint address of the Ontario municipalities, joint address of the Ontario municipalities,
arrived at Quebec on the 5th. Amongst them vere Alex. Robertson, Mayor of Belleville, and Charles Francis, Esq., Reeve of Trenton. Mayor Daly, of Stratford, was elected Chairman, and
Mr. Biscoe, Guelph, Secretary. Seventy-four Mayors, Wardens, Reeves and Councillurs had igned the address, which had been beautifully on the terrace in rear of the Governor's quarters in the citadel, under brilliant auspices both as to weather and attendance. The hand of " B " Battery was stationed on the pfrade ground in
front of the building and played some fine music t intervals.
Mayor Daly, of Stratford, introduced the deputation, the members of which were sever lly presented to his Excellency The title-page of the address was framed ani on each side by scroll work, capped by the arms of the Governor-General. At the head of the engraving was the Parliament Buildings at
Ottawa and a copy of the royal arms. At the for a beaver and maple leaves formed the centre, and supported to the right by a view of Niagara Falls and Goat Island lighthouse, and to the

$$
1872 .
$$

JOINT ADDRESS ${ }^{1878}$
MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS
RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DUFFERIN
Upon his departure from Canada,

Frederick Temple, Earl of Dufferin, Viscount and Baron Clandeboye of Clandeboye,
in the County Down, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Dufferin and Clandehoye, of Ballyleidy and Killeleagh, in the County Down, in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet-Knight of the most Mlustrious
Order of Saint Michael and Saint Girorge,
and Knight and Knight Commander of the nost Hon ral of Canada and Vice-Admiral of the same,

The address itself was engrossed on separate
aves suitable for binding, and was handsomely leaves suitable for binding,
got up. It read as follows:
May it please Your Excellency
We, the delegates from the various municipal Corporations of Ontario, loyal subjects of Her Majesty, charged with the agreeable duty of of Dufterin a parting memorial of the affection in which you are held by the peopl
crave audience of your Excellency.
Permit us to assure younthat our mission is a
sad, but also a pleasins one. sad, but also a pleasing one; sad, inasmuch as
we are mindful that the ties which have linked we are mindful that the ties which have linked
youi in affectionate union with us for the past six you in affectionate union with us for the past six that we have the opportunity ere you leave of whom we represent are actuated by the feelings of the most respectful gratitude towards the Viceroy whose rule has been sigualized by so many
examples of enlightened statesmanship and
executive ability. To indulge in expressions of executive ability. To indulge in expressions of
fulsome adulation, or address you in terms capafulsome adulation, or address you in terms capa-
hle of being construed as meaningless flattery, hle of being construed as meaningless flattery,
would be but a doubtful compliment to your would be bat a doubtful compliment to your
superior intelligence. We desire rather, in the simple but eloquent language of the heart, to
tender your Excellency, on behalf of the peopl tender your Excellency, on behalf of the people
of Ontario, their unqualified approval of your career as Governor-General of Canada, accompanied with the warmest personal regard for your
Excellency and the amiable Sountess of Dufferin. While admiring the tact, firmness, and effi ciency displayed in the discharge of your im portant state duties, we have not ailed also to appreciate the lively interest you have taken in
whatever was calculated to promote the pros perity of the several Provinces or aid in the material and intellectual improvement of the people. It has been your study to become thoroughly acthe country, and the requirements of all classes therein, and kindness of heart which you have manifested in visiting the habitations of the poor, you golden opinions.

Our scientific and educational institutions, encouraged by your generous bounty, have ac-
quired fresh vigor from the impetus which quired fresh vigor from the impetus which to impart, and we cannot but advert to the fact that innocent amusement, so essential to the preservation of "a sound mind in a sound body," has received your Excellency's' endorsation.
We feel convinced that many real blessings to our country will he the outgrowth
eloquence, and administrative talent.
Be pleased to bear with you our sentiments of profound attachment to the Throne and person
of Her Majesty the Queen, and our best wishes for the continued health and happiness of yourself and your distinguished consort.
Although about to be deprived of the advantage of your great mind in future guidance of Canada's
destiny, yet we shall always feel that in your

Excellency our Dominion will have a friend and powerful advocate, and Britain a With feelings of unteigned regret we bid your
Wing Ex cellencies farewell.

## (Signed)

R. Lewis, Mayor, city of London

Alex. Robertson, Mayor, city of Belleville. Robert Henry, Mayor, city of Brantford.
T. M. Daly, Mayor, of Stratford T. M. Daly, Mayor, of Stratford.

John Crotty, Mayor, of Bothwell.
A. Trerice, Warden of county of Kent. A. Trerice, Warden of county of Kent.
Ino. Rae, Warden of county of Wellington. Arthur Boyle, Warden of Hallimand. Win. Gray, Mayor of Chatham
Wm. Mack, Warden of the uniter
Ttrmont, Dundas and Glengarr
T. H. counties of
T. H. Parker, Mayor of Woodstock.
S. S. Burgess, Warden of county of Oxford.
J. W. Scott, Mayor of Listowel.

David Dunn, Warden of county of Simeoe
R. T. Banting, County Clerk of Simco. R. T. Banting, County Clerk of Si
C. J. Mattice, Mayor of Cornwall. John G. Haggerman, Warden of NorthumJoshua Legg, Jr., Warden of the united
Greenville. C. Livingstone, for Dresden.
W. Chadwick, Mayor of Inzersoll.

Paul Ross, Mayor of Walkerton
W. R. Aylsworth Wand
W. R. Aylsworth, Warden of Hastings.
Geo. Howard, Mayor of Guelph.

GeO. Howard, Mayor of Guelph.
J. P. McMillan, of the Guelph
Francis, Reeve of Trenton.
R. Webster, Reeve of Fren Front Leeds and
Wans lowne. D. MacNaughton, Warden of the county
Rolnert Rae, ex-Warden of Lambton. Rohert Campbell, Reeve of Watford W. P'eers, ex-Warden of Oxford and Reeve of East Oxford,
G. II. Coo
West Oxford
, ex-Warden of Oxford and Reeve
Thomas Brown, ex-Warden of Oxford and
Reeve of Ingersoll. F. Cody, Deputy Reeve of West Oxford
Seneca Pitcher, Reeve of Nerwich

Senera Pitcher, Reeve of Norwich.
D. W. Millar, Councill
. Millar, Councillor of Norwich.
. N. Dupuis, Alderman of Kingston.
T. R. Dupuis, Alderman of Kingstolı.
R. J. Carson, Alderman of Kingston.
W. K. Scott, Alderman of Kingto
E. C. Palmer, Councillor of Norwich.

John N. Tuttle, Reeve of Iroquois.
F. S. Stevens, Clerk of County of $H$
Christopher Edmundson, Warden of Brant.
R. Heyd, Alderman of Brantford.
R. Scott, Deputy, Reeve of Galt.
J. Tamblyn, Deputy-R eve of Clark
H. Golding, Copuncillor of North Oxford.

T . Kilmer, Councillor of Wartherton.
T . Whitehead, Councillor of Walkerton
J. Hunter, Councillor of Walkerton.
IV. Moore, Councillor of Walkerton.
J. Barclay, Councillor of Oakville J. Barclay, Councillor of Oakville.
Dennis Coffee, Councillor of Guelph Andrew W. Robh, Deputy-Reeve of Stratford.
1). (G. Stephenson, Reeve of Scarboro 1). (. Stephenson, Reeve of Scarboro'.
(ieorge Morgan, Councillor of Scarboro' (ieorge Morgan, Councillor of Scarbor
W. Rosebury, Councillor of Bothwell. M. Tredway, Deputy-Reeve of Scarboro'
.Jacob Currier, Clerk of Sandwich West. acoh Currier, Clerk of Sandwich West.
Fred. Biscoe, Councillor of Guelph.
G. J. Colquhoun, Councillor of Water G. J. Colquhoun, Councillor of Waterloo.
W. W. White, Town Clerk and Treasurer of Fred. O. Proctor, Clerk of Drayton. George Taylor, Reeve of Gananoque ; (has. J. Britten, Deputy-Reeve of Gananoque.
W. Buckner, Warden of Welland. Francis Roe, Reeve of Oshawa.
Alex. McKellar, Warden of
Alex. Mckellar, Warden of Middlesex. H. Grant, Inspector of Public Schools, Strat-
John Landerkin, Reeve of Drillor of Stratford. John Landerkin, Reeve of Drayton
Hugo Kranz, Mayor of Berlin.
The address was read by Mr. J. P. McMillan, Guelph.
His Excellency in his reply spoke as follows, Gwas frequently and ly applauded :GEENLLEMEN :-T hardly know in what terms to. So signal is the honour which you have
conferred upon me that a whole Province, as large, conferred upon me that a whole Province, as large, as important, as flourishing as many a European Mangors, should erect intso an embassy the and rural municipalities, and despatch them on 2 journey of several hundred miles to convey to of the personal good-will of the an expression they represent, is a circumstance unparalleledies Loud applause.) To stand as I now do in the presence of so many distinguished persons, who inust have put themselves to so great personal
inconvenience on my account, ndds to my conusion. And yet, gentlemen, I cannot pretend not to be delighted with such a genuine demonstration of regard on the part of the large-hearted you have addressed me. (Loud applause.) For quite apart from the personal gratification I extors of your affairs a lesson which you may be sure they will gladly lay to heart, since it will
within their power to make on your behalf. (Applause.) And when, in the history of your
Dominion, could such a proof of your generosity be more opportunely shown? A few weeks ago was profoundly moved by the intelligence, not only that the Government of Great Britain was
about to send out as England's representative to about to send out as England's representative to
this country one of the most promising amongst this country one of the most promising amongst
the younger generation of our public men, but the younger generation of our public men, but
that the Queen herself was about to entrust to that the Queen herself was about to entrust to
the keeping of the people of Canada one of her own daughters. (Great applause.) If you de
sired any illustration of the respect, the affection he confidence with which you are regarded by your fellow-subjects and by your Sovereign at
home, what greater proof could you require than his, or what more gratifying, more delicate more touching recognition could have rewarded your never-failing love and devotion for the
Mother Country and its ruler? (Cheers.) But, Mother Country and its ruler? (Cheers.) But,
though the Parliament and the citizens of Canada may well be proud of the confidence thus reposed in them, believe me when I tell you that, quite apart from these especial considerations, you may well be congratulated on the happy choice which
has been in person of Lord Lorne for
the future Governor-General of Canada. It has the future Governor-General of Canada. It has
been my good fortune to be connected all my life long with his family, by ties of the closest personal friendship. Himself I have known,
may say from his boyhood, and a more conscien tious, high-minded or better qualified Viceroy could not have been selected. (Great applause.
Brought up under exceptionally fortunate con ditions it is needless to say he has profited to the utmost by the advantages placed within his especial degree for his present post. His public school and college education, his experience in the House of Commons, his large personal
acquaintance with the respresentatives of all that is most distinguished in the intellecturl ortistic of the united States, his literary and to render him intelligently sympathetic with every phase and aspect of your national life.
Above all, he comes of a goad Whig stock, that is to say, of a family whose prominence in hismade in the cause of constitutional liberty. (Cheers.) When a couple of a man's ancestors have perished on the scafold as martyrs to the
cause of political and religious freedom, you may be sure there is little likelihood of their descendants seeking to encroach, when acting as the representatives of the Crown, upon the privileges of Parliament or the independence of the people. (Loud cheers.) As for your futare Princess, it
would not become me to enlarge upon her merits. She will soon be amongst you, taking all hearts by storm by the grace, the suavity, the sweet (Tremendous applause.) Gentind and conversation. was a lady who in her Gentiemen, if ever there a high ideal of what a noble life should be ; if ever there was a human being who tried to make the most of the opportunities within her reach,
and to create for herself, in spite of every possible trammel and impediment, a useful career and occasions of benefitting her fellow creatures, it is the Princess Louise, whose unpretending exer-
tions in a hundred different directions, to be of tions in a hundred different directions, to be of
service to her country and generation, have already won for her an extraordinary amount of
popularity at home. (Applause.) When to this popularity at home. (Applause.) When to this ments, all combined with manners and an address so gentle, so unpretending as to put every one
who comes within reach of her influence at perfect ease, you cannot fail to understand that England is not merely sending you a Royal Princess of majestic lineage, but a good and noble woman
in whom the humblest settler and mechanic in Canada will find an intelligent and mympathetic
Cand Canada will find an intelligent and sympathetic the superintendence of your destinies is to be confided to personss so worthy of the trust or that so dear a friend of mine as Lord Lorne, and a ful admiration as I do for the Princess Louise, should commence their future labors in the midst
of a community so indulgent, so friendly, so ready to take the will for the deed, so generous in your recogn tion of any efforts to serve them, as
you hroved yourselves. And yet, alas, gentleyou have proved yoursefves. And yet, alas, gentlefor you and them, we must arknowledge there is one drawback to the picture. Lord Lorne has,
as I have said, a multitude of merits. But even
spots will be discovered on the sun, and unforspots will be discovered on the sun, and unfor-
tunately an irreparable, and, as I may call it, a congenital defect, uttaches to this appointment. Lord Lorne is not an Irishman. (Laughter.) It
is not his fault. He did the best he could for himself. (Renewed laughter.) He came as near the right thing as possible by being born a Celtic doubt, about it, the world is best administered by Irishmen. (Hear, hear.) Things never went
hetter with us, either at home or abroad, than better with us, either at home or abroad, than
when Lord Palmerston ruled Great Britain-(cheers)-Lord Mayo governed India (cheers.) Lord Monck directed the destinies of Canada-
(cheers) and the Robinsons, the Kennedys, the Latfins, the Chllaghans, the Gores, the HenColonies and West Indian possessions (L) applause.) Have not even the French at last made the sane discovery in the person of MacMahon ? (Laughter and applause.) But still we
must be generous, and it is right that Scotch. must be geverous, and it is right that Scotch-
men should have a turn. (Laughter.) After all

