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THE COON UP A TREE.

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CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS

Montreal Saturday, 1st April, 1876.

THE SESSION.

The decisive division on Sir JOHN MACDONALD'S Protection resolution has effected a manifest change in the aspect and tone of the House of Commons. The Ministers have felt and also shown the strength it has imparted. There have been severe struggles during the week leading sometimes to unseemly scenes, over items of the supplies, but the fighting has been for effect outside, not from any hope to gain a battle.

Unpleasant feeling was caused by the DAoust case brought up on a question of privilege by Mr. TASCHEREAU. The whole record against Mr. DAoust, as possessed by the Court of Queen's Bench, in the proceedings against him for forgery some years ago, was placed upon the journals of the House; and this, of course, must be very disgusting to him. It does appear from it that he wrote a name other than his own on a promissory note; but it also appears that he had the verbal authority of the person whose name he used, so to write it. This fact did not appear at the trial, owing to the absence of a witness; but it was subsequently made so clear to the Judge, before passing sentence, that he did not pass it; and to this day no sentence has been passed. Mr. DAoust has sat in Parliament and held offices of trust since. It is, therefore, held that he cannot be condemned now. His case has been referred for investigation to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Another case of Privilege was brought up on the motion of Mr. LANGEVIN, attacking Mr. CAUCHON for taking the Quebec Water (Government) Police, to the Charlevoix election. This motion led to extremely bitter debate. Mr. LANGEVIN was attacked and charged with all sorts of wrong doing; and Mr. CAUCHON the same. But the charges against Mr. CAUCHON being specific, an inquiry could not be denied; and the case was referred to a Special Committee. There would have been more propriety in referring it to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Among the minor matters in the House, Mr. BLAKE introduced an Insolvency Amendment Bill. It provides that it shall only be necessary to insert an advertisement of Insolvency, once in the *Official Gazette*, and twice in the local papers; which is a reform that will probably be agreeable to the local papers, and at the same time insure more publicity in the neighbourhood of the insolvent.

The Government Bill to give the Province of Manitoba an additional subsidy of \$26,000 a year passed through Committee. This measure is fully justified by the circumstances, although it does involve the principle of improvement or terms to the Provinces, condemned by the Ministers when in Opposition.

A Committee was appointed on motion of Dr. BROUSE for an inquiry into the question of sanitary science, and the es-

tablishment of a Bureau of Sanitary Statistics. The character of Montreal, as regards sanitary condition, was not very flatteringly spoken of in this debate, but the truth is, statistical information of this nature, as at present existing, is so imperfect, as to be altogether unreliable, particularly for the purposes of comparison. The measures necessary to remedy the evil are, we are afraid, rather too extensive to be undertaken this session.

A good deal of feeling has been excited by the publication of a private circular of the Hon. MALCOLM CAMERON—the "veteran reformer," as he is fairly called. It appears from his circular that he advanced \$5,000 to buy the *Times* of Ottawa, at the time the late Ministry fell; of which Mr. ALLAN GILMOUR refunded him \$500, and Messrs. MACKENZIE, CARTWRIGHT, SCOTT, SMITH, BURPEE, LAIRD and COFFIN, \$1,500,—making in all \$2,000. Mr. CAMERON, therefore, asks the Reform members of the House to subscribe and pay him the \$3,000 with interest that he is out of pocket. He also states that he spent \$6,000 in the Russell election and a great deal of money in South Ontario. These sums he states are more than he can afford, and more than he should be called upon to advance for the Reform party. And he adds that unless they recoup him, he will be the victim of misplaced confidence. The developments are not so very startling by the light of the facts of late years. The damage is the Reform party doing things of this sort. And as to Mr. CAMERON, the only comment that can be made on his placing himself in such a position, is that age must have weakened the common sense for which he was once remarkable.

The Committees of the House of Commons were very active during the week, and took a great deal of information. Among other things, Mr. BRYDGES gave his evidence that coal from Nova Scotia could not, with profit, be carried further west than Montreal. The evidence before another Committee went fully to establish the feasibility of winter navigation of the St. Lawrence; and we think there only remains the question of expense of working out such navigation now to be solved. This is quite sufficiently important to be tested by actual experiment. Mr. MILLS' Depression Committee has taken a great deal of evidence which it would fill our paper to report. He has established for one thing that the Americans cannot send agricultural implements to Canada. Another Committee has established that the St. Lawrence navigation would be very much benefitted by telegraphic communication with the Gulf.

CANADIAN PATENT OFFICE.

The last report of the Minister of Agriculture which has been presented to Parliament contains some interesting information in reference to the Canadian Patent Office, the operations of which appear to be increasing in importance. In his report, the Minister makes the following gratifying reference to a publication which we hope and believe is destined to be of very great service to the public:—

"The *Illustrated Patent Record*, in connection with the *Mechanics' Magazine*, continues to be published by the Burland-Desbarats Lithographic Company to the entire satisfaction of the Department. This publication is really an honour to the country, both for the subject matter treated in it and the creditable manner in which the whole is brought out. The small (for it is comparatively small) encouragement which is derived from the publication of the patents in this illustrated periodical, at greater length than the lists which were formerly inserted in the *Canada Gazette*, has been the means of creating a review which goes very far in educating Canadian mechanics in the scientific part of their callings and improving the taste and knowledge of the people at large."

It appears that 1,418 applications for patents were made during the last year, against 1,376 in 1874; and that out of

these 1,322 were granted. The fees during the year amounted to \$34,555.82. Of the applicants 521 were residents of Canada; 44 of England; 748 of the United States; 3 of France; 2 of Germany; 1 of Russia; and 1 of Turkey.

This shows how largely the Act allowing foreigners to take out patents in Canada has been availed of. The Patents under the Act have to be manufactured in Canada. It is certain, therefore, that Canadian manufacturers have been thereby appreciably stimulated; and it may also be reasonably believed that large additions have been made to the aggregate of inventive skill and genius possessed by the country in its manufacturers. This is not a light consideration, as all such additions go to increase the comforts and wealth of the people.

VENTILATION OF DWELLINGS.

It is encouraging to see sanitary questions obtaining a share of discussion at Ottawa, and that a committee has been voted for considering the subject of general health statistics. Amongst other points the question of Ventilation was touched upon. With the bright glimpses of spring we are now enjoying, the anxieties which the subject raises at another season are vanishing. The music of the rills will soon be declaring the praises of their Creator. We are preparing our minds for summer joys and an atmosphere of warmth and hope. At such a time we spare our readers any long discussion of the Ventilation question—hoping nevertheless to recur to it as opportunity serves. Since Dr. Reid inaugurated the new movement at the construction of the Houses of Parliament at Westminster, the progress of the question has been tentative rather than rapid. We have at least learned something of the difference between fresh and used air. A few good but expensive arrangements have resulted for the warming of dwellings including their ventilation—but as a general thing we are almost as dependent upon our personal care and watchfulness for our comfort as ever. Whilst we have rejected the nonsense about "night air," we are a little too careless about "drafts," which are as serious a matter for the lungs and skin now as in the days of our grandfathers. The chief danger is always during sleep, and we have come to be afraid of even tent-shaped curtains for our sleeping couches, which certainly helped to reconcile the air with the cuticle and the lungs. We sometimes sleep exactly in the draft between the door and the windows, which is unwise, and we seem hardly to have recognized the grand principle upon which the whole superstructure of ventilation economy should be built, that the human lungs, while they can breathe, if fairly healthy, very great extremes of hot or cold air, cannot breathe a mixture of hot and cold at the same time, unassimilated and untempered, through time given for the blending of the streams into one of equal temperature. In cities, where we are most delicate, we also have the greatest heating and ventilating tact, and are perhaps beginning now to discover that the hall-stove is in itself an excellent ventilator, though not generally a perfect heater. It carries off the foul air, we shall find, in larger quantities than has been always recognized. The question from whence the surface of the stove should be fed with fresh air is always rather a difficult one. Certainly, we might say, not in cold weather, from openings in the upper stories of the building—for this will involve the mixing of temperatures we have already deprecated. During a low temperature outside, the stove has rather a large faculty for finding its own air, but it might by better arrangements be made to warm the portion it does not use for combustion more equally and more effectually.

UNIVERSITY REFORM.

That the English Universities are an honor to the country is universally admitted, but that their usefulness is com-

mensurate with their opportunities is unfortunately not the case. Lord SALISBURY has lately submitted a bill before the House of Lords, the object of which is precisely to reduce this disproportion between the money facilities and the teaching capacity of Oxford. The report of the late Universities Commission shows that at Oxford £101,000 a year (nearly one-third of her net income) is spent on fellowships. These fellowships are simply literary prizes, the rewards of past labour, and in a great many instances do not require any service to be given to the University in return for them in the future. Lord SALISBURY estimates the value of these sinecure fellowships at something between £50,000 and £60,000 a year, and he suggests that if these posts were abolished there would be a fund set free which would more than suffice to equip the University thoroughly. It is at reform in this essential particular that the Government Bill aims. Its principal feature is the appointment of a Commission, like the Endowed Schools Commission, empowered to deal with the income of the colleges under the surveillance of the Government and the Parliament. A period of eighteen or twenty months will be given to the colleges, during which they will have the privilege of framing schemes of their own for the reformation of their finances and the application of the funds to wise and proper purposes. These schemes will have to be submitted to the Commissioners, who, if they approve of them, will adopt them, and take the requisite steps to have them confirmed and carried out. But if, during the interval allowed, the Colleges decline to reform themselves, or propose only inadequate or unacceptable schemes, then the Commissioners will step in and take upon themselves the authority of drawing up schemes, with the approval of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council and of Parliament.

The duties of the Commissioners will be to arrange the endowments and the tenures for holding them as they may think fit; attach conditions with regard to residence, studies, duties, or any of them; assign revenues and make arrangements in reference to instruction in the University, in art and science, and for the maintenance of any person engaged in any particular study, in making researches in art or science. Non-resident fellowships will be restricted, if not abolished, old trusts will be reviewed, the teaching power of the University will be improved, and better paid professors will be provided. Indeed, the Colleges and Universities are to be remodelled to suit the times. A commencement is to be made at Oxford, and then the turn of Cambridge will come.

THE LAW OF EXTRADITION.

So many refugees from American justice have of late been taking up their abode in Canada that the law of extradition has assumed a new phase of curious and complicated interest. Our own Government lately made application for an extension and clearer definition of this law, but the American Cabinet, with its usual indifference, has paid no attention to the request. The same thing seems to have happened with regard to WINSTON, the swindling preacher from Boston, who was lately arrested in London, after taking refuge in Holland. At first, it was thought there would be no difficulty about his extradition, but, of late, complications have arisen between the American Government and that of Great Britain in regard to his return, which may result in the British Government refusing to surrender him under the Extradition Treaty of 1842, and thus preventing his return to the United States. The British Government has made a request that before he is surrendered to the American authorities, the President secure the passage of a law by Congress providing that WINSTON shall not be tried for any crime but for that for which he stands committed. This proposition has been rejected, and the American Government assumes the posi-

tion that WINSLOW must be surrendered under the treaty of 1842, and that they cannot take any notice of the Act of the British Parliament of 1870, nor allow that body to dictate any terms in regard to the extradition of criminals between the United States and Great Britain in the face of the treaty now existing. The American Government declines absolutely to give any assurances regarding WINSLOW in future, but requests his unconditional extradition. Thus the case stands. The British Government has not absolutely refused to surrender WINSLOW, but the present aspect of the case is not encouraging for his return. The refusal to surrender him under the treaty will undoubtedly lead to more serious complications. It is maintained at Washington that if the British Parliament can set aside the Treaty of 1842, it can also set aside the Treaty of Washington or any other treaty. On this point the American Government will take a firm stand.

The terrible losses of life by fires in hotels and dwellings which were done such good justice to at the time of their occurrence, have not been productive of any general inquiry into the subject of protection from this shocking class of casualties. The causes remain as before. We cannot but feel that this is greatly to be lamented. Fire-proof construction and arrangements for the prompt and early extinction of fires, though not the only points which might be raised—are still probably the main hope of our Canadian people, and we must earnestly look forward to the time when they will in a greater or less degree be realized in fact. The public feels on such subjects without expressing itself or desiring remedies. It will act by its representatives. If this be apathy, something of the same sort seems to hinder official and well-intentioned statesmen like Lord Derby from taking up the question of the repeated disastrous coal-mine explosions in the parent country. *Salus populi summa lex*—but enquiry and the higher law have to be crystallized into the every-day law of the land before safety can be secured.

The *Dritto* of Rome, the organ of the Left, says:—The programme of the new Ministry is calculated to reassure Europe. The views of the Cabinet on many points resemble those of the French Ministry. Germany will find the Italian home policy aiding her in vigorously pursuing the course which she has adopted. The Italian Cabinet will assume an energetic attitude on the ecclesiastical question; it will not change the foreign policy of Italy, but will pursue a more liberal policy, including a comprehensive scheme of electoral and administrative reform, the extension of the right of suffrage, popular election of mayors, abolition of forced paper currency and a system of compulsory education.

A great deal has been said of the "Canadian Boat Song," but we are inclined to think, if the cultivators of song would make due inquiry amongst our rural French Canadian families, they would discover a good many more melodies that would be found to be little inferior to it in native freshness and original charm. The words which accompany these melodies are generally very simple, but not the less characteristic. Of a different style is the national song: "God Guard Canada," by the admirable American composer DAVIS. We need not admire it the less from the circumstance of its origin. It seems surprising it has not attracted more attention amongst us.

REVIEW.

THE GALAXY for April is an unusually bright number, even for this sparkling magazine. It opens with a thoughtful article by Prof. Burt G. Wilder, M. D., of Cornell University, entitled "Is Nature Inconsistent?" Next we have a continuation of General Custer's "War Memoirs." The General gives us his experiences at West Point, and a very vivid picture it is of life at that honored military school. The breaking out of the late war produced an excitement there

hardly equalled in the outside world. "Madcap Violet," by Mr. Black, the author of "A Princess of Thule," is continued, and grows in interest. "Provencal Song," by Thomas Wentworth Higginson, is an interesting and sprightly article. "The Inconvenience of Being Named Smith," by Colonel Nicholas Smith, the son-in-law of Horace Greeley, is a very humorous and entertaining sketch. Henry James, jr., furnishes a very interesting article on the King of Poland and Mme. Geoffrin. There is a charm about Mr. James' style which gives interest to all he writes. Lawrence Barrett, the great actor, furnishes an article on the Bonanza mines of Nevada, which he visited. His picture of life a quarter of a mile underground is very vivid, and will be new to readers. "Souvenirs of a Man of Letters," by J. H. Siddons, is continued in this number. "Reuben Dale," by Annie T. Howells, is completed in the present number. Richard Grant White furnishes an article on American pronunciation of English. "A Final Word on Emerson," by John Burroughs, is a very carefully written and critical article. "Homes of the American Aborigines" is a valuable article. "Drift-Wood," "Scientific Miscellany," and "Nebulae" are bright and fresh as usual. A poem by John G. Saxe, "Love Confirmed by Reason," and several short stories, make up a number of unusual variety and attractiveness.

In Lippincott's magazine for April, the fourth paper on "The Century, its Fruits and its Festival," brings us to the Centennial Exhibition, and after recounting the steps by which the project has been brought to its present stage, gives an ample and critical description of the principal buildings, with suitable illustrations. The finely-illustrated "Sketches of India" are concluded in this number, the final paper dealing with the new era now opening for that magnificent country. A long and earnest article on "The College Student," by Professor James Morgan Dart, will commend itself to the attention of all who are interested in the details of our collegiate system, and who desire its improvement; while another educational subject, of a more special character, "The Instruction of Deaf Mutes," is briefly but suggestively treated by a lady who has had personal experience in the work. In a quite different vein is a ray of narrative, "The Berkshire Lady," by Thomas Hughes, the author of "School Days at Rugby," who here gives us a glimpse of English country life in ante-railway days. Lady Barker's "Letters from South Africa" are continued, and present a vivid picture of the new home she has sought in a region little known, and peculiar alike in its climate, fauna, population, and general condition. Of the fiction in this number it is sufficient to mention "The Atonement of Leam Dundas," which has taken so strong a hold on the interest of its readers, and a story by Sarah Winter Kellogg, "The House that Susan Built," which is evidently a study from the life of female character and enterprise. The poems include, among others, a specimen of Pigeon-English, "The Sing-Song of Maly Coe," by Charles G. Leland (Hans Breitmann); and the reader should not overlook a description of Weimar, "The City of Violets," and of the performances of Rossi, the great Italian actor, in the "Monthly Gossip." This number is certainly a strikingly attractive one.

St. NICHOLAS for April opens with an interesting article on Sir Joshua Reynolds' painting of the "Strawberry Girl," illustrated by an admirable reproduction of the painting itself, which forms the frontispiece of the number. Among the other contributions, the most prominent, perhaps, are Charles L. Brace's article on "The Poor Boy's Astor Home," which gives many amusing and pathetic scenes from a New York newboy's life, and is capably illustrated by M. Woolf; and Frank R. Stockton's paper on the coming Centennial Exhibition, or "America's Birthday Party," with pictures of the principal buildings. As for stories, "How a Grizzly tamed Obed Rollins," is a narrative which, with its excellent illustrations, is both exciting and amusing; "A Lake on Fire" describes an incident which could only have happened among the dwellers by the great inland lakes; and the fortunes of a little street waif are feelingly given in Lucy G. Morse's story of "The Ash Girl." The "Boy Emigrants," too, continue their adventurous journey, and reach, this month, the "divide" of the continent, from which they begin enthusiastically their down-hill journey toward the gold-mines. Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis furnishes a capital biographical sketch of the famed painter "Gilbert Stuart," with a picture of the stable-studio, where he painted his portrait of Washington; and the "Talk with Girls," is a very sensible one, by H. H., on the subject of "Cheery People." The pleasant rhymes, "The Queen of the Orkney Islands" and "The Frog, the Crab and the Limpsey Eel," will cause a round of laughter; and "Eye-brights" and "An Easter Carol" are charming bits of Spring-time verse. The departments are crowded with good things, and there is wedged in among them, this month, a fine music page by F. Boott.

