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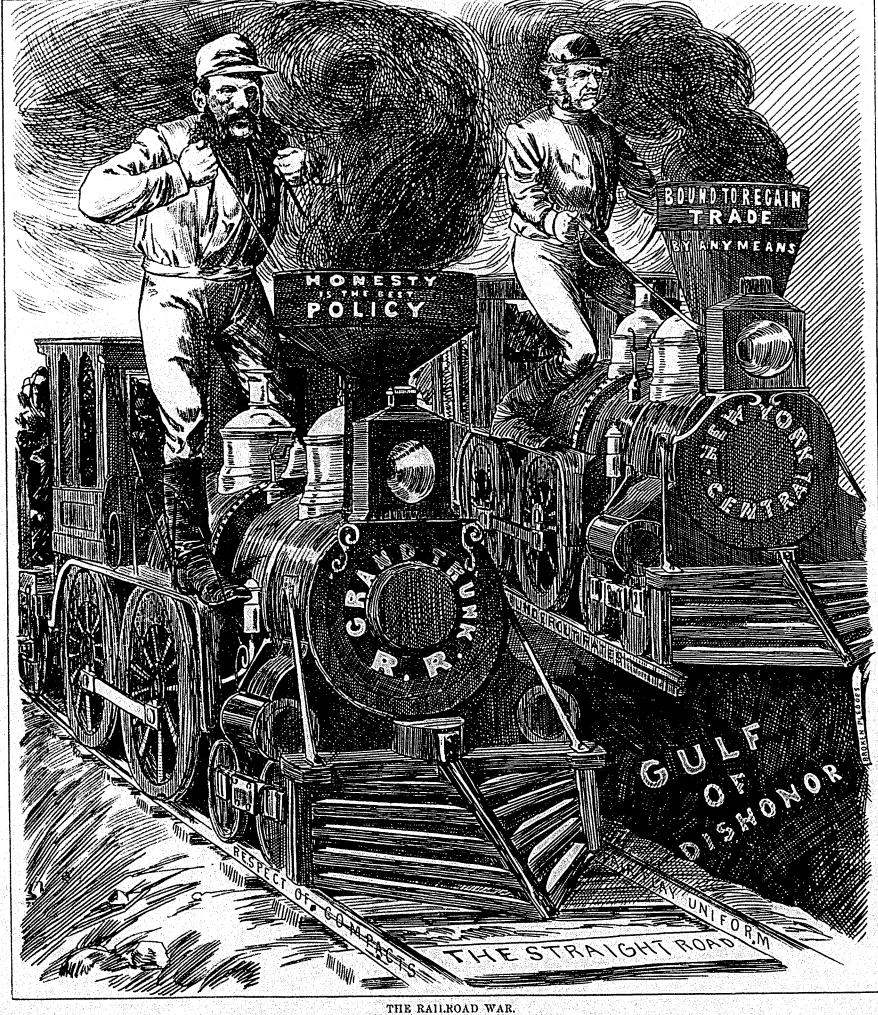
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Vol. XIII.—No. 21.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1876.

SINGLE COPIES, TEN CENTS.



THE RAILROAD WAR.
ON THE RIGHT TRACK.

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# CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS

Montreal Saturday, 20th May, 1876.

### PECK LOADING

The various and important questions arising out of the construction and navigation of ships, with a view to the maximum of sa'ety, and the gradual diminution of danger to human life and limb, have been something of a hobby with this journal. For one past year, we have pegged away at this subject, and it is some satisfaction to know that our suggestions have not been unheeded in responsible quarters. In the prosecution of our course, in this direction, we may briefly refer to-day, to the present state of the Merchants' Shipping Bill in England, which the Government have confided to the coaching of Sir CHARLES AUDERLEY. At a late debate which took place upon its merits in the House of Commons, the clause dealing with deck loading came up for consideration, and the opportunity was taken to challenge the plan by which the Government proposes to deal with it. Mr. PLIMSOLL wished to prohibit deck loads, with a few exceptions, so as to stop the great waste of life arising from the carriage of timber cargoes on deck. Sir Charles ADDERLEY, however, contended that it is absolutely impossible to prohibit deck cargoes, though he admitted that deck cargoes are dangerous, and to meet the case he proposed to bring cargoes carried on deck within the tonnage dues. At present such eargoes are exempt from the payment of these duties.

There is no doubt, whatever, that the prohibition of deck cargoes would greatly hamper the exportation of agricultural machinery from England. An even more fatal objection is, that such a measure, being inoperative as regards foreign vessels. would certainly transfer to them a considerable share of the British ocean carrying trade. The chief fault of the clause as it stands is that the triffing amount payable for tonnage dues can scarcely have any appreciable deterrent influence on the practice of carrying deck cargoes. If it is found profitable to do this at present, so it will equally be when the Bill becomes law No doubt the clause is a the right direction, and deserves some praise as a piece of experimental legislation. As, however, it is of the first importance that all the vexed questions connected with merchant shipping should be finally settled, we question whether it would not have been more judicious to give the clause greater restrictive power. That fertile cause of loss of life at sea, the conveyance of timber on deck during winter, ought certainly to be fenced round with safeguards, if not absolutely prohibited. It is acknowledged on all hands, says the London Globe, to be a most

hamper the peril is so enormously increased that many underwriters scarcely care to accept such risks at any premium. The consequence is that the winter timber carrying trade becomes a vehicle for something like gambling, patched-up old ships being freighted to their extreme capacity in the hope that a single lucky voyage will recoup their original cost.

### THE SALONICA OUTRAGE.

We were asked, the other day, by a person who had read much, but understood little, of the Herzegovinian insurrection, to give him the secret and true cause of the uprising. Our reply was that the grounds of discontent were not political, but religious and social. The inhabitants of the Turkish principalities in the valley of the Danube are Christians and cannot abide the infidel Moslem, and the antipathy is of course mutual. Furthermore, their women are proverbially handsome, and they are constantly being carried off to people the harens of Stamboul and Scutari. Much that we have since read confirms these views, and shows that the revolt is more serious and complicated than it would otherwise be. The recent outrage at Salonica is the last bit of terrible corroboration. Salonica is a city forming part of the Pashaship of Romelia, European Turkey. Under the Romans, it was the capital of Macodonia, and was called Thessalonica. It is rather famous for massacres of the innocents than otherwise. The Emperor Theodosius once put 7,000 of its inhabitants to the sword, owing to up. Of its 70,000 inhabitants, about 20,000 are Christians and, therefore, sufficiently numerous to withstand Turkish aggression. When a collision does take as was the case the other day. The trouble arose from the fact that a Christian girl was said to have become a convert to Mahometanism. The American consulwas at the railway station when his attention was attracted by the cries of the girl. She was surrounded by a score of Musulmans who wanted to take her forcibly to the mosque. The consul took was seeking for information as to her nationality, the German and French consuls were separately informed that a woman belonging to their respective nationalities had been dragged into the mosque. They consequently repaired to the mosque, where they were beaten to death. A frigate left Constantinople, at once, for Salonica with Echerif Pasha, who was appointed Governor of Salonica and Turkish Commissioner. The second dragoman of the French Embassy, and the German consul at Constantinople, were also on board. The punishment of the guilty has been ordered with publicity befitting the gravity of the crime. A French man-of-war left Constantinople immediately on the receipt of the news to protect the lives and interests of French citizens and the honor of the flag. The other powers acted at once, and the situation became very alarming. It was generally thought that the Salonica affair would prove fatal to Turkey. The interference of European Powers for the benefit of Christians was considered unavoidable, as it seemed evident the Porte was powerless to protect them against the outbreaks of fanaticism. Turkey has, however, made prompt and ample reparation, and, as we write, the hope is expressed that a crisis will be avoided. It can be only for time, however, because the same causes of discontent and hostility still exist, and may break out again at any moment.

### THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

The French Minister of Education has just delivered a speech before the Congress of the Departmental Learned Societies, dangerous practice, especially in the North | which deserves, as it has received, wide Atlantic. The voyage from Canada is bad and serious attention. M. WADDINGTON enough, according to that journal, during being a Protestant, his language in regard winter even in properly stowed vessels, to freedom in matters of Church and State but when their decks are loaded with top has particular significance. After dwelling dressed in kilt and long tunic.

on the various educational measures which he considered necessary, M. Waddington declared that they are works of peace, works of internal development, and it is in this path the Government intends to march with firmness, but with prudence. It is what Marshal MacManox desired, in decreeing, a few days before, an Exhibition of the Products of Industry and the Fine Arts in 1878. He wished to show that France is henceforth mistress of her destinies, having a constitution which Universal Suffrage has just sanctioned by an emphatic vote. He desired that the first act of France on issuing from the Provisoire and on feeling herself secure should be to invite the nations of Europe to this fraternal struggle. The Chief of the State, whose glory was acquired on battle-fields, desired that the young Republic should reap its first laurels in this peaceful arena. He wished France to show Europe and the world that if she is not afraid of rivals in the domain of industry; in the domain of arts she has retained the first mak. The delegates of learned societies, whom he was addressing, will have their part in that great celebration; they will be called to hold a great scientific conference; they will be called to meet their confreres and foreign secunts. They will learn to esteem and appreciate them. They, also, will carry away recollections and lessons, and be missionaries in a foreign land of the mind and intelligence of France. As many of the delegates were about to return to their Departments, the Minister requested them to tell everybody that preparations are being made for this the peculiar way in which he was brought great pacific contest, and that they should prepare themselves for entering on it with confidence and security. The Government of the Republic is a Government of peace abroad and of order and pacification at place it is sure to be of a grave character, home. The Government, firmly resolved to maintain in all things the rights of the State, is profoundly respectful towards everything that is dear to the religious conscience-it respects equally the priest's gown and the professor's robe. The Marshal has already said on several occasions that he appeals to all men of good will, to all French citizens :-- " tell everybody that we have faith in the future, the girl under his protection. While he and that with the co-operation of all, with the help of God and under His Divine protection, the Republic of 1875, our young and dear Republic, will procure France long days of prosperity and greatness."

> At length, Queen Victoria is officially proclaimed Empress of India-proclaimed too, after the favorite medieval fashion. On Tuesday, the 9th inst., the heralds and trumpeters went forth, and the sheriffs read the decree at the Royal Exchange, at Charing Cross, and the Town Hall, Brentford.

On the following day the imperial announcement was made at Edinburgh Cross. The Scotch ceremony was most picturesque, and was conducted by the heralds, pursuivants and the Queen's trumpeter for Scotland, Duke of Albany (His Royal Highness, Dake of Edinburgh,) who read the support of all Republican deputies. the proclamation, and was responded to The Republique Française, M. GAMBELTA'S by the Marquis of Bute as pursuivant.

The affair created a great stir and at-

Thousands of the Scottish nobility attended, with their suites and equipages. Since the days of the Prince Consort, her Majesty has been a great favourite in the North, and it is doubtful if the loyal Scots would refuse the sovereign anything that did not absolutely amount to a curtailment of the liberties of the masses. The gorgeous uniforms of the military and the rich attire of the ladies united in forming one of the most interesting spectacles.

The heralds wore the regular insignia of their office, and the pursuivants carried the mace and other emblems of ancient authority. A detachment of the Seventyninth Highlanders, one of the finest Scotch regiments of the line, formed the guard of honour, having a full band at its head, all

It is some satisfaction to know that, after all the money, labor and determined intent to improve our paper, it has received a large share of public encouragement, But there are still very many of our subscribers in arrears who neglect to remit what they have owed for a considerable lapse of time. It is impossible to conduct so costly an enterprise as this, and it is particularly impossible to carry out all the improvements which we contemplate, without a due recognition from subscribers, A subscription is not a compliment to publishers, as so many seem to imagine. It is a purely business transaction where ample value is given for value received. It is a contract which should be faithfully carried out on both sides. We regularly mail every week a paper that costs us time. labor, money and talent, and our sub scribers duly receive it. It is, therefore, only simple justice that they should send us the amount of their subscription without delay, and without being continually called upon for it. And not only should each subscriber pay promptly, but if he is pleased with the paper, as we are proud to believe that thousands are, he might extend the good work by procuring us an additional subscrber. Were each one of our subscribers to do this, it would cost him no trouble, while it would, at once, double our circulation, and thus enable us without delay to make the paper still more deserving of their patronage.

As we go to press, we learn by telegraph that everything points to a complete understanding having been arrived at by the three empires in connection with the Turkish question; they are clearly animated by a pacific policy. The decisions arrived at have been communicated to the English, French, and Italian ambassadors. One result of the conference is that Turkey has been requested to grant the Insurgents an extension of the armistice for the purpose of executing the promised reforms and aiding further negotiations. The powers also intend to reinforce the naval strength off Scutari for the greater protection of Christians. Great credit is given to Prince Gortschakoff for the able manner in which he handled the Eastern question. The decision of the conference in the matter of the Turkish troubles will be embodied in a memorandum communicated direct to the English, French and Italian Governments. The memorandum is drawn up for the purpose of inducing the guarantee ing powers to give their moral support to the demand addressed to the Porte for several weeks armistice in Herzegovina, and also to give material support at Salonica by sending men-of-war thither for the protection of Christians. These men ofwar would be held in readiness to hasten to any part of the coast on summons from foreign consuls.

The appointment of M. DE MARCERE, as French Minister of the Interior, has been gazetted. M. Jules Ferry presiding at a numerously attended meeting of the party of the Left, promised M. DE MARCERE organ, approves of M. DE MARCERE's appointment. M. FAYE, of the Republican tracted an assemblage of unequalled bril- Left, and Deputy from the department of Lot et Garonne, has been apointed to sue ceed M. DE MARCERE as Under Secretary of State.

At a recent sitting of the Council General of the Department of Vauchuse, a member spoke in opposition to the proposed subscription for a monument to be erected by the Franco-American Union, asserting that Americans showed ingratitude toward France during the late war. The Prefect refuted this assertion, and recalled the fact that during the late war he was Prefect of Dijon, and in the presence of invasion, he received a delegation of American citizens, who handed him 200,000 francs for the sick and wounded, Subsequently, other delegations of Americans brought him additional subscriptions, altogether more than 2,000,000 francs. The remarks of the Prefect were received

with applause by the citizens present at desk and table fall into the hands of Charley, the Presidents," a biography of Washington conthe discussion.

A subscriber in Victoria, B. C., writes to us that the people of the Pacific coast have a terrible time with their mails. The last direct steamer brought no Canadian mail of newspapers, and when he wrote, April 29, they were four weeks behind time. He thinks they are either not forwarded by railroad, or else detained in San Francisco. Our correspondent adds that he has plenty of corroborative evidence to substantiate his complaint. We recommend the matter to the attention of the Postal authorities at Ottawa.

CANOVAS DEL CASTILLO and the delegates from the Northern Spanish Provinces in regard to Fueros, the latter denied that their privileges were incompatible with the constitutional unity of Spain, and refused further negotiations unless the privileges of their provinces were incontestibily maintained. Senor Canovas DEL Castillo rejected their demands. The conference therefore terminated.

### THE FREE LANCE.

"Why do they always serve hot dishes, oyster soup, maccaroni, &c., at bazaars, mother?" asked an innecent young lady, on coming out of the Mechanics' Hall, last week.

"Because it is emblematic of Charity," was

the matron's wise reply.

"Charity, like maccaroni or oyster stew, must be served bot!

"The poor are starving, while these swells are gorging themselves, said a philosophic friend to me, referring to a late public dinner.

"These dinners are good for the poor," I tephod; "they make money circulate, and the poor get of the leavings. Don't you remember the beautiful lines of the French poet?"

tim, le panyre est joyenx quand le riche s'anguse. Un bal est un bicafait, un somptus ux repas Fant vivre bien des gens que i'en n'invité pass

After a dinner at one of our most stylish French eating houses, a gentleman coming forth was heard singing in a rather shaky voice.

Au vin de Bourgogne Au vin de Bourgogne Ruvons sans vergogue, C'est un liquide Plus delicieux que Yeau, Plus gal, plus rococo, Et moins perilde!

Scene at a boarding house breakfast. Bearder -- Madame, this butter raust be very old.

Landialy - (tartly) How so, sir! Boarder - I found this white hair in it.

Landledy- Appearances are deceptive, sir. 1 have got a few grey hairs myself, and yet I am

Henry Warren and Arthur Kingsly paid their respects to Miss Arabella Richy, of Sherbrooke street. Henry was a civilian. Arthur a volun-

One evening, during the late carnival, Arabella was having a delicious tête-à-tête with

Suddenly the street bell-tinkled in their ears. The servant opened the door of the bondoir, and announced

"Captain Arthur Kingsly!"

Arabella was taken aback for one brief moment, but recovering, she said coaxingly to

"Run down into the kitchen, dear. Bridget will give you a bowl of milk. When I get through with the Captain, I will call you."

Two pretty girls on Beaver Hall.

Monot-Have you noticed how altered Geoffrey

is of late? Maggie -Yes. He who used to be so polite

has become as rough as a bear.

Mand-Do you know the reason !

Maggie-Alas! I do not. Mand-He is now a railroad ticket agent!

The scene is at the Academy of Music. Two young spooneys fix their opera glass upon a lady accompanied by her old fogy husband.

"I should like to know where that charming

person lives."
"It is easy enough to find out."

"How?

"As we pass out, push against the old party. If he resists, pull his nose. Cards will be ex-changed, and then you will learn both the address and the name of the woman."

On moving day.

"What is the matter, Mary? You seem sad."
"I have reason to be. We sold our furniture yesterday, before moving here."

who was at the sale, I am ruined."

A school ma'am got into great trouble the other day with an outraged parent, in that a scholar had reported that she had absolutely said that "Men were Animals."

Men differ from the brutes only in a few things; to wit, cooking, dressing, laughing and talking. Women do the dressing; men do the cooking (accounts); children do the laughing. But all do the talking and very few really care

The rain is having a long reign. So is the 'tone" too for all that.