Scotland only got her name because she was
conquered by the Irish (great laughter) and if conquered by the Irish (great laughter), and house of Inverary owes most of its glory to an farther. I would even let the poor Englishman take an occasional turn at the helm (great laughter), if for no better reason, to make him ware how much better we manage the business. Renewed laughter.) But you have not come to hat yet, and though you have been a little poiled by having been given three Irish Governor your new viceroy's your new viceroy's personal and acquired quali ethnological disadvantages. And now, gentle-
men, I must bid you farewell. Never shall I orget the welcome you extended to me in ever own, village and hamlet of Ontario. When I frst came amongst you it was in going through your beantiful Province that I first learnt to aporeciate and understand the nature and character earnt to believe in Canada, and from that day to this my faith has never wavered. Nay, the further I extended my travels through the other Provinces, the more deeply my initial impressions ing happyh. But it was amongst your nill are intertwined. (Great applause.) And what ransaction could better illustrate the mighty hanges your energies have wrought than the one ng as we do upon this lofty platform, surround ed by we do upon this lofty platform, surround closely connected with the infant fortunes of the colony, one can't help contrasting the present scene with others of an analogous character, which have been frequently enacted upon this very spot. Often and often have the early from the very districts from which each of you cure come. But in those days the sites now ac cull, the rose-clad towers and trim lawns where
till, your children iad the in and trim lawns where wildernesses of primeval forest. Those who came from thence on any errand here were merciless savages seeking the presence of the Viceroy
either to threaten war and vengeance, or at best proffer a tracherous How little could Montmagny, or Tracy, or Vaudreuil, or Frontenar, have ever imagined on the Iroquois or that for the lank, dusky forms of the roquois or Otaways emissand would one day burly proportions of English-speaking Mayors, Arldermen and Reeves. (Applause.) And now, entlemen, again good-bye. I cannot tell you how deeply I regret that Lady Dufferin should not be present to share the gratification I have experienced by y ur presence. (Great applause.)
Tell your friends at home how deeply I have been moved hy this last and signal proof of their good will ; that their kindneas shall never be forgot the chief ambitions of 1 live it will be one of faithful and effectual service. (Tremendous applause.)
The group was then photographed on the terrace from which the finest views in the district of Quebec is obtained. Lord Dufferin invited of light refreshment in his dining-room, and then escorted them to the steamboat City, and entertained them with a trip down the river to
Montmorency Falls and back, returning to town Montmorency Falls and back, returning to town
at $7 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. The delegates were accompanied by at $\mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. The delegates were accompanied by
the three pipers brought with them from Ontario.

## DOM ESTIC

To Kerf Tomators.-Tomatoes picked when just ripe and with a portion of the stems retained, and at
once covered with a briue composed of a tea cup of antt
issolved in a gallon of water can be kept nearly all the ear without noticeable loss of freabness of taste. Luncheon Apples.- Peel the apples, leaving them with oold water, and then them a simmeep gently till


To Make Apple-SNow.-Take one dozen
apples, boil them over a slow fire until they are sint,

 $2=2$

## CONAUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, havmissionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for all throat and hronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat und lung affections, also a positive
and radical cure for nervous debility and all and radical cure for nervous debility and all
nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, fering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, 1 will send, using, in German, French, or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W.
W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.
Hamilton Tir Manufacturivg Co.- Bow
Ties of every description manufactured. The
Wholesale Trade only supplied. Hamilton Tie Manufacturing Company, Hamilton, Ont.




## ILFRACOMBE.

"Frightened at that 1 No, sir, nor not likely to be either. II
once in my life !
"Only frightened once in your life! Come been a rare fright to last you all your life. " Was it a ghost ?" added the brother of the last speaker.
believe, in ghostness myself."
Sinclair
But I thought your ed me to take you out fishing gentlemen want. ed me to take you out fishing, rephied the o
boatman, commmonly called Captain Abbott.
"So we did ; but the sun is so hot now, an you said we should not catch muenh as the wind
was east ; so we would unuch rather hear what was east ; so we would muen rather hear what "Yes; in the eveuing," chiimed in Alfred Sinclair. "When the sun lias gone down and
the wind may have changed from the east by then, you kiow, Captain."
fore sunset. Now, if you young geutlemen like to do so, Ill ;row you across the harbor to Rap. paree Cove, and we can sit in the shade there,
and I'll mend my nets a bit, while I spin a yarn for 4 yo two brothers, jumping into the boat and taking two brothers, jumping into the hoat and taking
the oras. "What is it called Rapparee Cove the ${ }^{\text {ther }}$ ?
used to thay, sir ; unless it be that smuggling place to run a boat in, you see. Sone Spanish
ships were lost on the rocks here yeurs ago, and many a gold doubloon found its way into Ilfracombe from them. Mind your oar, Mr. Alfred, here we are. Now res make the soat fast and
bring the nets-as nice a place to spend an hour you say, sir ?" said Abbott, appealing to the elder brother
Captain, with those beatitiful cliffis at our back and all those rocks running out into the sea.
And now, Captain, for your story," said William, throwing hiuself on the dry, warm sand near Abbott, and shading his eyes with his hat
while Alfred seated himself ou a large stone on the other side of the sailor, and commenced shy ing pebbles into the water.
"T' $\begin{aligned} & \text { e been thinking, young gentlemen, } \\ & \text { can't tell you what frightened me without tell- }\end{aligned}$ ing you a good bit of ny early life
"All the better. Now begin as two brothers. "All the better. Now begin, as the story books always do, with ' Once upon a time.'
with his handkerchief several times : his face fine looking fellow, in his blue guerusey and bare gray.
"I was born at Clovelly yonder," he begau,
and lived there the first twelve or foutteen years of ny life. You can see the furtherest point there away to the left t the prettiest place
in England, to my thinking. We moved from
Clovelly to Iffracombe. My father was a carconvery to In Iracombe. My father was a car
penter, and
going off to sea. With him when I wasn to Squire Bassett as carpenter, but I still I lived at home, and walked backward and forward night and morning if I didn't get by water. I mother made a good deal of me. She had neve the best of health; I remember her being very
hearty, but she was a good woman and a good mother to me.
"I'm sorry for any lad who hasn't a good lad. The thought keeps him from many a hurtful thing; he wouldn't like to vex her, or he would be ashamed of her knowing, when he
would not care so much about his father. I owe a good deal to my mother. I'm certain sure of that. All the comfortable things a mother does
to help to keep, a son's heare soft and loving to to help to kee, a son's heare soft and loving to
her for we're all more or less selfish-you know.
Well, my father died when I was just turned Wenl, my father died when I was just turned
twenty, and belore I was 21 I had begun to keep company with a girl that had been a time at
Squire Bassett's, but afterward she came into the town here, as her aunt set up a lodginghouse and she was to help her.
" Visitors had begun to find out this place was pleasant to come to even then; they would
come from London, and the gentry from the come from London, and the gentry from the
country would come for a few weeks to get some fresh air and sta bathing -nothing like it is nowcompany a good bit before I liked to tell my mother ( a bad sign, young gentlemen); but one day some neighbor let out to her about me and Susan walking together; so in the evening,
when I came back from work and she was getting supper ready-she always waited for me
let me be ever so late-she said, 'My boy, is Su let me be ever so late-she said, 'My boy, is Su and leant back in my chair and said, 'What lit and bird told you that, eh, mother ?"'"
tle "Well, she got up, and came behind me, and "Well, she got up and came behind me, and
took my face ill her two hands and kissed me many times. "'Jem,' she said, 'I'd like you to
have a good wife, and she should be as my own daughter. I could not love any one so
well as niy own boy, except his wife, if she was well as ny own boy, except his wife, if she was
a good wife to him ; but oh, Jem, mind whai you're doing, and don't do what you may re
pent of, once and forever.'" speaking in that kind way, and not fyying out
about Susan as many mothers would when they
didn't approve, kept me from being vexed with her.

You'll not leave me, Jem, if you do marry? she said, 'will you? My health's never good,
you know, and l'd like this to be your home so long as I live.' Father had put a bit of money by, but it was all hers, and I'd never thought of you. I'll always be your son, even if I have you.
' You'll promise me that ?' she said.
' Yes mother, I promise,' I said 'I
"' Yes mother, I promise,' I said. 'I promise
willingly.'
Thank you, my boy,' she answered, and agan she put her thin hands on my head and guide you in your choice, and keep you in all your ways.'
" She nev
"She never said a word about niee not having
told her, and never said she didn't like Susan told her, and never said she didn't like Susan,
you see, so I could not but feel a bit vexed with nyself for never having taken counsel with about.
" Well. "Well, we went on, Susan and me, keeping it was time we should think of marrying. My
work was very regular, chiefly carpentering, and my wages good.
he was quit Susan about our settling, but and that 1 could not promise. 'Mother will be as good as your own mother could have been,' be yours, Susan, and all your own things in it. No ; she wasn't pleased, and I wasn't, and we and as we came near the nursery gardens beyond the church, we met the new upholsterer, Mr. Al bert Strong, smoking like a chinney, and he I didn't like it ; and when he had goue on sasan. I, 'You know that young man, Susan!'
' Know him! of course I do. I should think every one knows him by this time-mos High-street-he comes from London.
" The next time I met this Mr. Albert Strong was a Sunday afternoon, and to my surprise
Su:an was with him and he smoking all the time. She coloured up a bit, and seemed vexed at meeting me, for she had sent me word she wanted her in that day ; and it was not a likely part of the place for me to be too. However, at last; it was a shame, such a lovely evening, ed her till she could meet me.
"، 'Whatever made you think of looking for "' 'Whatever made you think of looking for
me on the Torr?" said I, feeling uncomfortable see you?? said she, laughing; and I was nigh a foot higher than Mr. Strong, so if she had beell looking out for me no doubt she might have not to have suspected anything. We walked on a bit together, and then somehow I thought he made a sign to Susan, and once more I felt
uncomfortable, and longed to knock hiin down uncomfortable, and longed to knock hind down. leave immed

- Very genteel he's dressed, isn't h
Susan, as soon as he was out of hearing.
"' 'Genteel, is it? Oh ! I didn't know,' I said. I thought his coat must have been cut out of a remnant ; he could.'
dinner, I'll be bound.'
buttons a thing smas it was! Blue cloth and brass buttons and small tails behind.
" 'And his hair is brushed so very genteel,'
he continued ; 'and smells so sweet.'
would ouly talk that way. I could not get her to be grave, or think about the house; not that neving, nor any tinat we were together. She
me begin about our settling or anything serions, if she could help it; and one day, Wout a month after that walk, I said I thought
she had something on her mind-was her aunt good to her?


## to her than she deserved

""Well, come home with me this evening,' ay, and have tea with us and see what thee'It say to the house ; it's a Yong time, Susan, since
thee've been to see mother." 'I can't, I can't', he said, 'don't ask me; not to-night, James, and turning from me-we were just passing her aunt's house
"That was cur last walk together.
for I had morning I could not go up very early, cor dinner I ran off to her aunt's. 'Susan's not n,' she said. 'Not in,' I repeated; 'where is

## she gone "'

$\qquad$ bit of shopping or some-
thing,' she said; 'I can't rightly sny.' So I went round home the other way, und passed Mr. but there was a notice that a new and startling investment was expected from London on the following Saturday, which would be ready for inspection on Mouday next. I went home, and
had my dinner, and back to my work till about o' clock ; and about 5 , mother came to me in the shop and put her hand on my arm, and said, Jem, dear, have poudiful as ever woman did : "'No, mother,' says sel, turning shathe; 'when
"Why, her aunt's come to see after her, she's not been in since morning, Jem, and ike.
'Her best clothes are gone, and Mrs. Hobbs to Lee.