The history and characteristics of Yale College are sketched by Prof. Beers quite fully in the leading article of SCRIBNER for April; and the illustrations, over thirty in number, cover a good deal of ground. Among the pictures are "Planting the Ivy," portraits of Governor Yale, Presidents Woolsey and Porter, and Dr. Bacon, "The College Fence," plan of the College Grounds, "Going to Prayers in the Olden Time," "Coming from Prayers," "Han-

nibal," "A Student's Room," "Presentation Day," and "Prof. Weir's Studio." The various buildings, new and old, are also given. A curious question is asked in another illustrated paper, namely: "Is there a Subterranean Outlet to the Upper Lake Region?" The fourth paper of Clarence Cook's series on furniture, relates to mantel-pieces, corner cupboards, hanging shelves, etc., and is illustrated, as usual. In "Poe, Irving and Hawthorne," a comparative estimate of these authors by George L. Lathrop, some hitherto unpublished details appear with regard to the ancestry and life of Hawthorne. The "History of a Critic" is the remarkable career of the late Jules Janin, by "Gamma," the Paris Correspondent of the New Orleans "Picayune." Two brief papers in this number are of special interest, namely, a revised translation of the "Dies Irae," by General Dix; and a hitherto unpublished letter by Minister Everett to John Quincy Adams, proposing, in effect, that Spain should mortgage Cuba to the United States, and thus settle a vexed question for at least a hundred years. Of "Gabriel Conroy" there are five chapters, certainly not lacking in incident or interest; and Edward Everett Hale's "Philip Nolan's Friends" continues—under the chapter heads of "Life on the Brasses," and "Rumors of Wars." "Revolutionary Letters," "Springs," by John Burroughs, "The Astor Family in New York," and poems by John G. Saxe and others, complete the list of prose contributions. Among other "Topics" Dr. Holland discusses "Revivals and Evangelists," and the Old Cabinet contains brief essays on George Washington, Bible-Reading, etc. In the other Editorial departments, Mr. P. T. Quinn continues his suggestions as to the management of small places, a number of receipts are given for Centennial Cookery, Emerson's last book is noticed, and new inventions and methods are recorded. The metric system is adopted for measurements in "The World's Work" this month, feet and inches being given in brackets. Bric-a-Brac contains an authentic account of the origin, rise and progress in America of the famous horse-car poetry of the period, accompanied by the music to which the song was first sung.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY AT HAMILTON.

This was the first time that all the societies have united in celebrating the day, and there was most perfect harmony and unanimity prevailing. The three societies met at the hall on James street and, headed by the St. Patrick's Society, with their fine band, and all the members, in full regalia, marched to the Cathedral to attend High Mass. Another fine band also enlivened the procession with Irish airs. The cathedral was crowded to its utmost limits, and the effect of the interior was very striking, as the handsome banners were interspersed throughout the church, and the regalia worn by the members of the Societies looked well. The altar was decorated for the occasion. His Lordship Bishop Crimon and Vicar General Heenan were present. After mass the Societies reformed and marched in procession through the streets. Large numbers of citizens gathered on the thoroughfares while the procession was passing, and all were loud in their praises of its appearance. After the route had been traversed the Societies proceeded to the Mechanics' Hall, when appropriate speeches were delivered.

HEARTH AND HOME.

MUTUAL SYMPATHY.—We should make it a principle to extend the hand of friendship to every man who discharges faithfully his duties, and maintains good order, who manifests a deep interest in the welfare of society, whose deportment is upright, whose mind is intelligent, without stopping to ascertain whether he swings a hammer or draws a thread. There is nothing so distant from all natural claims as the reluctant recognition, the backward sympathy, the forced smile, the checked conversation, the hesitating compliance, which the well-off are apt to manifest to those a little lower down.

LIFE'S FIRST LESSON.—The recognition of mutability is the first lesson of life given us to learn. In early childhood time is eternity, and we cannot realize change of circumstance or growth. The little one to whom five minutes is an age has no faculty that can enable it to foresee a year. Talk to a child of two years old of what will happen next summer and you speak to it of infinity. It cannot comprehend that things will not be always as they are now, and does not even imagine the formula of "When I am grown up, then so and so," which gradually becomes a future possibility as time goes on and the intellect advances with the years. Everything is fixed for ever just as it is now, and change is the one element that cannot be admitted.

TRUE LOVE.—Of all the myths of the fairy age, of its many legends and enchantments, true love seems to be the one great charm which has come down to us unchanged by time, untouched by steam-engines, and unexplained by science. Revenge may still exist with its daggers and pistols, and melodramatic boots and beards; but we feel little sympathy for it, and are glad to see it looking more and more clumsy and out of place, except indeed in a police-court or on the boards of a theatre.

Mystery is also somewhat old-fashioned, and its poor veils are sadly torn about and soiled, and its wonders and terrors exploded. Highflown romance seems out of tune with our modern ideas; but true love is true love by whatever signs and language it is spoken—as long as hearts

beat, as long as life exists, in whatever age, iron or golden, we may seek it.

RESPECT DUE TO WIVES.—Do not jest with your wife upon a subject in which there is danger of wounding her feelings. Remember that she treasures every word you utter. Do not speak of great virtues in another man's wife to remind your own of a fault. Do not reproach yours with personal defects, for if she has sensibility you inflict a wound difficult to heal. Do not treat your wife with inattention in company; it touches her pride and she will not respect you more or love you better for it. Do not upbraid your wife in the presence of a third party; the sense of your disregard for her feelings will prevent her acknowledging her fault. Do not entertain your wife by praising the beauty and accomplishments of other women. If you would have a pleasant home and a cheerful wife, pass your evenings under your own roof. Do not be stern and silent in your own house, and remarkable for sociability elsewhere.

BRELOQUES POUR DAMES.

The seriousness of a young girl is rarely so innocent as her fun.

"TIS FALSE!" as the girl said when her fond lover told her that she had beautiful hair.

A WIDOW is very apt to caress the pet child of a widower.

A TALL young man, if he is rich, is a May-pole for the girls to dance around.

If a man marries a sensible woman, it is probably after a severe disappointment in not marrying a fool.

A WOMAN, fond as she may be of talking, could more easily close for ever her mouth than her heart.

A WRITER on swearing says:—"An oath from a woman's lips is unnatural and incredible. I would as soon expect a bullet from a rose-bud."

A DOCTOR in New York recently gave the following prescription for a sick lady, "A new bonnet, a cashmere shawl, and a pair of boots." The lady, it is needless to say, has entirely recovered.

"MINNIE has been to see me to-day," said little five-year-old, "and she behaved like a little lady." "I hope you did, too," said her mother. "Yes, indeed, I did; I turned summersaults for her on the bed."

A Chicago man has not been bothered by his wife to get worsted for her since the morning he appeared pleased to do such an errand, and incidentally spoke of the engaging young lady who tended the worsted counter.

THEY tell of a Kentucky schoolmaster who had his wife for a pupil, and found it necessary to chastise her one day. Next day a notice appeared on the door saying "School closed for one week—schoolmaster is ill."

A BACHELOR sea captain, who was remarking the other day that he wanted a good chief officer, was promptly answered by a young lady present that she had no objection to be his *first* mate. He took the hint—and the lady.

"WHAT are you going to give me for a Christmas present?" asked a damsel of her lover.—"I have nothing to give you but my humble self," was the reply.—"The *smallest* favours gratefully received," was the merry response of the lady.

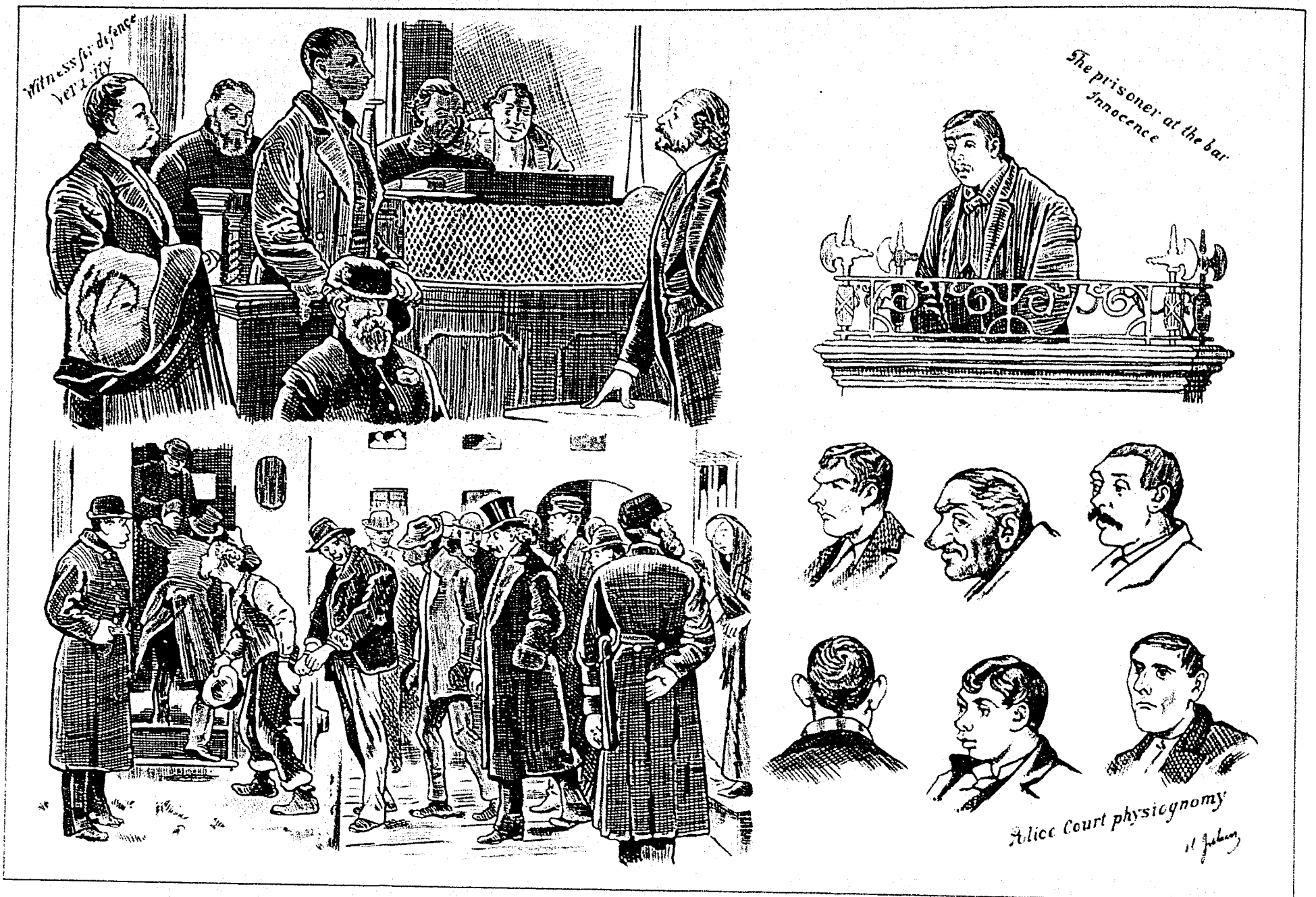
"AND canst thou always love me thus, Alfred," she murmured—"even when age has crept upon me and left his traces there?" There was a pause on his part, but it was only momentary, when he replied in a tone of deep remembrance, "Can a duck swim?"

A PRETTY little Ohio schoolmarm tried to whip one of her pupils, a boy of fifteen, the other day, but when she commenced operations he coolly threw his arms around her neck and gave her a hearty kiss. She went back to her desk, and her face was "just as red."

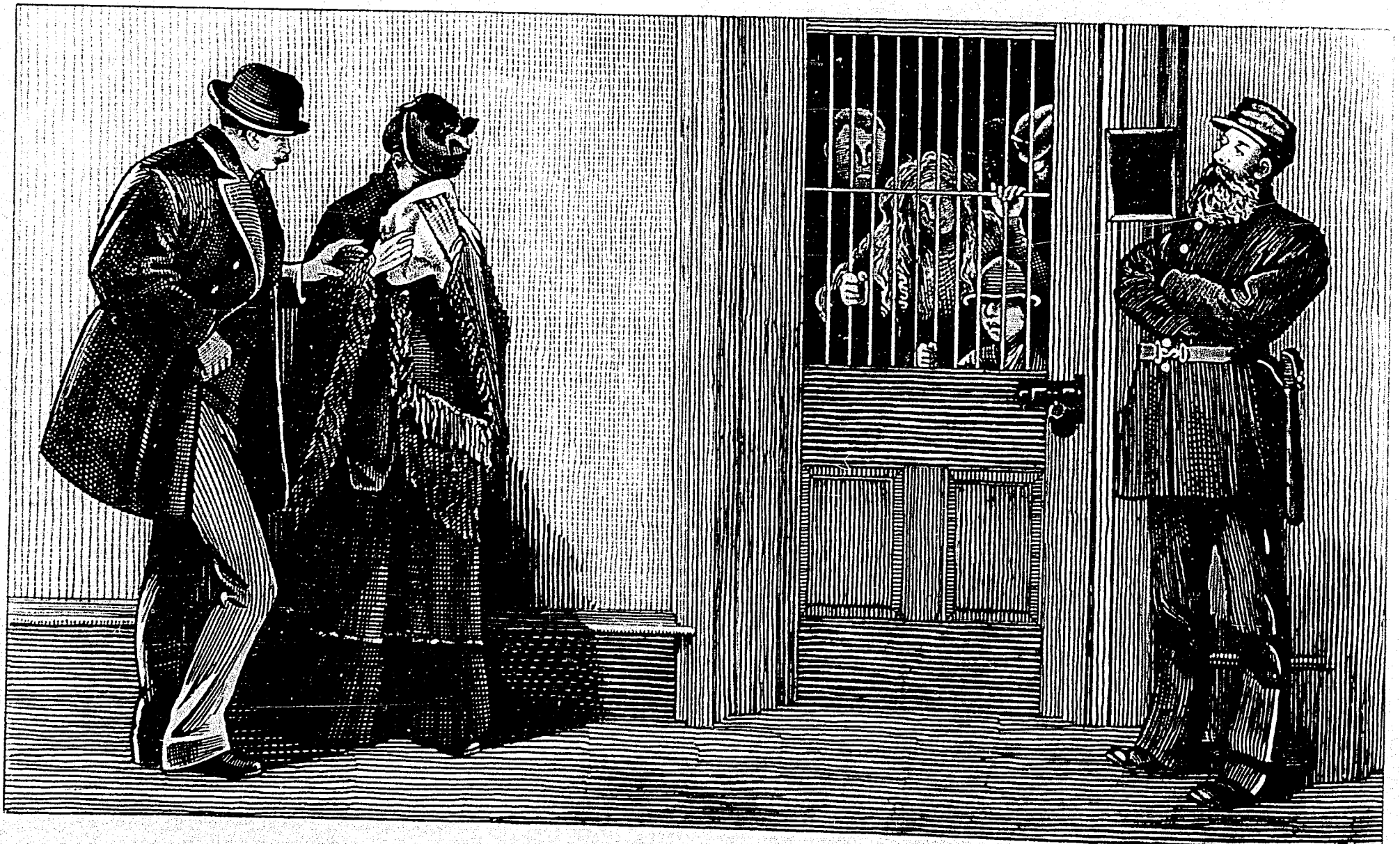
COURTSHIP in Patagonia is attended with much less ceremony than in this country, and there is less complaint of flirtation. There, if a young man is out riding and sees a girl he fancies, he just lassoes her and drags her home behind his horse, and that settles the whole business.

A San Francisco correspondent writes that the ladies of that city are great speculators. So are Brooklyn ladies. Ardent young suitor: "Do you love me, Pauline?" Clinton avenue belle: "You know I do, Armand." Young suitor: "Will you promise to be mine?" Brooklyn belle: "I can't say now; give me a week to answer." He gives her a week to answer, and she immediately hires a detective to find out what his prospects are.

THE IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The result of the past year's business of this company will be found in another column. The statement shows that the company's operations have proved to be of a very satisfactory character. The premiums received amount to £512,193 sterling, and the losses by fire are less than one half the premium receipts. After paying all the expenses for conducting the operations of the twelve months, about £100,000 are carried to the rest account, at the credit of which on the 31st of December there were £560,798 sterling. The business of the company has not only proved profitable to the proprietors, but it shows great strength and security to those whose risks they carry. The paid up capital and rest accounts exceed £1,250,000 sterling, which is a sufficient guarantee to the patrons of the Company that they are safe in extending the business to them, and, so far as the representation of the Company is concerned here under the management of the Messrs. Blount we are sure they will continue to enjoy the confidence of Canadian insurers.



