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## CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

## NONTREAL, SATURDAY, APuIL 11, 1874.

Thr Minister of Marine and Fisheries has been sent on to assist Mr. Brown in his negotiations for a Reciprocity Treaty with the United States. This circumstance proves either that Mr. Brown requires more information direct from Ottawa prior to further and more definite action, or else that he has committed himself to some policy which it requires a Cabinet Minister either to approve or disapprove. The fact of Mr. Smith being selected to aid in the negotiations likewise points to the conclusion that the vexed question of our fisheries is coming up for discussion and settlement. We are told by the Opposition press that Mr. Brown, whose leanings for the present party now dominant in Washington are well known to date back from the era of the civil war, has made undue concessions to the Americans. This at best can be only a surmise, and we do not credit it. We are particularly sceptical, because the Government must be aware that, considering its antagonistic atand to the Washington Treaty, when in opposition, it cannot afford to relax any of those condi tions which it formerly stigmatised as cowardly surrenderings to American bravado. For ourselves, we are not very sanguine as to the favourable result of the conferences now being held at Wibhington. It is quite true that among the commercial men of the United States, a feeling in favour of reciprocal relations with Canada has been growing for several years past, and that this feeling has, on several occasions, found expression in resolutions passed by the National Board of Trade. But there is no indication, that we are aware of, which shows the existence of any such sympathy in Congress, and as a matter of fact, the question of Reciprocity has not been discussed in the Senate or House of Representatives for years. The mission of Mr. Brown will, however, not be fruitless in any case. It may even lead to the laying down of the preliminaries of a treaty, the particulars of which will have afterwards to be discuseed and acted on by the American Congress and our own Federal Parliament. The Speech from the Throne gave no inkling of the basis on which Mr. Brown was instructed to negotiate. Perhaps the Government has data to work upon which are unknown to the public: If such be the case, we shall only be too glad to welcome the progpect of opening once more the channels of free communioation with our neighbours.

We should not be surprised if British Columbia made some attempt at secession from the Confederacy. It is perfeotly certsin that she entered the Canadian union out of pure selfinterest, not through any sympathy with Canada. Now that the motive of self-interest may be said to have disappeared, it would only be natural that she should consider herself at liberty to return to her former position and act as bet tsuits her. The British Columbians are shrewd enough to know that the Pacitic Railway is indefinitely post poned. The Government may not choose to say so in as many words, and we do not blame them, but in the nature of things, they cannot honestly promise to build the road before the next twenty-five years. Nay Mr. Soott, in a speech at Ottawa, pushed his candor so far as to declare that neither the present government, no $r$ the next, nor yet the next after that, could undertake to construot the Pacific Railway. The British Columbians are shrewd enough to know this, and from the tone of their press, notwithstanding the reassuring pledges of Mr. DeCesmos, it is evident that they comprehend the unreal character of the situation. The Pacific Railway being then put out of the account, it remains to inquire whether any other arrangement may be made which shall satisfy the British Columbians and hold them to the Confederate Compact. Mr. Edgar has been entrusted with a special mission to Victoria, around which the government have thought fit to throw a great deal of mystery. Replying to pointed interpellations on that head, the Prime Min
ister, has refused, in quite peremptory language, to com municate any information. We are quite willing to wait for the issue of the negotiations, if they prove really as important as the mystery which invests them warrants us to presume. It is the business of the present Administration to do its uttermost towards allaying the uneasy feeling now prevalent in British Columbia. Whether or not they are responsible for this feeling, it is idle to inquire. Their plain duty is to maintain the integrity of our Confederation, from the Atlantic to the Pacitic. In a nascent country such as this, where the national sentiment is only beginning to assume a certain stability, it would require but a slight occasion of discord indeed, to throw us back into the old sectional jealousies of eight years ago. The Pacific Province must be thoroughly pacified, not in a mere mercenary spirit, nor with bare makeshift money indemnities, but with large pledges such as shall convince her that we regard her as necessary to our United existence. The present Government, considering their course when British Columbia claimed admission, are particularly bound to show profound sympathy.
The British press is by no means unanimous in its praise of the issue of the Ashantee war. They complain of mismanagement in the earlier stages of the campaign. Thus the 42nd Regiment was left on the Gold Coast for want of means to transport them into the interior. There they remained at great expense and with much danger to their health, while their services were required at the front. Another ground of complaint is the burning of Coomassie. It is urged that the act was unnecessary, and savours of barbarism. To raze to the ground a city of ten thousand souls does look, prima facie, as a harsh measiure. General Wolseley justifies it on the principle of necessity. He declares that he could no longer delay his return to the Coast, owing to the rainy season and the swelling of the flood3. Besides, he saw no other way of bringing King Koffee to terms. The plunder of the Royal Palace was not allowed, though there was the usual, and, it seems, inevitable "loet." Neither are the English papers satisfied with the material results of the war. It is true that the Ashantee King promised to pay a large indemnity, but later intelligence hints that, now the troops are gone, he does not consider himself bound to carry out this condition of the treaty of peace. Punch expresses something of the popular feeling by a ludicrous cartoon, in which Sir Garnet Wolseley is represented presenting to Britannia a preposterously large umbrella, the property of Kotfee Kaloalli. "It don't look much, madam," says the General, "but it has cost good money and better lives." When the cost of the expedition will be discussed in Parliament, we may expect the whole subject to be again canvassed, and perhaps more light in justifićation thrown upon the war. So far as Sir Garnet Wolseley is personally concerned, it seems admitted that he did the best that could be done under the circumstances. The treachery of his savage foes made his position one of peculiar difficulty; and this was enhanoed by the unreliable character of his native allies. He had therefore to cast aside all conventional rules of action, and trust to his own inspirations. The abnormally insalubrious climate enforced celerity, and thus Sir Garnet had no room for humanitarian half measures. He was ably seconded by Lord Gitford, who distinguished himself in the highest degree. Captain Butler, well-known among us, likewise received the official commendation of his Commander for efficient services rendered in a subsidiary expedition, on one of the wings of the invading army.

It is to be hoped that the financial question arising out of an inevitable remodelling of the Tariff will be taken up without delay by the House. The reason of this urgency is twofold. First, as we are on the eve of the opening of navigation, and our shipping to and fro will be crowding to the different ports of the Dominion, it would be only consulting the good of trade to set the minds of importers and exporters at rest concerning any modification neces. sary to be introduced into their different lines of business. In the next place, if we are really to have improved trade relations with the United States-whether in the shape of a definitive Reciprocity Treaty, or something equivalent thereto-it must strike every one as of the highest importance that our Tarift should be fixed on a firm and intelligible basis. No doubt the various interests of trades and manufactures will render the proper adjustment of details a lengthy operation, but there is no reason, at least that we can see at present, why a general basis of action should not be determined on at once. One thing the Finance Minister can rely upon, and that is, that he will meet with hearty cooperation throughout the country, without political distinction, in any measure which shall point to rapid and decisive treatment of this vital question. With his hands thus strengthened, Mr. Cartwright can have no legitimate excuse for hesitation.

## FROM THE CAPITAL.


 - Youne Min in Parlingent.-Spanime Fimize.

Ottana, Apail 6.-I need not rehearse the ceremonial of the opening of Parliament, It is sufficiently well-known and, this year, did not vary from the old forms. I may remark,
however, that the ridicule which has alvays attached to them, in a more or less marked degree, was made particularly manifest this year. It is grotesque in the extreme, this retention of feudal display, and as to the antics of the Black Rod, if the present Government of reform were to prohibit them hereafter, it would meet with the approbation of everybody in Ottawa. Mr. Kimber is a very excellent man ; indeed, should be forced to go through such a series of tomionterie as pertain to his office. The civil earvice men toll me ther as pertain to his office. The civil service men tell me, howprides himself on putting extra tonches to it. In deference to this amiable weakness, Mr. Mackenzie may perhaps be induced to postpone the suppression of the office, till after the superannuation of Mr Kimber. This year, in honour doabtless of the new Ministry and Parliament, Black Rod wore a spank new coat which was literally covered with gold. In
thisfhe cut a stunning figure, to the anbounded amusement of thegiris in the gallers.
The election of Mr. Anglin to the speakership was a foregone conclusion. As he conld not possibly get a seat in the Cabinet, it was necessary, in deference to his position as an office in the gift of the majority. members grumble that the honour was not conferred on rench their nationality. This, however, is not reasonable, as the two proceding Presidente of the Senate were French Canad ians. What they might complain of with more reason is the fact that the present Speaker does not know one word of \&reach. As the members must always address the Chair, and are presumed to ignore the rest of the House altogether, it struck me as the height of absurdity to see Mr. Laurier, second, rof the Address, expending his glowing eloquence on Mr. Anglin Who sat as immoveable as a stone statue.
Writing of the member for Arthabaska reminds me of Mr.
Moss, who moved the $\Delta d d r e s s$. The entrance of Moss, who mored the $\Delta d d r a a s$. The entrance of t 'is gentleman into Parliament looks like an acquisition. He is ovispenty a man of information and has a certain fluency of
which will be certain to draw him frequently into debech which will be certain to draw him frequently into if he had declined the honour of moving the Address. I it he had declined the honour of moving the Address. I have would have been better for him to have remained in the background fur several weeks. A man inclined to be self-assertive ought to choose his opportunities to give out his views, and those opportunities should be infrequent.
Bir John A. Macdonald has surprised his enemies, which is saying a great deal. They all expected and possibly hoped that he would be spiteful, snappinh and vindictive. Instead of that he is as smooth as oil and as sweet as honey. S. tting muffled in a lar, $\theta$ red scarf, on account of a cold, he attracts the attention of every one who comes into the House. He is pointed out to visitors as a kind of central figure. He is fancy it is nothing serious His voice i, at present, but flows free, and there are scintillations of the old playful spirit still flashing out occasionally. If his party has any sense left, it will stick to him as leader.
The benches aroand Bir John tell plainly the havoc of the late elections. The broad, handsome face of Tilley has disappeared. The bent white head of Sir Francis is gone. The serene, solid Langevin has vacated his old seat. O'Connor is missed, though not on account of his beanty. The loung ing, sprawling, easy-going Pope is away in Kurope and will perhaps not return before the end of the session. There
remain only Mitchell, Tupper and Robitaillo, the Adonis of the House.
The Riel
The Riel episode has been miserably ovendone. The excitement over it is entirely factitions, gotton up by a few
restless spirits. I presume to say that if the ex-President of Assiniboia had been left to take his seat without hindrance the real solution of his singularly vered cose would have been reached already. It is not that the people of Ontario are any loss iucensed against him than they were four years ago, but they hare no intention now, as they probably had then, of raking the law into their own hand + . One thing is certain and it is that the government is seriously embarrassed by the
untoward event. The French Liberals would have consuited untoward event. The French Liberals would have consuited
their own best interests by persuading Riel to keep away altheir own best intersst
together from Ottawa.
The most of these are from your Provine. than is good for it. The most of these are from your Province. They look rather romantic, and dandified, enjoying their high estate with illconcealed delight But judging from the conversation of
most of th m , they do not speak Kngligh with any ease This is so serious a deficiency that it may be said to counterualance all tife other good qualities which these young men may possesse. French is usel ess in Parliament. Thers is no use arguing about it. It is a fact in Parliameb. Thero is no to send a wember up here who knows no English is simply to suffer itself to remailu uureprosented.
From present appearances, I am inclined to think that wo shall have a long and laborions session. It will probably be sturmy at times, and perhaps will produce resalts on the
preseat composition of the House which will surprise a good prosent composition of the House which will sarprise a goo
Cravorurn.

## "Harassing LEGISLA'TION."

To the Elitor of the Illugtrated Niws.
Sir,-The above quotation, from Mr. Disraeli's late address to his constituents is an expression seldom surpassed in significance by statesmen. The idea is doabtless the result of groat historical research, and dercribes a political evil to
which popular governments are and have ever been exposed. Which popular governments are and have ever been exposed.
"Harassing Legislation" is the sury forurunner of despotism, "r anarachy which is still worsec. The greatest danger often oxist where no danger at all is apprehended. The abuse of free insilitutions may result in something just as bad as dos poti m .
Judging from the result of the late general election in Englana, the significance of the term has not been overlooked there:

There is a class of persons in whose hands logislation soems a mere toy. Passing, amending, and repealing laws is their
only ides of statesmanship. Imitation is the only faculty in Which they appear to excel. They must have their names
identified with some measure, good or bad, even though it would last no longer than the next session.
Through much legislation laws may, and often do, become so complicated that, right or wrong, litigation is ruinous to all except the rich. Of course nothing can "harass" the
courts of law so lony as they get their fees, but it is different with the great mass of the people, who have neither money to squander, nor time to study lsw, and want to get their cases decided as cheaply and expeditiously as possible. This
kind of legislation in carried a great length in the States. kind of legislation in carried agreat length in the States.
Hence we hear of judges setting aside the decisions of courts Hence we hear of judges setting aside the decisions of courts
repeatedly. Now, the courts must decide according to some law, and the decision must be set aside by some other law,
which proves the existence of conflicting and " harassing legislation."
Lawa are passed and amended so frequently that people fail to keep track of them till their effects become intolerable. Porhaps, nothing is more conducive to the growth of desand repealing laws has become so common that nearly every. thing proposed is allowed to pass under the pretence of giv-
ing it a trial. This is a great error, for when people get into this mood of thinking they are triding seriously with their liberties. If I am asked to believe that a thistle tran planted into my garden will immediately begin to bear strawberries, should I try the exp -riment, intending to dig it up and cast it
out in case of failure? Now, it may not out in case of failure ? Now, it may not be so easy as
imagined to dig it up and throw it away. The roots of evil principles, like evil plants, often strike deep, and the seeds artives procrastination begins to plead for delay and another chance. Thus it goes on till the evil which it was supposed wrong move produces new complications. It adds to the difficulties and bewilderment of those who are striving to get to the root of evils and discover remedies for them.
Those who recommend experiments, in legislation, should
consider these facts. And especially, members of parliament consider these facts. And especially, members of parriament
who draw pay from the public chest should see that their services are productive of something more substantial, to the public, than mere experiments. Making a plaything of the
legislative power is sure to bring it into contempt. If a law fails to answer the purpose, tolerably well, society is better off without it altogether. A wholesome pablic opinion is much better than lame laws. We have some laws of this
kind, on our statute books already, and are likely to soon have more.
Notwithstanding this there are some continually recommending changes. Changes are in their opinion the only
evidence of progress. Hence their constant appeal is 6 tickle evidence of progress. Hence their constant appeal is "tickie
and entertain us or we die." If a long list of measures is not fortshadowed in the Speech from the Throne, and a long list of Acts receive the Boyal assent at the close of the session it is thought that no good has been done. As "eternal vigilance"
is aptly called "t the price of liberty," so " harassing is aptly called "t the price of liberty,"

Changes of government are usually productive of this sort of legisiation, for at each change ministers are likely to set
themselves to undo or outdo the acts or exploits of their pre themselves to undo or outdo the acts or exploits of their predecessors. The liberty of the people is in more danger by the attempt to outdo than to undo; for in this manner,
measures, already carried to an extreme are likely to be carried still further.
Experiments in legislation are also objectionable for other reasons. After a law is passed, unless it is really oppressive
to some party, no effective demand is likely to to some party, no effective demand is likely to be made for
its repeal. Hence, it is allowed to remain, either a dead letter or an evel increasing evil, till it creates, sufficient opposition to cause its removal. In this manner, laws which lie a long time as dead letters sometimes defeat the ends of justice. On the other hand, in their early stages, their evil effects, though not sufficient to cause their repeal, may have pressed with
considerable severity on some. A people may be harassed
A people may be harassed by legislation, "Till tired and
undetermined to the last they yield aud what comes then is master of the field."
It was legislation of the kind which pared the way for the Fenelon Falls. ours truly,
W. Day

## 

It is said that Mr. Lowe at a dinner at Mr. Cardwell's just
 we die." The Rock says that for once it will adopt the Romish we die.", ane Rock says that for once it will adopt the Romish
formula, and add "R. I. P." but cautions its readers that the letters must be read as three Latin words, not as one English.