What should take Susan to Lee?
'Well, James Abbott,' said her aunt-who he door, though I hadn't noticed her-' 'l'm sure if all's true, it is quite as strange to me as
to you; I never was so took aback, and I hope you ; 1 never was so took aback,
you'll throw no blame on me for it.'
"' 'For what, Mrs. Hobbs?' I said; ' what's at once, and not go playing with him, when you've got him on the hook sure enough",
"'Well, ind

Well, indeed, Mrs. Abbott, I don't like telling things too suddint like,' she said; 'but if rames would rather know, no one has a
right, of course, than him. Well, then, sight, of course, than him. Well, then, thicy They his shopect enipty, and the quarter's just up They suspect that they have been married a ing backward and forward for a fortnight, and they say the bans nust have been cried there. ago.'
"'Money! and me never to know!' I said. Why, t'was only yesterday I asked her if she wanted any ! l'm off to Lee, mother. If he's not in his body, and bring her safe home to Mrs Hobbs. If they are married, l'll come howe to you, mother. 1 said I'd be your sou all wy life." "I was not long getting to Lee, but the clerk had gone out fishing, and the parson had ridden over to Barnstaple. So I climbed to the top of a had got so dark, I had to wait for the clerk to had got so dark, I had to wait for the clerk to get a lantern, before we went to the church. He
brought out the book, and there sure enough was the murriage: Albert Strong and Susan Turner. Mr. Wrey had married them and gone to Barnstaple after, the cherk said. I never spoke home.
then I felt I bout my work a week or two, and ch change of some sort, and I did not see how to gurning it over in my mind when a groom from Squire Bassett's rode up, and saill a young gentle man in his yacht was off Wat-1 mouth Bay, and wanted a handy man to do some little work on board at once; so he, being a friend of mine,
called to give me the job. Eyen this was different from what I hed job. Tin this wase, so ook up my wallet, and told mother not to wait dinver for me; got a lift in a boat as the tide "The yacht was off Waterun
must go and see that, and the con island (you young gentlemen, some day; a beautiful trip it is). Well, I went on board, and Mr. Hamilton imself was there, and told me at once all he
wanted done. I did it to his satisfaction; he go-
ing up and down and coming back every now
ing up and down and coming back every now
and then, and asking me a duestion or two.
"" 'Do you know anything about working a
ship?" said he. 'I've never been on board one ship? said he. '1 ve never been on board one
like this, sir,' I said, 'but, of course, I am as ne cruft as ou land, living sways by the suc "" 'And you're a handy man and can give a hand to anything going on, I hear,' continued
Mr. Hamilton. And a sober one too, which is best of all.'
'Aes, sir, I hope so.
And your name's James Abbott, I think ? Yes, sir.'
the yacht till and cheese there ; eat your dimer, and I'll come back.'
"In about an hour I heard him come back. 1, and squire Bassett with him. I could hear
them talking all the way, and somehow felt it was about me. So I got up and stoo! ready. My shoulder, and the two gentlemen cane in, and My triend Mr Hamilton wats a steady usefi fellow to go with hina in his yacht to the Mediterranean; he's taken rather a fancy to you and came to inquire of me,
"'The fact is, Abbott,' said Mr. Hamilton, 'I've had so much trouble with my fellows getting drunk, l've had no peace of my life much in working the vessel; but a handy man to wait on me, and take charge of things, and
do any carpentering required, will suit me far better than the drunken valet I had to send off before I had him a month.
Here was just what I had been longing for!
And how long should we be away sir?"
"' Eighteen months or two
"'I'd ' like said Mr. Hamilton.
could give you sat all things, sir, and I think ther at home, aud 1 must sueak to her old mo
could give anything positive of an answer.'
"، Where does she live?' said Mr. Hanitun
'Oh, I know,' said the Squire: ' at least my people do ; we can call this evening, as we pass
through the town, and see what Mrs. Abbott thinks of it.
"In the
"In the evening Mr. Hamilton came; he shoop hands with mother, and very pleasant he
was; he talked a good bit, and he told der it
getting sober men, and, with his small crew, it
would be madfess to start if he couldu't depend on them. "They're far worse than animals,' says he. 'Positively, a monkey after being once
made drunk will never touch it again, and just made drunk will never touch it again, and just
look at men!'
" Well, my dear mother never made any trouWent, my dear mother never mate any trouble about my going, never thought of herself in
the matter. 'Jem,' she said, 'I'm far better pleased in my heart that you should get this situation and leave me than that you should
have staid at home married to Susan ; she never was worth so much as your little finger
"Well, we started in the Isabella. We touched at lishant, off the coast of France, and then across the Bay of Biscay to Ferrol, then Lisbon, diterraven, someti, and up and down the Me diterrauean, sometimes staying weeks at one
place. I enjoyed all uncommon; saw Mount Vesuvius smoking, and often watched it at night; it was splendid to see the fire rising out of the crater. However, at last the time came for us to return home; I had written regular to my mother, and heard often from her. I wasn't sorry
when Mr. Hamilton told us we were homeward when Mr. Hamilton told us we were homeward
bound. We had the worst storm all hrough the two years off Cape Finistere, but our little craft weathered it, and we reached sour little cralt safety two years and one month since we left England.
was auxions as Mr. Hamilton could spare me, I oue Thursday morning, to catch the 66 o'clock Goverument train to Exeter. I was going along the empty streets at a sharp pace, with a good
big bundle on my stick over my shoulder, big bunde on my stick over my shoulder, when,
all of a half wid rushed out of mean-looking lodging house, and said: 'For Heaven's sake, young man, come in here

I I was te tell you I had never been fright ened but once. Now's the time.

What for ?' said I stopping short
He's hanged himself! I'm afraid
dead For heaven's stke, come and help,', my bunde down, and followed him into an empty room. The fire-place projected a good
waty so that there was like a small rooun on side of it, which might he left to different lodg.
ers. Behind the door, on a large hook, a wretch. ed man had indeed hanged himself
shivering goide. 'I had not the strength my'
self.'، Who are you ?' 1 asked.
" Only a fellow lodger, nigh as hard off as them; but I came to bring the poor wife a sup of ran down and saw you coming along.
"All this was said in a hurried
"All this was said in a hurried whisper, as I
got out my knife; but I could not reach hink got out my knite; but I could not reach him
quite : the hook was so high, and the bit of rope o short. 'Lean on me,' said my guide; ' conld bear your weight for a
crinl eatel hold of the door.
" I got my knee on his back, then oue foot on grasnoulder to steady myself, while my left arm tasped hold of the door, and I began cutting at
the 1 In... I had cut half through, wheu my frail sapport tottered, and at the same moment the door swayed under me. Dropping my knife I clutched at something to recover myself; it
was the dead man, and down I came to the ground.
de Down I came, and straight atop of me fill the corpse. I had cut more than half through enough to support hin when my guide let go,
and I caught hold of his coat. Young gentle:
"Straight upon me fell the dead man. I saw his staring eyes, felt his cold fare against mine to my inside, and I believe I half fainted. When I recovered myself we lifted him and laid him on the stairs a bit to get heart again.
'There's no use telling the , leor witi,
pered little P'egson ; 'sile can't live uver whispered little l'egson; 'sis can't live wer
the day; better not tell her. There was a distress put in yesterday; all the poor things they
had was took from them; only her bed left, as she would not want it long; seen better days brought up quite genteel, they was. 1 had brought her a cup of tea, hut had no time to give it to her when I found him there. Wonld you, in charity, give it while Iinform the police
I'm the oldest lodger, and it will be expected of ". agreed to stay where I was. He was just going
down the stair, when he turned back suddenly. 'Sir, do you know what brought him to that,' pointing to the wretched body, 'and brought them to their miserable state? I can tell you;
it wing but drink. He drank everything; wife and child might starve, so that he could get a drop of the devil's bottle.
"Then he hurriedly left, cup of tea, I went toward the bed.
" There was a little child fast asleep mother's face was hidden, and her armsstr, the ut over the child. At first I thought stretched dead, but when I gently moved one arm, ì heard the quick short breathing. I put a spoonful o
ea into her mouth, and heard it swallowed. gave a few more; then she turned over, and
saw her face. Young gentlemen, it was poo

Her eyes were closed, but she took the tea and her thin fingers moved in his curly hair,
＂Pegson came back，stepping gently across
to me． ＂＇Has she taken all $?$＇he said？
And the boy asleen？Yery good， And the boy asleep？Very good．＇
＂＇Here，＇
said，taking some money from my pocket，＇Pegson，go and get some
milk，a ioaf of bread，a little brandy． would，poor soul，She said she knew what would，poor soul，She said she knew what
brandy had brought him to，and she would never
wet her lips with it，were she dying ever so． wet her lips with it，were she dying ever so．＇
＇،＇Then what do you think hest？something for the child，and some meat for yourself，＇I answered．Well，young，gentlemen，she recog－
nized me before she died，and told me a bit of her nized me before she died，and told ，ne a bit of he
history．＇It was drink，＇she said，＇ tlint ruinet history．＇It was drink，＇she said，＇that ruined
him．We moved，about from one town to unother，＇she said，＇and we got $t$ oorer and poorer， and the 1oorer we got the nore he drank．Oh，
James，how bady I behaved to you，and you so kind ！if any girl was ever souely，punisheet for
her flirting，foolish，deceitful ways，it＇s me．And what I could ha
ofteu wondered
＂She could harilly draw her breath，and I was afraid of her s．leaking too much．＇Oh，but
I＇ve so little tine，＇shle said，＇so little time ；and I want to tell your，ill before he connes ine again．＂ the ghastly thing lying in that ngly corner，as I
did．I hal never recogmized hime，I doubt if even his own mother would have known him
now． ＂＇Oh，Janes，＇she continued，＇I＇m ashaued
to ask you，hut what can I do？I can＇t die in peace and think of liis father laving him！and with her thin trembing hands she pushed her
hoy＇s curly head toward me．I promised I my own，and she cried and blessed me．She only hinn to church ；Harry，Harry，she repeated，to show that was his name．＇I knelt down，and
said，＇（Gur father．＇＇（iod hless you，＇she suid， and ne
＂I got Pegson to arrange about her funeral and she was buried that same evening；him and
me followed her to the grave，with the baby in me arms．Then I made poor Pegson a present my arms．Then 1 made poor Pegson a present， railway ing，near the station，where I was to
start from next morning．Mother didn＇t know start rom next morning．Mother did know
when I was coming，so she had not been fright－
ened at me not arriving：I had only writteu I ened at me not arriving：I had only written I
would get away as soon as Mr．Hamilton could
spare me． 1 had a grod bit to go by coach at the end， but we reached llfracombe at last，and catching
hold of a boy，I bade him run to Mrs．Abbott， and tell her a sailor man told him to say James Abbott would be houne that evening；so so found
nother all ready on the lookout for me．She mother aur ready on the hookout for me．She
looked surpised at the child at first．＇It＇s poor Susan＇s，mother，＇I said ；so she gave him a drink
of nilk＇，and then took him off with some hot water，and brought him down again，looking
＂Mrs．Hobbs had died while I was away，and the few friends we had mother told about Harry． always，and he always said his name was Harry was the very image of his poor mother，her Was the gery mige of his poor mother，her
prety，light curly hair and all，didn＇t feature
or favor his father，even in a look，and that was a comfort．As he grew bigger，nothing would please him but the sea；and so，when he was to say he had come into a large property and
had married，and was going to take Lady Hamil－ one of the best yachts ever built and a trip in mind the＇d be glad of mee to go with them－1
spoke to mother，and we agreed to accept ；and spoke to mother，and we agreed
offered Harry to go alog with me．
＂So we oined the Emerald at
So we joined the Emerald at Davenport．
thought if Harry liked it as he expected，he
should enlist on baard a man of should enlist on board a man－of－war afterward We were only to be a year away．Ten months
had passed，and we had left Madeira homeward bound；there had been a bit of a squall and a heary sea running，all day，and thad taken he was growing fast，and I liked him to get the morning watch as much as possible，not to break his rest．So I had just turned in at eight bells；
（that＇s 4 o ${ }^{\circ}$ clock，）and was dozing off，when I was （that＇s $4 o^{\prime}$＇clock，）and was dozing off，
sure I heard a cry of＇Father，father ＂Before I could leap ortt of my berth
that dreadful sound，＂Man overboard！＂ that dreadfral sound，＂Man overboard！＂ rope they were just going to tirow to him，and plunged in．The sun was rising，and it was quite
light，but a heavy sea ou still．I saw his curl） head ahove the water as 1 leaped overboard，and swam for dear life toward liim，but the sea was
rough，and they thought on board he had struck rough，and they thought on b
against something in falling．
＂I never saw my Harry again－never saw hi curly head no more．They hanled me back on boara，more dea we were plugging along with ts myself again，we were plunging along with a
stiff breeze，ten knots an lour．I knew we had steft Harry miles behind，all alouc in his watery
 as．the interest increased，but now they stom tup
by him，and put a hand kmdy on pach sloulder．