TORONTO:—POLICE COURT SKETCHES.—BY W. CRUICKSHANK

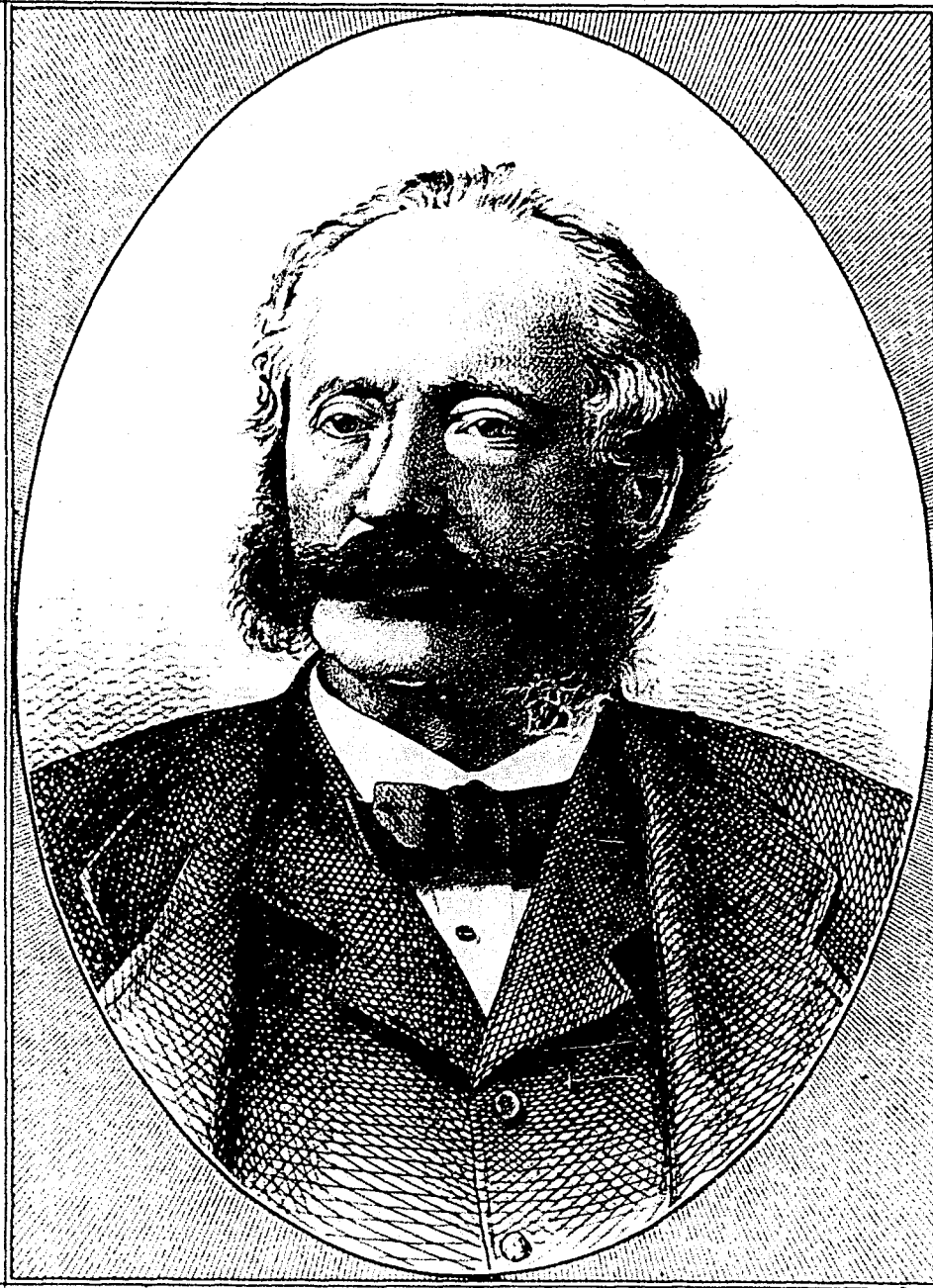


No. 5.—SKETCH IN THE PASSAGE LEADING TO THE "CAGE."

CHARLES LEGGE ESQ., C. E. OUR CANADIAN PORTRAIT GALLERY No 274

This eminent engineer was born at Silver Springs, near Gananoque, on the 29th September, 1829. As child and boy, he received his education at home and in the village academy. In 1846, when aged 16, he entered Queen's University at Kingston. During the summer vacation he had the good fortune to be engaged on a trigonometrical survey of the north shore of Lake Huron, which was conducted for Government by Alexander Vidal, Esq., of Port Sarnia, returning in the autumn to the University. Mr. Legge was articled as pupil to Samuel Keefer, Esq., when engineer of the Welland canal. On the appointment of that gentleman to be chief engineer of Government Public Works, the pupil followed his teacher from the Welland canal to Montreal, and in succeeding years applied himself with great zeal and industry to acquire a thorough knowledge of the mysteries of his future profession. He succeeded in this so well that, in 1852, the Chief Commissioner of Public Works appointed him superintending engineer of the St. Lawrence canals, in which position he gave the greatest satisfaction. In the succeeding year he was appointed to the construction of the Junction Canal, a section of about eight miles from Iroquois village to quiet water above the Galouse Rapids.

At the urgent request of Mr. Keefer, his late instructor, Charles Legge separated himself from the Government canals, and engaged on the Grand Trunk Railway. He was employed laying out the line between Brockville and Kingston—43 miles exceptionally difficult. At the completion of the Grand Trunk works a great reduction of the staff was made. Young Legge expected to go with the rest when, to his surprise and gratification, he was telegraphed for to Montreal to receive the appointment of superintending engineer of the south half of the Victoria Bridge, then about to be commenced; in all 2½ miles long. The confidence reposed in him by Mr. Hodges, the scientific agent of the English contractors, was not misplaced. The work was driven on with the utmost rapidity and unparalleled success. Nearly fifteen hundred men, embracing mechanics of all classes, were under his control, as well as the quarries of Lake Champlain in the State of Vermont and Mile End, north of the St. Lawrence in Canada, about one hundred miles apart, both of which had to be frequently visited and the work going forward there measured. Throughout the five busy years thus employed, Mr. Legge enjoyed the full confidence of his two chiefs, and the several contractors. His book "The Victoria Bridge and the Men who built it," attracted much notice. Mr. Legge's great success as an Engineer since then is partly due to the lucid manner in which



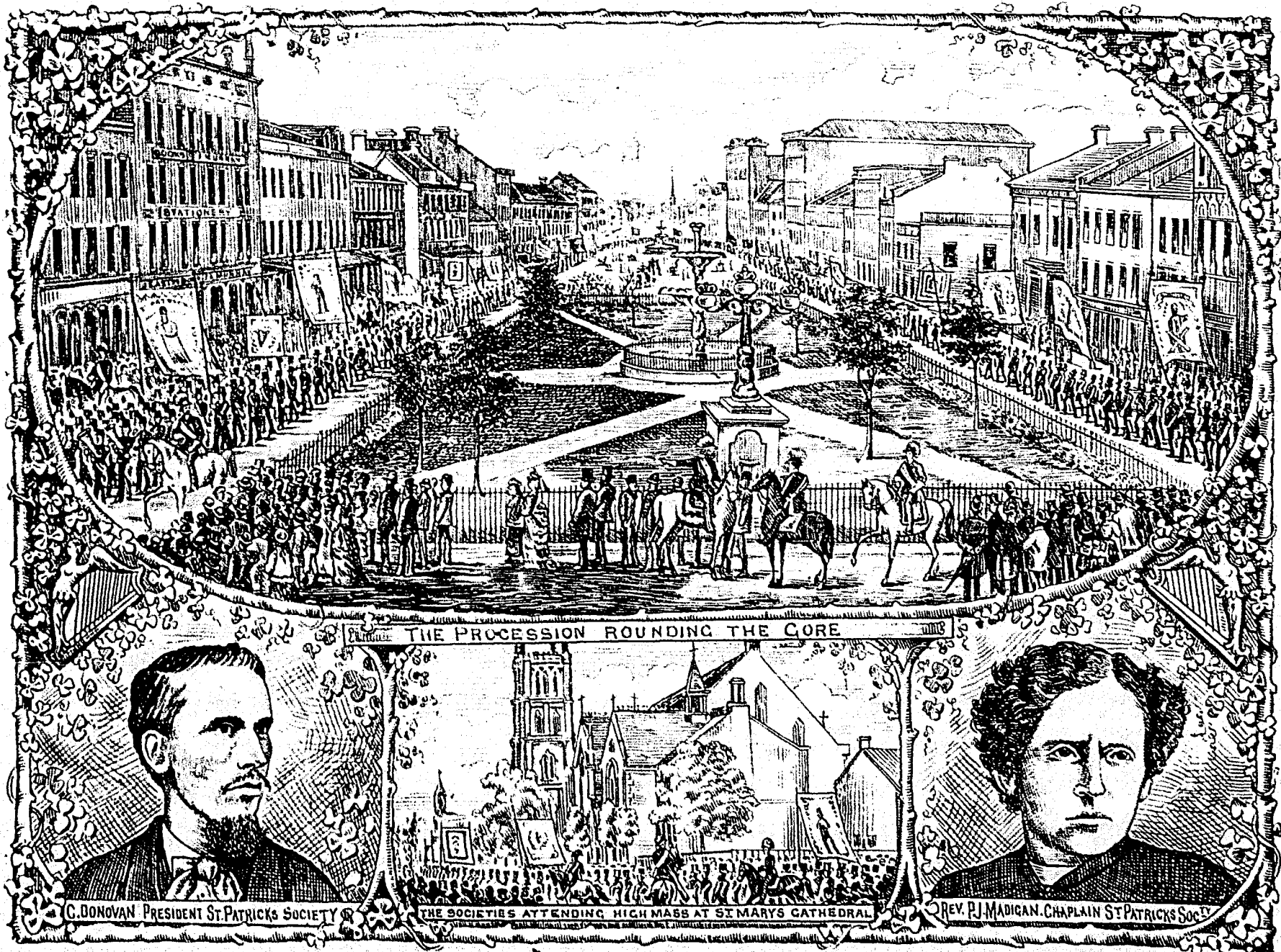
CHARLES LEGGE, C. E.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY NOTMAN.

his professional reports on projected works, Railways, Canals, Bridges, or Hydraulic motory powers are written.

A tubular bridge near to Niagara Falls, not yet built, engaged Mr. Legge's services at the instance of the contractors of the Montreal Victoria Bridge, soon after that was completed. Mr. Legge is Engineer-in-Chief of the St. Francis river hydraulic motory power scheme, at Richmond, Province of Quebec; of the River Richelieu water power scheme at Chambly, Province of Quebec; of the Isle Aux Herons Hydraulic works, Province of Quebec, in connection with the formation of a Montreal deep-water harbor—to lead out mill streams beyond the city and return them to fill the harbor, and again drive mills; a utilitarian project unparalleled heretofore in all the world's history; of the St. Jerome hydraulic powers on the back river, north side of Montreal Island, Province of Quebec. Also, engineer of the hydraulic powers for manufactories at Gananoque, Province of Ontario; engineer of numerous minor water-power works in the several provinces.

Mr. Legge is engineer-in-chief of the Toronto, Simcoe & Muskoka Junction railway, Ontario; of the Gananoque & Rideau railway, Ontario; of the Montreal & City of Ottawa Junction railway, Quebec and Ontario; of Valleyfield & Province Line railway, Ontario and Quebec; of Montreal Northern Colonization railway, Quebec; of Pictou and Prince Edward County railway, Ontario; of Ontario and Quebec railway—likely to be a section of the Canadian Pacific; of Montreal Laurentian railway; Montreal, Sorel and Chambly railway; Yamaska Valley railway, the last three in Quebec. Mr. Legge is also consulting engineer for many other public works; and, with a copartnership and a numerous staff, runs the office of a solicitor for patents with European and American agencies; the largest establishment of the kind on this continent, except one at New York. His connection with the proposed Royal Albert Bridge has been fully noticed in recent numbers of this journal.

ENTERPRISE.—The Burland-Desbarats Lithographic Company have issued a supplement to the *Illustrated News* for this week, containing an exceedingly well executed plan or bird's eye view and general elevation of the Royal Albert Bridge. There are also views of the 300 and 500 feet spans, as well as a plan of the harbor of Montreal. The letterpress accompanying these views gives a full explanation and description of the contemplated project. Although there has only been a few days for getting up the supplement, yet it bears no signs of haste, everything being done in a most artistic manner, and reflecting credit on the establishment from which it has been issued.—*Montreal Star*.



HAMILTON: CELEBRATION OF ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—FROM A DRAWING BY J. G. MACKAY.

[For the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.]
A RHAPSODY.

Inscribed to L. H. . . . , after the Style of Claude Lorraine.

Immortal lover!
Inspired by thee
My pen would prove
A Fountain free,
In grotto warm
Where shining sun
With power to charm
No marble Sun
In cloister cold, could long resist.
But as she told her beads and kissed
The dying Christ upon her breast
Her tears unfroze.—long since suppressed
And as she pressed, the image glowed,
And down her cheeks the torrent flowed
Like gems from out some pearly depth.

A Fountain in
Some valley warm
Where care and sin
No creatures harm.
But whose eternal source is set
High on some Alpine minaret,
Whose never-falling waters sing
To thee of endless, fadless Spring;
And whose descending golden spray
Should soothe and charm thy latest day.

Longueuil, 1876.

SARITA.

BY MRS. ALEXANDER FEASER.

(Concluded from our last.)

PART III.

He had succeeded in his project better than he desired as far as Millicent was concerned.

Deluded by his assumed admiration, and led on by her wish for position and concomitants, she lost her head if not her heart. Her feeling for Estcourt had been a simple phantasy, and she was quite willing to sacrifice it on the altar of worldly advantages. In fact, had her sentiments been really sifted, there might have been found a lurking liking for the baronet himself, irrespective of the benefits he could bestow.

It was such dear incense to her vanity to find his blue eyes, at first so cold and so insensible, striving to catch her own, and his rare smile welcoming her presence. In fear and trembling she thought of Estcourt's habitual vehemence, revealing the indiscreet past, and thus dashing away her new-born hopes; for she knew that Sir Arthur was too honourable and strict in his notions to allow himself to dally with one who was bound to another. So she followed up her doctrine of stolen sweets, and fed Estcourt on passionate glances and tender words whenever she could covertly do so.

But Estcourt had awakened from his delusive dream, and the stolen sweets had lost their sweetness since the green-eyed monster had whispered that the pernicious diet was not wholly for him.

Sir Arthur, in pursuance of his plan, had brought from Milton Towers a magnificent bunch of roses, which he offered to his temporary goddess. All save one, a deep-erimson fragrant bud, which he had separated from its sister flowers and apparently reserved for himself.

After he had whispered a soft good-night to Millicent, he went over to the window where Sarita sat. In the dim light her face was wan and sad, and her great dark eyes looked up at him with a wistfulness that touched him deeply.

He longed to take her in his arms, to pillow her sorrowful face on his heart, to bring back the lightness of spirit, the smile to the red lips; but the thrust back his longing.

She was almost his sister! The remembrance was a bitter one, for he knew that it was no brother's love that filled his whole soul for her.

The rose was in his hand and its fragrance attracted her.

"How delicious it is!" she said.

"I brought it for you."

"Really? Why, it is the most beautiful of the bunch," she cried brightly, her eyes glistening at the attention.

It was only a trivial thing, but, poor child, she was feeling so lonely that the rose episode had a magnitude for her.

"Let me put it into your hair, Sarita?"

She bent her head towards him, and his fingers lingered over the task. Twilight shadows flitted over the room, and the touch of Sarita's tresses thrilled through Sir Arthur's frame; and with an irresistible impulse he took up one long curl tenderly and reverentially, and pressed his lips to it so softly that its owner was unaware of the caress.

Not so Millicent.

Her jealous eyes noted the kiss, and she trembled with rage.

It was this inopportune moment that Estcourt chose for urging an avowal of their engagement.

That caress of Sir Arthur's had the effect of goading her on to win him, to triumph over Sarita a second time, and, barely cognisant of Estcourt's words, she turned away from him.

"Come out for a few moments, Millicent," he said in an imperious voice, which she inwardly resented, but obeyed, anxious herself to bring matters to a crisis.

The two walked side by side down the garden path until they were out of sight of the parsonage windows. Then Estcourt stopped short and faced her.

His face looked pallid through the dusk, and his tone was reproachful; his feeling for Millicent was a sort of madness, and as he remembered her graciousness to his brother, he felt that he could be a second Cain if the girl was taken from him.

"How long is this to go on?" he asked her.

"What?" she answered languidly.

"Your open preference of Arthur, your utter heartlessness to myself," he cried bitterly.

"Oh, how you weary me, Estcourt!" she said affectedly.

"I used not to weary you, Millicent. Not so very long ago you put your arms round my neck and looked into my face with loving eyes, and told me that your heart was full of me."

She was silent, but she ground her foot on the gravel in impatience at a reminiscence which was unpleasant now.

Estcourt put his arm round her and drew her close to him. She let him do it, but she averted her face. Her thoughts were with the two left *elle-à-delle*; and though Estcourt's arm embraced her, and Estcourt's mouth was close to her own, she envied Sarita.

"Millicent, surely, surely you have not already forgotten the love you vowed! You cannot be false to me—false to the words that only so lately fell from your lips! Tell me I am foolishly jealous, that I am *first* in your heart."

"Heart! What an obsolete article in the nineteenth century, Estcourt!" she laughed.

"Have you ever reflected that hearts and pauperism are antagonistic! that you and I, Estcourt, are not rich enough to indulge in sentiment! and that if we have been absurd enough to do so, it is not too late to mend the folly of our ways!"

Estcourt listened to her cool crushing tone with a beating heart. Every drop of blood seemed to desert his veins. He released her, and, drawing himself up to his full height, he folded his arms across his chest.

In the half-light his chiselled features, his Spanish eyes were handsomer than usual; but his beauty did not move her a whit.

For the moment it was a positive relief to her to contrast with the dark face and feverish glances, the frank blue eyes of Sir Arthur and his fair Saxon tints.

"Then you have made up your mind to break with me, Millicent!" Estcourt asked her sternly; and he pressed his folded arms closer to his heart to still its loud throbs. He knew that his fate for joy or woe lay in the white lissom hands of the girl before him, and yet there was no fate and trust in her within him. The dreamy grey eyes were studiously turned away, and Millicent spoke out decidedly.

"Yes."

She was impatient to end the scene and return to the house, and she could brook no delay or impediment in her path. Estcourt hesitated for a moment. In the next he caught her tightly to him, and half stifled her with mad kisses.

"You shall not leave me! you dare not leave me, Millicent!" he cried out passionately.

"Enough of this," she replied in a quiet voice that fell like ice on his burning heart, and had the effect of calming him at once.

She drew herself away proudly.

"You will be grateful to me later for acting as I am doing. I am not fit for a poor man's wife."

"You are fit for *no man's* wife!" Estcourt told her scornfully. "Fair-faced but false-hearted! But I shall have my revenge yet, mark my words. My brother, to win whom you have mercilessly trampled on me, will *never* marry you. He loves Sarita—Sarita, who is an angel of goodness and purity."

"It is a pity you lost her," Millicent said contemptuously.

"Would to God I had not! I have been well punished for my treatment of her; and Estcourt moved off. But Millicent hastened after him.

"Don't be angry, Estcourt," she whispered in pleading tones, laying her hand on his arm.

The contact sent a shiver of pleasure through him. Perhaps she had only been trying him.

He stooped and looked anxiously into her eyes to try and read her real feelings. They were lifted up with a piteous expression.

"I cannot be angry with you, Millicent," he said in a trembling voice. He longed to know she was his—his own—once more.

"You will keep all that has passed between us a secret, Estcourt?" she murmured softly.

"Promise not to let others know of our past folly."

Estcourt heard her with kindling eyes and flushing cheeks. Supreme scorn rose up towards her in his mind. He felt as if he could crush her on the spot, so abject and hypocritical she appeared as she preferred her request. He threw off her hand, and flashed a withering look at her.