Kane said that his men in the arctic circle "suffered not so much from any special disease as from a general unhealthiness and lowness and spiritlessness caused by the absence of sun. are suffering from that now in Canada, and shall At a conference between Prime Minister | suffer still more when our mothers-in-law sharply make our wives keep venetians and blinds closed "to save the carpets." As if health and happiness were not worth more than carpets. We have not only not seen the sun for an age, but we never saw the last full moon; every night was cloudy and love-sick moonlight walks were LACLEDE.

### THE GREAT METROPOLIS.

LOSDON, APRIL 29 .- At the Concert to be given in the Royal Albert Hall on the evening of the 17th of May, to welcome the return of the Prince of Wales, Sir Michael Costa will be the conductor of the largest band of picked players ever yet engaged at the Albert Hall; there will be a programme limited to ten pieces, and the performance is to last only one hour and a half, an innovation which ought to be imitated There will be a full choir to sing the National Authem, and the God Illess the Prince of Wales, of Mr. Brinley Richards. Mille. Titiens will sing in the Inflammatus, from Rossini's Stubut Mater.

A proclamation by the Queen appears in the Landon Garthe which gives effect to the Royal Titles Act. It declares that henceforth, and so far as conveniently may be, on all occasions and in all instruments wherein the Royal style and title are used, with certain specified exceptions, the following addition to the Sovereign's titles shall be used .- "India Imperatrix" in the Latin tongue; and, in the English tongue, "Empress of India." This addition, notwithstanding the coinage new current, will continue to be lawful throughout the United Kingdom and its

dependencies.
The ex-King of Hanover, with his eldest daughter, Princess Frederica, will start for Lon-don on a visit to England about the 1st of May, the Queen, Princess Mary, and the Crown Prince

following a fortnight later.

The Paris journals have quite recently spoken of a projected marriage between the Prince of Orange and the Princess Frédérica, eldest daughter of King George of Hanover. The romor is unfounded, as the Prince has no wish to form a matrimonial union, and the probability is that his younger brother, Prince Alexander. born in 1851, and a captain in the navy, will be after him, the occupant of the throne.

The proposal to construct a subway under the Thames at Woolwich, which originated in October, 1873, consequent on the upsetting of a skiff in a fog, and the loss of nine lives, is about to be carried into effect, and the necessary capital, £70,000, is said to have been subscribed. tunnel will be for foot passengers only, but wide enough for five persons to walk abreast. A sub-way which would have admitted carriages as well has been thought very desirable, as there is no way for vehicles across the river below London-bridge, but the estimated cost exceeded £350,000, and it was thought impracticle to raise the amount.

### THE CENTENNIAL TRUNK:

As the time rapidly approaches when we must all gather up our good clothes and go to Philaatt gather up our good cornes and go delphia, and there execute our quota of hallooing for the Américan eagle, or in other words "do the great Centennial, it behooves us to take some thought how we shall best accomplish the patriotic trip. Our fellow townsman, Mr. Jeremiah Perkins, with the characteristic forethought which has ever marked the Perkins family, has relieved us of a world of trouble and perplexity by inventing what he with great originality calls "The Centennial Trunk." The Centennial trunk, as its name indicates, and as will be seen by the following accurate description, is worth just 100 ordinary trunks.

In shape and outward design the Centennial ravelling box is a counterpart in miniature of the White House at Washington. In the act of unlocking and opening the trunk a music-box within is set in motion, playing with most sonl-stirring vigor a series of "Hail Columbias" and "Star-Spangled Banners," and the moment the lid is raised a handsome 25 cent chrome of George Washington becomes visible, which is so natural that people frequently shed tears on beholding it. Printed on the cotton lining of the trunk is a compendious epitome of our nation's history for the last 100 years, together with the Declaration of Independence, the "Farewell

taining a pictorial representation of the famous of the identical. "little hatchet," which of itself is worth the price of the trunk. The design of these works is, of course, to refresh the mind of the Centennial visitor, and at the same time to stimulate his patriotism to such an extent that he will be able to shout in spite of the terrible sore-throat he will contract while waiting in line outside of a Philadelphia hotel for his turn to go to supper.

Another compartment is designed to accommolate such relies of 1776 as may be purchased by the visitor, the genuineness of said relies being vouched for of course by the boss relic manufacturer of Connecticut.

On one side of the trunk is a pocket for such.

diaries and sketches, designed for newspaper publication, as the ambition of the visitor may prompt him to build during his stay at the Expo-In an under tray of this baggage receptacle is a small refrigerator and provision magazine, in which the thoughtful traveller will stow away

vast simplies of substantials to appease that hunger which will surely gnaw his vitals when he shall have paid \$4 for a dinner of cold fish-balls and sour rolls at a Quaker hashery. The trunk has also an extensible bottom, so

that its carrying capacity can be increased to any desired amount. This is for the benefit of those who may have an antique bedstead, family set of furniture, or Centennial corn-crib which they

wish to take along and exhibit.

The framework of the trunk is made of wood which grew in a vale across the river from Mount Vernon. The straps on the trunk are of precisely the same pattern as that which the senior Washington stuffed under his coat-tails preparatory to asking that momentous question: "Who cut that are cherry tree, my son?" This is the question, the reader will remember, which saved our country and which is chiefly responsible for our glory as a nation to-day. In short, there is nothing tending to enhance the comfort or insure the glory of the pilgrim to Philadelphia which is not contained in the "Perkins Patent Centennial Trunk." Every traveller should have one, even if the purchase money is abstracted from the savings of his mother-in-law.

### THE BEAUTIFUL CAPITAL.

Pauls, April, 20. -It is calculated that the ost of the Paris International Exhibition to be held in 1878 will not exceed ten or twelve million francs, which is under half a million sterling. In Marshal MacMahon's decree it is re-commended on the ground that it will at the same time prove France's confidence in her institutions, and be a fresh guarantee of peace. The German papers are enthusiastic in their praise of the spirit which prompts the French to undertake this colossal work.

We have had walking, riding, and bicycle matches between Vienna and Paris, but here is an undertaking of the same character which must excite the attention of all the sporting world. A. M. Pratz, who belongs to an old Austrian family, has laid a wager that he will ride from Vienna to Paris in a fortnight on the back of a camel which he has brought from Africa. According to the terms of the wager, M. Pratz is to be in Paris, on the Place du Trône, at one o'clock on April 27. French goods and wares are now rapidly

driving out those of Germany in continental markets, on account of being better and twentyfive per cent cheaper.

Lecocy's "La Petite Mariee" has lately reached its handreth representation at the Theatre de la Renaissance. It is quite equal to "Girofle-Girofla," and proves that the author is still in

the maturity of his powers.

The site for the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1878 will, it is believed, be the same as that of the 1867 Exhibition—the Champ de Mars. It is probable that a private company will be formed to carry out the undertaking under a guarantee of interest by the State, with the condition of sharing after certain profits have been made. It will not then be necessary to demand a vote of credit from the Chamber for the buildings and preliminary works, calculated to cost a considerable sum.

France has one man under arms for every 32 persons of the population; Germany, 1 in 98; Italy, 1 in 124; Russia, 1 in 127; Austria, 1 in 150; and England, 1 in 212, without counting the men in the Indian service.

Under the title of "La Révolution de Ther-midor, Robespierre et le Comité de Salut Public en l'An 41," Messrs. Didier have just published a work by M. d'Héricault, which gives a detailed account of the eventful months of 1795. His book, it is said, has all the interest of an exciting tragedy. He shows how Robespierre, without personal attractions, without genius, almost without ideas, and a thorough coward, climbed to power in playing off one party against another and climinating all who could be his rivals.

The electric light is being applied in this city not only to illuminate public clocks and their vicinity, but to set forth the name of the build-

ing at the same time.
The arrival is announced of Bertaecini, the marvellous runner who is said to cover 50 miles

Figure, 70,000; and the Republique Française, The price of the Rappel is two sons: that of the Débats four sous ; nearly all the other important papers sell at three sous.

### CANADA AT THE CENTENNIAL.

The Dominion does remarkably well, occupying almost as much space as the mother country. There are articles from the provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, New Bruns-wick, and British Columbia. The goods are put up in plain uniform walnut cases that give a very regular appearance to the department. This feature of uniformity arises from the fact that the collection is under the auspices of the Government itself, the Dominion treasury hav-ing contributed \$100,000, and the Provinces an additional amount for the display, the entire exhibit being in charge of three Commissioners from the Dominion, and one from each of the provinces. One of the striking features of the Intario display is the elaborateness with which the school system is brought out, and in this a great deal of pride is evidently felt. The exhibitors say that their educational system is the best in the world. The geological department is made a leading feature of the exhibition. ores and petroleum are noticeable. The Com-missioners point out a lump of plumbago, six feet by four, said to be the largest ever mined. Fine specimens of red granite from New Brunswick also attract attention. There are displays of furniture from Quebec and Toronto, tweeds, woolen goods and hosiery. The ship-building industry is represented by an interesting display of models from leading ship-yards on the sea-coast. Specimens of stoneware, which are claimed to equal the celebrated Staffordshire ware, are shown. Marble mantel-pieces, made in Montreal, are claimed by the exhibitors to equal in delicacy of finish and beauty and design the work of the Italian chisel. The boot and shoe interests, drugs and chemicals, sewing machines, circular and other saws, pianos, and cigars have also fine samples in the collection. The furs are particularly noticeable, the Hudson Bay Company making a large exhibit. All kinds of articles of wearing apparel are profusely displayed. The extent and variety of Canadian industries, as represented at Philadelphia, will surprise English and American visitors, who have thought that they were well informed about the manufactures of the Dominion.

### THE FASHIONS.

PROMENADE COSTUME. Plate 1. The same costume seen under two aspects. Skirt with train, in taffetas of grisaille woollen, encircled by a large volant. Polonaise of the same material, trim-med with assorted tapes and draped behind. Dress of black silk, adjusted behind, with square basque, adorned with two lace volants. Ribbons above the volants. Small lace patterns around the neck. Hat Baby of black silk, with soft crown and adorned with laces. A black plume behind under roses, and ribbon ornaments.

VISITING COSTUMES. Plate II. 1. Skirt with train. Rounded apron, surrounded by blue fringes and fixed behind by deep pocket which is adorned, above and below, by knots of blue ribbon. Cuirass of plain material in front and brooched behind. Hat of Italian straw with soft crown of blue gauze. Knot at top from which floats a blue plume. A garland of forget-me-nots under the hat. 2. Skirt with train, surrounded by two large volunts. Apron adorned in the middle. Curass adorned, above and below, by silk plisses. Grey buttons. Straw hat. Pink foulard around the crown.

### MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC. CHARLES FECHTER is in San Francisco.

SALVINI will appear in London in the middle

WE hear that the celebrated German actress,

Midde, Jananschek, will appear in Medea at the Hay-market. M. PIERRE BENOIT, the composer, who is

striving to create a Flemish school of music, has preduced in Antwerp, a symphonic opera, entitled *Charlotte Corday*, a realistic work of the awtul events of 1793.

VERDI is not so much attached to Paris as place of residence as were Bellini. Rossini, Donizetti, and Meyerbeer. He prefers rather to plough the paterna acres of his native Lombard plains, and come home at night with the oxen and the wooden plough.

THE Vienna journals announce the death by violence of Neruda, the Uzech musician, who invented-or, to speak more correctly, brought into fashion—the or, to speak more correctly, trought tato history-the polka. He had fived with his wife a retired life in the country for some years, his residence being in the en-virons of Prague. Both have now been murdered by

### LITERARY.

ADMIRAL VERNON JACKSON of the British navy, who died at Christehurch in England, the other day, at the age of eighty-nine, is said to have been the original of Marryat's character of O'Brien in "Peter Simple."

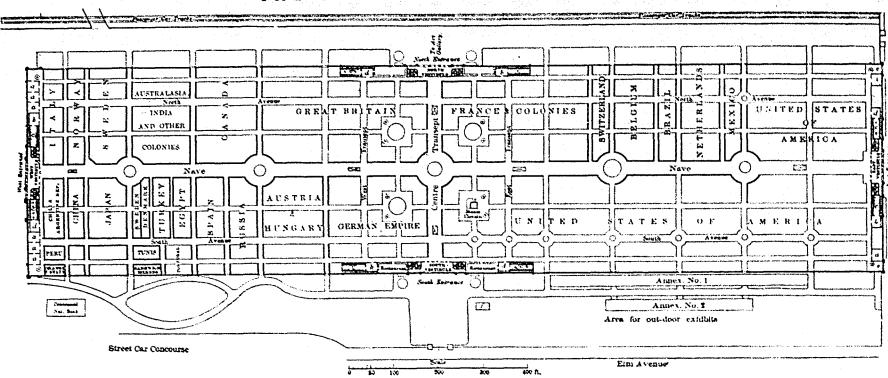
In the first part of Mr. Furnivall's edition, for the New Shakespeare Society, of Harrison's Description of England in Shakespeare's Time, 1577-87 (now all in type), will be a copy of Norden's Map of London in 1593, engraved by Van der Keere, and enlarged to four times the size of the original by Mr. Stephen Thompson, Maps of the routes of Shakespeare in his journeys from Stratford to London will accompany Part II, next year.

George Sann, having ceased for upward "What is the matter, Mary! You seem sad." I history for the last 100 years, together with the yesterday, before moving here."

"But why regret your furniture! Your father has given you a much finer set."

"That is not it. In my writing desk there was a miniature bible, on the fly leaf of which papa had written the date of my birth. If that

### THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.



GROUND PLAN OF THE MAIN EXHIBITION BUILDING.

### WHITTIER'S CENTENNIAL HYMN.



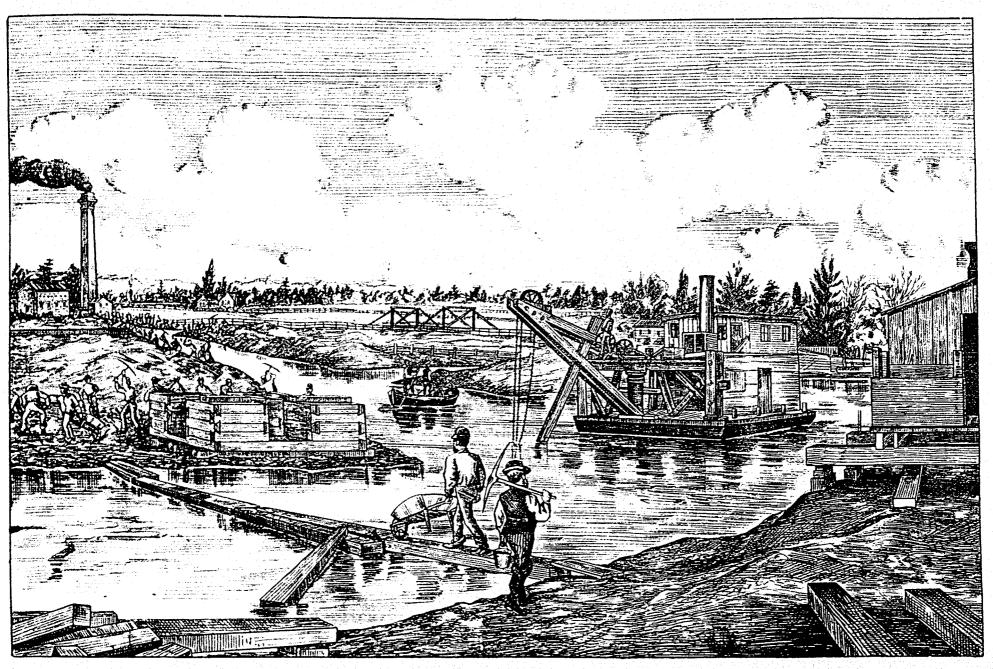
- 3 Be with us, while the new world greets
  The old world thronging all its streets,
  Unveiling all the triumphs won
  By art or toil beneath the sun;
  And unto common good ordain
  This rivalship of hand and brain.
- 4 Thou, who hast here in concord furled,
  The war-flags of a gathered world,
  Beneath our western skies fulfill
  The Orient's mission of good will
  And, freighted with love's Golden Fleece,
  Send back the Argonauts of peace.
- For art and labor met in truce,
  For beauty made the bride of use,
  We thank Thee, while withal, we crave
  The austere virtues strong to save,
  The honor proof to place or gold,
  The manhood never bought nor sold.
- 6 O! make Thou us, through centuries long, In peace secure, in justice strong; Around our gift of frection draw. The safeguar is of Thy righteous law; And, cast in some diviner mould, Let the new cycle shame the old.