Elder Jacob Knapp, well known throughout the country as as revival promcher, died a few days since at Rockford, Hlinois, palian, but becamen a Baptist, and preached as an Independent itinerant, preferring Baptist churches where they would re ceive him. He estimated that over 100,000 persons had $b$ en converted under his ministry.
The Rev. Canon Miller gave lately the first of a series of lectures on preaching to a large assembly of the younger clergy
and atudents for Holy Orders at the Chapter Honse of $S$. and students for Holy Orders at the Chapter House of St. tion, and when in the pulpit to speak plainly, not to prearabefore people, nor at people, but to them, with direct puinted (Bath, cillag a smio a apalo.
Rumour is still busy with the names of the new cardinals to be appointod at the next Papal Consistory. We present Monslgnori Pacra, the major-domo of the Popu's household De Mêrode, Papal Almoner; Vitelleschi, secretary of the Congregation of Biehope and Regnlars ; Simeoni, secretary of the Propaganda, and probable succossor of Cardinal Bar-
nabo, its late head, whose death is just recorded Bartholini, nsbo, its late head, whose death is just recorded Bartholini,
secretary of the Congregation of Rites and and Gisunelli,
secretary of the Congregation of
with the Archbishops of Westminster and Malinos. It will
be eseen that the Pope is likely to provide well for his own be seen tha
household.

The Empress of Russia has just presented to the Rev. Father Hathorly, of the English-speaking Greek Church, of altar plate, with the request, written inside the gilt bilver of arkar plate, with the request, written inside the gilt silver peror Nicholas." He has also just reoeived from the Greek
Consulate at St. Petersurg massive set of altar furniture, and a set of priestly a complete as recognitions of his services.

As many people, remarks the Leisure Hour, seem to think that Bismarck, in the conflict with the Papecy, is acting against the principles of toleration, his own explanation
should te accepted :-" I acknowledge it as my duty to res. pect the doginas of the Catholic Church as dogmas, and But, if the Infallibility dogma is so interpreted as in to them. But, if the Infallibility dogma is so interpreted as to lead to
the establishment of an ecclesiastical imperium in imperio, If it occasions the setting aside of the laws of this conantry, because unapproved by the Vatican, I am naturally driven to assert the legitimate supremacy of the State. We Protestants are under the conviction that the kingdom of Prassia ought not to be ruled by the Pope, and we demand that you, the
Ultramontane section of the Roman Catholics Cltramontane section of the Roman Catholics, respect our
convictions, as wo do yours. - Unfortunately, however, you are accustomed to complain of oppression whenever not permitted to lord it over others."
The Bishop of Lincolu has recently commented severely upon a certain class of Church advertisements. He says that "pastors of the Charch of Christ are tempted by the inducements, not of saving souls and promoting the glory of God, and stables, a comfortable parsonage and well-kept grounds with a trout-atream and grammar school for the sons, and with the sea not far off for the wife and daughters, and come of E 800 a a y year; and it is added that the incumbent is seventy-five years of age, and that the population is small,
with light duty."
Comparing this trafio to that with light duty." Comparing this trafifo to that which is carried on at Zanzibar, he says: " We have open slave mar-
kets of souls in London. Congregations of immortal beings are publicly put up for auction and are sold to the highest bldder, and the clergyman who has bought them-ither directly by his own money, or by some olandestine and oblique subterfage and uvasion-comes and presents hinself to a he has made no simonical contract by himself or or that he has made no simonical contract, by himself or others, to
the best of his knowledge and belief."

Some yoars ago (says Der Evangelische Botschafer, quoting from the Evangelist), the four chief Church courts of Prussia, to andertake the and Wartemberg summoned ten theologians Bible. An edition of the New Testament has translation of the in the revised form the New Testament has already appeared, Halle. For the revision of the Old Testament more labourers weared, and the whole work has been successfal as fur as the Boared, and the whote work has beon successfal as firr as the
Baiah. The course adopted in this important bat difficult undertaking is as follows :-Two or three reporters (Berichatatter or Referentem), are appointed for every book of
the Bible. One of these writes out all the passages which, in his opinion, required to bre altered, and tends them to the othera, who communicate with one another in the first place only by lotter. They then meet and prepare the report for the conference at Halle. No change is mide by the conference
unless approved of by twothing addition to this every book is subject to members present. In lishice in the conference, after which the decisions are published, and every one has time to make objections and ox-
press his views. The opinione, which are sent in from wide prose his views. The opinione, which are sent in from wide
circles, are then considered; and after this third discussion the toxt is finally settled. These arrangements beget confidence in the work. Luther's tranolation has many imperfections, which, although they do not touch any leading matter, to keep on altering his own tranglation. Hi had nimself whole, one deserving of all respeot. It is to be is, on the Whote, one doserving of all respeot. It is to be bofed this
new edition will meet with universal acceptance, especially as the
cessary.

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## magazine literature.

Thi April number of Oid amp Nsw deals vigorously with several live topics, and diversififes its vigor with a good array of stories and verses. Mr. Hale's Introduction discusees a question which is now growing more and more important takes no party view, but suggests, as the important points to consider, these five, -cheap transportation, education at the South, harmony of the legislative and erecative department at Washington, proper distinction of State and National politics, and a real civil service reform. Mr. Trolloppo's readablo novel, "The Way we Live Now," and Mr. Perkin's story of "Scrope," are continued ; the lattor having a aceene or
two in Hartfora, and one in New York two in Hartfora, and one in Now York. Mrs. Meredith has poems, -one by Paul $\mathbf{H}$. Hayne, addressed to Mr. Longefllow a pleasant fancy called "Myy Bird," by Kate L . Colby ; and a satirical desoription, apparently of some political demagogue, her graceful dosernition." Miss Hinckioy has another of her graceful descriptions of "Country Sights aid Sounds."
Mr. Tyrwhitt's aseful and spirited "Sketching Club" tinued. Thoughtful ruaders will be delighted to welcome back Rev. Mr. Martin au, who resumes his series of papers of infalibibility. An anonymous paper takes a rather frest viow of Mr. Twoed as a co , init, argulng that the old man shut him up. There are two short remigiticent papers who Mr. Sumner; ; a brief additiomal acoount of the rescue of the
ful analysis of Stophen's "Liberty, Equality and FraterThe Paxx Moxralur, like Old and Navo, is distinguished by Its serious papers and the practicality of its aims. There is no periodical more welcome to our sanctum than this maga-
zine with its bright blue dress. The "Epitaph of Adonis" zine with its bright blue dress. The "Epitaph of Adonis" is an ambitious poem, which promises "ell for its anthor. The the Old World," and "Workingmen's Clubs and Inatitutes," the old World," and "Workingmen s
are brief, but very much to the point.
Haprzs's for $A$ pril is repleto with its usual articles of travel, adventure, and romance. Its stories are "My Mother and I ,"
by the author of John Halifax, and ". The Living Link," by the author of the "Dodge Club." An illustruted paper on "Oliver Goldsmith" is worth the price of the number. An account of Carlyle's home is also interesting. number. An
Clellan publial Mcization which does not strike us as in any way remarkable. The "Drawer" is as racy of anecdote as usual.
ST. Niogouss is our pet beanty. From the illuminated scarlet cover to the Riddle Box on the last page, it is full of sunshine, birdsong, playfulness and langhter. The engravingy are simply ad mirable, and the papers arapted to the wants of
the young. Such experienced writers as $1 k$ Mivel, Elizabeth Staart Phelpa, J. T. Trowbridge, Celia Thaxter, and Frank Stockton, to say nothing of the clever editor berself, have contributions to this number. Bound volumes of ST . NiogoLas will be a treasure for every household.
An accident delaged the publication of the Laxrsidn MoNruly ior February, but it has gained the advantage of
being printed on a font cast expressly for $i t$, now presenting a very beautiful appearance. This Western periodical has high am bition in vieing with its more ancient rivals of the East, but so far it has done so with succ-ss, and the present
number is quite in keeping with its predecessors. There is a cortain vigour and unconventionality about the papers which Tor or
Tha GALAXY for April has an ancommonly goot list of con-
tributions, including Justin McCarthy, Albert Rhodes, Bayard Taylor, Henry James, Jr., Richard Grant White, Junius Heari Browne, and other well-known writers. The poetical department has contributions from Bayard Taylor, William Winter, and Professor Parsons. The departmonts of Literature, Science, and Miscellany are well sustained, and the A pril number, as a whole, is quite up to the usual high standing of the magazine. In SCasismz's the remarkablo story of Rebecca Harding
Davis, "Karthern Pitchers," is concluded. The conclusion is
by no means equal to the opening chapters, yet the tale is ono by no means equal to the opening chapters, yet the tale is ono
of rare beauty and power. The papers on the "Great South of rare beauty and power. The papers on the "Great South"
are continued. The illustrations of the " Ramble in Virginia" are continued. The illustrations of the "Ramble in Virginia"
are very creditable indeed. The number containg no less than are very creditable indeed. The number contains no loss than
twenty-one papers, which all maintain Scariman's reputation forenty-one papers, which all maintain Sca.
for thoroughnees, variety, and literary finish.
or thoroughness, variety, and literary finish.
Lippricorr is as fresh as ever. The "New Hyperion" leads us through beautiful scenes, and an illustrated article ou Japan
and Calififornia is full of entertainment. George McDonald's story, "Malcolm," evolves itself gradually as all the paychological studies of this am iable author do. The number contains the usual series of short stories for which Lippunoort has a reputation. A critical paper on Walter Savage Landon is
very readable and contai ns new glimpses into the poet's inner very.
"The Romanoe of Yseutl" is stated to be the name of Mr. Wraburne's forthcoming poom.
Mr. Blancharre Jerrold will write a personal and blographical Lord Chier Justioe Cookburn's
Lmpleted, and will be publistied in September " is, it is sald, It is not generally known, perhaps, that the
The National a Quarterly Journal of Prophecy. has been for The National FFood Reformer, illuastrated, and eulted by Amella Lowis, is the title of a new forthcoming English penny weekly.
General Cluseret, the fugilive Communish, is poing to bute a series of letters on the Paris Commune of 1871 to the Swise Times.
A story by Mr. Black, the author of "A Princess or Thute,
will be begun shortly in one of the Eaglish magazilues. It will will be begun shortly in one of the
bellizutrated by Mr. du Maurier.
several articles on Horace Greeley are sald to be forthooming the great journalist better than any living iming
The following telegraphio revilew of victor Hugo's new novel Was, accordling to the Rappel, forwarded to the author by the
 Hugo:
A Novel by Victor Hugo, similar to "Ninety-three," Is oalculated by the Paris Figaro to coast nearily E5,000 to bring outit well repays its cost, the dissrables having brought to a clear proft or $\mathrm{E} 32,000$.
Among Mr. Sumner's valued books is the Bible used by Bunyan when he wrote the "Yilgrim's Progress, in which is the
autograph of Bunyan, while the maryin is full of notes also in his handwriting. There is also the munuseript of Birrus's " sionts Wha hae wi' Wullace bled," given to Mrr, Bumner by an ounti:eat
Englishman, to whom it was giveu by Burns. The mauncerip: Englishman, to whom it was given by Burns. The maunseript
to renarkably noat and platn, and is oarefulis preserved betwouil stremarkably noat and p
stif covers neally bound.
Messrs. Longmans are proparing for publication, in four volthe Im porisi Eumilly, and from the originals in the possession of Napoleon III., Queen Hortense, ©c., "The Life of Napo:eon II.
 published in March, Vol. iI. in the autumn, nnd Vols. III. and pubiscod in March, o․ I, in the autumn, and
The Aoodemy is authorized to deny the statement of the
Athencaum that Mr. Gladstone "has written to Profosor Min Muller, and totd him thaitt is his purpose to philiology." But there in a rumour in Londou that Mr Glife, and devoting himesir to iliterature, and more paritim pubilio the tranalation of olassioal pootry. A Arip to the Holy Lind to also mentioned among the diveritous in which the ex-Premier coutemplatos Induliging.
A society has been startod in the South under the name of the mathern Historical Soolety, having special reference to securing printed matter procurable having been brought to late war, all purpose, while.a vast amount of manusoript base also for thi celved. One gentleman bay furnished a history of the army Loe has supplied his order-bioks of pages, while General \&. D. contraot has betn made wilth Trumbull Army of Tennessee. A
Brothe, of Ballimore o make the Aouthern sagazine the organ of the soolety, and
they are to publish twenty pages monthly

COLONEL EINGSMILL.
Of the many old and tried serrants of the Crown in this country who have claims apor. ment there are few who have descrved better than Col. Kings. mill. And yet no man, we venture to say, has been more ungratefully treated by thecountry for which he has suffered. ixty-three years continuously has Col. Kingsmill served under ciril and military, and the sole revard he bas hitherto received for this lons and faithful serFice has been an appointment to the Postmastership of Guelph.
The following brief statement of Col. Kingsmill's services will prove of interest. After a carewill be inin to admit that it is not only republics that are ungratefni. After a service of including the Peninsular War, Col. Kingsmill sold out and became a settler in Canada, and was appo then Gorernor of Upper Canada, to the office of Collector of Customs at Port Hope, and continued to be so employed, until sn order was received from Sir Francis Bond Head Uirrecting him to proceed to Tcronto, with all the men he conld muster, to assist in the During that period he raised organized, drilled and brought into the feld, three regiments in succession, the discipline of which was approved of, in a marked manner, by the commander of the Forces on the Niggara Frontier. On the close of 'the Rebellion, Col. KingsGeorge Arthur, to the Shrievality of the Niagara District, then containing three counties. During his incumbency of that office he paid unremittent attention to the prisoners under his charge, by constantly visit-


LIEUT.COL. WILLIAM KINGSMILL, OE GUELFA, ONT
ng, lecturing and instruclion hem, which he has reason to know resultad most benoficially n many Instances. Many cul prits, and mord especially in. to see tho orrors of their made and in fact restored to societ Col. Kingsmill continued exercise the duties of Sherig for the period of twentsona year, till he lound them too laborious for the mind and body, and consequently resign. ed on receiving his present ap. pointment.
Surely it was for the benent the Superannuation Fund wat established.
But this is not all. Colonel Kingsmill has aloo pecuniary claims upon the Government which, though of long staming -not his fant-are not the less equitable, viz
On being appointed collector of castoms, he hilt a handsome
house, in the vicinity of tha harbor, for the purposeothuiug near his busineso and more ef fectually discharging hin duties. A clans of people called "smug. glers," however, cansed it to be burat down, for the obvions reason that it was too near lici operations, resulting in a loss of nbout six hmmered pound to the circumstances of this or tremely hard case were brought before Parliament bat remu neration was denied by a majo rity of only tro, and that an i was quite understuod at the tituc, nader the apprethension that a precedent might have becil extabhshard: wherens, is England, the law wonld have pay the amount thus los pay the amount thus fos the period that Col. Kinesmil filled the ofties of sheriff. he hat occasion to $\geq 0$ over to Buffalo and while there was, to hi great astouishmeat, artestea under the anthority of Ameried laws, for an act perfectly legal aud in fact obligatory, conami


Doke of Edinburoz. Grand Duts Vladikir
Count Andrabby.
St. Petrasbobo -THE CZAR AND HIS GUESTS $\triangle T$ THE REVIEW HELD IN HONOUR OF TEE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

virtue of his office as Sheriff. He-was discharged from custo. hour, under the fullimpletion that the Canadian Governmen would protect its own officialn from harm, 00 long as they continued within the bounds of their duty. The case, howover, was allowed to be tried in our courts, and through the power of special pleading a verdict, was obtained against the defen-
dant, who was thus mulcted in a sum of about $£ 600$, including costs and expenses. The late Chief Justice Robineon gave a strong opiniou in favour of the defendant, and against the proceedings taken on the other side. When the Colonel was suddenly of necessity obliged to leave his pablic as well as his private affairs in an unsettled state, which he found on his re. turn had resulted in a severe pecuniary loss. As a notable may be stated that on one occasion, when it was deemed expedient to reorganize the incorporated Militia Force, he was called upon by Sir Georke Arthur, as an obld officer, to provide a plan for its better and loss expensive management. cellency, who, in thanking him, was pleased to remark that
without at all diminishing the efficiency of the force a large amount of money was saved to the country.
Under all these circumstances, which
Under all these circumstances, which are placed bofore the country, in no exaggerated terms, but in words of sobernes and trutb, we cannot for a moment doabt that a considerate Government will not only remunerate his losses bat, by an nitate
justly entitled.