"I will promise no such thing, Millicent. Before another sun rises on this world Arthur shall hear all. He shall know how fervently your lips can kiss, and how coolly they can speak words that kill."

But Estcourt's threat was unfulfilled. Going back to Milton Towers that night he was thrown from his horse, and before the sun rose death had sealed his lips, and Millicent's secret was safe. But this did not avail her much, for with his brother's death Sir Arthur's devotion died as well.

PART IV.

"I am going away, Sarita."

"Where?" and as she asked the question a faint pink flush rose up on Sarita's face.

She had grown paler and more fragile since Estcourt died, now nearly two years ago. The shock had almost killed her, but youth and a good constitution had won the victory over death.

"I am going to America," Sir Arthur said slowly. He was watching with curious eyes the colour mantling in the girl's face up to her

blue-veined temples, and wondering whether he had aught to do with the emotion.

"To America!" she echoed faintly. It seemed to her that across the Atlantic was a very long way—a much greater distance than she cared should divide her from Sir Arthur—she would feel so dull and so lonely without him. Her eyes filled with tears, and he saw them. In an instant he was holding her hands and looking imploringly at her.

"O Sarita, do you care?" he questioned eagerly.

She glanced at him, and flushed more deeply still.

"Of course, I care; I shall lose my best friend," she murmured low.

He let go her hands at once; friendship was not what he wanted from her.

"Friends are easily found," he said in a mortified tone.

"But not friends like you;" and Sarita's hand crept up to his and nestled into his palm. He clasped it close.

"Sarita, if I stay, will you ever love me?" he whispered in a voice that trembled with anxiety.

She started, and her face grew very white. The thought of Estcourt came back to her.

"Not in that way," she said, with quivering lips, a little incoherently; but he understood.

"Sarita, listen to me. I have loved you as long as I can remember, and I shall love you as long as I live; to have you for my own has been the dream of my life, and when Estcourt told me he had won you I felt as though I had nothing left to live for. But now that you are free, will you give yourself to me? Will you let me love you, even if you cannot love me?"

She did not answer him. It seemed impossible to her to marry any one. She believed her vocation was to mourn for Estcourt—Estcourt who had deserted her when he lived, but who had taken her heart with him when he died.

Sir Arthur rose. He looked miserable and crestfallen, and a shadow lay on the frank depth of his eyes.

"I see there is no hope for me," he said in a broken voice. "I shall go away to-morrow for an indefinite period. I cannot stay here, and know that we shall never be nearer and dearer to one another than we are now. I would give half my life to reach your heart, Sarita!"

His only answer were the big tears that rolled down her cheeks.

"But if anything should make you change—if you can bring yourself to be my wife some day—promise that you will write to me," he implored.

"Yes." And with this promise Sir Arthur was gone. Three months after a letter reached him. It contained but a few words, but they were enough.

Sarita stood at the window. It was towards the end of the year; the wind swept away in whirling eddies heaps of autumnal leaves, and howled a requiem over them. The sun's rays struggled vainly to reach the earth, and banks of dark clouds hung like a pall over all. But Sarita did not heed the desolation outside, for "sunshine was within." Her face did not resemble a statue's now. A bright rose tinged her cheek, and the long black lashes fell over but did not hide the large dark eyes that Sir Arthur sought to look into.

"Darling, how happy you have made me!"

She smiled, a bright blissful smile, the first since Estcourt died.

"Do you really care for me, Arthur?"

"My own, do you not know that you are the life of my life?" he said fervently.

"But you loved Millicent once?"

"Never! I tried to keep her from making you unhappy—that was all."

"Unselfish always," she replied, with a look in which he could read a feeling that thrilled him. "It is rare for a man to be so true as you are, Arthur."

She was thinking of Estcourt, of his infidelity, and the unhappiness he had caused her.

"It is not rare for a man to be true when he loves really and devotedly."

"As you love me?" she questioned, with a shy laughing glance but a beating heart.

"As I love you, Sarita."

"Poor Millicent!" she said presently, with genuine pathos in her voice.

"Have you forgiven the wrong she did you in taking away Estcourt's love?" Sir Arthur asked anxiously.

Sarita lifted up large passionate eyes to his face.

"I forgive her everything, since she has left me you."

He clasped her in his arms, and pressed his lips to hers unrelucted.

And with that kiss Sarita gave him her whole heart.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Forty-two theatres are in full blast in London this season.

EDWIN BOOTH cleared \$52,000 by his Southern starring tour.

VON BLOW is said to be so well pleased with America, Americans, and his warm reception, that he has decided to reside permanently on this side.

MME. JUDIE is engaged at St. Petersburg for the 17th of April. She will give twenty-five performances for which she is to receive 50,000 fr. and have a benefit.

THERE is a proposal to send over an American company of theatricals to London, and to essay a short season of an American theatre in the metropolis.

ALL the managers of the Paris theatres have agreed to meet once a month to talk over business matters, new pieces, new engagements, and to negotiate against the *droit des pauvres*.

SIGNOR GAETANO BRAGA, the composer and violinist, who was in this city in company with Di Murska, has given an orchestral concert in the Salle H. Herz in Paris; he executed his part in the concerto in A minor, and his overture "Reginella" was played.

Mme. la Vicomtesse Vigier (Sophie Cruvelli) has been singing at Nice for the poor, at a private performance at the Mediterranean Club, Marguerite in "Faust." Her voice is as fine as ever, and she created a great sensation in the scenes of the cathedral and the prison.

A REVIVAL of the old Purcell Society is proposed in London; Mr. Cummings, the tenor, who possesses divers MSS. as well as a collection of the works of the great English composer, is at the head of this prize-worthy reorganisation.

WAGNER'S *Rienzi* has been produced at Madrid. The musical critics there speak but coolly of the music, while praising the rich instrumentation; but the success of the opera with the public is said to have been decisive.

M. LECOCQ'S "Pompon," a failure in Paris, has met with great success in Lyons, as also at the Dal Verme, in Milan, on the 12th, the composer being present; and the work is in preparation at different theatres in Germany, under the title of "Dr. Piccoli."

ANTON REBENSTEIN conducted the recent production of his three-act opera, "Die Maccabäer," at the Stadt Theatre, Hamburg. When he made his appearance in the orchestra he was received with great applause, showers of flowers and flourishes from the band. The opera was a triumphant success.

VERDI'S *Aida* is to be produced at the Italian opera in Paris on April 20th, the principal parts being sung by Mesdames Stolz and Waddmann, and Signor Masini and Dandolo. The rehearsals will be supervised by the composer, whose *Requiem* it is also intended to produce in the course of the season.

FEBVRE plays the *rôle* of *Cherkow* , the American in "L'Étrangère," to perfection. He is pronounced "an American from head to foot," and Alexandre Dumas is said to have unconsciously, perhaps, paid our courtesans the greatest of all possible compliments in the creation of the character which Febvre so admirably portrays.

ROSSI is said to be extremely fine in the last act of the "Roy Blue" of Victor Hugo, in which he has appeared in Paris. His acting is electrical at the point where *Roy Blue* throws off his robe and displays his livery, and when he taunts *Don Saluste* with having a lucky's soul, he displays such force and fire as literally to bring down the house.

THE Spanish newspapers published, on the occasion of the birthday of the Marquis de Cury, the following baptismal extract:—"On the 19th February, 1876, at the Parish Church of San Luigi, in Madrid, was christened Adelfina, the infant daughter of Salvatore Patti, music teacher from Catania, Sicily, and of Caterina Chiesa of Rome, his wife."

MISS ADELAIDE RANDALL, the favorite cométe, has entered upon an engagement of one year with the Redpath English Opera Company, who begin a tour in May with a repertoire comprising "L'Onobra," "Martha," "Faust," and other standard works, a new opera by Thomas called "The Dove," and a little work by Offenbach which is of the opera comique order. The other leading singers will be Messrs. Clarke and Payson, and a young lady who has been under the tuition of Signor Toriani.

SPEAKING of the dress worn by Sarah Bernhardt in the first act of *L'Étrangère* , a Paris correspondent says: "Evidently its strange and weird character, its effects of pale gold yellow, satin, covered with dead black and the wild, peculiar stylized of the crepe cœufure of the actress, had been suggested by that most weird and singular of paintings—the 'Salome' of Henri Regnault. The actress herself looked like some quaint and wondrous picture, her thin, slender, serpentine form enveloped in long draperies of pale yellow satin, with one tapering black feather standing erect in her hair, with a yellow one coiled around its base. Around her great, luminous eyes a dark line had been drawn which made them look like azure flames."

A European correspondent thus writes of Strauss, the composer of dance music: "He is as nervous as a composer as he is as a director. Clad in a velvet costume, with patent leather boots reaching to his knees, his eyes aflame, and in a fit of inspiration, he goes striding through the house like a maniac. Inspiration does not come to him in the salon he clutches his papers, and goes to his bedroom or to his wife's boudoir. Sometimes the waltz begun in the parlour is finished in the kitchen. Frau Strauss, who appreciates and understands her John's habits, has half a dozen pianos scattered through the house and in each room a table with writing materials, so in whatever nook her Herr finds himself he is quite at home. It was only through her influence that he was induced to undertake a dramatic work."

ROUND THE WORLD.

Heavy snow storms occurred at Rome, Italy, on the 21st.

Negotiations for the cession of Gambia to England have been abandoned.

The French Chamber of Deputies have almost unanimously agreed to the abolition of the state of siege.

Wife-beaters are henceforth to be publicly whipped at San Francisco. First fruits of Canadian ex-ample.

Two thousand delegates from municipalities of nearly all provinces in Spain have arrived at Madrid to present homage to King Alfonso.

THE Committee on Foreign Relations, at Washington, have reported adversely on the nomination of Richard H. Dana, Jr., as Minister to England.

THE storm throughout England, France, Germany, and Belgium last week, was the severest and most destructive in its effects that has been experienced in Europe for years.

It is rumored that the Russian Czar intends to retire from the throne, being weary of the cares of the Government. It is stated that the Czarevitch will be appointed regent.

After an animated debate in the Imperial House of Commons, the Royal Titios bill, making Queen Victoria Empress of India, passed its third reading. The vote was 209 for the bill, and 134 against it.

The American House of Representatives has passed a bill making it misdemeanor for any person to use force, menace, violence or bribery to influence the elections of President, Vice-President, Senators, representatives or delegates in Congress.

AN extra number of the *Canadian Illustrated News* was issued yesterday, called the "Royal Albert Bridge Extra." Its illustrations consist of very fine portraits of the Hon. John Young, chairman of the Montreal Harbor Commission, and C. Legge, Esq., C. E., the designer of the above mentioned bridge; also a plan of the harbor and representations of the proposed bridge and sections thereof, some of which have already appeared in the *News* . It also contains a report of the mass meeting held last week in promotion of the enterprise, and a somewhat extensive description of the Royal Albert Bridge scheme, apparently not adverse to this plan.—*Montreal Witness*.

DIES IRÆ.

A revised translation of this immortal hymn appears in Scribner's Monthly for April, from the pen of General John A. Dix, late Governor of New York. It was written at Fortress Monroe, in the second year of the war, but has since been revised by the author. General Dix also translated the "Stabat Mater," when he was Minister to France, and it is to be hoped that he will be induced to allow its publication. It is not generally known that General Dix was a pupil of the Montreal College, or Seminary of St. Sulpice, where he doubtless acquired the perfect mastery of mediæval Latin which his translation displays. We append the original preface of the translation when first printed for private circulation.

"I have recently seen in the periodical press several new translations of this noble canticle—the best produced by the Middle Ages—perhaps by any age.

"Among the English versions that of the Earl of Roscommon seems to have caught more of the inspiration of the original than any I have seen. It is, nevertheless, a paraphrase rather than a translation. This is a serious fault, notwithstanding its high poetic merit. A production, universally acknowledged to have no superior of its class, should be as literally rendered as the structure of the language into which it is translated will admit. Moreover, no translation can be complete which does not conform to the original in its rhythmic quantities. The music of the "Dies Iræ" is as old as the hymn, if not older; and with those who are familiar with both, they are inseparably connected in thought. To satisfy the exactions of such minds, the cadences must be the same.

With full knowledge of what has been done and attempted in our language, and of the difficulty of doing better, I have nevertheless ventured on a translation having in view the two ends which I have pointed out—musical notation, and literal rendering to the extent that it is attainable.

It is the fruit of leisure moments gained from the hard service of the camp, on rebel soil, but within Union entrenchments. If, in the ages of paganism, the strings of the Lesbian lyre might be, not unworthily, swept by hands injured to arms,—

"Qui ferax bello, tamen inter arma. Libera, et Musas, Venerique, et illi Semper hærentem puerum canebat."

a soldier in a Christian age may not less worthily find relief from the asperities of war in themes more congenial with the higher dispensations which he is, by the Providence of God, permitted to share.

Fort Va., June 17, 1863.

I. Dies iræ, dies illa! Solvet sæclum in favilla, Teste David cum Sibylla. II. Quærens tremor est futurus, Quomodo Juxta est venturus, Functis stricte disc assurus! III. Tuba, turrin spargens sonum Per sepulchra teponum, Cogit æmulo ante thronum. IV. Mors stupebit, et natura, Quom resurget creatura, Judicanti responsura. V. Liber scriptis proferetur, In quo totum continetur, Unde mundus judicetur. VI. Juxta ergo quom sesebit, Quilibet latet apparebit, Nil inultum remanebit. VII. Quid sum miser tunc dicturus, Quem patronum rogaturus, Quom vix justus sit securus! VIII. Rex tremenda majestatis, Qui salvandos salvas gratis, Salva me, fons pietatis! IX. Recordare, Jesu pie, Quod sum causa Tuæ vie: Ne me postea illa die! X. Quærens me sæclis lassus, Redemisti, erucim passus, Tantis labor non sit cassus! XI. Juste Juxta ultionis, Bonam fac remissionis, Ante diem rationis! XII. Ingenuos tanquam reus, Culpa rebet, vitæ mœus, Supplicanti parce, Deus! XIII. Qui Mariam absolvisti, Et latronem exasivisti, Mente quompe spem dedisti. XIV. Proce meæ non sunt digna, Sed Tu bonus fac benignè, Ne perenni cremer igne! XV. Inter oves locum præsta, Et ab hæris me sequere, Statuens in parte dextræ! XVI. Confutatis maledictis, Flammas æribus addictis, Vocæ me cum benedictis! XVII. Oro supplex et acclinis, Cor contritum quasi cinis, Gere curam mei finis! XVIII. Lacrymosa dies illa, Quæ resurget ex favilla, Judicandus homo reus; Huic ergo parce, Deus!

1. Day of vengeance, lo! that morning On the earth in ashes dawning, David with the Sibyl warning. 2. Ah! what terror is impending, When the Judge is seen descending, And each secret veil is rending. 3. To the throne, the trumpet sounding, Through the sepulchres resounding, Summons all, with voice astounding. 4. Death and Nature, amazed, are quaking, When the grave's deep slumber breaking, Man to judgment is awaking. 5. Now the written book containing Record to all time pertaining, Opens for the world's arraignment. 6. See the Judge his seat attaining, Darkest mysteries explaining, Nothing unavenged remaining. 7. What shall I then say, unfriended, By what advocate attended, When the just are scarce defended! 8. King of majesty tremendous, By Thy saving grace defend us; Fount of pity, safety send us! 9. Jesus, think of thy way-faring, For my sins the death-crown wearing; Save me, in that day, despairing! 10. Worn and weary Thou hast sought me, By Thy cross and passion bought me; Spare the hope Thy labors brought me! 11. Righteous Judge of retribution, Give, O give me absolution, Ere that day of dissolution! 12. As a guilty culprit groaning, Flushed my face, my errors owning, Spare, O God, Thy suppliant moaning! 13. Thou to Mary gav'st remission, Hear'st the dying thief's petition, Had'st me hope in my contrition. 14. In my prayers no worth discerning, Yet on me Thy favor burning; Save me from that endless burning! 15. Give me, when Thy sheep confiding, Thou art from the goats dividing, On Thy right a place abiding. 16. When the wicked are rejected, And to bitter flames subjected, Call me forth with thine elected! 17. Low in supplication bending, Heart as though with ashes blending; Care for me when all is ending! 18. When on that dread day of weeping, Guilty man in ashes sleeping, Wakes to his adjudication, Save him, God! from condemnation.

PEN NAMES.