## CENTENNIAL CANTATA.

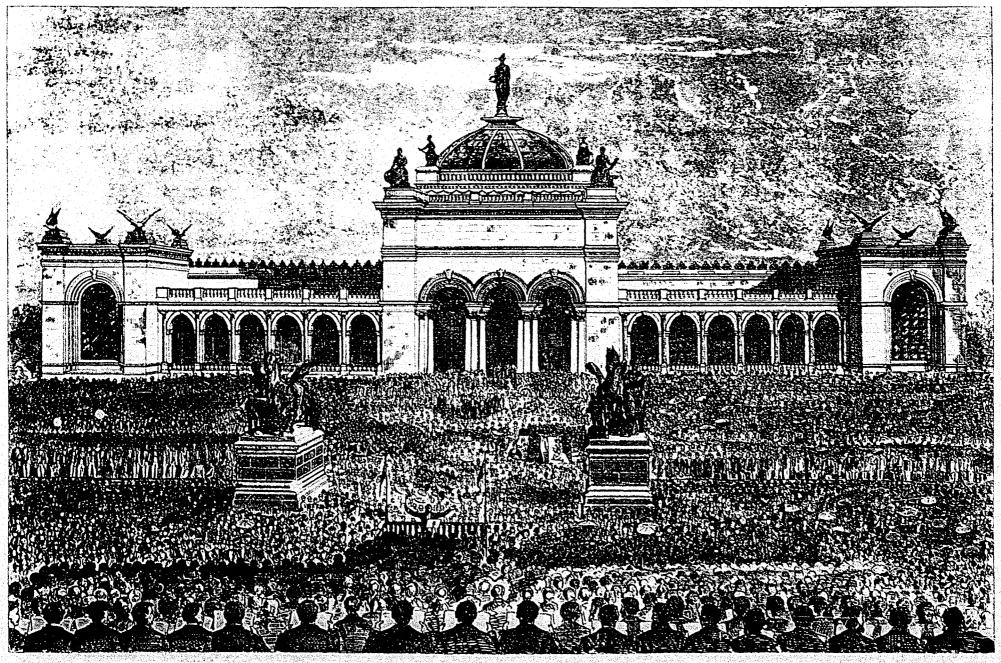
The following selections are from the Centennial Cantata, the music of which is from the pen of Dudley Buck, and the words from that of Sinney Lanier. The first excerpt, as follows, is given in the four parts, the accompaniment being omitted:







HAMILTON: -- THE NEW FILTERING BASIN BEING CONSTRUCTED. -- FROM A SKETCH BY J. G. MACKAY



OPENING CEREMONIES OF THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION: CHORUS OF SIX HUNDRED VOICES SINGING WHITTIERS NATIONAL HYMN.

### HYMN.

WRITTEN FOR THE OPENING OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, PHILADRIGHIA, MAY 10, 1876.

Our fathers' God! from out whose hand The centuries fall like grains of sand. We meet to-day, united, free, And loyal to our land and Thee, To thank Thee for the era done. And trust Thee for the opening one.

Here, where of old, by Thy design there, where of one by thy design. The fathers spake that word of Thine. Whose echo is the glad refrain. Of rended boit and falling chain. To grace our festal time, from all. The zones of earth our guests we call.

Be with us while the New World greets The Old World througing all its streets. Unveiling all the triumphs won By art or toll beneath the sun; And unto common good ordsin This rivalship of hand and brain.

Thou, who hast here in concord furled Thou, who hast here in concord introd. The war flags of a gathered world. Reneath our Western skies fulfil. The Orient's mission of good will. And, freighted with love's Golden Flocce. Send back its Argonauts of peace.

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This Hymn, with the music, was furnished exclusively to the Jane number of the Atlantic Monthly from which we extract it.

### HARRY WINSOME.

HOW HE WON HIS EPAULETS.

J.

LIFE IN THE GUN-ROOM.

(Concluded from our last.)

Harry didn't search his Bible to find the pronight and morning he knelt by the side of his lie beneath its waves. sea-chest, and he never felt a bit the worse for

Harry had been at sea for three years, and every day of those three years Hicks had had his rum: but one day poor Williams was so ill

But that same evening, on the orlop-deck, Harry took off his jacket, which Lazy Lawson held, and told Hicks to stand up like a man.

I am't describe the fight. Suffice it to say that next day Hicks had to go on the sick list. and he couldn't appear on duty for a whole week.
But nobody pitied Hicks.
And Harry's life in the guu-room was more

ph-asant after that.

11.

AT LAST,

When three years had passed away-and, oh, how quickly years do fly in the navy !-- Harry felt he liked the service. When five years had come and gone he positively loved it, and wouldn't have changed places with a lord on shore. All this time Harry had never once been home, for when one commission was done he had volunteered for a second in the same station; and not only he, but his dearest friend, Luzy Luwson, and his faithful servant, Dan Williams, had all managed to effect an exchange into the corvette Vengeance, just newly out from England. Harry was soon senior midshipman on that ship, and ere very long junior sub-lieutenant.

You would hardly have known Harry Winsome now. He was no longer the little bashful boy, who rode on board his first ship on top of his seachest, but a tall and handsome young manstill a little quiet-looking, and with a cast of care in his countenance, but with fair irrepressible hair that curled over his well-bronzed brow, and an eye that never feared to look you in the

ever be any fighting to give fellow a chance to

win his epaulets."
"Epaulets, indeed;" replied Lawson, who was still a middy; "I only wish I could win my scales and stripe, let alone epaulets. But I suppose I shall never be anything but Lazy Lawson. I envy you, Harry. How the dickens do you manage it ?'

"I just keep pegging away," said Harry.
"Mind, I'm not jealous, Harry, but somehow

I envy you."
"Why don't you keep pegging away as I do?"

asked Harry simply.
"Oh, hang work and grinding!" said Lawson; "I can't do it, and there's an end. Besoles, there's luck, you know. The skipper never fell into the hands of the natives, and gave me a chance of saving his life. And I happened to be on leave when the ship was on fire. Williams told me, though, it was quite a sight to see you, all black and griny, scuttling the decks with the carpenter's axe. But—by gum, Harry! I'll never forget the day you jumped overboard, in half a gale of wind, after poor Joe Emmett. It was so furner; because, when I saw you come up from the clouds:

and the broken water all round you frothy and bloody, I made sure the shark had you instead of Joe; and you only brought up one-half of poor Joe after all—that was funny. Oh! you're ultin a lucky, lucky beggar, Harry

" And so would you be, Lawson, if you would only just make up your mind to keep peg "Strange sail on the lee bow, sir." this in stentorian tones from the man at the mast-

It was a sight to see the bright gleam that now shone from Harry's eye, and illuminated his

whole face; it was a sight to see the abacrity with which, glass in hand, he shinned up the rigging; and it was a sight to see poor little Lazy Lawson stick his hands deep into his peg-top trousers-pockets, and gaze upwards after

" Lucky shicky beggar !" said Lawse

Harry came down as quickly as he had gone up, went below, and entered the commander's cabin. Shortly afterwards, the order was passed to let the men have dinner half an hour somer; and even a novice could have told, from observing the unusually beaming faces of both men and officers, that something more than usual was in the wind. The ship was kept away a few points in the direction of the strange vessel, which in less than an hour could be seen from deck a large three-masted ship, under every stitch of canvas she could carry and keeping well in toward the land.

The Vengeance rose and fell on the long smooth rollers of the Indian Ocean. Which of us has not seen or read of the beauty of this ro mantic sea; of its bright pellucid waters, beneath whose depths are spread gardens of marine flowers, or colors as bright as the hues of the rainbow; of the little coralline isles that dot its surface, green-fringed with waving palm-trees : of its blue skies, fleeked with flessy cloudlets; of the strange sails that, birdlike, skim over its waters; and of the peace that seems to hang forever around it! For ever! Nay, not forever, for at night, when all is quiet, you can hear the ery of the tortured slave in the dark woods that line its shores; down among the flowers lurks the dreaded shark, the scorpton dwells on the coral islands, those strange sails are often pirates, verbial five-pound note, but he searched it to and at times the cyclone careers across its waters, find something far better, muff as he was; and and many a gallant ship and many a brave sailor

It was the rainy season. Instead of the bright blue sky usual in these latitudes, the sky was overcast and of leaden bue, the forked lightning played incessantly on the surface of the water, while any wind there was came in sudden gusts that he could hardly stand erect, and Harry did and wild, and had hardly come till it was gone

that he could hardiy stand every, and the rum that day.

Crash! That was a blow, and Hicks was the giver, and poor Harry lay stunned and bleeding on board was strained watching the great three-master, still a long way ahead of them, for, although the Vengeance gained upon her in the bill, with every squall the strange ship seemed positively to fly over the waters.

When, after a short twilight, night fell, dark and lowering, the Vengeance was still a long and lowering, the Vengeance was still a long way astern, and the chase seemed all but lost. Down in the captain's cabin a council of war was held, at which Harry was the youngest officer. Jooma, the dark-skinned Arab interpreter, was talking as he entered.

"I tell you what, sar," he was saying excitedly, "you wrong! Dat ship not go furder south; seems the bar to-night, land slaves to barracoon and then clear ship for the insertion of Reitike.

and then clear ship for the inspection of British officers!" And Jooma bowed low, in mock ceremony, to his audience.

"Well, after all, captain," said the navigat-ing-lieutenant, "I think old Jooma is right. He talks like a book, and we are right off the Ran-

goona har even now."
"Then, by heavens!" cried the captain,
"where she goes my boats can follow."

"Hurrah to that, sar" said Jooma.
"But, mind," continued the captain, "old friend as you are, Jooma, I'll hang you if you've deceived us !''

"Jooma live a long time yet, sar," said the Arab.

It was midnight when the Vengeance ceased to steam, and east anchor outside the Rangoona River in five fathoms water. Midnight, and intensely dark. Five boats were called away, yet it seemed like madness to attempt to cross that dreaded bar to-night, where the rollers ran mountains high, and broke in foam on every side. "Whatever a man dares he can do," was the motto of Captain Cameron, of H. M. S. Venface.

"Heigho!" said Harry to his friend and chuin one Sunday morning; "I wonder if there will geance. Joona is boat went first, the rest follows had not been been supported by the control of the cont ing in Indian file, and all that even Jooma had to guide him was the constant tumming in the Indian village and the occasional quavering shrick of an Arab sentry. The boats are among the breakers. Jooma's light, like a guiding-star, is on ahead--now seen, now hidden, with the rise and fall of the boat. Heavens! how those mighty waves tumble and roar, and, like giant monsters of the deep, toss their foaming manes all around them

Only in the wake of Jooma's boat there is no

The last boat to pass is Harry's. He is half-way through, when swiftly up behind comes a great curling wave. Harry sees the danger.

"Lie on your oars, men!" he shouts: "steady!" The last word is drowned in the roar of breaking water. The boat is caught like a cork and hurl-

ed swifter than arrow from Indian's bow full fifty yards shoreward-shoreward and into smooth water-safe, but filled to the very gunwale with water.

As silent as ghosts glided the boats up the river. Suddenly a voice which seemed to come "Boat alloy! stand off or I'll put a shot in !

" Dar she is, sar, captain!" cried Jooma ex-

ultingly.

"Now, my lads," cried Captain Cameron,
"you heard the threat! That's our prize. We've
only got to take her. Mr. Lawson, sheer off a
few yards with your boat, and keep the blue
lights burning." A broad glare of ghastly light

was the almost instant reply.
"Tumble up, men!" shouted the captain. " Hurrah!

What spirit there is in an English cheer, even from soldier-throats. But, ah! you should hear it as it comes from the lungs of our brave blue-jackets, when eager for the fray, when every pulse is bounding, and the foc is there before

It surely was not men they met on the deck of that slave-ship. Half-naked they were, duskyskinned, and slippery, with long hair and wild yes men who fought with brandished spear and broadsword. They were the northern fighting Arabs, half pirates, half slavers. How fiercely they fought, how bitterly they died, and how terrible was the fight that raged under the blue uncertain light! For fully half an hour, with clash and shout and cry and moan, the battle continued, then all was still save for the grouns of the wounded. Harry had fought as only young Englishmen can and always do fight, and when it was all over he dropped apparently lifeless on the deck. It was his first fight, remember-he had fainted with excitement and fatigue.

It seemed a very long night to be alone with the dead and wounded, for both sides had suffered severely. At last, however, morning broke; the sun leapt up out of the sea, red and fiery, shimmering over the waters in a curtain of crimson.

There was still the barracoon on shore to capture, and the slaves, who had all been landed, to liberate, and Captain Cameron lest no time in setting about it. The wounded and dead were sent over the bar to the ship, and then a landing was effected on the edge of a mangrove forest, and honest Jooma soon found a path which conducted them straight to the Indian village. Sailors, perhaps, do not look very soldier-like on shore, but nevertheless they can do their work, as witness the Crimea. Here, however, an unexpected difficulty arose. The village was surrounded by a high weeslen palisade, and as they were wondering how to got over, a pattering fire of musketry was opened on them and several men dropped.

"Let us pitch each other over! here goes, I'm first!" cried Harry Winsome.
"Hurmh!" and in five minutes, reader, there

wasn't one man-Jack at the wrong side of the palisade except poor Dan Williams, who happened to be last, and had nobedy to pitch him over, and what do you think he did! Why, lay down and cried for vexation.

The Somali Indians and Arabs made a stout resistance, and for hours the fight was hand to hand, from one burning hon- to another.

Back again on board the Vengeance. An awning is spread amidships, and under it hangs many a poor fellow in his hammock, and among them Harry, who was grievously wounded in the late fray.

Steaming onward at full speed through the In-

dian Ocean, Bombay was reached at last. When Harry was able to get about a bit in a palanquin and was feeling as if he had got a new lease of life, one day Captain Cameron came on shore with a packet of letters.

All Harry's letters were papers but one-of was his commission as lieutenant.

Harry Winsome had won his epaulets

When Harry read it his eyes sparkled, and the old pinenshion came back again, and for a moment he thought be must make a fool of himself : but he didn't.

Harry is home again, and holding his mother in his arms. Home ! Oh, reader ! it is worth while going abroad for a few years if only to

know the meaning of that one word, Home, "I tell you," said General Strathburn (Harry's uncle), that, peace or war, there is no better career in the world for a boy of spirit than the old English navy." The General is right.

A PECULIAR PEOPLE.

A few years ago a young woman named Maria Heller, who lived in a small village near Haman, in Silesia, had several epileptic fits, and while under their influence receive divine inspiration and to be able to prophesy. As some of these supposed prophecies on local matters were verified, many of the villagers in the vicinity began to believe in her, and when at last she foretold the Franco-German war their belief was much strenghthened. Later on, some time in the year 1874, Maria announced that the Lord had revealed to her that a dreadful war would soon break out and devastate the whole of Europe, and that Australia would be the only secure place of refuge in the world. She exhorted the villagers, therefore, to accompany her to Australia, holding out a promise that after remaining there ten years she would bring them to Jerusalem as a second resting-place, and subsequently they should return to Germany, where peace and plenty would then be found. Many of the ignorant peasantry believed, and commenced preparations for the journey. They put all their money into one common fund, and, leaving themselves to Maria's guidance, proceeded by way of Hamburg to London, whence they took steamer to Melbourne. The party, numbering sixty-four persons, reached Melbourne in 1875. Here, however, their number was reduced to sixty by the secession of four of them.

At this time all they possessed was a little over £200 in money and some household effects which they had brought from their German homes.

They at once made their way to the Berrella District, where two of their countrymen, named Berndt, had settled. From one of these (Mr. Carl Berndt) they received great assistance, as most of their business had to be done through him, they not being able to speak a word of English. After vainly persuading them to throw off the authority of the woman Heller and to abuit no longer to her authority, he at last declined to have anything further to do with them, They consequently became much straightened, and were nearly reduced to starvation. Their settlement is divided into two encampments, cout two miles from each other, and they have built themselves barks to live in. They have altogether 800 acres of land, which they have now commenced to cultivate. Their gardens promised to be productive, but towards the end of last year provisions were running short and they were sore pressed.

One of the party who had seceded and taken service with Mr. Berndt says that Maria has great control over them all; that she does not work, and that under her they all run great risk

Some of these particulars have come to the ears of the police of the district. An enquiry was set on foot, and from the report made we gather that the party were living almost entirely on "damper" or bread, but that there were no signs of starvation, for the children appeared to enjoy rude health, and most of their elderseemed well, although having a worn appearance. Supplies of provisions were sent them until their harvest could be got in.

The party are described to be Lutherans, but they seem to have greater faith in their prophetess and her utterances than in anything else. They believe that during her trances she has conversation with spirits, and that Gol speaks to them through her. They left their homes and native land because they believed it to be the command of the Almighty. Maria herself says that she has had these transes since childhood, and be-

heves God speaks to her in them.

Maria Heller is described as a little over thirty years of age slooking, however, nearly fortynot at all of a prepossessing appearance, and with a rather suspicious, uneasy look. There is some doubt as to whether she is married or not, as one of the seceders from the party state I that she selected one of their number for her husband because she had received a "message" vas to do so, and that they lived together; that this man had since died, and she had selected another of the party, to whom she was then engaged. Maria herself, however, indignantly denied having ever been married, or having lived with any one as if married.

Whether this small infatuated band will gain my new adherents it is hard to say. It is more than likely, however, that the party will dwindle down into insignificance from secession or other causes, or perhaps become entirely broken up if anything should happen to their leader. But this little episode shows how, in our enlightened nineteenth century, people can be worked up to such a pitch of enthusiasm as to leave their homes on the faith of a promise supposed to be divinely revealed to them through one of their flesh and blood. True, the people were poor, ignorant peasantry, but it affords evidence that fanaticism still rules rampant in many quarters, and requires but the stimulus of a charlatan to carry it to extreme length. And yet, strange to say, there are many otherwise sensible folks who will regard Maria Heller as a spiritualistic "medium" sent for the special fur therance of a noble cause.

### NEW FILTERING BASIN, HAMILTON.

At the southern end of the beach which divides Burlington Bay from Lake Ontario the Filtering Basin is located. Into this the water from the Lake percolates through a natural sand bank some 200 feet wide, thus forming a natural filter. From this basin the water passes into the pumping well at the engine-house (shown to left of sketch), where it is forced by two powerful engines to the reservoir on the side of the mountain, about two miles east of Hamilton, and from it is distributed throughout the city.

The capacity of the old filtering basin having been found insufficient, the corporation decided on the construction of a new one and of sufficient capacity to meet all requirements. A sum of \$30,000 was granted for that purpose, and work began last July, operations being carried on under the direction of the City Engineer, Win. Haskins, Esq. It is expected the works will be finished by October of the present year. On their completion Hamilton will, owing to its fine natural facilities for filtering, distributing. &c., be in possession of a system of waterworks equal, if not superior, to any other city on the continent.

