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# SEVEN YEAR Illustrated News

VOL. III.—No. 13.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1871.

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FANCY DRESS ENTERTAINMENT AT THE VICTORIA SKATING RINK. FROM A SKETCH BY OUR ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 135.

## THE ONTARIO ELECTIONS.

On Tuesday, March 21st, the second general election under confederation was held in the Province of Ontario. The Province, the largest in point of population, and the second as regards territory, is apparently bound to be foremost in all that affects the working of the, as yet, new constitution. It was first to summon its Local Legislature; it is the only Province which has ventured to trust the law-making power to a single chamber, led by a responsible executive; and it must be said, measuring the venture by the result, that it has, up to this time, proved very successful. The elections were held at the earliest moment after the close of the fourth and last session of the first Legislature. They were also held under a new and most stringent election law; stringent as against bribery, treating, and intimidation, and also in respect of their being completed in one day, and all on the same day. These last provisions both militate very strongly against what may be called election *finesse* or generalship, but as they impartially affect all parties, only those who have been wilfully remiss can suffer by their operation. We fear, however, that their ultimate tendency will be to bring the elections more and more under the control of the professional politicians, to bring the direction of public opinion on political questions within the guidance of a couple of coteries, as in the United States, where the disappearance of healthy public sentiment is a matter of very general regret. Should this consequence follow it will be the fault of the people themselves, many of whom so foolishly shrug their shoulders at election times and declare that they do not care how the contest goes. Happily at present there need be no great anxiety on that score, but the day may come when those who have lazily, or from motives meaner even than laziness, shirked their electoral duties, will have cause to regret it. If men would regard the exercise of the franchise not as a right nor a privilege, but as a duty imposed upon them in virtue of their citizenship, and vote solely with a view to their country's good, there would be little occasion for the complaint, so frequently made that political contests are conducted in the interests of individuals without regard to the public. In Ontario it is generally conceded that the recent election was very fairly conducted, though there are, of course, several seats to be contested. Public opinion is very active and very independent in that Province, and it will be well should it always remain so.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature in these Ontario elections is that both parties claim the victory. Until the meeting of the Legislature, therefore, when one of them must suffer a shock to its calculations, they will have the pleasure on both sides of feeling that the country is on their side. The following summary of estimates of the result may not be unworthy of remembrance:

The *Toronto Globe*, omitting Algoma where the election does not take place until a couple of weeks hence, gives Opposition 41; Ministerial 32; Independent 8.

The *Toronto Leader*, counting Algoma as certain for the Government, gives Ministerialists 45; Opposition 35; Independent 2.

The *Toronto Telegraph* gives substantially the same classification, except that it puts the Opposition at 33, and the Independents at 4.

Going outside of Toronto the Ministerial and Opposition journals follow very nearly the lists laid down by their Metropolitan contemporaries, so that while it may be said that the Opposition claim a majority of two or three, the Ministerialists profess to have a majority ranging from six to a dozen. Time will tell.

## CONSECRATION OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF QUEBEC.

The consecration of the newly appointed Archbishop of Quebec took place on Sunday, the 19th March, in the presence of nine Bishops, about two hundred priests, and six thousand of the laity. From the very full and carefully prepared report of the *Quebec Morning Chronicle*, we extract the following account of the ceremony:

"One of the most august ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church is the consecration of a Bishop. The essential rite by which the power of the Episcopacy is communicated, is the imposition of hands, with prayer; but the preparatory examination,—the delivery of the emblems of pastoral authority, and the various other ceremonies—form a whole, which is at once splendid and impressive, but in the words of the illustrious Archbishop Kenrick:

"Those who regard it as an idle display are strangers to its nature and meaning."

"According to the rules of the Church, it is exacted that, when possible, at least three Bishops should assist at the ceremonial. Nevertheless, it is admitted that one Bishop is competent to the full and perfect conferring of the rite. Yesterday, the ceremony of the consecration of the Revd. Elzéar Alexander Taschereau as Archbishop of Quebec, took place in the Cathedral of Our Lady of the Immaculate Conception of Quebec, with all the pomp and ceremony of the Roman Ritual, and nowhere, perhaps, outside of St. Peter's itself, is the Ritual more gorgeously elaborated than within the walls of the Church we have named—the oldest Cathedral Church, we believe, in North America. The consecration of a Bishop must take place on a Sunday or the Feast of an Apostle.

Yesterday was deemed by His Grace the Archbishop-elect as a peculiarly appropriate occasion for his consecration. It was a Sunday, but it was moreover, the first occurrence of the Feast recently proclaimed by the Pope in honour of St. Joseph, under whose special patronage he has placed the Church throughout the world, and which has been decreed a Feast of the first class. The ceremony of consecration was performed by His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, Doctor Lynch, and the Assistant Bishops were Doct<sup>r</sup> Horan, Bishop of Kingston; and Doctor Larocque, Bishop of St. Hyacinthe.

"The consecrator was attended by Very Rev. Mr. Cazeau as Archdeacon, and Rev. Messrs. Buteau of St. Anne's, and Lagace of the Normal School, as Deacons of Honour. The Deacon and Sub-deacon of the Mass were Rev. Messrs. Godbout of the Cathedral, and Coté of the Seminary. Rev. Mr. Laliberté, of the Archbishop's Palace, acted as Notary Apostolic and Master of Ceremonies.

"The other Bishops present were: Doctors Bourget of Montreal; Guignes of Ottawa; DesGroses Briand of Burlington, (Vermont, U. S.); Farrell of Hamilton; Langevin of Rimouski; and Lafêche of Three Rivers. Amongst the other clergymen present we noticed Rev. Messrs. Mailloux, Proulx, McGauran, Rousseau, Hamelin, D. Racine, Langevin, Resther, Sullivan, Durocher, Lobergan, LeMoine, Kilroy.

"His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, accompanied by Major Taschereau, A. D. C., occupied the principal seat in front of the sanctuary rails. The French Consul-General occupied a prominent position, as well as the Professors of Laval University, who were in full academic costume. Among others present were the Judges of the different Courts, members of the Legislative Council and Assembly, Judge Maguire, of New Carlisle, a large number of officers of the Volunteer force, the representatives of the city press and of the *Canadian Illustrated News*, Sheriff Taschereau, &c., &c.

"The scene presented on entering the sacred edifice was truly grand. Over the High Altar and around the Sanctuary was draped in scarlet and gold. This, with the magnificent altar furniture and carpeting of the sanctuary, produced an effect difficult to describe to those who were not present. Surmounting all were the Papal arms, having on either side the flags of Great Britain and France.

"Contrary to the custom usual on these occasions, however, there was no drapery in the nave, and this we are informed was in order not to interrupt the view of the sanctuary from the galleries and organ loft. Near the railing on the gospel side was a temporary altar for the use of the Elect, and on a credence table were placed the offerings he was to make to the Consecrator, and which consisted of two tapers, two small barrels of wine and two loaves of bread. This is a relic of ancient discipline—when all the faithful were accustomed to present at mass various offerings for the support of the clergy. The next object that challenged attention was the magnificently carved Archiepiscopal throne, which is a gem in its way. The procession entered the Church about half-past nine, and passing the Chapel of the Holy Family, returned through the Chapel of the Blessed Virgin, passing through the main entrance to the Sanctuary, where each clergyman took the seat assigned to him.

"The Consecrator after being vested, seated himself with his attendants in front of the altar, where the Elect wearing his *biretta* was led to him by the Assistant Bishops; after saluting the Consecrator they seated themselves, the senior assistant on the right and the junior on the left of the Elect. After a pause their mitres were removed, and all rising the senior assistant addressed the Consecrator as follows:

"Most Reverend Father, our Holy Mother the Catholic Church, requires of you to raise this Priest here present to the burdensome office of a Bishop."

"The Consecrator—Have you the Apostolic commission.

"Ans.—We have.

"Consec.—Let it be read.

"The document was then presented to the Apostolic Notary by the Assistant Bishop and read, at the conclusion of which the Consecrator said "Thanks be to God."

"The Oath of Office was then taken by the Elect, and is as follows:—

"I, Elzéar Alexander, elect of the Church of Quebec, will be from this hour henceforward obedient to blessed Peter the Apostle, and to the Holy Roman Church, and to the most blessed Father Pope Pius and to his successors canonically chosen. (a) I will assist them to retain and defend against any man whatever, the Roman Popedom, without prejudice to my rank. (b) I will take care to preserve, defend, and promote the rights, honours, privileges, and authority of the Holy Roman Church, of the Pope, and of his successors, as aforesaid. With my whole strength I will observe the rules of the Holy Fathers, the decrees, ordinances, or dispositions, and mandates of the Apostolic See. (c) When called to a synod I will come, unless I be prevented by a canonical impediment. I will personally visit the Apostolic See once every ten years, and render an account to our most blessed Father Pius and his successors aforesaid, of my whole pastoral office, and of every thing in any way appertaining to the state of my Church, to the discipline of the clergy and people, and to the salvation of the souls entrusted to my care, and I will humbly receive in return the Apostolic mandates, and most diligently execute them. But if I be prevented by a lawful impediment, I will perform all the things aforesaid by a certain messenger specially authorized for this purpose, a Priest of tried virtue and piety, well instructed on all the above subjects.

"I will not sell, nor give away, nor mortgage, enfeoff, anew nor in any way alienate the possessions belonging to my table, (d) without the leave of the Roman Pontiff. And should I proceed to any alienation of them, I am willing to contract, by the very fact, the penalties specified in the Constitution published on this subject." (e)

"The foregoing formulary having been recited, the Consecrator holding with both his hands the book of the Gospels open on his lap, the Elect who was still kneeling before him touched the sacred book with both hands and said: "So may God help me, and these Holy Gospels of God," at which the Consecrator said: "Thanks be to God."

"The following comments on the foregoing oath are from the pen of an eminent Divine, and we think it well to the proper understanding of it to give them:

"(a) *Canonice intrantibus*. The canonical entrance into office by regular election, in conformity with the sacred canons, is the ground of the Pontiff's claim to obedience; and his authority is exercised in the just and equitable spirit of the Canons.

"(b) *Salvo meo ordine*. This exception is worthy of attention. In supporting the privileges of the Pontiff, the Bishop

does not forgo any of the rights of his order, or pledge himself to any act inconsistent with his office.

"(c) The various decrees, mandates, or other enactments here referred to, are such as are strictly within the limits of the ecclesiastical authority.

"(d) *Mensa* means the provision for the support of the Bishop, especially the revenues, or real estate appropriated for that purpose. The actual incumbent is not allowed to dispose of this property or to encumber it to the prejudice of his successor. This clause, however, has little reference to us, as we have not ecclesiastical benefices.

"(e) The penalties are ecclesiastical censures, inflicted by a Papal decree on such as alienate Church property contrary to the Canons."

The Elect and his assistants then seated themselves, and the Consecrator proceeded to examine the Elect on the principal articles of faith, and the questions having been duly answered the Mass was proceeded with, and the prescribed ceremonies for the consecration of a Bishop having been performed and the Mass concluded, the officiating Archbishop, Mgr. Lynch, of Toronto, intoned the *Te Deum*, which was sung by the choir, the newly consecrated Archbishop, attended by the Assistant Bishops, in the meantime, passing through the Church and administering his benediction to the assembled congregation. It is at this stage of the service that our artist took the sketch which is copied on another page. The sermon, a most impressive one, was preached by His Lordship the Bishop of Rimouski. Of the music the *Chronicle* says:

"The musical portion of the service, Haydens' 16th Mass, was under the management of the able organist of the Cathedral, Mr. Ernest Gagnon, and consisted of a full choir, numbering at least 200 voices, including the members of the Musical Union. The instrumental parts were played by Messrs. Lavigne, Lavigner, Pare and other amateur musicians. The *Gloria in Excelsis* and *Credo* were given with great effect and power. Mr. Gagnon deserves special credit for the perfect and uniform training of this voluntary choir. At the offertory the orchestra with most brilliant effect played Mendelssohn's Priests' March."

## CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

## SENATE.

Monday, March 20.—The Act for the Extension of the Church of England Synod to New Brunswick, and the Revenue Collection Corrupt Practices Bill were read a second time, after which the House adjourned.

Tuesday, March 21.—After some conversation relating to the entry of British Columbia into the Dominion, the Revenue Collection Corrupt Practices Prevention Bill was passed through committee.

Wednesday, March 22.—On motion of Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL the House adjourned as a mark of sympathy for the Speaker in the severe affliction that had overtaken him in the loss of his daughter.

No sessions of the Senate were held on Thursday and Friday.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, March 20.—Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER, after expressing a hope that the House would be enabled to adjourn by Easter, moved for a double Saturday sitting, and also to grant Government measures precedence after half-past seven on Thursdays. Some minor matters then occupied the attention of the House, after which the following Bills passed their second reading: Mr. Harrison's Bill relating to the Stamp Duty on Notes given to Mutual Insurance Companies, which also passed through committee; the Bank Bill; the Bill to amend the Fishery Act; the Independence of Parliament Bill; and the Bill to extend the provisions of the Militia Act to Manitoba and British Columbia. In reference to the latter Act, Sir GEORGE CARTIER read a letter from Mr. Reade, Registrar of Her Majesty's Government, expressing very great approbation of the Canadian Militia Act. The House then went into committee and passed the items under the following heads:—Penitentiaries, \$289,634, excepting Directors of Penitentiaries, \$9,000; Lighthouse and Coast Services, \$303,697; Fisheries, Marine Police, \$70,000; Cutting Timber, \$73,400; Steamboat Inspection, \$8,500; Indians, \$8,100; Miscellaneous, \$584,900. The last item under this head, the vote of \$400 for opening up communication with the North-West, provoked a lengthy discussion, in the course of which Sir George E. Cartier took occasion to allude to the injudicious article in *Blackwood*. The items for the Collection of the Revenue were passed formally, it being understood that the discussion on these would be taken up on the concurrence. Committee then rose and reported and the House adjourned at 11.30.

Tuesday, March 21.—The Currency Assimilation and Fenian Raid Indemnity Bills were read a third time and passed, Mr. BLAKE taking occasion on the latter of paying a high tribute to the courage and promptitude of the volunteers. Hon. Mr. MORRIS moved concurrence in the resolutions to exempt paraffine, wax, grease, etc., from excise duties, and also to reduce the excise duties in Manitoba to rates proportionate to those levied on customs. The resolutions were adopted, and a bill in accordance introduced. Sir F. HICKS moved concurrence in the resolutions of the Committee of Supply. The various items were passed with more than the usual amount of objections and explanations, a lively skirmish—in the course of which the SPEAKER was several times obliged to call the House to order—taking place between the Ontario and Nova Scotia members relative to a subsidy to a steamboat line between Halifax and St. John. The House adjourned at 12.40.

Wednesday, March 22.—Mr. TREMBLAY introduced a bill to provide for voting by ballot. The Bill to amend the Customs Act received its second reading and passed through committee. On the motion for the third reading, Hon. Mr. HOLTON moved in amendment that it be referred back to committee for the purpose of repealing the duties on coal, wheat, and flour. It was stated on behalf of the Government that they would be guided by the sense of the House, and after a long discussion the amendment was carried by 83 to 54.

YEAS.—Anglin, Barthe, Beaty, Beaubien, Bechard, Benoit, Blake, Blanchet, Bolton, Bourassa, Brousseau, Bowman, Burpee, Caron, Cartwright, Cheval, Chipman, Currier, Coffin, Coupal, Crawford, [Leeds] Cimon, Delorme, Dufresne, Ferris, Forbes, Fortier, Fournier, Gait, Gaudet, Geoffroy, Gendron,



Godin, Hagar, Hamson, Holton, Irvine, Jones, [Halifax] Kompt, Killam, Kirkpatrick, Lucerte, [Langlois, Little, Macdonald, [Glengarry] Magill, Masson, [Soulanges] Masson, [Terrebonne] McConkey, McDougall, [Lanark] McDougall, [Renfrew] McMonies, Merrit, Mills, Moffatt, Morrison, [Victoria] Oliver, Paquet, Pearson, Pelletier, Pickard, Pouliot, Poser, Ray, Ridford, Renaud, Ross, [Champlain] Ross, [Victoria, N. S.] Ross, [Wellington, C. R.] Ryan, [Montreal West] Scatcherd, Smith, Snider, Stinton, Thompson, [Haldimand] Thompson, [Ontario] Tourangeau, Tremblay, Wallace, Wells, Workman, Wright, [Ottawa Co.] Wright, [York, Ontario, W. R.] Total, 83.

NAVY.—Archambault, Ault, Baker, Bellerose, Bertrand, Bown, Cameron, [Huron] Campbell, Cartier, Colby, Costigan, Crawford, [Brockville] Daoust, Dobbie, Dunkin, Fortin, Gancher, Gibbs, Grant, Gray, Grover, Hincks, Holmes, Howe, Jackson, Jones, [Leeds and Grenville] Keeler, Langevin, Lapin, Lawson, McDonald, [Antigonish] McDonald, [Lunenburg] McDougall, [Three Rivers] Mackenzie, McMillan, Morris, Morrison, [Niagara] Perry, Pinsonneault, Robitaille, Ross, [Dundas] Ross, [Prince Edward] Ryan, [Kings, N. B.] Savary, Scriver, Simard, Simpson, Street, Sylvan, Tilley, Tupper, Webb, White, Whitehead, Wilson. Total, 55.

The House went into committee, Mr. Mills in the chair. The committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again. The House adjourned at 12:45.

Thursday, March 23.—After some conversation relative to the admission of British Columbia into the Dominion, Mr. BLAKE, in moving the House into committee on the North-West Resolutions, presented a series of resolutions condemning the Government policy with respect to Manitoba. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER replied at length to the arguments of the mover, and concluded by moving an amendment confirming the action of the Government. The debate continued until six o'clock, and after the recess the House went into Committee of Supply and passed the following items:—Intercolonial Railway, \$5,000,000, (a long discussion arose on this item); Nova Scotia Railway, \$31,100; Eastern Extension Railways, \$213,800; Extension of Intercolonial Railway to Halifax, \$150,000; Harbours and Piers, \$326,000. Committee reported and asked leave to sit again, and the House adjourned at 1.05 a. m.

Friday, March 25.—After routine the House went into Committee of Supply and passed the following items:—Protection to Little Hope Light House, \$5,000; Re-vote for Ottawa Parliament and Departmental Buildings, \$40,000; do. do. Library, \$50,000; Tower, Railing, Grounds, etc., \$207,000. On the item \$200,000 for Public Buildings in Halifax, a long debate arose in which much bitterness was exhibited, the members of the Opposition accusing the Government of dealing unfairly with Nova Scotia, while the members of the Government defended their course, and denounced the Opposition, particularly the Ontario part of it, as striving to stir up an angry feeling against Nova Scotia. At length the item was carried, and the House adjourned at 2.07 a. m.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL HOTEL, PORT HOPE.