The following is a list of noms de plume employed by many of the writers on the modern American press, magazinetists, specialists, and others. It is a rather curious mélange:

- Agate.....Whitlaw Reid
An American Girl Abroad.....Miss Trافتon.
Artemus Ward.....Charles F. Browne.
Asa Trenchard.....Henry Watterson.
Amy Lathrop.....Anna B. Warner.
A Northern Man.....Charles J. Ingersoll.
Ariel.....Stephen R. Fiske.
Aunt Fanny.....Mrs. Fanny Barrow.
Aunt Judy.....Mrs. Alfred Gatty.
Briek Pomeroy.....Mark M. Pomeroy.
Burleigh.....Matthew Hale Smith.
Boston Bard.....Albert S. Coffin.
Balloonist.....Alfred Ford.
Bret Harte.....C. B. Harte.
Brother Peregrine.....Octavio Blewitt.
Colley Cibber.....James Lees.
Carleton.....C. C. Coffin.
Chris Crowfield.....Mrs. H. B. Stowe.
Cousin Alice.....Alice B. Neale.
Danbury Newswoman.....J. M. Bailey.
Darby John.....J. E. Garretson.
Edmund Kirke.....James R. Gilmore.
Edith May.....Anne Drinkwater.
Egyptus.....Dr. James P. Thompson.
Eusebio.....Dr. E. D. G. Prime.
Eli Perkins.....M. D. Landon.
Eli Fant.....Ed. Underhill.
Ellenor Kirk.....Mrs. Nelly Ames.
Epistolographos.....Gouverneur Carr.
Fay.....Mrs. Spand.
Fat Contributor.....A. M. Griswold.
Fanny Forrester.....Mrs. E. Judson.
Gath.....George Alfred Townsend.
Gar.....J. Garzynski.
Grace Greenwood.....Mrs. S. Lippincott.
Gail Hamilton.....Mary A. Dodge.
George Eliot.....Marian C. Evans.
Hans Breitmann.....Charles G. Leland.
Hans Yorke.....A. Oakley Hall.
Hart Kari.....Elias F. Carr.
H. H.....Helen Hunt.
Howard Glyndon.....James Russell Lowell.
Hosier Bigelow.....James J. Jennings.
H. Dropper.....George W. Curtis.
Ira Zell.....Robert B. Roseveall.
B. Marvel.....Donald G. Mitchell.
Irenæus.....Rev. Dr. S. I. Prime.
Jennie June.....Mrs. J. C. Croly.
John Phenix.....Capt. G. H. Derby, U. S. A.
John Paul.....C. H. Webb.
Josh Billings.....H. W. Shaw.
Joaquin Miller.....C. H. Miller.
Joe Miller, Jr.....Thompson Westcott.
John.....J. W. Beach.
Kriek.....A. G. Crickmore.
Learned Blacksmith.....Elihu Burritt.
Lord No Zoo.....John Swinton.
Laertes.....George Alfred Townsend.
Lætiens.....Rev. Lynn Abbott.
Lottie Linwood.....Mrs. Helen M. Cooke.
Mac.....W. McConwell.
Major Jack Downing.....Seth Smith.
Mark Twain.....S. L. Clemens.
Matador.....William L. Allen.
Marion Harland.....Mrs. M. V. Terhune.
Marie le Baron.....Mrs. Biélby.
Max Adler.....Charles Weber Clark.
M-rentio.....Will Winter.
McLeod Noyes.....Francis T. Patton.
Montague Shatt.....Latham C. Strong.
Mrs. Partington.....B. P. Shillaber.
Miss Grundy.....Miss M. A. Sneed.
M. Quad.....C. B. Lewis.
Myron Hubbell.....William E. McElroy.
Nym Crinkle.....A. C. Wheeler.
Ned Buntline.....E. Z. C. Judson.
Nimrod.....Charles Apperley.
Oliver Optic.....William T. Adams.
Occasional.....John W. Forney.
Orpheus C. Kerr.....R. H. Newell.
Oliver Old School.....Joseph Donnie.
Olivia.....Emily E. Briggs.
Onida.....Louise de la Ramé.
Ollapod.....Willis G. Clark.
Paul Beranger.....Jas. C. D. Collin.
Paul Creyton.....T. Troubridge.
Penholder.....Edward Eggleston.
Peleg Arkwright.....D. L. Prouditt.
Peleg Wailes.....William A. Croftin.
Paul Peebles.....Augustus Maverick.
Perley.....Ben Perley Poore.
Parsee Merchant.....J. S. Moore.
Petroleum V. Nasby.....D. R. Locke.
Porte Crayon.....D. W. Strother.
Publicada.....W. J. Fox.
Philip Quilbret.....George E. Pond.
Peter Parley.....S. G. Goodrich.
Phiz.....W. K. Browne.
Quiz.....Rev. E. Caswell.
Romeo.....G. W. Fellows.
Raimond.....William H. Hurlbert.
Rambler.....Luther L. Holden.
Shakespeare Scholar.....Richard Grant White.
Saxe Holm.....Miss Ruth Ellis.
Shamrock.....R. D. Williams.
Sivod.....James Davis.
Sophie Sparkle.....Jennie E. Hicks.
Sophré May.....Mrs. S. R. Clarke.
Stollo.....B. Shelton MacKenzie.
Susan Coolidge.....Miss Woolsey.
Sentinel.....William H. Bogart.
Shirley Dars.....Mrs. Powers.
Sea.....Roland F. Coffin.
Sepia.....Fanny Freyatt.
Sir Macmaduke.....Thosclere Tilton.
Timon John.....Donald G. Mitchell.
Timothy Titeomb.....J. C. Holland.
Trusty.....Eli. Stuart Phelps.
Two Brothers.....Alfred and Chas. Tennyson.
U. Donough Outis.....Richard Grant White.
Ubuque.....Parker Gilmore.
Village Schoolmaster.....Charles M. Dickinson.
Veteran Observer.....E. D. Mansfield.
Walsingham.....Will Stuart.
Wetherell.....Miss Susan Warner.
Winwick.....F. B. Ottarson.
Whyte Blythe Jr.....Soton Robinson.
Yarmouth.....Isaac H. Bailey.
.....Henry Ward Beecher.

CHICKEN-SALAD DRESSING TO KEEP A WEEK.

—This can be used for lettuce. Yolks of four eggs, one teaspoonful of milk, the same quantity of vinegar, and four tablespoonful of oil or melted butter. After mixing all well together, except the vinegar, let it come to a boil. When cold, beat well, and mustard to suit the taste. Keep corked in a bottle.

FRIED KIDNEYS.—Cut the kidneys open without quite dividing them, remove the skin, and put a piece of butter in the frying pan. When the butter is melted, lay in the kidneys the flat side downwards, and fry them for seven or eight minutes, turning them when they are half-done. Serve on a piece of dry toast, season with pepper and salt, and put a small piece of butter in each kidney; pour the gravy from the pan over them, and serve very hot.

A LAUNDRY SECRET.—Take two ounces of fine gum arabic powder, put it into a pitcher and pour into it a pint or more of water, and then having covered it, let it stand all night. In the morning pour it carefully from the dregs into a clean bottle and cork it and keep it for use. A tablespoonful of gum water stirred in a pint of starch made in the usual way will give the laundress, either white or printed, a look of newness when nothing else can restore them after they have been washed.

CHICKEN SALAD.—Turkey is better for salad than chicken. To a turkey weighing about nine pounds allow nine eggs—seven hard-boiled, and two of them raw, yolks and whites beaten separately. To each egg allow two tablespoonfuls of salad oil, perfectly pure and sweet, one spoonful of salt, the same of mustard, and two of cayenne paper to the whole; celery to taste, lettuce leaves, if in season, using only the heart, and the juice of two large lemons or three smaller ones.

LITERARY.

A WESTERN newspaper speaks of Eli Perkins as "the alleged humorist."

THE death is announced from Amsterdam of Dr. Hege, the most popular poet of Holland.

T. B. ALDRICH is "writing up" his visit to England, and has now in press a sketch of his sojourn in Rome.

MESSERS. HATCHARDS state that over 1,700,000 copies of various works by Bishop Oxenden, of Montreal, have been sold by them.

FERDINAND FREILIGRATH, the German poet, died at Cronstalt, in Wurtemberg, on the 18th inst. He was nearly 60 years of age.

It is expected that the High Church daily paper, the Daily Express, will appear this side of Easter. It is stated that £20,000 have been subscribed to start it.

A TRANSLATION of George Eliot's new work, "Daniel Deronda," appears in the February number of a Russian periodical devoted to the publication of novels.

COUNT DE POMAR and his mother, the Countess of Cathness have just completed a joint work, in the shape of a metaphysical romance called "Through the Ages." The object is to show that people are born over and over again, and that human life is a constant evolution.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS takes very little interest in public affairs, and repudiates all attempts made to start him as a deputy or a senator. He believes that the only way to reconcile all parties is to accept the tricolor as the common flag, to embroider a lily on its white portion, a cock on the blue, and a Phrygian cap on the red.

DR. WILLIAM H. RUSSELL will represent the London "Times" at the Centennial; Godfrey Turner, the "Daily Telegraph"; J. C. Parkinson, the "Daily News"; and A. G. Dudley Ward, the "Morning Post." Russell is now on his way home from India with the Prince of Wales.

THE London Daily Telegraph has the largest circulation of any newspaper in the world. Its average issue is about 150,000 daily, and a copy sells at an English penny, which is equal to two American cents. In politics it is Liberal. It is remarkable for its enterprise in collecting news, and for its correspondence. The mechanical difficulties to be overcome in printing this vast edition are immense. The paper makes up some fifteen continuous rolls of measuring in all forty-five miles, but by the use of eight of Hoe's wonderful perfecting presses, each of which prints cuts, counts, and folds thirty thousand complete copies in an hour, the edition need not go to press till near daybreak.

SCIENTIFIC.

THE owners of an asphalt rink, in Belgravia, are about to establish an ice rink, at an original outlay of £10,000, and a weekly cost of about £20 to maintain the frozen ice. Professor Gaugée, it is said, intends to lay out one of his ice rinks at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition in the summer, and the members of a fashionable club in India are arranging for the construction of one for their amusement in the tropics.

It is twenty years since an Englishman prophesied that should gutta percha be used for submarine telegraphic purposes, an animal would be either found or created with a particular liking for it. Now the Popular Science Monthly says that the creature has been found. It is an insect about a quarter of an inch long, which bids fair to make a great deal of trouble owing to its love for gutta percha.

M. PASCAL CORDENOUS, an eminent Italian mathematician, has just arrived in Paris to study all the existing types of guidable balloons, and particularly those of M. Giffard and M. Deputy de Lome. On his return to his country he will construct an aerial machine of his own invention, which, in his opinion, has solved all the difficulties of the problem. His journey is made at the expense of his Government.

At the last meeting of the Royal Society of England, Mr. Siemens exhibited his new instrument for ascertaining the depth of the sea without a sounding line. He calls it a bathometer. It consists essentially of a vertical column of mercury contained in a steel tube, having cup-like extensions at both extremities, so as to increase the terminal area of the mercury. The lower cup is closed by means of a corrugated diaphragm of thin steel plate, and the weight of the column of mercury is balanced in the centre of the diaphragm by the elastic force derived from two carefully tempered springs. The instrument is suspended a short distance above its centre of gravity on a universal joint, to cause it always to retain its vertical position at sea. It has been tested in voyages across the Atlantic in the Faraday, and found very accurate.

We would draw attention to the annual report of the Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Co., published in our columns. One is struck by the magnitude of the figures presented by the Company. The reserve fund now amounts to over \$4,000,000, and the general assets to some \$25,000,000. We computed the daily previous receipts (quite independent of interest on investments) to be \$20,700. When to the actual assets mentioned in the reports we add the fact that the Company is one of the broad basis or "unlimited liability" companies, we must admit that its resources are of immense proportions. We have seen it stated by a reliable insurance journal that the wealth of the Company is estimated at upwards of \$20,000,000.

OUR CARTOON.

The front-page cartoon of this issue needs no explanation for the reason that the circular of Mr. Malcolm Cameron has gone the round of the country, and every body has been enabled to draw his own conclusions therefrom. It is only a further proof of the fact that, as in the United States, the Democrats and Republicans are on about an equal footing in the matter of official honesty, so, in Canada, one party has no reason to set itself above the other as regards purity and immunity from corruption. That cry had better be stifled for the future, and both sides would deserve more consideration if, instead of abusing each other, they worked harmoniously towards the common weal.

OUR PICTURES.

We present, this week, a number of fine illustrations relative to passing events in Europe. Among these are a splendid page description of an official reception at the Elysées, by Marshal and Madame MacMahon; a number of graphic sketches indicating the last stand of the Carlist army; a masquerade on the ice at Vienna; and a spirited picture showing Rouget de L'Isle, the author of the "Marseillaise," singing that immortal hymn for the first time before the Mayor of Strasbourg.

DOMESTIC.

HOW TO MAKE THE TEA GO FURTHER.—A method has been discovered for making more than the usual quantity of tea from any given quantity of the leaf. The whole secret consists in steaming the leaf before steeping. By this process, it is said, 14 pints of good quality may be brewed from one ounce of tea.

A GOOD WAY TO PREPARE VEAL LEFT OVER FROM DINNER.—Cut in small, thin slices, peel and chop two medium-sized onions, fry in a small piece of butter to a light brown, and a dessertspoonful of flour, then the gravy, if there was any left from dinner, add the meat to this gravy and just heat through. Serve immediately.

SAUCE FOR FRIEDDING.—One cup of butter; one-half cup of sugar; beat these together with one heaping tablespoonful of flour. Pour into it (a little at a time, stirring all the while) one pint of boiling water, and let it simmer on the stove a few minutes. Add one tablespoonful of lemon extract, and the juice of one lemon or ten-spoonful of lemon sugar.



MARCH OF AN ALFONSOIST CORPS THROUGH THE SNOW.
Alfonsoist fort Figueroa.

Carlist fort.



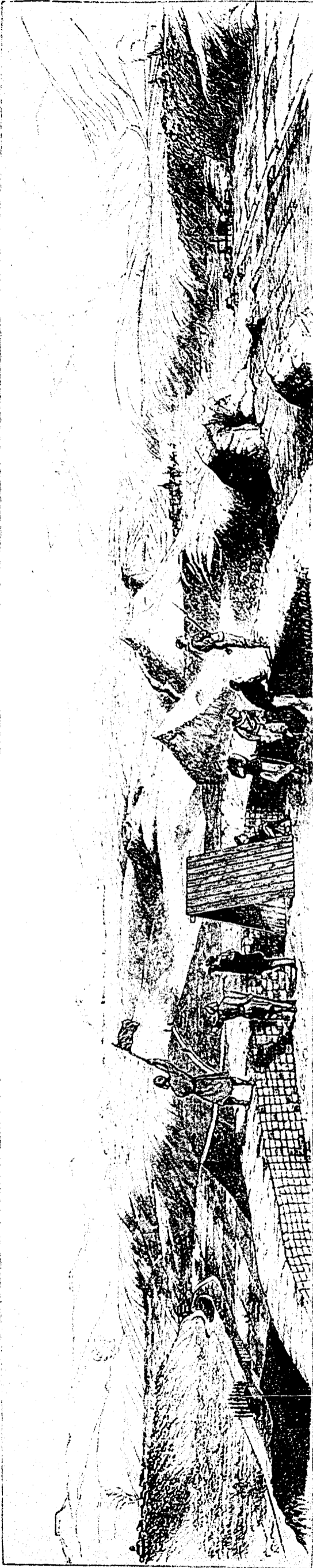
TYPES OF CARLIST PRISONERS.
Alfonsoist fort Ollamendi.

Fortis Santa Barbara and Monte video. (All)



A TRAIN OF CARLIST PRISONERS.
Fort San Marcos. (Carl.) Fort Santiago Mendil.

Carlist battery Basann.



Uarbi Village. River Ono. Lasarte Village.

CARLIST REDOUBT ON MOUNT BURUNZA.

PANORAMA OF LANT CARLIST POSITIONS TURNED AND ABANDONED, THE 20TH FEBRUARY.

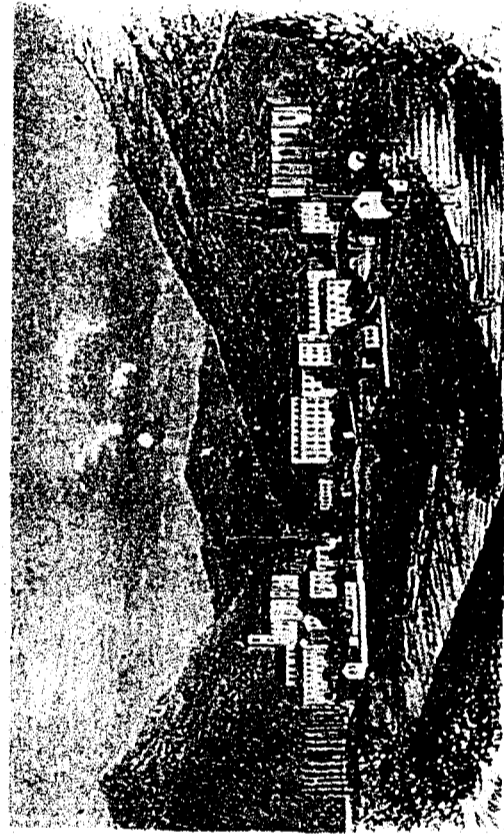
Hernani.

Orrieta Village.

Road from San Sebastian to Tolosa.



ALFONSOIST OFFICERS AND PRIVATES.

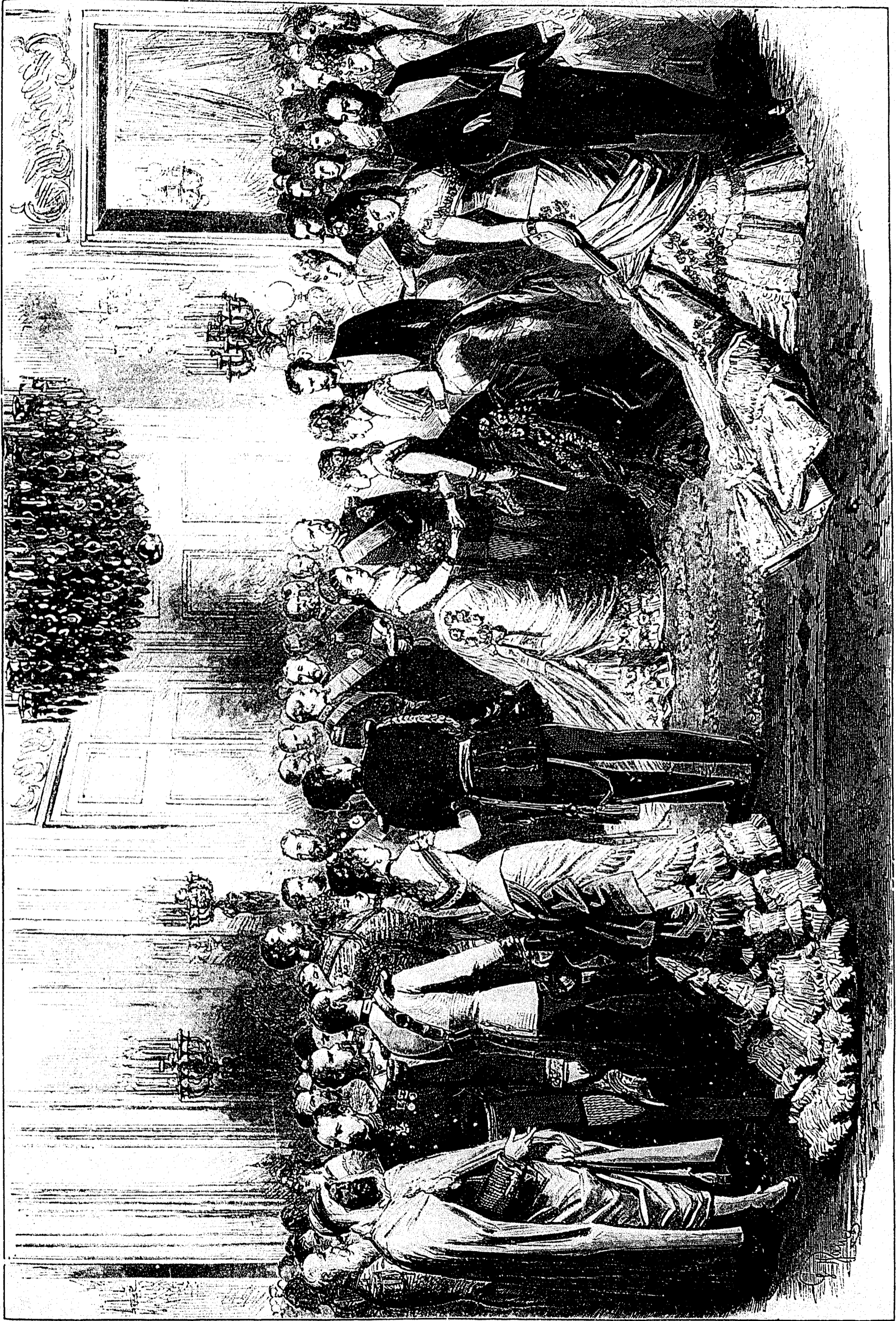


TOLOSA, SEAT OF THE CARLIST ADMINISTRATION DURING THE WAR.