## 

A woman's social clpb is seriously talked of in New York and with a fair prospect of early establishment.
of literary women are engaged in the movement.

The proprietor of a well-kiuwn silver establishment in Philadelphia says that housekeepers ruin their silver by
washing it in soap-suds, which makes it look like pewter. washing it in soap-suds, which makes it look like
He recommends soft leather and whiting to be used.

The language of flowers is succeeded in France by the language of ringe. A pearl and garnet ring aignintimates the fair one's inability to return her lover's sentiments; while a thick, plain gold ring, in the shape of a knot, expresses her willing-
ness to share his fortunes. One in the shape of a gold serpent ness to share his fortunes. One in the shape of a gold serpent
witha brilliant in his head, indicates the ledy's doubts of her witha brilliant in his head, indicates the lady's doubts of her him alvays is shown by a ring formed by two clasped hands.
A French writer says : "No hair-dresser, however adroit he may be, can ever arrange the hair as becomingly as one's self.
He is always classic, and does always as he has learned to do Ho is always classic, and does arways as he has learned to do
upon the wax htads with expressionless faces that ornament upon the wax htads with expressionless inges that ornament tive to cover the heads that are confided to him with falso hair. He draws all the natural hair to the top of the head,
and makes it a base for his operations, then he attaches his false chignons and stlif curls, the edifice according as best it may with the expression of the face. All hair without life is
devoid of softnese, brilliancy, and natural grece."

The
The first Fashion Journal is raid to have appeared in the reign of Louis XVI., and was edited by a lady of rank and
title, Ma lame de la Mesangdre. Our lady readers may like to title, Mia lame de la Mesangdre. Our lady readers may like to hear the names of the most fashionable caps of that epoch. There were the "Gurtrude," and "Henry Cherry" "The Tur-
Henry of Navarre,") "Fan-Fan"," Nhe
nip"" The Pomegranate," "The Sultana," "The Boston," nip"" "The Pomegranate," "The Sultana," "The Boston,"
"Philadelphia," "The Fnglish Park," "Returned Love," and
" Broken Chaius." As to the head-dresses, their name is "Broken chaius." As to the head-dresses, their name is
legion. There were "windmills," "summer-houses," "gat-
ters," "fheep," "shepherds," "shepherdesses," "a hunter in ters," " Fheep," "shepherds," "shepherdesses," "a huntor
a thicket," and for those nautically inclined "a frigate."

The following is a curious iuventory of the contents of a lady's wardrobe in 1712 , with the price of each article: A
smeck of cambric holland, three and one-half ells, $£ 22 \mathrm{~s}$. smeck of cambric holland, three and one-half ells, $\boldsymbol{X 2} 2 \mathrm{~s}$. ;
Marseilles quitted petticoat, three yards wide and one yard long, f3 6s; a hoop petilicoat covered with tab, £2 $15 s . ;$ a
French or Italian silk quilted petticoat, one and onequarter French or Italian siliz quilted petticoat, one and one-quarter
yards deep and six yards wide, ruffes, and tucker, 480 ; Eaglish stay, covered with tably; $\mathrm{f3}^{\mathrm{j}} \mathrm{a}$ a French necklace, $£ 1 \mathrm{bs}$; Flanders lace handkerchief,
 French ;irdle, 15s.; a cambric pocket-handkerchinf, 10s.;
French kid gloves, 2s. 6d.; black French silk a la mode French kid gloves, 2s. 6d.; black French 85 5s.; French
hood, 158 .; black French laced hood,
Embrod $\boldsymbol{£ 1 5 3 .}$; pockets of Marseilles quilting, $£ 1$ 6s.; muff, £5 S8.; sable tippet, $£ 15$; lining of Italian lute-string, $£ 8$;
thread stockings, 10 s. ; Turkey handkerchief, $£ 5 \mathrm{ss}$; a hat of thread stockings, $108 . ;$ Turkey handkerchief, $£ 5 \mathrm{fs}$. ; a hat of
Leghorn, $£ 110 \mathrm{~s} . ;$ a beaver and feather for the forest, $£ 3$; a riding suit with embroidery of Paris, £47 10s.; three dresses of green velvet, $d$ la Sullanesse, set with pearls and rubies, $£ 123$ 188.

A writer on perfumes says: "Any woman, with very little expense, can compose a perfumery oncm the fields, the gardens and the woods, and they will have a sweetness and finesse that and the most experionced chemists can never give their complicated productions. Ofall the odors the violet is the most fragrant, but unhappily it cannot be distilled; it is, however, ses a fine and penetrating scent; put in sachels, and shut up in boxes or drawers, it cummunicates to the object with which it comes in contact a delicious, persistent, and poetic perfume,
a little of this powder put upon a brush gives to the hair a A little of this powder put upon a brush gives to the hair a
real violet odor; it succeeds equally well with laces, and gives to letter-paper a perfume very distingue. This word distingue is not exaggerated, for the perfumes have their pecu
liar elegance. A true lady will never employ those violent perfumes that certain women of gandy toilets especially adopt.

A woman of bon ton will never choose such essences as pat-
chouli asd, above all, musk-that animal perfume so highly appreciated by the Orientals. Sho will content herself with those essences of flowers. that are sold in perfumery. Among the last figure the jaumine, which is obtained very exactiy;
the ros., fallen a little now into the vulgar domain; the pink, the rost, fallen a little now into the vulgar domain; the pink,
the orange, (known under the name of Portugal), the citronelle or garren mint, the bitter almond, the magnolia, and the eucalyptus-that now perfume that anhealthy."

Speaking of Senstor 8tewart's now house in Washington, a correspondent mys: "Some idea of the vastaess of the house may be gathered from the fact that it takes an it is, there is a flood of sunshine and fresh air all through it. In every room and in each of the halls, which are the distinctive features of the house, there are speaking-tubes and electric belis-cthese also consecting with the stables. The rooms devoted to the host of servants are wholly separate from the main part of the
house. The dressing-rooms are the loveliest little nooks imaginable; heary curtains, with delicate lace beneath, drape the windows; marble-lined bath; a corona of gas over the
mirror ; and side-lights and soft cushions at the foot of the mirror, whereon the lady may rest her dainty feet while under her maid's manipulatipn. Immense closets, with shelves and drawers and pegs enough to accommodate the most extravagant wardrobe, are attached to the chambers, and cedar and linen closets stand convenient to the housekeeper's hand. The dome which surmoonts the hall and the smaller one over solid fire similar to those that quiver around the galleries of the Capitol rotunda. In every room there is a writing-desk sometimes a rich écritoire, panelled, gilded, and stamped with the monogram of its mistress, Beyond the mere richness of anobtrusive little Daveniport. Bean help noticing the complete the furniture no visitor can help noticing the complete suggest, all that wealth could furnish, are there-not in an suggest, all that wealth could furnish, are
incongruous jumble, as too often happens, but artistically

## (our egllustrations.

The late Bir Edwin Laindseer's unapproachable genlus for the pictorlal representation of dog life and character is admirably "Low in the pair of companion pletures, "Helonging to the Vernon Collection at the South Low LIFL," belonging to the Vernon Coilection at the soath
Kensington Museum. In the former we see one of the most Kensingion Museum. In the former we see one of the most to show, namely, the rough-haired or soottish greybound, of a pure breed, the worthy retainer of a noble Earl's household in
some fine old castle of North Britain. The painter knew such some fine old caste of North Britain. The painter knew such
dogs and their masters, and the game they pursued, with the ing, observing, and depicting their gallant behaviour. The REvirw ai St. Pererabura, which was held by the Czar
in honour of his diatigniged visitor, the Emperor of Austria, in honour of his distinguished visitor, the Emperor of Austria, was the last of the series of entertainments that followed the
Royal and Imperial marriage. It was attended, as will be soen on reference to the names at the foot
the celebrities of the Imperial Familly.
he celebrities of the Imperial Family.
Two illustrations apropoe of the Ashantee War will prove aco septable to our readers. In connection with this subject we reproduce the portrait of the late Captain Huyshe, of the Rilie Brigade, who dled of fever and dssentery at Prah-Su on the 19th of January. Captain Huyshe was the only surviving son of the
late General Huyshe, C. B., of Guernsey. He entered the 88rd Fate General Hayshe, C. B., of Guernsey. He entered ine 1856 , and served with that regiment in Central India during the Mntiny; but, exchanging into tha Ritie Brigade on his promotion, he went with his regiment to Canada in 1866,
and, in 1870, volunteered for the Red River Expedition, which he accompanled on the staff of Sir Garnet Wolseley. He published a clever and interesting bnot, narrating the history of
that Expedition, and showing the energy and skill which overhat Expedition, and showing the energy and skill which over
came its difficuities. Captain Huyshe passed into the Staff Colloge in 1872, and in August last year, when it was dotermined to send the expedition to the West Coast, beling then in Germany for the !purpose of completing his knowledge of the German lan-
guage, he was invited by Sir Garnet Wolseley to join his stafl guage, he was invited by sir Garnet Wolseley to Join his stali, and sailed with the head-quarters in the "Ambriz" on Sep. 12
Captain Huyshe was appointed Deputy Assistant Quartermas-ter-General, and was engaged in the bush-fighting which resulted in the retreat of the enemy beyond the Prah, and in mi isions to the native chief:. His most valuable service, however, was in
the survey of the country between the coast and the Prah, in the survey of the country between the coast and the Prah, in which work he engaged wilh the greatest energy and zeal, pene-
trating with a slight native guard into the remote parts of the trating with a slight native guard into the remote parts of the
bush, oflen close to and in the rear of the Ashantee army. The map of the country was complied under his supervision. Capt. Huyshe was well until a short tima before his before, and an excu slon into a swampy region brought on the ninal atcack of dymen tery and fever which resulted in his death after a week's iliness
He died in his thirty arth year, deeply regretted by all who knew him.
We give
Wegive this week two illustrations in connection with the at Gravesend and Windsor. At the former place the Royal pair were recelved by the Mayor and his daughter, Miss Beatrice Lake, the $\mathrm{R}^{\text {icoorder, the Town Clerk, the Bighop of Rochestor }} \mathrm{Misa}$ Beatrice Lake had the honour of presenting her Imperit Miss Beatrice Lake had the honour of presenting her imperia
Highness with a beauilful bouquet, composed of 111 es of the vailey, white camellias, sprays of spireas, and maidenhair fern, veld in a beautifully-wrought gold handle. The design of the latter is Hymen's corch set with pearls, the arms of Gravesend on one side and those of Kent on the other aide; acorns, oak-leaves, and the rose, shamrock, and thistle were chased upon the holder, on which was the Duchess's monogram, with the words-
"Presented by the Ladies of Gravesend to the Duchess of Edinburgh, March 7, 1874." The bouquet was surrounded with a beautiful garland of Honiton lace, denigned and manufactured expressly for the occasion. At Graverend the Duke and Duchess took the train for Windsor, vid Waterioo. The carriage in which
they travelled was that in which the Shah was conveyed from Dover to London. The meeting with the Queen at the Windsor came into the station amid the cheers of the company, and her Majesty stepped from the waiting-room to the platiorm. Close behind her stood the Prince and Princess of Wales, Priuce and Leopold, the Duke nf Cambridge, and the two eldest boys of the
Prince of Waler. The train was skilfully driven, so that the Prince of Waler. The train was skifula dop oppoalte the door of the Royal walting-room. It had hardly haited before the
and turned to assist his young wife. No sooner had the Grand Duchose set foot on the platform than a glad smilie lighted up the leatures of the queen, who advanced to meet her, toor her ing, and kiened ber repeatedly on bnth cheeks with the warment affection. This ombrace wis returned Fith equal warmith of fecling. When the Queen had thus welcomed her daughter the
Prince and Princess of Wales kissod the Grand-Duchess. They Prince and Princess of Wales kissod the Grand-Duchess, Thes
had laioly parted from her in Russia. But Pringens Princess Louise, and Princess Beatrice were sistery now seen for the first tume. It was their turn now to salute the Grand-Duchess. Prince Lonpold toak the like privilege, and then the GrandDuchess, stooping down, gave a hearty embrace to her husband's nephews, Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, who held up
their cheeks to be kissed, with in childike wonder and simpliclity their cheeks to be kissed, with it childilie wonder and simplicity
Other greetings were exchanged with other members of the Royal Familly." The Royal cortege then returned to the Castle. The Chiss Club of the Cafe de la Regence is renowned ove the world as the head-quarters of Caissa, and the place wher some of the most famous European tournaments were held. In our picture we give the pholographs of the most celebrated
players engaged in a sixty-four-handed game. The old rehool is players engaged hily repremented by Hon. M. Devinck, ex-deputy; M. Grevy, late President of the National Assembly, and others who play a game or two every day. Their style is solid, classic, and oorrect. Standing between the ancient and modern schools is M. Preti,
editor of the oless journal, La Strategie, and of a hundred of editor of the oness journal, La Sirctitgite, and of a hundred of
Paul Morphy's games. His habitual opponent is the Viscount Paul Morphy's games. His habitual opponent is the Viscoun
de Vanreland. In the group may be seen Tourgueneri, the Russlan novelist; Lequesne, the renowned sculptor, whose forte is analysis and the compoaition of problems ; Prince Villafranca; Kolisch, the winner of the international tournament of 1887 Riviere and Joumond, two plllars of French obess; Prince Po-
Hgnac, Military Atlache at Berlin; Count de l'Eglise, staff offilgnac, Military Atcache at Berlin; Count de l'Egilse, staff otm
car, and Baron Andre, captain in the navy, whose play is bril liant and terrible. Chief of all is Rosenthal, who recently per formed another of those surprising mental feats for which he is so famous. He played twenty-seven games of chess at once with that number of the best French and foreign chess-playera. It was stipulated that he should have only one minute for each move, passing along the twenty-soven tables in order. Of course
each of his antagonists had time to atudy bis game while Mr. Rosenthal was busy at the other twenty-six table: It is quite mind so large a number of gamis at onoe during the time they mind so large a number of gam. 8 at onoe during the time they in the morning. The resnit was marvellous. Mr. Romenthal Won twenty-three games, three were drawn, and he lost only
one, which was gained by a Hungarian plajer named Rakowni, who thus achieved a victory of which be may well be proud. The twin scenen of the Carnival at Leipzig and the Vnlocipedi Tournamient at magderburg
The latter was held on the s1bt January.
The laiter was held on the 81st January.
Priver David Kalakava, who hast just been elected King of the Sandwich Islands, is a native chlef, and stands arst in
rank in the kingdom by virtue of his blood. He has been prorank in the kingdom by virtue of his blood. He has been pro-
minent in the political aftairs of the islands, and was the rival minent in the political aftairs of the islands, and was Kae rival is a man of education, of bettar phymical stamina than the late klug, of good habits, vigorous will, and a strong determination
to maintain the independence of the islands, in which he is to maintain the independenoe of the islands, In which he is
supported by the people, who are of like mind with him on this