This fine house is the property of Mr. O'Neill, and in connection with the new Music Hall forms an imposing and elegant block of buildings, occupying the corner of Walton and John Streets. The ground floor is composed of two fine shops used as dry goods and general stores by Mr. O'Neill, and three others used as billiard-parlour, offices, &c., for the hotel; the front is of brick, sanded and coloured so as to make an exact imitation of brown sand stone; the windows are surmounted by elegant dressed cornices; the top of the building being enriched by a heavy highly ornamented moulding, supported by four very handsome carved scroll brackets. This commodious house has lately changed hands, and is now rented by Messrs. Mackay & Hoffman, two gentlemen well and favourably known by the travelling public. A marked change has taken place in the comfort and attention provided for guests, the proprietors sparing no trouble or expense to make their visitors feel at home. As these gentlemen have both been in the hotel business for many years, there is no doubt about the St. Lawrence Hall being now a first-class house, where every comfort and attention will be found by pleasure-seekers and business men.

NEW MUSIC HALL, PORT HOPE.

The New Music Hall at Port Hope was opened with a concert on Tuesday, Feb. 28, and was attended by about six hundred of the elite and beauty of Port Hope. The room was comfortably filled, and the concert was a complete success. Morning dress was the order of the evening, and the large number of beauties of Port Hope looked, if possible, more bewitching in their hats and feathers than in evening dress. The following programme was carried out in an admirable manner under Mr. Philp's management:—

PART I.

1. Bijou Fantasia, from "Adm's Opera,"—Riviera.... Band.
2. Song,—Comic,—*Drayton*,..... Mr. Holland.
3. Storm March Gallop,—*Jullien*,..... Miss Barrett and Mr. Rose, assisted by Orchestra.
4. "Though Poor My Cot,"—*Cavatina*,—*Donizetti*,.... Mrs. Bradley.
5. Piano Solo,—*Gallop Bravura*,—*Ketterer*,... Miss Barrett.
6. Song,..... Miss O'Carroll.
7. Cure Quadrilles (by request),—*Coots*,..... Orchestra.
8. Song,—*Waiting*,—*Millard*,..... Miss Williams.

PART II.

1. Scotch Fantasia,—*Downing*,..... Band.
2. Ballad,..... Mrs. Bradley.
3. Overture,—*Boildein*,..... Miss Barrett, Mr. Rose, and Orchestra.
4. "Nightingale Trill,"—*Gauz*,..... Miss Williams.
5. Covent Garden Valse,—*Strauss*,..... Orchestra.
6. Song,..... Miss O'Carroll.
7. Song,—*The Twins*,—*Comic*,..... Mr. Holland.
8. "God Save the Queen,"..... Band.

Conductor,..... Mr. Philp.

The concert was commenced by a portion of the 46th Battalion Band, which played all the pieces laid down in the programme in most excellent style. Too much praise could not be given for the careful manner in which they played all their pieces. It is very rare to hear so good a volunteer band. Mrs. Bradley's singing was highly appreciated by the audience,

and she received well-deserved encores. Miss O'Carroll, although suffering from a severe cold, sang in a very pleasing manner. Miss Williams, owing to some delay on the road, did not arrive in time. Her place was kindly taken by Mr. Holland, who sang "The Ould Irish Gentleman" with variations in place of the *apropos* song of "Waiting." The programme was closed by the band playing "God Save the Queen." The Music Hall is a substantial white brick building; the lower portion forming large and convenient stores; the upper portion occupied by the hall is supported on elegant metal columns, and pilasters forming store fronts. The building is the property of Mr. O'Neill, whose enterprise and taste for improvement is universally acknowledged. The interior of the Music Hall is plain, elegant, and of good acoustic dimensions. A large dais occupies a portion of one end of the hall, retiring and dressing-rooms the other. Two neat chandeliers occupy the central panels of the ceiling; they were originally used to light Prince Arthur's ball-room at Montreal. The floor of the room is formed of narrow red pine plank, which, with a little polishing, will be all that is required for the purposes of a ball-room. The length of the music room is 94 feet, the breadth 45 feet. The hall is leased by Mr. O'Neill to a number of Port Hope gentlemen who have formed a company, and hope to make good use of the fine room for musical purposes. The company have good reason to be pleased at the large and fashionable attendance at their opening concert. A very fine grand square Chickering piano was sent down by Mr. Nordheimer from Toronto for use on the occasion.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE CELEBRATION AT THE VICTORIA SKATING RINK, MONTREAL.

The wedding day of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise was very generally celebrated throughout Her Majesty's North American Dominions. In the Province of Ontario the day was observed as a holiday, but in Quebec, no doubt on account of the following Saturday being a statutory holiday, business was not suspended, and the observance of the event was confined principally to private circles. In the city of Montreal the usual amount of bunting was displayed on the streets, the only notable exception to the rule being in the case of the public buildings, which, by some unaccountable oversight, exhibited nothing but bare poles. A religious service was also held by members of the Presbyterian body for the purpose of beseeching a blessing on the union just consummated.

The great event of the day, which has furnished our artist with a subject for an exceedingly pretty illustration, was the skating carnival held in the evening in the Victoria Rink. Skating carnivals have, for the past few years, been of such frequent occurrence as almost to have ceased to be objects of any public interest, but the entertainment held last Tuesday week exhibited such novel features as to be worthy of more than ordinary notice. The skaters, who appeared in the usual variety of *bizarre* costumes, arrived at the rink at eight o'clock. Shortly after this the gas was turned down, and what appeared to be a dazzling column of light shot up from the centre of the ice, attracting the attention and admiration of all present. The ray of light proved on further examination to be a beautiful prismatic fountain, which played during the greater part of the evening, throwing streams of many hued light on the already motley collection of colours that covered the ice. Another remarkable feature in the entertainment, though by no means an extraordinary one, considering the occasion of the gathering, was the great preponderance of Highland costumes, and especially the preference exhibited by the masquers for the Argyll and Lorne plaids. The scene depicted on our first page was one entirely out of the ordinary programme. In the centre of the rink was a small bower, which, on opening, disclosed a youthful couple representing the Marquis and the Princess, the latter in bridal costume, and the former in full Highland dress. The pair who had the honour of thus representing for the nonce the newly-married couple were Master McPherson and Miss Fairbairn, and exceedingly proud they appeared to be of their position, which they both sustained with admirable grace and effect. The band of the Grand Trunk Volunteer Corps furnished music during the evening.

LOUIS XVII. IN THE TEMPLE.

The illustration produced on another page over the above heading is one which will immediately arrest the attention of the student of history. The painter has evidently made an especial study of his subject, and, thanks to the care which he has lavished upon it, has produced a masterpiece. The mere matter of the picture is but simple—an attenuated figure seated on a stone, with clasped hands and up-turned eyes—the image of suffering hope. Those who are thoroughly acquainted with the history of the unfortunate young prince whose figure we have before us, will alone be able to appreciate the depth of feeling that the artist has thrown into his work. One glance at the cowering figure recalls vividly the many cruel sufferings to which the young Capet was subjected by his ignorant and bigoted tutor—the hard blows, the indignities heaped upon him on account of his royal lineage, the cruel outrages offered to his inest sensibilities, the days of terror and nights of watching, and, far above all, the gnawing remorse that tormented him with having been, though unwittingly, the cause of his beloved mother's death. Such sorrows for one so young were enough to produce madness, and it was no wonder when, after two years of "Republican education," the young prince succumbed to death that brought him only welcome relief from life. The careful observer will notice how faithfully the painter has carried out his idea. The eyes of the prince, who sits in a shrinking attitude, are turned to heaven, with an expression implying that his only hope is from above. Beside him lie a tattered satchel and a much worn copy of the *Monteur* of January 21, 1793, announcing that "la tête de Louis est tombée," and winding up with the usual flourish of "Vive la République," in hideous contrast to the news it publishes. Behind is a cobbler's table with the usual instruments of Simon's trade.

THE CROWNED HEADS OF GERMANY.

The long-cherished project of German unification having at last been accomplished—though perhaps not exactly in the manner for which its originators had hoped—a brief account of the principal princes under whose reign and auspices the amalgamation of the Empire has been effected, may prove not

uninteresting. On another page will be found the portraits of these crowned heads. Conspicuous among them, supported by the Kings of Wurtemberg and Saxony, is old William I., "German Emperor and King of Prussia." The Emperor is the son of Frederick William III., and brother to the late King, for whom from 1858, when the latter's mind gave way, he acted as Regent, until 1861, when he succeeded to the throne. King William was born in 1797, and in 1829 married the Princess Augusta, daughter of the Grand Duke Charles Frederick of Weimar. Two children were the result of this union, the eldest of whom, the Crown Prince, (now Prince Imperial) Frederick William, who was born in 1831, married in 1858 the Princess Royal of England. For a further account of the Emperor's life the reader is referred to Vol. II., No. 7, p. 105.

King Charles I. of Wurtemberg was born in 1823, and succeeded his father in 1864. His Majesty is a Colonel of a Russian regiment, and in 1846, following the almost invariable custom of the male members of his dynasty, espoused a Russian Princess, the Grand Duchess Olga Nicolajewna, sister of the present Czar. There being no issue, the Crown, should the kingdom not share the fate of Hanover, would devolve upon the King's nephew, Prince William. During the Schleswig-Holstein war, King Charles followed the policy of his father, and formed one of the Minor States party in the Diet. A treaty between Prussia and Wurtemberg was concluded in August, 1866.

John, second King of Saxony, was born in 1801, and succeeded his brother, the late King Frederick Augustus, in 1854. In 1822 he married the Princess Amelia Augusta, daughter of Maximilian I. of Bavaria. King John has been distinguished no less by his literary labours than by the activity he has exhibited in political matters. Already at the age of twenty he entered the Finance Department at Dresden, in which he attained the highest post. In the Saxon Parliament he took a leading part in debate, and in 1831 assumed the command of the National Guard. On the Schleswig-Holstein question, King John joined the Minor Powers against Prussia, in consequence of which the Prussians invaded his kingdom in 1866, and forced him to purchase peace at the price of a million and a half sterling and the cession of the important naval station of Koenigsberg.

King Louis of Bavaria, the youngest of the German sovereigns, was born in 1845, and succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, Maximilian Joseph II., in 1864. The young King is noted for his simple tastes, and above all for his passion for music and art.

Frederick, Grand Duke of Baden, was born in 1826, and succeeded his father, Grand Duke Leopold, as Regent, in 1852, to the exclusion of his elder brother, Louis, who was mentally incapable of governing. In 1856 he assumed the title of Grand Duke, and the same year married the Princess Louise, daughter of the King of Prussia. Within a few days after his marriage, the Grand Duke, who has been continually engaged in struggles with the ecclesiastical power, had a narrow escape from assassination.

Frederick Francis II., Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin, has been the object of great attention during the recent war, as one of the principal leaders of the German army. He was born in 1829, and succeeded his father in 1842. He was twice married, first to a princess of the house of Reuss-Schleiss, and afterwards to a princess of Hesse.

The remainder of the German princes, with, perhaps, the exception of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, are objects of but little interest outside of the German world of princedom. The latter monarch has a claim upon our attention solely as being the brother-in-law of the Queen. Duke Ernest, the elder brother of Prince Albert, was born in 1815, and succeeded his father in 1844. In 1863 his name was put forward for the vacant crown of Greece, but for state reasons he declined it. In Germany the Duke has acquired a reputation as one of the most earnest labourers in the cause of German unity. It is now announced that he is on the eve of starting on a tour through the United States and Mexico and it is not improbable that he may visit Canada, where, in view of his relationship to our own royal family, he is sure of a hearty welcome.

THE CITY OF HAMILTON, ONT.

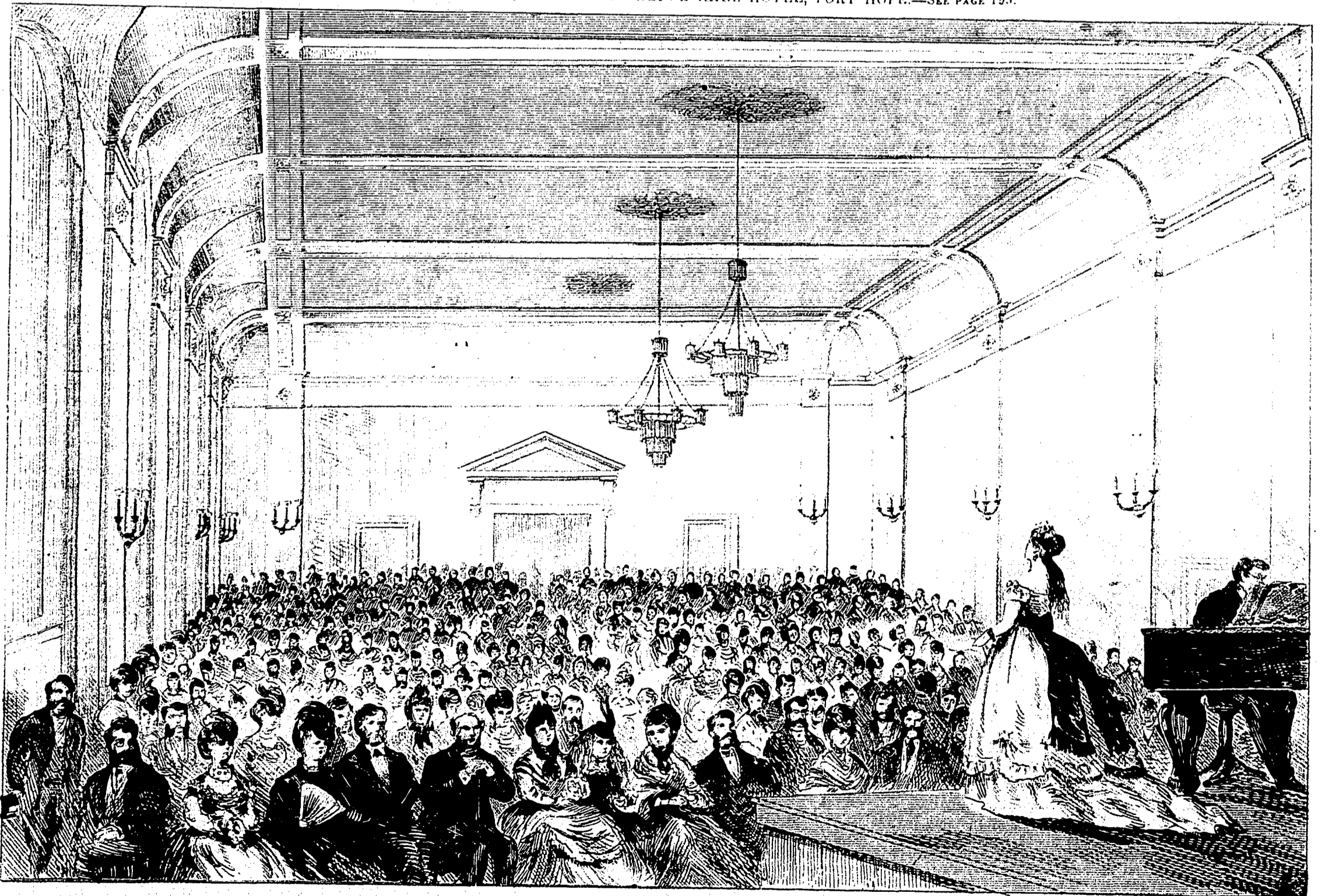
Having on page 83 (No. 6) and on page 130 (No. 9) of the present volume given a description of the situation of the city of Hamilton, we invite our readers this week to take their stand with the artist, just under the brow of the "Mountain," at an eminence sufficiently elevated to enable them to look over the housetops. There, near the south-western limits of the city, they may look down upon the beautiful grounds surrounding the aristocratic residences that grace St. George's Ward—the Church of the Ascension, the Central School, the Crystal Palace, and the tall spire of St. Andrew's Church being prominent objects in the picture. In the far off distance to the right stretches Burlington Bay, and beyond it the narrow bar that divides it from Lake Ontario. Hamilton, besides being the head-quarters of the Great Western Railway, has many manufacturing establishments and some of the "heaviest" wholesale firms in the Province. It passed through a severe financial crisis some twelve or fifteen years ago, on account of its unfortunate investment in the Hamilton and Port Dover and Preston and Berlin railways, both of which fell into the hands of the Sheriff, and were sold for old iron. But the city has since recovered from the stagnation caused by these disasters, and is again on the high road to prosperity. Its population is estimated at something over 25,000; but we shall be better informed on this point when the Census Commissioners shall have completed their duties. It has a splendid but expensive system of water works, the supply being drawn from Lake Ontario at a point about seven miles distant, and pumped into a reservoir on the high ground a mile beyond the eastern limits of the city. Court House Square, and "the Gore," previously described, are its only public "breathing places;" but the streets are all wide, and many of them shaded with trees; private grounds are numerous and generally spacious; the cemeteries are attractively laid out in a picturesque locality at the west end; and the Crystal Palace and Central School grounds are generally of easy access to the public.

Mr. D'Israeli says that Mr. Gladstone's character is as bad as can be "unredeemed by a single vice," and that Mr. John Stuart Mill's Parliamentary career may be best comprehended by comparing him to a "finishing governess."



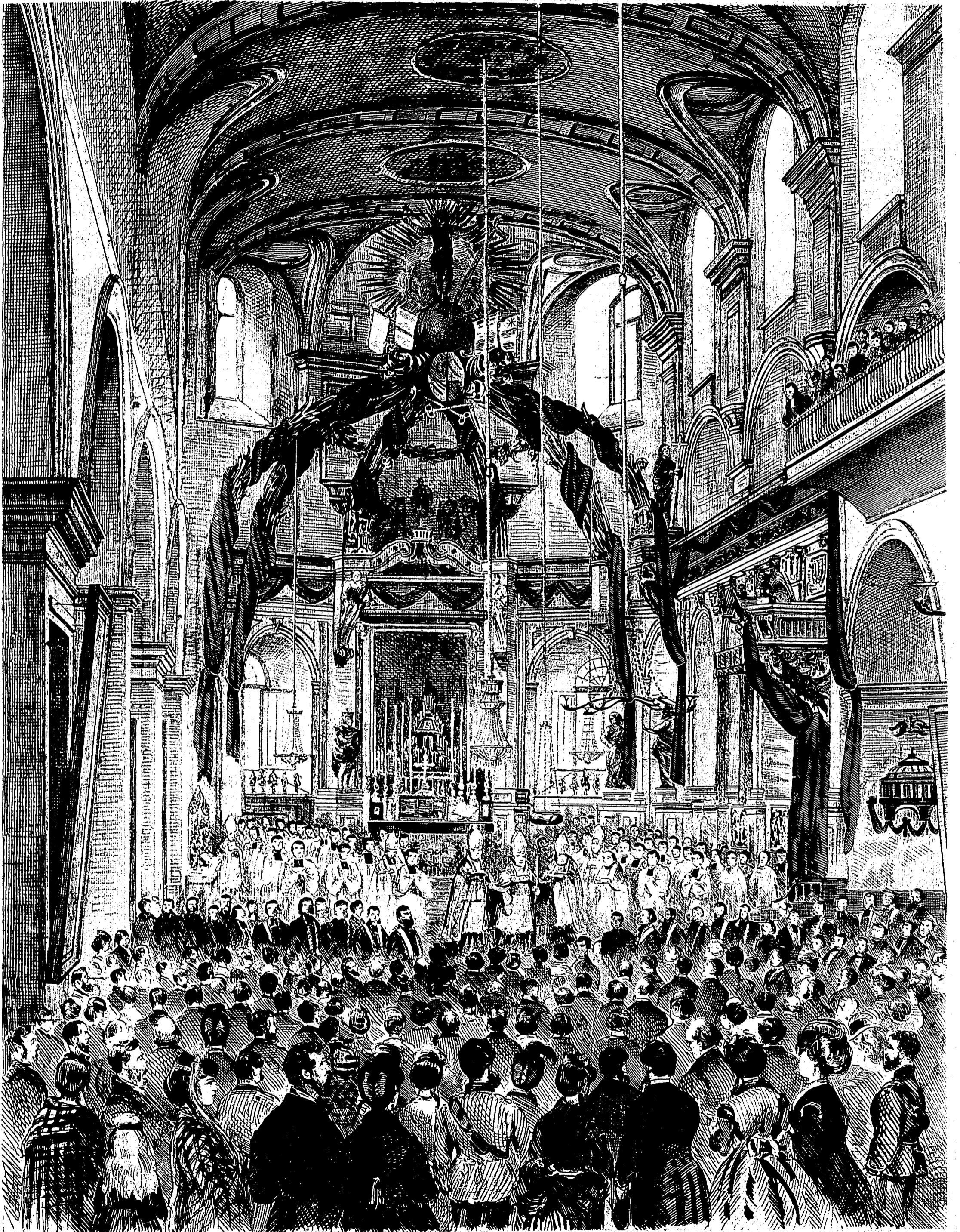


THE NEW MUSIC HALL, AND ST. LAWRENCE HALL HOTEL, PORT HOPE.—SEE PAGE 195.