CARLIST OFFICERS AND PRIVATES.

END OF THE CARLIST WAR.



PARIS.—MARSHAL McMAHON AND THE DUCHESS OF MAGENTA RECEIVING THE GUESTS AT A BALL IN THE ELYSEE PALACE.

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OUR CENTENNIAL STORY.

THE BASTONNAIS:

A TALE OF THE AMERICAN INVASION OF CANADA IN 1775-76.

By JOHN LESPERANCE.

BOOK II.

THE THICKENING OF THE CLOUDS.

IX.

FLOOD THICKER THAN WATER.

Batoche and his companions plunged into the forest. On the way, the object of the expedition was fully explained to the old man. He was expected to have an interview that night with some officer of the Continental army for the purpose of organizing some system of action between them and the malcontents of the environs of Quebec. These malcontents were of various degrees of earnestness, courage and activity. Some had boasted a great deal of what they would do when the Americans came, but when the Americans did come, and the loyalist troops showed a determined front of opposition, they quietly slunk into the background or even betrayed their former professions. Others of these malcontents confined themselves to secret action, such as furnishing information of what was going on within the city, harboring those who were tracked for treason, or affording supplies of food and ammunition to such of their friends as needed them for use. Finally, there were a determined few, chiefly old soldiers or the sons of old soldiers of Montcalm and Lévis, who, having never become reconciled to their English masters, in the sixteen years which had elapsed since the conquest, hated the appearance of the Americans as the prelude of deliverance, and openly raised the standard of revolt. Of these there were again two classes. One formed into a duly equipped battalion which joined the army of Arnold and took part in all the subsequent events of the siege. The second class consisted of farmers around Quebec, who not being able to quit their families and perform regular military service, engaged in a species of guerrilla warfare which was both effective and romantic. Among these were ranged Barbin and his companions. Among them Batoche occupied a leading position. His well-known skill with the carbine, his rare knowledge of all the woods for miles in circumference, his remarkable powers of endurance, his reckless bravery and fertility of expedient in the midst of most critical danger, all fitted him for the trying events which circumstances thrust upon him and his friends. But the oddities of his mode of life, the eccentricities of his character, his generally accredited relations with the spirits of the departed, and the gift of divination which all the countryside accorded him, spite of occasional and deriding criticism, went still further to point him out as a foremost man in the secret insurrection of the farmers. He himself, in his own way, favored the movement with enthusiasm. He was not a Canadian but a Frenchman born. His youth had been spent in the defence of his country. When the great Marquis de Montcalm was ordered to New France, he followed as a member of the famous Roussillon regiment. In that capacity, he fought at Carillon and shared the glory of the campaign of 1755. In the same capacity, he shared the stupendous defeat of Sept. 13th, 1759, on the Plains of Abraham. He had the sad consolation of having been one of those who bore the wounded Marquis from the field, and accompanied him to the Hospice of the Ursulines where he died and where his immortal remains still rest. This circumstance saved him from the ignominy of capture. Before Murray, the successor of Wolfe, entered the vanquished city in triumph, he effected his escape by creeping along the valley of the St. Charles during the darkness, and making his way into the country. After wandering some miles, he paused near the Falls of Montmorenci, and built himself a kind of rustic tent on the very spot where he afterwards erected his lonely cabin. He chose this place not only on account of the beauty of its scenery, and the shelter from hostile intrusion which it afforded, but also because it was in the immediate neighborhood of the fortifications—visible even to this day—which his beloved commander had constructed there, and from which he repulsed Wolfe with great loss, only two months before the disastrous battle of the Plains of Abraham.

"Alas!" Batoche would often exclaim, standing over those earthworks, "if the great Marquis had relied upon the walls of Quebec, as he did upon these fortifications, we should still be masters of the country. Wolfe owed his success solely to the imprudence of Montcalm."

In the spring of the following year, Batoche joined the army of the Chevalier de Lévis and was present at the great victory of Ste. Foye. But the successful retreat of the British army, under Murray, behind the walls of Quebec; the inability of Lévis to press the siege of the city; the gradual disbanding of the French forces throughout the Province, and the final surrender of Vaudreuil, at Montreal, whereby the whole French possessions in America, were ceded to Britain—one of the most momentous events of modern times in its gradual results—forced Batoche to return to his Montmorenci solitude.

He might have returned to France, if he had

been so minded, but after lingering some time in indecision, a circumstance occurred which determined him to fix his abode definitively in the new world. This was the receipt of a letter from his family informing him of the death of his wife and the utter poverty in which his daughter, a girl of seventeen, was left. The girl herself appended a note stating that she intended to sail by the first occasion to join her father in Canada. The old soldier wrote at once to dissuade her from taking the step, giving the characteristic reason that he did not want her to become a servant of the detested English, but before his letter reached France, the girl landed in Quebec, and thus the course of Batoche's destiny was changed. His daughter was bright, intelligent and good looking, and received at once advantageous offers of situations in several of the best families of the capital, but the old man would not listen to any proposition of the kind.

"Come with me, into the woods," he said to her. "We will live there happily together. I don't want an Englishman to set his eyes upon you. I am still able to work. You will help me. We shall want for nothing."

And he took her into his lonely habitation besides the Falls of Montmorenci, where in effect the two spent a tranquil, easy existence. At the end of three years, the son of a farmer of Charlesbourg fell in love with the girl, and spite of his attachment, Batoche consented to a marriage between them. It was a rude blow when the bride went forth from his cabin to take up her residence in her husband's house, about twelve miles away, but the sacrifice was generously made, and when, ten or eleven months later, a grandchild was born to him, Batoche felt that he had received sufficient compensation for his loss.

"Little Blanche will live with me," he said, "and replace her mother."

He did not know how sad was the prophecy that he uttered.

X.

DEATH IN THE FALLS.

It was a beautiful summer evening. The young mother, having recovered from her illness, decided that her first visit should be to the cabin of her old father, and, of course, the baby went with her. After resting awhile, and receiving the caresses of the hermit, the daughter, with the child in her arms, wandered about the familiar environs to enjoy once more all the pleasures attached to her old home. It was a beautiful summer evening. The forest was charged with perfume; a thousand birds fluttered from branch to branch; the earth was spangled with an endless variety of wild-flowers; brilliant insects flashed and buzzed in the slanting beams of the sunset; the whole air gently undulated in a rhythmic wave that disposed the soul to reverie and prayer. The young woman felt this influence, without, of course, being able to define it, and yielding to its sway, she wandered farther than she had intended, or than her bodily strength justified, from the hut of her father. It was so delightful to revisit all these scenes which she had learned to love so much, and to see them again under such different circumstances. Even the inanimate world is not the same to the wife as it is to the girl. Marriage for woman seems to alter the form, color, scent and effect of material things, giving them a character of pathos, if not of sadness, which they never wore in the pleasant days when the body owed no service to a master, and the mind was, in very literalness, fancy-free.

With her child in her arms—the flesh and blood pledge of her altered life—the young woman strayed away along the avenues of the forest, and out into the open spaces, until she reached the skirt of the high road, fully half a mile from Batoche's hut. The white dusty stretch of the road brought her to a pause, being as it were a dividing line between the expanses of greenery over which she was wandering. Feeling now the fatigue which she had not experienced before, she sat down upon the warm tufted grass to rest, and, like all mothers, became oblivious of self in attention to the wants of her babe. She had been nursing it at her breast about ten minutes, while her eyes were fixed on its rosy limbs and her mind revelled in the half-sensuous, half-spiritual delights of maternity, when all at once a mighty clatter of hoofs was heard along the road, followed immediately after by loud shouts of men, the flash of red coats and the clang of sabre-sheaths on the flanks of rushing horses. What ensued was never fully known, but the young mother, with disordered dress, hair streaming behind, and babe convulsively pressed against her bosom, fled like a deer through the wood in the direction of the Falls. Behind her went two pursuers, fleet as fate, but indistinct as spectres in the twilight. Unfortunately the poor woman was on the side of the Falls opposite her father's cabin. When she reached the top of the headland, the cataract roared on her right, and the broad St. Lawrence flowed at her feet. There was no outlet of escape. Disgrace and death behind her; death and oblivion before her. There was not a moment

to waste. In the highest access of her despair, she heard a voice across the Falls. It was that of her father who, with hand and word, directed her to go down the steep side of the promontory to the foot of the cascade. He himself immediately disappeared under the overhanging rock and curtain of water, and joined her just as she had attained the desired spot. No time was lost in explanations. Seizing the babe in his right arm, and encircling his left around the waist of his daughter, the valiant old man turned and disappeared again under the Fall. Overhead a yell of baffled rage was heard above the thunder of the torrent, but it was not repeated.

Batoche had not advanced many steps when he noticed that the burden on his left arm was growing heavier and heavier—and, on looking down, he observed with terror that his daughter had swooned. The grand flower of love was broken on its stem. This circumstance added tenfold to the old man's peril. The slightest slip of his foot, the slightest jolt from the perpendicular, the slightest deviation from the protecting line of the granite wall, would hurl him and his precious freight into destruction. If he could only reach the subterranean cavity which opened about midway on his path, he might stop there to rest and all would be well. He dragged along slowly in this hope; his eyes strained till they saw the welcome haven approaching. A few more steps and he would reach it. He did reach it. As he bent down, on his right, to place the babe on a ledge of rock within the cave, he felt a sudden wrench on his left arm, then a sense of looseness, and to his horror he found that the circle made by his arm upon his hip was empty. His daughter had glided like a broken lily into the soothing basin, at the point where the waters of the cataract fall sheer like lead, and where they at once battered the life out of her bare white breast.

"Great God of earth and heaven! What is this!" cried the old man, with eyes starting from their sockets.

Then, with a gesture of despair, he took up the child, held it aloft on his arm, and would have jumped into the gulf with it to complete the sacrifice of misery. But his fierce eye turned and caught that of the babe which was mellow with laughing light. There was also a smile upon its lip, and its chubby little hand flourished a wisp of grass plucked from a fissure in the ledge. That look, that smile, were like a flash of Paradise. The old man lowered the child to his breast, folded both arms over it, and rapidly passed out under the Fall. From that moment little Blanche never left him.

Such is the story gathered from Batoche himself, and which is still repeated as one of the traditions of Montmorenci. The hermit always insisted that his daughter's death was caused by two drunken British cavalry men. This version was never proven, but it was impossible to dissuade the old man of its truth. Hence his abiding, ineradicable hatred for the English, which, added to his aversion to a French soldier, rendered him the most bitter of foes during the war of 1775-76. Hence, also, the eccentricity of his character and subsequent mode of life, which have been described in preceding chapters.

(To be continued.)

POLICE COURT SKETCHES,
TORONTO.

Attracted to the police court by the recent trials of Grand Trunk employees, in connection with the late extensive robberies of freight on that line, our artist has made a note of the visit in the accompanying series of sketches. They require very little explanation. In No. 1 we have the magistrate as Law supported on either hand by two fat aldermen who, we suppose, represent Respectability. The central figure, with the facial line slanting at an angle of forty five, is the "witness for the defence," a young man whose special function it is, on all occasions, to tell the "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," but whose singular fatality it is never to be believed. An acute and well trained "vulpine intellect" and face of unflinching placidity is hardly enough to over-rule the evidence of that sloping head. No. 2 is Innocence himself, with meek and injured looks. The way his hair is flattened down, the downward hang of his clothes, and general droop of his whole person proclaim him a youth of "most excellent passivity." He is subject to an emotional phenomenon called "the smiles," accompanied by an occasional upheaval of one of his shoulders, like fermenting dough, indicative of a heart somewhere in his internal economy. In England he might succeed as undertaker's mate. As confidential clerk he might have occupation for his abilities, but somehow it is the general opinion that his confidence should be supplemented by an extension of ball and chain round one of his legs. No. 3 is the "bridge of sighs," in a moral aspect, whatever it may lack in the matter of locality. Here is the man of respectable family who has been so long on the "Pacific slope" as not only to have left hope behind long ago, but fails now to elicit the least sympathy from the magistrate or his friends. "His time expired the day before yesterday;" that is he climbing into the bus again to-day, certainly not from any pious desire of spending Lent under circumstances peculiarly suited to a period of fasting and prayer. The vagrant and wife kicker, sneak thief and false pretences man follow. No. 4 are sketches in court and the 5th is a sketch in the passage leading to the "cage" preparatory to trial or departure for gaol.

SIGNS OF THE OLDEN TIME.

At this patriotic period, while the columns of live newspapers, particularly the American papers are teeming with descriptions of the thousand and one relics of the days when "Three-cocked '76" battled on contested soil with the minions of King George, permit us to mention a couple that possess unusual interest to the enthusiast in such matters. We refer to a couple of aged hotel or inn signs, now in the possession of John Mason, the host of the White Horse Hotel in Pennsylvania. The signs in question creaked in front of their respective hostleries during the period that our fore-fathers fought and bled. The first and most interesting is a large swinging sign, which now contains the words "Waterloo Tavern" and date "1771." It originally swung at a point on the "Old Road" (then the old King's Highway), about seventeen miles from Philadelphia, on the premises now owned by Amos S. Henderson, banker, of Lancaster. The building, which was used as a hotel, is still standing, and then bore the name of the "Three Crowns Hotel." The sign, now in possession of Mr. Mason, contained three large gilt crowns, which are still plainly visible under the outer coat of paint. But such a manifestation of rickety-ism was not pleasant to the boys who carried the muskets in those days, and a squad, passing along on a certain day, completely riddled it with bullets, the marks of which are plainly apparent in a number of holes through which the Revolutionary lead passed. After this mark of disapproval the offensive sign was taken down and in its place was substituted a bunch of grapes, roughly hewn or carved from an oak block. This sign is also in Mr. Mason's possession. The first-mentioned relic, after being removed from its native place, was repainted, the words "Waterloo Tavern" being placed over the offensive crowns, and for many years swung at "Waterloo," a few miles further down the road, and now the summer residence of Nathaniel P. Burt, of Philadelphia. Both these relics will be an exhibition at the Centennial. The vicinity of White Horse contains a number of residences that were erected before or during the Revolutionary period, the White Horse Hotel probably being among the oldest. An old lady, living about a half a mile from the building, informed us that she has repeatedly heard her mother speak of seeing both Father George and Lady Washington at this inn. She says they were on their way to Philadelphia from Lancaster, where they may probably have been in attendance on the Continental Congress, which assembled there at one time. The residence of this lady is a building over one hundred years old, and has been occupied by her family since its earliest days. This is no bogus "body-guard" story, but candid fact, as hundreds who have seen the signs can attest.

ARTISTIC.

HERBEN STEINLE and Stenkhel are to be employed to produce frescoes in the cathedral of Strasbourg.

AN oil-painting by George Pons, pupil to Albrecht Dürer, has been found in a castle in Silesia. It is marked 1547.

M. BARBET DE JOUY will shortly place in the galleries of the Louvre some objects of art of the middle ages, and of the Renaissance, from the Musée Saxe-cobourgeois, enameled from the gallery of Apollon; marble, early glass bronzes, and earthenware, which have been scattered in different galleries of the Louvre.

A COMMITTEE has been formed at the Hague, for the purpose of erecting a statue to Spinosa, the two hundredth anniversary of whose death will occur in March, 1877. Associate committees have been formed in other countries. Among the members of the English committee are Huxley, Max Müller, Tyndall and Herbert Spencer.

ITALIAN journals report the discovery, in archives removed from the monastery of the Campo Marzio to Rome, of some interesting documents connected with Benvenuto Cellini, comprising inventories and accounts of sculptures executed by him in Florence and a Fontainebleau; a safe conduct, dated 1525, and other papers, which are to be published shortly.

Mrs. FANNY KEMBLE BUTLER writing about a visit to the studio of the Scottish sculptor MacDonell in Rome, says: "I remember the beautiful casts, one of Lady Walpole's feet, which were in *pura naturabiliter* and admirably formed, moreover; on a cushion of clay reposed another pair of wonderfully exquisite feet, dully clothed in stockings and slippers which were Lady Coventry's beautiful extremities. MacDonell was an intimate friend of hers, and during her residence in the Palazzo Barberini constantly spent his evenings there, and on one occasion when she was indisposed and lying on her sofa, he copied her feet exactly as they rested on the cushion of her couch. They certainly were very lovely."

In the East, principally in Egypt and Syria, the traffic in antiquities, such as statues in bronze and stone of heathen divinities, arms, vases made of pottery or glass, sarcophagi, medals, &c. has of late assumed great extension. Pottery vases, statues of Egyptian and Phœnician gods, monumental stones with Hebrew, Samaritan, Arabian, Greek, and all kinds of ancient inscriptions, medals with Hebrew characters, &c. have been imitated to a wonderful exactness. An antique appearance is given them by the aid of divers processes, which enable fraudulent dealers to pass them off as objects many centuries old. The manufacturers of these sham antiquities are very ingenious; by the aid of a certain liquid, used in Egypt and Syria, they manage to give the bronze, pottery, and marble the most deceiving colors. They have their agents in many Eastern towns, notably at Cairo, Alexandria, Beyrout, and Jerusalem, and are in constant relations with a number of the Bedouins and Fellahs scattered about in these Eastern parts.