### ROUND THE WORLD.

A Chess match between English and American

THE toleration clause of the new Spanish Contitution will be made a Cabinet question Austria will discontinue giving aid to Herze-

govinian refugees

Ex-Queen Christina will return to Spain about

### $THE\ GLEANER.$

The first Christian newspaper ever published in Japan has just been issued at Kobè. It is in Kana characters, which all the people can read.

The new forts around Paris are to be named after the generals who labored so hard to retrieve the faults of Napoleon III., in the war of 1870.

THE Khedive of Egypt provides a daily feast for the cats of Cairo, at the great Mosque, and great is the tumult at the hour of prayer, when they all rush to the distributing priests for their

A French writer says civilization seems to be reduced down to the fine point of building iron-clad vessels capable of resting the heaviest pro-jectiles, and subsequently turning out guns sufficiently powerful to drill daylight through

A London correspondent understands that the reason why the Queen did not read her own speech at the opening of Parliament was that she is now unable to read without glasses, and it was thought that the sight of the sovereign in spectacles would look a little unmajestic.

A few weeks ago, at Lobichau, near Altenburg, the widowed Duchess of Pignatelli di Accrenza, before marriage a Princess of Courland, died at the great age of ninety-three, the last of the celebrated sisters who played such an important role in 1815 in the Vienna Congress of Peace.

Countempert gold coin, made of platinum plated heavily with genuine gold, has of late been circulated in California. It is exceedingly deceptive, being of the right weight, color, and feeling. The platinum is worth half as much as gold, making these counterfeits costly of pro-

THE scheme of marriage between King Alfonso of Spain and the daughter of Prince Frederick Charles of Germany is understood to be abandoned, even by those with whom it originated. The young King is in no hurry to marry, and, as the Salie law does not exist in Spain, he has already a number of heirs in the persons of four sisters.

THE condition of the ex-Empress Carlotta is very sad. Her physical health is good, but the unfortunate lady can no longer recognize her nearest relations, and the visit of any who is not one of her regular attendants irritates her beyond expression. She has occasionually lucid intervals, but they are of very brief duration, and at much times she only occupies herself in domestic

THE Benchers of Gray's Inn, after a long correspondence with Dr. Kenesly, have commenced legal proceedings in order to compel him to give up possession of the chambers in the inn-ocupied by him previously to his being disbarred and which he has since refused to vacate. Dr. Kenealy questions the validity of his disbarment and he has filed a counter claim against the benchers for £25,000 damages for their " malicious and tortuous and illegal acts.

THERE are two regiments in the British Army which are permitted to wear shirt-collars. One is the 7th Hussars. When the regulation was promulgated for discontinuing the display of shirt-collars, and hiding them beneath the stock, it did not meet the approval of Lord Anglesey, who was colonel of the regiment at the time, and the order was not enforced. Since then the gallant 7th have elving to their distinctive dress, which gives an air of smartness and cleanliness. The other regiment is the 43rd light Infantry; and the privilege in this case has no doubt a similar origin, and is equally prized by this most distinguished corps.

VERY liberal and plentiful is the provision made for the little band of warriors who nightly gnard the Bank of England. Here the private men find each a brand-new shilling with a supper, copious and free of charge; while for the officer there is a good substantial dinner, to which he may also invite two friends. By long usage the mena is fixed on a plain and simple scale; the wine allowance is limited to one bottle of port or sherry per head, but these come from the Bank cellars, and may be drunk with the blindest confidence; while the dinner, which is cooked in the Bank kitchens is certain to be sent up hot, and to be compounded of the most undeniable materials.

### RRELOQUES POUR DAMÉS.

The principal objection to female barbers is that they're apt to turn their customers'

A vinegar-heatted old bachelor says he always looked under the head of "marriages" for the news of the weak.

"He's a polished gentleman," said she, gazing fondly at the bald head which showeth her handiwork.

"Take me with an expression as if I were writing a poem on the centennial," said a New York young lady to a photographer.

How many thousand parents ought to be whipped every day for doing exactly what they would hammer their children for !

LACE is what ruffles the men now a days. You are wrong. Ince ruffles the women as usual. It is the paying for it that ruffles the men.

"Mamma, don't you want some nice candy ?" said n little child. "Yes, dear, I should like some." "Then, if you'll buy some, I'll give you

A New York young man advertises for a situation as son-in-law in a respectable family.

Would have no objection, he says, to go a short distance into the country.

"Nonony ever lost anything by love," said a sane-looking man-"That's not true," said a lady, who heard the remark, "for I once lost three nights' sleep."

TWENTY button gloves that teach to the clbow are the fashion this year. After a man has bought one pair he never denies a woman's right to bare arms.

"An !" exclaimed Mrs. Quinces, as she took up John's revered Ulster, "how nice that'll do to button 'roun' the mornin' glory in the wood-shed. It'll keep out the dust and prevent it rustin', you know."

LATELY a gentleman sat down to write a deed, and began with:—" Know one woman by these presents."—You are wrong," said a bystander: "it ought to be 'Know all men."—" Very well," answered the other, "if one woman knows it, all men will of course."

It is said now that it is not the thing to make a long call on a lady, and to obviate any danger of their staying too late, most of our conscientions young men arrange with the milkman to rap on the parlor window mornings when he comes around.

About this time, when a woman goes to the head of the stairs and cries, "Jane, have you seen anything of the claw-hammer?" it is curious to see with what agility her husband will get into his clothes, skipping button after button, and bounce for the front door.

THE trouble between husbands and wives too often is, that they do not understand each other, do not comprehend each other's sensibilities. A man can't sit with his hoofs planted against the back of his wife's chair without knocking some of the enamel off the romance of married life.

A fascinating young widow having married an elderly man, annoyed him by frequent references to her first husband, whereat the old gentleman finally remonstrated. "I dare say," replied the fond creature, pointing her pretty lips, "that you'll be glid to have me remember you when you are dead and gone and I am married again.

As English lady promised to give her maid AS English lady promised to give her maid five pounds as a marriage portion. The girl got married to a man of low stature, and her mistress on seeing him was surprised, and said, "Well, Mary, what a little husband you have got!"—"La!", exclaimed the girl, "what could you expect for five pounds!"

A pretty little daughter of Erin presented herself at the New York post-office, and handing in a letter, modestly asked how much was to pay, as she said the letter was to her mother, and she wished to pay in advance. The clerk on re-ceiving it asked the usual question, "Single or double?" when she replied, with the most bewitching naivele, at the same time blushing up to the eyes, "Double, sir! I was married last week."

A Yankee book-agent who has retired from active labour upon the hardened accumulations of a life's industrious effrontery, says that the great secret of his success was, when he went to a house where the female head of the family presented herself, he always, however old she might be, commenced business by saying, "'I beg your pardon, miss, but it was your mother I wanted to see. That always used to get 'em," he asserts. "They not only subscribed for my books themselves, but told me where I could find more customers.

He made his last visit on Sunday night. He had been going there pretty steadily for two years, and Sabbath evening he got his courage years, and Sabbath evening he got his courage up to the popping point, and with a stammering tongue, commenced: "Mirandy—or—er—Mi-Mirandy—as this is leap year, Mirandy, I 'spose a gentleman ought to wait for a lady to propose to—yes—to propose. But I "—then she broke in: "Yes, I suppose so, James, and just as soon as I see a young fellow worth having I want to trop the quartien to him." meen to pop the question to him." talked about the weather a minute and left, and he swears that next Sunday he will go to Utica and spark a red-headed girl on Blandina street.

### HEARTH AND HOME.

Is the service of man, even the lightnings have

Exclusive solitude and exclusive sociality are both injurious; and, with the exception of their order of precedence, nothing so important as

Why does a blessing, not till it is lost, cut its way like a sharp diamond so deeply into the heart! Why must we first lament a thing before we ardently and painfully love it?

ONE of the greatest defects in the education of boys consists in teaching them that the world will always be just to them, and that life by any means can be made smooth. It is not true. The world is often unjust. All history teaches that it has generally been unjust and frequently crue to its best men and its greatest benefactors.

SAVOURY BREAD PUDDING .- Pour half a pint of beef-ten, boiling, over the crumb of a French roll. Beat well together, and let it soak for half an hour; then add too eggs beaten with a quarter of a pint of boiling milk. Season with pepper and salt, beat together for five minutes. and then put the pudding into a buttered tart-dish, and bake rather quickly for three-quarters of an hour. If there is no objection, an onion corner. When it conquers, it is commonly in St. Catherines, in honor of that place becoming a City.

to the pudding.

HEALTH, -Health is the one thing needful; therefore no pains, expense, self-denial, or restraint which we submit to for the sake of it is too much. Whether it requires us to relinquish lucrative situations, to abstain from favourite indulgences, to control intemperate passions, or undergo tedious regimens—whatever difficulties it lays us under, a man who pursues his happiness rationally and resolutely will be content to submit to.

NEEDLESS DELAYS .- Steadfastly set your face against needless delays in doing any work for the good of your fellow-men, or for your own edification. A dilatory spirit is one of the most delu-sive of all the temptations of the great destroyer. It purposes merely to postpone, perhaps for an hour or a day. It would shudder at the thought of final and utter neglect of what it thus defers. Do this very day and hour the duties this hour

RECREATION does not mean idleness, and it may mean labour. A wise man will so arrange his labours that each succeeding one shall be so totally different from the last that it shall serve as a recreation for it. Physical exertion may follow mental, and then give place to it again. A man equally wise in all other hygienic measures, who could nicely adjust the labours of mind and body in their true proportions, might hope to attain old age with all his mental faculties fresh and vigorous to the last.

A LITTLE CHILD .- Parents who carm their their children into an upstairs nursery in com-pany with a nurse while they "go into society," old bachelor uncles who always call some one to take away "that troublesome boy" if he scrambles into the study, or aunts who detest children because they climb upon one's lap and rumple dresses and tear laces, are all losing more than the smiles and bows of people who care nothing for them. The most important business affairs, or the most immaculate toilets, can never epay them; for the sweetest thing on earth is a little child when it has learnt to know and love

Happy is the man who is an early riser. Every morning day comes to him with a virgin's love, full of bloom, and purity, and freshness. The youth of Nature is contagious, like the gladness of a happy child. We doubt if any man can be called old, so long as he is an early riser and an early walker. And, (ch. youth! take our word for it !) youth in dressing-gown and slippers, dawdling over breakfast at noon, is a very decrepit, ghostly image of that youth which sees the sun blush over the mountains and the dew sparkling upon the blossoming hedge-

THE ALPS .-- At first sight the Alps disappoint travellers. They expect something up in the skies, and are surprised to find that they can look at the highest summits without sticking their chins up into the air. But they approach and the great features grow; they lose sight of the summits : they mount ; at last they begin to make a descent: but still the hills shut them in, and at last, when they issue in the plains of Italy, and look back at the jagged ridge, which shows itself against the sky, and remember the hours of wind and snow they spent in passing them, though by the simplest, easiest road, they pay a last tribute of complimentary retrospect to the loftiest mountain range in Europe.

CONTENTMENT. -- Given all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life, how many people are discontented solely from a habit of comparing their lots with those of more fortunate acquaintances! They do not specially object to walking-they like the exercise-but, whenever their next-door neighbour's carriage dashes by them, they grow suddenly tired about the knees and feel a weakness in the back with which pedestrianism does not agree. Woollen gowns would be perfectly comfortable if silk ones never rustled in front of them. John Smith's brick house is better than he ever expected to own, and he would be content enough with it if Tom Jones, who went to school with him when he was a boy, had not moved into a stone-fronted mansion with handsome portico.

Hospitals.-These benevolent institutions are not known to have existed among the ancients, and their establishment is usually forgotten their thunders, and whisper the accents of his thought as they flicker and flash from realm to realm.

ancients, and their establishment is usually ascribed to the influence of the Christian religion. Hospitals were originally administered to by a portion of the funds of the Church, and their control was placed immediately under the clergy. They were then known as houses of charity. the course of time separate revenues were assigned for them; and particular persons, out of motives of piety and charity, gave lands and money for the erecting of them. The first hospital founded on this principle was built in Rome in the fifth entury. Several hospitals were established in Palestine during the Crusades. The first English hospital noticed in history is one founded at Canterbury in 1070.

ENVY.—Envy is displeasure for some supposed advantage in another. The object of this passion is something more desirable; and, although excellency, precisely considered, cannot occasion dislike, yet excellency misplaced may. The envious man believes himself eclipsed by the lustre of his neighbour; that which is good in itself becomes an evil to him, and makes him wish it either removed or extinguished. Envy, like a cold poison, benumbs and stupefies; and thus, as if conscious of its own impotence, it folds its arms in despair, and sits cursing in a

well boiled and beaten to a pulp may be added the dark, by treachery and undermining, by calumny and detraction. Envy is no less foolish than detestable; it is a vice which they say keeps no holiday, but is always working to its

### CORRESPONDENCE. CANADIAN ANTIQUITIES.

To the Editor of the Canadian Illustrated

DEAR SIE. - In your ILLUSTRATED CANADIAN News of the 28th ult., I observe a sketch of the old Fort at Chambly, along with a short account of the Fort by Mr. Walkem, late of the Royal of the Fort by MIT. WHIREM, late of the hoyar Engineer Staff, in Canada, and for many years a resident of Montreal and Quebec. The question among those interested in the history of our young country will be—Is this the first of a series that is to throw light upon many a page of history rich with many a talk of chiral programmer. tory, rich with many a tale of chivalrous during, that, if left much longer neglected, may fade entirely from view? We hope that Mr. Walkem may be induced to draw freely upon his stores of quaint and romantic history, and supply us with those tit-bits of military adventure that may tend not merely to while away a weary hour, but enrich the mind with a deeper knowledge of our country. Possessing for so many years as an Officer of the Commandant-Engineers's Staff, full access to the archives of his department, gifted with no mean antiquarian acumen, and endowed with mental faculties that enable him to reveal to us the beautiful and sublime, we deem few men more fitted than Mr. Walkem to supply us with life-like glimpses of the past. We know personally that all the thrilling incidents con-nected with the operations of the immortal Wolfe in the neighbourhood of Quebec are intimately known to Mr. Walkem; would it not be a boon to the community at large could Mr. Walkem be induced to publish all that he knows about these things? Otherwise we fear much useful information will be lost, to say nothing of the invaluable vein of romance interwoven with all our military Canadian associations, and from which the writer of fiction might draw many an inspiration that might rival, if not excel, the "Last of the Mohicans."

I am, dear sir, your sincere,

DUNCAN ANDERSON.
Presbyterian Min., Ch. of Scotland.

### DOMESTIC.

POTATO SALAD .- Boil one egg very hard, rub the yolk to a pulp, add one raw yolk, one teaspoonful of flour or corn-starch, one teaspoonful of vinegar, two of sweet-oil, one tablespoonful of butter, one saltspoonful of mustard, a little cayenne pepper, and salt; beat all to a cream and pour over cold sliced potatoes.

WELSH RAREBIT.—Cut a piece of bread about six by three inches; take off all the crust, toast it and butter it on one side; cut a slice of rich cheese of the thickness of the bread and sufficient to cover the bread; place it before a clear fire at an angle of forty-five degrees, where it will toast briskly.

SAUCE PIQUANCE. -- Put a bit of butter, with SAUCE PIQUANIE.—Put a bit of butter, with two sliced enions, into a stew-pan, with a carrot, a parship, a little thyme laurel, basil, 'two cloves, two shallots, a clove of garlic, and some parsley; turn the whole over the fire until it be well coloured; then shake in some flour, and moisten it with some broth, and a spoonful of vinegar. Let it boil over a slow fire; skim, and strain it through a sleve. Season it with sait and pepper, and serve it with any dish required to be heightened.

OMELETT SOUFLEE .- Separate the yolks from OMELETT SOUPLEE.—Separate the yolks from the whites of six eggs; mix with the yolks four spoonsful of powdered sugar, half of a lemouskin, chopped fine, (or vanilla); beat up and make a paste, like as for bisents. Then beat up the whites of the eggs, mix them lightly with the yolks, without breaking the others too much; butter the bottom of the dish, pour in the omelette, exter it with sugar, and cook in the oven. Seven or eight minutes suffice to cook it. When the omelette rises and is a fine color, serve it promptly.

omelette rises and is a fine color, serve it promptly.

Fight Balls.—Two cupfuls of cold boiled cod, fresh or salted; one cupful of mushed potatoes; haif a cup of melted butter, with an egg beaten in. Season to taste. Chop the fish when you have freed it of bones and skin; work in the potato, and moisten with the melted butter until it is soft enough to mould and will yet keep in shape; roll the balls in flour, and fry quickly to a golden brown in lard or clear dripping. Take from the fat so soon as they are done; lay in a colunder or sieve, and shake gently to free them from every drop of grease, turn out for a few-moments on white p perto absorb any lingering drops, and send up on a hot dish.

LETTUCE DRESSING .- Five eggs beaten to-LETTUCE DRESSING.—Five eggs beaten together, a level teaspoonful of salt, same of pepper, tubic-spoonfuls each of butter, cream and mixed mustard, and a ten-cupful of weak vinegar. Put all into a tin bucket and place it in a vessel of boiling water, stirring all the time until it thickens. When, cold, add four tuble-spoonfuls of salad oil. This dressing is also very nice used with sweethreads—say three or four pairs, after they have been cleaned, boiled in salt and water, and chopped up. Mix the sweethreads thoroughly with the dressing; place a tablespoonful of this in the middle of each leaf, with smaller leaves around it.

The Conv. Brans — When beaus are kent over

To Cook BEANS, - When beans are kept over To Cook Beans.—When beans are kept over a year or more they become difficult to cook tender. One way to accomplish it is to soak them over hight in soft water, and in the morning put them to boil, putting a quarter of a teaspoonful of soda into the water. The water must be turned off as soon as it boils, and changed two or three times. Have a teachettle of boiling water ready to cover them when the other is poured off, as cold water hardens them again. After they begin to crack open they should be put in the oven, with a pleas of pork previously freshened and water county to prevent them from burning, and baked a couple of hours, Items are a healthful and convenient dish, and should often appear on a furner's table, being as good, or better when c old than they are when just cooked.