## \%r"aps.

It was recently stated in a public address that there are 12,000 more women than men in the city of New Yoriz.
An Aberdeen anthoress gives it as an Item of domentic fellicity that the men of the family should be absent at least six hours per day.
A Callf,rnia paper, having obtained a new subscriber, records
he startling fact in a half-column article headed, "Still another ! Our course indorsed by the reople."
The Duc de Montpensier has offere.l to lend afty-nve pictures, valued at 500,000 dols., to the Museum of Fine Arts at Boston
for one year, provided the trustees consent to pay the insurance for one year, provided
and frelght expenses.
and frelght expenses.
A thoughtrul Parisian vegetarian has applied to the Government to let out to him the moat of the fortifications round the ase of a eecond sie :e.
A map of the moon, the result of the labor of thirty-four years has just been completed by Dr. Schmidt, Professor of Astrono. my in the University of Athens. It is two meters in diameter The Rev. Mr. Roberts, an Engilsh clergyman, having been dismismed from his curacy for taking a too prominent part in the agricultural labourers' movement, was promptly and generously appointed to
Gladstond
Artincial nests have been suspended in many of the treas in birds Bols de Vinc annes, near Paris, with a view of altracting was first made inst year, with the result of alling about sixty pe The head of Haydn is in possession of Dr. Rotitanski, of Vienna, and is preserved under a glass cover. The docior ten-
derly points out to his vistors a slight deliolency in the bony derly points out to his fisitors a sight dence of the nasal organ, the seat of disease which gave sis much pain to the great composer during the latter part or his
Februiry has been a fortunate month for Mr. Disraell. On the 27th or that month, in 1852, he Arst becam9 a cablnet ministor
and lefder of the House of Commons; on the 25 th of February, 1858, he again took ofice; on the 29th of the same month, in 1868, he first became Prime Minister; and on the 21st of Feb. pact of the preseut year he a
The Hampton coloured singers recently stopped at a hotel in Troy; whereupon the waiters refused to serve them at table The proprietor informed the boarders of the state of things, and several ladies and gentlemen volunteered their services. The
singers remonstrated, saying that, some of their own number singers remonstrated, saying that, some of their own number
would serve the table. The boarders, however, performed the kindly offices with great efficiency.
Scientific men will be giad to hear that the Earl of Rosse is about to remodel the smaller of the two celebrated telescopes orected by the late Earl, by substitution of a clock apparatus
which is intended to move the telescope within a new observa. Which is intended to move the tomescope wis to bulld. The undertaking will be watched with much interest by astronomers, as it is one long contemplated but never before aitempted. A young man " out in the country" now ex ctlly of the country He got on very well, as he belleved, unill be lowered his head and touched the cow's flank with the lighted end of his weed.
The next instant himself and cigar were dreadfully " put out." The nexi instroduced about two lons weight into one of her lega, and then passed it under the milker's lert jaw. When he odased
whirling aiound, and myriads of stars had disappeared, he sald farming was the hardest work a man could put his hande to

MNEMOSYNE; - OR, THE RETROSPECT.

## by bobert buchanar.

Still were the axure fields, thick strewn With stars, and trod by luminous feet In the low west the wan white Moon
Walked in her winding sheetHolding her taper up, to see Holding her taper up, to see
And on that face her lustre fell, Deepening the marble pallor there, Thy slow still feet did fare; Thy siow shll feet as fare Thy maiden thoughts were far fr
Thy ILpa were still, Mnemosyne !
1 knew thee by a aimpler name,
Fit for a maid of English birth, and though thy beauty put to shame All beauty born of earib,
Not till that night coald my soul see
At last thy voice thrilled soft and low -
"Oh, blat volce thrilled soft and low brings lessed be the sllent night Back to the entis of long ago t trances aense, and thought is free mble through eternity.

Oh, thinkent thou this life we live, In this strange haunted planet nurst Oo mythical, so fugitive,
Nay, I remember !"-Pale stood she, Nay, I remember /"一Pale stood
Fronting the west, Mnemosine !
The moonlight on her cheek of nnow Her eyes in one diviue dark giow, On heaven, she waited there"Nay, I remember $/$ n murmured she, The earthly maid Mnemosyne.
and as she spalie, it seemed I asw Before me, in the mystic light,
That old Greek woman's shape of awe, Large, lustrous-eyed, and white The twillight goddeess, fair to see,

The haunter of green moonilt tombe,
The reader of old midnilght lore, The glorious walker through God's glooms, Beok looking evermore. I shook and almost bent the knee,
Naming the name, "Mnemosine !
"I can remember $\ell$-all the day Memory is dark, the past is dead,
But when the light orb fades away, And from the vold o'erhead Heaven's eyes filash open, I can see That lost ufe !". sald Mnemosyne.
"Before this mortal sphere I trod, 1 breathed some strange and silvern air ; Ay, wandered 'mid the glooms of God, A living sonl, up there;
The old lost life comes buck to me
amember 1-In a trance
O love, thou didst up-gazlog stand, Nor turned from heaven thy lustrous glance, While soft I kissed thy hand, Whiapering that mystic name to me,
"Mnemosyne! Mnemosyne!"

And all the luminous eyes above Consentred one pale gave on thine,
While warm wild words of earthly love While warm wild words of ear Till, with thy soft lips kisoing Thy soul saw mine, Mnemosyne!
A sense of that forgotten life Blew on our cheeks like living breath Beyond the gates of death Hand linked in hand, again lived we That starilght life of mystery.
Go by, bright days of golden bloome ! She shrinks and darkens in your gleam
Come, starry nights and glistening gicoms, And deepen $t$ lat swoet dream Let her rémember : let her be

0 child of heaven, the In this strange haunted planet nursh, So mythical, so fugitive,
Is not the last, nor irst;
That loat ufe was, new life shall be-
That loat ure was, new life shall be-
So keep thy name, "Mnemosyne!"

## for Gurybibdy.

Poeltcal Quotation.
The line "Tho' lost to sight to mem'ry dear" has been traced at last to Ruthven Jenkyns, and
Greenwich Magaxine, for mariners, in 1701

A French Cuetom.
A Paris dentist was reported to have hung out a sign on which was inscribed-

## Teeth extracted

To his diagust, no patients made their appearance, and, after nduring the heart-gicknass of hope deferred for three months he added a line to his announcement thus-
"With pain for 1 franc."
To his gratification, he had crowds of patients, but they all preferred to pay the two francs.

## Paddy's Berth.

While journeying by rail," eays a traveller in America.
-The Greok name of the soddeus of Momory.
"I witnessed the following incident. One night, just after I had scrambled into my sleeping-berth, I heard loud and ang voices proceeding from the rear of the car. "I tell you tbis gora, I had a ticket.' ' Where is it ?' 'I'velost it.'. 'If you really had the misfortune to lose your ticket, perhaps you can remember your berth.' There was an interval of silence Paddy evidently employing his thinking powers. 'Och, by jabers !' he exclaimed at length, ' I was born on the twenty sixth day of October, 1838.'
Young Legielator.
In the House of Commons, just elected, there are a tew very young men-Viscount Helmgley, twenty-one years old ; Ear Viscount Macduff, twenty-three. In the House the Dake of Abercorn has three sons, the Dake of Devonshire two sons and a brother, the Dake of Baccleuch two sons, the Duke of Ratland two brothers, the Dake of Richmond ason and a brother, the Dukes of Northumberiand, Mariborough, and argyle each a son, and the Duke of Manchester a brother. As there are bat twenty-one dukes in Great Britain, the ducal families may be said to be well represented.
An Historical Shirt.
It is not generally known," says a relic-hunter, " that in the late fire at the Pantechnicon there was presumably desroyed an interesting relic of King Charles I. in fact a shirt he oom, this historical memento seems to have fond its last restng place in one of the doomed rooms of the Pantechnicon, wing to a difference of opinion amongst some family relatives as to its proper ownership. It was stored there to await ' the issue of events' by litigation or otherwise. The story goes that the ill-fated monarch fearing that any symptom of shivering on his part on the scaffold might be attributed to cowvalet array him in two shirts on the fatal morn.

## An Unkind Cut.

Macready had been advertised for many woeks. He was a car whose advent invariably filled the company with dread on him previoualy, and informed the company, a few days before he arrival of the great man, that he was on intimate term with him, and that Macready thought very highly of his (Coleman's) attainments. On the arrival of the London star, he company; on the tiptoe of expectation, thronged the "wings" and stage to see the greeting between the patron and his protege. "You remember me?" said Mr. Coleman going up conidently with outstretched hands. "Why, I had the honour of playing Iago to your Othello at Bath last year. Do you remembe OIdest Timber in the World.
Probably the oldest timber in the world which has been sub jected to the use of man, is that which is found in the ancient temples of kgypt. It is found in the connection with stonework which is known to be at least four thousand years old This wood, and the only wood used in the construction of the emple, is in the apper service. When two blocks were laid in place then it appears that an excaration about an inch deep was made into each block, into which an hour-glass shaped ie was driven. It is therefore very difficult to force any stone from its position. The ties appear to have been the tamarisk or shittim wood, of which the ark was constructed; a sacred tree in ancient Egypt, and now very rarely found in the Valley of the Nile. These dovetailed ties are just as sound now as on the day of their insertion.
Chopines.
High heels for ladies' use are, no new thing. They were introduced under the name of "chopines." in the reign of
Queen Elizabeth. "By'r lady," Hamlet gays to one of the lady actors, in his play before the King of Denmark, "you lady actors, in his play before the king of nearer heaven than when I saw you last, by the altitude of a chopine !", This fashion also came from Italy and Coryate reports that in his time the chopine was so common that no one could go without it. "It is a thing made of wood," he says, "and covered with leather of sundry colours, some white, some red, some yellow. Many of them are curiously painted; some also of them I have seen fairly gilt There are many of these chopines of a great height, even hal a yard high; and by how much the nobler a womanis, by so much the higher are her chopines. All their gentlewomen and most of their wives and widows that are of any wealth are assisted and supported either by men or women when they walk abroad, to the end that they may not fall ?
Singular Beinga
Mr. Darwin's "Missing Link" has at length been found, to judge from the following curious account of dwarfish human the Siam Weekly Advertiser:- "On the Island of Burneo has been found a certain race of wild croatures of which kindred varieties have been discovered in the Philippine Islands, in Terra del Fuego, and in South America. Thoy walk unusually almost erect, on two legs, and in that attitude measure abou four feet in height. They construct no habitations, form no families, scarcely associate together, sleep in caves and trees, feed on snakes and vermin, on ants eggs, and on each other. They cannot be tamed or forced to any labour, and are hunted and shot among the trees like the great gorina, of which they are a stunted copy. When captured alive one finds with surprise that their uncouth jabbering gounds are like articulate language. They turn up andiman face to ghow instincts of modesty; in fine, these wretched beings are men and women."

## Clerical Incomes in New York.

The religious denominations in New York have, in the aggregate, 349 churches. The salaries of the ministers in several ollars to 12,000 dollars, but it is right to explain that only sixty receive 5,000 dollars or upwards, while the number receiving over that sum is only thirty, and only ten of the hirty are paid 10,000 doliars or over. Six of these fortunate tce are pantors of Episcopal churches. Twenty Baptist minsters get from 1,000 dollars to 3,000 dollars, ten ministers in the Lutheran Church are paid from 1,000 doliars to 2,600 dollars; forty in the Methodist Charch at the same rates;
thirty in the Presbyterian from 1,000 dollars to 3,000 dollars hirty-ive in the Episcopal from 1,000 to 2,000 doliars; and the Beformed Dutch from 1,000 dollars to 3,000 dollar. It is stated as safe to say that not more than hali the mila very largow Yorz receive malaries of 2,000 doliars, whill with few exceptions, the ministers of New York are paid with few exceplions, the ministers of New York are
least as liberally as any clase of intellectual workers.

## The Power of the Press.

The wife of the President of France, Mademe M'Mahon, found it impracticable to make her grand charity project a saccess without the aid of the newapaper men. To give the press proprietors of Paris, Debrousse, and got the editors to meet Mrs. President. She made them little speech, and forthwith the men of the pen organised subscriptions, and devoted space to publishing the names of persons giving. In a few days money began to pour in, and in a little over a week 275,000 france were raised for the souphouses. The press does this, although more heavily burdened with taxes than any other industry (each journal pays onecredit for it in notices signed by the Mayor of Paris asping that Madame M'Mahon had devoted 100,000 . to the release of the mattresces in pawn, and 100,000 more to certain soup-houses which she in pawn, and 100,000 more to certain soup-houses whish shas of the haut monde are vieing with each other, and are happy to see their names in the papers as having passed the plate all day long at some public ceremony.
"Put Out a Bit."
A nervous lady, travelling by rail from Kensington to Croydon, during the recent elections, found herself alone in a Arstlooking contment. Just as the train was leaviag, a Frildhe began talking alond, lending emphasis to angry ejacula. tions by vehemently slapping his knees. The fog was dense, and, as a matter of course, no lamp illumined the darkness. Naturally, the lady was much alarmed at the strange behariour of her solitary companion, especially as she had only that morning been told that several escaped lunatics are roving about Eagland. What was to be done? She determined on changing carriagen at the firat station she came to, but a fear of exciting the madman's suspicion palsied her attemptod movement. For a time this continuod, the lunatic gesticulating and remonstrating vehemently with some inaginary person. Just when the tension ou her nerves was absolutely Bedlamite got ont. Great ticket wes got out. Creal was her surprise to see that his hacet was not demanded, Whilst the employds toached their guard, she inquired who the strange gentleman was, and why he soemed so ercitod. "One of our directors, $\mathrm{ma} / \mathrm{am}$; and he's put ont a bit because the election'a goin' againat his man."

## Henry the Eighth in his Youth.

The Court still wore a fentive air; and no one in the Palase gave much thought to either Amboise and his Great Reform, Catharine and her great appeal. Gentlemen dressed in butts, put green branches in their hats, and stood around the butts whil Henry fred his bolls. No archor in his guard Cand bead a stroger bow, nor shoot a greater length, than 11 the world to stand at bery and tw cast the eight-feot lance ofight with a two-handed sword. Some knights took up the glove, but Henry and his men received the chief applanse such deedis delighted soldiers, who desired to see their master give his mind to warlike sports. But he whe no less busy and successful in the arts of peace. His day was spent in shooting singing, casting of the bare, and playing on the flute. An hour was given to wrestling in the morning; another hour was givoz to setulug music. in the alternoon. A dance at night was collowed by an early mass, in both of which he bore an anthor's part. For pictures he displayed an early love, and he collected jewellery and armour of the tinest workmanship from distant lands. Such tastos were grateful to the Churchmen who dealred to see their master busy with the arts of peace.

## Lord Palmeraton

Lord Palmerston swayed the House of Commons by his elo quence, ho attraoted it by his presence, and enilghtened it by his wit, and kept it in a proper state of mind by his untiring tatesman a greet politioal leeder areat judse -8 gre manager and menipulator of mankind. great judge; a grean he used primarily, I am bound to say fosthe good of whole parties and the whole House, and secondly, no doubt to the great advantage of that political party which had the im mense honour and advantage of having him for their leader I cannot express to you the admiration I folt for the mere in tellectual and physical power which I have seen Lord Pal merston exert, when I have seen him rise, with more than eighty years on his head, and answer, at two o'clock in the morning, a long and intricate debate-pioking out ail th topics that required explanation, discarding from the consideration of the House all irrelevant matter, and putting for ward in the clearest possible manner that which was impor tant : and that without a single note or having to appral to any one to assist him or to refreah his memory. But greatiy as we all admired Lord Palmerston's intellectual power, there home to every Englishman's mind ; that ซas his extrsordinsa home to overs sense of daty-his indomitable indasiry and perseverance. of his Government in the House of Oommons. He cama at four o'clock four nights weekly, and sat until two o'clock in the morning, never leaving except to take a oup of tea. He the molways, nccossible to everybody and always courteons. No reverse, no taunt, no weight of years, no labour, ne exertion that he underwent ever seomed for a moment to disturb his temper or sour his good humour. He had always a courteous word for a friend or a foe, and he never seemed to think it was anything wondorful that he was able at his age to undergo these exertions. Lord Pulmerston was not only a great political leader and a great statesman, he was a great Finglinhman, and his life should be an example to the higheat and lowest of us ; for whatever duty he undertoot he did it, whole world at his disposal he never loft the Houga when there was work to be done.