INAUGURATION OF THE NEW MUSIC HALL, PORT HOPE.—SEE PAGE 195.





CONSECRATION OF THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF QUEBEC, ON THE 19th MARCH. FROM A SKETCH BY OUR ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 194.



## THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

In our next issue we will commence the publication of illustrations connected with the Royal Marriage. Portraits of

THE QUEEN,  
PRINCESS LOUISE,  
MARQUIS OF LORNE.  
&c., &c., &c.,

from photographs recently taken, and selected by our special artist and correspondent because of their fidelity to the originals, will begin the series.

April 1st, 1871.

### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1871.

SUNDAY,	April 2.—	<i>Palm Sunday.</i> Cobden died, 1865.
MONDAY,	" 3.—	Murillo died, 1682.
TUESDAY,	" 4.—	<i>St. Ambrose, Bp.</i> Goldsmith died, 1774. Sir G. Drummond Administrator, 1815.
WEDNESDAY,	" 5.—	Canada discovered, 1499. Abdication of Napoleon I., 1814.
THURSDAY,	" 6.—	Albert Durer died, 1528.
FRIDAY,	" 7.—	<i>Good Friday.</i> Chantrey born, 1782. Great Fire in Toronto, Cathedral burnt, 1847. Prince Leopold born, 1853. Hon. T. D. McGee assassinated, 1868.
SATURDAY,	" 8.—	Hudson's Bay Company established, 1692.

## THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1871.

The report of the Canal Commissioners recently laid before the Government may be regarded as laying down the general Canal policy of the country. That policy is of vital consequence to the trade of the Dominion, and will do much to determine how far we are to share in the commerce of the Great West as well of the United States as of Canada. The subject derives additional interest from the fact that last week a deputation from Chicago, comprising ex-Governor Bross and two other gentlemen, visited Ottawa for the express purpose of ascertaining the views of the public men of Canada in relation to the policy of enlarging the canals, and pressing upon their attention the extent of the Western trade and its prospects of speedy and immense increase. This deputation, through Mr. Bross, expressed the desire of the commercial men of Chicago and the West to reach the Atlantic by the St. Lawrence route—to make of Montreal in fact their seaport, instead of New York; but brought no pressure to bear in favour of any special water route through Canada. They were cordially received by Ministers and members at Ottawa, entertained by His Excellency the Gov.-General, and have returned to their homes well pleased with what they had seen and heard, firmly resolved to bring the powerful influence of the Western States still more strongly to bear in favour of freer commercial intercourse between Canada and their own country. This is, so far, gratifying, even if it leads to no immediate action. We look upon the Western United States trade through our canals as valuable, independently of any considerations of Reciprocity, for the reason that such trade would help to make paying concerns of some of the public works that we actually require for our own uses.

It is, therefore, pleasing to find that the gentlemen entrusted by the Government with the duty of inquiring into the wants of the trade of Canada with respect to Canal enlargement have recommended a policy at once prudent and progressive. They divide the various navigation improvements into four classes. The first class embraces all "those works which it is for the general interest of the Dominion should be proceeded with as fast as the means at the disposal of the Government will warrant." The Commissioners say these works are:

"The Sault Ste. Marie Canal; the raising of the lock walls, waste weirs, and banks of the present line, from Allanburg to Port Dalhousie, in a permanent manner to admit the passage of vessels drawing twelve feet water; the enlargement of the Welland Canal on the scale adopted for it; the Ottawa Canal improvements from Ottawa City to Lachine; and the enlargement of the Chambly Canal on the scale adopted for them; the deepening of the navigable channels in the River St. Lawrence between Quebec and Montreal to 22 feet draught at low water; the construction of the Bay Verte Canal on the scale adopted for it; the enlargement of the St. Lawrence Canals to the same scale as the Welland. At the lower entrance of the Lachine Canal another set of locks to be constructed, with 17 feet of water in the metre sills, forming a second line of connection between Montreal harbour and the upper basin of the Canal."

It will be seen that but two new works rank in this class, the Bay Verte at the east, and the Sault Ste. Marie at the west. The former, though a costly work, will prove of advantage not merely to the Maritime Provinces, but to the country at large, and is, therefore, properly regarded as a work to be undertaken by the Dominion, while the latter is essentially necessary to give access to

Lake Superior through Canadian territory. The following estimate of the cost of these works is given:

Sault Ste. Marie Canal.....	\$ 550,000
Welland Canal.....	6,550,000
Lower Ottawa.....	1,800,000
Chambly Canal.....	1,500,000
Deepening of River St. Lawrence between Quebec and Montreal.....	800,000
Bay Verte Canal.....	3,250,000
St. Lawrence Canals.....	4,500,000
Upper St. Lawrence River.....	220,000
Total.....	\$19,170,000

Here is a proposition for an expenditure of nearly twenty millions of dollars, about sixteen millions of which is to be applied to the improvement of existing channels. This outlay would involve an annual addition of about one million two hundred thousand dollars for interest alone, and hence it is pretty certain that more than the works above mentioned will not be undertaken for many years to come, at least on Government account, and it is desirable that Government should own the canals. The magnitude of the amount of money involved, when the necessity of keeping up a large expenditure for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, and the opening of communication with the North-West, is taken into the account, might well appal the Government, or at least make them hesitate in going further than promising the execution of the several works recommended "as soon as the finances would permit," which very uncertain date is never in danger of having an early fulfilment. But the magnitude of the interests affected so far transcends that of the expenditure, that we believe the several improvements ought to be undertaken without delay. In the estimates for the coming financial year, ('71-'72) an appropriation for canals is made amounting to \$624,000, but though this sum is nearly double the appropriation of last year, it is only intended to complete some improvements already in progress on the Lower Ottawa.

The "first-class" works involving so large an outlay, it is hardly necessary to do more than mention those included in the second, third and fourth classes. With respect to the Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal the Commissioners report that the evidence was so conflicting that they could only recommend a more minute investigation into its practicability. The Murray Bay Canal, i. e., to connect the Bay of Quinte with Lake Ontario—they pronounce a local work, not needed for the general trade of the country. In this conclusion they are doubtless right, though we think the local advantages it would confer ought to induce the Government of Ontario, with its overflowing exchequer, to undertake its construction. The importance of maintaining the Rideau Canal, and even of improving it in view of the prospect of greatly increased trade, is urged. Of other canals for the construction of which charters have been granted to private companies, and for which no public aid is sought, the Commissioners do not deem it necessary to speak at length.

For Mr. Capreol's great project, the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal, they have nothing but condemnation. As application has been made for a land grant to aid in its construction, the Commissioners properly devoted some attention to it, and state their conclusions as follows:

"We do not think that any of the promoters of this scheme in this country have ever fully realized the enormous magnitude of the undertaking. Setting aside the estimates that have been published, which are merely conjectural, and not to be admitted as correct, it is only fair that the public should be reminded of the fact that the proposed canal is of equal length with the Suez Canal, which has cost upwards of eighty millions of dollars, and occupied fifteen years in construction, but it is encompassed with natural obstacles infinitely greater. While the Suez, being on a dead level from sea to sea, is unencumbered with a single lock, the Huron and Ontario has an intermediate summit of 470 feet above Ontario to surmount, which requires 42 locks, and 600 feet of lockage. It has also no less than three deep cuts, the least of which is larger than the celebrated Deep Cut on the Welland, and the largest of which exceeds it in volume 80 fold. The formidable cutting through the Township of King is about twelve miles in length and nearly 200 feet deep at the summit."

The Commissioners express the utmost confidence that Canada would be amply repaid for the outlay by the increased trade which these canals would create, and that with the tolls added to the incidental advantages accruing they would prove a large and positive gain to the public revenue. They, therefore, urge the immediate commencement of the works, in the order enumerated, in the first class.

### LITERARY NOTICE.

"Dor It Down." A Story of Life in the North-West, by Alexander Begg. 380 pages. Toronto, Hunter, Rose & Co.

The Publishers deserve credit for the manner in which they have got out this volume, the contents of which we must defer noticing until next week.

### AN INFAMOUS SWINDLE.

Despite the frequent exposures, through the press, of the dealers in *bogus* American greenbacks, the trade would appear to be still flourishing, as a gentleman connected with this office received the other day a circular from New York, offering to sell him any quantity of "Queer," that is, counterfeit currency, at fabulously low prices. The *modus operandi* need hardly be explained. It is sufficient to say that it is well planned to tempt the cupidity of a scoundrel, and if any such, in Canada, have forwarded good money to these operators in expectation of about nine hundred and fifty per cent advance in return, we should be exceedingly glad to believe that their reward was a bundle of worthless papers. So far as we can ascertain, these skilful operators do not give any imitation currency for the money they succeed in drawing from the "green uns," and if this conviction be well founded their operations partake somewhat of those of Nemesis as against their patrons who would be scoundrels if they dared, or if they knew how to cheat their neighbours. It is five or six years since we first were made aware of the existence of this extraordinary traffic, and that it should still flourish is a melancholy proof of the truth of the saying that "the fools are not all dead yet." And so long as there are such "fools" who part with their money on the terms proposed by these "flash" operators, assuredly there will be rogues in plenty to batten on them. All who receive such letters should hand them over to the police authorities or American Consular agencies in their respective neighbourhoods.

### FOOD AND ITS ADULTERATIONS.

By J. BAKER EDWARDS, Ph. D., F. C. S.

(Continued from Page 50.)

"Truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."  
"Water, abundance of water, and nothing but water."

The appearance of a new Act before the Imperial Legislature on this important subject shows that, after 20 years' experience, British Legislation has failed to accomplish its object, viz., the protection of the public against the fraudulent trader. At present the adoption of the "Act for the prevention of Adulteration of Food and Drink" is simply permissive, and each civic community may adopt it or ignore it at pleasure.

One of its unpopular provisions is that the appointment of officers is made by the central authority, (the Home Secretary) although paid by the local authorities; and the removal of officers is placed in the same hands. This ensures independence of the officers and Analysts, and very properly places them beyond local and prejudiced influences, but this very independence may lead to collision with the local boards—who are naturally very jealous of their control over officers in their pay.

Another element of unpopularity is the general dislike on the part of the British trader of any system of espionage, or inspection, into his affairs, and the general feeling of self-satisfaction on the part of the British public that they know how to go to market and make their own bargains better than any Government or Corporation official can teach them. Moreover, there is a general feeling that trade morality soon finds its level, that an honest public soon finds out and patronizes an honest tradesman, and that a certain sharp-set, bargain-loving section of the public always will be, and deserves to be, taken in by the sharp and unscrupulous dealer, and thus that "things find their level," and that people will find, in the mass, that "honesty is the best policy," (for the public, like the Scotchman, has "tried bath.") This widespread feeling has made the Bill unpopular, and has caused it to be looked upon as a kind of excise Bill—therefore but few communities in Great Britain have adopted it. The new Bill is an attempt to make the Act general in its operation.

It provides that every person convicted of wilfully mixing with any article of food or drink any material, poisonous, or injurious to health, is liable to a penalty of £50 sterling. And any person selling any such admixture, knowing it to be adulterated, is liable to a penalty of £20 sterling. The 4th clause provides that—

"Any purchaser of any article of food or drink or drugs, in any district, county, city or borough, where there is a public analyst appointed, shall be entitled, on payment to such analyst of a sum not exceeding 10 shillings (sterling), to have any such article analysed, and to receive from such analyst a certificate of the result of his analysis, specifying whether in his opinion such article is adulterated, and also whether, if it be an article of food or drink, it is so adulterated as to be injurious to the health of persons eating or drinking the same."

The expenses of the Act are to be borne in London by the Metropolitan Commissioners, in counties by the county rate, in boroughs by the borough fund, and by the "rogue money" in counties in Scotland."

This legislation shows that the evil is felt to be general, and that it can best be met by general legislation, and not by local authorities. Probably, in this province, the "General Board of Health" might efficiently deal with the question, but it would be better handled by the Dominion Government.

Probably local and especially municipal regulations will lead the way to improvement and general legislation will follow. It would be easy to follow up at any length the general sub-

ject of fraudulent adulteration, which has been sketched in these articles, and to show, not only that it is a customary form of trade, but that it is so well known that people smile when the proofs are adduced.

The public are incredulous as to the real amount of family sickness traceable to bad food, bad water and bad air, and often attribute to the effects of climate, illness which is directly the result of their own incredulity.

If flour is so bad that it contains the weevil, the worm, or the acarus, it still finds purchasers—at a price. If meat is condemned as unfit to appear at table it is consumed in the form of sausage or soup.

Unrefined sugar, though it covers the grocer's hand with the itch, is eaten by the public because it can be bought at a lower shade in price than the refined.

Deteriorated food leads to deteriorated health, even where it does not produce gastric irritation or convulsions—and deteriorated health in growing children and in anxious females marks out the ready victims of typhoid fever, cholera, or small-pox.

I am well acquainted with the casuistical argument that the public are able to a great extent to protect themselves. That a government may not be called upon to protect at the public expense the drunkard from potions which no sensible man would drink, or the smoker from the adulteration of the drug which is at best but a questionable luxury; still less the snuffer from the excessive stimulants which he applies by a vicious habit to an organ designed by its Creator to higher ends. And even the most flagrant examples of popular adulteration, viz.: of pepper, mustard, and of condiments and species of all kinds—these, too, are but luxuries—and probably the skill of the good housewife is equal to that of the scientific analyst in selecting the best article when willing to pay a fair price for it.

Where, then, can the line be drawn?

What is public duty, as distinguished from that of private discretion? I reply:—First, protect the ignorant and the young, and grant them the first necessities of healthy existence—pure air, clean sewers, and filtered water. "Reverentia a nos montons." Let this great city commence by setting a good public example, and when in this early spring the floods prevail, and the turbid waters carry with them the myriad germs of intestinal and cestoid worms (sources of convulsions, disgrace and death)—let the poor man and the child have their "cup of cold water" pure as well as free. When this is done our Corporation can with clean hands scourge the dealer in ADULTERATED FOOD AND DRINK.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

LONDON, March 10, 1871.

As anticipated in my last, France had no alternative but to come to terms with her powerful conqueror. Thiers, as Premier, endeavoured to read the Treaty before the Assembly, but was so completely overcome with the powerful nature of the task that he fairly broke down and had to leave the room, another deputy having to read for him the obnoxious document.

A committee was appointed to report on the preliminaries, and it unanimously recommended the ratification of the treaty. A stormy scene followed, during which Napoleon was declared to be solely responsible for the disasters which had befallen France, and the Empire was pronounced to be extinct. Victor Hugo and others of the Radical Republicans denounced the treaty, but finally it was ratified by 546 votes to 107. Victor Hugo has since resigned his seat in the Assembly.

On the following morning (Wednesday, March 1,) 30,000 German soldiers made a triumphal entry into Paris, and, contrary to anticipations, without any great disturbance or outbreak. The march down the Champs Elysees and back must ever remain one of the most curious episodes of the war.

No such misfortune has happened to the European Family as the present humiliation of France, accompanied as it is by the subordination of German liberalism to military force. One cannot realize what such changes mean and what further disasters to freedom and struggles for liberty they may portend.

No one can contemplate a France in decay and ruin without both sympathy and alarm, and a France repairing her injuries and regaining strength will be a nation making ready for another war. The financial situation of the country is enough to frighten the boldest administrator. Exclusive of the great indirect losses to industry, it is computed that the last Bonapartist Empire has added considerably more than the English national debt to the obligations of France. Gradually the European character of the misfortune will dawn upon those who have so constantly urged upon England a policy of selfish isolation. England has looked on and done nothing, while the mischief was impending and while the course of events went from bad to worse. Perhaps a fear of offending Prussia characterized England's policy; still at the present time I know both Tories and Radicals and the feeling among Englishmen is that England ought to have strongly condemned from the first the warlike attitude of the French Empire, however much provoked by Bismarck and his pious King, and subsequently when war began to have prevented both morally and physically the terrific slaughter and bloodshed.

The Cobden Club of Edinburgh adopted last week a resolution that, "while the policy of non-intervention is wise and proper, so far as regards the internal affairs of neighbouring nations, circumstances may arise when intervention may be expedient in the interests of civilization." How significant

is this of a sensible change in public opinion, when men who once revered the name of Cobden, are now not afraid to avow their belief in a principle which only a year ago many among them would probably have denounced as a political heresy of the greatest magnitude against Cobden.

Unnecessarily and terribly, hard as the peace terms undoubtedly are, all will rejoice, while reprobating German rapacity, that peace has been restored at least for a time—very brief, I fear, at the longest. The conditions the French will find too hard for them to respect any longer than they possibly can help. The humiliation of France is for the moment complete, but the teachings of adversity, it is said, are wholesome, and France, whose iniquities were manifold, having been purged in this severe ordeal, may be expected to rise again, purer, stronger and healthier than before. She will remain a richer country than her rival, and though the cost of repairing the waste of the conflict, and defraying her own war debts, will, with the Prussian indemnity, lay a heavy weight upon her, with economy and reform in her administration, she will, one day, rise to be a great country.

The Nemesis which decrees that the gains of aggression are seldom permanent, may visit the offence of which Germany has been guilty.