How long ago is it？satid Alfred．
Well，sir，this day twenty－four years I land
ed in Southampton，and it＇s nearly eight years
since Harry＇s death；he was nearly 16 since Harry＇s death；he was nearly 16 ．Mother
said she thought he was about 14 months old when I brought him home that vight．I often think when we and me，please the Lord，mee know that I wasn＇t his father．，They know everything ul yonder，no doubt，＂said Abbott， looking up at the blue sky，＂and I often wonder． I never told a real lie about it to him，never． Sometimes he wonld ask me how long he had
been at Ifratombe，and I could tell him since he was a little more than a twelvemonth old And where had he been before？I could tell him that too ；and if he asked，was he born at South of any other place for rertain．So I did ny best to tell no lie．Often he＇d ask，was I very fond was away with Mr．Humilton when he was born， that made him ask that ；but I could truly say ＇Yes，my lad，I was very fond；＇that was truth
any how；so I hope if he understands now all wasn＇t just as he thought，while he was with us， that he sees how I did it for the best all the
while－I hope he does． more dutiful，good lad to me and hi gramy，as he always called her，could uot have thaulny Harry did to me never，and no father could have been prouder of his lad，nor missed him ind cerrtain when he was taken away than me－ a youngster he was ；his eyes as blue as the skies and his face so sweet and fresh，like a basket o white hearts till he got sunburned a bit，and his
hair all bright and curly，just like his poor ni her＇s． looked at him and then at me and sqid，＇Why， Abbott，he＇s not a bit like you！＇and I said＇$N$ ， sir；he＇s the image of his mother．＇And lady
Hamilton said，＇I＇m a arraid your mother was sorry to part with you，and Harry answered，so ＂Lady H，Mother＇s dead，my lady．
Lady Hamilton took his picture a mayy ＇and Harry will do beautifully ；＇so she had lim in the cabin often and gave him frait and sweet of the pictures of him afterward，the best she had，she said，and I have it betwixt the leave of my Bible
gentlemen，before I lost him．I used to sit an listen while ny mother read a chapter，or a bit of one，before we went to bed，out of respect，
but I had never taken to it much myself；now since Harry went，I＇ve read a deal of it，and par ticular all the chapters about henven．It must no more sea－but another talks of a sea of glass，
and the beautiful fruit and leaves of gold，and gates made of pearl，and all them precions stones．
＂ 1 do
of things we mpose myself they＇re the little bits of things we call gold and precious stones here
but only as we set more store by them than any bhing else in the world，the Lord has used thent to show ns how beautiful everything will be ； more beantiful than ear has ever heard，or eye clever the mind may be．
＂It isn＇t always the cleverest that sees hears or understands most，though，by no means．
It＇s the innocent mind that tlanks God for mak． It＇s the innocent mind that thanks God for mak
ing everything beautiful or wonderful that get ing everything beautiful or wonderful that gets
most knowledge and most plensure，to my think ing．
＂I mind always the difference I saw in a clever man that came from London，and I heard knew the names of every fish，and every shell，
and every stone in the Kingdom，and his little and every stone in the kibgo oue day－she had hirl．Thet cume red cloak on，and was running about picking up every thing she could find，and on that rock yonder ；and lifting up ihe seaweed she saw one of them sea anemones ；so she called
out，＇Papa，papa，oh do come here！＇And he came－very fond of her he seemed－and she said Did you ever see anything so beautiful，papa？
And he patted her head，and said，＂$O h$ only a＇－sonething or other with a very long name 1 can＇t remember ；it was not English he
spoke，and passed on ；and she stood still，with her hands clasped behind her，looking at them and at last she said，half shyly，to me ：＇Don＇t
you think it was good of God to make these you think it was good of God to make these
things so beautiful with these bright blue spots， ust like a tiny necklace of blue forget－me－nots and if I hadn＇t found them there was nothing self．＇And 1 said，＇Yes，my dear，I think it was，and if you see these anemones in the water you＇ll think them more beautifal still．＇And i showed her some sheils and things she had never
seen，for it was her first visit to the sea－that
＂But，indeed，young gentlemeu，it must be time for you to run home，I expect，for your＂
dinner，and I hope I haven＇t kept you too long．＂ ＂Ch，no，Captain，not a bit too long，＂，said Alrred．＂T＇ve been wishing mother had hear about it if she had

Would she，sir ？＂，said Abbott，smiling， rare odd to see all about an old fellow like $m e$ ：＂hook．Good day，sir，good day．＂
＂The boys sprang up the steep path leading ＂．The boys sprang up the steep path leadiag veiring back，catching Abbott before he pulled
wit in his boat．
＂Wc want to know，Captain，about you
mother；you
asked slowly．
akked slowly．youd not tell us．Is she dead？＂h ＂Ay，ay，sir＂，said Abbott quietly．＂I＇ve
been alone in the world now these five yer ＂I＇m so sorry about Harry，＂said the boy taking the rough hand in his own；＂so very ${ }^{\text {sorry．}}$＂ hank you kindly，Mr．Alfred．I＇ll be Good day sir：thage sums brother up the waitius for you：，You＇d better be off；it＇s nigh pon 2 o＇clock

THE HAMILtoNIAN CLUB．
Perhaps you will find it iuteresting to have mesticated Bohemise few good－natured，undo introduced to your notice through this colunn Mr．McGuttinsby is back from Paris．The cut of his clothes is now something inmense．Snuf． fers（don＇t you remember Snutfers？）has just re－ He has rom an extended trip up the upper lakes． shores of Lake Superior，and some of his friend are willing to bet that the brass in his face will now outweigh the ore in his carpet－bag．Slicer
the sentimentalist，has been away down the St Lawrence．Fitz Wigglers spent several weeks at Manhattan Beach and Coney Island．Henry siege got home a few lays ago after an absence As a year in some unpronounceable place in
Asiatic Turkey．The Club rooms have had deserted and woe－begone appearance of late．To
tell che truth，the place has looked more ome and melancholy than a country school house in the holidays．But the jolly fellows had a graid reunion the other
walls once again rang with

The wanderers mus rat higl．
The wanderers must each have had a glorious holiday，but，like the prodigal of old，they were
glad to return again to the haunts of their boy－ gadt it was a royal night．Fitz Wiggles was
hood particularly happy．He appreared to be elated by some secret satisfaction，and his friends con－ the tan Beach，he took a copy of the Oil City Derri newspaper from his pocket，and laughingly ex ＂Fallo
ellows，here is one of the most witty items l＇ve seen for a long time：＇A young Oil citizen
calls his sweetheart Revenge because she is calls
sweet．＂，sweetheart Revenge because she is
＂＂Take care Fitz＂＂ ＂ree ake care，Fitz，said Snuffrrs，seriously The young married man on Southhill calls his mother－in－law Delay，because she is dan gerous．＇
＂ Sw.
．
＂Sweethearts are all very well，no doubt，＂
obsorved McGuffinsby；＂but，Fitzy，my boy， obsorved McGuffinsby；＂but，Fitzy，my boy， find in the Boston Globe：＇A North－end man calls h
thing．
＂Speaking of wives．＂remarked Slicer，as h h placed his glass upon the table，＂the Yonkers head when he says：＇$A$ man in this town call his wife Frailty，because Shakespeare says， ＂Frailty，thy name is woman．
fers，dryly ；＂but I am of opinion there nuf－ ers，dryly；but 1 an of opinion there must be a vein of deep hidden hypocrisy in the char－
acter of the man referred to in the New York Herald．It says：＇A New York insurane Yor calls his wife Honesty，because he fiuds it the best policy．＇
all of them，＂exclaimed Fitz， ＂men who can write such things have no idea what woman＇s love is．
＂I hardly agree with you on that point，
Fitz，＂argued Hearysiege．＂I am of opinion that all those poor fellows speak from reflections sccasioned by gad experience．＂
＂Their ninds have been
hilosophy，＂said Fitz，as he rose to by false philosophy，＂said Fitz，as he rose to his feet
＂They have no soul！Such men conld never fee what Othello felt，when he said－

##  <br> Put into circumseripti， For the sea＇s worth？

Bravo，Fitz ！＂exclaimed some of them．
Pure，and fair，and gentle though De ona was，＂rémarked McGuftinsby，＂had Othello never met her，his great name would no have been handen do
＂Iago，his false friend，was responsible for m beginning to think there are too many lago in the world．＇
Whereupon Snutiers calmly and deliberately walked over to Yitz Wiggles，and，without the
le sist sigu of a snile upon his face， le st sigu of a suile upon his face，gr：
astonished Fitz by the hand and said：

Mr．Yitz Wiggles，allow me to congratulate you．It is to me more than gratitying to know right．The population of the world is increasing too rapidy．It is only a duestiou of tine until Governments are fored to acknowledge the
truth of the views set forth by that great inan and which we，his humble followers，are endeav ouring to substantiate．
＂itz，but his voike could scarcely be heard apoy the noise．He was confidentially intornued by Dicer that no explanations were necessary，a
they all understood earth other．Mhey all in they all understood each other．Ther all in
sisted upon regarding Fit\％as a convert to the

Malthusian belief in spite of his angry protest
ation．By way of celebrating the event，the ras ation．By way of celebrating the ev
cals struck up that jingling chorus－


When the singing had come to an end Hearysiege managed to get a hearing，and went ＂Speaking of Malthus aud his views，my ，let me relate to you an in ame under my observation to－day．In passing
down one of the streets this afternoon，I caine aeross a feeble old blind woman，who was being
led along by a bright－cyed，curly－headed，but led along by a bright－eyed，curly－headed，but
dirty little child．My first impulse was to pity he nome small wares，and the child ome small wares，and the child led her from ustomers for her coods．It was the most touch in scene I ever saw．It taught me two lessons，

First，that the whole human race is dependent one upon another；and，second，that there are
none so low and humble but they can be of help to a fellow being．

> w. f. Mcmanos.

## oUr illudstrations．

The Address to Lomid Dufferis，full hescription of all the circunstances attending $\underset{\text { page．}}{\substack{\text { pro } \\ \hline}}$
gert Page．－At the present time，when w ear of almost nothing else but regattas，scull－ eaders will and other aquatic exhibitions，ou rortraits of the principal oarsmen of America．
The only prominent figure wanting is that of The only prominent figure wanting is that of
Courtney，wlich we have not been able hitherto Courtney，which we have not been able hithert
o obtain，but which we shall publish shortly．
Up the ourna－We particularly call at ention to the letter－press connected with the illustrations under this head．Our Special Cor ospondent has written a most graphic account
of the lumberer＇s life and adventures in the woods and waters of the Upper Ottawa，and the information which he imparts will be found valuable in more respects than one．
The Late Queen Marie Chirisine．－The x－Queen Marie Christine，who way formerly n Thu of crainand VII．，King of Spain，die Havre．Marie Christine was born at Naples， April 27，1806．Her father was Francis 1 lang of Naples，and her mother Marie Isabel．
daughter of Charles IV．，of Spain．On the death of Ferdinand（September 29，1833），she becanue regent．and presently conceiving a violent pas regent，and pre
sion for Ferdi
whose parents she married him secretly，December 28，1833 Obliged，finally，to leave Spain，her daughter Isabella meanwhile being declared queen，she
retired with Munoz and their teu children to retired with Munoz and their ten children to
France，and reaided at Malmaison，once the home of the ex－Empress Josephine．She subse quently removed to Paris．but resided part of he time at Beaumont Lodge，near Windsor
England．In 1864 Marie Christine returned once more to Madrid，and remained till 1868， when she and her daughter Isabella were driven fter the country．She returned to Paris，but Havre，where she resided until her death．Munoz died in 1873．Marie Christine ssecond daughter
by Ferdinand VII．，was married in 1846 to the y Ferdinand VII．，was married in 1846 to the
Duke of Montpeusier，a son of the late King Duke of Mont
Louis Philippe．

## Louis Philippe

audthians in bosnia anip herzegovina． which are in H ereold movement，the points of Mostar，and Stolace，approached by General Jovanovich from Dalmatia；in Bosnia，the Capi－ Vornik，on the Drins，which is on the Servian frontier．The troops of General Jovanovich met with slight resistance at Citluk，but took
possession of Mostar，the capital of Herzegovina possession of Mostar，the capital of Herzegovina，
next day，without any more fighting．The
 no and Stolacz have also been occupied；but a acked and got the worst of it．Tho operations in Bosnia have been far more difficult and impor－
tant．General Baron von Philippuvich is the Commander－ in －Chief，with General Szapary commanding his left wing，on the roar from Tegetthoff and the Duke of Wurtemberg holding minor comuands．The main body of the forces advanced from Brod，on the Save，by Derbend Dervent，to the River Bosna at Dohoj，
and marched up the Bosua Valley，suffering temporary sheck at Maglai，from an ambush
laid for one of the Hussar revinents，but defeat－ laid for one of the Hussar reximents，but defeat places，in the following days．In the meantime nother arny corps was moving southward from Banjaluka，where the Archduke John Salvato ad established his head－quarters．Travnik was解指位d and a junction was soon afterward main army．A hattle wus fought at Han Belao lovac，in which the Mohammedans were defvat join the advanced guart of the main army in torming the town of Serajevo，which was effect ces on the 19th ult，hat not withonta sanguinary
the townspeople.



## TROCADER0 AND ITS ANNEXES

ONE OF CANADA'S HEROINES, madeleine de vercheres.*
wy john renuz.

## "Oh.ing country, boweo in anguiath noeath a weight or

 God of Heaven, in in
children's cry." Thus prayed Madeleine, the daughter of an old, heroio Grecian preet, had he seen her, would have doemed her
race divine
But as the golden But as the golden sun transoends the beauty of the
brightest star,
Thun anl the charns of face or form her maiden heart
 When the thinly settled land was sadly wasted far and
near. Aud beifre the suvage foe the
deer.
Iv.
Tia tie season when the toratst wears its masoy coloure

 But-wat that another whisper, warriag hor of ilt to



## vi.

Surelly Hit wio doeked with beanty this fair eurth ou



## vil.

But turose avage hearts no beanty wisas to thought of
 Heat hier prayer, $O$ God, and ave her from that wild, viI.