### ROUND THE DOMINION.

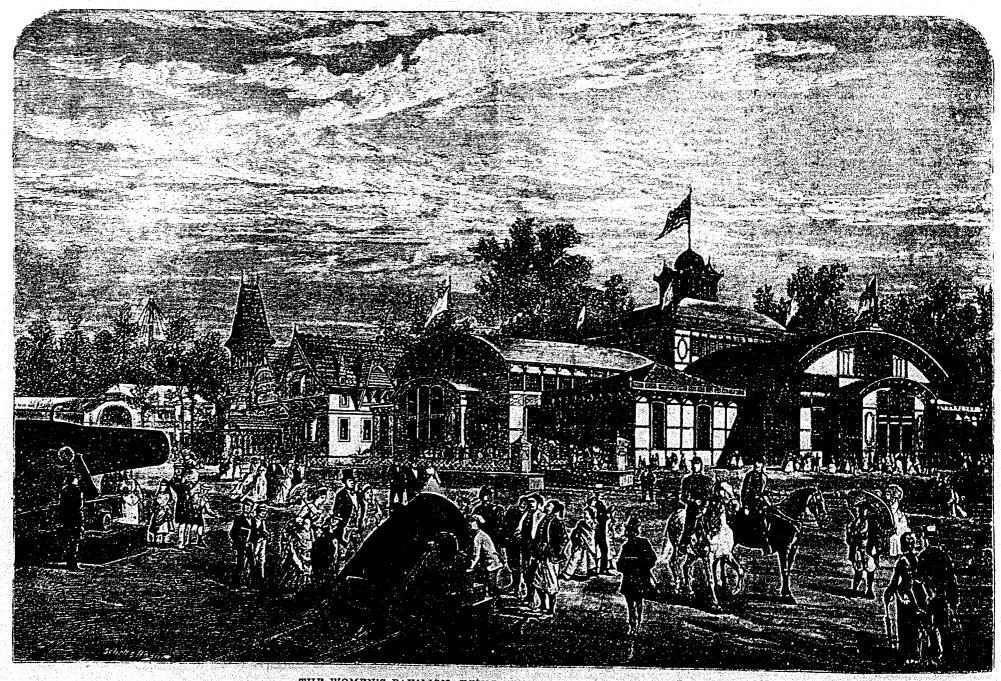
400 Mennonites left Toronto for Manitola on

THE waters of the Ottawa are higher than known for years before

THE first of May was observed as a holiday in

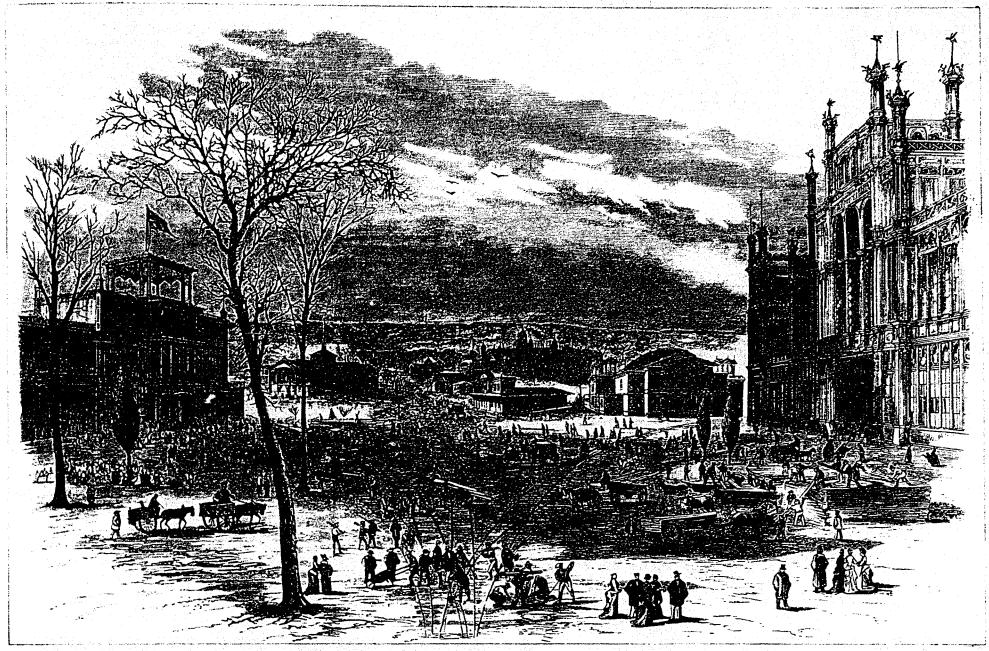


PRELIMINARY EXHIBITION AT BUENOS-AYRES OF PRODUCTS INTENDED FOR PHILADELPHIA.

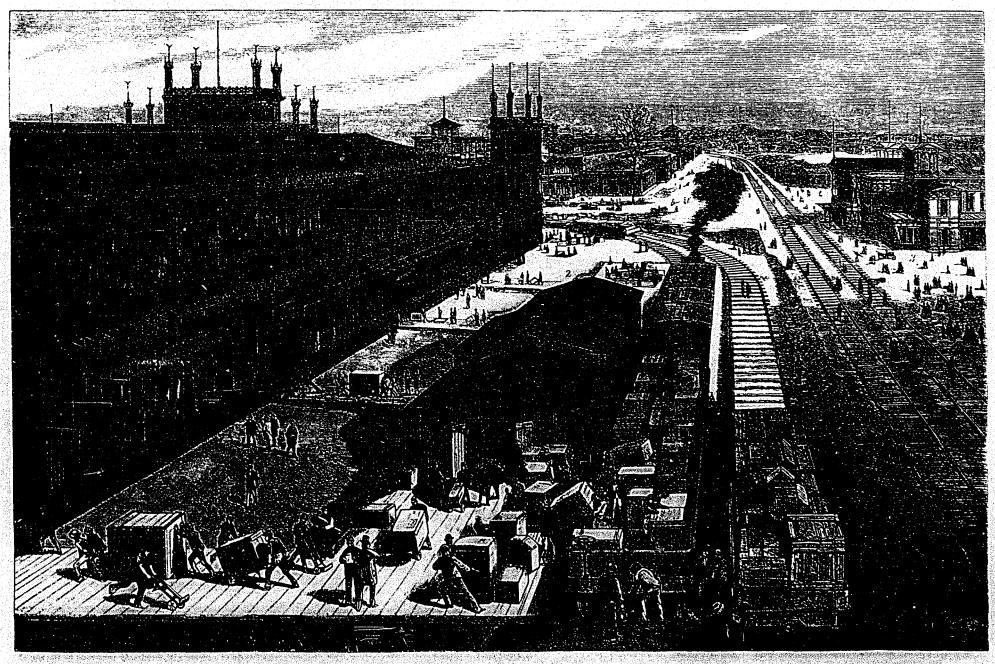


THE WOMEN'S PAVILION, EXHIBITION GROUNDS, PHILADELPHIA.

### THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.



VIEW BETWEEN THE MAIN BUILDING AND MACHINERY HALL.



UNLOADING OF GERMAN GOODS AT THE RAILWAY PLATFORM NEAR THE MAIN BUILDING.

### (For the Canadian Illustrated News.)

### THREE MILLION THIRSTY FISHES.

It is said that of the 100,000,000 people in the world every night an average of 3.000,000 go to bed drunk. 1.

Three million went sailing out into the street
Out into the street, when the sun, went down.
None thought of the wennen, whom some of them beat,
None thought of their children all ragged and brown,
For men will drink.
And women must weep,
And the later he's home, the later to sleep,
And the drunkard's wife is meaning.

11.

To asylums, prisons they've staggered in bands To asylims, prisons they ve staggered in tailus.
And some to their graves prematurely brought down.
Their widows are weeping and wringing their bands.
Their ordians are thieves or gone on to the town.
For men will drink,
And women must weep.
And the sooner it's over the sooner to sleep.
And e'en in their dreams they are groating.

111.

But oh! for a land where this curse is unknown! There all must be prosperous, healthy and free. For the bitterest week come from drinking alone. Tis Alcohol, causes the world's misery. For if men won't drink.

Then women won't weep, But happily live and in Christ fall asleep, And good bye to the bar and its mouning Bish, Coll. Lenn. F. C. EMBERSON.

### GRETCHEN.

A LEGEND OF THE BHINE.

BY JOHN LESPERANCE.

(Concluded from our last.)

VI.

The marriage of Christern Von Vogelstein and Gretchen Kielber was decided upon. It toook place on the festival of St. Michael, about a fortnight after the village celebration. It was solemnized in the parish church with all the pomp and ceremony possible, and those who assisted at it were deeply impressed at the spectacle. An event of the kind had not happened within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Noblemen sometimes condescended to firt with country lasses, and had turned the head of more than one of them; but it was unheard of that a man of Christern's rank and fortune had contracted a bone fiele marviage with a girl of Gretchen's lowly condition. Most of the inhabitants had witnessed the scene of the Jager's courtship on the day of the harvest feast; the rumor of the noble's first visit to Max's cottage had also circulated extensively among them, but all were taken by surprise when they learned that these attentions were sincerely meant, and had this day resulted in a solemn sacramental alliance. Kind words were spoken of the Count, now that it was proven his intentions were upright and sincere, but scarcely a voice was raised in defense of the conduct of Gretchen. "She had risen above her caste," they said, "and would repent of it. 'The Lord brings down the proud.' She had allowed herself to be dazzled by the false glitter of wealth, and would sooner or later taste the bitterness of destitution. But above all, she had abandoned her first and her true love-her betrothed from childhood-the honest lad to whom she had plighted her virgin affections, and had given her hand and heart to a stranger after less than a mouth of wooing.

Aye! Gretchen, there was thy real offense.

These reproaches redoubled in bitterness when the cortege issued from the main portal at the conclusion of the nuptials, and Gretchen appeared to view more beautiful than ever for the tinge of excitement and happiness that mantled her cheeks. Her attire was simple, but in exquisite A wreath of natural emblematic flowers entwined her brow-the usual virginal veil was half withdrawn from her face, and her pure white dress was gathered at the waist by a satin band.

When they had taken their seats in the family carriage, the Count gazed upon her with affectionate pride; and well he might, for she was passing fair, his village bride; and, in his own enthusiastic words, she shone before him like a fay of the northland that erst came forth from the primeval woods to cheer the delvers of the plain by the sweetness of her smiles.

The coachman gathered his ribbons and raised his whip, the footmen mounted their stand, and drove out of the village.

It was remarkable that not a cheer was raised among the people, as is customary when they greet the married folk and wish them well

At an angle of the road leading to Christern'. manor, stood Hans, hidden from view by a thick growth of bushes and the trunk of a walnut tree. How altered! His hair was dishevelled, his face white as chalk, his eyes quenched and encircled by a dark line which told of sleepless nights and thoughts of anguish.

The sound of wheels aroused him. He looked up and he saw her-more beautiful than everher cheeks flushed with happiness, and her eye brightly glancing. She saw him not, and soon

disappeared round the angle of the road.

With a voice stifled by sobs, the noble fellow cried out, "God speed thee, Gretchen!" and casting his bonnet at the foot of the tree, fell like a dead weight on the ground.

### VII.

We need not seek exclusively among the highborn and the favorites of fortune for examples of magnanimity and greatness. There are innumerable instances of genuine nobleness among

the children of the poor. No man had been more cruelly served than Haus-no one had ever been more deeply wounded in his purest affectionsand yet how nobly did he bear up under the stroke.

A half-dozen of peasants were gathered round a beer stand, qualling copious draughts of their national beverage. Haus happened to be among

" Poor boy," said Caspar Surz

"Yes, in thy place, Hans, I should have acted differently," added Wilhelm Mozer,
Hans raised his head a little and looked at

them with cold eyes,

"I should have stood up for my rights and

bound her to her promises."
"She loves me no more," replied Hans, almost

in a whisper.
"Then 1 should have demanded reason of Count Christern. No peer or peasant should rob me of my bride."

"His person is sacred whom Gretchea has chosen to love; nor I would I grieve her by touching a hair of his head," was the boy's beautiful reply

The jude men who heard this language could not understand or appreciate the delicate senti-ment which animated the bosom of Hans. Their words of resentment and plans of vengeance made no impression on the noble youth. His resolution was taken, and faithfully did he adhere to it. If Gretchen was not his married wife, she was to be the wife of his soul. If he could not see her ever present at his hearth and board, her image would abide with him still wherever he went, and at all hours of the day and night.

There is a poetry of sorrow. Hans' untutered mind revelled in it. He lived in an ideal world, whose drapery was funereal, whose echoes were dirges, and the central figure of which was Gretchen, the lost love of his heart. He complained not, uttered no repreaches, but moved through life, silent and solitary. One vision, one memory absorbed him. He nursed one sorrow; and who knows that Providence even then gav him one strong, vivifying hope to fester. was ever the same. Whether he guided the plough in the steaming furrows of Spring- whetted his seythe knee-deep in the yellow corn of Summer -brandished the flail in the chaff clouds of Autumu-or swung the axe in the piled snows of oak forest- he was ever calm, gentle, patient, lovingly thinking of Gretchen. No exterior appeared in him-only his face was always pole, and he allowed his beard to grow till it swent his breast.

When his parents died and the paternal farm issed into his hands unencumbered by any debt, and greatly improved by his own skill and industry, many of his friends advised him to shake off this sorrow and marry.

On such occasion he would smile sadly and

reply:
"My heart is given away long ago."

### VIII

The honeymoon is the haleyon period of life: for as the sea swallow announces the calm between two storms -one that precedes and the other that will follow its appearance on the waters so first love in two wedded hearts consecrates an interval of peace and happiness amid the inevitable tempests of life from youth to

Christern and Gretchen resolved to celebrate their marriage by the custom, long afterward universally introduced, of a bridal tour. After a week spent at their manor in banquets and festivals of all sorts, they proceeded to Switzerland and Italy.

There were no railways or steamers in those days, and they journeyed in short stages by coach. A four of the kind was at that time a rare occurrence, and only the wealthy could undertake it. We cannot follow them in all their windings over monatain and plain, or stop with them at the various inns and public houses on the way. It is sufficient to know that Gretchen was happy when her carriage passed through the last Alpine gorge and left the limits of Vaterland for the blooming valleys of the

Was this happiness to last! Was the "God of Hans to be realized !-- are questions more important for us, who wish to follow the operations of Providence even in a simple story like this

Every new then and during the course of the fie succeeding years, the old downger Countess received tidings from her son Christern, which, as they were favorable, she deigned to communicate to her attendants. Through them Max and Katrin heard from their daughter. It is not to be supposed that the young Counters forgot her parents. but somehow or other they received no direct news from her. It was surmised at the time that the fault lay with the people of the manor, who wilfully neglected transmitting such mes sages as were intended for the old gardener and his wife. Grief and old age told so heavily upon them that they both died at a short interval of each other. As for Hans, there was no token for him, either direct or indirect.

At the end of the aforesaid period all further intelligence ceased. People wondered what the Count was doing away from home so long. His domains were going to decay from the want of management, and the rents were all in arrears. First there came a rumor, traceable to no definite source, that Christern and Gretchern had come to grief. Others said it was Gretchen alone who was the victim. At length the terrible intelligence arrived that Christern von Vogelstein was dead. He had died at Leghorn of the plague brought to that port by a Cypriote galleon.

But where was Gretchen?

No one knew, and possibly no one cared. Yea, there was one who cared.

### IX.

A barge was moored in front of Coblentz, under the shadow of the rock which is to-day the famous fortress of Ehrenbreitstein. While the boatmen were engaged in fastening their barge, there issued from the hold a young woman, leading a child by the hand and carrying another on her arm. She was poorly though neatly dressed. and her whole appearance betokened grief and destitution. On perceiving her, one of the watermen stepped up to her with the awkward politeness of his craft, and taking up her eldest child into his arms, conducted her to a small tayern on the bank. He informed the host that she was a German lady of rank who had been shatnefully abandoned by her husband, and left without a thater to support herself and children in the land beyond the mountains. Desirous of returning to her native country, she had exchanged all her jewels and finery for a paltry sum, which Jewish brokers had given her.

"She has nearly reached her journey's end," said he. "From Coblemtz she will proceed to her native village in the mail-coach. She is a little deserving little woman, and you must do her a good turn, friend Hermann.

Value of the state "She never revealed it. said they called her Gretchen at home."

"Gretchen-Gretchen," murmured Hermann; and reflecting, as though he remembered that common name in connection with some remarkable event.

"Yes Greichen," resumed the waterman; ' and I desire you to procure her a seat in the next chaise

Saying which, he set off hurriedly for the barge where he was wanted.

The boatman's story was too true. It was in-

dood our Gretchen Her husband, in proportion as he had become more acquainted with Italian society, began to be ashamed of the rank of his wife, of her lack of education and elegant accomplishments. Her wonderful beauty and excellent character could not counterbalance this want in his mind. His aversion soon degenerated into contempt—contempt begot neglect and ill-treatment. Pride changed the naturally good heart of the Count, and passion soon corrupted it. He fell in with a Tuscan marchioness whose black eyescaptivatated him, ejected Gretchen and her children into the streets of Florence, married his Italian beauty and went to Leghorn, where, by a just pun shment of Providence, he was suddenly car-

ried off by an Eastern postilence.