I mentioned in my last that I was then on my way to Liverpool, the greatest shipping port in the world. From the records of the history of the town—"Saint Patrick, in the year 432, is said to have sailed from the banks of the Mersey on his celebrated mission to Ireland, and suffered shipwreck on the Isle of Man." It is to be regretted that no mention is made of the kind of craft in which the Saint embarked. Ten centuries later we are told there were only 12 ships in port—the largest of which was 40 tons burden. By the returns of last year, to show the growth of the shipping, the number trading to that port was 19,429 vessels, whose tonnage amounted to over 5 millions and a half.

The immense length of docks and the fleet of vessels all bear witness to the immense carrying trade from that port. The London and North-Western Railway Company have just opened a monster hotel at the front of the Lime Street Terminus. The front is 298 feet in length, and the height to the top of the main cornice is 81 feet 3 inches, there being five stories from the ground-floor to the cornice. The building contains 298 bedrooms, and each story can be reached by lifts or elevators, one worked by steam for luggage, and one by hydraulic machinery.

For travellers it is most convenient, as it is reached from the station under cover, and refreshment-rooms opening on the station are to be attached.

I found this most convenient in travelling also in the north of England, say at Newcastle-upon-Tyne and at Hull, at both of which places there are well-managed hotels.

Montreal certainly should make a stir to build a suitable railway terminus and hotel accommodation. When I see the splendid stations and conveniences in this country, I feel terribly ashamed of our dirty, wretched, jumping-off places.

A singular increase in the number of visitors is noticeable in London. The sitting of the Houses of Parliament, the Levees, Drawing-rooms, with the curiosity regarding the coming royal marriage, all conduce to attract a large crowd to the Metropolis.

The unpleasant condition also of the Continent tends to increase the number of visitors. There is no doubt that the International Exhibition will do much to enliven the year. The "Albert Hall," which will form the prominent feature of the coming Exhibition, was tried some days ago by a concert, given to the work-people who have been engaged in the construction of the building, and their friends. Its immense size astonishes every one on entering.

Everyone here is talking of the last "presentation at Court," Master McGrath, the famous Irish greyhound. The Queen, through Sir Thomas Biddulph, expressed a wish to see this extraordinary dog, and accordingly his owner, Lord Lurgan, immediately despatched him to Windsor, where he was duly presented and subsequently held private levees.

The papers say that this was a graceful compliment on the part of Her Majesty to the coursing community at large, and especially gratifying to all classes in Ireland, the country of the famous greyhound's nationality. It may be.

The Rothschilds are out with a Russian loan for £12,000,000 stg., but it does not find much favour, as it is looked very suspiciously upon, particularly in regard to the part she has secretly played in the present war, and as it is likely she may turn these funds into munitions for a war with this country—who knows?

W. M. F.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"THE TARTAN."

To the Editor of the "CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS."

SIR.—I observe by the last number of your paper that you copy an extract from the *Court Journal*, which states that there is an Act on the Statutes of Great Britain prohibiting the use of the "Highland garb" in Scotland. Allow me to inform you that the Arbitrary Act passed in the year 1747 prohibiting the wearing of the "Highland garb" was repealed in the year 1782.

Yours, &c.,

HIGHLANDER.

COD LIVER OIL CREAM.—This preparation, from the laboratory of Messrs. Kerry Bros. & Crathern, of this city, is compounded of Cod-liver oil and the hypophosphites of lime and soda. It is mainly intended to be used in the cure of diseases of the chest, but is of much value in nearly all complaints wherein general debility is to be warded off. The oil being of the purest quality, and rendered thoroughly palatable even to delicate tastes, the emulsion, or "cream," may be safely taken even by persons of a very weak stomach, and of the merits of the hypophosphites it contains it is scarcely necessary to speak. Those who cannot take Cod-liver oil in its simple state, as well as those who can, will find "Cod-liver Oil Cream" much more pleasant to take, as well as a more powerful remedy for those diseases for the cure of which the use of Cod-liver oil is usually recommended.

THE HUMAN MIND AND THE HUMAN HAND.

The human foot is far superior as a mechanical instrument, for general purposes, to the paws or feet of any animal, except those of apes and monkeys. The human hand has, however, peculiarities of construction which render it one of the most wonderful pieces of mechanism in existence, and capable of being applied to a greater variety of uses than any other machine, whether natural or artificial. It is, however, not of the anatomy of the hand that we would speak. The celebrated surgeon, Bell, found it easy to write a large volume upon the human hand. Surely we would be rash to attempt an elaborate discussion of such a fertile subject in a single article. Our intention is merely to notice the mutual dependence of the human mind and the human hand upon each other, and to point out the fact, overlooked by most people, that without his perfect hand, man could never have taken the rank he now enjoys as the mental superior of all other animals.

It is an admitted fact that the human intellect has increased in power, as it has increased in knowledge, by civilization. To-day there may be found savage races of men whose intelligence is not very far above that of our domestic dog, or of the wild apes. But now, were it possible to take any one of these races, and transform their hands and feet into such imperfect paws as those possessed by the dog, and then isolate this species from all other races, in some situation where coarse food could be obtained sufficient to sustain life, who can believe that such a race of beings would ever make a single advance towards civilization?

The chief of all the elements of human progress is written language. By its aid we are enabled to accumulate knowledge, and to concentrate, so to speak, in the present, wisdom acquired in the past. It is absolutely impossible to accomplish this through the medium of spoken language. Let any one who wishes to gain an adequate idea of the relative power of written and spoken language, visit some great library, and, wandering through its alcoves, judge what manner of man he would be who could carry in his mind the facts recorded in the books of a single department, not to speak of the entire collection. And could we suppose such a prodigy possible, how limited would his power be in oral instruction compared to that which books possess, reaching as they do, generation after generation of readers!

But written language and books and libraries would never have existed without the human hand. We are apt to consider spoken language as the principal and most important avenue through which ideas are communicated. It is the principal avenue, but, considered with reference to human progress, it is not the most important. The highest conceptions in art, science, and philosophy, find expression in written language through the hand. This language is not necessarily that by which ordinary ideas are conveyed. It may be a language of colour or form, or both, on the painter's canvas, the sculptor's model, the architect's drawing paper, or the machinist's handiwork. It may be a language of sound in the score of the musician. Whatever the hand does, it speaks a language which is a clear index to the thought which guides it, whether its work be rude or refined.

But the hand is not only an avenue of expression; it is one of the doors through which we obtain a very large proportion of our objective knowledge. In fact, it is the vehicle, so to speak, which brings objects within the reach of the other organs of sense, while it is capable of determining much unaided by any other organ. More than this, the hand has been able to supplement the powers of other organs by the construction of instruments which greatly enlarge the scope of natural sensation.

The eye has discovered much, but these discoveries have been made possible, by the microscope, the telescope, and the spectroscope, which only the human hand could construct. The human ear has explored the mysteries of sound, but only through the help of the monochord, the siren, and other instruments which the hand provided.

We see, then, that the hand is the chief executive of the mind. When the mind wants to call anything to the aid of any of the senses, the order is issued through the hand, which forthwith summons and coerces the brute forces of nature into obedience. Through its energy crude materials are subjected to battering, to grinding, to fiery heat, and finally are compelled to assume the required forms, and take their place in the army of implements and instruments by which the mind forces its way deeper and deeper into nature's labyrinth of wonders. When the mind wants to express its conceptions, the hand is its ready servant, to write, to print, to paint, to carve.

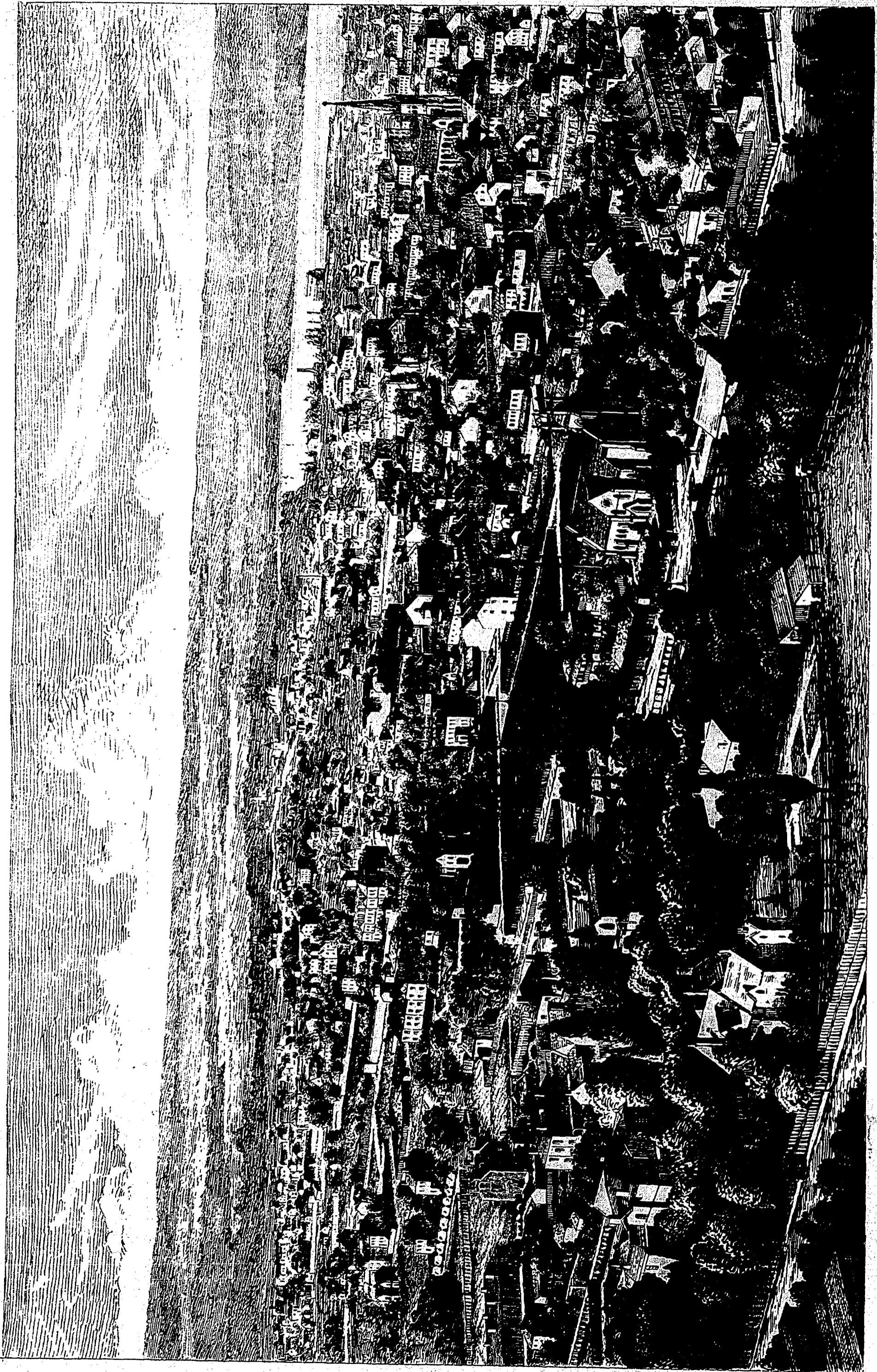
There is another point connected with this view of the intimate mutual dependence of mind and hand, namely, that the mind of one may direct the hands of others, and vice versa; so that skilled minds may always find skilled hands, and skilled hands may not lack for skilled minds, though both may not be possessed by the same person. The greatest works are accomplished through such associations of mental with manual skill. Surely, then, the skilled hand is entitled to a place of honour with the skilled mind. Neither can do without the other, and human progress cannot dispense with either.—*Scientific American.*

A correspondent of an English newspaper has discovered the following "arithmetical curiosity." He says: "Starting with the hands of a clock at 0h. 0m. 0s., the minute hand during one hour passes over the several numbers 1, 2, 3, . . . 12; these being added together, make the sum of 78, which, being multiplied by 24, the number of hours in the sidereal day, make the number 1872, or the date of next year. Of course this has never happened before in the Christian era, and never can happen again." Of course not; but something equally "curious" may be discovered any year if an equally ingenious application of figures be resorted to.

TEMPERATURE in the shade, and Barometer indications for the week ending Saturday, March 25, 1871, observed by JONN UNDERHILL, Optician to the Medical Faculty of McGill University, 230 Notre Dame Street.

	9 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.	MAX.	MIN.	MEAN.	9 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.
Sat., March 19.	34°	36°	38°	39°	28°	33.5	30.40	31.50	30.60
Sun., "	20.	24.	32.5	31°	33°	18°	35.5	30.56	31.50
Tu., "	21.	36.	36°	35°	40°	26°	34.5	29.88	29.78
W., "	22.	32.	35°	33°	37°	32°	29.72	29.70	29.80
Th., "	23.	32.	34°	31°	36°	25°	36.5	29.40	29.85
Fri., "	24.	26°	33°	33°	35°	19°	27°	30.10	30.15
Sat., "	25.	24°	37°	37°	39°	19°	29°	30.12	30.15





VIEW OF THE CITY OF HAMILTON FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MILNE.—SEE PAGE 203.



LOUIS XVII., IN THE TEMPLE.

FROM A PAINTING BY G. WAPPERS.



[Written for the Canadian Illustrated News.]

TRANSLATION FROM VICTOR HUGO.

THE BUTTERFLY.

When the gorgeous butterfly  
In the jubilee of spring  
Floats voluptuously by,  
Borne on gold and purple wing:  
Of those damask wings are torn  
By the faithless rose's thorn.

So—when life is fresh and gay,  
Mortals, with capricious joy,  
Flutter heedlessly away,  
Whither fairest flowers decay:  
Soon, alas! their wings are torn  
By perfidious Pleasure's thorn!

GEORGE MURRAY.

KUNCHUN-CHURLOO.

I WAS not seriously ill, but I wanted change of air, which, even when it is not of a superior quality to that which we daily imbibe, proves frequently beneficial to the hipped and dyspeptic invalid—just as the diet, to be perfectly wholesome, requires occasional variation. I had been two years at Poonah, one of the healthiest, cheerfulest, most desirable stations in the three presidencies; but a close routine of arduous office-work, a surplussage of the red-tape slavery that somehow adheres to every system of government originated and carried out by British heads, it matters not in what country or clime, had undermined the natural strength of my constitution, which required a little repair. I love India—I loved it then, even when authorities and powers were more open to censure than they are now, for happily, not only is the school-master abroad, but with him is to be found the active spirit of conscientiousness, whose rule is progress, and whose law is justice.

I wanted solitude—a little breathing-time from irksome duties, and scarcely less tiresome gaieties. I was sick of merciless field-days, monotonous balls, incessant mess-dinners, and amateur theatricals, where our Lady Macbeths and Lydia Languishes were appropriated by burly captains of the grenadiers, six feet high, and unfledged ensigns, who had not yet mastered the goose-step, nor doffed the unpitied name of griffin. I spoke the principal native languages with sufficient fluency to need no *moonshoe* or interpreter; and needed no other companions in my rambles than two faithful servants, and a sepoy, whose earnest desire to accompany me, backed by my consent, had readily obtained him a month's furlough. He was an excellent *shikar* or sportsman, and a brave honest fellow, whose good qualities I had cognizance of. Determined to avoid the beaten track of mere pic-nic and shooting excursionists, I chose a range of country which, though then peaceably quiet, had, in the war of the Pindarrees, acquired rather an ill fame. I remembered, indeed, that some six years back, an officer and his wife, while journeying through a portion of it, had been attacked by *looties* or marauders, and that though Major Matheson escaped with his life, the body of his wife, who had been cruelly murdered, was found in the jungle some days after, whilst of their infant daughter no traces were ever discovered.

But these days were over, and report gave out no sounds of warning or alarm. My plan was to ride or walk quietly in the morning until I came upon some pretty hamlet or sequestered spot that hit my fancy, and there to await till my one-poled tent and servants came up to halt for the day—for two or three, if I chose. All places were new to me, and each was almost sure to please by reason of that very novelty. Sometimes there were abundance of plants to collect, for I piqued myself on my botany; very often there was prolific game, unattended by risk in the pursuit; and everywhere there was an old pagoda or a ruined *killa* (fortress) to sketch; perhaps the cell of some ancient anchorite beside a picturesque *bowry* or deep draw-well, over which trailed many a variegated liana, or drooped a banian-tree, laden with its bright-red figs, the favourite food of many a bird.

From those ascetic mendicants who spread their praying-carpets by the wayside, it is not difficult to win many a wild tradition by welcome courtesy, and still more welcome coin. I have seldom failed to enter into amicable alliance with the religious pilgrim, whether of Mussulman or Hindoo creed; but there is a way of doing things, and surely it is easy for all who reverence their own God to spare animadversions on the beliefs of others; quite as sincere, perhaps, though not so enlightened.

In a very happy frame of mind I thus passed a fortnight, wandering here and there, to and fro, until at last I came to Jejury, a place of which I had heard, and which, although only twenty-eight miles from Poonah, was in those days perfectly unknown to more than half the European community there. Yet Jejury is not without its claims to the attention of the scene-seeker. It is a Mahatta town in the province of Bejapoor, and not void of paramount importance as a rendezvous for many a follower of Brahma. The celebrity of its *decul*, or pagoda, renders it a favourite resort for the Hindoo religionist. So far back as the year 1792, we learn from the statistics of Bejapoor that the priestesses, as they are called, or dancing-girls attached to the temples, amounted to 250. In 1823, when I visited it, there might probably be fifty less; but the Brahmans and beggars that haunted the purlieus of the dewal were innumerable. Dedicated to one of the endless incarnations of Siva, assumed by him to slay a redoubted and cruel giant, the pagoda has a magnificent appearance as it breaks upon the traveller's sight, newly released from leafy jungles. Situated on a steep ascent, whence a varied and striking landscape salutes the eye, it is visible at a great distance on three sides, where the country is free from wood; and though not covered with gilding, or made musical by glittering bells, like the Buddhist temples of Ava, its gray rugged walls, vast proportions, and salient abutments, here and there profusely festooned with lianas, are well worthy of a minute inspection and description. On the huge misshapen idol, which is the esoteric magnet of the place, it is asserted that, at no very remote period, £6,000 were annually expended; and when the retinue of priests, acolytes, elephants, horses, &c., which is entertained is considered, the fact becomes less a matter of doubt than of astonishment. Certain it is, that this idol is daily bathed in rose-water, and sprinkled with the sacred water of the Ganges, conveyed from a distance of upwards of a thousand miles.

Richly decorated with gems, perfumed with the most expensive *attars*, and surrounded with almost hourly and ever-fresh

offerings of fruit and flowers, the idol is one of the still-existing evidences of the reign of superstitious fanaticism on the earth. The support of the establishment is derived from houses, gardens, and fields given by devotees; nor can it be ignored that the priestesses, the dancing-girls of the temple, are a source of revenue rather than of expense.

I had passed several days here pleasantly enough, when I was asked one morning by a very courteous and intelligent *gosain*, whose acquaintance I had made on my arrival, whether I had visited Kunchun-Churloo.

I replied in the negative, asking what object worthy of observation the place, if a place, contained.

"Maharaj," said he, "it is a place, and one that deserves a visit. The name, as you may know, means the Tank of the Dancing-girl; and the legend which is attached to it renders it a favourite resort to the devout; while to sportsmen, like yourself, there is such abundant variety of game in the jungles and jheels (marshes) near it, that it deserves your investigation."