Thuen it wasa thut Mudeleline bethought her of her fathor's

 XI.
 Let the sarvage do his worst, we will oppose him to the
end. XII.
"Women, 1 amb but a girl, but heroes' blood is in my And I will shed it drop by drup, before I see my land in
Lothins,
Let then tear me limb from limb, or strew my ashes to Let them cear me limb from limb, or strew my ashes to
the wind,
Ere I diskrace the name I bear, or leave a coward'w fame XIII.
"Brothers mine, though young in years, you are old
euought know
That to shed your bloent is noble, fighting with your oountry's foe 1
Be the lesson un Be toun lesson unforgoteu that our noble father gave,
Whether glory be its guerdon or it win us but a grave xiv. Cume, "y people, take your places, every one as duty
cull, cuill,
Death to tery foe who ventures to approach these
fortress walls! eet no point be uuproteoted, leave the rest to God on
high, we shall have done our duty, even if we have to
hhen we
die",

## Then slue raised their drooping courage, matohless maiden, Madelejive.

maiden, "adieleiue", re-evhoed, till the roof-tree rang
Aud the cry "to armis Cunnons thuydered, muskets ratled and the clank of
rill! the was heyrd, waffed foe retreated, like a woif untimely
scared.

Seven daye and seveu nights, with sleepless eye and
bated breath.
bated breath.
hey held the Fort axainst the fue that lurked around
them ploting death!
last a juyo
Monnerie,
and up to Heaven arowe a shout, "The foe has fled anil
we are free."
See Parhman's "Fruntenac.

## THF

## Cities and Iomis of Canald

## illustrated.

## UP THE OTTAWA.

## Rom aylmer to portagedde-fort-a chance

 FOR SPECLLATORS-A Charming place to RUSTICATE in-A big bridge-the legend of the calumet.

A ride of twenty-four miles on the Union Forwarding Company's steamer leaving Aylmer
at 8 o'clock a. m., brought to view the Chats at 8 oclock a.m., brought to view the Chats
Rapids which form a nicturesque termination to Rapids which form a picturesque termination to
the Dechesne Lake. When trade was brisk and the railway to Pembroke existed only on paper the Steamboat Company conveyed freight and passengers to the next stretch of navigabie traffic does not now warrant the expense. The
portage to Chats Lake is about three miles loug. portage to Chats Lake is about three miles loug.
did not pursue my journey by steamer, but landed on the Quebec side, a short distance below the rapids. A small stream called "The Quio consequently been christened Quio It is a straggling, unpretentious settlement, and the little life apparent seemed as flat as the ale which mine host of a grandly named hotel doled out at the rate of five cents a gill. It is a pity, I think, that a generous glass of the good hon-
est brew from malt and hops is so difficult to obtain outside the cities and large towns of the Dominion. For lack of it men are led to driuk the distillery business suys is the worst stuft the distilleries turn out. Some call it "White Whisky" and others "High Wines," but cal it what you like, it is a vicious liquid suggestive
of vitriol. It is now greatly drank in the rural districts, taking the place of the once universal Old Rye. The retailers have found that it is very profitable, and the consumers are deluded superior to any other liquor made. Whenever I see the hottle going round I feel inclined to cry out "'Where are the Police ! or Liquor InspecThe navigable stretch between the Chats and Portage-du. Fort is about twenty-four miles long. I made the distance by road, being desirous of seeing the country on the Quebec
side. It is mostly rolling, with here and there a flat section. The proposed railway to Portage-du-Fort will be by no means a difticult under but the farmers as a rule seem to be a poor class About half-way on the road there is a sleepy
little village called Bristol. Drawing near to Portage-du-Fort the country grew more moun of rushing waters could be heard telling of our the Ottawa which are so characteristic of the grand stream, and which are destined, I believe to make it in the near future a favourite rout for pleasure travel.
Portage-du-Fort is prettily situated at the
foot of a deep bay enclosed by thickly wooded mountains. It is the terminal point of the Chats Lake navigation, the river above for eigh miles being full of rapids of the wildest des head of this stretch of wild water, is regarded as one of the most dangerous along the Ottawa or one of the most dangerous alung the Otawa o
its tributaries. The "Calumet Fever" is the name given the dread some raftsmen have o facing this part of their journey.
Portage-du-Fort is in the County of Pontiac I could not get the date of its settlement, but learned that it was surveyed and laid out as a village in 1844. The population now is about
seven hundred. The first settler was Elisha Bentloy, who probably located a few years before joined hin, and brother-in-law named of square mile of land on the condition that they would erect a saw-mill. This was done, and the
firm cleared considerable land and went into the firm cleared considerable land and went into the
manufacture of potash. They did not succeed in making both ends meet and the property berman, who had invested money in the specu berman, who had invested money in the specu
lation. Darrell took out a large raft of spiendid masta, but failed financially, and Messrs. Atkinson \& Usborne, who had been supplying him stepped in and took passession. Change of
ownership did not bring about a change of luck, for soon afterwards the estate passed into th hands of Barnett \& Co., bankers, of London,
England. An old country clergymian the England. An old country clergyman, the
Rev. Henry Usborne, purchased the property Rev. Henry Usborne, purchased the property William Usborne, who succeeded no better than
his predecessors. Finally his son-in-law, Mr. his predecessors. Finally his son-in-law, Mr
John Amy, purchased it and has held posssesion since.

## the amy phoperity

consists of over six hundred acres of land in and about the village, with a farm close by mak
ing in all twelve hundred acres. The first men ing in all twelve hundred acres. The first men vilege capable of running half.a-dozen or more
large establishments. At present there is a large establishments. At present there is a
large flour and grist nill with three run of stone large flour and grist mill with three run of stones
and a commodious and completely fitted saw mill contaning four gangs. The farm-house is
marble. The barns and out-houses are of a superior order and very roomy. On the estate is
a marble quarry of some fifty acres. This a marble quarry of some fifty acres. . It has not yet attracted the attention it merits, but the probability is that it will soon be in
large demand. It is now heing used in the conlarge demand. It is now heing used in the construction of a church at Brockville-Mr. Amy
having given the material and Mr. Rattray having given the material and Mr. Rattray
having carted it to the Canada Central at a having carte.
nominal rate.
In connection with the water privilege, should have mentioned that a few years ago a carding and cloth mill was projected but not completed. The foundation and race-way were built and are to-day in an excellent state of
preservation. Mr. Amy is desirous of finding a purchaser for the whole property and would be willing to accept any reasonable offer, as he and postmaster fully as much as he can properly attend to.

Portage-du-Fort offers many attractions for
 The wild stretch of the river before mentioned is ull of lovely srenes, and there are countless opportunities for glorious rambles along the mountainous shore and among the numerons islands which break up the stream into a thousand gushing channels. The paths made by the the portage, and everything had to be carried on the portage, and everything had to be carried on
the back, wind through the most beautiful cenery, and for real natural beauty compare "well with any of the laboriously constructed Lover's Walks" to be found in city show grounds. A short walk along one of these paths leads to the "Devil's Elbow," the name given a
deep chasm through which the water rushes in deep chasm through which the water rushes in
furious haste-the abrupt turn which the name furious haste-the abrupt turn which the name
indicates increasing the wildness of the foamcrested waves.
The proximity of such a large area of rapid, plashing water renders the air about Portageenlthy. It is one I met had turned storekeeper and mill. owner, and had
Local Legislature.
There are two good hotels in the village, at ither of which the tourist will meet with The Ottawa Hotel, kept by a Mr. J. Agret, is the oldest of the two. It is situated on the river shore and commands a fine view up the bay. Mr. Agret is an old lumberman and a lover of good living. He is of Falstalian proportions, and like that doughty knight is fond of
a jest. Behind the hotel is a niarble obelisk the following inscri
TO COMMEMORATE THE VISIT

## Lady Head <br> Who made the tour of the <br> UPPER OTTTAWA

A BARK CANOE,

## September, 1856.

The Rattray House occupies an elevated site in the centre of Mill street. It is a fine build ing of native marble, containing a number of nished in city style. Mr. Rattray claims that his premises are "the best in the County of daily, except Sunday, at seven a.m. and seven p. m., for Healey's Station on the Canada Cenral, connecting with trains to and from Ottawa, Brockville and Pembroke. Mr. Rattray was Mr. John Ecan, and the famous lumberman, which he displayed in that responsible position shews to good advantage in his capacity as host. Rattray doing a considerable trade in carrying raftsmen across the portage during the period the timber is runuing.
Portage-du-Fort contains several well-stocked Beneral stores, and that of which Mr. John Bourke is proprit tor is a good example. Besides the store, which is very commodions, there are goods disposed of annually at these quantity of lumbering districts is really wonderful to one accustomed to the splitting up of business a carrited on in the towns and cities. A well established country store will combine a dozen ness in each line. A good many, too, have branch establishments scattered away up the river.
There are

## Fole cherches

In the village : Anglican, Roman Catholic, Me thodist and Presbyterian. The first is prettily situated on an eminence overlooking the rapids.
It is of stone and was built in 1856 . The incumbent, Rev. Mr. Motherwell, has also charge Bryson, where he holds fortnightly services
The Koman Catholic Church was built in 1800, during the pastorate of the Rev. Fathe Bourier. It is dedicated to Ste. Melanie. Rev.
Antuine Brunet, a son of La Belle France, is in Antuine Brunet, a son of La Belle France, is in
charge. I found him a most genial companion, und was delighted with his impartial comment
uprent events. He appeared to have a

Canada, and his personal recollections were most interesting. Father Brunet has been in Canada some twenty years, and for some little time was D'Arcy Mectiee, of whom he relates many char The Werteric anecdotes.
The Wesleyans are ministered to by the Rev. Mr. Fowler, and the Presbyterians preside
over by the Rev. Mr. Turnbull.

## the inter-provincial ridide

which connects Ontario and Quebec at this point, is a modern structure one thousand feet bridged at entire stream of the Ottawa is Chaudiere Falls. The Portage-du-Fort bridge nailes connection with the Canada Centra Railway at Healy's Station, seven miles south hailway shall cross in the same vicinity, the numerous islands and rocky ledges rendering the building of a bridge an easy work.

In my last I devoted some space to a few detaining and preparing in marketable shape ob crude wealth of our forests. I propose now to give a few- particulars regarding the conveyance of the timber to market. Sometimes the sticks, which run from twenty to sixty feet long, and from twelve to twenty inches square, are drawn from the forest direct to where they can be made ever, now as the front limits of the available lumber region have been pretty well cleared long ago. As a rule the sticks are allowed to float one by one down the tributaries till they reach the Ottawa, or "Grand River"" as it is sometimes called. These journeys down the smaller rivers are of the most varied character. Perhaps at the start the timber will float in a lake of magnificent proportions. If so, th
sticks are enclosed in a boom-a series of sticks are enclosed in a boom-a series of sticks
connected by chains-and thus they will be connected by chains-and thus they will which is anghored at various points. The out let of the lake may be smooth for a time, but it
will eventually develop into a wild rapi will eventually develop into a wild rapid stream, probably ending in a precipitous fall or
foaming cascade locally termed a "Chute." The foaming cascade locally termed a chute.
timber has to be let loose here and men are de timber has to be let loose here and men are deget jammed among rocks and speedily form th
basis for an immense pile. The breaking basis for all immense pile. The breaking up o
these "jams" is very risky work, and many lives are annually lost by the timber suddenly giving way or by the men slipping off the sticks into the surging waters. This work is called "Driv ing. The men wear boots with soles and heels better hold upon the slippery timber. During a drive the sticks often get badly broken at the two as though they were but toothpicks

> how a crib is made.