Left thus alone in the world, poor Gretchen neturned the best way she could to her native country. She recognized the hand of the Lord thus pressing heavily upon her. Her gargeous dream was effaced, and literally, she realized that she was left alone with the night,

After much familding in his memory and some adroit questioning of the stranger, the fun-keeper of Coldentz discovered who Gretchen was. had heard at the time and now perfectly re-membered her history, but promised to keep to himself the secret of her presence in Rhime-

The post-chaise in which he introduced her, with many hearty good wishes for herselt and children, broke down at some distance out from the city and the few travelers it contained had to shift as they could. Gretchen being feverishly anxious to pursue her journey, accepted the mvitation of a farmer, who, as he happened to be going in the direction she desired, offered her a seat in his cumbrous cart. Oh! the changes of this world! In this miserable vehicle she was about to return along the same road which she had passed in a coach and four on her joinney South ! All was reversed for her, and the more that everything she saw around her remained unchanged-the same fields, the same woods, the same quiet forms, the same spiregleaming among the pines. It was twilight when she passed before her father's house. She knew that her parents were dead. That was a change indeed; but it was a happy one, for they were at rest. She pressed her children to her bosom, praying and weeping silently, as they went along the garden, and gazed at the green trellis and the white thorn hedge. Further on, at a turn in the road, which separated their parish from the next to which they were going, they pass ed before Hans' door. He sat alone on his threshold, and his sad, calm face was distinetly brought out by the light which barned on a table in the room. Gretchen huddled her children together and stiffed a scream in the folds of her dress. Her heart seemed to break, and her unconscious children took part in her agony.

Ween on, O Gretchen! He is nigh who will wipe away thy repentant tears.

As we have said, Hans had come to be one of the substantial farmers of his canton. In addition to his other stock, he raised large flocks of sheep, from whose frequent and abundant clips he managed a handsome profit. He thus gave employment to a great number of women, who carded, dyed, spun and knitted. Among those of the neighboring parish, there was one who spun a wonderful number of pounds a day, and whose thread was very uniform and clean. Hans did not fail to notice this and to make inquiries. He was informed that the spinner was a poor young widow, burthened with two children,

who, as she was paid by the pound and had no other means of subsistence, plied her wheel night and day. The young farmer's heart was moved and he resolved to befriend her. Loading a great quantity of the finest wool, he set out for the neighboring parish. Why did his heart throb faster as he neared his destination? Why, as the small house appeared to view, did he strain his eyes to catch sight of some welcome object, and urge his horse so rapidly ?

Gretchen sat in her lowly cabin spinning the white wool. She sang no lied as of old, but a bright tear fell upon her threads and a sweet smile quivered on her lip. What was she thinking of then ? Ah! it was heart responding to heart through space, however metaphysicians may wrangle over the question. On the wall before her hung a crucifix, and under it was pasted a print of the Moter Dolorosa. Her babe slept in a low crib beside her. A little daughter three years old, who was looking out at a window on the road exclaimed :

"Ohlmother, a man is going to stop here with a load of wool,

A thrill ran through the frame of Gretchen,

but she raised not her eyes and made no answer.

A low up was heard at the door; the child litted the latch and opened it. When he saw her, Hans stepped backward, and his strong frame shook with emotion. The girl was the portrait of her mother.

Come in, Sir," said she with a clear voice Hans entered.

Gretchen did not look up, but knowing it was he, buried her face in her hap and broke out into tours and solis

Hans stood before her, overwhelmed with anguish. He wrung his hands-he greated, his

brow was dripping with perspiration.
"Oh, Gretchen!" he said with an accent of unuterable pity and love.

She screamed and sank on the floor.

"Gretchen, is it than?" He stepped up, fell on one knee, and with gentle hand tried to raise her head. "Dost thou not know me?"

"Do not touch me, do not speak to me, do not look at me," she sobbed. "I am unworthy of thee. I have used thee too ill. Thou caust never

forgive me."
"Forgive thee, Gretchen! Oh, speak not so I am ever the same. Thy Hans is always thy

"Oh, Hans, Hans ! since my return, it is then that hast given me work and bread for these poor children. Leave me, for I can never suffciently thank there."

After the first starm of warrow was over Hans sat leside her and they talked together for a long, long time. Through the grief and the shadows of jest years, the brightness of their childish loves arose and illumined the future. They became calmer, then gayer, and happinessradiated on their faces. They understood each other again.

As he rese to depart. Hans caressed the children and said, "I will be their father."

Gretchen threw her arms around his neck, leaned her head upon his breast, weeping, and there insudible last words were spoken, the promise was given, and Hans and thretchen were happy once more.

The pleasant him of the wheel resonaded now in Hans' home. Sitting there, Oretchen often mused of the past and the present, serenely gaz-ing on her husband as he went in and out, and watching the plays of her children. Handhoved her -ob, how well! and cared for her first offspring as much as for his own,

Reader, should you tarry ever among the lowly homesteads of Vaterland, you will hear the daughters of the Rhine sing in time with the heat of their treadles, the parhetic balled of Gretchen -- the story of repentant love and of the rough man's faithfulness.

### SCIENTIFIC.

An Englishman who insulated his bedstead by placing underseath each post a broken off bottom of a glass bottle, says, that the effect was magical, that he bad not been free from theumatic good for lifteen, years, and that be began to improve immediately after the up idention of the insulators.

V computation of the time required for the formation of a seam of coal has been made by Mr. E. A. Wunsch of the Chasgoir Geological Scodety, based upon his own observations in the Isle of Arran. He thinks that as many as twenty generations of trees are compresed into three to four these of coal there, and that eighteen contuites are requisite for the formation of one foot of

Dr. GRIFFITH of Wyoming, Kent county, Delaware, has discovered that guilforced has adenuithlate for obesity. No care need be exercised as to the amount of the tenthe patient drinks. He tried it on binaself, taking or the teams patient drinks. He tried it on binsett, taking no other drinks, and is a few weeks his own corpulence and greatly diminished. He tried it on three stout neighbors, who within two to three months lost from axelve to thirty points. Dr. triffith says that great care should be used in collecting the weed.

As improved process of making mirrors has As improved process of making mirrors has been discovered by which a deposit of pure silver is left on the glass plate, precipitated from a crystal-like toore dant, so prepared that the couring does not become black from oxidation on counted with the air, and it is more over as brilliant as the old process of coating with quick-silver or tin, and furthermore its use is not attended with the injurious effects upon the health of the manufacturers that was invariable with the old methods.

### ARTISTIC.

AN exhibition of pictures and statues illustrating the history of art from the earliest known date to the end of the eightseinth century will be opened in Cologus on the first day of July.

A Roman tomb was recently opened at York, England, and enclosed in a stone coffin was found, the body of a young girl, admirably preserved by the use of gypsum, and furnished with what has been considered a modern device—a chigaon. This rested upon a pyramid of pods, plaits, and coits, and although many hundred years old, a good specimen of the present fashion.

### THE CENTENNIAL.

THE GREAT INAUGURATION,

PHHADELPHIA, MAY 13. In accepting your commission as Special Correspondent at Philadelphia for Centennial purposes, I may state from the start that I conceive my role to be that of a gatherer of notes, traits of character, bits of ineident, and interesting anecdotes. The long formal accounts of details are all taken up by the principal daily papers of all the large cities, and it would be useless for a weekly review to trench upon these. So much being understood, I proceed to business at once.

The grand inauguration took place on Wednesday, the 10th inst. The weather during the forenoon was alternate mist and rain, and the grounds were covered with mud, but towards noon the sun made its appearance. At so early an hour as seven o'clock, the crowds began to gather, until finally no less than 100,000 persons massed together to witness the opening ceremonies. Outside the gates, however, there were over 20,000 haddled together who could not afford to pay the entrance fee of fifty cents.

At ten minutes past ten, Thomas' orchestra commenced to play a variety of national airs, computing the following: -
. The Washington March,
2. Argentine Republic (Marche de la Republica).
Restria Gott erhalte Franz den Kaiser.

1. Austria — Gott erhalte Franz den Kaiser.
1. Beigium — La Brabangonne.
2. Brazzi — Hymbo Brasileira Nacional.
3. Denmark — Volksiled-selon tappre Landsoldat.
4. France — La Morselliaise.
6. Cornmay — Was ist des Doutschen Vaterland.
7. Great Britain. — God Save the Queen.
7. Haly — Marcia del Re.
7. Notherlands — Wie meerlandsch bloed.
7. Notway — National Hymn.
7. Russia — National Hymn.
7. Russia — National Hymn.
7. Spain — Biego's Spanish National Hymn.
7. Switzerland — Red dir Helvetia.
7. Turkey — March.
7. Hali Columbia.
7. At two try manutes aft r ten, the Emperor a

At twenty minutes aft r ten, the Emperor and Empress of Brazil appeared, entering from the Main Building and passing along an avenue, which was cleared for them, through the assemblage to the platform.

The Emperor was early recognized by the assemblage and was greeted with loud and prolonged cheering, which he acknowledged by raising his hat. On teaching the platform he was reseived by Hon D. J. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the United States Centennial Commission, who conducted the Emperor and his party to seats near the front of the central stand.

About twenty minutes before 11, General Phil. Sheridan, Lieutenant-General of the United States Army, appeared, accompanied by his brother, Colonel Michael Sheridan. General Sheridan was recognized at once by the assemblage and was haddly cheered. He was followed by General W. T. Sherman, General of the Army, accompanied by his staff. General Sherman was also received with loud cheering. Both General Sherman and General Sheridan were in

full uniform On reaching the platform General Sheridan was introduced to the Emperor, who received him with nearked cordiality, and engaged him for

some moments in conversation. Shortly before the arrival of General Sheridan, a detachment of guards was sent to the front and opened a passage way through the mass of people ougregated on the avenue connecting the two buildings and obstructing the passage from the Main Building to the platform, was forced back by stretching two lines of rope was forced back by stretching two lines of rope Main Building to the platform. The throng and stationing policemen along each side. the effort to crowd the people into a smaller space one man was seriously injured, and was carried away by the guards.

The members of the Diplomatic Corps from Washington did not reach the stand in regular order, but arrived in detachments.

The United States Senators and Members of the House of Representatives, officers of the Army and Navy, entered in the same desultory manner. The numbers of the Diplomatic Corps, and the army and navy officers were all in uniform, and made a very brilliant and striking appearance. Some of the costumes of the Foreign Ambassadors for instance those of the representatives of Turkey, Egypt and China—greatly added to the varied and picturesque appearance

of the scene. At ten minutes before eleven, President Grant, leaning on the arm of General Hawley, chairman of the Centennial Commission, passed out from Memorial Hall and down the line to the front of the platform. He was followed by his whole

A little before this Wagner's Centennial Inauguration March was executed. The orchestration was very fine, but the effect was inaudible, and it was generally remarked that there was no local color in it -nothing to remind one of the occasion for which it was composed.

Right Reverend Bishop Simpson, as successor of the first chaplain of the Continental Congress,

offered up a very long and eloquent prayer At the conclusion of the prayer at 11:20 o'clock the hymn, written by John Greenleaf Whittier, nusic by John K. Paine, was sung. The chorus singers, 800 in number, rose at the signal of Theodore Thomas, musical director, and commenced the hynn. The words of this poem, which you will, doubtless, publish, were commonplace enough, and the music was severely ecelesiastical, not buoyed with the rush of inspira

tion, but both were, nevertheless, well received.

Mr. John Welsh, President of the Centennial Board of Finance, next made the presentation of the Buildings in a neat and appropriate

At 11:35, the singers arose and sang a Cantata composed for the occasion, the words by Sidney Lanier, of Georgia, music by Dudley Buck, of Connecticut. In this the chorus, orchestra, and the great organ joined. The words of this composition were a senseless jumble, and Lanier, one of the poets of Lippincott's Magazine, proved that he has not the lyric gift. Buck's music was far more spirited, and the bass solo, by Myron H. Whitney, of Boston, well known to you in Canada, was rapturously encored.

General Hawley then made the presentation of the Exhibition to the President of the United-States, in a fervent, but rather lengthy, speech. General Grant's reply was neither impressive inmanner nor matter. He put on his spectacles, fumbled in his breast pocket, produced a slice foolscap and read his address in so low and halting a tone that he was not heard beyond a few feet. He concluded by declaring the International Exhibition opened.

Then the Presidential party and all the officials took up the line of march for the inspection of the Main Exposition Building at the north entrance—the President and Gov. Hartrauft re ceiving the enthusiastic applause of the multitude is they passed through the open space be tween the platform and the entrance door Passing along the centre transept of the building, the party soon reached the nave, stopping as they did so, at the headquarters of the French Commission, where the Delegate and Resident Commissioner, were presented by Director General Goshorn to President Grant.

Following the northern and easterly direction the departments of Switzerland and Belgium were next reached, and the same ceremonies were gone through with.

The beautiful building erected for the Brazilian exhibit was next arrived at, and here the party stopped for a few minutes. The Emperor, Dom Pedro, and his Empress were saluted by the Commissioners in charge, who came forward and kissed the hands of both imperial personages. The Empress stepped inside of the door-way for a moment and chatted with the Em-

peror with reference to the display mape.

At the Department of the Netherlands, to the ast of that of Brazil, the usual introductions were gone through with, the soldiers drawn up in line in front of it saluting the President as he

The Department of Mexico was next passed, and its Commissioners presented to the President.

At this point the procession left the nave, and taking the next to easternmost cross avenue went on to the south avenue. Here it passed through the greater portion of the United States exhibit. Arriving at the centre transept it passed along it to the nave, leaving to the left the German headquarters, where the officers of the commission, who were in waiting, were presented to the President. Next the Austrian de-partment was inspected and then the procession the north, taking in the exmade a detour to hibits of the English colonies, Canada, India, Australia, New South Wales, Victoria and New Zealand, the commissioners from each of which were in front of their respective departments as

he party pissed by. Returning to the nave, the English Depart ment was reached, and here the President passed some minutes in conversation with Col. Sanford and Prof. Archer, the English Commissioners. Norway and Sweden were the next departments passed on the right hand side of the line, whilst to the left the departments of Austria and Russia were brought to the President's notice. In front of the department of Spain, on the same side of the nave, the entire Spanish Commission stood in a body with the Spanish Engineers drawn up in line behind them. There a short stop was made, the President eugaging in conversation with several of the Commissioners. Denmark was next passed, and then the proession came to a halt in front of the departments

of Turkey and Egypt.

Here another detour was made, and the departments of the Sandwich Islands, Portugal and lunis, situated in the extreme northwestern and of the building, were visited, and their Commissioners presented to the President. Retracing his steps to the nave, the procession passed the departments of Japan, China, Peru, Chili and the Argentine Republic, on the left hand, and the Italian exhibit on the right hand, leaving the building by the western main entrance. When the Main Building was first reached, the great organ at the far end began playing "Hail to the Chief," and the people who had obtained access the edifice were loud in their greetings of the Nation's Executive. As one by one the several foreign departments were passed and the Commissions in charge presented to the President, these latter fell into line in the rear of the Diplomatic Corps, their handsome court costumes or picturesque national attire giving additional brilliancy to the suite following in the wake of

The crowd inside was somewhat difficult to restrain, and it was with no little trouble that the passage way for the President's party was When the nave was reached for the last time the City Troop took the lead of the procession, and by their arduous efforts succeeded in clearing a way from the western doorway over to Machinery Hall. In the open plaza a vast multitude had assembled, and was with difficulty restrained by the militia who had been there stationed. At this point, the President and a portion of the procession reviewed the military forces and inspected the Bartholdi Fountain. They were then joined by the balance of the party, and proceeded to Machinery Hall. Entering the main eastern door of Machinery

Hall amid the chiming of bells and the plaudits of the people, the procession moved without stopping, up the main aisle and halted at the large Corliss engine. President Grant and wife, the Emperor and Empress of Brazil, Col. Fred. Grant, Gen. Hawley, Director General Goshorn and John Welsh, Esq., then advanced and assended to the platform surrounding the All being in readiness, President Grant engine. and the Emperor Don Pedro, grasped the handles of the acting valves, and at a concerted moment turned them. There was a slight hissing of steam audible and then the huge walking beam was seen to slowly move, and, gathering momen.

tum, was soon in full play.

At the first visible movement of the powerful and ponderous machinery a cheer was given, and for a brief space the eyes of all were fastened upon the engine. They had enjoyed the scene but a little while when Gen. Hawley aunounced that the reception by the President, in the judges' hall, would be omitted. After leaving the great engine the procession moved straight down the main avenue in a westerly direction, passing on its way the several foreign depart-Meanwhile all the machinery in the vast building had begun running, and the din and clatter of the hundreds of machines united with the music of the bands without, and the ringing of the chimes within, made it a confusion of sounds long to be remembered. When the western entrance of the building was reached the procession passed out, and the President, Secretary Fish, Mrs. Grant, Col. Fred. Grant, and Secretary of War and Mrs. Taft got into carriages, and were driven to the residence of Mr. Childs, whose guests they are.

The procession then broke up, the Emperor and Empress of Brazil and suite going up toward the lake and visiting the building in that vicinity, and the rest of the distinguished guests and visitors going their several ways.

SCHUVERILL

### CENTENNIAL EXHIBITS.

Purse manufactured by the ladies of Philadeldia, wherein the surplus money paid by England in excess of the substantiated Alabama claim will be speedily restored (with interest) to the British Treasury.

Case containing some choice specimens of the work of the wire-pullers in Congress

Autograph letter from the famous Mr. Barronn offering to organize a starring tour for the Khedive, with a view to the recruitment of his State finances.

Scheme for securing perfect purity of voting in all future elections of President.

Cookery-book containing many useful recipes for the cooking of municipal accounts by the servants of the public.

Portrait of a lady living in New York who

has been induced to travel with less than fifteen trunks and bonnet-boxes. Code of rules of the chase for the place-hunters

at Washington. A salt-spoon discovered at a Continental table-

Thote. Supposed by British experts to be a unique specimen.