"And the legend, father, is it so brief as to admit of your relating it in a short time?"

"By your favour, sahib," and the *gosain*, adjusting those robes, dyed with red ochre, which denote the strict worshipper of Siva, related the tradition I here abbreviate:

"Many years ago, when this temple was yet young, the jungle which stretches for four miles towards the west was invested by serpents of such deadly venom and ferocity, as is now only to be found in the *naja* or cobra *da capello*—a sacred emblem, and a worshipped symbol of the Deity. But, unlike this holy reptile, the snakes in the neighbourhood were diabolical spirits, the accursed offspring of the giant Manimal, destroyed by mighty Siva. Now, unhappily, when Siva, or Mahadeo, slew the monstrous oppressor, he neglected to scorch up the blood which flowed from the wounds of Manimal, from every drop of which sprang a vicious reptile. The loathsome twin-headed serpent, spotted with leprosy; the whip-snake, with gray and white bands, whose tail is spiked with poisonous thorns; the green-snake, that darts from the trees on the passer-by; the variegated carpet-snake, whose bite slays ere the bitten has had time to shriek; the black snake, whose fangs emit a sickening odour that fascinates the bird on the bough; and many others, with scorpions and centipedes, were engendered by the blood of the giant festering in the sun's heat. And when Siva, grieved at his omission, and withheld by the Highest from any future incarnation, witnessed the misery that followed, and the desolation of the country, he was permitted to prophesy that the serpent-brood should only be extinct when a priestess of the pagoda, young, beautiful, brave, and chaste, resisting the temptations of the world, should resign herself a sacrifice to death by daring to lead the swarm of reptiles to the lake of the Jins, on the margin of the forest. Well, Maharaj, after many years, a fair young damsel joined the troop of dancing-girls, expressing her determination to offer her life at the tank of the Jins. Two years were passed in holy purification ere the Brahmans consented to the sacrifice, when, perceiving how every temptation that was made to withdraw her from the life of purity and worship she had adopted, was resisted, they agreed. I will not delay my account by describing the grandeur of the procession, and the wonders of the cavalcade that were prepared to do her honour. Obeying, no doubt, the voice of Brahma within her, she refused to mount the sacred elephant that was in readiness, and commanding the Brahmans, the proud Byrages, the Suniassies, and other votaries of our creed, to let her precede them, she stepped forth alone into the jungle, no other weapon in her hand than the *vina* or lute, to which she was accustomed to chant her songs in the service of the gods. O Maharaj! as she entered the forest, followed slowly by the mute and wonderful crowd, every leaf seemed to rustle with life, every tree became alive with livid and horrible reptiles; the air was fetid with breath, and the only sound was sibilation. But, lo! at the first chord of her *vina*, at the first gush of music that issued from her throat, the wind became fragrant as the utterance of a multitude of roses, and the menacing hisses sank into silence, only broken by her glorious voice. Then, too, the terrible creatures, ranging themselves obediently out of the track, without erecting a crest, or vibrating a forked tongue, followed her gravely as she preceded; nor did she falter a step, or pause in her song, till she reached the lake. There, waving her hand in farewell to the crowd, she again began to sing, and, stepping into the water was followed by the noxious swarm of serpents. When she had attained the depth of her waist, she took off her tiara, and, throwing it into the waves, exclaimed:

"Siva, the Destroyer, come now and complete the death of the giant and his progeny!"

"Whereat the whole brood of snakes sank dead into the depths of the pool. When the water had now gained her neck, she cast forward her *vina*, exclaiming:

"Vishnu, the Preserver, let nothing that is poisonous henceforward be found in this lake!"

"And then, with a sound of music strangled in her pure throat by the permitted death, she disappeared beneath the waters. In that spot, where she was last seen, a rocky altar has arisen, whose foot is swathed by the rich foliage and scented cups of the sacred lotus; and thither come the devout, the sick, and the sorrowful, to invoke the assistance of the gentle divinity which presides over what is now called Kunchun-Churloo, the Dancing-girl's Tank."

"Sahib," cried my Mahatta sepoy, Jung Rao, "let me instantly order the *saman geeman* (bag and baggage) to proceed to this wonderful place."

"All in good time," said I, smiling at an eagerness which, whether proceeding from his avowed admiration of the *gosain*, or from the delight he anticipated in a new field for his sporting capabilities, was sufficiently apparent. Thanking the *gosain* for his legend, and quietly depositing an unrejected monetary proof of my obligations in the skirts of his robes, I received his assurance that he intended to follow me to the tank, where he could point out to me the various beauties of the scene.

It was, in truth, a lovely spot; and as I ordered my little tent to be pitched on a gentle knoll, ascending from the verdant rim of the tank, and saw that the silvan beauties of the landscape nowhere deteriorated into thick or sombre jungle, whilst little patches of cultivation—millet, chick-peas, and other grain—testified that agriculture was not altogether wanting; and whilst some scattered buffaloes and sheep were feeding in the rich meadows, or the former splashed like sea-horses in the tank, I could not but think how happily and innocently a few lives might pass here under a kind and paternal dynasty, and blest by education and peace. There was a small

hamlet close by; and the result of our first day's sport was a banquet of game so ample that all who chose had a share in it.

Next morning, when as yet the skies gave forth no rosy courier of daylight, I wandered forth alone, directing my steps to the east, that I might witness the effects of sunrise on the upland glades which ascended towards a distant mountain. There was a broad path; and as I slowly advanced, the cry of the quail amidst the grass, the coo of the wood-dove among the bushes, and the whirr of an owl or bat, retreatin instinctively from the coming light, announced that already dawn was at hand. And yet no signs of it, to my wonder appeared; and presently, as I looked at my watch, and perceived that, instead of coming from the east, which I faced, a dim and unaccustomed light was thrown from behind me, my ears were saluted by the welcome "ram, ram," of the *gosain*, and there, in advance of me he stood, his arms erect and extended, his form dilated, and altogether presenting a very statuesque appearance.

"Glory be to the sun and to its Maker!" cried he; "the west is to Him even as the east!" and turning round as he pointed to the west, I beheld a sight that in very truth astounded me. I witnessed a rare phenomenon, of which I had not then even as much as heard, although I now know that it has been observed by some of our recent travellers. The sight was very fine; for there, in the west, appeared the bright and symmetrical beams of the rising sun, reflected with marvellous beauty from the opposite quarter, where all was dark. There was yet something I cannot describe, but which gave the whole an unnatural aspect, in the clearly defined rays which rose gradually to the zenith, illuminating the horizon with a sparkling sort of rose-white. For perhaps five minutes, not more, this show in the firmament lasted; and then, lo! all vanished, and the east redeemed its appanage of sun and light.

This optical phenomenon, which, many years afterwards, was observed by Hooker among the mountains of Tibet, has been described by him with a graphic pen; and to the credit of my friend the *gosain*, it may be stated that he ascribed no superstitious attributes to it, but hailed it merely as a phenomenal evidence of Deity.

As we pursued our walk, which occupied several hours, for we made the circuit of the tank, avoiding, as only the *gosain* could have taught me to do, some very undesirable quagmires, we came upon a party of Brinzaries—those gypsies of the east—those useful nomads who, in every war, have been found of incalculable service to the English, by bringing grain and forage to their camps. They were driving a few heavily laden bullocks to a clump of trees beside the tank, both cattle and men appearing wearied and worn, for they generally travel by night. As they turned at our approach to make obeisance to the *gosain*, who was evidently known to them, I was struck by the remarkable beauty of a little girl, who, mounted between two sacks of corn, and chatting merrily with a robust elderly woman, seemed to me to be utterly out of place in this scene and society. The child was sunburnt, as well might be; but for all that, her skin was exquisitely fair, her profuse ringlets of an auburn brown, and her eyes of that dark grey which is so much more expressive than either black or blue. The dark, handsome, Egyptian countenance of the woman was in such complete contrast, that I could not help exclaiming, as they began to unpack their cattle, and the girl actively set about helping the woman:

"O *gosain*, that child is a European!"

"Maharaj," answered he, "it is a truth; and wonderful is the history which belongs to it. It may be that the time has come for discovery; and, with permission, I will speak a few words to my ancient friends here, and gain their consent to unfold the matter to you."

I sat down at some distance, while the *gosain* parleyed earnestly with the Brinzaries. Presently—and I knew that all was adjusted amicably—the elderly woman kissed the child, and putting something into a plantain-leaf, pointed towards me. Neither shyly nor awkwardly, but with a sweet and gentle grace, the tiny creature approached me, and making a salam, presented her offering—a handful of delicious dates. She accepted without reluctance the caresses I lavished on her bright and well-cared-for ringlets, and prattled away in a *patois*, part Hindoostanee, part Dukkhani, to which my responses were very vague and concise. She soon, however, ran away from the stranger, when the *gosain* approached me, and commenced his narrative.

"It is some six or seven seasons since Narrainah and Mahla, the Brinzari man and woman who conduct the party, were pursuing the same route they have just come; they were laden with grain, and the Pindarree war having but recently ceased, were travelling cautiously, for the country was then over-run with marauders. In the jungle of Kargholi, about ten miles hence, they were alarmed by shrieks and cries, and the clang of arms. It was dark night; but the flash of torches at no great distance warned them that travellers were being assaulted by plunderers; and in great alarm they withdrew into a thicket for concealment. After some time the clamour ceased, and presently they beheld a troop of men pass by, one of whom led a horse, caparisoned in the European fashion. When they had disappeared, the Brinzaries carefully regained the road, and before long, *ufso!* (alas!) they came upon an overturned palanquin, deserted by its bearers, and lying beside it the yet warm corpse of a European lady, covered with cruel wounds. A faint cry revealed to them a little infant, nearly smothered beneath the body; and in dread that the robbers might return, the men of the party were going to leave the child there, but Mahla had lost a babe shortly before, and, full of compassion, refused to move from the spot until Narrainah was fain to consent to her adoption of the poor foundling. They escaped from the jungles, carrying the little girl with them; and not many weeks after, I saw them, and advised them to go to Poonah, and make the circumstance known to the government authorities there. But they stuffed their ears with the cotton of denial. Narrainah was afraid of bringing trouble on themselves by making the affair public. It might even happen that the murder and robbery would be laid to their charge; and the woman was loathe to give up the infant, whom she had named *Motee* (the Pearl), after her own child. They, in consequence, carefully avoided Poonah, and every place where English troops were stationed; but they are at length convinced that it is their duty to follow my advice, and are willing to resign *Motee*, provided any relation claiming her is discovered."

"My good friend," said I, "the child doubtless belongs to Major Matheson, an officer who, passing that very jungle, with his wife and daughter, was attacked by robbers, and barely

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escaped with his life. His wife's remains were found a week after, but his horse had been carried off, and with it, they supposed, the child. It was through the palanquin-bearers, and a native woman-servant, the whole was made known. They had fled into the woods, from which they did not emerge until a whole day had passed. I have never seen Major Matheson; but he is alive, and will assuredly be rejoiced to hear that his daughter lives. The good Brinzaries may count upon their finding a generous benefactor in one who owes to them the life of his child."

"Mahuraj," cried the *gosain*, "there was a little *kitab* (book) found in the palanquin, and it was the only thing the accursed thieves and murderers left behind."

"Can I see it?" asked I.

It was a handsome, old, much-read copy of Shakspeare; and in the fly-leaf was written:

"Grace Matheson, from her Husband."

It was enough. And as I read the name, the worthy *gosain* held up his hands in admiration. He told me the Brinzaries were quite willing to journey to Poonah, if needful; or to remain at Jejury until such time as I could communicate with Major Matheson. But whilst I was reflecting on the course to be pursued, that which we call fate was anticipating my movements, and about to render useless my interference in the matter.

There are incidents in some lives which follow up each other with such celerity, when least expected, that it is only the utterly thoughtless who can treat them with indifference and disregard. That Providence which foresees all, knows best when the hidden things that perplex us are to be set clearly before us, without doubt and without difficulty.

It was evening, and I was once more with the Brinzaries, the *gosain*, and my little friend Motee, when Jung Rao, running at the top of his speed, announced the arrival, at my tent, of a *sahib* from Poonah.

"Indeed," said I; "who can it be?"

"His salam to you, sir; and he begs you will come and see him. He has sprained his ankle by a fall from his horse; and his *syce* (groom) and baggage have not yet come up."

The Brinzaries are celebrated for their expertness in setting to right all sprains, salving all wounds, and knowledge of all drags; and I had but to mention the accident to receive the proffered aid of Mahl. She hastened to bring from her hoards wherewithal to compound a lotion, or poultice, or both, for the injured limb, and was almost as soon beside the sufferer as myself.

I knew him at once—I knew him well. It was Cosmo Gordon, a young ensign in a native infantry regiment. He was not only a very handsome youth, but was quite the gem of our *corps dramatique*; and, if truth must be told, had played "Emily Worthington" to my "Lucretia Mactab" not a month before.

The sprain was not a very severe one, and Mahl's care and treatment soon gave him relief. It was to amuse him, as he lay on my couch, whilst his own tent was being pitched, that I told him the strange story of the Brinzaries, and shewed him the book whose hapless owner had been so cruelly murdered.

"Good Heavens!" exclaimed he, reading the name—"Grace Matheson! Do you not know, Innes, that she was my aunt?"

Indeed, I did not know. But I will tell the reader what I know. Matheson, now General, was rendered truly happy by the discovery of his daughter, nor had the worthy Brinzaries reason to repent having protected the infancy of one who, in their declining years, became their tender protectress. Motee, otherwise Grace Matheson, is now a happy wife and mother. Her husband, some years her senior, no longer personifies young ladies on any stage; but if the reader visits Subatcheekhuburabad, in Mysore, he will find in Colonel Cosmo Gordon a kind host and an honest man, beloved by all who know him.

## VIEW ON RICE LAKE.

This lake, on which the accompanying sketch was taken, is situated on the eastern boundary of the country of Peterborough. It is some 22 miles in length, and has an average breadth of four miles. The character of the scenery is remarkable for its soft and tender beauty—a character which prevails throughout its whole extent. At the eastern end the Lake narrows. Just opposite this point stands the residence of Francis Birdsall, Esq. The gentle eminence on which it rises, and from whose verandah the writer's sketch was taken, commands the whole Lake prospect westward; the richly-wooded shores immediately below mark the spot where the Trent issues from the bosom of its parent waters. In the summer season the steamer "Otonabee" performs its river and lake trip between Hastings and Harwood; principally a business vessel, but often chartered by pleasure-seekers, and the votaries of Pic-nic and Terpsichore. To the artist the region is instinct with beauty, and often pervaded with a charm of light and shade, and a splendour and wealth of colour which fascinate the eye.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND CATHEDRAL,  
St. Johns, Nfld.

This edifice, one of the finest in St. Johns, was erected at a cost of about thirty thousand pounds. It is built in the early English style after plans by Gilbert Scott. St. Johns contains two other Episcopal Churches besides the Cathedral. The island of Newfoundland constitutes a Bishopric, having been erected in the year 1839, when the Right Rev. A. G. Spencer was appointed Lord Bishop by letters patent from the Crown. In 1844 the present Bishop of Newfoundland, the Right Rev. Edward Fields, was appointed to succeed Bishop Spencer, also by the Crown, but as a matter of course the Church of England in Newfoundland is now placed on the same footing as in the other British American Colonies, and when a vacancy recurs it must be filled up through election by the Diocesan Synod, for which provision has already been made.

A church member at Galesburg, Ill., had his pew rent raised to \$25 a year, and arose and spoke in meeting—said he: "Great Caesar, here's a nice state of affairs, here's the gospel going up and pork going down! What's to become of us?" The minister advises him to "go West" with the hogs.

**THE NATURE OF DIFFERENT GUMS.**—Dr. Sacc, of Neuenburg, Switzerland, has made an extensive inquiry into the nature of different resins. We condense from it the following results. The resins spoken of are copal, amber, dammar, common resin, shellac, elemi, sandarach, mastic, and Caramba wax. All these resins can be reduced to powder.

The following will become pasty before melting: amber, shellac, elemi, sandarach, and mastic; the others will become liquid at once.

In boiling water, Caramba wax will melt; common rosin will form a semifluid mass; dammar, shellac, elemi, and mastic will become sticky; while copal, amber, and sandarach will remain unchanged.

Dammar and amber do not dissolve in alcohol; copal becomes pasty; elemi and Caramba wax dissolve with difficulty; while rosin, shellac, sandarach, and mastic dissolve easily.

Acetic acid makes common resin swell; on all the others it has no effect.

Caustic soda dissolves shellac readily, rosin partly; but has no influence on the others.

Amber and shellac do not dissolve in sulphate of carbon; copal becomes soft and expands; elemi, sandarach, mastic and Caramba wax dissolve slowly; while rosin and dammar dissolve easily.

Oil of turpentine dissolves neither amber nor shellac, but swells copal; dissolves dammar, rosin, elemi, sandarach, and Caramba wax easily, and mastic very easily.

Boiling linseed oil has no effect on copal, amber, and Caramba wax; shellac, elemi, and sandarach dissolve in it slowly, while dammar, resin, and mastic dissolve easily.

Benzine does not dissolve copal, amber, and shellac, but does elemi and sandarach to a limited extent, and Caramba wax more easily; while dammar, resin, and mastic offer no difficulty.

Petroleum ether has no effect on copal, amber, and shellac; it is a poor solvent for resin, elemi, sandarach, and Caramba wax, and a good one for dammar and mastic.

Concentrated sulphuric acid is indifferent to Caramba wax; it dissolves all resins, imparting to them a dark brown colour, excepting dammar, which takes a brilliant red tint.

Nitric acid imparts to Caramba wax a straw colour; to elemi, a dirty yellow; to mastic and sandarach, a light brown; it does not affect the others.

Ammonia is indifferent to amber, dammar, shellac, elemi, and Caramba wax; copal, sandarach, and mastic become soft, and finally dissolve; while rosin will dissolve at once.

It is not difficult by means of these reactions to test the different resins for their purity.—*Deuzlin, Polytech Journal.*

**ENAMELLED WRITING SURFACES.**—A useful substance for making glass labels, sign boards, etc., is made as follows: 30 parts, by weight, of pure saltpetre, 90 parts of fine sand (silicic acid), and 250 parts of litharge, to be thoroughly blended, and then melted. The enamel made by these means can be written or drawn on with the same facility as the best paper; and has the novel, and, we may say, the unprecedented, capability, of perfect permanency, if the ink be properly prepared, as the writing can be burnt in, by means of a muffle, in less than a minute. Another advantage will help to recommend it to ingenious inventors: it can be treated, for photographic purposes, with a substitute for collodion. This substitute can be prepared as follows: 10 parts of gum, 1 part of honey, and 3 parts of bichromate of potash; filtered and dried on the surface of the above-described preparation. The plate is exposed in the usual way. The development is made by dusting, the powder being composed of 10 parts, by weight, of cobalt oxide, 90 parts of iron scales, 100 parts of red lead, and 30 parts of sand. When these components are mixed, the chromate should be decomposed by immersion in a bath of water, acidulated with 5 per cent of muriatic acid. After washing and drying, the enamel should be melted on a piece of iron plate, coated with chalk; a minute's subjection to heat is enough, and the photograph on the enamel, perfectly glazed on, will be apparent.