Arrived at the Ottawa, they are made up into cribs-that is to say sticks are brought side by side until a width of twenty-four feet is ob-
tained. The sticks are kept tained. The sticks are kept together by six
cross pieces laid two at each end, and two in the cross pieces laid two at each end, and two in the centre. These cross pieces or traverses are
fastened to the sticks by wooden pins two inches thick. On top of the cross pieces are
laid at eyual distances four sticks of timber laid at eyual distances four sticks of timber
which are termed "loading sticks." The whole is made tight and solid by means of wedges
which are driven between the sticks which form which are driven between the sticks which form
the crib proper. The cribs are navigated the crib proper. The cribs are navigated
with long oars or sweeps. In parts of the with long oars or sweeps. In parts of the
river where towing is to be obtained, the cribs are joined together by "cap pieces" which are short slabs having a hole at each end. These holes fit the wooden pins before men.
tioned. When thus joined the cribs form a raft. tioned. When thus joined the cribs form a raft.
When the raft arrives at the head of a rapid When the raft arrives at the head of a rapid
the cribs are once more separated and taken down singly or two at a time according to the nature of the rapid and the "pitch" of water.
From Roche Capitaine, 66 miles above Pemrom Roche Capitaine, 66 miles above Pem-
roke, to the Chaudiere Falls at Ottawa, whereever the rapids are diversified by precipitous
falls or chutes, the Government have built falls or chutes, the Government have built
slides or artificial water-ways for the passage of cribs. As the cribs are passed through the slides they are rafted at the foot and once more proceed as one piece till the next rapid is to one hundred and fifty cribs. One hundred and twenty cribs nake a good sized raft. The number of men required to run a crib through the rapids varies with the place. On but wild piece of water, seven are required; but wo take possession of the crib at the entrance to the slides. Jobbers or local raftsmen generally assist in taking, the timber over these slides, receiving so much per crib. In running rapids
each crib is in charge of a pilot whose word is law. He knows, or is supposed to know, the posilaw. He knows, or is supposed th know, the posiledge, the location and strength of every eddy. The men at the oars watch him closely and at the word of command the apparently unwieldy mass of timber is brought around or hither:and thither as surely as if it were a racing craft.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { xcring; spokt. } \\
& \text { crib down oue }
\end{aligned}
$$

A trip on a crib down one of these wild
stretches is about as exhilarating as any form of musement 1 ant acquainted with. As any form of will always meet with a quiet welcome. All he has to do is to take care mot to get in the way
of the nen. When the raib is cest ofl from thie of the men. When the arib is cast of from the
to get into the current. A dull roar will be
heard, but generally the rapids are just around heard, but generally the rapids are just around
a point and so are hid till the crib is right into them. The approach to a rapid or fall is generally deceptively quiet. The water looks quiet,
oily and glides along in the most innocent manoily and glides along in the most innocent man-
ner till in a twinkling the greatest turmoil takes the place of peace and the swish-swash of the wavelets anong the boulders gives place to a roar as of a giant in agony. Upon entering a
rapid the oars are generally pulled in, but the rapid the oars are generally pulled in, but the
men are all ready at the first sound from the pilot to run out the huge sweeps and ply them in the surging waters to clear the crib of some the atening rock or prevent it from being swung
into an envious eddy or whirlpool. There is into an envious eddy or whirlpool. There is
something very fascinating about this phase of something very fascinating about this phase of
the raftsnaan's life. I have journeyed up the Ottawa above the capital nearly three hundred
miles and spent nearly three months along its miles and spent nearly three months along its rapids are among the pleasantest of the assucia-
tions connected with that chanter in a sometions connected with that chapter in a some-
what varied life. Whenever I heard of a chance to enjoy a ride ou a crib down a rapid, I eagerly availed myself of the opportunity. 1 Portage-du-Fort rapids. There are three slides on this stretch-the the Mountain, and the third the Portage. I did not run the first, in deference to the
earnest persuasions of many kind local friends earnest persuasions of many kind local friends
who averred that it would be tempting Provi-
dence for anyone to run the Calumet unless dence for anyone to run the Calumet unless
business required it. I gave way and contented business required it. I gave way and contented
myself with watching the crils go down the dreaded channel, but though the journey was
undoubtedly characterized at the tinish by a undoubtedly characterized at the finish by a
pretty wild plunge, I felt that the danger had pretty wild plunge, 1 felt that the danger had
leen gratly exaggerated. True, the cribs are only his wits about him and does not mind a wetting-generally very acceptable during the
summer months - the exquisite pleasure of gaining a victory over the surging waters is ample repayment for all the trouble. All that
is wanted is "pluck." No "chicken-hearted" is wanted is "pluck." No "chicken-hearted"
mortal can enjoy the Calumet. I saw some mortal can "pjoy the Calumet. I saw some
cribs go through with "green horns" among
the crews. The novices got scared and were the crews. The novices got scared and were
nearly washed off the crib, while the old hands nearly washed off the crib, while the old hands were only moistened by the spray. I got on a
crib at the foot of the Calmuet and ran the rest of the rapids and slides, Jinuding about a mile
below Portage-du-Fort. This is the only way below Portage-du-Fort. This is the only way
to see the greater part of the wildly romantic scencry which characterizes this part of the river. It is a succession of rapids and cascades
amid countless islets of the prettiest description. There are two slides to run-the Mountain and which is apt to throw the crib into the turn which is apt to throw the crih into the
eddy from which it is sometimes no easy task to escape. The crib I was on went down right,
thanks to a judicious pull at the how at the thanks to a judicious pull at the how at the
critical monent, but the one following got
into the eddy and was over half-an-hour getinto the eddy and was over half-an-hour get-
ting out. We ran the cribs togei her in the yuiet stretches, but separated at the ripids and
slides. The pilot of my crib was James Mcsildes. an pilhe, cheerful-ninded young fellow
Rara, in lithe
who always looked upon the bright side of the picture. The captain of the other crib was Jerry (ibson, a much larger and stronger man,
but one who seemed bent upon grumbing. He
growled at the wind and the water, and swore growled at the wind and the water, and swore
at the crib in the most liberal fashion. It was not surprising therefore that he should get into every eddy that presented itself. My man took
things coolly and plilosophically and came out things coolly and philosophically and came out
comfortably, but poor Jerry expended his comfortably, but poor Jerry expended his
strength in "cuss words" and had to do a deal strength in " 6 institution known as
THE corkry
This consists of a large luw roofed structure with opensidses. In the centre is a houge frame
of timber inclosing a space of about six feet of timber inclosing a space of about six feet
syuare. This space is filled with sand and on this sand the fire is made. Round about the fire are prots for making tea, boiling soup, baking is baked and the pork and beans cooked by
being placed iu a trough by the fireside and covered with saud dug frou beneath the fire. covered mode of cooking eqnals this. The
No other moder
toughest beef is made deliciously tender by this rrocess. Just at the edges of the roof, sticks
of timber are laid to form au outer square and in these sticks the men sit to take their meals. The amount of eating doue on a raft is someopportunity. They begiu work at daylight and
work on till dusk. Mr. Latour, one of the lumwork on till dusk. Mr. Lat by renarking that the hours were pretty much the same as those enjoyed by bank clerks. The latter worked
from nine to three, and the furmer from three to nise ! They drank great quantities of tea and eat prodigiously of bread and pork. There is molasses on board, and occasionally the bill of fare will be varied by what is termed a smack and perhaps some onions. The pork and beans ally first-class. After a run down the rapids I great slice of bread and a dish of plain tea as keenly as ever epicure did the most luxurious
repast. The fresh air, the exercise and the ex. citement all tend, 1 suppose, to quicken digestion and stimulate the appetite.

The men sleep in cabins, shaped like a large dog's house. Two share a cabin, one sleeping
on the floor and one on a shelf above. Some rafts have larger cabins to house four men. Each man has a pair of blankets. The men are generally very cleanly in cheir habits. Before
touching the first meal of the day they will wash their face and hands by the raft side, and from the constant sousings they are getting the rest of their body is in no want of a bath. The
owner or representative of the owner has one of the larg 3 -sized cabins to himself, but there is rarely seen any attempt to fare better than the
men. In one 1 noticed a small clock, a Bible and a copy of Butler's "Analogy of Religion." and a copy of Butler's "Analogy of Religion."
In the evening after dark the men sit round the cookery fire smoking and chatting about the events of the day. 1 think every rattsman
sinokes and keenly enjoys his 'bacria. After the sish of pork and beans has been disposed of, the pipe seems to be a natural sequence. They
turn in early. All is quiet on board a raft before ten o clock. All are astir at daybreak.
There is very little margin on lumbering There is very little margin on lumbering
operations this year. Wages are very low, but prices are even lower in proportion. A raft represents a very great outlay of capital. Fifty
or sixty men with a number of horses have to be supported from September till the end of July, perhaps later. The fees at the slides and charge at the Des Joachim's slide is $\$ 1.25$ per crib. It takes on an average from ten to twelve weeks to get a raft to market after it is got
fairly afloat on the Ottawa. Unless prices take an fairly atloat on the Ottawa. Unless prices take an
upward turn, many a lumberman would be better off if he had left the pines standing on his limits.

## the legend of the calumet

The Chute or fall which. necessitates the slides at the Calumet is calculated to inspire the
spectator with a feeling of awe. Three-fourths of spectator with a feeling of awe. Three-fourths of
the Ottawa river rush through a rocky gorge whe Ottawa river rush through a rocky gorge
which seems not over twenty feet wide, making at the same time a leap of about the same depth. Bodies of water like this seem grander to me than mere water-falls, for while in the latter instance the water only tumbles over a cliff, in force-irresistible force. With a friend I sat by the Calumet for the greater part of an afterloon, and we both experienced a feeling of fascination as we gazed and gazed at the foaming waters. Striking the huge rocks at the bottom of the gorge, the golden-tinted torrent would regain the heights. Ever and anon there would occur an explosion, as it were, in the midst of
the wildest waters, and the air would be filled with spray which the sunlight transformed into a prismatic shower. Now and then great saw-
logs would come down, borne lightly onward as logs would come down, borne lightly onward as
if lucifer matches. Sometimes they would be sent clear to the bottom and strike with a
heavy thud, to be shot up straight as though heavy thud, to be shot up straight as thoug The legend of the Calumet is to the following effect. In the early days a band of French
voyageurs were pursued by Judians and so closely pushed that it was a chance between being tortured and scalped or running down the Calumet
Chute. It was determined to attempt the Chute. It was determined to attempt the
Chute. As the canoe entered the swift waters, the Holy Virgin appeared to the bowsman just a
little ahead, and by her movenents guided him so that the frail craft was carried safely through. his is suid to be the first and ouly time that aud lived. When safely out of teach of the Indians (who of course were all drowued), the voyageurs found that one of their companions
had been left behind. Some time after, one version says several years, an expedition was
sent to look for the missing man. The searchers sent to look for the missing man. The searchers
tound him ou a mountain overlooking the Chute, but he was so overjoyed at the thought ous position that he dropped dead before a ound a newily-dug grave which the searchers had prep pared for himself, and, fastened to a tree at its head, they discovered a strip of birch bark on which he had scratched a porti $\cdot$ al ac-
count of his terrible experience. They luried count of his terrible experience. They buried
him thert, and till within a comparatively recent period a rude cross marked his grave, but this
has fallen away and a small mound which bids fair to be soon obliterated alone remains. It is said he had been obliged to live on ruots and
berries, fearing to attract the Indiaus if he used frearnis, fead that he had thus slowly starved himself,' until, with death staring him in the face, he prepared
tragically filled.
bryson.
At the head of the Calumet Rapids the village
of Bryson lies suagly ensconced at the foot of a owering mountain. Brysou is the county headquarters and boasts a newspaper termed the Pontiac Advance, whose editor was having a
sweet experience at the time of my visit-his columus being almost wholly taken up with Parlianinentary cabusing himself and the two Thos. Murray. To witness how bitter and unhas to go to the rural districts. Bryson is named after the Hon. George Bryson, who has a charming residence about eighteen miles furThe view of the river at Bryson is very lovely, reminding one of the most charming pictures of
Swiss scenery, and recalling to memory the Swiss scenery, and recalling to memory the
famed vale of Llangollen.