Photograph of a Spanish bond, with the words Paid in full ' legibly inscribed on it. A real London sunbeam, carefully preserved in a bottle by a Boston tourist.

Razor belonging to an English gentleman who has contrived to shave himself, without a single awkward cut at a foreign looking-glass

Forecast of the weather expected in England during the next twelve months. By one who hardly hopes to survive its eccentricities

Scheme for a sinking fund for enabling the Sultan to keep his head above water. Autograph exhibited by the British Admiralty to show who was the author of the famous first

slave circular Working model of a lavatory for publicly washing the dirty linen of the Government at Wash-

Declaration of Independence by strong-minded Mormon ladies.

Machine for whitewashing the character of all suspected civil servants, to be patented by Con-

Model hive for spelling-bees. Rough draught of an act of Congress prohibiting the piracy of any English author's works by any Yankee publisher.

# PRUME AND LAVALLEE.

Tuesday, the 9th inst., witnessed the third and last grand concert given by Messrs. Prume and Lavallee, a convert the memory of which will long be treasured by all who were fortunate enough to be present. Mr. Lavallee's rendering of : Mendelsshon's Cappriccio, op. 22, was unique. Prudent's La Danse des Fees was given with a precision, a distinctness and an evenness in touch, that are the prerogative of the born artist alone, while in Chopin's Polonaise he surpassed himself. I am confident that his interpretation of Chopin and Mendelsshon cannot be excelled; his playing throughout was far superior to that in the preceding two concerts, and placed him as a planist on the same elevated platform that Mr. Prume or the same elevated plantom that Mr. Frume occupies as a violinist. Mr. Frume's playing was magnificent in every detail; he performed Bruch's Concerts, op. 26, Beethoven's Romance, op. 50, J. S. Bach's Mouvement Perpetuel and Brahm's Hungarian Dance, No. 2 everything was absolute perfection, it is impossible to particularize. Rumor says that, although obliged to visit Europe during this summer, he will return in the autumu to remain

another winter; the ardent wish of every true lover of good music will, no doubt, be that rumor for once speaks truth. Beethoven's Trio. op. 38 (after the Septett, op. 20), and Boecherini's Menuetto (quintett) were played exceedingly well, the latter carrying the audience by storm and compelling an enthusiastic encore. The instrumental and orchestral part of the programme was an entire success in every respect; would that I could say as much of the vocal part. Mrs. Prume, owing to a serious indisposition, being absent, Miss Norman's debut was rendered doubly difficult and embarrassing, the effects of which were perceptibly heard and felt throughout, while Mr. Couture, no doubt owing to a cold, sang not even as well as at the last concert. Mannerism and conceit will spoil even the best of singing, and a mediocre capacity renlers it a positive failure.

### THE LICK FAMILY MONUMENT.

The monument will stand 40 feet high, with base of 12 feet in the solid. The estire body of the monument will be made of Scotch granite, all worked and polished in the highest degree; the urns and statuary will be made of the finest Carrara marble, all from original models, ex-cented in the highest style of art. The monument is square in form, with projecting angle buttresses, on each of the four corners. On suitable pedestals in front of each of the buttresses, four Recording angel figures will stand with scroll in hand, as indicated on design; richly draped urns on each of the four buttress caps: raised polished tablets for inscription on each face as shown. On the second stage, projecting polished columns with richly carved tals, will stand in each corner; a niche will be formed on each face for the reception of a lifesized figure. In the front niche a statue, representing a Continental soldier in uniform, will stand (the idea being to meet the clause in the deed of trust, which stipulates that the monu-ment shall have special reference to the grandfather of Wm. Lick, who fought under Washington in the struggle for independence, suffering great hardships at Valley Forge and other places). The other three niches will contain allegorical figures of "Faith," "Hope" and "Religion." Raised polished shields will appear on each of the four faces above the niches. The upper block forming the base for the crowning figure, will have carved torches on each face, as shown. The crowning figure will be placed looking to the front; will be a collossal figure of "Liberty," holding in one hand a sheathed sword, and in the other the nation's banner. The statuary will be all from special original models, and will be worked here in our own city, at Mr. Reid's studio in St. Catherine street. It is to be completed and put in its position in Fredericksburg during the summer of 1878, and will cost about \$25,000 in gold.

### HUMOROUS.

A Lock that Burglars Cannot Pick .- Wed-

SARCASTIC SLASH. -- Young Swell: "I should like to have my moustache dyed." Polite Barber: "Cerainly. Did you bring it with you?"

A celebrated gour would once said--" To enjoy a stuffed turkey thoroughly, there should be only two present—yourself and—the turkey.

"The rich," said a Dutchman, explaining his liking for southdown mutton, "eat venison because it ish deer. I cat mutton because it ish sheep."

"VILL you dake sumding?" said a German tectotaler to a friend, white standing near a tavern. "I don't care if I do." was the reply. "Vell, den. let us dake a valk."

THERE is something heavenly about the resignation with which a man whipping a carpet on a windy day will, when the breeze lifts the carpet above his reach, patiently wait for it to come down again. At this season, the question which interests a

boy is not so much whether his life will be crowned with glory and honor. as whether his new summer vest is going to be made out of his father's old trousers. A well-known Ritualistic divine soldom preach-

ed longer than fifteen minutes. When remonstrated with, as he sometimes was, for his too short sermons, he would answer. "When you get to remember ail I can say in fifteen minutes, then I will give you more." George Dawson, in a recent speech told a story of a Gloucestershire heroic curse. He had wrestled for a long time with a touch prices of the

for a long time with a tough piece of eak on which he had made no impression, and at last burst our with the imprecation, "Cuss they pigs that didn't eat thee when thou was acorn!"

A Kentucky elergyman recently illustrated his argument in favour of a corporal punishment for children by a pleasant piece of wittielsm. He said that the child when once started in a course of evil conduct, was like a locomotive on the wrong track—it takes the switch to get it off."

Ox a wet miserable, foggy London day in autumn Charles Lamb was accosted by a beggar-woman with. Pray, sir, bestow a little charity upon a poor described in the charity of the charge o fitute widow woman who is perishing from lack of food, Belleve me, sir. I have seen better days, "—"So have I, said Lamb, handing the poor creature a shifting—" so have I. It's a miserable day. Good-bye, good-bye!"

A RETIERD cheesemonger, who hated any attuction to the Imainess which had enriched him once allusion to the Justiness which had currefield him, once-remarked to Charles Lamb, in the course of a discussion on the Poor Law, "You must bear in mind, sir, that I have got rid of all that stuff which you peets call "the milk of human hindness." Lamb looked at him steadily, and gave his acquiescence in these words— "Yes, sir, I am aware of it; you turned it all into cheese soveral very sur." several vents ago.

-Upon the Rink the lady sat, Beside her lay her dainty but, All crumpled; An erumpted:
She looked the picture of distress,
So dusty was her pretty dress.
And rumpled!

"I could get up." in faltering tone.
She said. I thought that, perhaps, alone
She would not.
I picked her up. She was not hurt—
Twas but the tightness of her skirt— She could not!



### NEW ORNAMENTS.

THE LATEST DESIGNS IN JEWELRY---PASHIONS IN BRACELETS, CHAINS, AND CLASPS.

If one could gather all the chief forms of jewels together which have been worn among nations at different periods the collection would furnish material from which to construct a history of civilization. If there had been destroyed all the types of ancient architecture and styles of the highest art and yet the decorations of the people preserved there would have been Guizots and Buckles no doubt able to give us complete pictures of former periods as respects degrees of culture and refinement attained by the people. If no more than the jewelry of those poor Pompeiian ladies had ever been exhumed we should have had books upon the matter, illustrated breastpins and earrings, and which should have explained almost as well as we know now what kind of people they were whose misfortune it was to dwell too near Vesuvius.

In the slightest details of ornaments the man of knowledge traces the true principles of beauty, or finds that these are wanting. So much is typified in ornamentation that, as a social index, few things are more significant than

The rondure brave, the lilied loveliness, Gold, as it was, is, shall be evermore, Prime nature, with an added artistry.

Nothing in new designs of feminine ornament is more beautiful than an adaptation of Limoges paintings to the adorning of pendents and watch cases. These paintings are little gens of fine art executed by Anton Meyer chiefly from classical subjects. The setting of such designs for pendents usually consists of fine Etruscan work, either with for without a row of small pearls or diamonds as a border to the painting; cloisonne is likewise in some cases chosen for this purpose. Ear pendents are produced to match the other ornaments, and exhibit skillfully executed miniature work.

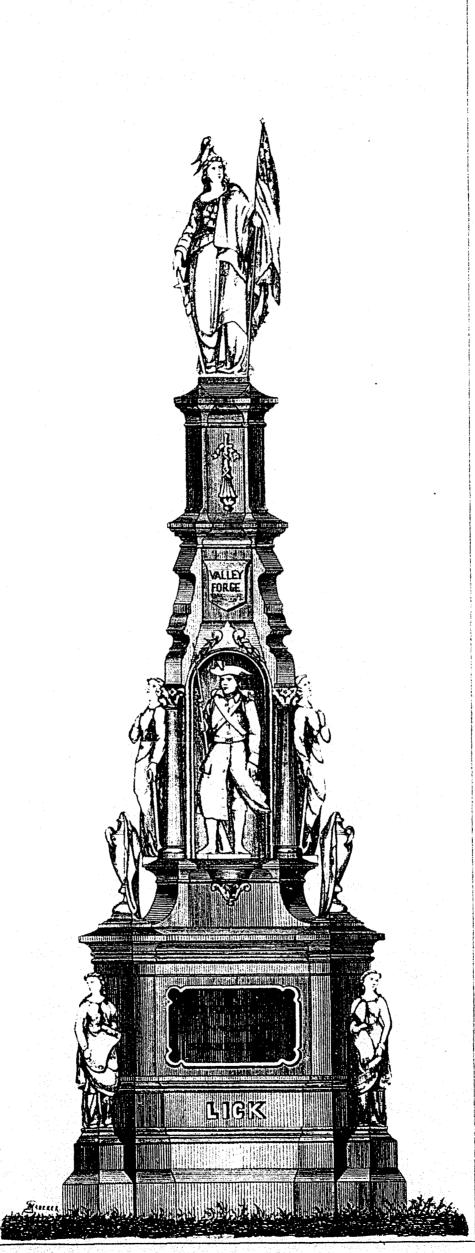
Fine cameos are much sought for, and many of those now shown are of exceeding beauty both in stone and cutting. Some of those cut in sardonyx have representations of cupids, with various antique and mythological subjects, the settings being generally superb. One style has a border of rose diamond leaves with pearl pendents, others exhibit heads exquisitely cut from a dark layer or rare tinted stone upon a light ground, a rich mounting of pearls and diamonds properly enhancing the magnificence of such gems. Another shows a background wrought into semblance of a shell within which a cupid rides lightly upon a foamy wave, the whole set in a great wealth of diamonds and pearls. taglios cut in sand and fine as antiques have settings of colored gold.

Fashionable necklaces are formed of successive rows of gold beads festooned and held in place by slender square bars set at intervals about the circle. Collarettes consist likewise of rounded gold bars, graduated in length and linked closely together like a raft, the longer pieces forming the front of the ornament.

Other styles are in black and white enamel and colored gold, while some are elaborately designed in enamel of variegated colors. A fine necklace in Etruscan is produced by buttercup designs; from a band of woven gold small starry buttercups are pendent, forming the full row of golden blossoms; nature is eleverly imitated in this work, even to the delicate petals which are formed of the finest gold wire. A piece of curiously fine workmanship is to be seen in a necklace which has just been sold, and which was manufactured in New York. This elaborate specimen of work in gold as double rows of amphore; suspended by delicate woven chains arranged to form points and attached by roses no more than a quarter of an inch in dia meter, minute pendents and touches of enamel completing the design.

In chains are produced various basket and lace patterns, open balls and cameos for pendents in a style scarcely less artistic, from a little plate of gold, forming an oval, cut out in graceful designs of leaves and fine scrolls, and crystal lining at the bac Centennial style appears in a locket of plain gold, with "1776" theriated in colored gold across the centre and upon this "1876" set in rose diamonds.

In bracelets the paintings appear again, and turquoise is likewise much in favor for this form of decoration. One style of armlet consists of an arrow, which is tipped with platina, bent into a circle. The parte banheur bracelet is produced in finely grooved twists of colored gold, as well as in wires of platina and red gold, with double knots formed upon the top. There is also an Etruscan style with finish of white enamel. Some of the bracelets made of a combina-tion of gold and platina have designs of serpents' heads. Shopping bracelets consist of a



chain with pencil attached, which is passed through a hoop when not in use. A new style of plain bracelet is square and massive, without

design of any kind.
Clasps for lace shawls and the like are representations of ivy leaves in rose diamonds; lilies of the valley formed of pearls, with the long, slender leaves in colored gold; fern leaves and diamond insects. Former styles in rings are the only ones to be seen, preference being generally given to those with lengthwise bar set with gems. Cameos are also well suited to this rectangular mode, and much fine art is displayed in the manner. Something very rare is a large-sized pink pearl lately set in a ring, with four diamonds placed at intervals around it. This variety of pearl is so seldom found and this one is so exquisite in tint as to render it a very desirable possession.

The combination of platinum and gold is quite universal among ornaments for centlemen. Lockets of this material are oblong or shield-shaped; compasses are much worn, set in anchors or globes, others inclosed in crystal are indexed on either side and finished about the edge with a little cable moulded in gold. Various fine intaglios are produced in seals and lockets. Hercules and the Numidian lion, and a multitude of classical subjets are represented in this work, while the heads of emperors and other great personnages sometimes form the designs. Novelties to be worn with double chains appear in the form of gold knives, skilfully combining a measure or a pencil, or a little case with a moustache-comb, or a conical match-safe finished in grooved squares of alternate gold and platina. An odd design is copied from the willow whistle with which masculine beings mostly have been familier in the spring time of life. Plain links are preferred in single chains, which are usually worn with business dress. Some are formed of flat oblongs with platina sides filled in with gold in designs of pierced work, or the sides may be of gold with the little pierced tablets between wrought in platina.

In other forms of jewelry there is little varia-tion from what has been for some time employ-The tendency in the matter of ornament is evidently even more than we have seen of late toward such forms as are most truly enriched by art, and the collection of a modern jeweler has much of its value in that kind of beauty which was produced in silver and jewels at a time when such work was properly con-sidered as belonging to the art of great masters.

### ART IN CHINA.

In the time of the Emp.ror Kang-Si, who was the contemporary of Louis XIV., there seemed to be some evidence that Chinese art was going to take a new direction and feel the influence of European art. But the contrary happened. The European painters whom the Emperor retained at his court could not fight against public taste, and instead of setting up a reaction against Chinese art, were themselves forced to fall in with popular tastes. They soon surpassed their models and obtained great success, but Chinese art remained just where it had ever been.

An anecdote in regard to these artists shows the narrow views of art then entertained. One of the artists asked permission of the Emperor to make a portrait of the Empress. The Emperor agreed upon condition that there were to be no

"But," exclaimed the dismayed artist, " never having had the honor of seeing the Empress it would be impossible for me to paint her like-

ness."

"If it will suffice you simply to look upon her," said the Emperor, "place yourself behind this gilded trellis; she is now coming along the gallery; look well and take care to remember

The Empress duly came past, and the artist stared with all his might. He then went to work upon her portrait, and in a few days pre-

"It is a perfect resemblance," said Kang-Si, after examining it attentively. "But why did you place this little brown mark upon my wife's

"I have only copied my illustrious model," said the painter. "This mark embellishes the check of the Empress."

"You deceive yourself. How should it hap-

pen that I have never seen it!"
"I affirm, however, that it exists."

The Emperor requested the Empress to come into the apartment. There, in fact, was the grain of beauty upon the very spot where the artist had placed it in the picture.

"Truly," said Kang-si, "you are the greatest painter in the empire; one single glance has sufficiently you to provide that which

sufficed you to perceive that which escaped my eyes for several years.

Thereafter the European painter was loaded with favors.

BEFORE THE FOOTLIGHTS.

To whom it may concern. It certainly concerns us in this city very much. The new consolidated Company of our Academy of Music is as follows:—Miss Ida Savory (true to her name), Miss Fanny Reeves (the worthy niece of her uncle), Miss Affie Weaver (the graceful and painstaking), Mrs. Frank Murdock, Miss Sophy Miles, Mrs. Claude Hamilton, Miss Vincent, Mise Clara Mrs. Claude Hamilton, Miss Vincent, Miss Clara Fisher (the little nightingale), Miss Brevort, Miss Newcomb, Miss Christine Savory, Miss Selina Rough (our own Bijou); and Messrs. Niel Warner, Felix J. Morris, E. F. Thorne, F. Chippendale, George Riddle, C. Arnold, J. A. Smith, F. O. Smith, M. M. Holmes, Walter Lennox, John Swinburne, W. H. Vondersmith, C. H. Gilbert and J. H. Redding; Mr. E. F. Taylor, stage manager; A. Selwyn, prompter; L. S. Clackner, master carpenter; Messrs. Hillyard and Gill, artists; T. Moore, master of properties. Mr. McDowell assumes command again, and all hail! Mr. Green continues the business management, where he is in the right place as intermediary between the public and the company. Now for a fresh start and a big Centen-

nial summer success.