**SOLID BEER.**—This is eminently an age of condensation, and to put as much possible into the smallest space appears to be the chief aim of science. Liebig's extract of beef reduces a bullock, so far as its food properties are concerned, to the compass of a pint jar, and the lactical produce of a whole herd, by the condensed milk process, may be contained in a quart pot. Truly, the age produces some queer paradoxes, and none more so than in the results of manufacturing science. In former days, says the *Food Journal*, it was the custom to buy bread and even beef by the yard; but we believe that it is only in the present day that we can get our beer by the pound. By a very simple process, introduced by Mr. Mertens, the wort, after being made in the mash-tub of malt and hops in the usual manner, is sucked up by a pipe into a large vacuum, (exhausted by an air-pump,) and then persistently worked round and round, while the moisture is evaporated. The wort emerges from its tribulations with a pasty consistence, and is allowed to fall from a considerable height into air-tight boxes, in which it reposes like hard-bake. It soon gets so exceedingly tough that it has to be broken up with a chisel and mallet, and in that condition is easily sent abroad, or to any part of the world, for people to brew their own malt liquor. We have had the wort subjected to analysis, the results of which, in one hundred parts, show that there is almost absolute purity: Gum, 64.219; sugar, 20.664; lupulin, (the active principle of hops,) 2,000; albuminous matter, 0.600; mineral matter, 1,500; moisture, 11.017.—*American Brewer's Gazette.*

**THE COMPASS PLANT.**—The first mention of the so-called "polarity" of the compass plant, *Silphium laciniatum*, was made in communications addressed to the National Institute, by General Benjamin Alvord, then Brevet Major, U. S. A., in 1842; although the fact was well known to many hunters and others.

General Alvord's first conjecture, that the leaves might have taken up so much iron as to become magnetic, having been negatived by analysis, he suggested that the resinous matter, of which the plant was full, and from which it was sometimes called resin weed, might have some agency in producing electrical currents.

As to its geographical distribution, he stated that it extended from Texas on the south, to Iowa on the north, and from Southern Michigan on the east, to three or four hundred

miles west of Missouri and Arkansas; its chief habitat being rich prairie land.

Dr. Gray thought "that the hypothesis of electrical currents was hardly probable, as resin was a non-conductor of electricity; but that the polarity was due to the fact that the leaves were inclined to be vertical, and the direction of their edges north and south was the one in which their faces would obtain an equal amount of sunlight."

Mr. Charles E. Bessey, of the Iowa State Agricultural School, says:—"We have the curious 'compass plant,' *S. laciniatum* growing in great abundance throughout all this region. The polarity of its leaves is very marked. Use is made of it by the settlers, when lost on the prairies in dark nights. By feeling the direction of the leaves, they easily get their bearing."

From the record of these observers, there can be little doubt that the leaves on the prairies do assume a meridional bearing; and the cause assigned for this by Dr. Gray is undoubtedly the correct one, viz.: that both sides of the leaf are equally sensitive. It is well known that the two sides of a leaf usually differ in structure, that the number of stomata, or breathing holes, is much greater on the under than the upper surface; and that the tissue of the upper is denser than that of the lower stratum. As the two surfaces of the leaf of *S. laciniatum* appeared something alike, Dr. Gray suggested that it would be well to examine the leaf microscopically, in order to see if it corresponded with ordinary leaves in the above respects, or with truly vertical leaves, the two surfaces of which are usually similar, or nearly so. Such an examination was accordingly made, when it appeared that both surfaces of the leaves presented the same number of stomata; while the leaves of other species of *Silphium*, in which no tendency to assume a north and south position is shown, exhibited great difference in the stomata of their surfaces. The magnifying power used was about four hundred diameters.

The observations here recorded appear to show that the meridional position of the edges of the leaf is to be explained by the structure of the two surfaces, which, being identical, at least in the important respect of the number of the stomata, seek an equal exposure to the light; the mean position of equal exposure, in northern latitudes, being that in which the edges are presented north and south, the latter to the maximum, the former to the minimum of illumination.—*W. F. Whitney, in American Naturalist.*

**BILLIARD BALLS FROM GUN COTTON.**—Professor Charles Seely relates a curious experiment. Gun cotton, such as is prepared for making collodion for photographers, is not soluble in alcohol, but if a little camphor is added it dissolves at once. An artificial ivory may be prepared by triturating gun-cotton with solid camphor, which, being subjected to a hydraulic pressure, and then coated with a compound of gun-cotton and castor oil, may be formed into billiard balls, which are pronounced by experts to be superior to the natural ivory.

## WARMING COUNTRY HOUSES.

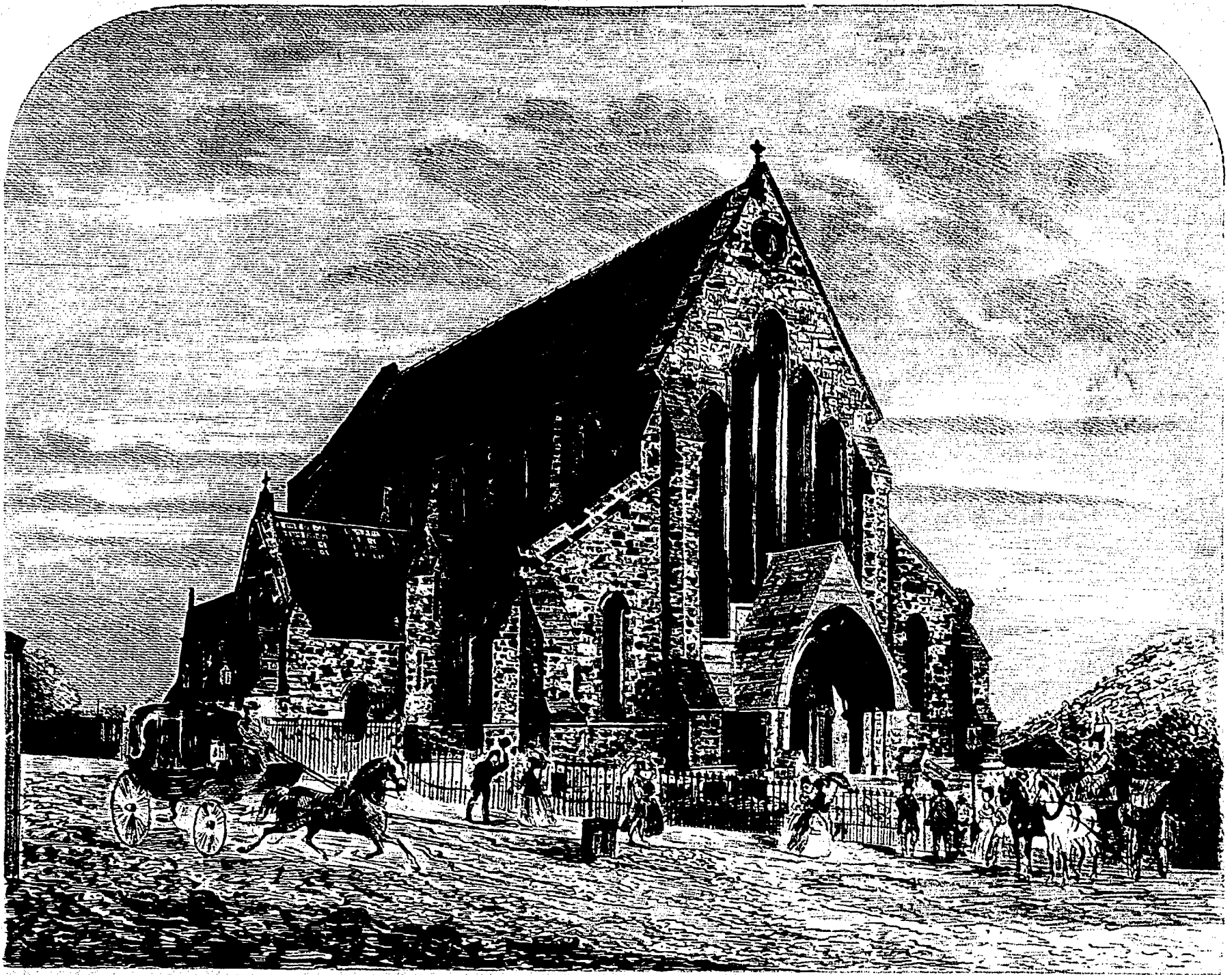
One of the most important items in the preservation of the general health is being comfortably warm all the time, for then we would never take cold. There should be a room in every farmer's family which should be kept at a temperature of not under 65° Fah., from daylight until bed-time, all winter, by stove or furnace heat; stoves are better, because they will bring up the heat more quickly. When the farmer comes in from his work, he is generally over-heated and tired, both conditions making him greatly more susceptible of taking cold; or, on the other hand, he is very cold from having been riding, or engaged in something which has not involved activity enough to keep him adequately warm, and then a well-heated room is exceedingly grateful, and gradually raises the temperature of the surface of the body to its natural condition.

Large stoves consume less fuel in proportion than small ones, and give out more heat, hence are more economical.

It is a common error in the country to have too small stoves, so as to economize space, and under the mistaken notion that they consume less fuel in proportion. A circular stove, six feet high and about two feet in diameter, lined with fire brick two feet high, will keep a large room more equably warm, and maintain a purer atmosphere, with a very much less amount of fuel, than our common stoves. Stoves of this shape, made of porcelain, are used in Germany and Russia, where wood is grown for fuel; and, from personal observation, we think that about half the amount of wood is consumed, giving a greater, better, and more comfortable heat than we have here. In farmers' houses, an immense amount of heat is used in warming "all out doors." The longer a flue is, the stronger the draft; all flues should be built from the ground, thus securing a good draft, and also saving millions of property every year from being burned, which is the case when flues are built on floors up through the rafters and roof.

Two sitting-rooms on the same floor, and one or two chambers above, may be adequately warmed by one stove thus: Let the stove stand in one room, and let a pipe of good size be sent through the partition into the adjoining room, where it should expand into a large drum; from this drum the ordinary pipe should extend, through the floor, into the chamber above, with a drum there if needed. Only a moderate amount of heat is needed in a chamber; but that moderate amount is needed in winter time. There is no advantage in going to bed in a cold room, nor in sleeping in a cold room, nor in getting up and dressing in a cold room; persons may survive it; many have lost health by it. To have the chill taken off the air on going to bed, and when dressing, is comfortable and healthful. A room under 45° is a cold room for a sleeping apartment, and sleeping in an atmosphere, indoors, lower than that is always hurtful, is always positively pernicious, for the simple reason that such a temperature causes the carbonic acid gas of a sleeping apartment to condense and settle in the lower part of the room, where it is breathed into the lungs, with the most pernicious results. Sleeping in a room cooler than above named is especially dangerous to aged, feeble, and invalid persons, as it tends to cause inflammation of the lungs. Persons may sleep out of doors with impunity when the temperature is many degrees lower; that is because the out-door air is pure, is full of life, full of oxygen, without any admixture of indoor poisons, and hence gives a vigour of circulation, which keeps the whole body warmed to its natural point, resisting cold and all diseased conditions.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

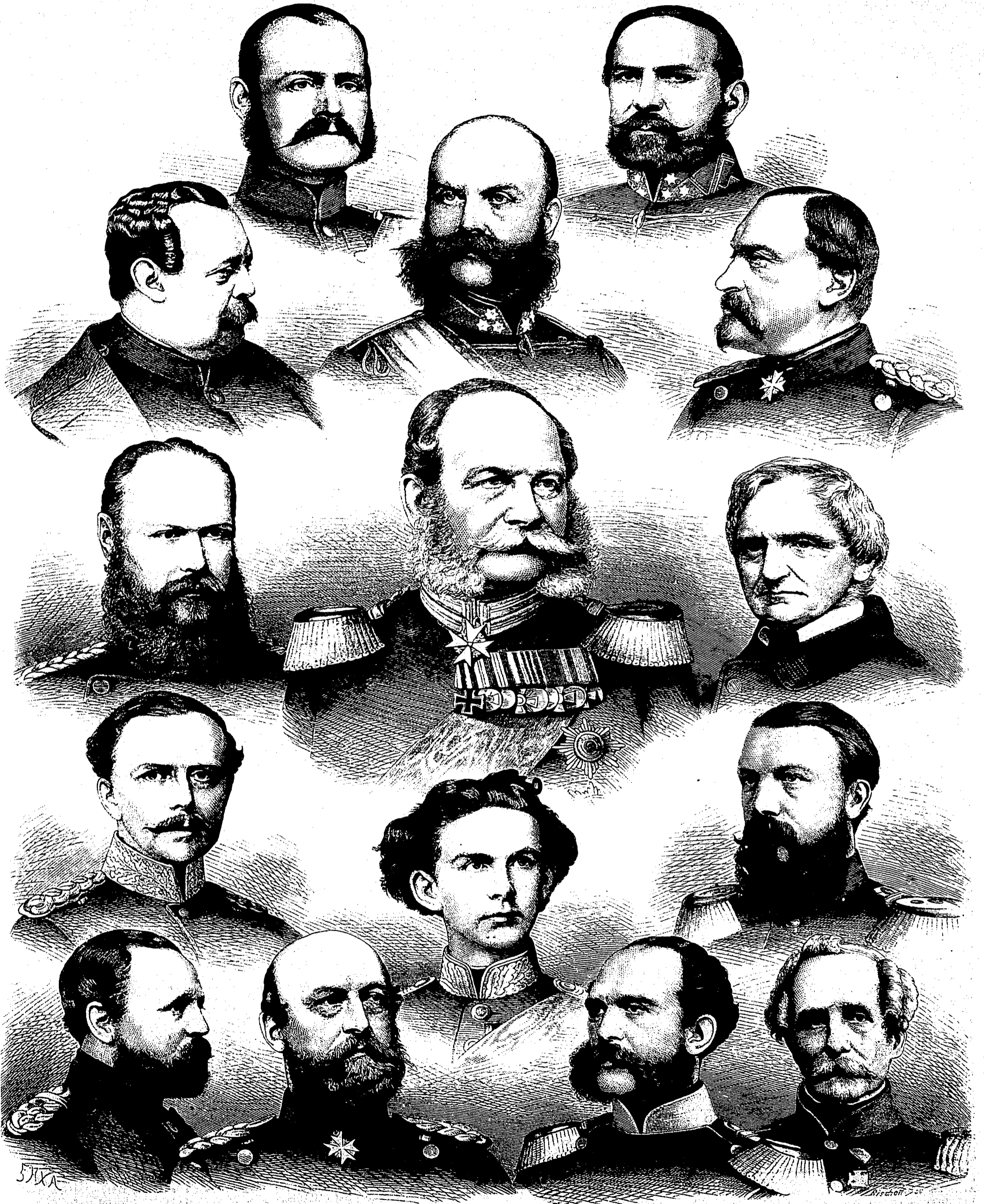




CHURCH OF ENGLAND CATHEDRAL, ST. JOHNS, N. F.—SEE PAGE 203



VIEW ON RICE LAKE, ONT. FROM A SKETCH BY THE REV. M. A. F.—SEE PAGE 203.



Grand Duke of Hesse.  
King of Wurttemberg.  
Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar  
Grand Duke of Oldenburg.

Duke of Saxe-Altenburg.

Duke of Saxe-Meiningen.  
Emperor William.  
King of Bavaria.

Duke of Brunswick.

Duke of Saxe-Coburg.  
King of Saxony.  
Grand Duke of Baden.  
Duke Leopold of Anhalt.

Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

THE CROWNED HEADS OF GERMANY. SEE PAGE 195.



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(Written for the Canadian Illustrated News.)

## TALES OF THE LINKS OF LOVE.

BY ALEXANDER SOMERVILLE.

### LILLYMERE.

#### CHAPTER XII.—Continued

"A good match, Tibby, except in the Squire being so much older than she; but a good match for all that. He is a true man, Squire Steelyard, and wealthy, and always adding to his great gains. And Alcy is one of a wise up-bringing. What a true lady Alcy will be in the Squire's grand house at Conway; and at Toronto in the Parliament time! I'm really happy to hear of this. Willy and Nancy Pearly deserve to have their daughters well married. I am really pleased."

"Now, Tom Ramasine, I'm away. But—yes a minute, only a minute. Ho! Ho, Jott. Ho! On a second time looking into my own heart I cannot go without saying I also am happy at Alcy's good fortune, really happy, Tom. Ho! Ho! Ho, Jott. Ho!"

"That is sensible, Tibby, and kind. Take me with you for a drive, Miss Hayvern. Wait a jiff, only a jiff, till I put things on."

Miss Hayvern waited, entreating the horse tenderly to have patience.

"Have patience, Jotty. Wo, ho, horsy! Her own Jott shall have a sheaf and nobody know; and a feed and a half, when home. Patience brings all things round. Ho! Horsy. Ho! Jott, ho!"

Samson Steelyard, Esq., of the Mills, and Alcy Pearly were wedded; three of her sisters being bridesmaids, to whom were added, by the Squire's request, Lydia Taff of the Castle, Gwyney Owen, and Emily Inkle of the Bank, all upper circle girls.

The marriage was celebrated in Conway High Church, three clergymen assisting the Rector. They had a full choral service according to newest developments of ritual; the grand organ softly joyous—tremulous—touching the ear, as might whispers of spiritual beings unseen; or swelling in volume, vying with the choir of many voices, in waves and breezes, in higher and higher breezes and waves to storms—to rapturous storms of harmony—heavenly harmony. And the full peal of bells in the great tower, Conway bells, joyous wedding bells, rang out on the wind over town and country.

For, Samson Steelyard, Esq., M.P.P., was one of the Church-wardens; morally and financially a pillar in the High Church. Once the poor handloom weaver of Iridale, Lancashire, out of work and hungering like thousands more, now the capitalist of successful enterprise, owner of capacious flour mills and other mills, of landed estate always increasing; member for the County; surrounded by hundreds of families of weavers once poor as he and famishing of hunger; thriving landed gentry now, not so rich and prosperous as the Squire, yet all prosperous, and contributing to the building and endowing of the High Church, and other churches in Conway town, township, and county.

The Squire took his beautiful bride to New York, then to England on the marriage tour. And—not that either of them knew the place except from the Pearly family hearsay, they went to Branxton and Ogleburn in Scotland at foot of the Lammer Moors, Parish of Innerwick. They sought the Lady's Walk, worn by storms and mostly washed away now, where the "Bonny Lass of Branxton," the Squire's honoured mother-in-law, ran at cry of alarm to help Essel Bell, and save the babe from the eagle.

"Some people think that babe is still alive," Alcy remarked, when standing on the Ogleburn cliff.

"I have heard so," rejoined the Squire; "but one would expect somebody to turn up who knew of it. Where is the girl, Essel Bell, whom your mother has always expected to meet alive some time? And the Boy Roy Reuben, where is he? It would, indeed, be a romance of real life were that child, the Heir of Lillymere, to be found; a man grown he must be now."