STREWING FLOWERS BEFORE THE DUKE AND dUCHESS OF EDINBURGH AT GRAVESEND.


THE QUEEN MEETING THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH AT TIE WINDSOR RAILWAY STATION.


## SPRING.

Thou of the sunny head,
With lilles garlanded,
and bosom falrer than the blown sea foam;
0 Spring, in what waste deeert dost thou stay
Whilst leaves await thy presence to unfold ?
The branches of the lime with frost are gray,
And all imprieoned is the crocus' gold.
And all imprieoned is the crocus' gold.
Come, sweet E ichantress, comel
Though, in the sombre west,
Thy star hath lit its crest-
Pale Pbosphor, fronting full the withered moon-
Thy violets are sepultured in snow,
Thy daisies twinkle sever in the sun,
Rinde winds throaghout the ruined forests blow,
And stlent is the dove's melodious moan; And silent is the dove's melodious moan Enchantress, hasten soon.
White are the country ways,
And white and tangled maze
Loved of the oxlip and the creeping thy me;
Cold g'ooms the spectral mill above the if rod :
Hoarse torrents atream beneath the ivied bridge And lightninga slrike the darkness of the wood : Enchantress, bless our clime.
No bloom of dewy morn,
No freshly-blossomed thorn,
Gladdens the importunings of sad eyes;
The day wastes drearily, through cloud and slest :
Over the watered meadows and start vales
Over the watered meadows and stark valea
The night comes down impetuous and fleet,
The night comes down impetuous and feet,
And ships and eitles shiver in the gales;
And ships and citles shiver
O falr Enchantreas, rise.
Arise, and bring with thee
The rathe bud for the tree,
The healing sunshine for the trampled grass :
Lnose tendrils for the boughs which bleass the exven, And shield the swallows in the rainy hours,
The pendent flames which the laburnum heaves,
And faint scents for the wind-stirmed Hilac flowers,
Enchantress, breathe and pass.
Enchantress, breathe and pass.
Men knew, and kissed, of old,
Thy garment's glittering fold
Thy radiant footprint on the mead or waste;
Earth kindled at thine advent-aliars burned,
And ringing cymbals bade the heiarths be gay;
But now, in sunless solitude inurned
But now, in sunless solitude inurned,
Thou leav'st the world unto reluctan
Thou leav'st the world unto reluctan
Oh! haste, Enchantress, haste!
The lark shall sing again,
The brown bee through the filwered pastures roam.
There shall be music in the frozen woods,
A gurgling carol in the rushing brook
An odour in the half-unbomomed bud,
And dancing forgloves in each forest nook;
Then, come, Enchantress, come !
THE RED ROSE.
"Yes, I am pretty," she said.
Bhe put her hands on either side of the mirror-frame, and made a little grimace at it as though she were about to kiss the fair reflection.
"Very pretty, and I'm glad of it. What-would be the use glass after this, and not pretty?" She turnod away from the arms folded, and the frown of reflection on her smooth forearms
" "It seems a pity that I must grow old and faded," she said. "But I know I'm only mortal.
"I'd like to be a girl for ever. But since I can't, I must marry somebody
"I'm twenty-one. It's time I thought serionsly about it, I know.
"Last year I had fire suitors. Two I refased. They are married both of them. There are three left. Du I like any one of them enough to marry him?
"Three !" she said, in a moment more. "I could say four,
if I choose, only of course I don't count" the little musicif I choose, only of course I don't count; the little music-
Then she pulled her watch from her belt.
"Half-past three," she said. "In ten minutes more he will be done teaching that stupid cousin of mine her piece. "Yes," she said again, "if I choose to count the little musicmaster amongst my beaux, I could. Only of course I don't. "Of course I don't, sir," apostrophising some unseen indi-
vidual. "Don't be vain and ridiculous, and fancy that I do. "Firstly," she said, touehing one rosy forefinger's tip to the other, "you are not at all good-looking.
"Secondly, you are as poor as a churoh-mouse.
"Thirdly, you are nobody but a poor music-teacher, and I am Miss Velt.
"We are proud of our family. We move in the first society. 1 shouldn't have much respect for myself if I counted little " Last year I danced wit count full in love with me. tion one night in brokeu, English, and set me langhing so that I couldn't answer him.
"'My loaflie Mess,' that $s$ how he began. Oh, dear, he was ugly, and he smelt of smoke, but he was a baron.
"Yes, I can marry well, when I do marry. No little musicteacher for me; but, dear me, how he likes me! A miaute more now and he'll go into the conservatory, just because he fancies he'll find me there, and he'll pretend he comus for a tuberose and a leaf of geranium to wear in his buttonhole. "It's only to see me, I know. And if he finds me there, I shall cut the flower for him, and hell alay, thank you, and
put it in his buttonhole. put it in his buttonhole.
" He always does. Fond of tuberoses? Nonsense! He's fond of me. And the tuberoses are at the farthest end of the conservatory
conservatory. "It takes longest to get them. That's why he chooses "It takes longest to get them. That's why he chooses
them. I won't go down to-day. I declare I wont. There, the lesson is over. I hear his step on the st uirs."
Then she looked in the glass, and went at opee to the conervatory.
The music-teacher was thera before ber.

## It was all as she said.

He would have only the tuberoses.
She looked at him as she knew how to look when she gave them to him.

And he looked at her as mon look at women they love.
But nothing was said more than might have been uttered by strangers.
They talked of the weather, of the last new book-of anything, of everything; she thinking to herself the while: "He dare not show his heart to Miss Velt."
Bhe might look and smile and speak softly without danger an immeasurable gulf lay between then.
On the other side he knelt worshipping her in vain. He was gentloman too.
No one looking at them would have fancied that pretty girl in any way his superior.
But that every man must fall in love with her, ewas, in her pinion, a law of nature.
That only a rich and aristocratic person dared aspire to her hand, was another; but there was triumph in the adoration of those humble creatures at her feet.
When the music-master went away, she ran up stairs quite oxhilarated, and put on her hat for a walk
In this summer weather the Velts liv.sd at their country
eat, and the doctor had ordered Miss Velt to walk every day.
She had taken too little exercise, as idle young ladies with Triages at command often do
This afternoon her way lay along a green lane, dotted here and there by pretty cottages.
Passing one of these, Miss Velt saw a dress she knjw and a
onnet that was familiar to her emerge from its little gate.
They were the dreas and bonnet of Miss Burns, a lady deing of the sick. Tracts and jelly filled her basket.
Kettles of soup and little Bibles were al ways ready for the
8he preached to them, but if they needed it, she fod them Iso.
Everyone spoke well of Miss Burns.
"My dear Miss Velt," she said, "how glad I am to see you ! "I've been paying a most interesting visit-not to a poor person, not a very poor one, at least-a lady; but nearly gone
"Will you sel her? I should
Will you see ishould like to introduce you. A call rom your would cheer her up. She's in the gardon. She's about your age, and so pretty.
Miss Velt made no objection. arm pand led her around the
Miss Burns took her by the arm house into the garden.
There, under a grape arbour, in a great chair, reclined a lady-a very young one, not more than seventeen-and as
beautiful as a human being woll could be, but plainly fading fast.
There were homely flowers growing all about $h$ ir, and in the bosom of her dress she wore pinned a white'tuberose and a geranium leaf.

Near her sat an old woman knitting
She knew Miss Velt and courtesied.
The girl looked up.
"This is Miss Rose Bray-Miss Velt," said Miss Barns.
Miss Velt was a Sunday-school scholar of mine a year o
wo ago, Rose. I wanted her to know you."
"I am glad to know your friend," said Mise Velt.
"I see you love flowers. I will send you as many as you want, and fruit also. Our grapes woulit tempt an invalid. "You'll come and get some, won't you, Mrs. Black, or shall I send a servant ? That will be better. Anything you'd like to have I'll be so pleased to send."
"Yes, very kind of you," said the girl, wearily. "Yes, I love flowers."
" Have
"Have you tuberoses?" asked Miss Velt of Mrs. Black. "Those in Miss Bray's dress are as fine as ours, I'm sure." "Nay," said the old lady; "someone brings those to Rosa. Don't
The girl flushed brightly.
"A lover, evidently," thought Miss Velt
"Every afternoon he brings 'em," said the old lady. "She oves tuberoses 80 ."

## Miss Velt glanced at the flowers.

She knew of none so fine, save in her owa conservatory. "Every afternoon!"
Suddenly she felt angry without knowing why.
What a very beautiful girl this was!
She said a few more words, and hurried a way.
Out in the lane she put her thought into shape for herself,
" Ting bidden Miss Burns good-bye.
"Those flowers are the same I gave this morning to Mr
Qreve, to the little music maste r.
She walked on faster, her face quite hot.
She walked on faster, her face quite hot.
"She is prettier than I," s'ae said: "much. He is in love
with her not with me. I'm a fool. He comes to the conser
vatory only to get the flowers for her. He don't think of me;
vatory only to get the flowers for her. "ie
of course, I don't care. Why should I?"
She sat down under a great elm tree, holding her pirasol

## Her face was burning hot.

"Hehas dared to flirt. with me-with Miss Velt!" she said;
Now scalding tears were in her eyes.
"I'm not sure," she said; "therd may be other tuberoses in
he place as large as those. I'll know whether there are."
She arose and walked on.
"After all," she said, "what does it matter? I could never have a thought for him. I've suid so ofcen enough. I know that I shall marry Charles Delano when he asks me. He's rich; he's stylish; he's of good family; he's very handsome. clenchod her gloved hand-" did he dare look so at me if he clenchod her glove
The next day she listened to the music lesson in the consorvatory, and she had a little plece of scarlet ribbon in her pocket.
When Mr. Devoe joined her, she smiled more charmingly than ever, an I she tied his little bouquet with the ribbon. When he turned his eyes upon her, when he looked as she was used to see him look - When she saw in his face that tendor wistfulness that had proved to her haughty heart that he loved her well ant hopeleasly, she sald to herself-
"This is natural ; this is not art. He does love mu. There are other tuberoses, and he is not Rose's lover."
Yet she called on Rose in the twilight with an offoring of

White grapes, and before the girl saw her she had seen that
the flowera in her bosom were held together with scarlet ribbon.

It was the first experience of this kind that Miss Velt-belle, beanty, and heiress-had ever had.
She stood triumphant, and others suffered for her sake.
When she should marry, hearts would break.
This was her faith.
Suddenly, one man had dared to slight her.
He only played the admirer, and carried her gifts of flowers He only play
o another girl.
o another girl.
sis hearways had believed that he wore their faded ashes next He only came to the find elsewhere.
He cared nothing for her beanty.
He admired fair hair and blue eyes.
He was Rose's lover
Miss Velt came to this conclusion reluctantly
If this could be so, why, others might do the same
Where was her power?
Suddenly, as she found herself lowered in her own estimation, she found the man who had brought her to this pass exalted.
She sud
She suddenly felt that his admiration was something well worth having.

## jested.

Now he was a man not to be won by her charms.
He had ouly firted with her.
He was in love with this bsantiful girl at the cottage.
The next day she sought Miss Barns to taik about the girl. But Miss Burns only knew that Mrs. Black said she had had money left her.
That there was some trouble she did not know, and that her ousin, Charles Devoe, was always very kind to her.
"Buys her flowers and books, and sings to her, and all that sort of thing," said Miss Burns.
After this, one might have noticed that Miss Velt was a A shade lay upon the beanty of her face.
She was conscious of being mastered by her own feelinggomething that had never happened to her before.
Against her own will her feet carried her to the conservatory, where she plucked tuberoses for this music-master to give his love.
She could not forbid herself to see him, and this, with lovers at her feet, and the power of an acknowledged belle and heiress in her hands.
The grapes that hang out of reach are the sweetest
The lover of another woman, whose heart she could not nove, was to Miss Velt a different being from those who pined or her smiles.
He was still only the music-master-still poor, and no handHer than before.
All the same, he was out of reach.
Talking to him more, listening to what he said in a graver,
He fas mentalls superior of him.
He was mentally superior to most of the men she knew.
And still had she not known that her flowors were given for his lady-love, she might have fancied that he meant something by his tender glances.
"They are not assumod," she said to herself, "only they are not for me. When he looks so, he is thinking of that fair girl t widow Black's cottage."
One day Charles Delano proposed to her and was refused.
Time passed on.
The weather grew cold. There was to be a flitting cityward soon, but
all that she had rejoiced in seemed stale, flat, and unprofit
She.
She was pleased no more with the thought of wounding many men's hearts.
she desired to have one for her very own-just one out o the beating hearts in all the world.
She could strive with all a belle's high art for love that she intended to fling aside whon it was won, but she was too proud to beckon on the man she loved in very trath."
Miss Velt grew fond of sitting alone in the twilight; of wandering in the mossy garden, beneath the glimpses of the moon; of reading poetry and singing tender love-songs to her self.
She grew fond also of going to evening prayers.
At that hour the church was quiet ; the few women scattered
about the pews devoat; the service sweet and comforting.
And besides the prayers in the velvet prayer-book, Velt prayed
cushion.
She prayed for relief from the sadness that had fallen upon her-for her light young heart again.
She prayed that she might cease to love this man who loved nother.
It was the country custom of the place to toll the church
bell when anyone left it forever through the gate of Death.
One day, walking in her garden, Mias Velt heard the long
solemn strokes drop upon the air. Pale and trembling, she stood still.
Just then a voice, broken with sobs, called to her over the gate. Miss Burns stood there.
"It is little Rose," she said. "She died last night in my "It is
arms."
"Was he there?" asked Miss Velt.
"Her cousin ?-yes. He knelt beside her.
"' 'I was very wicked, Charles,' she said, ' but you forgave me. Kiss me before I go. I would have loved you, Charles, if I had known you as I do now.' Miss Burns.

The two women sat down together.
The young one held the other one's hund.
Tears flooded both their eyos.
Neither said a word more.
For once, between two women silence said all
But, when Miss Burns was gone, Miss Velt went into her oonservatory, and se
She heaped them in a buakit with lond, tea:liad slips of oy-
press, and took her way to Mrs. Black's, carrying them with her own hand, unused even to such dainty burdens as they In t
In the darkened parlour she found the music-master, Charles Devoe.
"Take these flowers," she said. "You have given her many of them ere now. These are the very last."
"Sweets to the sweet," he said sadly. "Thank you, Miss Velt."
Shelt" had looked upon the fair, dead face, and had gone homeward.

The day had passed, and others had slipped away
The lessons had been discontinued for some time, when one afternoon she heard the notes of the piano, and that wellny n torce of habit
By force of habit her feet carried her to the conservatory.
But if it should be that he did, he should find her
It was his step at last.
He stood close to her.
Bhe looked into his face
"I have come to say good-bye," he said; "I am going Not a word did she say
Soon he spoke again.
"Mrs. Black has told me how kind you were to my poor little cousin. Hers was a sad story. You may have heard something of it.
"In our childhood, our parents foolishly set us apart for each other. When she was sixtoen We
"Though I did not know then but that the brotherly tenderness I felt for her was all sufficient.
derness $I$ felt for her was all sufficient.
"She knew better than I. She eloped one morning with a rascal.
"When she returned to her father's, insulted, neglected, oven penniless.
"Of course, I did not leave her to starve. But when she left this world she was rich. Her father died suddenly.
"Probably he would have made his will had he lived longer ; but, as it is, all went to her, poor girl.