HUMOROUS.

"SOCIETY," says Sam Slick, "is like a pork-barrel—the middle good, but the top and the bottom a little tainted."

AN Iowa man rushed excitedly into a lawyer's office and said: "A man has tied a hoop to my horse's tail; can I do anything about it?" "Yes, go and untie it—five dollars."

(For the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.)

VISION SWEET.

O Memory! stern guardian of the past! Thy very faithfulness is meant to bind Me closer to my grief, more bitter drops To add to that too bitter cup which I Must drink, and add more sombre, gloomy tints To the dark and troubled picture of my life.

THE CENTENNIAL DANCE. "THE MINUET."

BY ALLEN DODWORTH.

We take the following from our excellent contemporary, the N. Y. Home Journal. The subject has almost more interest in Canada than in the United States, as the Minuet was naturalized here under the French régime and is still well understood and practised in many parts of the Province of Quebec.

Through all changes of fashion and manners this dance has held its place as the best study for the development of graceful motion. In truth, it has never been entirely abandoned by teachers who teach for a purpose above money-making.

Now that the Centennial has attracted the attention of our young people to this beautiful dance, let us congratulate ourselves, for assuredly, the practice of the refined and graceful, in any form, cannot but have a happy influence upon our minds and manners.

The dance is here described as arranged for two persons, which is the original form of the menuet de la cour; and, again, for eight persons, in the form of a quadrille. In both cases the more "stagey" movements and steps are eliminated, leaving the dance, however, with all its characteristics, but more suitable for the parlor.

For a proper understanding of the following description of steps and movements, it is indispensable that the five positions of dancing should be known:

FIVE POSITIONS.

First position.—Stand erect, heels together, feet forming a right angle.

In making the following four positions, the weight of the body rests upon one foot; when the right is used, rest on the left; when the left is used, rest upon the right; the positions being alike for both.

Second position.—Extend right foot directly to side, say eighteen inches; heel raised, toe touching floor.

Third position.—Place right heel in hollow of left foot.

Fourth position.—Extend right foot, say eighteen inches, directly in front, toe touching floor.

Fifth position.—Place right heel against left toes.

The steps used in the minuet are named as follows:

- Pas marché. Balance. Forward and backward. Asssemblé. Pas menuet. Pas grave. Pas bourré. Quick and slow. Pirouette.

The numerals connected with all the following descriptions represent the three notes in each bar of the music.

Pas Marché.—Simply to walk, but in an exact and formal manner, three steps to a bar.

Balancé.—

One Bar. 1 Carry the right foot in fourth position. 2 Carry weight of body over that foot. 3 Extend left to second position.

Asssemblé.—Bringing the feet together in fifth position, accompanied by bending both knees, then rising on toes, and then settling down on heels again.

Pas menuet.—Stand in fifth position, right in front.

Two bars. 1 Bend both knees low. 2 Rise and extend front foot to third position. 3 Transfer weight of body to that foot, without moving feet.

Four bars. 4 Same as No. 1, but not so low. 5 Same as No. 2. 6 Same as No. 3. Finish by passing left behind to fifth position.

Pas Grave.—Stand in fifth position right in front.

Two bars. 1 Bend both knees low. 2 Rise on toes. 3 Settle down on foot which is behind, leaving front foot pointed down—knee bent.

Four bars. 4 Same as described for balancé.

Same for opposite foot.

Pas Bourré.—Stand with right in second position. Behind and front.

Two bars. 1 Pas right behind to fifth position. 2 Extend left to second position. 3 Pas right in front to fifth position, and immediately extend left to second.

Four bars. 4 Pas left behind right to fifth position. 5 Extend right to second position. 6 Pas left in front to fifth position, and immediately extend right to second position.

Pas Bourré Quick.—For this, eight notes must be used, not quarters, as for the other steps.

Stand with right in second position.

One bar. 1 Pas right to fifth position. 2 Extend left to second position. 3 Pas right to fifth position. 4 Extend left to second position. 5 Pas right to fifth position. 6 Extend left to second position, and so on to any extent.

Pirouette, as in minuet.—Place right foot in fourth position. Twist round so as to face in opposite direction, without moving feet from places, but simply allowing them to turn.

THE HONORS

or salutations commence and end every description of minuet. The first salute to the company, the second to partner, and are executed as follows:

FOR GENTLEMAN. FOR LADY.

Commence from first position.

1 Extend right foot to second position. Same time take partner's hand. 2 Extend right to second position.

3 Change weight of body to right foot, without moving feet. 3 Transfer weight of body to right.

4 Slowly bring left to right, in first position. 4 Pas left in front of fourth position, and transfer weight of body to that foot.

5 Very low bow. 7 Low courtesy: rising with left in front in fourth position.

8 Pas left foot behind to fourth position, and slowly rise. At the termination of bow stand on left foot, with right in fourth position.

9 Step forward, say six inches upon right foot. 13 Step forward, say six inches upon left.

10 Pas left beyond, say twelve inches, at same time turn to right so as to face partner, thus bringing right in second position by throwing weight of body upon left.

14 Slowly bring right to left in first position. 15 Pas left behind to fourth position.

16 Bow to partner. 16 Low courtesy to partner, rising with right in front in fourth position.

17 At this lowest part of bow, place right behind left in fourth position. 18 Rise from bow with left in front in fourth position.

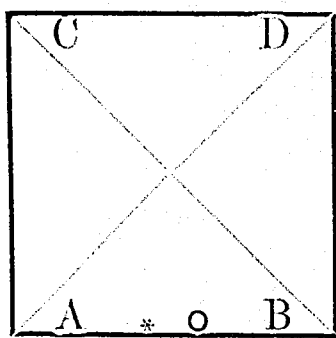
19 Move left, say eight inches, in direction of original place of standing. 22 Move right, say eight inches, toward place of beginning.

20 Pas right beyond, say twelve inches, turning face toward partner. 23 Pas left beyond, say twelve inches, at same time turning to face partner.

21 Bring left to right in first position, and thus return to original place of standing. 24 Bring right to left in first position, thus ending in the place of beginning, again standing by side.

MINUET FOR TWO.

UPPER SIDE.



LOWER SIDE.

This square represents the space in which the couple moves; it would be well to copy it upon the floor with chalk, making each side about twelve feet. The lines from A to D and from B to C are those upon which the dancers most frequently move.

The place of beginning is at the lower end, where the lady, represented by O, and the gentleman by the *, stand facing the upper end.

First strain, the honors, as previously described at repetition of first strain, as follows:

GENTLEMAN. LADY.

1 Pas grave. 3 Pas grave.

2 Pas marché left. 7 Pas marché left.

3 do. right. 8 do. right.

4 do. left. 9 do. left.

5 Pas marché left. 7 Pas marché left.

6 do. right. 8 do. right.

7 do. left. 9 do. left.

10 Asssemblé right in front. 11 Asssemblé right in front, turning to face partner.

12 At this, asssemblé turn and face partner.

13 Pas minuet to right, on line toward letter A. 13 Pas minuet to right, on line toward letter D.

14 Same. 14 Same.

15 Pas minuet on same line. 15 Pas minuet on same line.

16 Balancé backward upon left foot, bringing right to fifth position, and standing at letter A, facing partner at D. 16 Balancé backward upon left foot, bringing right to fifth position, and standing at letter D, facing partner at A.

17 Same. 17 Same.

18 Same. 18 Same.

19 Same. 19 Same.

20 Same. 20 Same.

21 Same. 21 Same.

22 Same. 22 Same.

23 Same. 23 Same.

24 Same. 24 Same.

25 Same. 25 Same.

26 Same. 26 Same.

27 Same. 27 Same.

28 Same. 28 Same.

29 Same. 29 Same.

30 Same. 30 Same.

31 Pas bourré quick to left toward letter C. 31 Pas bourré quick to left, same toward letter B.

32 Place right in fourth position, pirouette so as to face partner at B. 32 Place right in fourth position, pirouette so as to face partner at C.

33 Balancé backward, upon left foot, finishing in fifth position right in front. 33 Balancé backward upon left foot, finishing in fifth position right in front.

34 Starting from letter C. 34 Starting from letter B.

35 Balancé forward. 35 Balancé forward on right.

36 Same on left foot. 36 Same on left foot.

37 Three pas marchés, commencing with right, same time giving right hand to partner and walking past and turning so as to face opposite directions. 37 Three pas marchés toward letter B, at same time turning half round to face partner at C.

38 Three pas marchés toward letter C, at same time turning half round to face partner at B. 38 Three pas marchés toward letter C, at same time turning half round to face partner at B.

39 Balancé backward on left foot. 39 Balancé backward on left foot.

40 Da Capo to first strain starting from B. 40 Da Capo to first strain starting from C.

41 Same. 41 Same.

42 Same. 42 Same.

43 Same. 43 Same.

44 Same. 44 Same.

45 Same. 45 Same.

46 Three pas marchés, commencing with right, same time giving right hand to partner and walking past and turning so as to face opposite directions. 46 Three pas marchés toward letter C, at same time turning half round to face partner at B.

47 Three pas marchés toward letter B, at same time turning half round to face partner at C. 47 Three pas marchés toward letter C, at same time turning half round to face partner at B.

48 Balancé backward on left foot. 48 Balancé backward on left foot.

49 Da Capo to first strain starting from B. 49 Da Capo to first strain starting from C.

50 Same. 50 Same.

51 Same. 51 Same.

52 Same. 52 Same.

53 Same. 53 Same.

54 Same. 54 Same.

55 Same. 55 Same.

56 Same. 56 Same.

57 Same. 57 Same.

58 Same. 58 Same.

59 Same. 59 Same.

60 Same. 60 Same.

61 Same. 61 Same.

62 Same. 62 Same.

63 Same. 63 Same.

64 Same. 64 Same.

65 Same. 65 Same.

66 Same. 66 Same.

67 Same. 67 Same.

68 Same. 68 Same.

69 Same. 69 Same.

70 Same. 70 Same.

71 Same. 71 Same.

72 Same. 72 Same.

73 Same. 73 Same.

74 Same. 74 Same.

75 Same. 75 Same.

76 Same. 76 Same.

77 Same. 77 Same.

78 Same. 78 Same.

79 Same. 79 Same.

80 Same. 80 Same.

81 Same. 81 Same.

82 Same. 82 Same.

83 Same. 83 Same.

84 Same. 84 Same.

85 Same. 85 Same.

THE DEATH OF NELSON.

The Revue de France publishes a curious anecdote respecting the Battle of Trafalgar. It names Gersalé, a sailor of Paimpol, as the man who shot Nelson, and furnishes the following account given by the Breton sailor:—"A detonation resounded, and a great cry of triumph rose from our deck. We had disabled two of the rogues which menaced us, and the vessel which contained the English admiral, after making a détour, had been driven by the wind, and presented her stern to us. We had, therefore, done some great damage to her. In fact, from the masthead, where I was, I saw that the gear of her rudder had been carried away. Sailors were hastening to replace it in the midst of the confusion caused by the going to and fro of the men who carried the dead and wounded. A group of officers stood at the gangway of the poop. Among them a little slender man, who wore three stars on his breast, gave orders. I heard him speak. I lowered my eyes, and on the taffrail of his vessel, raised by the wave, I read 'The Victory.' I looked again at the officer. His thin face was calm and haughty. You would have said he smiled. I realised that I saw Nelson. My blood boiled; I felt myself pale with rage. I raised my gun and took aim. A crowd of reflections rushed through my mind. He was proud and tranquil. He feared so little. He was the commander, the victor of Aboukir, something like the Napoleon of the sea. I again raised my weapon. No; as true as there is a God I would not have fired. I did not wish to fire. Why at the very moment did the English fire on us a volley from all their cannon? Was it brave to act thus, ten to one? As if done on purpose, one round followed another. We were massacred. The masthead alone remained whole in the midst of the crumbling ruins. Our batteries were dismounted and replied no more. For the third time the voice of the commander reached us. 'Courage, children,' he cried, 'and fire for France, France!' I seemed to see a vision, and the face of the English admiral appeared to rise continually above the smoke and smiled. I saw it, and fired. The admiral rolled on the deck as if he had been pushed from behind. I bent eagerly forward to see. What cries, what groans, on board the English vessel! The officers threw themselves on their knees and wrung their hands. One of them turned towards us with a swollen face, and clenching his fist, uttered these words, which I have often repeated, and which later on were explained to me, 'D—your eyes! D—your hands, wretched Frenchmen!' He mixed his own language with ours, which he did not know well. I was quite giddy; it seemed to me as if I was dreaming, when a violent blow striking my head sent me senseless to the deck. I awoke to find myself a prisoner in England."

ROUND THE DOMINION.

Lord Dufferin's ball cost \$30,000.

The Toronto bakers are going to raise the price of bread.

Small-pox is on the increase in the villages about Quebec.

Snow fell to the depth of four feet on the level at Montreal, on the 21st inst.

There is much distress among the miners at Westville, N. S.

A bill for the reorganization of the American Army, has been passed.

The master mariners of Hamilton are opposed to the bridging of the Burlington Bay Canal.

It is reported that the troops now stationed in Manitoba will be disbanded on the 1st of May.

The Board of Trade of this City is largely opposed to the Royal Albert Bridge construction at St. Helen's Island.

It is said that a number of members of the Commons intend getting up a calico ball before the close of the session.

A vote of want of confidence in the New Brunswick Government was defeated last week by a large majority.

Among the latest arrivals at Detroit was an immense black bear direct from Canada, who rode gallantly into port on a cake of ice.

A company is being organized at Montreal for the manufacture of silk, with a capital of \$50,000, of which the best part has been taken.

The Oka Indians have entered a suit against the Seminary of St. Sulpice to compel the latter to rebuild the church torn down at Oka. The plaintiffs also ask \$30,000.

It is understood the Quebec Railway Commissioners have made a final settlement between the Jacques Cartier Bank and Mr. McDonald, the late contractor of the North Shore railway.

The operatives formerly employed in the sugar refineries of Montreal are engaged in circulating a petition addressed to Parliament in favor of such legislation as will place the refineries on a par with those in the United States.

It is the intention of the Grand Trunk Company to place the track in the Victoria Bridge in the middle of the tube during next summer. This change is owing chiefly to the change from the wide to the narrow gauge which took place about a year ago.

PERSONAL.

Rev. Dr. Tupper, father of Dr. Tupper, M.P., is very ill.

Froude, the English historian, will shortly be made Sir Anthony Froude.

Hon. Mr. Geoffrion has written from Washington stating that he is very well and gaining in strength every day.

Mr. Murlock, C. E., will leave Ottawa shortly with a party to resume surveying operations on the Georgian Bay route.

The wife of Colonel Dyde, Montreal, has fallen heir to a portion of the \$16,000,000 Holt estate, which has passed through Chancery.

Mr. Goldwin Smith will, it is said, be on the staff of the new daily, the "Evening Telegram," to be started in Toronto about the 15th of April.

Judge Dean, of Lindsay, is at Ottawa at present assisting the Minister of Justice in the absence, through illness, of the Deputy Minister. Judge Dean is acting as a friend of the Minister only, and not as the official substitute for Col. Bernard.

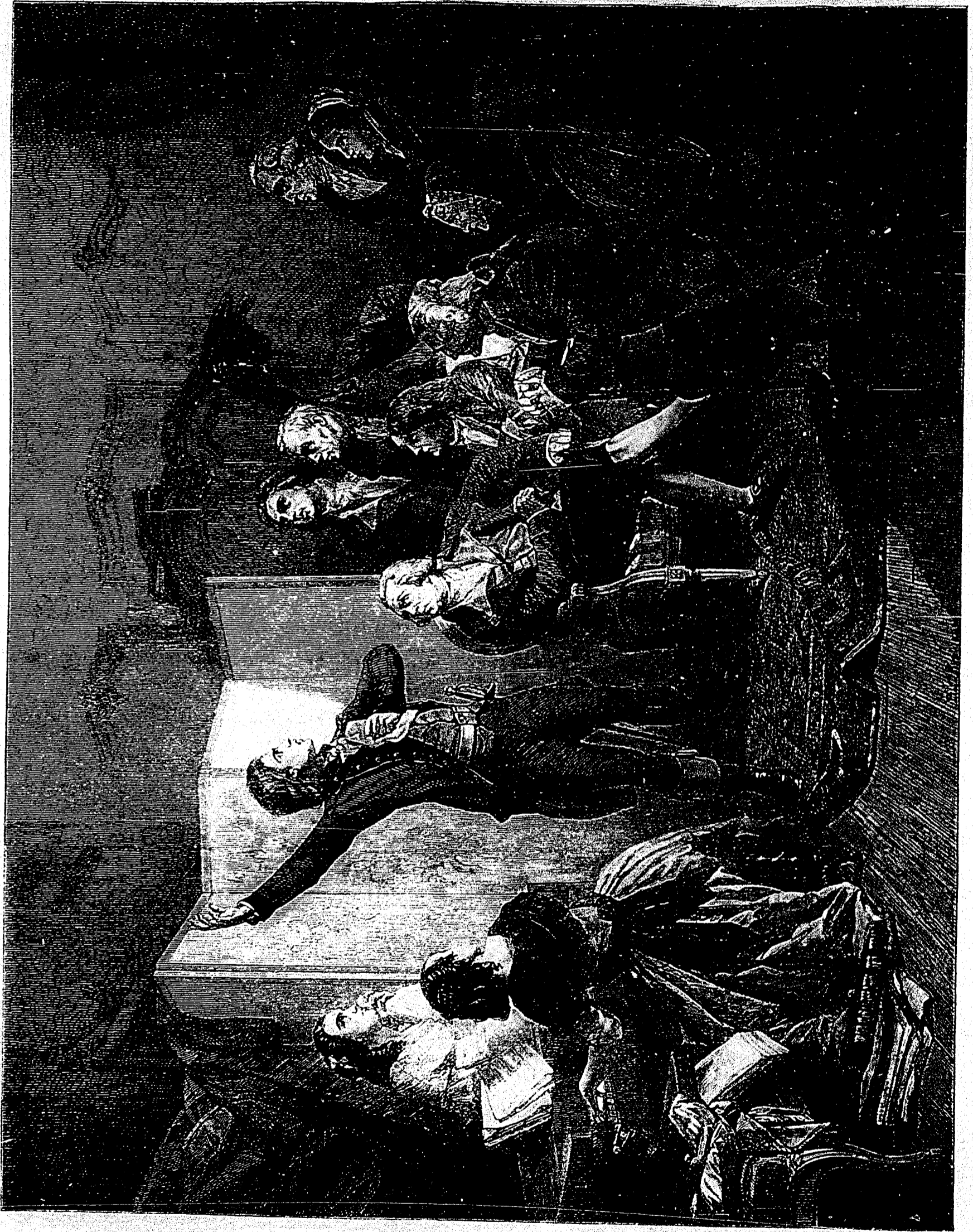
First Strain, Once. All make the Honors.