HEARTII AND HUME.
ldleness and Waste.-There are thousands who do nothing but lounge and carouse from hive, who consume and waste the honey that honest workers wear themselves out in making,
and insult the day by their dissipation and debauch. There are ten thousand idle, frivolous creatures who do nothing but consume and
waste and wear what honest hands accumulate, and entice others to live as useless and worthless lives as they do. Were every man and
woman honest toilers, all would have an abundance of everything, and half of every day for recreation and culture.
Corporal Punishmext for Children.Spare the rod and spoil the child" is an forgotten that corporal planishment needs especial care in its administration. Personal
castigation should not be administered for castigation should not be administered for
small offences, and, when employed, ought to be so used as to inflict the minimum of injury. It child should be beaten except with a cane, and child should be beaten except with a cane, and the blow fall only on a part of the parson not
likely to be pernanently affected. Perhaps we are growing somewhat too sentimental in the matter of discipine, but it is beyond question
that " boxes on the ear'" and reckless violence that "boxes on the ear' and reckless violence
generally are perilous, and, as measures of imgenerally are perilous, and, as measures of im-
provement, futile, while fraught with danger to broventent, frain
Tretr.-Truth, then, is not always agreeable ? Indeed it is not. Truth, taking it as a whole, is not agreeable. Every man, woman,
and child dislikes it. There are agreeable truths and chisagreeable truths, and it is the province of discretion or sound judgment to make a selec discriminately. Speaking the truth is not always a virtue. Concealing it is very often
judicions. It is ouly when duty calls upon you judicions. It. is only when duty calls upon you
to reveal the truth that it is commendable. A tale-teller may be a truth-teller ; but everyone dislikes the character of a persou who goes from one house to another, and inter-commanicates
all he sees or hears; we never stop to inquire whether he speaks the truth or not. He is truth is particularly offensive in such cases, and never fails to set families at variance. Silence is disc
cious.
Don't Forget. - A successful business man says there were two things that he learned when he was eighteen which were afterwards of great never to forget anything. An old lawyer sent him with an important paper, with certain in.
structions what to do with it. "But," inquired structions what to do with it. "But, inquired
the young man, "suppose I lose it-what shall the young man, suppose 1 do then ?" The answer was, with the utmost emphasis, "You must not lose it." "، I don't emphasis, " ou must not lo do so," said the young man; " but suppose that should happen ?" "But I say it must not happen! I shall make no provision for any such occurrence. You must not lose it!" This
put a new train of thoughts into the young man's mind, and he found that if he was determined to do a thing he could do it such provisions against every contingency that
he never lost anything. He found this equally he never lost anything. He found this equally
true about forgetting. If a certain matter of true about forgetting. If a certain matter of down on his mind, fastened it there, and made it stay.
Give the Ghals a Trade.--If a girl has some trade, well learned, she is an independent the different trades and professions become general, we should soon have few destitute
widows eating the crusts of dependence. widows eating the crusts of dependerce. To
lose one's husband would not be then, as it too lose one's husband would not be then, as it too
often is at present, the very death-blow to all often is at present, the very death-blow to all
hopes of a comfortable living for wife and chilhopes of a comfortable living for wife and chil-
drea. No womau, in these days of expensive tastes and living, can affiord to be the wife of a poor man, who has not something in the corin
of trade or profession to fall back upon in case of need; and as the rich man of to-dav makes the poor man of to-morrow, this assertion ap,-
plies with equal truth to all women, no matter whatever their rank in life. But it may be urged by some in opposition that the various trades and professions are already overcrowded. in large cities ; but if the men who haug in ide in large cities; but if the men who hang in idle--
ness about the streets of these cities cared enough for work to seek it in the rural towns and villages, they would not scek it long and
earnestly without finding it. For these idle, always-out-of-work mechanics never would have a home of their own unless it was given them. Markiage in Haste.-Marriage or engage-
ments to marry should not be entered into inconsiderately: If the old axiom that haste makes waste is true as applied to the ordinary
affairs of life, it may be said that undue haste often results in unspeakable nisery in matrimonial alliances. Love is proverbially blind
he is more-he is wilfully blind, and should be made to open his eyes. A little common sense mingles advantageously with everything; so far tial to safety in affairs of the heart. Many a
girl has had her whole happiness for life destroyed because she obstinately chose to form her estimate of the character of a suitor exclusively by his behaviour towards her, and his protessions of love, rather than by his conduct in re-
gard to others. It is a pretty safe rule that at gard to others. It is a pretty safe rule that at
wan whose life is but an exemplification of sel-
fishness will not long continue generous in his relations to his wife. Character is seldom re-
volutionized by marriage. There may be a volintionized by marriage. temporarily ; it rarely lasts long. And men suffer as well as women from illassorted marriages. Many a towering anibition has been crushed, many a cupiul of happiness from the neglect of a young man to become thoroughly a acquainted with a girl before engag-
ing himself to her.
Power of a Sweet Volce.- There is no power of love so hard to get and keep as a kind
voice. A kind hand is deaf and dumb. It may be rough in flesh and blood, yet do the work of
a soft heart, and do it with a soft touch. But there is no one thing that love so much needy as a sweet voice to tell what it means and feels;
and it is hard to get and keep it in the right and it is hard to get and keep it in the right
tone. One must start in youth, and be on the watch night and day, at work and play, to get and keep a voice that shall speak at all times the
thoughts of a kind heart. But this is the time when a sharp voice is most apt to be got. You a quick, sharp tone, as if it were the snap of a whip. When one of them gets vexed you will hear a voice that sounds as it it were made up of
a snarl, a whine, and a bark. Such a voice often speaks worse than the heart feels. It shows is often in mirth that one gets a voice or a tone that is sharp, and sticks to him through life, and stirs up ill-will and grief, and fulls like a drop of gall on the sweet joys at home. Such as these grt a sharp home voice for use, and
keep their best voice for those they meet elsewhere, just as they would save their best cakes and pies for guests and all their sour food for their own board. I would say to all boys and
girls: "Use your guest-voice at home. Watch girls: "Use your guest-voice at home. Wate,
it day by day, as a pearl of great price, for it will be worth more to you in days to come than the best pearl hid in the sea

## LITERARY

The publication of The Memurirs of M. Thiers, prepared under the supervidion of his widow, will ap,
pear probably in November next. The worh ; snid
contain the must piquaut uad uuexpected details relptive to the eveuts which have happened since leivo, and the The Bodleian Library has acquired a great
number of tragmeuts of docunents on papyri, written number of tragments of ducuments on papyri, written
partlv in Greek, party in Alathic, which relate to the
Mdministration of Egypt
tith Muster the Khaliphe. The British Museum has
similur documeats. A Patis correspondent says : Mme. Greville
is a comfortable-looking body of thiry-five, with the eir
of furty, and is a most agreesble taliker. In her varibed experience she has seen a gond deal of the ups and
downs of life, but has now settled down, as she saya,
to making her three novels yerrly." Colonfl Colomb, K. A., who has gained re-
pute for some very faithful rendering of German poems



## MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Verdi, the eminent composer, has completed
a new five-act opera " Montezuma," to be first produced a new five
iu Milan.
Mivs
Miss Rose EyTinge, who recently returned
from Europe is shid to from Europe. is said to have brought with her one or two
new sensational plays which she intends to produce dur-
in

Theonore Thomas is to be paid $\$ 10,000$ a year for five veara by the Ciucinnati Conervatury of
Music. One of his New York musical friends sayy He the
has made money enoagh by bis contert, but hasn't the has made money e
fuculty of keeping it
The first representations of Wagner's Perci-
val will take place ent Bayreuth during the sumener of
1s80
Ouly those who have faithfullv subserthed their 1880. Only those who have faithfillv subseched their
fifteen marks duriug 1878 , 1879 , and 1880 to the Patrunat-
vertin will be admitted to these performances.

## HUMOROUS.

Nothing makes a bald-headed man so mad 'TuERE are more poor houses constructed from " Keer your patients alive," said an old doc-
to a graduating cluss of studenta; " dead men pay no T
 We never knew but one man whe had abso-
lute frith in humanity, and he advertived for a lost umIute fitit in humanity, Rnd
breils in this paper lately.
A Camper-out who went for bis health says
he is heartily glad to get home so that be can recruit ior auother season of healthtul plexsure next year. No one has beph able to explain why it is
that a man feels he is more likely to vet up in time in
the morning by keeping his watch or clock halt au hour Whes a man reaches the top of a stairwuy
aud attenpte to make one more step higher, the seneation

The county-fair orator who is not informed that his effiort beat anything ever attenpted by Henry
He was an old, old man, and wheu he came in the other morning with a twenty-four foot bumbor
fith.pole and carelensly retnurked that that wus the kind
of corn atalks hla garden proditred in a good sefteon, we


L. P. CENLIFFE OWER, C.P.,
secretary Royal Commission to the fabis Eumbitos.


austrian ocelpation of grahovo, herzegomina

SADLT


 From the witchery and power of your oharms.
Wasit hance, or wait fate or was it heaven,


 No, your soop a monenen tumued, and then theie iew


## 'THE FAVOURITE.’

## athetivg cruls on the lowep st

Tired and weary as I was, with the somewhat dreary monotony of a year's city life, the delight with which 1 accepted an invitation from
my good friend, Bob $M$-, to accompany him on a cruise in his yacht, may be easi imagined. oa a cruise in his yacht, may be easi imagined.
A hurried telegram, I start to-night,' was
quickly despatched, and the same evening I was on board the steamer "Quebec ", bound was
Murray Bay, whence we were to start. From the Murray Bay, whence we were to start. From the
Quebec boat I changed next morning to the steamer "Union," which landed me at Murray
Bay about two p.m. We were detained Bay about two p.m. We were detained several
days here for want of wind, but on Thursday, days here for want of wind, but on Thursday,
July 11th, we were favoured with a moderate breeze from the west which suited us very well. The yacht, a sketch of which is given else.
where in this issue, is named "The Favourite." She is "dxndy" "rigged, i.e., she carries jib, mainsail and jigger or mizzen; her length, 26
feet ; tonnage, 8 , with 2,000 pounds of pig-iron feet : tonnage, 8 , with 2,000 pounds of pig-iron
as ballast. The cabin is tolerably commodious, and the crew, four in number, were able to bunk
very comfortably therein. The centre of the very comfortably therein. The centre of the
cabin was taken up by two large hampers taining our provisions, which consisted of can-
ned meats and soups, sausages, pork and sea ned meats and soups, sausages, pork and sea
biscuit ; our liquids, which I will not specify ; a small spirit stove, our dishes and our shore
clothes. There were also several lockers and a clothes. There were also sev
small compartment forward.
skipper, Bob M- the owner of "، The FRvourite," a fine athlete, thorough sailor and Nenial compaguon de royage. Then young Billy enthusiastic. Next, myself ; and lastly, our pilot, an old salt of fifty years' experiance on the river, anon wont to steer the stateliest ships, now
in his declining years content to pilot the tiniest in his decining years content to pilot the tiniest a surveillance over the was employed to have ashore, and to point out to us the channels, reefs and anchoring places on our route. Our route,
did I say? Pardon. We were off for ten days at least. That was certain. Practerea nihil. Whithersoever the wind directed we would go. We would make Rimouski, if possible, otherwise Tadousac and the Saguenay.
rising, the wind, as I Thave said, was west was rising, the wind, as I have said, was west, our
traps were bundled on board, the anchor weighed, all sail set, "good-by" sh "ited to our friends
on the beach and we were sation was delightful. Off from the conventionalities of land life. Off from crowds, white shirts, newspapers, gossip, style. Off, in fact,
from everything landike from everything landlike, except our pipes, grub and sundry novels, wherewith to wile away a
lonesone hour. Leaving old Cappe at the helm, we began to stow away our bags and baggage, and trim, and, this done we ordered dinner N-at once assumed the post of cook-the
duties of which position he filled very satisfactorily during the trip-and a capital meal of egas--hard boiled-ham and soup was shortly served and washed down with a copious draught
of lime-juice. This was the first and last time we partook of this beverage. We had lighted our we partook of this beverage. We had lighted our -clad, I may interpose, in flannel shirts, heavy trousers, long boots and nondescript cap-when the skipper and the cook uere both seized with an agonizing stomach ache. We at once, rightly or wrongly, attributed this malady to the unfortunate lime-juice, and unanimously resolved to have no more of it. During the afternoon the night off the Portage, six miles from Riviere du Loup. We immediately turned in for the night. Our beds consisted solely of a mattrass, carpet. bags and rugs doing duty as pillows, and our
great coats serving as covers. "Lights out! To great coats serving as covers. "Lights out : To
sleep!" Easy enough to say so, friend Bob! but we could not sleep. The novelty of the situation, the rocking of the boat, the shining of the
glorious moon through the cabin wind glorious moon through the cabin windows, the clanking of the anchor
sleep for so many hours.

## was sweet and refreshing.

The twelfth, a day so turbulent in Montreal, broke peacefully as we rose at $4.15 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. The sun
was just rising, and the day promised fair. The breeze was still west, so we ran before the wind breeze was still west, so we ran before the wind
and made Riviere du Loup wharf exactly at five
o'clock a.m. Here we lay till noon, when, with falling tide, we sailed to Cacouna, six miles from
Riviere du Loup. We anchored in Cacouna Bay Riviere du Loup. We anchored in Cacouna Bay,
opposite the St. Lawrence Hall and alongside opposite the St. Lawrence Hall and alongside
the yacht " Guinever"," of Quebec. After dinshore, found the village in a great state of ax citement over the telegrams from Montreal. We
read the telegrams, and, desirous to avoid any read the telegrams, and, desirous to
undue excitement, went aboard again.

We did not leave ('acouna till Saturday at 2 p.m. As the tide began to fall we left with a stiff river was rather exciting, as the saa was wass the
We were all thoroughly drenched, bitterly cold We were all thoroughly drenched, bitterly cold
and unable to smoke. The sky looked threaten ing, black murky clouds beginning to gather over the lofty mountiains that guard the en-
trance to the Saguenay. We arrived safely, however, at about 6.15, in splendid condition to enjoy our evening meal of hot soup, sausage
and biscuit. There are few prettier spots than and biscuit. There are few prettier spots than lovely bay just at sundown, was perfectly grand.
" La Mouette," the vacht of the Hon. Mr. La Mouette," the vacht of the Hon. Mr.
Angers, and the "Cruiser," of Mr. Allan Gilmour, were also anchored near us. Mine host
Fennell, of the Tadousac Hotel, received us right Fennell, of the Tadousac Hotel, received us right
royally on going ashore, and we enjoyed his comroytable hostlery-Folus being unpropitious till Tuesday, the 16th, spending the time at bilthe Government salmon-breeding establishment On Tuesday, at 11 a.m., we started in company waiting for vessels from the Saguenay-but we soon distanced her. The wind was light south. west, and a dense fog compelled us to steer by
compass. The pilot took the helm, and his calculations were marvellously exact, as we emerged from the fog exactly opposite Cacouna, and, Riviere du Loup as nicely, as if we had been able to discern every object on shore. Kainy weather and fog kept us at Rivière du Loup until Thurs-
day, July 18th-two miserable days. We cast day, July 18th-two miserable days. We cast loose from our moorings about 7 a.m. on Thursday, wind east and very light. We hugged the
shore to avoid currents, and passed inside the shore to avoid currents, and passed inside the
Pilgrims. The great gaunt rocks were literally
alive with gulls and ducks,
"The clamour of whose yoang
Echoed in shriller cries which rung,
In wild discordance round the roek."
We tried a shot or two at them, but were too far
off to do any execution. A shoal of seals on off to do any execution. A shoal of seals on a
small rock were also fired at, but unsuccessfully. At 4.15 we landed at Kamouraska. All day Friday the fog was thick and there was no wind. and at night, just as we were about to turn in, a light breeze from the east came up, and in a few minutes a small gale was blowing. The pilot as sured us that the wind would hold till morning, so we decided to wait. When
o'clock on Saturday morning,

The breeze of a joyful dawn blew free,
so after a hurried breakfast everything was made ship-shape, and at 5 o'clock we left under reefed mainsail, jib and jigger, with a splendid east
wind, for Murray Bay. Comparatively speaking,
but the good boat stood it grandly. I have been sailing around this part of the St. Lawrence
for four or five years and have seldom experfor four or five years and have seldom exper-
ienced a stiffer breeze or heavier sea. We of course shipped a great deal of water and were
thoroughly ducked ourselves, but the sail was most invigorating and we enjoyed it immensely. At half-past six we were home again after a ten
days' trip. There was nothing particalarly days' trip. There was nothing particularly
eventful in our voyage. Nothing, some may say, to justify the publication of our log, but as a record of a pleasant cruise and of a holiday ex-
cursion out of the usual beaten track, it may cursion out of the usual beaten track, it may
give some an idea of what to expect on an aver give some an idea of what to expect on an aver
age yachting cruise on the lower St. Lawrence

Teftotem.