He pansed. Miss Velt's head was turned away
She was looking pensively at the ground.
"Love comes to every man at last," he said. "I did not love that beautiful little cousin of mine, whom once the fates
seemed to destine me to marry. I thought, perhaps, I should seemed to destine me to marry. I thought, perhaps, I should never love anyone-that I was not made of the stuff that nait to my cost. Before I leave this place I must make sure." He drew nearer to Miss Velt.
8he still looked away from him
"I think you know the language of flowers?" he said. Will you give me a red rose?"
Miss Velt looked at him now.
He looked at her.
A red rose drooped so low beside her that its petals almost ouched her hair.
She lifted her white hand and broke it from its atem and gave it to him.
An hour giterwards he said this to herI am a rich man, else I should not have asked Miss Velt to give me a red rose."
Miss Velt hardly folt glad to hear it.
Rich or poor, it was the same to her.
Bhe had given the red rose long ago, when she only seemed
to give him tuberoses.

## 发utic and the 想rama.

Campanint will sail for England in about a fortnight. Tom Taylor's new historical play is culled "Clancarty."
"Ingomar" has been dove Into a burlesque by Mr. Reece. A new opera house is to be erected on the Thames embankM. Gonnod is writing a new three-act opera for the Paris Opera Comique. It will be produced next winter.

## The season of the Royal Italian Opera commence

A dramatic adaptation of Dickens's "Seven Poor Travellers" has been performed at the Theatre Royal, Brighton.
Girofie-Gliofia, the new opera by 'Charles Lecucq, the com-
pocer of u La Fille de Madame Angot," is to be produced at Brusposer of uLa Fille de
Bels on the 15 th ingt.

Toole is to play with the London Globe company for a season before his departure for this continent, appearing in a new come dy by James Albery
"The School for Scandal" is the rage in London. Both the Gaiety and the Prince
A new drama, by Miss Braddon, entitled "The Missing Witness," was to have been pro
Whlkie Collins's story of the "Dream Woman" has been Wilkie Colins's story of the ""Theam Ostler's Vision," is being played at the Pavilion Theatre, Whitechapel, London.
"La Perichole" is to be extensively "done over." Offenbach will write an extra song or two, besides revising the music, and MM. Mellhac and Halevy will furnish a new third act.

A St. Petersburg letter mentions that the opera of "Life for
the Czar," by the Russian composer Glinka, has just been formed in that elty for the 403 rd time its popalarts been per. no aign of abating.
A letter from Alx-la-Chapelle speats very highly of M. Rammel, a young Belgian debutant, whose recent performance on the rival the celebrated Liszt.
It is reported that the comedy bringing nightly crowded houses The Cheque Book), is the work of Eenor Echegaray, Spain's present Chancellor of the Eixchequer.
During the last ten years not less than twenty actromsen in New York have been married off the stage by men of some note in entirely different walks of life, and of t
The Tichborne trial is actually wandering into the realms of
song concerning the same, whioh is shortly to be published ong will be called "Chidiook Thehborne." The substance of the peech.
Musioal folk will remomber Mr. Dan Godfrey, band-master of the Grenadier Guard, who came over to acaint at that matter in Boston in the summer of ${ }^{7} 72$. His son has .written a play called
"Queen Mab," which is to be produced in a few days at the Haymarket Theatre, London, and which those who have read it may contalns many nine points.
The total cost of the New French Opera, entimatod al 22,000 000 francs, will amount in reality to $83,346,000$ frances, or, in round numbers, $33,500,000$ france, without inciuding the price of the ground, which, at 717 france the metre, came o $10,500,000$ franos; alno, without counting the new scenery and properties, expenditure will reach $46,500,000$ rrancs.
Mr. Sothern, who is one of the trustees of the Royal Dramatic Fund, of England, has been again indulging in one of his ohar acteristic acts of generosity. It wan found at the end of last year that the fund needed $\$ 1,395$ to meet claims, and this sum was promptly contributed by Mr. Sothern. Two yeara ago Mr. 8. Went over to London expressly to act for the benent of the
fund, and last year he gave it $\$ 500$. IL is said that Mr, Sothern' fund, and last year he gave it $\$ 500$. If is said that Mr. Sothern's
late engagement in Ban Franclsco was pecuniartly the most successful ever played by any actor in any country in any age.
Mr Cail Rosa has deolded upon founding a scholarghip at
Royal Academy of Music, in memory of his late wife, Madame Parepa Rosa, which will bear her name. It will be awarded by competition to British-born female vocalists between the ages of eighteen and twenty-two years, and the sucsessful candidate Fill be entitled to two years' free education in the Royal Academy
of Music. In connection with this seholarahip there will be also a prize of a gold medal with Madame Parepa Rosa's likeuess, which will be awarded to the best female vocalist in the Royal Academy of Music at the annual public distribation of prizes in July.
Among the novel musioal instruments now exciting attention In Germany is the plano-quatuor, invented by Budet, of Paris. The plano mechanism in so arranged that at the will of the player double-bass, can be brougbt oul, though these string tones are omewhat nasal, owing to the steel aprings nsed. R. Lechleitner, of Innspruck, has also recently exhibited a grand piano
(Flagal form), combined with harmonium and organ, so that all (Flagal form), combined with harmonium and organ, 50 that al can be played together, or the piano separately. The instrument
is called pantynphoniam. The price of the nirst is about elght is called pantynphoniam. The price of the inst is abo

## 

The Dominion.-The West Durham election to fill the seat endered vacant by the appolntment of the Hon. E. B. Wood of Mr: Burk, the Ministerlal candidate, by a majority of 263 over his opponent, Mr. McClung. Coulter to to grow a nve-mile rax, has received a challenge from Coulter to row a nve-mile race at
Toronto on the 29 th June, for one thousand dollars aside Toronto on the 29th June, for one thousand dollars aside. it is likely the challenge will be accepted. Another match to come off in Halifax Harbour some time in June., A rumour is in circulation that the Great Western Railway
Company have determined to provide the Baboock ire extinguisher for their passenger trains in case of are. An improve-
ment has also been made in the manner. of lighting the aeloon ment has also been made in the manner. of lighting the saloon by candies, which are so adjusted as to be safe and meet all requirements. -Mr. C. J. Brydges has resigned the Grand Trunk management, and will be appointed manager of the Inercolonial Rallway.
UNITED STATES.
UNIFED GTATRS, Leading inflationists in the Washington Senate own to having lost ground during the last few days, and
do not expect to be able to fully carry their point in consequence. do not expect to be able to fully carry their point in consequence.
Among the bllis recently passed was one reported by Mr. Among the bills recently passed was one reported by Mr.
Manning, of Ohio, from the Committee on Foreiga Affairs, requesting the President to use his good ofmcen with the British Government for the disoharge from prison of a Fenian prisoner, Edward O'Meagher Conlon, of Cinclnnatl, convicted on a charge of murder in Manchester, England.-The Inman and Na-
tional have withdrawn from the compact for harmony of action hitherw existing between the various Transatlantic steamship linef. -The Erie R. R. strike is completely ended, trainn running regularly, and all the disabled engines have been put in working order. The additional bank-note circulation of $\$ 16,000,000$, voted by the Uni ed States Senate last week, is con-
sidered a finality. Now York advices may that the decision sidered a finality.-_New York advicen eay that the decision
in the Court of Common Pleas with reference to Police Justices has been agreed upon, and that the former Justices will be rein. stated on Tuesday, thus rendering illegal all convictions under the new regime. Kate Stoddard will be tried thls month for the allegod murder of Charles Goodrich.
UNITRD Kingdom. -The Queen will review the naval brigade of the Ashantee expedition at Portamouth on the 22nd inst An embassy numbering, with its escort, 250 persons, had arrived there from the Ashantee king. It as reported that they had refused to discontinue human sacrinces, and disputed the amount of the indemnity.-The Committee of Investigation In the case of Mr. Whalley, M. P., have reported that Chiti Justice Cockburn only did what was his daty, and no further inveutiga
tion was necessary. Mr. Whalley gave notice that he would move for a new committee of inquiry.
Germany. -The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cologne has been arrested for violating the ecclesiastical laws.
Bparis.-Operations at Biliboa were resumed on the sid inst. With the bombardment of Abanto by the Republican forcea
Previous to that date there had been no fghting until the 29th Previous to that date March. Marshal Serrano is reorganizing his forcen, and the Carilits are dolng everything to strengthen their position. General Tristany is reporited to have surprised and captured 600 Republicans near Cataf, 45 miles from Barcelona. The surprise was so complete that the Republicans surrendered withou, Ighting.-Havana advicen state that the new Captain-General Concha will propose a temporary cessation of hostilities, to be followed by a formal treaty of peace. The basen of the treaty
are made known, and Include the pledge that the Island shall remain united to the Crown of Spain; that the people shall eleot representatives to the Cortes; that alavery shall only be interfered with by the conseat of che ownern, and in case omancipation should be decreed,

JAPAN. -The Saga insurreotion has been quelled.
India.-The reports from the fumine-stricken districts show a continued improvement in the general siluation. The authorities are now in a condition to hope that the dimeultice are 500,000 persons the north-east porll upon Govern ment for food The apring crop hae ylelded woll except in Tarhooh

## (6)dditites.

Weather report-A thunder clap.
"Madam, what do you hold on this quention or female ausrase?" "Bir, I hold my tongue."
Japanese editors are allowed to carry ewords, and a common man has to take ofr his hat to them.
riage, but the blling doesn't Two rival belles at a ball." HOw the trademmen. th caindle-light !" exclaimed one, with a stress on the candle. "And how very charming you are in the dark !" answered the other "Why," asked a lady governess of her little charge, "do Wo
pray God to give us our daily bread 9 Why don't pray God to give us our daily bread i What it fresh," replled the ingenious child.
Kentucky has introduced a new feature intolts sohools. When one of the giris fails to spell a word correctiy, the boy who apells it right has permission to kiss her. Several girls are fast forgetIng all they ever knew about spelling, while the boys are Im proving, with unerampled rapidity. out again ?" asked one young lady of another. "Well," was the reply, "I have not become quite familiar with the rules yet, but I think that if you put it in to-day, you can draw it out foorrow by giving sixity days notice.
Slow Travelinisg.-A traveller, on a miserable lean steed, was halled by a Yankee, who was hoeing his pumpkins by the
roadside-"Hullo, friend, where are you bound?" "I am going roadside-" Hullo, friend, where are you bound q" "I am going
to settle in the Western country," replied the other. "Well, get to settle in the Western country," replied the other. "Well, get
off and straddle this pumplin-it will grow and carry you faster than that 'ere beast.".

A city merohant invited several well-known literary characters to dinner some time ago, to meet a large party. Two of the
"book-builders arrived somewhat early, and began conversing "book-builders" arrived nomewhat ear to them, and exclalmed, "Noger, when their host rushed up to gentlemen ; not yet, if you please. Do wait till some more of the company will have arrived."
NEw Subsects.-A lady out West is lecturing on "Kissing,' The subject seems to have a smack to $1 t$; but how does she 11 lnstrate it? We suppose she calls for a good-looking chap in the
andience. By the way, if our women lecturers were to follow the example of the men, and lecture on matters of which they know nothing, they would select such themes as "Cooking," "Washing," "Tending Bables," "Housekeeping," "Home Dutien," \&c.-Amerioan paper.
"Let me rest calmly within a shroud,
te a sentimental old bachelor, who affected to be tired of life ; but the reckless printer put it-
within a shawl,
On reading that, the old bachelor really did want to die.
The Boston Traveller relates the following dog story: "G. F. Richardson, of Lowell, owns a magnincent Newfoundiand dog. Mrs. Richardson took the children and dog to the photograph
saloon to have the group taken; but the dog was in a willful saloon to have the group taken; but the dog was in a williful
mood, and would not pose, and was turned out. The next day mood, and would not pose, and was the saloon and scratched at the door till he was admitted; he then proceedel directly to the pot assigned him the day before, and placed himself in the xact position desired by the artist. The photograph was taken and when completed put into a

## Chtes.









8. $\mathbf{Q}$ to $\mathbf{Q}$ 7th mato.

2. K to $Q$ 1st
"






## THOMAS C. KING.

The emineut tragedinn whose portrait is presented to-day to the readers of the Cavadian ILDominion three or four weeks ago without other recommenda. tion than his own superior merit. His first appearance was at the Theatre hoyal, Montreal, in the character of "Othello," and for the succeeding twelvo days ho rehearsed the principal impersouations of Shakespeare,
Bulwer, and Sheridan Knowles A remarkable circumstance about his success in Montreal is that his audiences increased in size from evening to evening, until at the biual performance of his first engagement the house was crowded to the doors, and there was literally no standing room. From Moatreal Mr. King went to Ottawa by invitaing the drawback of Holr Week, he was received with cuthuci asm. Nembers of Farliament flocked to hear him, and the Governor-Goneral, whose repu tation as a man of literary col ture is a prize in himself, gav him bis heariy patronage: By ceneral desire Mr. King was iorced to return to hontresl for now meetiog with the same in bounded favour which grected his first visit. He intends risiting Hamilton and other Canadian cities.
Mr. T. C. King is a native of Cheltenham, where he was born in 1822. He had scarcely at tained manhood when he adopted the stage as a profesion. He had previousty won high varions amateur performances, and, encouraged by the flater ing opinions of his admirers, abandoned mercantile pursuit for the carect of an actor. Har ing procured an engagement at the Thentre Royal, Birming ham, then under the manage ment of Mr. Mercer Simpson, he sustained a number of minor
characters during his first sea-


Mr. T. C. EiNg, THE CELEBRatED TRAGEDIAN
on with marked succesa. His im the offor of an engained for or the leading busingagement York Theatrical Circuit, where ho soon became a great favour. ito. The manager, Mr, John Langford Pritchard, fully apprecinted the rising gentus of the oung tragedian, whose suceuss in the Shakapearian and legitimate drama at the Theatrea loyst, York, Leeds, and IIull Yorkshife press. A very ad the Yageous and lucrative ofter from. Mr. Wm. Murray induced from King to transfor his services to the Edinburgh stago, where his minent abilitios rendered him the most popular tragedian who hail for years paced the boarda of the Ediuburgh Thortre. 'l'hè ate Chartes keau, whlle playarg nn engagement in Edin. with, the preat abilities or suck Fing that he offered of elr. hree years' engagement at a handsome salaty to appear at the Princess's Thentre, London. This offer was too tempting to be refuspd, so after playing a brief but mont successful enafyement at (lasgow, and bidling adien to his many friends in the Scottish eapital, Mr. King Metropolis at apearnace in tho Theatre in shakespeare's phay of the 'i Merchant of Veuice: The fame he hat won in the north was fully contirmed by he verdict of a London audience, and the press were unaimous in their unqualified graise of Mr. King's performances. In 1851 Mr . King was one of the actors setected to appear in the Catif Theatricals at Windwor the performance of "As You Like it" he was complimented oy the late Irince Consort, who expreesed his high gratification with the athirnble perfurn. ance of Mr. King.
Br. King remained two zears mether the management of Guartes kean, when he relinquished his engagement for a


gramant-sketches at rhe recent veloupede tournament at magdeburg.