Squire Steelyard, it was but last year you had the Heir of Lillymere in Conway for months; only you did not know Toby Oman to be that much desired gentleman.

After a journey to the Highlands, to Balmoral, then to London and Paris, the happy pair returned to their sweet, sweet home in Canada.

Clapper Hayvern had been a sailor when a boy, on board a man-of-war, and latterly in Arctic and Ant-arctic surveying ships. He still wore the costume of a mariner; glazed hat or straw, low in the crown, wide in the rim, with broad ribbon; short blue jacket with boat-swain's buttons; turn-over collar of linen—"linen of Tib's spinning," the family said, "none of your factory cotton,"—cloth or white duck on the limbs, needing much hitching up

when he talked; small shoes on neat feet, dancing pumps when dressed in style. His stature five feet six—a sailor every inch of him.

Clean shaved on the chin, but with much whisker at the sides, and hair on his bushy head, he showed on the elongated face two deep furrows descending from the eyes, and wrinkles on nose, chin, brow, which became as writings, darkly solemn, or broadly comical; the changeable eyes twinkling as his feet twinkled when dancing "Jack Robinson" or the "Flowers of Edinburgh." He had played the violin on board ship, and after coming to Lot Four, up to the time when Tibby and Joseph discovered the end of the world to be at hand, then the fiddle was laid aside. But now, that his sister was favourably spoken to by Ramasine, the instrument was taken to Conway to be repaired and stringed anew.

Joseph's beard grew long, otherwise he resembled Clapper. And Miss Hayvern—y younger than either—resembled both as much as the sister may her brothers.

One morning, a week after Squire Steelyard's grand wedding, Ramasine, who farmed fifty acres besides "running the smithy," was in his barn and saw through a chink in the boards that Clapper and Joseph, both in full dress, stood under a wayside tree. The sailor wore dancing shoes and fresh bows of ribbon on hat, on neck, on feet; and the other wore sombre black, the costume in which he had preached the end of the world.

By their gestures, throwing out of the arms by Joseph, hitching of the clothes by Clapper, the smith knew they talked and differed in opinion about something. About himself he had small doubt, though not learning what they said.

The subject was Tibby's dowry which they had come to settle before the marriage, so the intending bridegroom was not far astray. Joseph was the hard brother, Clapper the soft. The sailor had paid four thousand dollars for a bull in England, because of reading in newspapers that high priced cattle became so popular in Canada as to advertise their own fame by magnitude of the purchase money. Says Joseph, still under the wayside tree:

"I'll give her five hundred dollars in money, and a cow, and her own horse Jott, not a penny more."

"No more? It will take half of that to buy her providing."

"She has a good providing, made long since and locked away. Made on the farm, out of the farm, but locked away when we obtained views of the end of this present dispensation. You were at sea then."

"Give her a thousand, Joseph, two cows, and some sheep."

"No such thing, Clapper. The smith is not a poor man himself. I'll warrant Tom Ramasine has a gay clart laid past. You go in first, Clapper, and break this matter to him; you have been abroad and can speak."

"Nay, thou art oldest, Joseph; it behoves you to arrange. I could not offer such a man five hundred dollars with Tibby. Say you'll give a thousand, or fifteen hundred dollars."

"Do you forget the bull, Clapper, you paid four thousand for? Not worth a tenth of the money. And only a plague about the place. Good to fight with all other cattle; with all living things, or his own shadow; good for nothing else. After that daft caper nothing is left for tochar to Tibby. But she may have the brute if Ramasine likes to risk the trouble of keeping him, and five hundred; a cow may be, and a sheep or two; nothing more."

This reference to the four thousand dollar short-horn, or sharp-horn, silenced the sailor; he had made a costly blunder. So the two took courage and faced Ramasine in company. Said Clapper:

"We come, Tom, to speak about Tibby. We have a kind of guess, d'ye see? that you have been offering yourself to Tibby, and she has not cuffed your lugs."

"What if I have offered? I did offer; I'll not deny it."

"And did Tib not clout your haffits?"

"Tibby has agreed to be my wife, Clapper."

"Your wife? Our sister your wife? What tochar do you expect?"

"Not a cent; not one bawbee, Clapper."

To which Joseph responded in glee:

"What will you accept?"

"Not a bawbee of yours. I have money of my own, earned late and early by sweat of the brow; and want Tibby to help to take care of it."

"Noble answer! The answer of a man! Now about the wedding; I and Clapper will pay for that. It will be at our house."

"It will not be at your house. You and Clapper will come to the wedding here at the Corners, bringing Tibby with you."

"We thought of making you a gift of Clapper's Taura Durra, along with Tibby."

"So be. Bring the brute along. I have room for him in the stable. They say he likes music. We shall have music on the wedding day, I'll warrant, and dancing too."

"That might be sinful, Thomas Ramasine. Has Tibby heard of that?"

"It's her proposal, as well as mine. She wants to see Clapper play the violin and dance his hornpipes again. Watty Waddel, the fiddler, is coming from Steelyard's Mills; and

young Clandonal, the Flying Piper, with old Rotherick McTotherick from Conway, and Sandy Gordon. And the Minister says he'll stay and have a reel."

"Then," said the sailor, "I must be off to the town to see about the fiddle, to get her new stringed, and touched up."

"See you be back in good time," says Joseph; "and, mind Clapper! Mind you do not come home fo'. And don't go within the pasture, coming home, where that woful brute of a four thousand dollar short-horn is tearing and wampussing, and battling with everything and everybody. We shall be well quit of him, if you take him, Thomas."

So they parted. The dancing wedding at Ramasine's Corners appointed for next week.

#### CHAPTER XIII.

##### TAURA DURRA, THE RED SHORT-HORN.

WHEN competent judges went to Ramasine's Corners to see the four thousand dollar creature, that price was pronounced moderate. He was a grand red savage; but by misbehaviour had gone down in estimation, far below the price paid in England.

Taura Durra obtains place in these pages for other qualities than the usual bovine points. He loved music, confessing by eloquent silence in presence of performers, that "Music hath charms to soothe the savage beast."

It may have been on the Atlantic passage that the tyrant learned to like the violin, and demand its plaintive, or soft love melodies in preference to fast jigs or reels. Clapper Hayvern played this favourite instrument in the ship, at sound of which Taura was docile and obedient. When the music ceased he raged and roared.

On arriving at Lot Four, Ninth Concession of Conway, the magnificent animal still demanded notes of harmony. The ring in his nose and iron chain remained silent, the head gently nodding, while the sweet sounds lasted; but his feet pawed the ground, the deep voice bellowed, the tail lashed the sides, the horns bored or tore, or tossed at any other creature, thing, or person, if he saw Clapper, and that ancient mariner neglected to play the violin.

"Mother, my own dear, reverent mother," said Tom Ramasine, sometimes called Laird Ramasine, the blacksmith, "had I thought you'd have taken to heart so, and objected to my proposal to marry Miss Hayvern, I'd not have brought the match this length. Never could I have wilfully desired to bring home to the Corners any of womankind to disturb my mother. You once spoke to me to marry a bit slip of a lass, a help you had; what is the matter now, when I'm to marry a woman of mature years?"

"Tommy, of all the girl helps we have had, I could never keep one more than about six, or ten months; they were taken away and married by young fellows who had sense to know girls that might be good wives. All my servant maidens for twenty years past, went away as brides; and are now mistresses of thriving farm-houses; comely wives all of them, and mothers most of them. Hardly one of those helps but I would have loved as a daughter had you married her; but you never made the least offer. I named one or two, as proper for our household alliance. You seemed not to hear me. And now, to prefer that end-of-the-world woman, Tib Hayvern! I know not what has come over you."

"Mother, she has given up the end of the world."

"But what do you see in her? An idle tawpy, coming to the smithy every other day for half a score years, to claver with any one; or every one she met, instead of minding her dairy and spinning wheel."

"Not every one she met. Tibby came, I think, to see me. And by reason of choosing my mother's son, of all men in the four townships joining at Ramasine's Corners, honoured my mother; greatly honoured my mother."

"I'll not live in the same house with her."

I wanted an eident working, tidy, carty body, one that can perform the great duties of life ordained for us of Heaven—the duty to work, and work, and work in virtuous contentment; to work cheerfully, and make others content. To work and lift and sing at her work; such a woman I wanted as a wife to you, Tom. Not one to take the mumps every now and then, and see the end of the world coming, the tawpy. I'll just pack up my plenishing and clothes and flit, and go live with Jenny in the town."

"Deed no, mother. You are not to go from the Corners. You and my father, that's in his grave, felled the first trees here, in a thick forest; just here, where we sit. With your own hands and own axes you did that, I helping. We put up the smithy and the shanty. At The Corners you are still to live. I will build you a new house. For, d'ye see? the marriage cannot be put off now; and you must never go away. No other woman made advances to me but Tibby, and I like her for that, if for nothing more. You know what I am like, long and lean, with wrinkles on my face, and a ruckle of bones in my clothes. It is the late and early labour has done that. She courted me, not I she, but I like Tibby Hayvern for liking me. And you, my mother, dear fond mother, will learn to love her."

"No, Tom, I'll go live with Jenny in the town. There is that tearing, raging, roaring Taura Durra coming. I must leave the Corners, and go to Jenny."

"Say not so, dear mother. Say not you will leave Ramasine Corners. Your own name printed on maps of the country, laid up in Registrar's offices, built in houses, chiseled on milestones, and father's dust lying other side of the fence. You will stay, mother. You will learn to like Tibby. And that Taura Durra shall not come. I'll not have him about the place, the pest."

"Tommy, I'll stay with you over the wedding, any way, and help get the dinner the morn. I may stay longer; only do not let that Taura Durra come here with Tib. Nor let Tib take terryvees about the end of the world. Try and make her happy, Tom, and so prevent the terryvees. Get her to work and lift and sing."

"Taura Durra shall not come here, mother. And I'll make Tibby happy. Only stay, and I will build you a house; and make Tibby lift and sing, don't you fear."

The smith had two apprentices, aged sixteen and seventeen—Larrik and Luggy. Though the lads were, in most respects, different, they were not so distinct in qualities as to be the diligent and idle apprentices; or the good and the wicked. Rather they were the long and short—Larrik, the long boy, Luggy, the short.

Imitating his master's voice on the eve before the wedding-day—a deep, slowly moving voice—Larrik, knowing he was to be overheard, said:

"Oh, for to-morrow! Oh, for to-morrow!"

Luggy also found amusement in plaguing the Laird, but would not have mocked his voice within hearing. This seemingly small dissimilarity in the two was their only difference, in addition to being long and short. Yet, a difference of magnitude if developed. Small in blacksmiths' apprentices; greater in masters; great in Ministers of State. Innumerable transcendent, for weal or woe of nations, in the masters of Ministers of State—the directors of public thought—concoctors of items in newspapers.

"Master," said Larrik, "we should have a ploy to-night, a feet washing; shall I bid some of the neighbours?"

"You are kind, Larrik; but Luggy has a more tender regard. I fear I cannot stand a public feet washing. My limbs are a ruckle of bones. Luggy says I should not risk it."

"But, Mr. Ramasine, it would be no wedding worth the name if we had not feet washing the night before, and creeling the day after."

"True; well, do as you wish; but be gentle with me. Between ourselves, before any others come, when I throw a handful of silver coins in the tub, leave off the washing of the feet, dabble for the money, and I'll escape in the scramble."

Said Luggy, demurely:

"I'll take care, Laird Ramasine, that everything is done as it should be. Trust to me." Luggy had already secretly invited many.

"Yes, I'll trust you, Luggy; you are a faithful lad, at times gniket, but, upon the whole, a good lad; and so is Larrik. It is a great thing for you two to live at the Corners and see the Laird on the happiest day of his life. To see the Ramasine himself married. You may indeed be vaunt."

The neighbours assembled. Larrik carried into the smithy a seat for the bridegroom; also a tub, with tepid water, sweet essences, soap and towels. The fond mother giving the sweet essences.

Luggy, unknown to Larrik, prepared scrubbers of birch and hemlock, soot, grease, tar, feathers.

The Laird, it being a high occasion I give the master blacksmith the title he prized the most, Laird Ramasine sat quietly for a time; hard skiny feet in the water, among many ungentle hands. Then he made wry faces, comical to the un pitying onlookers. Seeing them pause, at some sign from Luggy, he said:

"Surely, good friends, I may pass. My feet will do remarkably well to be married in now. I am to have silk stockings on, and bran new shoes, made in the town for the occasion; black clothes and white vest, and the best man the same. The feet will do very well now, very well. There, I drop one, two, three, ten, or twelve bitties of silver money in the water. Scramble for them, and let me go."

He was held to the seat, and not permitted to go. When that money had been scrambled for, old Purdy threw silver into the water, Luggy privately handing to accomplices the odious ingredients, the grease, soot, and tar. With scrubbers of prickly sprigs they rubbed and bedaubed the bridegroom's feet and limbs. To his great pain this was done; but with twist and wriggle and scrow of the face he bore all; for, said they, it was the way of old-fashioned weddings when Lairds were to be married after a certain time of life, a time which he had now passed. So he writhed and submitted.

Then Luggy did worse, still anonymously. Knowing the Laird had to shave on the morrow, a tedious and painful operation which would be postponed to the last possible minute, that smithy work might not be too soon interrupted, the razors were secretly

notched and blunted, requiring the grinding-stone and much honing to bring them again to a condition of use.

But on the morrow the bridegroom did not work in the smithy. His feet and limbs were in pain, and he sat before a looking-glass trying to shave, making faces which, said he, "should my bride see, she would never come within the door." And "For me to make faces on the happiest day of my life, of all days!"

Luggy came in haste, calling: "Laird! Laird Ramasine! they come! A whole crowd and a waggon with span of grey horses, decked in green branches and ribbons. What a dust they are raising on the road! And you not ready. Haste ye, haste ye, Mr. Ramasine."

(To be continued.)

SPECIAL AGENT WANTED.

AN honourable and lucrative position on the staff of the Canadian Illustrated News is now vacant. A Special Agent is wanted to take charge of the ADVERTISING, to travel occasionally, and write descriptive notices, &c. &c. A Salary and Commission will be given. Energy and business capacity; a liberal education, elegant style of writing, and good address; habits of regularity and sobriety are essential qualifications. Newspaper experience highly desirable. Apply by letter only, giving full particulars, to GEO. E. DESBARATS.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

BOYS having some knowledge of, and taste for Drawing, and desirous of improving the same, can be taken as apprentices in the several branches of Engraving, at the Canadian Illustrated News Printing Office, 319, St. Antoine Street, where they will please apply. Montreal, 1st April, 1871. 3-13f

WANTED, by a French Canadian and lady, good boarding in a private English family, where the comforts of a home can be found. Apply by letter to the office of the Canadian Illustrated News. 3-13f

JOHN UNDERHILL, OPTICIAN TO THE MEDICAL FACULTY OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY. 299, NOTRE DAME STREET, (5 doors East of the Place d'Armes.) 28f

DOMINION OF CANADA.



EMIGRATION

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

To Capitalists, Tenant Farmers, Agricultural Labourers, Mechanics, Day Labourers, and all parties desirous of improving their Circumstances by Emigrating to a New Country.

The attention of intending Emigrants is invited to the great advantage presented by the Province of Ontario. Persons living on the interest of their Money can easily obtain EIGHT PER CENT. on first-class security.

TENANT FARMERS WITH LIMITED CAPITAL. Can buy and stock a Freehold Estate with the money expended in carrying on a small farm in Great Britain. Good Cleared Land, with a Dwelling and good Barn and outhouses upon it, can be purchased in desirable localities, at from £1 to £10 sterling per acre. Farm hands can readily obtain work at GOOD WAGES.

Among the inducements offered to intending Emigrants, by Government, is

A FREE GRANT OF LAND! WITHOUT ANY CHARGE WHATSOEVER.

Every Head of a Family can obtain, on condition of settlement, a Free Grant of TWO HUNDRED ACRES of Land for himself, and ONE HUNDRED ACRES additional for each member of his family, male or female, over eighteen years of age.

All persons over eighteen years of age can obtain a Free Grant of ONE HUNDRED ACRES. The Free Grants are protected by a Homestead Exemption Act, and are not liable to seizure for any debt incurred before the issue of the patent, or for twenty years after its issue. They are within easy access of the front settlements, and are supplied with regular postal communication.

REGISTERS OF THE LABOUR MARKET

And of improved Farms for sale, are kept at the Immigration Agencies in the Province, and arrangements are made for directing emigrants to those points where employment can be most readily obtained. Several new lines of Railway and other Public Works are in course of construction, or about being commenced, which will afford employment to an almost unlimited number of labourers.

Persons desiring fuller information respecting the Province of Ontario

are invited to apply personally, or by letter, to the Canadian Government Emigration Agents in Europe, viz.: WM. DIXON, 11 Adam Street, Adelphi, London, W. C.; J. G. MOYLAN, Dublin; CHARLES POY, Belfast; DAVID SHAW, Glasgow; and E. SIMAYS, Continental Agent at Antwerp.

Also to the Immigration Agents in Canada, viz.: JOHN A. DONALDSON, Toronto; R. H. RAE, Hamilton; WM. J. WILKS, Ottawa; JAS. MACPIERSON, Kingston; L. STAFFORD, Quebec; J. DALEY, Montreal; E. CLAY, Halifax, Nova Scotia; ROBT. SHIVES, St. John, and J. G. G. LAYTON, Miramichi, New Brunswick.—from whom pamphlets, issued under the authority of the Government of Ontario, containing full particulars in relation to the character and resources of, and the cost of living, wages, &c., in the Province, can be obtained.

JOHN CARLING,

Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works for the Province of Ontario.

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION, Toronto, Oct., 1869. 2-62-1-m



PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that up to and upon the 20th day of APRIL next, Tenders will be received at this Department for the lease of the Ordnance property at the Coteau du Lac, known as the "Old Fort," consisting of so much of the land acquired by the Ordnance authorities in 1814, from the Hon. William Campbell, as lies south of the Highway, and of the land beyond reaching to the shores of the Rivers St. Lawrence and Delisle, with the old Military Works and the Buildings; and the use of the Canal constructed thereon, and of the water-power created thereby.

The term of the said Lease to be for five years, to date from the 1st MAY next, 1871. Tenders to state rental offered per annum, to be paid semi-annually, and the names of two sufficient securities to be given for the payment of the same, and the fulfilment of the conditions. The Department to have the power of resuming possession of the property on giving three months' notice for military or other purposes.

The Lessee to keep the Canal in repair, so that in the event of war or other emergency it may be used for Canal purposes. The said Lessee to have no power to sub-let without special authority in writing from the Department.

The Buildings on the land may be used, but not destroyed or removed without the sanction of the Department.

A plan of the property may be seen at the office of the Ordnance Lands Branch of this Department.

E. PARENT, Under Secretary of State of Canada. W. F. COFFIN, Ordnance Lands Agent. Ottawa, March 20, 1871. 3-13d

JAMES F. YFE, FIRST PRIZE SCALE, MAUFACTURER. No. 24 ALLEGE STREET, MONTREAL. A GENERAL ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND. 2-23f



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

Improved Service of Trains for the Winter of 1870.