Second Strain. All make the Honors.

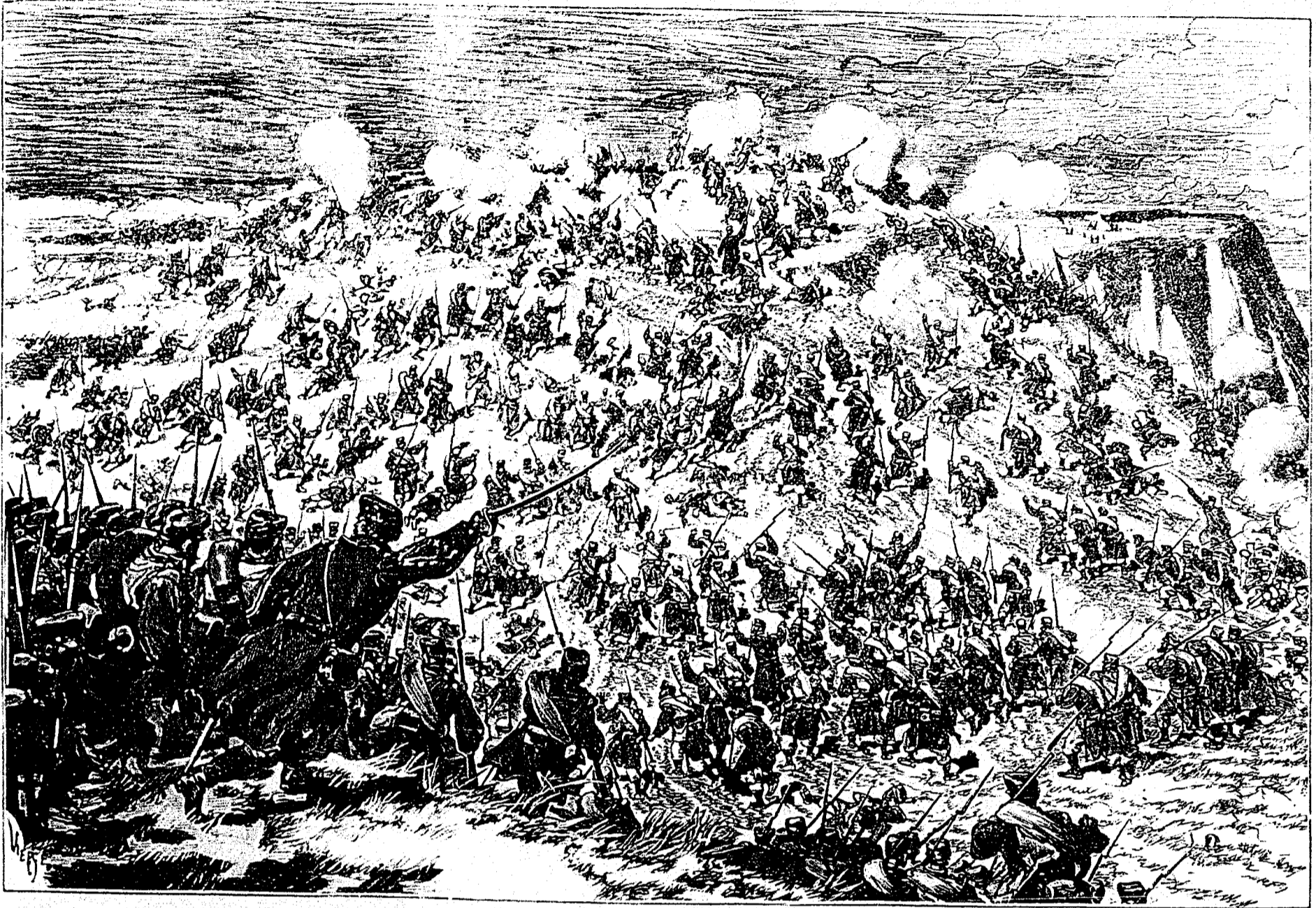
Third Strain. All make the Honors.

Fourth Strain. All make the Honors.

Fifth Strain. All make the Honors.



ROUGET DE L'ISLE SINGING THE MARSEILLAISE FOR THE FIRST TIME, IN THE HOUSE OF DIETRICH, MAYOR OF STRASBURG.—FROM A PAINTING BY P. L.



SPAIN:—CAPTURE OF THE CARLIST REDOUBT OF MONTEJURRA, BY THE ALFONSISTS.



A MASQUERADE ON THE ICE AT VIENNA.

For the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.)

AN INVITATION.

Come! hunt with me, love, in yon bosky dell
For ferns—down by the "Fairy Well."
Through shady turns—
Where sprightly wood-elves dwell.

Montreal, 13th March, 1876. E. L. M.

[For the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.]

MIGGS'S FERN.

Whether the Miggs's took boarders in the
vain hope that the boarders would some day
take them, or whether it was as something to
occupy their time, I am, myself, unable to say,

boys who went off into a wild and uncontrollable
fit of laughter, during which they were soundly
rated for the "impertinent heartlessness" of
their conduct, &c. Of course, it occasioned quite
a coolness between us for some time after,

LOOP REVIL.

THE GLEANER.

PROMINENT ladies in London are endeavoring
to secure a modification of the rule by which
shopwomen are compelled to stand during work-

SHIRLEY HIBBERD says that eating fruit, espe-
cially apples, brings the palate to such a deli-
cate condition that strong drink becomes dis-

It is said that Don Carlos owes £1,000,000 in
England, while he has, on the other hand,
inherited about £8,000,000 from the Duke of

THE French Cremation Society have adopted
Victor Hugo's motto, "Man ought to disappear,
never decompose." He has been invited to be-

THE London firm who have the restaurants on
the line of all railways in England will have at
the American Centennial a genuine London bar

A DUTCH diplomatist asked jocularly by
Prince Bismarck why Holland showed itself so
strongly anti-German when it was, after all, but

AN Englishman has analyzed the causes of
railroad accidents, and comes to the conclusion
that human machinery is responsible for 41 per-

THE people of Great Britain consume on an
average five and a half bushels of wheat annually
per individual. The number to be fed is about

AN oyster opener of Toulouse, while opening
half a dozen raws for a customer, found a fine
pearl worth thousands of dollars, and pocketed

DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION

is very strongly recommended by the Medical
Faculty and is largely prescribed among their
Female Patients. It is worthy of all confidence,

Dr. G. B. CHAPMAN, Plattsburgh, Neb.,
writes: I have under treatment a lady, who, for
the past seven years afflicted, and, after trying

Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: DEAR
SIR—I have not words to express my gratitude
to you for your advice and assistance in my

As usual in such cases, this one act seemed
to suggest all kinds of ludicrous pranks, to
use no harsher term, and the consequence was,

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 ILLU-
STRATED NEWS, Montreal.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

M. J. M. Quebec.—Solution of Problem No. 63 received.
You will perceive from our notice that there was a defect
in this problem as printed in our column.

We publish to-day the first game in the match between
Messrs. Steinitz and Blackburne. The results, so far as
they have reached us, are unexpected. Mr. Steinitz won
the first game, the second, it is stated Mr. Blackburne had

Since writing the above we learn by intelligence just
received from the other side of the Atlantic, that the con-
test is finished, Mr. Steinitz having scored the whole of
the seven games played, and consequently winning the

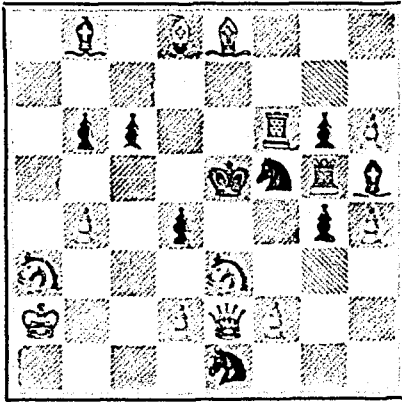
The game we insert is an excellent specimen of Mr.
Steinitz's chess skill. From the beginning he seems to
have had it all his own way.

It is announced that Messrs. Mackenzie and Mason are
about to play a match in New York. As they are the
two best players in the United States, the results will be
looked forward to with interest.

PROBLEM No. 65.

By M. J. Murphy, Quebec.

BLACK



WHITE

White to play and mate in three moves.

GAME 57TH.

Being the first in the great match between Messrs.
Steinitz and Blackburne.

(From Land and Water.)

(Ray Lopez.)

- WHITE.—(Mr. Steinitz.) 1. P to K 4. 2. Kt to K B 3. 3. B to Q Kt 5. 4. B to K 4. 5. P to Q 3rd. 6. P to Q R 3 (e). 7. P to K R 3. 8. Q to K 2. 9. P to K Kt 4 (d). 10. B to B 2. 11. Q Kt to Q 2. 12. Q Kt to B 4 (f). 13. Kt to K 3. 14. Kt to K B 5 (1st hour). 15. Kt takes B (ch). 16. B to K 3. 17. Castles, Q R. 18. P to Q 4 (d). 19. P takes P. 20. P to Q 5. 21. Q to Q 2. 22. R to Q 4. 23. Q to R 6. 24. P to Kt 5. 25. B to B 6 (m). 26. P takes P. 27. P to Kt 6. 28. B takes Kt. 29. B takes Q. 30. K R to Kt sq (ch). 31. B takes P (2nd hour). 32. B takes R (ch). 33. Kt to Kt 5 (ch). 34. K R to K sq.

NOTES.

- (a) Up to this point the moves are in accordance with
the most approved form of this opening. Here, however,
White declines to follow the usual course of B takes Kt.
We certainly prefer the move in the text. The capture
of the Knight doubles Black's pawns, but it gets rid of
White's best Bishop.
(b) We prefer the ordinary course of developing the
Bishop at Kt second.
(c) Defective judgment: Black should have deferred
Castling until his adversary had shown a little more of
his "hand."
(d) Not only preventing P to K B fourth, but carrying
out his intention of an attack on the King's side.
(e) Putting the Bishop out of play for the remainder of
the game. Mr. Blackburne seems to have been nervous
throughout this opening.
(f) Under the circumstances this move may be safely
carried into effect.
(g) The Knight appears to be of no service in this po-
sition. By throwing up the Pawn on the Queen's side
at once Black might have turned the flank of the enemy.
(h) Merely advancing the game of White: P to Q B
fourth was the proper move.
(i) Again P to Q B fourth should have been played at
once.
(j) The right move at the right time. If Black ex-
change both Pawns his game is hopelessly broken up.
White has herefor the better game.
(k) Kt to K sq would have been better.
(l) White must now win the game.
(m) Of course if he take with Pawn Kt to Kt 5th wins
at once.
(n) He had no resource but to lose the exchange, for if
he take Rook with Rook he loses at least a piece.

SOLUTIONS.

Solution of Problem No. 63.

(By Mr. Finch.)

- WHITE. 1. R to K 4 (ch). 2. Q to B 5 (ch). 3. Kt mates.
BLACK. 1. Kt takes R (A). 2. P takes Q.
(A) 1. K to Q 4. 2. Any.

Solution of Problem for Young Players

No. 62.

- WHITE. 1. Q Kt to K B 7 (ch). 2. K Kt to R 6 (ch). 3. Q to Q 8 (ch). 4. P takes P mate.
BLACK. 1. K to K Kt sq. 2. P takes Kt. 3. K to Kt 2.

PROBLEMS FOR YOUNG PLAYERS.

No. 63.

By M. D'Oroville.

- WHITE. K at Q R sq. Q at K R 2. Kt at Q 7. Kt at Q R 4.
BLACK. K at K 5th. Q at K R 3. B at Q R sq.
White to play and mate in three moves.

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THE FORTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THIS COMPANY was held at Liverpool on the 23rd of February last, when the Directors submitted the following statement of the Company's affairs:

Fire Department.

The Premium Income for 1875 (after deducting the sums paid for re-insurances) amounts to £1,049,562, and the losses to £321,735. After allowing for all charges and expenses, the account shows a surplus of £217,528. In dealing with this surplus, the Board has carried £150,000 from "Profit and Loss" to the "General Reserve and Fire Re-insurance Fund," which now amounts to £250,000.

Life Department.

The Premium Income amounts to £255,250. Fifty nine Annuity Bonds have been issued, granting annuities amounting to £2,543, the purchase money received being £25,018. The holders of ninety-one annuity bonds have died during the year, relieving the Company of the annual payment of £5,018.

Total Life Assurance Fund..... £5,177,214
Total Annuity Fund..... 425,960

The report refers to the great loss the Company has sustained in the death of its Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Henry Thomson, and states that Mr. John M. Dove, formerly Assistant-Secretary, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Thomson.

Total Actual Assets and Investments of the Company..... £5,168,210

Head Office Canada Branch: Montreal.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. HENRY STARNES, Chairman. THOS. CRAMP, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
SIR A. T. GALT, K.C.M.G. THODORE HARKL, Esq.

Amount deposited with Dominion Government..... \$150,000
Invested in Mortgages, debentures, &c..... 985,757
Total investments in Canada..... \$845,757

G. F. C. SMITH,
Resident Secretary and Chief Agent.

13-14-101

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CHIEF OFFICE:

No. 1 Old Broad Street, London, (England.)

ESTABLISHED 1803.

CAPITAL, - - - - - £1,600,000
Do. Paid up & invested, 700,000

PROFIT, 1875.

Premiums received, in 1875, on £179,941,492..... £512,193
Interest on Investment..... 47,920
Differences in purchase and sale of Investments..... 5,629

£564,842

LOSS, 1875.

Losses by Fire..... £253,968
Costs of Administration..... 150,686
Dividends paid to Proprietors..... 60,000
Bad and doubtful debts of Agents, written off..... 144
Balance carried down..... 99,944

£564,842

LIABILITIES.

Rest, 1863 to 31st December, 1874..... £460,854
Balance of Profit and Loss, 31st December, 1875, brought down, 99,944

Rest, 1863 to 31st December, 1875..... £560,798
Add Capital Stock, 31st December, 1875..... 700,000

£1,260,798

Unsettled Losses..... £124,298
Bills Payable..... 20,271
Unclaimed Dividends..... 1,572
Tradesmen's Bills, &c..... 1,291
Commission and Expenses due to Agents..... 19,623
National (of Ireland) Insurance Company, re-insurance account..... 745

167,800

£1,428,598

ASSETS.

British Government Securities..... £413,993
Bank Stock..... 23,968
City Bonds, London..... 36,535
Dock Bonds and Stock (London and St. Catherine, Mersey and East and West India)..... 67,789
Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Co's Debenture Bonds..... 12,500
General Steam Navigation Co's Preference Shares (1874)..... 10,000
British Railway Debentures and Stock..... 202,196
Loans secured..... 31,885
Freehold Offices in London, &c..... £116,841
Leasehold Houses in London..... 9,616

126,457

Imperial Fire Shares held by Four Trustees of the Company..... 2,092
Loans to Bill Brokers, secured..... 40,000
East India Railway Debentures and Stock..... 55,842
Colonial and Foreign Securities..... 236,616

1,259,873

Cash at Bankers'..... 10,930
Bills Receivable..... 14,277
Due by Agents and Branches of the Company..... 142,776
Cash in Company's Offices..... 462
Due on Account Guarantees, other Offices..... 239
Rents due..... 41

£1,428,598

NOTE.—All the above are in pounds sterling, shillings and pence being omitted.

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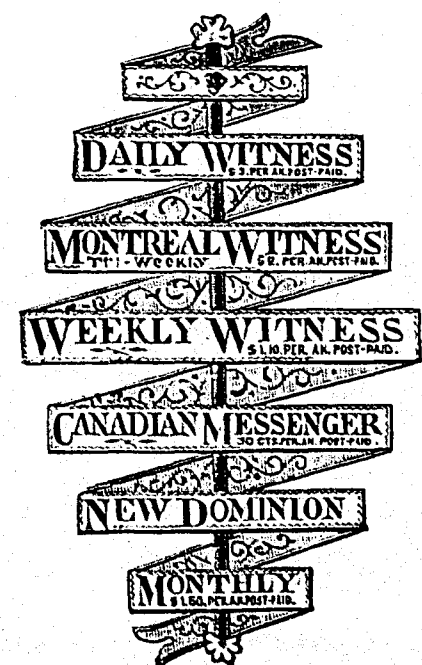
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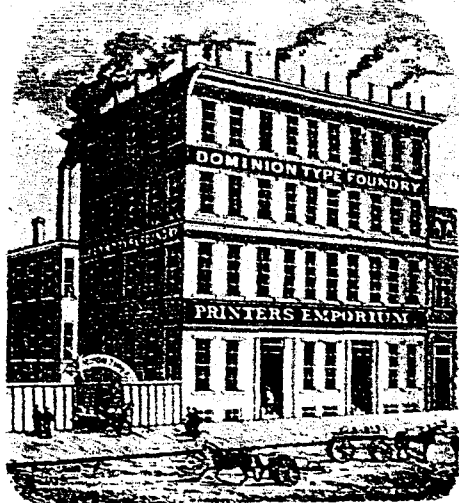
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Mortgages on Real Estate	55,347 00
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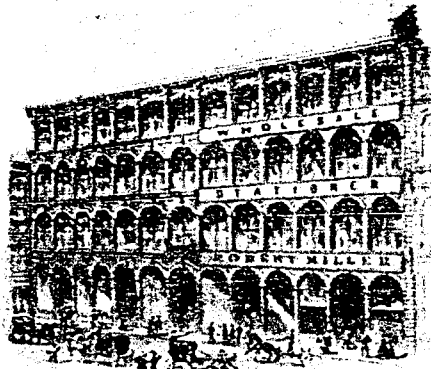
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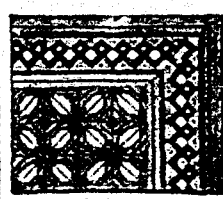
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