starring tour in the principal theatres of the provinces, which
was attended with the most Was attended with the most gratifying sucoess. Crowded andiences assembled to witness his imporsonations, and his
benefits in the Theatres Boyal, Birmingham and Dublin, at benefits in the Theatres Boyal, Birmingham and Dublin, at cemples of the drama.
In Dublin Mr. King was seised with a lingering and dangerous illness, and for some months was incapacitated from pursuing his profession. When at length he recovered, and reappeared on the stage of the Theatre Royal, he was welcomed
by an enormous audience. The slite of the Irish capital by an enormous audience. The slite of the Irish capital crowded the boxen, and the pit and galleries were densely crammed.
He then fulfilled a series of starring engagements in England, Ireland, and Scotland, at the end of which he accepted an offer of a three years' engagement from Mr. F. B. Chatterton, and appeared at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, in October, character of Cardinal Richellearance in achieved a remarkable success. This impersonation was succeeded by "Hamlet," success. This impersonation Was succeeded by "Hamlet," roles. His finished and artistic embodiments stamped him as the greatest Shakespesrian actor of the day. The Times, in a criticism on his performances at Drury Lane, says: "Now in
the zenith of his matured powers, Mr. King stands alone in the zenith of his matured powers, Mr. King stands alone in
his pourtrayal of Shakespearian tragedy. He is earnest and his pourtrayal of Shakespearian tragedy. He is earnest and mpassioned, tender and pathetic, declamatory and conversa-
tional, as suits the pirit of the charscter he represents, and in tional, as suits the pirit of the character he represents, and in
all the varying moods and feelings that actuate him he is true to nature. Apparently impulsive and unstudied, only rare iscriminatory powers and exceptional intelligence could have nabled him to present such a perfect and harmonious embodiment." The Saturday Review, referring to Mr. King's perexponent worthy of the high-class characters of Shakespeare. Mr. King has all the attributes of a first-class tragedian. No such actor has appeared on the boards of old Drury since
Macready bade farewell to the stage in the same character Macready (Macbeth)."
This is high praise, and coming from such authorities it sets the seal upon the reputation of this great artist. The praise is in every respect deserved. Mr. King has rare physical gifts-a deep, resonant baritone, which can be made to thun-
der like a clarion or murmar like a reed ; an imposing preder like a clarion or murmar like a reed; an imposing pre-
sence ; wonderful mobility of features ; vivacity of temper, and exuberance of health. These qualities he has supplemented by deep study of his profession and the most intelligent readng of his parts. He has told us that it takes thirty years for has given us the measure of his thoroughness and perfection especially when we contrast it with the example of so many young fellows who, with little or no training, rush into the representation of the highest tragic roles. Socially, Mr. King of the type of the English gentloman, genial, affable, and brimul of most entertaining anecdotes. As he is still in the prime f life and the full maturity of his great powers, he only reuires the assistance of an adequste travelling company to Visit the whole American continent and Australia, with large
pecuniary profit and the wide extension of his fame.

## [Rsarstrrmd according to the Copyright Aot of 1868.$]$

TAKEN AT THE FLOOD.

A NEW NOVEL,
By the Author of "Lady Audley's Secret," " strangors and
CHAPTER LVI
githar íll eh thy blati or thy dastroyer."
Very grave was Mr. Bain's aspect as he rode back to Monk-hampton-the suppressed smile, a smile of lurking triumph, had vanished from his lips, and there was a look of settled purpose which augured ill for that person whom the steward d-emed his enemy. He did not draw rein at his house in the High-street, but rode further into the town, and stopped at
another house of the same present, but a house with more another house of the same present, but a house with more pretension to srandeur than Mr. Bain's substantial and homely dwelling. This house stood a little way beck from the street, and hard a narrow shrubbery in front of it, guardod by iron railiugs, and wide gates right and left, and a semi-circular gravol
sweep for the accommodation of carriages. The dignity of this goor old house, as an ancestral mansion, was somewhat compromised by a side-door, which had boen made on the left of the dining-room windows, a door adorned with a very large brass plate, and at night made conspicuous by a red lamp which burned above it. This was the abode of that well-todo citize n , Mr. 8timpson, the family practitioner.
It was not long after two o'clock, the hour at which Mr.
Stimpsun regaled himself with a comfortable and substantial uncheon, wsibhed down by a glass or so, perchance half bottle, of his own particular dry sherry. Mr. Stimpson was a family man as well as a family doctor, but he had married late in life, and his habits had been formed without reference to Mrs. Stimpson or the little Stimpsons. So while the wife
and children had their noisy, boisterons meal in the diniagand children had their noisy, boisterons meal in the diningroom, the doctor took his chop and his pint of sherry comCortably in his snuggery, where he could not be pestered by donbtfully-clean table-cloth with small beer.
Mr. Bain was lucky enough to find Mr. Stimpson still lip
geriny over his cosy little loncheon, trifing with gering over his cosy little luncheon, trifling with a bisouit, and digging choice morsels out of the cavernous depthe of a 8tilion cheese, one of those choice Stiltons with which grateal "patients occasionally rewarded Mr. Stimpeon's labours. "Bit down, Bain," he said, with friendly familiarity, "ap
belp yourself to a glase of that sherry. No sugar there, sl belp yourself to a glase of that sherry. No sugar there; gla;
n:, brandy ; no supprussed gout or heartburn in that wifig. n:, brandy ; no sappressed gout or heartburn in that wific.
Nothing wrong at bome, I hope. You're looking pialo. Mive Bain keeps np pretty well under her heavy responaibilitien dmirable young lady, a pattern to all Monkhampton."

Excellent girls, sire firstrate pirlo-y are good girls." don't often meet with now-a-days,' said the doctor, bursting
more about the Miss Bains than their father himself was " My fan
"My family are well enough, I am happy to say," said Mr Bain, after he had drunk a glass of the docter's favourite sherry, an acrid furid which seemed nearly related to some of
the doctor's tonics. "I did not come to speak about them." "Not about yourself, I hope," exclaimed the doctor, running is eye over Mr. Bain with profeseior al scrutiny, not nneager to detect the tokens of some chronic disense which would make Shadrack as profitable a patient as his wifo had beon. "Upon a much more serious subject than any ailment of

## "Good heavens, Mr. Bain, you alarm mel"

"I shall give you better cause for alarm, perhaps, before I have done," said Mr. Bain, gravely. "You know what my position was with Sir dubrey Perriam ?"
"Yes, and of more than conifidence, of affection. I nerved him, and I honoured him, as I have never served or honoured from other man. I was proud to think of him as my masterhis interests. After his paralytic seizure I became, watch know, his right hand. His helplessness drew us nearer to gether. I relt as if I were attending the decline of a beloved gether."
father."
" Highl
"Highly creditable to your heart and head," said the doctor warmly, wondering what was the drift of these remarks, which "You may rememere in particular.
"You may remember that when you advised my taking my poor wife to Cannes, on the second occasion, I somewhat the performance of though it is not my habit to recoil from was, that I did not like to leave my old friend and employer in tis brotendown condition. It may have been a foreboding perhaps even a marning intended to deter me, but I certaing, felt a profound disinclination to leave him, but 1 certainly weeks. Judge, then, of my horror when I returned and heard he was dead."

A sad blow, doubtless," exclaimed Mr. Stimpson, wondering more and more at the drift of this lamentation.
"d I heard that he was dead-suddenly, unexpectedly snatched away. Before I returned he had been haddled into his
"Don't say huddled into his grave," protested Mr. Stimpson ; " the funeral, though strictily private, was performed in excellent style. I attended it myself, remember. There was "Yes, there was one thing.
"Aes, there was one thing-an inquest apon the dead man." Sir An inquest ?-quite uncalled for, my dear Bain. Granted last, still it was not to be ranked among sudden deaths. He was a confirmed invalid, and in a condition in which he might go off at any moment without astonishing any medical man acquainted with his constitution. The heart had been feeble for a long time. I have very little doubt that the heart was the immediate cause of death.
"Don't you think a post mortem examination would have been better than speculation or theory upon such a question "A post
"A post mortem examination could not have brought sir Aubrey back to life, and it would have given extreme pain to "I perceive. You considered the living rather than the
" I could do nothing for the dead, but I could spare useless and needless pain to the living," answered Mr. Stimpson, with offended dignity. He did not like to have his conduct questioned by Mr. Bain.
"And you never tried to understand the cause of Sir Aubrey's death. You took it for granted that he died from heart "I I dide
"I did not say heart disease," said Mr. Stimpson, looking uncomfortable, "I only said that he had a weak heart. There "as no organic digease.

How long had he been dead when you saw him?"
"Some hours. I was not sent for till morning, and he died shortly after midnight. I found Lady Perriam in a fearful I had not thought more of the living than the dead at that time she would have been in a brain fever, very likely, before the day was out."
You gave your attention, therefore, to the living patient, and did not trouble yourself about the dead?"

There was nothing for me to do."
"You made no examination of the body?"
" To what end ? I would not disturb the repose of the dead. Mrs. Carter had performed the necessary offices. Sir Aubrey's limbs had boen composed in their last rest for some hours
when $I$ saw him" "Oh Mrs him
"Oh, Mrs. Carter laid him out, did she ? Where was his
faithful old valet, Chapelain? Why did not he assist in the faithful old valet, Chapelain? Why did not he assist in that " He was confln
his bod by an altak of gout-a vicPlace before the faneral, a thoroughly broken man, to go beok to Krance, most liberally rewarded, though Sir Aubrey's will had not yet been reand. Lady Perriam rewarded his fidelity froca her own purse."
"Sir Aubrey was much changed, I suppose? You did not glance at his face, perhaps ?"
" Yes, I looked at the face. The room was somewhat dark, but I did perceive a change, a more marked change than death " Did that give.
"Did that give rise to no suspicion in your mind ?"
"That Sir Aubrey had nhat suspicion could arise from it?" That Sir Aubrey had not come by his death fairly"
Mr. Bain, are you mad ?"
I hope not, but I have brooded upon the subject of my omployer's sadden, and, to my mind, mpsterious death, until it has assumed an awful shape in my mind. Why were ycu fored to elap io-why was the corpse laid out bere hours sufthe trouble to send for you ?"
"I uttribute anything unusual in the circumstances to Lady Porriam's prostrate state at the time," said the doctor.
"Well, perhaps I am wrong. Pray do not for a moment magine that I suspect Lady Perriam. Not for the world would harbour such a thought. She is doubtless as innocent as she against her. Never did r hear hir Aubrey uttor a complain son I suspect is Mrs. Carter-that repine at her lot. The per
"A singularly reserved person, I admit. But I cannot see hat motive she could have for harming Sir Aubrey."
"She may have believed that his will had provided for her. n some moment of childishness he may have made her some Mr. Stimpson brushed up his fomspired wonder.
ar. Stimpson brushed up his fow grey hairs with an agiVery pale, very fearful looked Mr. Stimpison as he clutched the dezanter and pourod ont another glass of the dry sherr wherewith to fortify himself against the horror of Shadrack Bain's suggestion.
"I don't believe it," he exclaimed. "Why do you come here to alarm me with such a cock-and-bull story, simply because 1 respected the feelings of a refined and delicate lady, and took some trouble to save her the torture of a coroner's inquest? What is your motive in coming here with such insinuations, Mr. Bain ?"
"Simply to put you on your guard. I thought from the first that there was something wrong ab at Sir Aubrey's death. Circumstances that have occurred of late have gone very far Io confirm this opinion. I thought it my duty to warn you. yon-you might be accused of want of care. Take my advice, yoll-you might be accused of want of care. Take my advice,
Mr. Stimpson, and not a word of this to any one till you hear more from me, or from some one else. Good day to you. I've some particular business to transact down street, and can't stop any longer."
"Mr. Bain-my dear Bain-for goodness sake be more explicit," cried the doctor piteously ; but Shadrack Bain had
left the room before his appeal was finished, leaving the family practitioner in a state of collapse.
"I think I'vo laid the train neatly there," the lawyer said to himself as he walked away from the surgeon's in the direction of the bank. "If Lady Perriam changes her mind, and comes into my way of thinking, it will be easy enough to withdraw that have said. If not, it is the beginning of the machine that shall destroy her."
He went to the bank, paid in two or three checks which he he could ae Mr Stando "Mr. Standen is not in Monkhampton. Would Mr. Phil"otts do ?" argued the clerk.
"No. I wanted to see Mr. Standen himself particularly. Will he be back in a day or two, do you think ?
"I've no idea, but I'll ask Mr. Philpotts if you like. I dare say he knows," said the clerk civilly, anxious to oblige so good a customer, one who in some measure represented the Perriam estato.

Do, there's a good fellow, and if you can find out where he has gone to I shall be doubly obliged."
The clerk vanished into an inner room, and speedily reap" Mr. Philpotte
is not expected back just yet. He's at Antwerp "Mr. Standen "At Antwerp?"
"Yes, sir; on a tour, I suppose. His letter was from Antwerp. He might be leaving directly to go up
"Thank you-that'll do. I'll write to him by this afternoon's post. I wanted to consult him about a little piece of land contiguous to the Dean House property. Good morning."
Shadrack Bain went back to his own house. He knew all Shadrack Bain went back to his own house.
that Monkhampton could help him to discover.
"At Antwerp," he thought; "at Antwerp. The chances are that those two-Lady Perriam and Edmund Standen-are acting in concert, and that she has gone after him. Where
else can she have gone? She boldly avows her affection for him in her letter to me. She has gone to join him at Antwerp him in her letter to me. She has gone to join him at Antwerp, it'll be strange if I can't put a stop to that marriage. I wonder how often the steamers go to Antwerp ? Stay, the quicker way will be to go from Dover to Ostend, and then on by rail.
Yes, that shall be my routo, and I must get to Dover in time for, to-night's mail."
The agent was a man prompt in action. He went to his office, gave verbal instructions and a page or so of written memoranda to his clerks, told them he had to go to Belgium on business for a few days, or possibly more than a few days, gave instructions as to the forwarding of letters and telegrams, packed his portmantsau, annoanced his departure to his asinclination for that sustenance, and was at the station in time for the 3.45 train, which reached London at a quarter to eight, time enough for him to catch the mail for Dover
At midnight he was standing on the deck of the fast little steamer, speeding over moonlit waves in the balmy August air, and meditating upon the course that lay before him.
He followed Sylvia Perriam with a settled purpose. If ho
failed to win her for his rife he meant to denounce her. That failed to win her for his wife he meant to denounce her. That which had boen only a dark suspicion in his mind was now

## It most certainty.

It was his fircn beliof that Bir Aubrey Perriam had come to
antimely ond at his wife's hands. an untimely end at his wifo's hands.