Sothern! He has a mesmeric story connected with Montreal, which he related to Olive Logan, as he sat at table in Washington lately, trifling as he sat at table in Washington lately, trifling with a salad leaf. Some of us ought to interview him about it. "My first mesmeric development took place at Montreal," said Sothern. "Wolff, the author of 'The Mighty Dollar,' and now a newspaper-man, was then the leader of the orchestra in my little theatre. I met him in the street and said to him, 'If you see me wipe my face with my handkerchief you will understand that I am mesmerizing you, no matter at stand that I am mesmerizing you, no matter at what distance you may be. He nodded, crossed the street, and stood before a shop-window lookthe street, and stood before a shop-window looking at the contents. I walked on, and meeting a lot of men I knew, I casually remarked to them that I had long known I was possessed of mesmeric power, and that I merely mentioned it because I lelt it agitating within me very strongly at that time. They were naturally astonished, and wished they could see some manifestation of it. 'Well,' said I, 'there is Wolff across the street, let me see if I can make any impression on him. I took my handkerchief, wiped my face, ejaculated in a low tone of voice the word 'Fizz!' staz!' and moved my fingers convulsively 'Fizz! fizz!' and moved my fingers convulsively in the direction of the opposite side of the street. Instantly Wolff began to stagger; he reeled from side to side, and finally, miscalculating the resisting quality of the plate glass in the shop window, he plunged at it head foremost and broke it in shivers. My reputation as a mesmerist was established, but I had to pay for the plate glass?" plate glass.'

Next Monday, the 22nd, grand concert of the Mendelssohn Quintette Club. This club has been organized 27 years, and is composed of the following artists:—William Schultze, violin; Charles N. Allen, violin; Thomas Ryan, clarinette and viola; Édward Heindl, flute and viola Rudolph Henning, cello; assisted by Alexander Heindl, double bass and cello, and the distin-

guished vocalist, Miss E. A. Humphrey.

I have been favored with a peep at the programme. First, the glorious overture of Oberon. It contains many themes taken from the operation with the state of the programme. itself which have no further connection with each other than their æsthetic contents; yet in so masterly a manner have they been used and interwoven that the composition appears like having been cast in a mould. Weber uses an imitation of the magic horn as an opening to the overture, which is both striking and original. Snatches of a fairy's chorus follow, a strain or two from a triumphal march, and a reminiscence from an aria are heard, all played softly, and then the movement, by a succession of suspen-sions, tapers off to two notes pianissimo, which resolve in a fortissimo chord. The veil is torn! resolve in a fortissimo chord. An energetic phrase, played by the violins, begins the allegro. The other instruments answer with similar figures. Even the bass joins in the rapid research in the rapid passages, and thus it proceeds like the rushing of many waters. The middle move-ment, without changing the tempo, brings again the sound of the magic horn and a strain of the fairy's chorus, which are followed by a most beautiful melody for clarionet and violin; but soon this moment of repose ceases, and the vigorous phrase heard at the beginning of the allegro again returns, grows more and more rest-less and excited, and at last precipitates itself amid daring passages, shared by all the instru-ments, to the end.

Then there is the Andante Con Moto from

Schubert's remarkable Quartette in D minor. It is a funeral march with variations—a dirge of the most solemn, thoughtful character. In its sharp even rhythm, subdued to Pianissimo, you eem to hear the footsteps of approaching that pervades the universe. It is natural that such a movement should suggest variations, but clothed in many forms under all disguises you still hear the one essential theme, and the way in which Schubert's listening soul has caught that theme, and carried it through many beautiful and imaginative changes, is wonderfully im-

There follows Ballet Music from Meyerbeer's Robert Le Diable. This is the music of the most mystical scene, at once weird and fascinating, in Meyerbeer's romantic opera, based on the superstitious Mediæval romance of Robert of Normandy. The evil principle in the person of his fiend father, Bertram, and the good principle in the sbape of his pure and innocent foster sister Alice, contend for the possession of his soul. This is the midnight scene of a ruined Abbey. Bertram has

brought his son here for his ruin. He conjures up the dead nuns from their tombs, who after passing through the ruins in spectral procession to slow strange music that fascinates while it makes you shudder, they suddenly assume gay festal robes, and commence their bacchanalian dances. There is exquisite variety in both music and motion, all the temptations are essayed in turn, and at last the reckless young adventurer is won midst a burst of diabolical

After many more good things the concert concludes with the Pilgrim's Chorus and Tournament March from Tannhauser. In the course of the opera a large company of pious pilgrims ar on their way to Rome. Their chant of holy praise is heard approaching in the distance. It increases in volume; the pilgrims appear on the stage, cross it, and retire, while their chant fades away gradually. It is effective, and creates unbounded enthusiasm in the hearts of the audience. It is the lovely theme of this chorus which Wagner has so wisely selected as a fitting prelude to the opera. Commencing it soft in the low registers of the wind instruments, it grows in volume by the addition of the strings, ever increasing in strength till all join in with strongincreasing in strength till all join in with strong-est force, the violins playing a swift, running figure, which adds a wild and passionate inten-sity to the theme. Little by little it softens down, the same instruments which began it, playing the theme to the end. The Tournament March, which now begins with trumpet tones, though not joined to the chorus in the opera, is, by natural selection. a fitting continuation of by natural selection, a fitting continuation of the same elevated train of ideas. It is the chorus of welcome to the minnesingers who are assembling to contend for the prize, which is no less than the hand of Count Palatine's daughter Elizabeth.

INTERESTING TO INVALID LADIES HARLEMVILLE, Columbia Co., N. Y. July 9th,

1873.
R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir.—Your favour is just received. I intended to have written to you several weeks since concerning the improvement in my health, which is now very apparent. I have used one bottle of Favorite Prescription with the best results, although I will adm't I was somewhat discouraged after its use (for a short time only). I took it under very disadvantageous circum-I took it under very disadvantageous circumstances—having the supervision of the house and during the season of "house cleaning," I was obliged, through the incompetency of help, to do more than I ought, and, of course, suffered dreadfully, lifted when I ought not to have raised my hand, and did all I could to bring "order out of chaos,"—but upon laying aside all cares and continuing the remedy I find after using less than one bottle to be so much benefited that I out of chaos,"—but upon laying aside all cares and continuing the remedy I find after using less than one bottle to be so much benefited that I have discontinued the use, with no return of the symptoms of which I wrote you. I have suffered terribly and what added to my distress was the consciousness of not procuring relief from ordinary sources. At times it seemed about impossible to stand so great was the distress. All of those severe neuralgic pains have disappeared, they were so bad at times I could hardly walk without some external pressure. They seem to have left me like magic, suddenly, and have had no return; all other symptoms have been removed. The severe weakness and faintness have disappeared, and I can go up stairs with comparative case now. I would have informed you ere this of my improvement, for I appreciated it, but I was fearful it was only transient benefit I was receiving, but I think sufficient time has elapsed to consider the beneficial results permanent. Accept of my best wishes for your future success and your kindness in advising me.

Ners Exes—The late Dr. Brainerd, of Chi-

Sore Eyes.—The late Dr. Brainerd, of Chicago, gave it as his opinion, that fully one fourth of the entire population, was afflicted with sore eyes, that often seemed to defy ordinary remedies, and said that if the Blood was kept pure, this disease would be very verely nest with near this disease would be very rarely met with, use WINGATE'S BLOOD PURIFIER.

### OUR CHESS COLUMN.

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

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

### TO CORRESPONDENTS

TO CORRESPONDENTS
Sigma, Montreal.—Solution of Problem No. 68, 1eceived. Correct.
M. J. Murphy, Quebec.—Solution of Problem No. 70
received. Correct.
H. L. Y., Mount Forest, Ontario.—Letter received. The
Problem you speak of shall be looked at, and answer inserted in next column.
W. A., Montreal.—Letter and Problem received.
Many thanks.
At the request of a gentleman in Canada, a lover of

Many thanks.

At the request of a gentleman in Canada, a lover of Chess, and a good player, we publish three games played thirty-five years ago between the Quebec and Kingston Chess Clubs. We are not enabled to give the names of the gentlemen who carried on the games on each side, but we believe that each Club chose representatives to whom was delegated the duty of deciding as to moves. &c.

moves. &c.

The three games were played simultaneously, and the side winning two games out of the three claimed the victory. The Quebec competitors appear to have won on this occasion.

Old Stadacona seems, for a long period, to have sustained the cause of Chess in Canada, and deserves much credit for a duing.

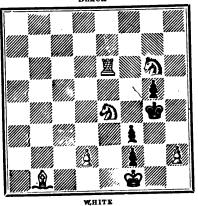
tained the cause of Chess in Causaca, and according to so doing.

In 1841, the Quetec Club numbered thirty-five members, and at the present time the game is as great a favourite as ever.

We may safely say that to-day the ancient city conains some of the best players in the Dominion,

PROBLEM No. 72.

By W. ATKINSON, Montreal. BLACK



White to play and mate in three moves.

GAME 96TH.

Played by correspondence some years ago between the Quebec and Kingston Clubs.

GAME A.

BLACK .- (Quelec Club.) WHITE.-(Kingston Club.) 1. P to K 4
2. P to K B 4
3. Kt to K B 3
4. B to Q B 4
5. P to Q B 4
6. P to Q B 3
7. Q to Q Kt 3
8. Castles
9. K R to K
10. P to K 5
11. K Kt takes P
12. Q takes Kt P to K 4 P takes P P to K Kt 4 B to K Kt 2 P to K Kt 4
B to K Kt 2
P to Q 3
P to K R 3
Q to K 2
Q Kt to Q Kt 3
Q Y to K 8
Q P takes P
Q K t takes B
P to Q B 3
P to Q B 3
Q B to K 3
P takes P
K to Q
P to Q Kt 3
Q R to B
K Kt to B 5
K to Check)
K B takes Kt (check)
K B takes Kt (check)
K B to K B
Q to B 5
B to K B 4
Q to B 6
B to K 5
Q to Q B 7
Q takes Q
P to K B 4
K to Q 2
Q R to Q B 6
K R to Q B 8
And Black won. 10. F to K stakes P
12. Q takes Kt
13. K Kt to Q 3
14. P to Q 5
15. Q to Q Kt 5 (check)
16. K Kt to B 5
17. K Kt to B 5
17. K Kt to R 6
18. Q Kt to Q 2
19. Q Kt to K B 3
20. Q to Q 3
21. Kt takes Kt
22. Kt to Q 4
23. P takes B
24. Q to Q 2
25. P to Q Kt 3
26. Q to K 2
27. B to Kt 2
28. P to Q R 4
29. R takes Q
30. B to R 3
31. Q R to K
32. R to K B 2

GAME 97TH.

Played by correspondence some years ago between the Quebec and Kingston Clubs.

GAME B. WHITE .- (Kingston Club.) Black.-(Quebec Club.) 1. P to K 4
2. B to Q B 4
3. Kt to Q B 3
4. P to Q 3
4. P to Q 3
4. P to Q 3
6. B to Kt 3
7. Q to K 2
8. Q B to Kt 5
9. Castles
10. P takes B
11. P to K R 3
12. B to Q 2
13. K to K t 2
14. Kt to B 3
15. K R to K P to K 4
Kt to K B 3
P to Q B 3
P to Q B 7
P to Q 8
P to Q 8
Kt to Q B 3
K B to Kt 5
B takes Kt
B to K 3
P to K R 3
O to Q 3 Q to Q 3 Castles K R K R to Q Kt K Kt to Q 2 15, K R to K
16. P to Q 4
17. K Kt to K 5
18. P takes Kt
19. P to K Kt 3
20. B to K 3
21. Q to Q 2.
22. K to R
33. O to Q 4 P to K 5 K Kt takes Kt K Kt takes Kt
Q takes P
Q to B 3
P to Q Kt 4
Q Kt to R 4
Kt to B 5
Q to Q
K R to B
P to Q R 4
R takes B
Q to B 3
Q takes P (check)
R takes Q to C
R takes Q 23. Q to Q 4 24. Q B to B 4 25. P to K Kt 4 26. B takes Kt 27. Q to Q 2 28. B to K 3 29. Q takes Q 30. K R to K 2 31. Q R to K R

GAME 98TH.

Played by correspondence some years ago between the Quebec and Kingston Clubs.

GAME C. WHITE .- (Kingston Club.) BLACK .-- (Quebec Club.) HITE.—(Kingston

1. P to K B 4

2. P to K 4

3. P to K 5

4. P to Q 4

5. P to Q B 4

6. Q P takes P

7. Q K to W 2

8. P takes P

9. Q R to K t

11. Q R to K 2

12. Q to Q K 3

13. Q R to B 2

14. P to Q R 3

15. Q B to K t

16. P takes P P to K 3
P to Q 4
P to Q B 4
P to Q R 3
Q P takes P
Q to R 4 (check)
P to B 6 P to B 6 Q takes P B takes P Q to R 4 K Kt to K 2 K Kt to Q 4 Q Kt to B 3 K B to K 2 P to K Kt 4 B takes P B to K R 3 P to Q Kt 4 13. Q B M K 2 16. P takes P 17. P to K R 4 18. K R to R 3 19. P to K Kt 4 20. Q R takes Kt 21. K to B 2 22. Q B to B 23. R takes B 24. K B to Kt 2 25. K to Kt 3 26. Kt to Q 4 27. R to K 28. K to K B 3 29. Q B to Kt 5 30. Q to Q kt 4 31. P takes Q 32. P to K R 5 33. B to R 4 P to Q Kt 4 Q B to Kt 2 Q takes Kt (check) R takes R B to K 6 (check) Q to R 4 Q to Q Q to O B 2 B to Kt 2 Q R to B Kt to K 2 Kt to K 2
Q to Q B 6
Q takes Q
Q R to Q B 6
K R to Kt
Kt to B 4 (checks)
And wins.

SOLUTIONS.

Solution of Problem No. 70 BLACK. WHIFE.

Any move.

Solution of Problem for Young Players No. 69.

WHITE.
B to K B 6 (ch)
P to Q B 3 (ch)
Kt to Q R 3 mate

BLACK Q covers (best) K to Q B 5

PROBLEMS FOR YOUNG PLAYERS.

WHITE WHITE

K at Q B 4

R at K B 8

K t at K B 4

Pawns ot Q 3,

P at K K 3 K K t 4

Q B 5 aud Q K t 4

White to play and mate in five moves.

BLACK K at K 4 R at K 3 Pawns ot Q 3, Q B 3 And Q R 7

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### FOUR PER CENT.

Upon the Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at THE CONSOLIDATED BANK OF CANADA, and Branches, on THURSDAY, the FIRST day of JUNE next.

JUNE next.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 10th MAY (when the amalgamation of the CITY BANK and THE ROYAL CANADIAN BANK takes effect), and the Books of THE CONSOLIDATED BANK OF CANADA will be opened

on the 1st JUNE.

The FIRST GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of THE CONSOLIDATED BANK OF CANADA, for the purpose of electing Directors, and passing By-Laws, will be held at its Banking House, in Montreal (the Offices now occupied by the CITY BANK), on WEDNESDAY, the SEVENTH day of JUNE next, at TWELVE o'clock NOON.

By order of the Board.

J. B. RENNY.

13-19-6-123

Cashier.

## ROYAL CANADIAN BANK. DIVIDEND No. 19.

 $\mathbf{P}^{\mathtt{UBLIC}}_{\mathtt{that a DIVIDEND at the rate of}}$  GIVEN

THREE PER CENT.

for the broken half-year ending on the 10th May proximo, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, and will, on the 1st day of JUNE, be payable to THE CONSOLIDATED BANK OF CANADA, in pursuance of

THE CONSOLIDATED BANK OF CANADA, in pursuance of the terms of the Act of Incorporation.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 10th May, and the Books of THE CONSOLIDATED BANK OF CANADA will be opened on the 1st JUNE.

The FIRST GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of THE CONSOLIDATED BANK OF CANADA, for the purpose of electing Directors and passing By-Laws, will be held at its Banking House, in Montreal (the Offices now occupied by the CITY BANK), on WEDNESDAY. the SEVENTH DAY OF JUNE NEXT, at TWELVE O'CLOCK, Noon.

By order of the Board.

THOS. McCRAKEN, Cashier.

13-19-6-124

### BANK OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVI-

### SEVEN PER CENT.

Upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this City, on and

# THURSDAY, the FIRST day of JUNE next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May next, both days inclusive.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank on MON DAY, the FIFTH day of JUNE next.

Chair to be taken at 1 o'clock P. M. (By order of the Board.)

R. B. ANGUS.

General Manager. Montreal, 26th April, 1876. 13-19-5-119

(ESTABLISHED 1803.)

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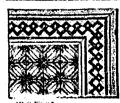
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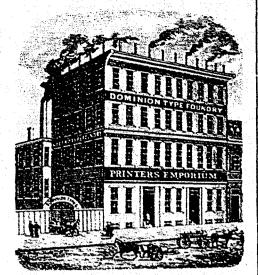
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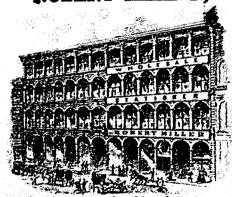
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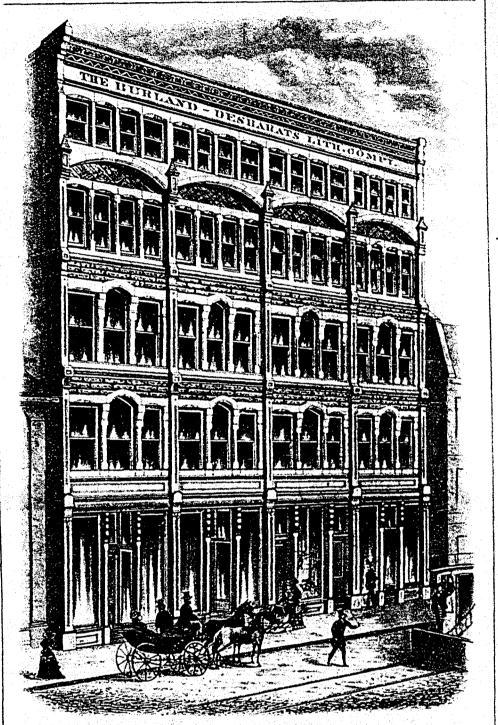
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