Acceleration of Speed.

NEW CARS ON ALL EXPRESS TRAINS.

TRAINS now leave Montreal as follows:—

GOING WEST.

Table with 2 columns: Train Name and Time. Includes Mail Train for Toronto, Night Express for Ogdensburg, Accommodation Train for Kingston, etc.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST.

Table with 2 columns: Train Name and Time. Includes Accommodation for Island Pond, Express for Boston via Vermont Central, Express for New York and Boston, etc.

Sleeping Cars on all night trains. Baggage checked through.

The Steamers "Carlotta" or "Chase" will leave Portland for Halifax, N. S., every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon at 4.00 p. m. They have excellent accommodations for Passengers and Freight.

The International Company's Steamers, running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, leave Portland every Monday and Thursday at 6.00 p. m. for St. John, N. B., &c.

Tickets issued through at the Company's principal stations.

For further information, and time of Arrival and Departure of all Trains at the terminal and way stations, apply at the Ticket office, Bonaventure Station, or at No. 39 Great St. James Street.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director. Montreal, Nov. 7, 1870. 2-21-zz

THE LARGE SIZE of Atkinson's London Perfumes may be had at One Dollar per bottle, at the MEDICAL HALL, St. James street and Phillips' Square. A Large Assortment just received. 23f

TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY.

We can confidently recommend all the Houses mentioned in the following List.

HAMILTON. ROYAL HOTEL.....H. E. IRVING.

INCERSOLL. ROYAL HOTEL.....DRAKE & McQUEEN.

LONDON. REVERE HOUSE.....B. BARNARD.

MONTREAL. ST. LAWRENCE HALL.....H. HOGAN. ST. JAMES HOTEL.....

OTTAWA. THE RUSSELL HOUSE.....JAMES GOVIN.

QUEBEC. ST. LOUIS HOTEL.....WILLIS RUSSELL & SON. THE CLARENDON.....

STRATHROY. EXCHANGE HOTEL.....W. LONG.

TORONTO. THE ROSSIN HOUSE.....G. P. SHEARS. Lessee and Manager. THE QUEEN'S HOTEL.....CAPT. THOS. DICK.

To indicate how advantageous a medium the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS must be to Advertisers, we may state that its distribution list comprises at present over 600 Post Offices scattered over the whole Dominion, and that it is sold on all trains and steamers.

Its circulation in Canada as well as in the United States and in England, is constantly and rapidly increasing.

Arrangements are being made, and have already been in part effected, to have the Canadian Illustrated News on FILE, combined with an illustrated Dominion Guide, and enclosed in a splendid Morocco cover, in the Drawing-room of the principal Hotels of Canada, and of London, Liverpool, Birmingham, Brighton, Manchester, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Dublin; in the Pullman Palace Cars, and on the Dining Table of every vessel of the splendid and popular Allan line of Steamships, where every advertisement will be perused over and over again by thousands and thousands of travellers, during the tedious hours of an Ocean voyage.

CAMPBELL'S COUGH LOZENGES. KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO., MEDICAL HALL, 175 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, MONTREAL.

FOR SALE OR TO LET. THAT LARGE FOUR STORY CUT-STONE building in St. Therese Street, Montreal, now occupied by the Military Control Department as Stores. Very suitable for a Wholesale Boot and Shoe factory, or other similar purposes; also for Stores. Possession 1st of May. Apply to D. R. STODART, Broker, 48, Great St. James Street 14

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT. OTTAWA, 24th Feb., 1871. Authorized discount on American Invoices until further notice: 10 per cent. R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, Commissioner of Customs.

ATKINSON'S PARISIAN TOOTH-PASTE. CLEANS THE TEETH AND SWEETENS THE BREATH. All respectable Chemists keep it. 2-22:z

NOTICE OF REMOVAL. JAMES GOULDEN, Chemist and Druggist, begs most respectfully to inform his numerous friends and patrons that he has removed next door to the old stand, 175, ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET, where he is prepared to supply the public with every description of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, THE CHOICEST PERFUMES, Combs, Brushes, &c., &c. By the best manufacturers. PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS carefully made up. HOURS OF ATTENDANCE ON SUNDAY: From 9 till 10 A. M., and 5 to 6 P. M. 3-10-z

USE ONLY THE GLENFIELD STARCH, EXTENSIVELY USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY OF ENGLAND, and in that of His Excellency THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA. 1871

MONTREAL BUSINESS HOUSES.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

LULHAM BROS., DIAMOND and ETRUSCAN Jewellers, 5, PLACE D'ARMS, next the Canadian Illustrated News. 3-10-zz

SAVAGE, LYMAN & CO, 271 Notre Dame Street. 2-23zz

HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN PADLOCK. STOVES, CUTLERY, REFRIGERATORS, CORNICES, TINSMITHS. L. J. A. SURVEYER. 524, Craig Street. 3-10-zz

INSURANCES.

THE Imperial, of London, (established 1803), Rintoul Bros., General Agents, 24, St. Sacrament Street, Montreal. 3-6-zz

DYERS AND SCOURERS.

FIRST PRIZE Diplomas awarded to T. PARKER, 44, St. Joseph Street, near McGill, Montreal. 3-6-zz

SHOW CARDS.

SEND for Catalogue of HICK'S New Snow CARDS, 154, St. James Street, Montreal. 3-6zz

HAVANA CIGAR DEPOT.

COHEN & LOPEZ, Corner of St. James Street and Place d'Armes Square. 3-3-zz

MERCHANT TAILOR.

SAMUEL GOLTMAN, 226 St. James Street. 3-3-zz

HOUSE AND LAND AGENTS.

JAMES MUIR, 198 St. James Street,—Adjoining Molson's Bank. 2-26-zz

HABERDASHERS.

G. A. GAGNON, 310 Notre Dame Street. 2-26-zz

MANUFACTURING AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

LYMANS, CLARE & CO., [ESTABLISHED 1803.] WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, MANUFACTURERS OF LINSEED OIL. IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN DRUGS, PAINTERS' COLOURS, OILS AND DYE STUFFS, 382, 384 and 386 St. PAUL STREET. MONTREAL. 2-24-z

HATTERS AND FURRIERS.

JOHN HENDERSON & CO., 283 Notre Dame Street. 2-23zz

MANUFACTURING STATIONERS.

JAMES SUTHERLAND, PAPER MAKER, WHOLESALE STATIONER, AND ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURER. 160 and 162 St. James Street, 11f MONTREAL.

GLASS, OILS, VARNISHES, &c.

A. RAMSAY & SON, Glass, Oil, Colour, and Varnish Importers from first-class Manufacturers in Germany, France and Great Britain. 37, 39, and 41 Recollet Street. 16f

1870.

The first lot of Tasteless Pale Newfoundland COD LIVER OIL, of the make of 1870, can now be had at the MEDICAL HALL, opposite the Post Office, and Branch, Phillips' Square. ONLY 50cts. PER BOTTLE. 5f

\$25 a week Salary. Samples Free. No humbug. Address (with stamp.) GEO. MANSON, 8-Sm 37 PARK ROW, N.-Y.

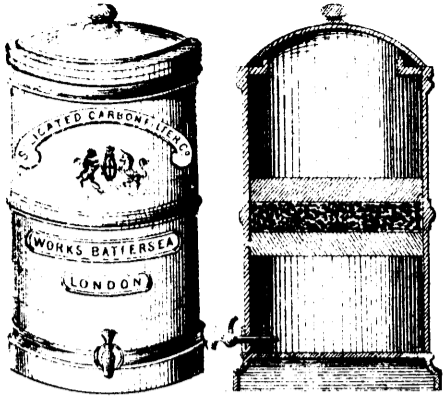
"The Canadian Illustrated News,"

A WEEKLY JOURNAL of current events. Literature, Science and Art, Agriculture and Mechanics, Fashion and Amusement, Published every Saturday, at Montreal, Canada, by Geo. E. Desbarats.

Subscription, in advance, \$4.00 per an., Single Numbers, 10 cents. Postage: 5 cents per quarter, payable in advance by subscribers at their respective Post Offices.

CLUBS: Every Club of five subscribers sending a remittance of \$20, will be entitled to Six Copies for one year, mailed to one address. Montreal subscribers will be served by Carriers. Remittances by Post Office Order or Registered Letter at the risk of the Publisher. Advertisements received, in a limited number, at 15 cents per line, payable in advance.





**PURE AND WHOLESOME WATER.**  
**JUST RECEIVED**  
 A LARGE STOCK OF THE CELEBRATED  
**SILICATED CARBON FILTERS.**  
 (Various Sizes.)

Besides animalcula of all kinds, these Filters extract Vegetable and Mineral impurities, making the Water wholesome and refreshing. They are acknowledged to be the most perfect WATER PURIFIER known.

J. V. MORGAN,  
 2-21-1f 304, Notre Dame Street.

**THE CASH BONUS SYSTEM**  
 OF THE  
**LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.**

Class A. reduces the outlay of the Policy-holder to 12s. 6d. or 15s. (instead of 20s.) per £1 of the actual premiums. Until the time of participation in the Bonuses, a portion only of the premiums need be paid, and the Annual Payment for Policies are as follows:—

AGE.	£300	£500	£1000
30	\$27.37	\$45.62	\$ 91.25
40	35.69	59.47	118.93
50	51.10	85.17	170.33

In Class B. the Bonuses are accumulated as additions to the sums assured, and are available as a provision for the Policy-holder himself in old age.

A late statement in the *Times* newspaper, of the business of 70 Life Offices for twelve months, shewed that out of 69 British Offices, 65 transacted less business than the LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

Intending Assurers should enter before the Thirty-Second Year's Balance, on 5th April, 1871.

P. WARDLAW,  
 SECRETARY,  
 3-13 b Place d'Armes, Montreal.

**LACHINE CANAL.**

NOTICE is hereby given that the water will be drawn out of the Lachine Canal on the 25th inst., or as soon after as the repairs can be proceeded with, and will remain out until the necessary repairs have been effected.

By order, (Signed) J. G. SIPPPELL,  
 Supt'g Engineer.

LACHINE CANAL OFFICE,  
 Montreal, 20th March, 1871. } 3-12-d

706 CRAIG ST. | **ROYAL** | 706 CRAIG ST.  
**STEAM DYE WORKS.**

The Subscribers beg to inform the public that they have commenced business in MONTREAL, and are prepared to do all kinds of DYEING, PRINTING, and SCOURING in FIRST-CLASS STYLE, and on most reasonable terms. Call and examine samples, and get a list of prices. All work GUARANTEED.

N.B.—DRESSES, &c., dyed in all Colours, without being taken apart. The samples of our Mr MERSEBACH were awarded the FIRST PRIZE at the EXHIBITION last year.

OFFICE: 706 CRAIG STREET, near St. Patrick's Hall. FACTORY: 203 1/2 FORTIFICATION LANE. 3-12-1

**R. HORSFALL,**  
 IMPORTER OF  
**PRINTING PRESSES,**  
**LITHOGRAPHIC MACHINES,**  
**CUTTING MACHINES,**  
**LITHOGRAPHIC INK,**  
 AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF  
**MACHINERY**  
 FOR  
 PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, BOOK-BINDERS, AND MANUFACTURING STATIONERS.  
 SOLE AGENT FOR  
**FURNIVAL'S "EXPRESS" MACHINES.**  
 5 ST. SACREMENT STREET,  
 MONTREAL. 2-26-z

**COALS! COALS!! COALS!!!**



WE have constantly in yard for Sale,  
**GRATE COAL,**  
**SCOTCH STEAM COAL,**  
**AMERICAN ANTHRACITE COAL,**  
**WELSH ANTHRACITE COAL,**  
**BLACKSMITH COAL,**  
**NEWCASTLE COKE,**  
**ALL OF THE BEST DESCRIPTION.**  
 J. & E. SHAW.

Yard: 57 Wellington Street.  
 Office: 82 McGill Street.

2-21-1f

**THE MAN WHO WAS FOOLED BEFORE THE 1st OF APRIL.**



STUGGINS, having just received a statement of the polls shewing himself to be ahead of MUGGINS, is delighted.



He, however, receives a corrected statement shewing that the figures had been inadvertently transposed, and is disgusted accordingly.

\* It is supposed there were about 68 of this man in the Province of Ontario on the evening of Tuesday, 21st inst.



**ALLAN LINE.**

Under contract with the Government of Canada for the Conveyance of

Canadian & United States Mails,

1870-1.—Winter Arrangements.—1870-1.

This Company's Lines are composed of the under-noted First-class, Full-powered, Clyde-built, Double-Engine, Iron Steamships:

Vessels	Ton'ge	Commanders.
ASSYRIAN	3,400	(Building)
CASPIAN	3,200	Capt. Scott.
SCANDINAVIAN	3,000	Capt. Ballantyne.
PRUSSIAN	3,000	Lieut. Dutton, R.N.R.
AUSTRIAN	2,700	Capt. J. Wylie.
NESTORIAN	2,700	Capt. A. Aird.
MORAVIAN	2,650	Capt. Brown.
PERUVIAN	2,600	L. Smith, R.N.R.
GERMANY	3,250	Capt. J. Graham.
EUROPEAN	2,646	Capt. Bouchette.
HIBERNIAN	2,434	Capt. R. S. Watts.
NOVA SCOTIAN	2,300	Capt. Richardson.
NORTH AMERICAN	1,784	Capt. Trocks.
CORINTHIAN	2,400	Capt. W. Grange.
OTTAWA	1,831	Lieut. Archer, R.N.R.
ST. DAVID	1,650	Capt. E. Scott.
ST. ANDREW	1,432	Capt. Ritchie.
ST. PATRICK	1,207	Capt. H. Wylie.
NORWAY	1,100	Capt. C. N. Mylins.
SWEDEN	1,150	Capt. Mackenzie.

**THE STEAMERS OF THE LIVERPOOL MAIL LINE,**

(Sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Portland every SATURDAY, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland) are intended to be despatched from Portland:—

NORTH AMERICAN	Jan. 14
PRUSSIAN	" 21
NESTORIAN	" 28
SCANDINAVIAN	Feb. 4
PERUVIAN	" 11
MORAVIAN	" 18

Rates of Passage from Portland:—  
 Cabin.....\$70 to \$80  
 Steerage.....\$25

**THE STEAMERS OF THE GLASGOW LINE**

Are intended to sail between the Clyde and Portland at intervals during the Season of Winter Navigation.

An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for. For Freight, or other particulars, apply in Portland to J. L. FARMER, or HUGH and ANDREW ALLAN, in Quebec to ALLANS, RAE & Co.; in Havre to JOHN M. CURRIE, 21 Quai D'Orleans; in Paris to GUSTAVE BOSSANGE, 25 Quai Voltaire; in Antwerp to AUG. SCHWITZ & Co.; in Rotterdam to G. P. ITTMANN & ZOON; in Hamburg to W. GIBSON & HUGO; in Belfast to CHARLEY & MALCOLM; in London to MONTGOMERIE & GREENHORNE, 17 Gracechurch Street; in Glasgow to JAMES & ALEX. ALLAN, 70 Great Clyde Street; in Liverpool to ALLAN Bros., James Street; or to H. & A. ALLAN, corner of Youville and Common Streets, Montreal.

J. BAYLIS.—CARPETS, FLOOR CLOTHS, CURTAINS, &c. NOTRE DAME ST., East of MCGILL.  
 GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM, AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

**CANADA CENTRAL**  
 —AND—  
**Brockville & Ottawa Railways.**



**GREAT BROAD GAUGE ROUTE TO OTTAWA.**

**ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1871,**

TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:—

**LEAVE BROCKVILLE.**

MAIL TRAIN at 6:00 A.M., arriving at Ottawa at 11:20 A.M.

LOCAL TRAIN at 3:00 P.M., arriving at Ottawa at 8:35 P.M.

THROUGH OTTAWA EXPRESS at 3:30 P.M., connecting with Grand Trunk Day Express from the West, and arriving at Ottawa at 7:16 P.M.

**LEAVE OTTAWA.**

THROUGH WESTERN EXPRESS at 9:40 A.M., arriving at Brockville at 1:40 P.M., and connecting with Grand Trunk Day Express going West.

LOCAL TRAIN at 7:45 A.M.

MAIL TRAIN at 4:45 P.M., arriving at Brockville at 10:10 P.M.

**ARRIVE AT SAND POINT**

at 12:00 and 9:00 P.M.

Trains on Canada Central and Perth Branch make certain connections with all Trains on B. and O. Railway.

Freight forwarded with despatch. As the B. & O. & C. C. Railways are the same gauge as the Grand Trunk, car-loads will go through in Grand Trunk cars to all points without transhipment.

Certain connections made with Grand Trunk Trains.

M. ABBOTT,  
 Manager.  
 3-11-1f

**FIRE-PROOF SAFES,**

FITTED WITH  
**STEEL DRILL-PROOF DOORS,**

AND  
**MAPPINS' UNPICKABLE POWDER-PROOF LOCKS.**

**WILLIAM HOBBS,**  
 4 PLACE D'ARMES,  
 AGENT FOR  
 WHITFIELD & SONS, BIRMINGHAM. 20tf

**MEDICAL, PERFUME, AND LIQUOR LABELS,**

ALL KINDS IN GENERAL USE, PRINTED AND SUPPLIED BY  
**MESSRS. LEGGO & CO.,**  
 GENERAL PRINTERS BY STEAM POWER,  
 AT THEIR CITY OFFICE,  
 No. 1, PLACE D'ARMES HILL.

**ALBION HOTEL,**

McGill and St. Paul Streets, Montreal, Canada.

HAS, for twenty years past, been the favourite resort of the general travelling public in the United States, as well as of Canada, when visiting Montreal on business or pleasure. It is centrally located on McGill Street, the great thoroughfare and commercial centre of the city, commanding a magnificent view of the River St. Lawrence, the Victoria Bridge on the left, and a full view of Victoria Square and Mount Royal on the right. The Hotel is furnished in a superior manner, and everything arranged with a view to the comfort of guests. As one of the largest Hotels in the Dominion, having ample accommodation for five hundred guests, while kept in first-class style, the moderate sum of \$1.50 per day will be charged, as heretofore. The travelling community will consult their own interests by remembering the Albion Hotel, when visiting Montreal. 27

**GRAY'S**

SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM.

OF RED SPRUCE GUM.



This Syrup is highly recommended for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchial and Throat Affections.

FULL DIRECTIONS IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH WITH EACH BOTTLE.

PREPARED BY  
**HENRY R. GRAY,**  
 DISPENSING CHEMIST,  
 144 St. Lawrence Main Street,  
 MONTREAL.  
 [Established 1859.] 17s

**GENTLEMEN WILL FIND A FIRST-CLASS**  
 STOOK AT  
**S. GOLDMAN AND CO.'S,**  
 132, ST. JAMES STREET.  
 N.B.—A large assortment of Silk-Lined Spring Overcoats in all Shades always on hand. 26

Printed and published by GEORGE E. DESBARATS,  
 1, Place d'Armes Hill, and 313, St. Antoine street,  
 Montreal.