## THE TALISMAN.

a love romancis from the french.
It was midhight, and a bride of rare beauty was seated withal a luxurious boudoir of the gay
city-the capital of France. A dainty fermme de city-the capital of France. A dainty fermme de
chambre had but just left the apartment, when Frederic de la Tour, the young husband, en-
tered.
Madame de la Tour was seated near an open wood fire, the folds of a beautiful robe de chambre, of a light, soft texture, thrown around
her. ber. My darling," exclaimed de In Tour," 1
could not come before." As he spoke he threw himself on his knees before her. four friends have just gone?" inquired his
"O histener.
"Yes, and I am with you."
"Yo not

Do not kneel, Frederick; there is room fo you on this couch," continued Madame de la
Tour. "No, let me remain thus. It seems as if not be real; that you are not indeed mine to love and cherish. I can not remove my eyes from your dear fact,", dreading that you will vanish
from my sight."
from my sight."
"Be very sure that I do not propose to vanish,"
replied Madame de la Tour. "Yesterday I was the widow of Lord Melville, and to-day I am as it may seem, you do not dream."
as it may seem, you do not dream.
Fruderic de la Tour had
pose that a fairy had been meddling with his affairs. Within a few nonths past he had enjoyed a stroke of inexplicable good fortune. He
had become rich and happy beyond his fondest had become rich and happy beyond his fondest
expectations. One afternoon while returaing expectations. One afternoon while returning
from his office, he was, in the Rue St. Honoré from his office, he was, in the Rue St. Honore,
accosted by a lady who was driving in a magnificent equipage.
" Monsieur! Monsieur !" she called.
The footman had lowered the steps, and motioned de la Tour to enter the carriage. Astonished beyond measure, he obeyed.
"I have received your letter, Monsieur," ontinued the lady, in a charming musical voice "A letter from me, madame?" responded Frederic, in a tone of surprise.

Yes; did you not write to me?",
Never, madame, to my knowledge," was the respectful rejoinder.
"You will kindly pardon me, monsieur,"' continued the lady; "I have made an absurd mistake and my only excuse is that you so greatly
resemble a friend of mine that I mistook you for resemble a friend of mine that I mistook you for
him. Great heavens!" she cried, "what must him. Great heavens !" she cried, "what must
you think of me? and yet the resemblance is you think of
Ere the lady had completed her explanation the carriage had been driven into the courtyard ed his hand for his companion to alight.
"I would explain further," continued the tranger, "I am Lady Melville.
De la Tour bowed. By the beauty of the speaker he was positively dazzled, and accepted "' My nama is invederic to call
"My only a struggling artist." Tour," he said The singular a strugling artist.
The singular meeting described had resulted, "Come and sit beside me," continued Madame de la Tour. "I have something to say, but cannot speak while you remain kneelin Frederic obeyed.
once upon a time," continued Louise. "I knew you would tell me some fairy story," speak, it is music." " "Now, listen to me, my friend. Once upon a time there was a young girl born of parents
who had once been rich. At the age of fifteon she was lirought to Paris by her father, who found at Lyons he was making but little money. Four years that father struggled valiantly against adversity, but finally inness seized him.
To be brief, dear Frederic, he died in hospital, and soon the poor mother followed, and then the young girl was left all alone. Had there been have appeared, but there was none. The girl was in Paris, without relatives, without friends,
and crippled by debts which she could by no and crippled by debts which she could by no
meaus pry. She sought work, but could obmeaus pry. She sought work, but could ob-
tain none. Vice extended her arms; but there tain none. Vhose extended her arms, but there
are souls whose instincts are so honest they shrink from even the thought, and can remain patient even while starving.

Time passed. At length every cent was gone, and for twenty-four hours no particle of
ood passed her lips. Oh, Frederic y you who have never known hunger and misery cannot understand the suffering I might picture, cannot know the pain endured when forced to beg-and
to implore alms the girl was compelled. At to implore alms the girl was compelled. At
dark, one evening, she crept forth from her
odgings; the night was cold and rainy. In her
desperation she accosted a young man, who desperation she accosted a young man, who a coin. The stranger did not even deign to
touch her hand ; the look of misery and distress offended his eye. At this instant a gendarme "Ceived the girl.
ou will follow me to the lock you for begging. ou will follow me to the lock-up.
At these words a cry of despair was wrung
from the lips of the unfortunate girl. Quickly the young man interposed.
"This young girl is an acquaintance of mine; I know her ; there is no begging in the question.
Come," he continued, addressing the young and Come," he continued, addressing the young and trem:bling woman, "it is time you were at home.
Do not fear ; it is only a mistake on the part of Do not fear; it is only a mistake on the part of
this good guardian of the public peace." Leaning on the arm of the stranger, the girl Leaning
walked on.
"Do not fear, Mademoiselle," whispered the young his. "flacing a purse in the hand that lay out of sight of this Cerberus
"Why ! I remember the girl !" exclaimed De a Tour.

And also know the man.'
I do ; it was no other than myself.'
amps 1 saw your pace, and its overy of the street came impressed upon my mind. You have saved my life - perhaps even my very honorand I had reason to remember you."

To remember me ?
"Indeed, yes. You little thought that a
woman to whom you gave alms and protection, would become Lady Melville, and was your
future wife." uture wife."
"This do
e la Tour does indeed seem like a dream," said de la Tour.
"And you-so beautiful, so truly lovely, begged in the open streets ?",
"Once, and once only."
" I did not see your fece.
"No for it was covered by hatery veil. On the following day-one, in fart, that 1 regard as
among the happiest in my life-an old dady in among the happiest in my life-an old lady in
whom I had fortunately inspired confidence and some interest, ongaged me as her seamstress. ny gaiety returued. From the service I haven
 ed to a friend of my patroness-Lord Melvile. He wasa a man of about sixty, tall, thin, but of dignififed bearing.

Mademoise:le', he sinid to me, 'I know "، Marry you ?" 1 questioned with much sur. ": Yes, I have an immense estate, which I do
 delicate and my life lonely. If I can eredit all
I have been told, you are gool and pure. Will Yare been told vou are
you be Lady Melville? "I loved you, Frederic, who knew not of my existenee. 1 loved you, althongh $I$ had seen you
hut once. I conld not forget, and there was something in my heart and soul that told me we would met again, that our lives woold run in
the sell: same e current; how I knew not and yet the self.same current; how, I knew not, and yet
I felt sure. When I looked at Lord Melville, I felt sure. When I looked at Lord Melville,
and saw the resolute expression on his: face, I and saw the resolute expression on his; face, I
feared that he wished to marry me simply to carry out his revenge
"His persuasions were redoubled. I knew his years were many, and that my fortune would
he great. I thought of you, and how I could he nefit you, did I but possess wealth, and at length I yielded consent-I became Lady Mel"How strange it all seems," replied de la
Tour. riom inf fairy tale. I, a poor the heir of one of England's richest peers.
"Happy Lord Melville !" exclaimed
"Happy Lord Melville !" exclaimed Frederic;
"He was happy," replied you." Mme. de la Tour, " and never regretted his choice. He knew that I had seen yon before our marriage."
"You told him ${ }^{\text {Y " }}$
"Yes, all. It was not till after our marriage, Frederic, that I again saw you, and although we soon learned to read each other's liearts, our lips
were silent. Lord Melville was wealthy beyond were silent. Lord Melville was wealthy beyond
my wildest expectations. He could not spend my wildest expectations. He could not spend him he realized that while the difference in our ages rendered love impossible, gratitnde would attach me to him. Three months after our mar riage Lord Melville died, leaving me all he pos sessed, and I resolved never to marry again un-
less I could espouse the one man who had al less could espouse

And you won the love of that man ?"
woman his kinduess had proterted," rejoined woman his kindness had proterted, rejoined
Iouise de la Tour, extending her hand. "You
remember continued the speaker, "that I refused remember continued the speaker, "that I refused the purse ?"
" Yes, you

Only, one, and at the time I was almost "" But it procured you food?"
a ruby necklace that encircled her white throat. To this necklace hang an exquisite med allion. To this necklace hung an exquisite med allion.
"See, dear Frederic, I did not part with my As she spoke she truched the spring and dis"It is the on
Tour. ${ }^{\text {Yes. }}$
And you retained it?
"I would sooner have parted with life. I showed it to a baker, and asked him to trust me.
He did so and on the following day I was able to pay for the iood his kindness permitted me to
" Do you remember the day I met Lady Melville." "Yes, my dear, it was the happiest of my lite.
I knew you, but you did not recognize me", I knew you, but you did not recognize me."
"Surely there has been a fairy in my life," replied de la Tour thoughtfully.

Why do you say so ?" poor, struggling painter, but from the time of
our meeting the tide changed and prosperity our meetin
visited me.
"W Would you know the name of the fairy ?" "It was you, Louise!" exclaimed Frederic
jovfully. "You bought my picture?" joyfully. "Many of them, aud have won your love ?" Frederic de la Tour took the gold piece and pressed it to his lips. To that same bit of gold he owed happiness and fortune.
"While I am the fairy,"

While I am the fairy," continued Louise, "it is you, dear love, who gave me the precions

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## OUR CHENS COLUMN

worli Solutionsto Problen
to correspondents．
J．W．S．，Montreal．－Letter received．Many Thanks． Student，Montreal．－The position is incorrect．

the dominion chess association The Trurney of the recent Dominion Chess Ansocia－
tion Congress has not yet been brought to a conclusion
 the fresiness or the ang their worn of，and hame are loeiug their intereat in the
 sists，we cooceive，in the encounters being carried con
ine same
tocality，whatever may be their
 maintain，as far as prosible，the uniformity of the whole
proceedins．
Wee Practiano amere both，however，that these things，were im． and that of which we are now speaking，tilil，it would
have been better had it been otherwise． Another point to be noticed is this，tha this nature the competitors，cone，or ought to come，pre
pared for tue work in hand，and anxiolts t，
ive it be energy which it requires，and，alsos，the time neeceseary to
 important matters presenting themselves for consider

 | should lack muec of that vigour and correctness whith |
| :--- |
| characterized its inception．No blame can be sttached |




 should be made as were found to answer orwapementin the the
late Paris Tourney，especially the regulation which seems to have brought the whole of the oontent to a
conclusion within the shorteat poskible time affer its

We cony from Land and water the following particu－
 much interest by Chessplayers in England．
The first prize in the Cuallen
 in the finest possible style，for of the twelve garomes
played by him he won all save one，and that was drawn，




The constitution of the Detroit Chees Association be－
xins with the following preamble：＂We deem the same



 Rogers，
－Glorybe Demecrat，St．Louis，U．S． PROBLEM No． 192. By W．A．Shinkman． black．


International tourney game GAME 295TH．
（From the Hartford（Conn．）Times． Played in the International Correspondence Tourney
hetreen L．S．Athinion，of Tiilton，N．H．，aud Henry
Waight，of England． Waight，of England．


chess in australia．

（Frnm the Adelaide Observer．）
a chass hrilliant
The following beautiful specimen of the late Mr．S．
Tyrrell＇s skill was the secoud game of $a$ natch on his first figuring in Adelaide chess，and when in the
zenith of his play．The match beran Octoher 26 th， 1867，and ended january 28th，
stood－Charlick， 7 ；Tyrrell， 2 ．
White．－（Mr．S．Tyrrell．）Black．－（Mr．H．Charliok．）

| （Muzio Gambit．） |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1． P to K 4 | 1．P to K 4 |
| 2．P tok 4 | 2．$P$ takes $P$ |
| 3． Kt to $\mathrm{K} \mathrm{Bl}^{3}$ | 3．P to K Kt 4 |
| 4． B to B 4 | 4．P＇to $\mathrm{Kt}^{5}$ |
| 5．$P$ to $Q 4$ |  |
| The match included four Mazios，each side winning |  |
| two．This method of conducting the attack－known as |  |
| Toch and Ghulam Kaskim s－was a favourive wilh Mr． |  |
|  |  |
| it was not usually considered so strong as Casting．Thelatter line of attack in now exploded owing to the |  |
|  |  |
| strength of the Paulsen Defence－Q to K B 4－and con－ |  |
|  |  |
| sequently the text－move and McDonnell＇s attack，Q Kt to B 3 ，are likely again to come in vogue． |  |
| 5．$P$ takes K |  |
|  | 6． P to Q4 |
| 7．B takes $\mathrm{Q} P$ P 7． Pt to K B |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |



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