## ohapter Litir.

## THI SWMETS or by-umios

Sylvia and her belongings landed at Antwerp early in the morning after they left 8t. Katherine's Wharf. Celine, the rench maid, was quite in her element amidst all the bustlo and confusion of the quay, since many of those jabbering French, while poor Mrs Tringfold gaee ravollers jabbered in French, while poor Mrs. Tringtold gazed about her in helpless mazement, as much alarmed as if she had found herself gines of Central Africa.
"I never could abide foreigners," she muttered to hereelf, since there was none other to whom she could confide her emotions, "and to live among them must be awful, not knowing what one's eating or driaking, or if the natives mayn't be laying a plan to marder one. I'm sure they all look like it." Lady Perriam made short work of the ordeal with the Oustom Houte officials, who glanoed with an indulgent eye at the
portmanteaux of so liberal a lady, and then had her child and portmanteaux of so liberal a lady, and then had her child and nuree and maid put into a haokney coach and whisked off to
the Hotel St. Antoine. She did not think it advisable to put the Hotel st, Antoine. She did not think it advisal whetel Mr. Standen was staying.
She chose her roome, a bed room for Tringfold and the child, opening out of hers; a saloon with three windows, gor-
princely suite of apartments. But this splendour evoked no
admiration from Mrs. Tringfold. "The rooms are 'andsome enough," she said to Celine, who happily understood English, ubut they're not 'omely. I feel a something wanting in them." Breakfast was served for my lady in the solitary grandeur of the saloon. For Tringfold and Celine in a smaller apartment, which did duty for the nursery. Tringfold brightened
a little at sight of a beefateak and fried potatoes, which she confessed was more unsophisticated than she could have expected from foreign food. "But I shouldn't wonder if it was horse tlesh, for all that," she added dubiously. Horse flesh or
ox flesh, however, Tringfold ate, and with an appetite. She had ox fiesh, however, Tringfold ate, and with an appetite. She had inside, as she informed Celine, was nothing but emptiness. Le, Perriam's breakfast wes a briefer business she st little piece of roll, drank a cup of coffee, and then went to her bedroom to renovate her toilet before going to the Hotel Peter Paul in quest of Edmund Standen.
She was feverishly impatient for their meeting, fearing lest some evil hazard should prevent it. He might have left Antherp, without waiting for a reply to his letter. 8wifty as she might be too late. Fate had been against them heretofore. "How haggard I look," she thought, as she arranged her
bonnet before the strange looking-glass. Strange mirrors are no flatterers. They are apt to give a green and sickly hue to the human conntenance, like that
despondent view of life which obtains in some minds. Lady despondent view of life which obtains in some minds. Lady
Perriam's deep mourning intensified the pallor of her tired Perriam's deep mourning intensified the palior of her tired
face. The large hasel eyes had a heavy look. It was still perapon Edmund Standen in the balf-light under the chestnut upon.
"Love will make me beautiful again when I am with him," she said to herself.
She ordered a fly, and drove off to the Hotel Peter Paul, a large and somewhat gloomy-looking hostelry, not far from the
famons Rubens houge which travellers go to ses. Here she asked for Mr. Standen.

## sted for Mr. Standen.

Yes, there was an English monsieur of that name in the hotel. He was at that moment writing his letters in a private room. Would madame desire that he should be summoned or would she go to his apartment?
Madame said she would go to his
Madame said she would go to his apartment. The waiter led her up a slippery staircase to a room on the first floor, a room fronting the big empty square which wakes into spasmodic
life' only on market days. How Sylvia's heart beat as she follife only on market days. HOW Sylvia's heart beat as she followed the man up the stairs, along the corridor, till he stopped
to knock a cantious, respectful knock, to which came the brief to knock a cantious, respectrul knock,
It was not the waiter, but Sylvis, who entered. Edmund was writing at a table near a window, with his back to the door, and did nol even look round, or lift his head, expecting no one but the waiter. Sylvia went close to his chair, and touched him lightly on the shoulder. At that light touch he started to his feet, saw the lovely face louking at him pleadingly, and clasped her in his arms.
"Sylvia, is this your answer ?" he cried rapturously. For-
gotten his dishonour, his broken promise, his mother's wrath, gotten his dishonour, his broken promise, his mother's wrath
Esther's sorrow : all forgotton in that one blissful moment. Esther's sorrow : all forgotten in that one blissful moment.
"What other answer would you have? " she asked, hal reproachfully, looking up at him with tear-dimmed eyes. reproachfally, looking up at him with tear-dimmed eyes.
"Haven't I told you that I never ceased to love you. What
better answer conld you expect to the most foolish question better answer conld you expect to the most foolish question
that was ever asked. I am yours, Edmund. Yours to the end of life. Why did you run away from me ?"
I have behaved like a scoundrel. I from my own diagrace folly in ever believing that I could forget you, or live without you."
"Yes, that was a mistake, certainly," replied Sylvia, with a serene smile. She felt now that the world was her own.
Cleopatra, with Antony at her feet, could not have felt a more Cleopatra, with Antony at her feet, could not have felt a more completes Sylvia felt for Miss Rochdale.
"A mistake that caused pain to another," said Edmund, self-accusingly. For him, conscience would never be silent, self-accusingly. For him, conscience would never be shent, not even at this supreme hour, When he had Sylvia's bright
brown head lying on his breast, Sylvia's eyes looking up at him, radiant with triumphant love.
"Bah I It was Miss Rochdale's own fault if she was decei red.
She knew how fond you had been of mo two years ago. She knew how fond you had been of me two years ago. She should have known that you had no heart to give her."
"She believed in my honesty of purpose, Sylvia. She did me the honour to trust my word, only to discover that I had
lied to her. 8he will never know that I lied to myself as well.

Go back to your Miss Rochdale," cried Sylvia, snatching herself from his arms. "It is clear you care more for her than
for me."
" Yon care for her-tried to set her in your vacant place-to look forcare hopefully to a future shared with her; but I could not. Ward hopefnly to a future shared
"our spell held me too strongly."
"Did it ?" cried Sylvia. "I'm
"Did it?" cried Sylvia. "I'm glad of that. Do you be-
lieve in the power of one mind over another? I do. Often and often, in those slow, wretched days at Perriam-afterafter Sir Aubrey's death-when I hoped you would come to soe me and you did not come, I used to fold my arms upon my breast, and clowe my eyer, and try to send my will to rule yours; 'Edmund, come to me,' I used to say ; 'Kdmund, be true
to me; Edmund, I love you, give me love for love.' Did the to me ; Edmund, I love you, give me love for love.' Did the
oharm work?" charm work?"
"It did," he
"It did," he answered, clasping her to his heart again. They were lovers once more-betrothed-all in all to each other-
standing alone in their own narrow world, as in the old days standing alone in their own narrow worid, as in the olvia, ays under the chestnut tree. "The charm did work, Sylvia, but it was the old charm-the same spell which bound me thut
spring day when I saw you first in Hedingham Churoh. I was spring day when I saw you first in Hedingham Churoh. I was
never released from that sweut thraldom; I only fancied myself free."
"You are my prisoner for ever more," sald Bylvia, olasping
her arms lightiy round her lover's neok, as he bent his head towards hers. "And now, Edmund, let us talk of the future," ohe wint on, releasing him from that gentle bondage, and seating herself in the chair by the open window, below which lay the sleepy old square, white in the noontide sun. "There is no fear of heriting us."
"No," said Edmund, rather moodily, " you are rich enough." "And you are poor-poor for my eake-and you scorn to
owe wealth to me? Is that it, Edmund? I made myselt
disagreeable once because there seemed a chance of your being
poor, and now you are going to make jourself disagreeable "
"No, Sylvia, I am too happy to be disagreeable. What welcome can I give you glad enough, my brave girl, for having
come to your lover ? our own world ; and if other people despise your husband you will never acorn him, will you, Sylvia?"

Scorn you 1" she echoed. "You know I have always considered you the best and noblest of men. Yes, even when I "We will forget all
We will forget all past sorrows, Sylvia. And now tell me how you came here. I have bern too surprised and too happy
to ask the question any sooner. How did you come to Antto ask the question
"Your mother, perhaps, came with you. The mother for "Your mother, perhaps, came with you. The mother for

## you, and to cling to you." <br> Sylvia looked ombarrassed.

"No," she said; " my mother is not with me.
Was he going to use his right as her betrothed lover, and him uneasily; looked wrd questhas brom oyes that hardly saw the tall white house sunith place, with gables and shining windows, and little mirrors stuck out to "Where is she then, darling ?

Where is she then, darling? She should have bsen with you at such a time as this. Does she doubt my friendship
her ? My Sylvia's mother would be sacred in my mind." er ? My Sylvia's mother would be sacred in my mind."
ers. By and bye, of course, it will be different. She is staying near London with old friends. You need not trouble rourself about her, Edmund; she is amply provided for."
" "I have no doubt of that. But you said you did not come Antwerp alone."

## "ell."

She saw the little shiver he gave at the mention of her son
an involuntary expression of that lurking jeslousy with which he had ever regarded the heir of Perriam. Here was a claimant for Syivia's love who could never be tarust asidowhose claim would strengthen and widen year by year, till by nost by her naturat priderent to her husband. Maternal love must needs al an absorbing passion And Edmind had sacrificed too much to his mistress to endure the thought of sharing her effection even with her child. "Oh, the little boy
look.
"Yes, Edmund. He is to be your son henceforward re
"I cannot help loving him for his mother's sake, if ___
"If what, Edmund ?" asked Sylvia, when he hesitated.
"If you do not love him too muoh."
"You need not be afraid of that," she answerdd, with her cold smile, "I am not a model mother."
The phrase jarred upon him somehow, although but this moment he had been jealous of the child's claim upon he "Yo.

You shall love him as much as you like, darling," he said. "I don't moan to be a cruel stepfather. The little one shall be as dear to me as if he were my very son. Is he not yours, Sylvia," with a sigh, "you little know what fond day dreams I usivia," with a sigh, "you little know what fond day d
"Never mind the past, Edmund, we have the present and "Never m
the future."
"Yes, darling, happiness has come to us at last." tures."

Let me seal my peters and
"You have been writing to then I am at your se:vice." "No, I wrote yesterday to tell her my whereabouts, in case she should oare to write to me. But I hardly expect a lettor I am an outcast from D $\operatorname{san}$ House."
"For my sake? Well, Perriam
"For my sake? Well, Perriam Place is at your disposal till St. John is twenty-one. Twenty long years to look for-
ward to. We shall be tired of mansions perhaps by that time and glad to fall back upon the comfortable old house which i mine by my marriage gettlement. But to whom have you mine by my marriage settiement. But mother?
"To my chief at the Bank, telling him that I can never return to Monkhampton, and he mast get me a post else. where."
"'lear up your letter then-ar wid a postscript to say that
you have done with banking aitogethen
"No, Sylvia. If we are to live at Perriam Place, I shall aimply cancel this letter, and write to tell the directors that with the
"What, you mean to stick in an offi : - to earn som, paltry pittance for both of us?" agid Sylvia indignantly an ample income for both of us?" said Sylvia, indignantly.

I mean to be-so far as possiblo-just the man I was when I first loved you, Sylvia, and not less independent. Do you sioner upon the wealth your first husband left you? No, dearest, let me but earn my liviny-my habits are simplemy wants few. Let me earm my five hundred a year, which
will more than suffice for my own maintenance-and though I may live among splendours that are not my own, I shall feel myself not the less an honest working man-not unworthy of your lova."

Do as you please," said Syivia, offended, but stifling her anger, "I see you intend to be my master."
"No, dearest, only the master of my own
all rososonable things I will be your slave." indepondence. In

## CHAPTGR LVILI.

bhadrack bain at raulit.
Mr. Bain arrived at Antwerp the day. aftor that moeting between Lady Perriam and her lover. Ho had been detained at Ostend for som6 hours-arriving in the early gumuer dawn found astir at the hotel where Mr. Bain wought shelter and refreshment. There ould be no train to carry him on to Antwerp till eight o'clock. The slumberous waiter took Mr. Bain into a salle-d-mainger, looking into a dismal court-yard, with into a salle-d-manger, looking into a dismal court-yard, with
three long windows, curtained with white muslin. Here, on
narrow table, appeared those pasteboard piles offruit and those bouquets of painted paper flowers which beautified the daily meal for the patrong of the hotels. These decorations seem never to be removed by night or
The traveller seated himself at one end of the table, and after waiting about an hour was rewarded with a breakfast of coffee and rolls, and a cold fowl. This despatched ne perambalated the silent town-and the sea wall, thinking his own thoughts, and but little moved to admiration by the novelty of the scene around him.

Shall I be in time to find them?"
That was the question which he was perpetually asking of Little by little moant syivia and Edmand.
Littie by iittie shutters were opened, shrill-voiced maidand purify the thresholds of doors. Ostend gradually awoke to life ; and at last, after a delay that had sorely vexed the soul of Mr. Bain, the Antwerp train started; and jogged along the sandy country at the leisurely pace of Belgian trains in gen. eral. Such a stunted apology for a train as it seemed to-Mr. Bain, who was accustomed to the West country express, with its long line of carriages and screaming encine, rushing arrow-
swift ecross the face of the country. This train travelled at a foot pace.
"I could have walked faster," thought Mr. Bain impationtly as be looked at his opposite neighbour, a fat little priest, whose broath sent forth odours of garlie as he read his breviary; a stalwart matron sat beside Mr. Bain ; brawny youthe riage with warm humanity. The Belgian trains contsin no more carriages than can be flled to repletion.
Nover had Mr. Bain endured such a wearisome journey. The nnumerable little stations, the dust, the heat, the conntry women who assailed the travellers with baskets of fruit, the everlasting talk and screaming at every halting place, the getting in and getting out. His patience had beon sorely ex-
ercised by the time the train rumbled into the gloomy AntTerp terminus.
The sun seemed at its hottest as Mr. Bain drove through the streeta, everything glared whitely at him. Happily tho drive was short, and he found himsell at the door of the Peter "There is
began is an Kagilish gentleman staying here, I believe $\left.\right|^{n}$ nommés itanden"" "Ur. Standen.
aiter in wen was here, sir, this morning," answered the waiter, in very fair English. He was a German waiter, a
wanderer on the face of the earth, and a linguist. "Ho left this morning."
"Left! At what time this morning?"
This was a death-blow. If Edmund standen hid left Antwerp, Mr. Bain felt little doubt Sylvia had also left the oilg. She could but have come here for one purpose. To join he lover. He gone, she must have gone too.
"You are sure, Mr. 8tanden left
"You are sure, Mr. Standen left Antwerp ?" he asked the waiter, "gare that he did not go to another hotel."
"Quite sure, sir. He drove to the railway station before "Quite sure, sir."
ight this morning."
"Do you know where he was going?"
"No, sir, not exactly. But when he first arrived here he he may hare changed his plang, but be he may
"Have you had an English lady staying at this h juse, yed-

- Thore has bee But an English lady came here yesterday at about noon to see Mr. Standen, and they went out together. Mr. Standen was " Weas thay."
"Was the lady joung and in deep mourning?"
Procisely, sir. Young, in mourning, and extremely
pretty." "That will do. Have you any ides where the lady was staying?" Standen had said he had dined at that hotel when he came in


## last night"'

Mr. Bain rewarded the waiter and drove off to the St. Antoine; there to discover that lady Perriam had been there, had taken the principal suite of apartments with the intention of occupying them some time, as the manager supposed, and had departed with bag and baggage, femme de chambre, child and
nuree, the morning at eight o'clock, for Col ogne, the manager believed.
Mr. Bain started for Cologne by the flrst train that would convey him. © He snatched a hasty savourless meal at the buffet of the railway atation, and departed without rest or respite, aorely tormented in mind. They had the start of him, and age. There was only one thought from which he could derive Comfort. Certain preliminaries must be gone through before Mr. Standen could marry Sylvia-certain papers procured,
certain notices given, before the knot could be tied. These certain notices given, before the knot could be tied. These fore the time could elapse, Mr. Bain would have overtaken the lovers.
It was night when he arrived at Cologne, too late for inquiries that must needs occupy cousiderabli' time, as he had no clue to help him in his search. He dil what he could. He questioned the oustom-house officers as to any Enylish travellers who might have arrived at Colugne that night But the custom-house people told him that swarms of English travellers arrivod aslialogne by every train, chat almust all travolThey had no power to distingaish oie particular group among They had no power to distinga
Mr. Bain began his quest at eight o'clock next morning, and cent hotel in Cologne, and even at boarding houses, but had learned nothing defnite. No one could tell him of any party answering his description, and as to name, travellers were for the most part nameless. They came and wont, and the hotel keopers knew no more of them than of the swallows that flew over the housotops. Mr. Bain ceased from his endeavours thoroughly dieheartened, knowing not which way to go.
From Cologne they might have taken one of many routes. He took the most frequented, and went up the Hhine in a
ateamer-stoppling at overy landing place-everywhere pare steamer-stopping at every landing
suing his coarch; and always vainly.

To be continued.


Tify Late Capt. G. L. Hefben, Drekabd at Prat-Se

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